

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1851.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	MONTHS.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Jan.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	July	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..		27	28	29	30	31	..	..
Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Aug.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28	..		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Sept	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		28	29	30	..	..	..	..
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apr'l.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	Oct.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..		26	27	28	29	30	31	..
May.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	Nov	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Dec.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..		28	29	30	31	..	..	..

The Daily Delta

1 May 1851, 2

Cuban Invasion.

The U. S. vessels Saratoga, Albany, and Decatur, are on the lookout for any movement towards Cuba, and the Sarquehana, at Norfolk is ready to leave at a moment's notice.

Cuba Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 23.

Nothing further of a positive character has transpired relative to the attempt against Cuba. The U. S. ships of war are on the look out along the coast. It is now the prevailing opinion that the expedition will be abandoned.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

1 May 1851, 2

Excitement at Havana.

The New York *Herald* says: "

A foolish report was in circulation at Havana, and generally believed, that the cause of the failure of the *Ohio* to arrive in due season, on her trip from New Orleans, was that she had been detained to bring out an invading force.— So great was the excitement on the arrival of the steamer, that hundreds of people were waiting on the mole, eager to obtain a sight of the expected invaders. They were apparently much disappointed when the steamer passed quietly along to her moorings, without the slightest demonstration having been made.

1 May 1851, 2

From the American Telegraph, (Washington),
THE INVASION OF CUBA.

A writer in the New York Tribune gives us to understand that "quite a large number, mostly of young men of reckless stamp, ready for any thing, from storming a down to robbing a hen-roost," are enlisted in this enterprise," but, he adds, "they are encouraged by older men, who enjoy high social positions, and who are looked up to for better beings."

The Tribune is very severe in its denunciations of this contemplated measure, and sees in its consummation nothing but the extension of the area of slavery. We have our apprehensions also, but from different views. We fear, in the first place, that, however earnestly the Executive of our Nation my desire to prevent the equipment of an army on our shores, the success of such an undertaking may affect the neutral position of our Government. In the second place, we fear for the fate of all who shall embark upon the enterprise, for they will have no refuge in the event of its final failure.

These are the fears and all the scruples we have on the subject.

We are clear in our convictions that the condition of both races would be improved by the independence of Cuba. The white man would at once emerge into the light of liberty, or political power, and moral and intellectual elevation; and the condition of the slave, in his state of slavery, be as promptly modified, and his preparation for the great work of the age—the colonization and civilization of Africa—would be immeasurably facilitated.

If the tendency of this scheme, its feasibility; the question of right and wrong as connected with it, and the results of success and of failure, were calmly and fairly presented to the minds of our people, and argued, much good would proceed from it. But as it is, there is nothing but covert scheming and action, looking very much like guilt; on the one side, while the denunciations of the other are made as though the servile fear of offending the ruling powers prevents the faithful examination and analysis that other questions receive. The former is undoubtedly wrong; but—we hope we may be pardoned for saying it—the latter is assuredly insincere. The American who asserts that he does not wish to see Cuba in the enjoyment of republican freedom is either deceptive in his declaration, or no true republican himself. The means of rendering her so are all that are to be looked at. This is revolution; and if it can be made successful, the American who can aid in it without compromising his own Government will thus render good service to his species. But its importance admonishes us to repeat that, in the event of failure, every man concerned will have good need to regret most heartily that he had not, instead, undertaken to storm the infernal citadel named by the writer we have quoted.

From the Savannah Republican.
The Cuba Question.

Various and conflicting rumors have been put in circulation of late in regard to a second expedition to the Island of Cuba. It is alleged that this new movement contemplates the conquest and independence of the Island—that the Cubans are to take the initiative themselves, and that all who sympathize with them are to be invited to join them, or render such assistance otherwise as they can. Without stopping to enquire into the authenticity of these reports, we are disposed for the present to consider the subject in its relations to foreign powers.

The question is asked, what course would England and France pursue? Would they interfere in behalf of Spain? We do not profess

ble conduct of those powers, but we are led to believe, on a review of their present condition, that they would not. The Papal question, her enormous public debt, and the disaffection in Ireland and Canada, and the Caffre troubles, to say nothing of the unsatisfactory condition of affairs on the Continent, would make it a hazardous thing for England to engage, to any considerable extent, in the quarrels of Spain in this direction. That she would exert herself through her diplomatic agents in behalf of that power, we do not doubt. But would she push that interference to a point involving her in a war with this country? Such a policy would be rather dangerous, we think, to admit of any very great doubt as to what she would do. The Government of Great Britain would not be likely to expose her flourishing commerce with this country to ruin, to destroy her manufacturing interests, and run the risk of stirring up a revolution at home, all for the purpose of securing to Spain a few years longer an Island whose destiny has marked out either as an independent republic or one of the future States of the American Union.

Nor do we look for any serious opposition from France. It is probable enough that Louis Napoleon and his party would be disposed to interfere, but any overt act in that direction, any attempt on his part to crush the efforts of the Cubans in behalf of independence and to continue the bondage under which they have so long suffered, would raise a storm about his ears, which would be apt to drive him back to the fortress of Ham or some other place of confinement, much too soon for his own comfort. Indeed, the independence of Cuba is not less important to France and England, commercially, than to this country.—The enterprise which would spring up in every department of trade there, consequent upon the infusion of American energy and industry, and the removal of oppressive restrictions upon commerce and navigation, could not but be highly beneficial to those nations, as well as to all other maritime countries. Cuba is now a young giantess, slumbering in chains; but remove those chains and free her limbs, and she will become the most productive and thrifty spot upon the globe.

The policy will, of course, depend very much upon circumstances. While the Government will take care to vindicate the laws, and observe all treaty obligations, it will no doubt, with equal promptness, resist all efforts on the part of other powers to appropriate Cuba to themselves, or to re-subjugate her after she has once established her own independence. The policy of the present Administration thus far, presents ample assurance that the honor and interests of the country will be protected, both at home and abroad.

From the N. C. Commercial Advertiser.

It is impossible yet to ascertain correctly the extent of the preparations made, if any have indeed been seriously entered upon, for a second attempt to visit Cuba in the possession of Cuba. The idle boastings of some Southern journals, and the bold hoaxes practiced by one paper in this city, on the eve of the former attempt, taken in connection with the full contradiction in the miserable issue of that vaunted project, necessarily destroy all confidence in the renewed declamation about the Cubans being prepared to shake off the Spanish yoke, and so overflowing with revolutionary zeal that they are determined to be the first to strike the blow for their own freedom. We can only say that the Cubans, according to the papers which are so lost to national honor as to defend the invaders, are wondrously inactive amid all this talk about revolutionary impatience, and seem to be about as far from

they were when Gen. Lopez misguided horde had so remarkable a specimen of their readiness to co-operate in revolutionizing the island.

We venture to predict first that no considerable number of men that can be relied upon will engage in a second perpetration of the "Cuban folly;" and secondly that any attempt at the present time at an armed interference with the affairs of Cuba, will result in the complete discomfiture of the lawless pirates, and a fearful example of penal retribution, Nay when we think of the means of prevention and distress which the Captain General of Cuba is known how to possess, we find it very difficult to believe for a moment that any witless wight can be found who gravely entertains the idea of wresting the island from its present possessors. Nevertheless, the authorities there seem to entertain the idea of some such aggressive movement. The Courier des Etats Unis, usually well informed, alluding to these rumors, says:

"That which gives most weight to these reports is the attitude assumed by the Spanish Government. We know, from an authentic source, that the most energetic instructions have been given to its employees, and that the disposable troops have been distributed through the island in such a manner as to surround the invaders at the point of debarkation, wherever it may be, if by extraordinary fortune they succeed in eluding the vigilance of the cruisers. In such case the Captain General is determined to make a terrible example, and the gallows will terminate the expedition for those who take part in it. Seven thousand men are concentrated at Puerto Principe, which seems to be the focus of the anticipated rebellion. The American frigate Saranac has put to sea, as well as the French steam-frigate Mogador, to cruise around the coast; while, on the one hand, the English frigate Alarm and brig Persian have arrived at Havana from Jamaica to protect British interests in any event."

These facts indicate how utterly futile must be any such attempt as that talked of. Add to these, what is equally certain, that President Fillmore holds the honor of his country as a sacred deposit, to be faithfully preserved at all hazards; that, like his lamented predecessor, he is a firm believer in national honor and international good faith, and will exert all the powers at his disposal to suppress the vile project now a second time mooted; and it will become manifest that the scheme, if seriously entertained, must inevitably end in overwhelming discomfiture and ignominy to those who participate in it.

A SECOND ATTEMPT OF CUBA.—Vague rumors are afloat that a second attempt is about to be made from the United States to effect a revolution in the Island of Cuba. These rumors come both from the North and the South. It is suspected that the organization of the expedition is to take place at or in the neighborhood of Apalachicola, Florida, and that at least four thousand men are to be engaged in it. A large number of men have left the interior of Georgia for the Gulf coast, and boxes of Rifles have passed over the Georgia Rail Roads in the same direction.—Doubtless there will be clearer developments of the purposes of the warriors in a few days. Late accounts from Cuba represent that the authorities of the Island are well prepared for the reception of the parties, whenever they make an appearance there, having had an inkling of the movements in this country. Our wish is, that every one concerned in the affair who may land in Cuba may be shot or hung, with but little ceremony.—Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle.

1 May 1851, 2

From Havana.

The Prometheus, at New York, brings dates from Havana to the 13th April. The whole Island of Cuba was excited by reports of military expeditions from the United States. An express having arrived at Havana from Matanzas, a place some forty miles off, with information that a heavy cannonading had been heard off that port, movements of troops commenced immediately. Lopez's name was in every body's mouth, and the "expedition" was declared to be already within ten miles of the city. The excitement proceeded from the capture of a slaver, or one suspected to be such, by a British cruiser, the slaves, it is said, having been safely landed before she was attacked.

A Havana letter of the 13th, in the New York Express, says:

By the latest news from New Orleans, we are informed that the embarkation of the Cuban expedition will take place at New Orleans and Galveston between the 20th and 25th instant. The probability of an invasion is discussed freely by all parties, and there are many who are foolish enough to believe, that an immediate descent is inevitable. Havana is in the greatest excitement from the Captain General down to the carmen; and although the Island is so well fortified and occupied with troops, the Spaniards look forward with fear and trembling to the coming of the Lopez expedition.

Accounts from Havana contained in the New York Express, to the 14th inst., state the Governor General is well aware of the fact that another invasion of the Island is contemplated, and he is remarkably vigilant, and cautious in disposing his gigantic means of defence. The writer says:

Since the departure of Mr. Clay, the gates of the different military posts recently erected here and elsewhere are closed to all except those who are entrusted with a pass of countersign from the Grand Secretary, and upwards of twenty thousand men are under arms at night, ready at a moment's warning to march in any direction.

The Savannah Republican, says:

"We find in the *Gazeta* a correspondence between the Captain-General of Cuba and a Colonel of Cavalry named Javier Quintanros. The Colonel writes from the Lucero, and informs His Excellency that "he is very anxious to pay with his existence the debt which he owes to his Queen and country," and therefore makes offers of service of the most loyal kind. He intimates that "es general la voz"—the report is general—that a new invasion of pirates, is meditated. He goes on to say that since the first invasion he has organized 150 men armed with lances and carbines.

His Excellency responds to this letter by acknowledging the satisfaction with which

he has received this expression of loyalty, and by answering the Colonel that he has made the best possible arrangements for the immediate extermination of as many bands of pirates as shall dare to set foot on the soil, &c. &c."

The Havana *Faro Industrial* of the 17th says that it perceives by New Orleans and other papers, that another expedition is about to be fitted out to attack the Island of Cuba, but apprehends no danger from the invaders. The editor speaks of the formidable preparations of the government to repel all enemies, and of the certain defeat and punishment of the invaders, should they attempt the conquest of the Island.

Hot iron Cuba!—One hundred and twenty enterprising looking young men took the Macon and Western cars from Atlanta, this morning, bound professedly for California, but it is well understood here that their intended destination is the Island of Cuba.

Several young men from Atlanta, joined the Company before it left. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connection, that half dozen boxes of rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atlanta and West Point rail road from this place.

[Atlanta (Geo.) Int. of 10th.]

It was stated that these young men were en route for Savannah; but being deceived by a false report of the arrangements of Gen. Gonzales in that city, retraced their steps. A paragraph in a subsequent number of the Atlanta paper says:

The Cuban invasion movements have not yet come to a head. A hundred reports are afloat in relation to the matter, but nothing authentic to throw light upon their present manoeuvres. The Government, however, is taking active steps to prevent the expected foray. The company which passed through this place, some time since, have not returned to their homes, as has been reported.

INVASION OF CUBA.—There have been some demonstrations within the last few days, which seem to indicate the existence of an organization for the purpose of making another descent upon Cuba. On Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday of last week, some sixty or seventy men passed down the Macon and Western and Central roads, as far as Casaday's—twenty miles this side of Savannah. They seem to have gone thither under some misapprehension, as the whole force returned to this city on Sunday night. On Monday morning they took up the line of march on the Southwestern road. Their destination is entirely unknown, as their stories are somewhat conflicting and contradictory. We pretend not to say "what's in the wind," but would not be surprised to receive stirring news in a few days from California, St. Domingo, Cuba, or some other quarter of the globe.—Macon (Geo.) Journal.

From the Richmond (Va.) Times.
CUBA.

The developments which have been made within a short time past, leave no room to doubt that the country is about to be again disgraced by a new expedition against Cuba, made up of citizens of the United States. The point of general rendezvous is said to be on the Florida coast. The *Courier*, printed at Rome, in Georgia, says:

"For the last few days there have been rumors afloat in our city of another expedition against Cuba, and quite a number of young men from Rome and its vicinity have left, it is supposed, to join in this rather delicate and hazardous enterprise. It is also rumored that this new movement is sanctioned, if not prompted, by men of influence and official standing in Georgia and other Southern States. We understand the expedition is to sail from Savannah on Saturday next, (April 19.)

Letters from Alabama state that another party is to embark at Mobile.

In the meantime, the National Executive is not idle. Orders have been issued to the commandants of the naval forces to be on the alert, and the most decided measures will be taken to arrest the parties and break up the expedition. A letter from Washington says:

"The administration is on the alert to suppress the expedition against Cuba. With the new expedition there will be but little popular sympathy, as it will be understood to be piratical rather than patriotic."

"The Government will not be bound, a second time, to intercede for these adventurers, when they shall be again caught, nor will the Spanish authorities be expected to exercise any clemency towards them."

The authorities of Cuba are fully acquainted with the intended movement, and have made corresponding preparations for its reception both by land and sea.

Troops for Cuba.

BALTIMORE, Apr. 21, P. M.

The ship Thomas Fitson, from New Orleans, arrived at Philadelphia to-day—reports passing on the 10th instant two Spanish frigates, having on board a number of troops destined for the Island of Cuba.

Rumors are prevalent that recruits are being enrolled in this city, for the invasion of Cuba.

BALTIMORE, Apr. 19, 1851.

A suspicious looking steamer, the name of which was not recognized, entered Hampton Roads, on Thursday night, and after communicating with the shore, left with a large number of men on board.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

1 May 1851, 2

CUBAN INVASION.

As this subject is not without reason awakening the attention of the Press and the country, we carry into our columns the opinions already advanced of several papers, and the reports themselves in various points towards the consummation of such a result. The invasion of Cuba, with its reported probabilities of success, and consequent important events, promises to be the absorbing topic of comment, if not the cause of war between our country and European powers. That the second invasion, or at least a serious attempt thereof, is a fixed fact, is strongly indicated, both by what is passing under our own observation and by reports from other quarters, strengthened by intimations freely made in our midst. Jacksonville has within the last week had much the appearance of a rendezvous for one branch of the "patriot" army. Strange arrivals have been unusually frequent, among whom are one or two persons of note, who served as officers in the Cardenas expedition. Rumor, too, the presiding genius of mystery, has it that Gen. Gonzalez, Lopez, and Quitman, have recently taken sudden flight from Savannah, and are encamped somewhere within the peninsula of Florida. Added to this we have visions of phantom ships in ready proximity to receive in due time the collected force; and a more substantial indication of "what's to pay" in the arrival of consignments of merchandise, which when opened, will go off to the astonishment of plodding shopkeepers. The "liberators" were until Tuesday morning last anxiously and hourly expected to depart on their mission; but the arrival at that time of a steamer from Savannah, bringing the U. S. Deputy Marshal and several custom-house officers from that port and St. Mary's, have caused an apparent hiatus in the programme of arrangements. These officers, under instructions to arrest Gonzalez, Lopez, or Quitman, if found within the bailwick, made minute inquiries for their whereabouts, but these gentry not having been seen or known to be here, they were only found non-comatable. Other inquiries made by the deputation proved equally fruitless.

There are chances that Cuba may be lost to old Spain some time in the course of the present moon; but we believe Uncle Sam

and his progeny will be worse off in the long run. Americans may even republicanise Cuba; but if the boon be usought by the Cubans themselves, and the fruits of Victory be absorbed by the invaders, it will be a blot on our national character before the world. If Cuba add another link to the chain of States in our Union, may it not, in strengthening the South, embolden the North to clamor for the acquisition of Canada, thus bringing in another world of free-soil, as the price of our repeated effort to preserve the balance of power to ourselves? Crusades on our part to relieve foreign colonies from presumed oppressions—compromising our treaty obligations and giving toleration to lawlessness—may be not altogether discreet in the South in these days of "higher law" claim set up by our Northern neighbors. We think any aid given to Cuba by our people would be legitimated if the Cubans first attested their devotion to liberty by raising in their midst its bright and sacred standard. The revolution of an oppressed people should begin at home. The sympathies of all men would then be spontaneously given, and those who labored from distant shores to aid in the patriotic struggle would be consecrated to memory as the names of Lafayette, Kosciusko, Pulaaski, and DeKalb. We do not presuppose the Cubans are averse to revolution; on the contrary, the discontents reported from their island, and the rigid military espionage prevailing there, warrant the belief that loyalty is a feeling not altogether to be depended on. Yet tyranny has never yet driven the people to a demonstration. Cardenas gave poor encouragement to its deliverers, who were left to a bloody encounter with Spanish lancers. We see also prominent citizens tendering their efforts and resources to the cause of the Queen. These symptoms are by no means flattering to the hopes of a revolutionary groundswell when the blow is again struck. The reception of the adventurers may be warm, but uncomfortably so; and as success or failure consigns them to the category of patriots or pirates, we fear these are full as many chances for the last named distinction as for the latter prestige of the first. For the reputation of our country, we hope the effort may prove to have originated with the Cubans, and that they may be found leading the struggle to a glorious termination.

WASHINGTON

1 May 1851, 3

We copy below, from other journals, some just reflections on the recently-exploded second plot for the invasion of Cuba, and on the prompt measures of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for the frustration of that nefarious project and the prosecution of its authors. We suppose that the failure to find a jury in New Orleans willing to inflict punishment on the contrivers of the former disgraceful scheme, gave hopes of impunity for a second enterprise, and encouraged the pseudo-patriotic fraternity to try it again. We hope, should the evidence of intent prove as clear in this case as it was in the former, a New York jury will be found less indulgent to such infractions of the law than that of New Orleans proved to be, and that its violators will be taught a lesson that will last them for the rest of their lives. We trust, also, that any others who may sympathize with the detected offenders, or may be so lax in their sense of duty as to entertain a disposition to join in any similar scheme, will now discover that it is not so easy, even in this widely-extended and free country, to mature plots against the public peace and honor without risk of discovery and prevention. There is no country in which the People are so far as this from espionage, yet none in which the eye of the Government is more wide awake and more prompt to lay its hand on evil-doers. In the case now before us, some days before there was a whisper of the plot in the public papers, the PRESIDENT had knowledge of the movements of the conspirators, and had transmitted orders to the proper officers at several Southern seaports to seize the vessels and apprehend the individuals engaged in the expedition.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The movements for an invasion of the Island of Cuba, with which well-authenticated intelligence has recently familiarized the public mind, have at length assumed such shape and substance as to justify the interference of the Executive Government, and to call forth a proclamation. This is the second time in a period of less than two years that expeditions have been set on foot in the United States, through the agency of foreign adventurers of desperate fortunes, who have nothing to hazard and every thing to gain by the chance of revolution on the rich island against which their wicked and mercenary plans have been and are still directed. It therefore becomes a serious question, whether the present laws are adequate to the punishment of these renegades and robbers who infest our cities, and who, by their mal-practices, might embroil us in collision with foreign Powers. If such an expedition should succeed in landing and wresting Cuba from its rightful owner, our accountability to Spain, under the solemn obligations of a treaty, would be but indifferently fulfilled by answering that every reasonable precaution had been employed to prevent its organization. This Government stands bound in good faith to arrest every such scheme, and to provide the necessary means of vigilance and force in executing its treaty stipulations. Whatever embarrassment or injury, therefore, might result from an invasion like this would fall upon the Government, and not upon the criminals, whom justice should visit with the sternest penalties.

Considerations of public policy, as well as of integrity and honor, require that these hostile expeditions against the territory of a neighboring Power, with which we hold relations of friendship, should be put down by the strong arm of force, as they have been condemned by the strong voice of moral and enlightened opinion all over the country. They are not to be tolerated even—although that would furnish no justification for

outraging laws or treaties—by the pretended merit of a popular revolution, but are incited by a spirit of plunder and profligacy. And if we may justly denounce the foreign adventurers, who, disregarding the obligations of hospitality and the protection afforded against the tyranny of their recent masters, come here to violate our neutrality, what is to be thought of those of our own citizens who give them "aid and comfort?" Ignorance may be pleaded in the one case, but there is no such extenuation in the other. For our part, we should welcome the conviction and exemplary punishment of all engaged in these lawless enterprises as a public benefit, for the influence that it would exert in intimidating the weak and in restraining the strong. And in this connexion we regard it as discreditable to the administration of the law in New Orleans, that the persons implicated in the former expedition against Cuba were allowed to go "unwhipt of justice."

President FILLMORE'S proclamation is a most proper and well-conceived paper, which will challenge the respect of good and law-abiding men of all parties, and attract the confidence of foreign Governments, as exhibiting a purpose upon our part to comply with every demand of duty, and to preserve peace with friendly nations. We like this prompt and efficient mode of action at headquarters; and the President may rest assured that his course will be vindicated by the great majority of the country, however much it may be deprecated by those who have particular objects to serve or selfish interests to advance. He holds his place under an oath to see the laws faithfully executed; and whatever may be the policy of those laws in the estimation of this or that community, or of one or another section, it is his enjoined duty to have them carried into effect by all the power placed at his disposal, and while so engaged he deserves to be and will be sustained. And the occasion is both a becoming and a fit one for us to say that in the whole administration of the Government, although encompassed by extraordinary difficulties, and cramped by the disaffection of professing friends, President FILLMORE has proved himself equal to all his responsibilities, and justified that high confidence which a long and eminent public career had inspired, the fullness of which led to the selection by which his present elevation was accomplished. If prudence, sagacity, justice, and integrity are qualities which should commend a public man to the favor of his country, the present Executive, in all that concerns the great interests with which he is charged, has reason not only to be proud of his fame, but to be grateful for the emergencies which have arisen for the development of these striking excellences of character. We speak of him as the Chief Executive, administering the affairs of a Government which stands as the wonder if not the envy of the civilized world. With the small concerns of place and the dispensation of patronage we have nothing to do. The disappointed will censure and the dissatisfied will carp; but there is a mighty opinion above and beyond the office-hunting tribe, which it should be the pride of every elevated statesman to gain and to hold; and that opinion has paid liberal homage to the worth and to the abilities of MILLARD FILLMORE. In the midst of danger he has been calm; surrounded by conflicting counsels he has been wise; assailed by unprincipled demagogues he has been generous; embarrassed by the excesses of sectional parties he has stood steadfast to the Constitution; and upon every question of Whig policy he has shown fidelity and zeal.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

It is beyond all comprehension how American gentlemen can be so far forgetful of the rights of property, of the dictates of honor, and the principle of common honesty, of international comity, and of the reverence and obedience to which the laws of their own country are entitled, as to be found at the head of, or in any way participators in, such a movement as this projected descent upon Cuba. We cannot understand it. We supposed that the standard of national morality was much higher than this. Were Cuba in open revolt against some additional act of oppression on the part of her Government—were she courageously and resolutely fighting for her own freedom against a tyrant—we could conceive that

WASHINGTON

1 May 1851, 3

chivalrous republicans would find it hard work to stand by as idle spectators of the determined efforts of so near a neighbor in her struggle for freedom. But no such incentive exists, and any impartial person will allow. The projected expedition is a naked act of invasion, the motive of which cannot but be unworthy—an act which our Government must aid in preventing, or be branded as the abettor and fosterer of bands of marauders, pirates, and freebooters.

Every one who wishes well to his country must regret also the attempts to throw ridicule alike upon these projected breaches of national good faith and the resolute and praiseworthy efforts of our own Government to preserve justice to a friendly Power, and maintain its own reputation before the world. We do not believe that with the intelligent people of this community such attempts to undermine the national sense of justice can produce any serious effect; but the aim is no less to be condemned. The people of this city will honor the United States Marshal for the promptitude and good judgment with which he has acted in this business. The disclosures resulting from his vigilance and energy have proved beyond all successful denial that a monstrous wrong to Spain—and in effect an even greater wrong to the United States—was about to be perpetrated by persons intending to sail from this port. The iniquity has been very happily "nipped in the bud," we trust not "to bloom hereafter."

FROM THE NEW YORK "EXPRESS."

THE TEACHINGS OF "MANIFEST DESTINY."—APT SCHOLARSHIP.—Our news columns, the few days past, have recorded many facts, and alleged facts, going to show that there are men among us yet who dream of plucking the "gem of the Antilles" from the coronet of Queen Isabella. Who these parties are, or what are their plans, nobody knows very definitely as yet. But suspicion is sufficiently substantiated to demonstrate that Cuba is not to be let alone. Government, it will be seen, is doing its utmost to circumvent the plans of the freebooters, but we fear the prize is too tempting to be successfully resisted for any great length of time.

Covetousness is too often considered a weakness instead of a crime, as it is when it impels or stimulates to the commission of crime. A dangerous and wicked passion to indulge in the individual, it is infinitely more dangerous and wicked when a whole nation falls a victim to it.

Covetousness had a good deal to do with the annexation of Texas, and still more so with the appropriation of Mexican territory which followed the consummation of that act. "The pomp and circumstance of glorious war" had their temptations, but these were only the gild, the polish, the varnishing over of the selfishness which lay at the bottom of the desire to "acquire" from Mexico much of the richest part of her dominions. This is a historical truth, in which all moralists will agree, however politicians may differ.

As with individuals, so with nations, covetousness grows with what it feeds upon. Give it a little now, and soon it will want more. It is never satisfied, but is ever crying, "Give, give, give." We obtained Texas, and a good slice of Mexican territory. We paused awhile to contemplate the glittering gains that had fallen to our lot in California. The novelty of that is passing away, and now is coming back again a desire for further "acquisitions." Into what new dangers is this accursed lust of territorial spoliation to lead us?

The "manifest destiny" ideas, which took deep root with some of our people about the time they annexed Texas, and which afterwards flourished during the Mexican war, must have room for expansion. This thirst for "land stealing" is one which it is easier to excite than to quench in a country like ours, brimful of adventurers and "manifest destiny men" from all quarters of the world. The part of true patriotism and wise statesmanship should be to keep in check, and not—as certain leaders of "the Democracy" love to do—give scope to this lawless spirit of adventure, which is now in the habit of cloaking its schemes of plunder with the profession of giving liberty and emancipation to the plundered.

FROM THE TRENTON (N. J.) STATE GAZETTE.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The prompt and energetic measures of the Administration to break up the expeditions against Cuba, formed or forming in various parts of the country, will of course command the approbation of all good and considerate men. Under some previous Administrations, we had reason to be ashamed of the unwillingness of the Government to restrain such lawless attempts against the peace and stability of some neighboring Governments. Some of our Presidents have seemed more anxious to stand well with these lawless classes of men than to preserve the faith of the nation, solemnly pledged by treaty to neighboring and friendly Powers. Mr. FILLMORE does not stoop, we are pleased to see, to such base means of acquiring popularity.

FROM THE BOSTON TOWN REPORTER.

Every American heart, we feel assured, will rejoice at the just and patriotic course which shines forth as clear as the meridian sun in the recent proclamation of the President: we allude to the one just issued in regard to the second high-handed attempt of the Cuban pirates. Dead as they appear to be to all sense of the national honor, and determined as they seem to be to rush madly into irretrievable ruin, it will be a subject of gratulation to the American people that the officers to whom they have delegated the exercise of their sovereignty are fully alive to the responsibilities of the national faith and the moral sense of mankind. Heretofore the American authorities have reasoner with these wayward men, but it was like grappling with the wind, and it has for a second time become necessary to interpose the stern mandate of the Executive against them; and with the consequences involved in this action of the President lying in their path, it will be wonderful indeed if these pests of civilized society, should they persist in their nefarious designs, escape the punishment they so richly merit.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

The Proclamation of the President against the Cuba agitators is just such an official paper on the subject as we are proud to see, and as might have been expected from the Executive. It is explicit in language, and breathes a noble and elevated spirit. Foreign Governments from this will learn to respect the honor and faith of our country, and to know that our President will execute the laws with regard to them just as he will enforce the laws which operate upon our own citizens in relation to their home matters. Faction which looks to the disturbance of our peace with other nations, and faction which threatens the harmony of our Union, will alike receive the stern condemnation of the President.

FROM THE RICHMOND WRIG.

THE PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT FILLMORE, which we published yesterday, is precisely such a document as we should have expected from one whose entire executive career has been illustrated by a determination to uphold and maintain, to their fullest extent, the constitution and the laws. It is not confined to a mere threat to arrest and bring to trial all engaged in the practical attempt to invade a foreign nation; but it briefly, yet forcibly, points out to the rash and inexperienced youth of the country the folly of embarking in such an enterprise, and exhorts all good citizens to lend their aid, as far as lies in their power, to avert such a stigma upon our national fame. That such admonitions will be properly appreciated by the large mass of the American people, we cannot for a moment doubt. A few reckless and desperate adventurers will, in all probability, prate about its being a usurpation of authority, and may find unprincipled demagogues here and there to sustain them in their clamor. But we hazard nothing in saying that ninety-nine hundredths of the law-loving citizens of the land will award to the President all praise for this prompt and energetic move to uphold the sanctity of the laws.

The Evening Picayune.

1 May 1851, 1

From Havana.

The steamship Isabel, arrived at Charleston on the 25th ult., brought dates from Havana to the 22d ult.

The U. S. sloop of war Albany arrived on the 11th ult. and sailed on the 19th ult., at 5 A. M., for Pensacola.

The French steam frigate and many American vessels were in the port of Havana when the Isabel sailed.

A great deal of excitement exists on account of the expected invasion which was reported would take place on the 19th ult. Up to the time of the Isabel's sailing, no news had reached Havana that a landing had been effected. Despatches from New Orleans are said to have reached the Captain General that the expedition had sailed, consequently the soldiers slept on their arms; horses were kept saddled, and the entire army and navy were in a moment's warning ready for the fight. One steamer is kept steam upon at all hours, so it is said by some of the personal friends of his Excellency.

A Spaniard was to be garoted, on the morning of the 21d ult., having been betrayed by one of the Spanish pilots as a spy of Gen. Lopez. It seems this man had offered twelve doubloons to the pilot if he would join the expedition and act as pilot for them. He received the money and then informed the Captain General, who immediately had the Spaniard arrested, tried, and condemned to die on the 23d ult.

A gentleman from the Island, and one who has been travelling much of late, informs the Charleston Courier that all over the Island the most anxious desire is manifested for the invasion of the Island by the Americans, and probably the people were never so ardent and eager to rise *en masse* and join the invaders as at the present moment.

The Island of Pines, usually so salubrious, and highly popular with those afflicted with nervous diseases, and diseases of the chest, has lately suffered terribly from a long continued drought. This has vitiated the water, and not only have the sick who have gone there this season not improved, but they have grown worse. A malignant fever has also made its appearance.

A court martial, whose proceedings are to be made public, was to sit on the 9th ult., upon the case of Don Graciliano Montes de Oca, charged with being the "agent of the vagabond adventurers who seek to gratify their own vices by revolutions," &c., &c.

sent to the 2 May 1851

1 May 1851, Z

The Cuban Expedition.

It has already been announced that the U. S. Marshal for this State, Wm. H. C. MILLER, left here some days ago, on board the *Welaka*, upon business connected with the Cuban expedition. By the arrival here yesterday of the steamer *St. Mathias* from Florida, we learn that the Marshal had discovered no traces of the expedition at St. Mary's. It is said, however, that there were about six hundred men at Jacksonville when the *St. Mathias* left, and that the Marshal was on his way thither, having been passed a short distance this side by the *St. Mathias*.

It was rumored along the southern coast that there were near two thousand men in the vicinity of "Bear Fort," and the Satilla river, though it is probable the number has been exaggerated very considerably. The next steamer from the South will no doubt bring more authentic intelligence, both as regards the number of men and the action of the Marshal. It was not known when the expedition would depart, nor the place whence it was expected to sail. Rumour says that General O'HARA, of Kentucky, was in or near Jacksonville, as well as Gen. LORENZ and Gen. GONZALEZ. The Marshal, we believe, had warrants only for the two latter gentlemen.

The Savannah Georgian.

1 May 1851, 2

From the Augusta Republic.

The Southern Rights Party.

Fearful that one or two of our views, as put forth in last week's articles, headed "Stand to your colors" may be misunderstood, we desire to say a few words by way of explanation. We find that some have inferred from those articles, that we are unwilling to unite with the friends of Southern rights, under the name of the Democratic Southern Rights Party. The inference is a wrong one. In a previous article, on the same subject, we expressed our preference for the simple name Southern Rights Party, but our readers will remember, that we distinctly stated we were willing to accept the name of the Democratic Southern Rights Party.

What we objected to, so far as a name is concerned, was, calling it simply the Democratic Party.

We thought that we saw symptoms of a national organization which we believed would be dangerous to the rights of the South.

The Washington Union, under its new editors proposed to stand by the Compromise, and to rally the Democracy, North and South, upon its old principles. We feared that Democratic Southern Rights papers in Georgia and the South were giving in their adhesion to this scheme. We have no confidence in the masses of the Northern Democrats, upon the slavery question and none whatever in Northern Whigs. In a national scramble for the Presidency, the rights of the South will be lost sight of, upon any probable union of Northern and Southern Whigs or Northern and Southern Democrats. But we have no wish to enlarge upon this point. We say now, as we have said before, that while we would prefer to rally under the name of the Southern Rights Party we would have no objection to prefixing to it, the term Democratic.

We would call upon all true Southern Rights Whigs to rally to the Democratic Southern Rights Flag. And we would reason thus, with all such Whigs: "You are no longer Whigs. There is now no Whig Party in the State of Georgia. A majority of the leading Whigs with some of the leading Democrats, have united together under a new organization called the Constitutional Union Party. The Whig party is disbanded dissolved and broken up. The Southern Rights Whigs, therefore, are absolved from all former party obligations. They are set at perfect liberty to take such new positions as their

judgements may dictate. They cannot join the ranks of the Constitutional Union Party without a sacrifice of their principles."

To whom would the Southern Rights Whigs go, as a matter of judgment and principle. Of course to the Democratic Southern Rights men. The truth is the Southern Rights Whigs have been deserted by the great mass of the Whig party. The majority have not only departed from the true faith, but they have repudiated the very name of Whig.

Our recent articles, we pointed, under the fear that there was a disposition on the part of most of the old Democratic papers, to rally the old national Democratic party, not so much to maintain our rights, as to secure office.

We felt grieved at that. If we were wrong if those journals will maintain the cause of Southern rights, as they have heretofore done; if they will repudiate the compromise and refuse to acquiesce in the decision of the late convention, all differences will be easily healed and our path way will be made radiant with hope and courage and we trust with victory.

We think the selection of a name will prove to be a very small difficulty which can be easily removed, if we can agree upon principle.

We take occasion to repeat, that our differences will be radical if the compromise and the action of the State Convention must be taken as a platform for Southern rights men. We believe a majority of them, in this State, could never be brought to such terms, as a basis for political organization.

We trust that these views will prove satisfactory to our friends whether Democrats or Whigs, and show, beyond dispute, that we have no prejudices against the Democrats.

The contrary is the truth. We have fallen in love with the Democrats, because they have been so true to our rights. Such is the feeling towards them of all the Southern rights Whigs. Then, let us bury all past differences and prejudices and march on from this day forward as friends and brothers, bound to each other by the stronger ties of political friendship. We are surrounded by common dangers and have a common destiny. Let us feel, as we should under these circumstances, a generous confidence in, and the warmest sympathy for each other.

"By harmony our souls are swayed—

By harmony the world was made."

Let us be harmonious and our gallant mettle will be left when the trumpet sounds to the charge.

1 May 1851, 2

The Welaka.

The steamer *St. Matthews*, from Florida, which reached here yesterday, reports having passed the *Welaka* on the St. John's River, a few miles this side of Jacksonville. The *Welaka* left Savannah early Monday morning with the U. S. Marshal in pursuit of persons supposed to be engaged in fitting out an expedition to Cuba.— We have as yet heard of no arrests.

The Savannah Georgian.

1 May 1851, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steam-packet Notamora, from Charleston—
Mrs Anderson, child and servt. Mrs Alexander, Miss
Owens, Miss Chadwick, Mrs Richards, Mrs McMillan,
Messrs T Messler, W E Bailey, J S Azon, J W Carmel,
J R Carmel, H B. Box, D J Lambeth, W H Hoaglin, R
Mackay, W N Habersham, Dr W. egg, and 2 deck.

Per steam-packet DeKalb, from Augusta—Mrs Humph-
rey, Mrs Johnson, Miss C Johnson, Miss S Duncan, Mrs
Brown, Miss E Duncan, Miss E Fleming, Mrs Stone and 2
children and servt. Mrs M E Hewlett, Miss M Stone, Mrs
R Harden, Miss S Harden, Mrs Branham, Miss A Bran-
ham, Miss M Norton, Mrs A Norris, Mrs E Richer, Miss
Robertson, Miss McGruder, Mrs Kennon, Miss A Mawara,
Mrs Bowers, W R Hulmes, A M McMurphy, J P Green,
W Gilmore, R Harden, C H Langley, W B Johnson, R C
Hawlett, Dr J D Erwin, Maj J Brown, Mr Stone, T John-
son, W Dunbar, Master Kennon, S Bowers, A Hill, G
Kelly, J Ward, A H Roe, M Duty, F Rhyee, G Cornwell,
B W Whiting, W A Lawton, Col Lawton, Rev Mr Ste-
vens, E F Richer, J Humbert and 3 deck.

Per steam-packet St. Matthews, from Palatka, Fla—
Dr A E Hertz, Garrison, J L Brown, Benedict Rock-
man, A Boyd, J Curison, French, E Lockman, Dr Fur-
man, Mrs Furman and 2 children, Miss Atholson, Helen, J
Robison and son, Halady, N M Wood and lady, Dr Fro-
ser, lady, and servt, Johnson.

1 May 1851, 2

Officers of the Welaka—Escape of a Captain—Encampments of the Expeditionists—The Rendezvous—The Inevitable result of the Cuban Movement.

The city for several days past has been full of rumors about the expedition said to be organizing for a descent on Cuba; but very little intelligence of a reliable nature has been in the possession of any but the officials of the government, who seem determined that if Cuba is revolutionized it shall not be their fault.

We mentioned the fact that on Sunday night last, the *Welaka* left this city with the U. S. Marshal and other officers on board, for the South. Since then there has been considerable speculation among our citizens as to what was the object of her trip, and much anxiety has existed to know what would be the result of her voyage. As we stated, the reporter of this paper went with the steamer, and we expected advice from him by the *St. Matthews*, which arrived yesterday morning with the Southern Mail; but no letter from him has reached us. We learn that letters have been received, in the city, by the U. S. Officers here, the contents of which, however, have not transpired. It is rumored that the *Welaka* was at St. Marys on Monday; and remained there during Monday night, for the purpose of collecting information in regard to the expedition, and that she sailed on Tuesday morning for Jacksonville. The *St. Matthews* passed her on that day in the St. Johns' River, near the latter city.

We learn from passengers on board the *St. Matthews*, that a considerable body of men (variously reported from 300 to 500) are encamped near Jacksonville, and that other bodies are on the St. Johns and Satilla rivers, awaiting transportation to convey them to the general rendezvous of the expeditionists.

The young man from this city, who joined a company of the expeditionists at Macon, some two weeks since, with a view to obtain information of the contemplated movement, to be used by the Spanish Consul here, returned in the *St. Matthews* yesterday. As well as we can learn the facts, he went to Macon, where he mingled with the members of the company, and by professing a desire to join them, obtained their confidence and a knowledge of their destination and plans. He then returned to this city, in advance of the company, who, it will be remembered, came down as far as the ninety mile sta-

tion, on the Central Railroad, and turned back. Having communicated information of the movement to the Consul, he then returned to Macon in pursuit of his original design to betray the expeditionists, and accompanied them on, their way as far as station No. 2, on the Central Road, where he attempted to leave them. But his designs having been discovered, he was arrested by the Cubans, and forced to accompany them, with the assurance that he should go to Cuba in the front rank of the expedition. As a matter of course, his situation now became an extremely unpleasant one, and he watched every opportunity on the march to effect his escape. He made several attempts, all of which were unsuccessful, and in one of which he was fired on and made a narrow escape from being shot. The line of march was from the station on the railroad, through McIntosh, Glynn and Camden counties to the Satilla river. The party crossed the Altamaha, at Fort Barrington, in a canoe. The prisoner acted as forryman, and after getting the company across, he availed himself of the opportunity to escape in the canoe; but after a "hard paddle" of some three or four miles down the river; he was overtaken by his pursuers, who had obtained another boat, and carried back. The company pursued their march, keeping a close guard over their prisoner, until within about eighteen miles of Bethel, in Camden county, when a favorable opportunity presented itself while on the march, in the night, and he finally effected his escape. He traveled some two days and nights, when he reached Brunswick, where he took the boat which brought him to this city. Thus has terminated an adventure, which, whatever may be thought of its propriety, came near being a very serious matter.

The Company from which the young man escaped, were on their way to Burnt Fort, on the Satilla River, which is to be the principal rendezvous of the expeditionists, and where they expected some 1,500 Georgians would be concentrated. It was understood that two vessels with provisions and arms, were waiting for them at the mouth of the river, and would convey them to the general rendezvous of the Expedition, which is one of the coast Islands in the neighborhood of Key West, and where it was understood a large force numbering some ten to fifteen thousand men would be concentrated.

Passengers in the *St. Matthews* state that bodies of men were coming into the camps on the Satilla and St. Johns from every quarter, and that it was rumored that a considerable force

had already arrived, who were waiting a steamer to transport them to the rendezvous. The steamer expected, is doubtless the same that has been captured by the Government at New York. This capture may prove a serious obstacle to the expedition, as it will cause considerable delay. If, however, transportation is all they want, we would not be surprised to hear that they had made bold to charter the *Welaka*, and such other craft as they may conveniently lay their hands on.

A few days will tell the story of the Cuban Expedition. If it should fail, through the active opposition of our government, we feel quite confident that its mission will only be delayed. A popular movement, so deep-rooted as this, may be frustrated for the time, but it is evident that a spirit is aroused, however unjustifiable it may be, which will sooner or later effect the emancipation of Cuba. It is the duty of our government to preserve the neutrality of the nation, and to discountenance every infraction of our treaty stipulations with Spain; but it is expecting too much of the administration to suppose that with all its vigilance it can prevent what has come to be regarded as the "inevitable destiny" of Cuba. The death grasp of imbecile Spain itself must soon release its hold upon the Queen of the Antilles, even if she is not rescued by the strong arms and brave hearts, at home and abroad, who are pledged in her cause.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer *St. Matthews*, from Palatka—Dr A E Heltz, Garrison; J L Brown, Bonnidiet, Buckman, A Royal, J Curiton, French, R Lachling, Dr Furman, Mrs Furman, and 2 children; Miss Atholson, C Bayles, J Ralston, and son, Holliday, N F Wood, and lady; Dr Frasier, lady, and servant, Johnson.

Per steamer *De Kalb*, from Augusta—Mrs Humphrey, Mrs Johnson, Miss E Duncan, Miss E Flomming, Mrs Sams, 2 children, and servant, Mrs M E Hewlett, Miss M Sams, Mrs K Harden, Miss S Harden, Mrs Branham, Miss A Branham, Miss M Branham, Miss M Norton, Mrs A Norris, Mrs E Ricks, Miss Robertson, Miss McGruder, Mrs Kennon, Miss A Bowers, Mrs Bowers, W R Holmes, A M McMurphy, J P Green, W Gilmore, R Harden, C H Langly, W B Johnson, R C Hewlett, Dr J D Erwin, Maj J Brown, Mr Sams, Thos Johnson, W Dunbar, Master Kennon, S Bowers, A Hill, G Kelly, J Ward, A H Roe, H Doty, F Righas, G Corawell, B W Whiting, W A Lawton, Col Lawton, Rev Mr Stevens, B F Richea, J Humbert, and 3 deck.

Per steamer *Metamora*, from Charleston—Mrs Anderson, child, and servant, Mrs Alexander, Miss Owens, Miss Chadwick, Mrs Richards, Mrs McMillan, Miss T Mensing, W E Bailey, J S K Azeo, J W Carnel, J R Carnel, H R Box, D J Dumbeth, W H Mongia, E Mackay, W N Habersham, D Wragg, and 3 deck.

HO! FOR CUBA.—A few fine Spanish Panama Hats, together with a handsome assortment of Straw Hats, for sale by N. K. BARNUM & CO., may 1. 149 Congress street.

The Southern Sentinel
(Columbus, Ga.)

1 May 1851, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

The Washington papers of Saturday morning, contain President FILLMORE'S Proclamation, warning persons against participating in the Cuban Invasion. The President says he has reason to believe that a Military Expedition is fitting out in the United States, against Cuba, composed principally of foreigners. He forewarns all persons connected with said expedition, that they become amenable to heavy penalties, and will forfeit the protection of the American Government, and exhorts all good citizens to discountenance such an enterprise; and calls upon all civil and military officers, to arrest such offenders for punishment.

THE UNION. WASHINGTON

1 May 1851, 3

The late proclamation of the President of the United States against infractions of the laws of the United States by foreigners and others engaged in organizing another expedition for the purpose of invading the island of Cuba, was not, of course, issued without sufficient grounds. Information from the shores and islands of the Gulf of Mexico, and from other points south, as well as from New York, left no doubt of the atrocious design to renew the criminal enterprise which has once been so signally defeated.

On Saturday last, by the active exertions of the marshal of the southern district of New York and his deputies, as we learn from the New York papers, several persons—some of them citizens who were known to have been engaged in the former expedition, and some of them foreigners—were arrested upon affidavit made of similar present designs, and, being taken before a United States commissioner, (Mr. Brigham,) were held to bail to answer the charge in the court of the United States.

The very proper action by the Executive of the United States, and the promptness with which the United States authorities in New York have seconded it, have, let us trust, nipped in the bud this new conspiracy against the peace and the honorable repute of our country.

[*National Intelligencer.*]

The Albany Patriot.

(Albany, Ga.)

2 May 1851, 2

The New Cuban Expedition.

There seems to be much mystery connected with the reports of a new project to invade Cuba. The Atlanta-Intelligencer, says, "the company which passed through that place sometime since, have not returned to their homes, as has been reported." There is but little doubt that some project is on foot to revolutionize Cuba. — But the authorities in Cuba and the United States having had notice of it, will probably defeat it.

The Daily Delta

2 May 1851, 1

The steamship Union, Capt. Budd, left her wharf, Lafayette, at her regular hour, 10 o'clock, this morning, for New York, with the following passengers:

Maj Gen Wainold Scott, U.S.A.; Adj Gen Jones, U.S.A.; Col Mountford, U.S.A.; Mr Mountford and servant; Miss Mountford and servant; Master Mountford, Mrs Zoula, Mrs Huntington and child, J S Crane and two children, Mr John Frothing, Mr R J Hall and lady, D Kennedy, Mrs Blair, Miss Blair, P Ross, Chas Tarot, Mr Mako, Mr Marcell, R Lloyd, C S Willard, Mr Conyng- ham, H C Bugart, R H Alog, J D Fuller, Mr Duffren and lady, W B Freighly and servant, Mr Hedy and lady, Mrs Carson and child, Mrs Capt Gale and servant, J Honey, Mr Hartman, K Montgomery, lady and servant, N H Stuchwell and lady, Mrs G W Seagrave, Mrs Talbot and child, Miss Talbot, Mr Twitchell, Mrs Twitchell, Miss Twitchell, Mrs Judge Wright and child, Mrs Lawrence, Miss C Lawrence, Miss C Barnett, Mr F Foulson, Mr Furness, Mr Saunders, Mr Cross, Capt Coffin, G Plummer, Mr Vaughn, Mr Jaquet and servant, J J Gilroy and lady, Master McCork, V Garrison, Capt Lowell, M S Thompson, Mr Furness, D D Mason, J S Booth, Mr Headford, Mr F Martin, Mrs F Martin, Mr A Lavin, Mr Veal, Mr J G Hyde, Mr C D Burt, Mr J I Bryant, Mr H L Stone, Mr J F Stanton, Master Stanton, M H McCull, Capt Tarbox, Mrs Ostrom, child and nurse, Miss Finner, Miss H Bull, Miss Hatchley, Miss Pitchee, Miss A Calko, Mrs Stone, child and servant, Mrs J Smith four children and servant, Mrs Gill, Mrs Leach, Mrs Vasey and servant, Mrs Johnson and two children, Mrs Bryan, Miss Bunker, Mrs K Claque, Mr F Mansfield, Mr Scott, Miss J Lehman, Miss J Axel, Miss Isabel Axel, Mr Paul Gilbert, Mr F Bavel, Mr A Bavel, Mr G Bavel, Mr S Axel, Madame J Winal, Madame J Bortin, Madame J Umlin, Madame F Lehman, Madame J Marquette, Madame M Lehman, Miss Lawrence, Miss C Lawrence, Miss C Barnett, Mr F Foulson, Mr C Lehman, Mr A Lehman, Mr L George, Mr C Morrison, Mr L Farnes, Mr W Johns, Mr Andrew Lehman, Mr W Urrede, Mr Jerome Bavel, Madam Emily Bavel, two children and servant, Mrs Buxton, Mr Buxton, Mr Buxton, Mr A C Buxton, Mr P Mansup, Mr W Burt, Mr G P Liddle, Mr Buxton, Mr Macko, Mr J Johnson, Mr D Bingham, Rev Mr Jenkins, 25 steerage, and \$7500 in specie.

The Daily Delta

2 May 1851, 2

Alarming!

The Washington Republic of this morning (20th April) publishes a dispatch from Savannah, which says an expedition to Cuba, consisting of the Southern States, A. D. Steamer, with most and efficient officers, has been dispatched to intercept them."

It is not said from whom this information was derived, but we have little doubt that, if traced up, it would be found that such alarming intelligence had its origin in the vivid imagination and insatiable garrulity of that extensive contributor to the newspaper press of our country, the respectable Mrs. Partington.

The idea of an expedition to Cuba, cruising off the Southern States, is peculiarly Partingtonian. Considering that the island in question is but two or three days' sail from our coast, and that United States steamers are employed to intercept them,—it does look very much like a useless consumption of steam or wind, for the Cuban expeditionists to be cruising about our coast, when the sea is open to them to proceed at once to their object, and when their proper employment should be in cruising off the coast of the "ever faithful Isle." But a steamer "is dispatched to intercept them." How? When? Where? Are they to be intercepted from landing on our coast, off which they are cruising? If so, this is a strange mode of preventing an expedition to Cuba, to intercept the return of the invaders! We think that the best way is to let the boys get back as fast as they can, and give Major Hutton another chance at them. But perhaps the whole difficulty in understanding this dispatch originates in an unfortunate substitution of the word "to" for "from," and that the Expedition is one "from Cuba,"—the identical one which La Union in this city counseled the Spaniards to get up against the United States for the purpose of seizing and burning our Capitol, or committing other depredations. If such is the true view of this dispatch, we highly applaud the promptitude and diligence of the Administration in "sending a steamer with men" (women would have done as well) "and efficient officers to intercept" the pirates.

There is another construction of this portentous dispatch, for which we are indebted to an ingenious friend and news speculator at our elbow. He thinks that instead of an Expedition to Cuba, the suspicious cruisers referred to, belong to a gallant band of patriotic revolutionists, who, with the instinctive hate of oppression, characteristic of our people, are proceeding to the aid of the gallant revolutionists of "Birmingham," headed by that devoted patriot the "Duke of Edinburgh." We trust that the next number of the Pic will give us some gratifying intelligence of the success of that noble struggle.

The Daily Delta

2 May 1851, 2

THE OHIO.—The steamship Ohio Capt. Schenck, from this city and Havana, arrived in New York at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult. with 200 passengers and \$200,000 in gold dust, and \$20,000 in specie, on freight.

She reports that great excitement and much consternation prevailed in Havana, caused by the current rumors of another invasion of the Island of Cuba. So confidently was such an event anticipated, that during the week before the Ohio sailed, the troops were ordered to sleep on their arms, so as to be ready at a moment's warning.

2 May 1851, 3

FROM HAVANA.—The steamship Isabel, Captain Rollins, from Havana, arrived at Savannah on the 24th ult. We transfer the following to our columns from the correspondent of the Georgian:

HAVANA, April 10.

Since our last, nothing of importance has transpired, save the dread of a Lopez invasion. It has been the report, and is still in circulation, that a landing was to be attempted on the 19th or 20th inst., and as this excited feeling still exists, you can imagine nothing of great importance in commercial affairs can, or will be transacted.

The soldiers sleep on their arms—horses are constantly saddled—officers sleep in their armor—and it is said the Captain-General sleeps in his boots and spurs, and a steamer is kept constantly in readiness to carry his Excellency to old Spain or somewhere else, if an attack takes place.

The steamer Georgia, from New York, arrived on the 17th, and sailed for Chagres on the 19th.

The Ohio, from New Orleans, arrived on the 18th, at 2 p. m., and sailed on the 19th, at 11 a. m., for New York.

The Falcon sailed on the 18th for New Orleans.

The sloop-of-war Albany arrived on the 11th, and sailed on the 19th for Pensacola.

The French frigate is still in port—one Spanish man-of-war, and a great many American and foreign vessels.

Referring to the news brought by the Isabel, the Charleston Mercury says:

"A great deal of excitement exists on account of the expected invasion which was reported would take place on the 19th. Up to the time of the Isabel's sailing, no news had reached Havana that a landing had been effected. Dispatches from New Orleans are said to have reached the Captain-General that the expedition had sailed, consequently the soldiers slept on their arms; horses were kept saddled, and the entire army and navy were in a moment's warning ready for the fight. One steamer is kept steam upon at all hours, so it is said by some of the personal friends of his Excellency.

"A Spaniard was to be 'garoted,' on the morning of the 21st, having been betrayed by one of the Spanish pilots as a spy of General Lopez. It seems this man had offered twelve doubloons to the pilot, if he would join the expedition, and act as pilot for them. He received the money, and then informed the Captain-General, who immediately had the Spaniard arrested, tried, and condemned to die on the 23d.

"A gentleman from the Island, and one who has been travelling much of late, informs us that all over the Island the most anxious desire is manifested for the invasion of the Island by the Americans, and probably the people were never so ardent and eager to rise en masse and join the invaders as at the present moment.

"We give these rumors as they reach us. The position of affairs in Cuba is doubtless critical, and whether actual demonstrations are in progress or not, is a question which remains undecided. Every preparation has been made by the authorities to meet the expected outbreak.

HAVANA, 17th April, 1851.

Since our last report of the 31st ult., the prices of Sugar were, for a short interval, a little easier; but an active demand having manifested itself, they soon recovered their former position, and, for some descriptions, are even still higher. The low state of the Exchanges continues an obstacle to the free course of operations; but, on the other hand, the abundant supply of vessels, with moderate freights, has helped to sustain prices, and to give increased vigor to the inquiry. We place our quotations as follows: Whites, 9 a 10½ rials; Yellows, choice, 7½ a 8 rials; Yellows, good and fine, 6 a 7 rials; Browns, 5½ a 5¾ rials; Cucumbers, 4½ a 5½ rials.

Muscovatos have been sold at 4¼ a 5¼ rials, according to quality.

Molasses is firm at 1½ rials in the harbor and in the outports.

Coffee is dull at 8 a 8¼.

Graciliano Montes de J. a

See; Louisville Democrat

7 May 1851, 13 May 1851

Savannah Morning News 10 May 1851

Cincinnati Nonpareil, 12 May 1851

Evening Pilegrimage, 1 May 1851

Savannah Republican, 16 May 1851

New Orleans Bee, 22 May 1851

Evening Pilegrimage, 20 May 1851

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

2 May 1851, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

The *Herald* says, in addition to the seizure of the *Cleopatra*, the United States officer found one hundred and fifty or two hundred persons assembled at South Amboy. The most of them looked like German and Swiss emigrants, a number carrying on their backs a small knapsack or bundle, and expected to be taken away in a sloop. They afterwards made their way up to the city and scattered. The thing entirely fizzled.

A Savannah letter to the *Boston Courier* says that the Cuba movement was a little too premature, and adds:—"The bonds of the new government that is to be when Cuba is revolutionized, have been selling here all winter, to raise the needful funds. They have been taken at ten cents on the dollar."

Cincinnati Nonpareil

2 May 1851, 2

Republic of Cuba

A Savannah correspondent of a Boston paper says, the bonds of the *new Government that is to be when Cuba is revolutionized have been selling at Savannah all winter* to raise the needful funds. They have been taken at ten cents on the dollar. He also mentions the report of the purchase of a steamer, possibly the one seized in New York.

The Herald says, in addition to the seizure of the Cleopatra, the United States officer found one hundred and fifty or two hundred persons assembled at South Amboy. The most of them looked like German and Swiss emigrants, a number carrying on their backs a small knapsack or bundle, and expected to be taken away in a sloop. He ascertained that from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men were expected to arrive by the cars from Philadelphia, to join the expedition. Various squads of men, numbering from one hundred to two hundred in a gang mostly foreigners, were seen during the day mustered on the docks and designated places, waiting to embark. But it seems, from the expeditious movements exhibited by Marshal Tallmadge and his aids, the expedition has proved a failure.

The New York Sun ridicules, without mercy, the conduct of the United States Marshal, in the capture of the steamer Cleopatra. It says, New York Bay has been the scene of the most remarkable naval adventure ever recorded. The greatness of its conception, the ability with which it was planned, and the brilliant manner of its execution, surpass anything in the whole annals of our naval history. Its results will be felt throughout Europe, and its glory remain to this republic down to the latest generation of clams and crab-fish. The Marshal of New York has called out the Naval forces of the United States, to capture a Cuban expedition, and on board the steamer Jacob Bell, with a Revenue Cutter in tow, gave chase and captured the *old tow boat Cleopatra*."-- The Sun adds: "But ridicule aside, we wish to tell our readers that there is not a single particle of foundation for all these stories of the fitting out of a Cuban expedition in this city. It is the most farcical affair throughout that can be conceived of. The Marshal has undoubtedly been fooled by terrified and cowardly Spanish agents."

2 May 1851, 2

□ The threadbare slander that Gen. Quitman, while Governor, appropriated arms, belonging to the State, to the Cuban Expedition, was recited by Gen. Foote at Williamsburg, according to our correspondent in that place. It appears that he also took occasion to arraign the late Governor on account of his alleged participation in the movement for the relief of Cuba from the thralldom of Spain. Gen. Quitman has more than once pronounced both of these charges to be false, and it would be well for his accusers to cease repeating them, or adduce the proof. The Administration has admitted the groundlessness of the latter charge, by dismissing the prosecution; but we suppose its subalterns have instructions to prosecute the war which it commenced, and from which it disgracefully retreated.

The Daily Picayune.

2. May 1856, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—We have information from a reliable source that the expedition from this country for the invasion of Cuba has been disbanded, not only in this city but also in the Atlantic ports. Most of the officers and men who had assembled here have returned to their homes in the West. Several of the leading spirits and officers of the last expedition have left here within a few days past, on different up-river boats, and, according to our informant's statement, they are slightly disgusted with the bad management of affairs on the Atlantic coast.

The Evening Picayune.

2 May 1851, 1

NAVAL.—Surgeon S. Sharp, U. S. Navy, has received orders as a fleet surgeon to the steam frigate *Susquehanna*, now fitting out at the Norfolk station.

Lieut. Bowers, carpenter, W. Knight, and gunner J. Dunderdale, have been ordered to the U. S. ship *Plymouth*, fitting out at the Gosport navy yard for the East Indies.

Capt. Josiah Tattnall, commander of the U. S. steamship *Saranac*, of the Home Squadron, has been relieved, at his own request.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams*, commander Barron, was to sail on the 22d ult. for Madeira and the coast of Africa.

The U. S. ship *North Carolina*, the receiving ship at the Brooklyn navy yard, is to be immediately fitted for Philadelphia. She is to be sent there to test the strength of the balance dock.

The Descent on Cuba.

The *Newark Advertiser* of yesterday afternoon contains the following letter from its Florida correspondent. It throws considerable light on the nature and extent of the new piratical movement against Cuba. It is to be hoped that the leaders will this time receive something more than a mere show of trial, at the hands of the U. S. Government:

JACKSONVILLE, East Florida, Friday April 25.

For the past ten days we have had "rumors of wars," not well authenticated, but furnishing certain evidence that another Quixotic expedition against Cuba was intended. It is evident that there are several points of departure along the Gulf Coast—at New Orleans and St. Mary's, and from St. John's River, Florida. There are six steamers at least, and probably 2,000 to 3,000 men. Savannah is the headquarters of operations on the Atlantic side. I was shown a letter from Gen. Gonzalez, a week ago, dated at Savannah, directing the movements of men and military stores, but believed that it might be an attempt to divert public attention from some other quarter.

It is now plain that the many evidences of a movement in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico indicate an invasion of Cuba, which will be attempted before this reaches you. The expedition will undoubtedly sail in the course of twenty four or thirty-six hours. A large quantity of forage (among which was 300 or 400 bushels of oats) was deposited here the day before yesterday, and this morning I saw put into the same storehouse cannon, gun-carriages, rifles, muskets, ammunition, and the furniture of an army equipment to a very large amount. I have never seen so many implements of war, except in an arsenal. Large quantities of wood and resin for the fuel on board the steamers, and horses and men are collected in this vicinity, ready for embarkation. A steamer is expected from New York to-morrow.

This expedition would appear to be much better appointed, manned, and officered, than the one that landed at Cardenas. Gen. Quiñan is said to command and Lopez to be the second. Some here who are pointed out as connected with the expedition as officers, are said by some to be men of bravery and military talent. Most of the privates of whom I have heard are men who learned the art of war in Mexico, where they contracted the taste of blood and long for more. Bloodhounds and tigers are not the only animals who become fierce by killing. It is a desperate business and requires reckless, desperate men. It is supposed that they will land 3,000 on the south side of the island, supplied with field pieces and good cavalry horses—that the steamers that convey them will be burnt or sail immediately, leaving the invaders no alternative but to conquer or die.

It is said that a large number of the Creole population are fully prepared to join the landing party, and that an organized force awaits the movement in the mountains. It is said the Spanish population is only one-sixteenth part of the whole; and it is represented that the remainder desire to fight for liberty. I am told that \$70,000 worth of jewelry, and \$100,000 in money, was sent to Gen. Lopez the other day, from Havana, and that \$30,000 was contributed by a rich planter, who is regarded at home as favorable to the government. The agents here seem to have plenty of money, and to spend it freely. They have several ways to raise the wind. One by the issue of bonds, to be redeemed if the expedition is successful; another by the sale of commissions. A Lieutenantcy was offered to a brother of Gen. Shields, it is said, at Savannah, for \$1,000, with a promise of \$10,000 worth of bonds.

The citizens here have given the enterprise no direct encouragement, and no United States officer here has the right to interfere. There is no U. S. Marshal here. The thing is looked upon generally as chimerical, and until they saw these warlike preparations and military stores, the citizens generally discredited it, although a few knowing ones have known all about it, and cautiously hinted it, when necessary, in order to make the necessary preparations. The Creoles and Cubans who are here and the few who were engaged in the Cardenas affair, talk indignantly of Spanish tyranny, and say that the Cubans are on the very point of revolution, with or without help.

It seems quite certain that before to-morrow evening the steamer will be here to receive the military stores and embark for the war. The captain of the company is a fine military looking man, the hair of his face being disposed a la California. This is a place out of the highway of travel, there being a mail here but once a week, and it may be, therefore, that all this latter countenance has been anticipated. It is interesting to observe how catching and contagious is the war spirit. If things could remain a few days as at present, it would seem that any number of men could be enlisted in this service, which but yesterday all pronounced wild and chimerical. The fairs and the markets seem to have turned the heads of some from whom more wisdom would be expected.

The 25th (to-morrow) is the day that was named ten days ago by one of the agents here, as the day of departure, and considerable wisdom has been manifested with regard to the management of the business, when it is remembered that probably from 3,000 to 5,000 persons must have known all about it. I understand however that Gonzalez has been threatened with arrest at Savannah, where he has endeavored to enlist men and procure money.

The preparations for the attack on the part of the Spanish authorities is fully appreciated. They expect hard fighting, but rely principally upon the representations that a revolution in Cuba is ready to take place, and only needs a rallying point.

See also, Louisville Democrat, 8 May 1851

2 May 1851, 3

From the New York Herald, April 24.
Very Late from Cuba.

Arrival of the Isabel's Mails.—The Preparations of the Spanish Authorities to Repel the Threatened Invasion, &c.

The mails brought by the steamer Isabel to Charleston arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. The advices from Havana are to the 22d instant, inclusive.

We have received, in addition to our correspondence, files of the *Diario de la Marina*, the *Gaceta de la Habana*, and the *Pero Industrial de la Habana*, to the 22d instant inclusive.

The Chinchilla, at Key West, spoke off Cape Antonio the Spanish steamer Pizarro, a French man-of-war, two English do., and one Spanish brig, supposed to be watching the movements of Quitman and Lopez, who, it was reported, would soon make a demonstration in that quarter.

The *Gaceta de la Habana* contains a correspondence between the Captain General of Cuba and Colonel Javier Quintairo, of the cavalry. Colonel Q writes from the Incaro, and informs the Captain General that "he is very anxious to pay with his existence the debt which he owes to his Queen and country," and therefore offers his services. He intimates that the report is general that a new invasion of pirates is meditated. He goes on to say that since the first invasion he has organized 150 armed men with lances and carbines.

Gen. Concha responds to this letter by acknowledging the satisfaction with which he has received this expression of loyalty, and by answering the Colonel that he has made the best possible arrangements for "the immediate extermination of as many bands of pirates as shall dare to set foot on the soil," &c., &c.

[Our Cuban correspondence.]

HAVANA, April 22, 1851.

The rumors of invasion that reach us from the other side are beginning to assume an aspect of veracity that carries terror to some, and dreams of joy to other hearts. The steamers Ohio and Habanero, which have arrived here from New Orleans within the past few days, bring the most positive assurances that Lopez has another expedition on the point of leaving, which not only is better organized than his last, but is in every respect more formidable. The government so far believe the truth of these rumors that they have allowed the press to publish and comment on them, and the excitement among the people is very great. It is useless to repeat the thousand stories that are sifted relative to the magnitude of the expedition. Suffice it to say that they vary from ten steamers and ten thousand men down to insignificance. From what may be deemed pretty good sources—although I am inclined to believe they, too, partake somewhat of the prevalent disposition to exaggerate—I learn that the invading force will comprise some 200 or 1,000 men, brought to the island on two steamers. As for time, none is yet named; but the general opinion seems to be that a landing will be effected between this and the last of the month.

The preparations made by the government show a marked difference in tactics between those of the present leaders and those of the time of Roncalli. When Roncalli was preparing for the last invasion, his tactics were based upon a system of concentration of his forces, leaving the wide fields of Cuba to the protection of their inhabitants, and the army free to fall in force upon any menaced points; the present system seems to be a determination to hold all points of the island, and the forces have consequently been distributed to different points of garrison. What the merits of the two systems are I do not presume to judge, but it seems to me that the issue of the contest is at least doubtful. The Spanish fleets are all at sea, except three steamers and a frigate, which lie here in port; but two thousand miles of coast are hard to watch. The French steamer *Mogador* is also here at the orders of the government, to assist in catching or quelling. France seems to be the *Don Quixote* of the sea, going hence to battle for the disconsolate maiden powers that have naughty subjects.

The Captain General, I am told, will take the field as soon as an expedition shall land, and leave the command of the city to General Enus. The lady and family of the Captain General will take up their abode in the Cuban fortress.

An important case is on trial to-day of a young man who is accused of having procured coast pilots, and sent them to the United States to serve Lopez in his intended invasion of the island. He will probably be condemned to death; but the court has not yet given its decision.

The papers have been allowed to announce the supposed proximity of the invasion; but the public feeling on both sides differs in a wide degree from that which prevailed last year on the same occasion. Then all seemed life and activity, and no one considered the result; now the result seems to be the most prominent consideration, and both sides await, without confidence, the first shock. The event of the first ten days after the landing, should it be effected, will make or mar a very lively dispute.

Business during the past week has been very inactive, because of the closing holidays of Lent; and to-day, being the first day of business, does not present signs of much activity. Sugars present some little slackness from the rates that ruled before the holy week, as the desire to get on before the holidays ships under charter induced purchasers to offer more freely. The stock is estimated at 150,000 boxes.

Exchange continues depressed—New York ruling at 4½ a 5 per cent. discount; London, 8 a 6½ premium.

Freights are without animation, and £2 8s. for Cowes, and a market is talked of.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITIONISTS—Nothing of importance transpired yesterday before the United States commissioner in reference to the Cuban expeditionists. The accused parties are all now liberated on bonds in the sum of \$3,000 each, to appear when called upon to answer the charge. Several of the parties accused were congregated about the district attorney's office during the day, and we understand that an investigation will possibly be granted, in order to give them an opportunity of making an explanation, or showing their non-participation in the matter.

3 May 1851, 1

President Fillmore—Hayti and Cuba.

The last annual message of President Fillmore contained the following recommendation:

"The relations between those parts of the island of St. Domingo which were formerly colonies of Spain and France respectively, are still in an unsettled condition. The proximity of that island to the United States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be permanently and speedily adjusted. The interests of humanity and of general commerce also demand this; and the intimations of the same sentiment have been received from other governments. It is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. The government of the United States will not fail, by the exercise of all proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to put an end to the destructive war which has raged between the different parts of the island, and to secure to them both the benefits of peace and commerce."

Whilst the President was thus concerned for the negro dominions of the splay-footed, woolly-headed, burlesque Emperor Boulaque, he deemed it necessary to caution the people against any interference in the affairs of other nations. In relation to Cuba, he feels a deep solicitude, lest our people should be carried away by their sympathies, to give aid or countenance to the oppressed people of that island. His Excellency, we learn, holds certain views in regard to the eventual settlement of Cuba by our negro population, which are quite luminous and philanthropic. These views would be greatly promoted by consolidating and uniting the Dominicans under his sable highness. It would be a precedent and example for Cuba, of the most instructive character. With two such free negro empires as Cuba and Hayti, with two lovely and once productive islands delivered over to the ruin and devastation of negro rule, the negrophobists, we imagine, would be able to satisfy their philanthropy, for a time at least. That President Fillmore had in view the consolidation of the negro power in Hayti, is pretty conclusively proved by his suggestion that our government should cooperate with those of other nations, which have interfered in the struggle between the Dominicans and Haytians.

The Governments referred to are those of France and England. The basis of their compromise is the submission of the Dominicans, (the whites) to the blacks.

—It is, therefore, a suggestion of Mr. Fillmore, that for the purposes of humanity and general commerce, we shall join France and England in recommending that the whites shall subject themselves to the blacks. Such is the inevitable result of any cooperation with the two Governments referred to, in their proceedings in reference to the contest between the Haytians and Dominicans. Are our people,—are the citizens of the South, prepared to rally and approve such action on the part of the Government?

It is perfectly in accordance with, nay it is a part of this policy, to display so much zeal and activity in the protection of the present Government of Cuba. The continuance of that Government would, no doubt, prepare Cuba for a second St. Domingo. It is fortunate, however, for "the cause of humanity and general commerce," that Mr. Fillmore's power is not equal to his will in this matter. Cuba is designed for a better, a nobler object than that which the abolitionists would make of it. It will be saved from the Pandemonium into which these satanic fanatics would convert it. It will become the possession of free white men—the abode of virtue, of refinement, of happiness, of plenty, and of wealth. All the power of our Government,—all the intrigues of free-soilers and abolitionists,—all the resources of Spain will not prevent it, if for a time they may postpone. The redemption of this beautiful island from the clutch of the power which, at present, is only able to hold it by the aid of the principal nations of the world.

The Daily Delta

3 May 1851, 2

The General-in-Chief.

General Scott left our city day before yesterday, on the Union, for New York. His stay here was brief and his demeanor unobtrusive and retiring. There was an evident disinclination on his part to be made the object of any conspicuous attentions. He came on official duty, and employed himself with zeal and earnestness in arranging the objects of his mission. Such public and private attentions as were paid to him were received with modesty, frankness and dignity. He met here not a few old friends, who knew him many years ago, when a briefless lawyer of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, or subsequently, when a disabling Artillery officer in this city. To all he extended a cordial reception. His departure was as quiet and unobtrusive as his arrival and sojourn here. We are thus precise in our reference to the circumstances of General Scott's visit to our city, because it has been charged that his tour to the West and South was an electioneering,—a political one. We saw nothing to give any color to this imputation. Though General Scott is, no doubt, not indifferent to the Presidency,—and his prospects for that high elevation may compare favorably with those of other candidates,—he is too true a soldier to use his office for the promotion of his political aspirations, to tolerate the pernicious demagogues who traverse the country just before an election.

There is, with all his faults, (and they are mostly petty ones,) much to admire and applaud in Winfield Scott. He has ever been a faithful public servant—a true soldier, and an honest man. Even his blunders and excurses may be ascribed to a soldierly bluntness, to the absence of everything like hypocrisy, dissimulation and craft, in his character. His mind, usually intent on great things, is not sufficiently observant of the small affairs of life, to protect him from the ridicule of the world—to bring into exercise that quality, so much in demand in the ordinary transactions of life, styled worldly tact.

The intimation has been thrown out in Northern journals that General Scott, as a candidate for the Presidency, would be the favorite of the Seward, or Freesoil party. This idea has been reproduced in a great variety of forms. From all we can learn, it has not the slightest foundation. General Scott enters with a profound contempt for all such traitors. A Virginian by birth, he adheres to the compromises of the constitution, and would be the last man to sanction any violation of them. No such man can be the favorite of the pestilent faction led by the New York demagogue. It would no doubt promote the views of another candidate for the Presidency—whose friends were so chary of their attentions to General Scott during his visit to this city—to place the General in such an obnoxious attitude. But we imagine that the old soldier will not relish such society, and will re-leave himself as speedily of such dangerous allies, as he has been accustomed to rid himself of the enemies who in his brilliant military campaigns valiantly endeavored to arrest his progress to victory.

WASHINGTON

3 May 1851, 3

THE UNLAWFUL ENTERPRISE AGAINST CUBA.

We are somewhat doubtful whether we have, as seems to be generally supposed, seen the end of the latest project of piracy and plunder against the Spanish island of Cuba. At New York, certainly, the sailing of the conspirators and their miserable instruments and dupes has been prevented. But we should not be surprised at any moment by telegraphic information that some portion of the adventurers from the Southern shores had made or attempted a landing at some point or other on the coast of Cuba. Whilst in uncertainty on this head, we have thought it due not only to the Administration, but to the intelligence and honorable spirit of the Press generally, to exhibit the further proof which follows—which might be augmented almost indefinitely—that the sound sentiment of the People approves the prompt and faithful discharge by the President of the United States of his duty in the premises.

FROM "THE VIRGINIA HERALD."

NATIONAL CHARACTER.—Intelligence from the South renders it probable that the effort is being renewed in that quarter to organize armed forces for a descent upon Cuba. It is believed that a large part of the Cuban population are so disaffected to the existing Government as to be ready for resistance; and this enterprise of certain restless spirits of the South is designed to produce a civil revolution in that island.

We have no fears that the present wise and patriotic chief officer of our country will fail to use the utmost energy which may be needed to suppress this contemplated outrage on the rights of a friendly Power. It is much to be lamented that, while our republic is held up to the world as a bright exemplar of free institutions, her character should be tarnished by such demonstrations of the spirit of aggression and injustice on the part of any number of her citizens. And, although this spirit may be exhibited by a few only, yet the degree of its prevalence is never properly appreciated by observers abroad, and its manifestation in our midst is quoted as one of the legitimate fruits of our institutions. Our public authorities and our people every where cannot, therefore, be too sedulous in suppressing its first indications.

This thirst for excitement and adventure is not the least of the long train of evils which the Mexican war inflicted upon the country. That it is the true offspring of every war for conquest is the voice of history. And more especially upon the people of a free Government is such an influence disastrous. The lapse of a quarter of a century, and the restraints of a regal Government, have not sufficed to extinguish in the breast of the French people that love of military glory and of aggressive war which was kindled in the days of the Consulate. The recent brilliant achievements of American arms; the ardent, fearless spirit of our people; and the peculiar political condition of Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, are fearful incentives to the growth of this spirit in our land. It may be deemed by some an idle apprehension to speak of an invasion of these territories by our people. So it would have been deemed an idle prophecy, five years ago, to have predicted the conquest of California and New Mexico. *Obsta principis* was a wise maxim of the ancients. Let the first rising of a spirit to commit aggression upon a neighboring Power be indignantly frowned upon by the people, and promptly punished by the dispensers of the law.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The last letter published by us from our Washington correspondent announced that the President would in a few days issue a proclamation against the Cuban adventurers that were engaged in organizing a second expedition. The telegraph last night brought us the purport of that proclamation. Its tone and spirit is such as might have been expected from an upright and patriotic Chief Magistrate as Mr. FILLMORE, in all emergen-

cies and under all circumstances, has proven himself to be. His political principles, as well as of those by whose suffrage he was elevated to the responsible trust he is so satisfactorily filling, teach him that our salvation as a nation depends upon an impartial and rigid enforcement of the laws, a strict conformity to all the provisions of the constitution, and in the observance of good faith towards all other nations with whom we are at peace. Our neutrality and treaty obligations have been carried out with faultless fidelity by this purely Whig Administration, and will continue to be so until the end of Mr. FILLMORE'S term of service. Those, therefore, who contemplate an invasion of Cuba, or a forced resistance to the execution of the fugitive slave law, or a dismemberment of the Union, by setting at defiance any of the laws of the land, can, in the spirit of this proclamation, read the fate that inevitably awaits them.

FROM THE BUFFALO COURIER.

The opposition papers insist that the Administration is responsible for the absurd preliminary movements against Cuba, in New York and elsewhere, inasmuch as it did not procure the conviction of Lopez and his confederate marauders at New Orleans. It is difficult to imagine a more preposterous allegation. What has the Executive to do with courts of law? Lopez and several of his confederates were indicted at New Orleans and tried before the United States Court. Owing to the vicious state of the popular feeling in that city, the jury would not convict them. The Administration cannot be blamed for this result, and no fair-minded editor will make it a ground of censure or reproach. On all proper occasions the President and his Cabinet have shown their determination to execute all laws and fulfil all treaty stipulations. This fact is notorious and undeniable, and the people are not to be deceived on this point by carping journals in any part of the country.

FROM THE BRIDGEPORT STANDARD.

INVASION OF CUBA.—It is much to be regretted that there should be persons in this country who are engaged in this expedition, who, in violation of our treaty with Spain, our good faith towards that country, and in violation of our statute laws, should encourage and support the invasion, to wrest from Spain the fair island of Cuba. This plot is not confined exclusively to the reckless and inconsiderate, but the leaders are said to be men of weight and influence.

The President's timely interference, and the vigilance of the United States authorities, may prevent the departure of any expedition; and, should the persons now under arrest be convicted, it may operate as a warning to the misguided ones who compose the army of invaders.

No one can help but admire the course of the President, and his determination to preserve inviolate our neutrality with Spain, a Power with whom we are on terms of amity and peace.

We have, and so have the people, every confidence in the Administration, and we believe that they will act wisely and discreetly in this Cuban matter; and, though it is much to be lamented that such treasonable designs exist as to wage an unjust war against the inhabitants of an island belonging to a friendly nation, it is a matter of rejoicing that we have a President who discourages all such invasions and conquests, and who will firmly maintain the laws and preserve inviolate our treaties.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

When General TAYLOR issued his proclamation directed against the Lopez expedition, the opponents of the Administration ridiculed the whole affair, and said that the President had been hoaxed. When bands of the invading forces actually assembled on the coast with arms, and provisions, and vessels for transportation, then the same objectors denied the right of the President to interfere in the matter. The course of the Administration, throughout the whole of that affair, was in the highest degree creditable, manifesting a determination to maintain our neutrality and to keep the faith of treaties, and at the same time exhibiting the kindest feelings towards the poor fellows who had been deluded by false representations and false promises into an unlawful and wicked scheme of piracy. The event proved that the earliest and

WASHINGTON

3 May 1851, 3

most authentic information upon this subject came into possession of the Government, and that the men who ridiculed the prompt measures of the Government laughed at what they did not understand.

The same will doubtless prove to be the case in the second instance. The indefinite rumors which have been floating through the newspapers have doubtless reached the Government in a more authentic shape, and the Proclamation of the President is based upon facts which have not yet been made public, but which will attest the prudence and sagacity of the Administration. Some of these have already transpired, and others will soon come to light.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS TRIBUNE OF APRIL 24.

There is no longer reason to doubt that a second expedition is on foot for the invasion of Cuba. We do not doubt that the President will take the most efficient steps to suppress this second attempt to disturb the tranquillity of a neighboring Power with which we are at peace. The past conduct of the Administration affords the strongest guaranty that the utmost good faith towards Spain will be observed by our Government; and that all needful precautions will be taken to disperse the misguided persons who seem obstinately intent upon revolutionizing Cuba at the imminent risk of running their own necks into a halter. After the disastrous result of the last expedition, and the desperate chances of success in the present one, it would seem that none but fools or fanatics could be so deluded as to venture their lives upon so hazardous an enterprise. But they go into the business with their eyes open, and will have no cause of complaint at any disastrous result which may ensue.

If they render themselves amenable to the laws of this country by so wilful and flagrant an act, we trust, and do not doubt, that they will be visited with the severest penalty which attaches to the offence; and if perchance they should escape the vigilance of our own Government, and should afterwards fall into the hands of the Captain General of Cuba, they must content themselves with such tender mercies as he may see fit to extend to them. Our Government, we are satisfied, will not and ought not to interfere in their behalf. Men who wilfully and deliberately place themselves in the attitude of robbers and pirates, have no right to expect the interposition of the Government to shield them from the fate which they so wantonly provoke. It is time that we should evince to the world, by some decisive act, that our neutrality obligations will be rigidly and faithfully observed, be the consequences what they may to the deluded men who seek to violate them. President Fillmore is not the man to shrink from the responsibility of his position in such an emergency.

FROM THE HARTFORD (CONN.) COURANT.

INVASION OF CUBA.—It is lamentable to think that the late proclamation of President Fillmore has been rendered necessary by another attempt against a neutral Power, and it is still more lamentable that such an unjust invasion of the rights of a country with whom we are on terms of amity and peace should be countenanced by so many in this land. This support is not exclusively confined to the reckless, but is secretly given by men of weight and influence, and encouraged by a large portion of that party among us whose motto, like that of the grave, is "give, give."

Mr. Fillmore's proclamation must give universal satisfaction to the lovers of peace and justice in the country, and be disapproved only by the reckless profligates who aim at plunder, or the lawless ambition of some few leaders who hope for some future contingency of preferment.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

The Proclamation of the President in relation to the Cuba Expedition meets with almost universal favor. The idea of a band of desperate adventurers organizing in this country for the purpose of capturing and plundering the possessions of a neighbor and a friend is alluded to by the leading journals of the day in terms of merited scorn and indignation. If the Cubans really desire to be released from the yoke of Spain, they should make an effort of themselves. That much disaffection prevails in the Island is high probable; but their cause in this country is evidently in desperate and dangerous, not to say profligate hands. The first expedition was wretchedly managed, and its failure contributed rather to the injury than the benefit of the disaffected in Cuba. The second expedition may also be regarded as having failed, and the cause will therefore be damaged still further.

It is quite natural for the people of the United States to feel a lively sympathy for all who regard themselves as oppressed, and who desire to enjoy the blessings of constitutional and republican Government. But we have duties to perform and treaties to adhere to, and any violation of these would subject us to the merited reproaches of the enlightened and the civilized throughout the world. Hence, we repeatly the course of the Executive has been altogether proper, and we are glad to find that this is the general sentiment of the public.

FROM THE NEW YORK "EXPRESS."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION meets with favor with all but the radical press of the country. Facts which have recently transpired demonstrate its necessity and the wisdom which called it forth. We hope there is now an end to this attempt to violate the law, and to trample treaty stipulations under foot. It is disgraceful that American hospitality and freedom should be abused as they have been by the outlaws among us. It is still more mortifying that any of our own countrymen should be guilty of giving aid and countenance to such lawlessness. We know that these contemplated invasions of Cuba from this country strike the moral sense of the great body of intelligent people here with abhorrence, and that it is only the ambitious and vicious, the selfish speculators and irresponsible innovators among us, who have winked at these outrages. All others desire that there should be no more foreign territory annexed to our country, knowing as they do that the fruits of such additions will be bitter and poisonous to the end. We have had a foretaste of this bitterness in the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, and in the whole attending train of evils which have caused so much of domestic strife, and so frequently threatened us with civil war. Let Cuba be as she is, rather than what she might be by annexation to the American Republic.

FROM THE RICHMOND REPUBLICAN.

The President's proclamation in reference to the Cuba affair exhibits a manly and proper determination to maintain the neutrality and the good faith of the nation. None will have more real reason to be grateful to the President for his efforts to arrest a lawless invasion of Cuba than the misguided adventurers themselves, who, if they could succeed in landing in that island, would step at once from the coast to a prison and the scaffold. We know not whether to wonder most at the prodigality or the folly of such an attempt. What would be our opinion of a neighboring people who should invade us in like manner? If the Cubans are oppressed, why should they not show it by rising themselves? If they are afraid to do that, they will be too cowardly to assist any small buccanering party which may come to their rescue from any other country.

THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

3 May 1851, 2

THE WELAKA.—We have no intelligence of the Welaka, which sailed from this city on Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, in pursuit of the Cuban expedition. Whether she has captured Gen. Lopez and his party, or Lopez and his party have captured her and her crew, is involved in a considerable degree of uncertainty. The prevailing opinion here is, that if the officials on board of her catch the expedition, the expedition will be very certain to catch them. The Welaka is a very staunch, good boat, with a light draft and good speed, and would be very useful to the expedition.

She carried off our reporter, and if she is not captured, and her crew made prisoners of war, we may expect to hear from her shortly. Our Cookepur correspondent may probably give us some account of the movements on our coast.—*Savannah Morning News, 20th ult.*

We would add, that the Welaka arrived at this place on Tuesday morning last, with some Federal officers on board, who, however, made no discoveries. They returned in the Welaka the same day to Savannah.

GREAT COMMOTION AMONG UNCLE SAM'S OFFICIALS!—As we go to press, which is after 12 o'clock Sunday night, there is not a little noise and confusion in the office of the United States District Attorney, which happens to adjoin our sanctum. Look out, ye Filibusters! This bustle, coming and going, passing to and fro, up and down stairs, consulting and advising, portends you no good, you may depend upon it. Rumor says that three hundred of you are to be arrested to day. We advise the arrestors to take care that they do not become the *arrestees*, and thus themselves swell the number of the invaders of Cuba! It would look bad to see the United States Marshal marching through the Island under Lopez.—*Savannah Georgian, 28th ult.*

3 May 1851, 2

The Threatened Cuba Invasion.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following slips from the New York Herald of the 28th ult., kindly furnished us by a friend who has just returned from New York, contain the latest intelligence we have on this subject.

The prospects presented are rather gloomy.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with the intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace, and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes, an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them. And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own: our statutes declare that if any person, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, 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 domains of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government, or any interference in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct; 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 by all lawful means prevent, 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 of the country.

Given under my hand, the twenty fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventh of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President.

W. S. DEXTER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION—A SECOND FAILURE.

The public excitement respecting the contemplated expedition about to embark against Cuba, which set the city in commotion for the last two or three days, has considerably subsided. The decided steps taken by Mr. Tallmadge, the energetic Marshal, aided by his efficient aids and deputies, completely routed the invaders, and, no doubt, have defeated the movements of the marauders for some time to come.

In our account, yesterday, we noticed that a sloop was hired at \$20 a day, to hold herself in readiness at South Amboy, where she was lying at the dock, ready, at the given signal, to convey the men on board a ship awaiting them intended for the expedition. On Thursday evening the Marshal of that district seized the sloop, and conveyed her to Peth Amboy, there to await further advice. The men who were congregated on the deck, finding their chances to be in a doubtful condition, have dispersed themselves in various directions. Some hundred and fifty, or more, came up to this city on that evening by the steamboat John Potter.

The steamboat Cleopatra is still lying at the dock, foot of North Moore street; and it seems from the heavy weight of the stores and fuel on board, that the vessel has become quite leaky, and is therefore evidently unseaworthy. It is scarcely probable that any other attempt will be made to get up another expedition of the nature, to start from New York.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.

For several weeks past various reports have been in circulation that another Cuban Expedition was on foot, but they have been so contradictory, that it was impossible to know how much truth or falsehood they contained. Last Tuesday a steamer arrived here from Savannah, having on board a Deputy Marshal, and other officers, to arrest persons and seize property, if any could be found, belonging to the invaders.

She returned the same day, without making any discoveries, and so the matter rests, as far as our vicinity is concerned.

The condition of Cuba, ground down by a military despotism, of the very worst form, naturally evinces the sympathy of our people; and it would be useless to deny that an expedition to assist the oppressed people of the Island to shake off their galling yoke, would have the good wishes of a very large portion of the community.

That Cuba should remain long in her present position—that this magnificent Island, with her immense resources, should continue to be oppressed and plundered by the wretched despotism which now rules it,—is a moral impossibility. By what means the liberties of this people are destined to be accomplished, we do not find ourselves able to predict. But whatever they may be, we shall heartily rejoice to see Cuba in the full enjoyment of her liberty and independence.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: In the last Republican, on the subject of the "Cuban Expedition," I find the following beautiful specimen of "fine writing." I hope you will print it, as a model in that style of writing termed the *Serio-Comico*. There is something sublime and poetical, in the idea of "Rumor" being elevated to the Presidency of "Mystery." It will be news to some, however, for it is not very long since "Silence" filled that office. "Rumour," it appears, is a "genius." This I never heard before, but I suppose its "all right." Jox.

"Rumor, too, the presiding genius of mystery, has it that Gen. Gonzales, Lopez, and Qultman, have recently taken sudden flight from Savannah, and are ensconced somewhere within the peninsula of Florida. Added to this we have visions of phantom ships in ready proximity to receive in due time the collected force, and a more substantial indication of "what's to pay" in the arrival of consignments of *merchandise*, which when opened, will go off to the astonishment of plodding shopkeepers. The "Librators" were until Tuesday morning last anxiously and hourly expected to depart on their mission; but the arrival at that time of a steamer from Savannah, bringing the U. S. Deputy Marshal and several custom-house officers from that port and St. Mary's, have caused an apparent hiatus in the programme of arrangements. These officers, under instructions to arrest Gonzales, Lopez, or Qultman, if found within the balliwiek, made minute inquiries for their whereabouts, but these gentry not having been seen or known to be here, they were only found non-comatable. Other inquiries made by the deputation proved equally fruitless."

WEDNESDAY
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

3 May 1851, 3

Marine Journal.

PORT OF JACKSONVILLE, MAY 3.

The U. S. Mail Steamer St. Matthews arrives at Jacksonville every Sunday, from Savannah, and leaves every Tuesday.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wm. Gaston arrives every Wednesday, from Savannah, and leaves every Friday.

Steamer Welaka arrives on Thursday, from Savannah, and leaves on Saturday.

Steamer Magnolia arrives on Friday, from Savannah, and leaves on Sunday.

Steamer Sarah Spalding leaves for Lake Munroe on Monday, and returns on Thursday.

The Evening Picayune.

3 May 1851, 1

The Cuba Revolutionists.

There is every reason to believe that the leaders of the projected expedition to Cuba, along the Atlantic seaboard, have played their cards badly. In New York the steamer Cleopatra, said to have been chartered by the revolutionary forces organized in that city, has been seized by the U. S. Marshal under suspicious circumstances, while in Savannah, at last dates, Uncle Sam's officers were after that portion of the expedition recruited in that neighborhood with no little zeal. We give extracts from the latest papers received in relation to these movements.

It seems that as early as Tuesday, the 22d ult., the U. S. Marshal in New York, Mr. Tallmadge, got wind that the steamer Cleopatra had been chartered by certain persons, and secretly fitted out with arms and ammunition, for the purpose of being employed in an expedition against the island of Cuba. The N. Y. Commercial then goes on to say that :

The marshal immediately despatched a message to Washington for instructions, and a Cabinet meeting was held, the result of which was that the marshal was directed to proceed forthwith to use all means in his power to prevent the sailing of the expedition, in conformity with the eighth section of the neutrality law. Mr. Tallmadge accordingly applied to the commanding officer at the navy yard for an auxiliary force, but it was refused on the ground that no special instructions to that effect had been received. The chief of police, however, volunteered the aid of twenty men of his force, and with these the marshal hastened on Wednesday evening to the performance of his duty. Information having been received in the meantime that the Cleopatra had gone down the bay and anchored there, with a view to take on board several hundred men, Mr. Tallmadge promptly chartered the steamer Jacob Bell, and taking the U. S. revenue cutter Morris in tow, started in pursuit.

The cutter was stationed outside Sandy Hook Light, and the Jacob Bell cruised about the bay in search of the steamer of the expeditionists. Nothing could be seen of her, however, and the marshal returned to the city about 2 o'clock this morning, when the Cleopatra was found lying at the dock, foot of North Moore street. She was immediately taken possession of, and now remains in the custody of the marshal. Many persons have been disposed to doubt the existence of any design to renew the piratical invasion of Cuba—the territory of a friendly power. There is no longer any room for doubt. We might give the names of the parties implicated as leaders, but for obvious reasons they are withheld for the present.

The Journal of Commerce says that there were no persons on board the Cleopatra except her ordinary crew.

The Herald says that the commander of the Cleopatra was Capt. Lewis, but he did not make his appearance. The same paper states that this Capt. Lewis is the same one who had charge of the Creole at the time of the Cardenas affair.

In the Herald of Friday, the 25th ult., we also find the following :

We are informed by officer Oldring, one of the efficient police of this city that, on Wednesday afternoon he visited South Amboy, in the steamboat John Potter, which connects with the Philadelphia Railroad, and on the dock, when he went on shore, he observed from 150 to 200 men waiting about, sitting on the logs, &c. The most of them looked like German and Swiss emigrants, a number carrying on their backs a small knapsack or bundle.

Upon inquiring (not then having heard any thing about the Cuban affair) of persons standing near, he was informed that the men had been waiting on the dock and its vicinity during the day before, as well as that day, expecting, every hour, to be conveyed off

in a sloop which was then lying at the dock. The officer, curious to ascertain some facts about it, as the people in that neighborhood became alarmed at the mysterious appearance of so large a body of hard-looking characters lurking about for the last two days in that vicinity, accordingly went on board the sloop, and inquired of the master what he was doing with his sloop. He then stated that he had been engaged by two men—pointing to them, as they stood on the dock, apparently Spaniards, having a profusion of hair about their faces. Those men, said the master of the sloop, engaged me to wait here and convey the men on board ship, when desired, for which service they paid him \$20 a day.

The officer also ascertained that from 150 to 200 men were expected to arrive by the cars from Philadelphia that evening, to join the expedition. This information was given to the marshal, who has, we understand, taken such measures in the premises as to intercept the embarkation of the marauders, should an attempt be made. Various squads of men, numbering from 100 to 200 in a gang, mostly foreigners, were seen yesterday mustered on the docks and designated places, waiting to embark in the steam tender. One of these gangs was seen at the foot of Eighteenth street, and another at a point on the East river. But it seems from the expeditious movements exhibited by Marshal Tallmadge and his aids, the expedition has proved a failure; and we trust the officers of the law will succeed in exposing to public odium the rascals up, planners, and leaders in this unlawful movement against the peace and quiet of our Cuban neighbors.

The Cleopatra had been recently purchased for \$10,000, and had been fitted up ostensibly for a voyage to the South—either to this city or Galveston. When the United States officers went on board they found the engineers and crew, the latter sweeping the decks and working about as usual.

In the Savannah Georgian of Monday, the 28th ult., we find the following :

Great Commotion Among Uncle Sam's Officials.—As we go to press, which is after 12 o'clock Sunday night, there is not a little noise and confusion in the office of the U. S. District Attorney, which happens to adjoin our sanctum. Look out, ye Fillibusters! This bustle, coming and going, passing to and fro, up and down stairs, consulting and advising, portends you no good, you may depend on it. Rumor says that three hundred of you are to be arrested to-day. We advise the arrestees to take care that they do not become the arrestees, and thus themselves swell the number of the invaders of Cuba! It would look bad to see the U. S. Marshal marching through the island under Lopez!

Referring to the same excitement, the Savannah News of the 28th writes as follows :

Government Officers in Pursuit of the Cuban Expedition.—For several days past the city has been rife with rumors about the expedition against Cuba, supposed to be on foot, and the Government officials have exhibited a great amount of zeal in their efforts to ferret out the actors in the business, and to preserve the neutrality of the nation. The steamer Welaka, Capt. Blankenship, was chartered yesterday and called last night for the South, with W. H. C. Mills, Deputy U. S. Marshal, and other officials, on board, in pursuit of the expedition, which it is reported is concentrated somewhere on the coast. We will not now mention the rumors that are current in the city.

A letter from Savannah, which appears in the Boston Courier, and which was written about the time parties were moving from the interior by railroad, after stating that the movement was premature, next goes on to say :

"The bonds of the new government that is to be when Cuba is revolutionized, have been selling here all winter, to raise the needed funds. They have been taken at ten cents on the dollar."

The above comprises the sum and substance of what was brought yesterday by the mail. We shall look for further intelligence from the Atlantic seaboard with not a little interest.

THE REPUBLICAN.
SAVANNAH, GA.

3 May 1851, 2

THE MILITARY PARADE on Thursday, May Day, was highly creditable to those who engaged in it. At half-past nine o'clock in the morning, the following companies were formed into lines on Bay-street: *Chatham Artillery*, Capt. GALLIE; *Savannah Volunteer Guards*, Lieut. HUMPHREY; *Republican Blues*, Lieut. DAVIS; *DeKalb Riflemen*, Capt. GABRIEL; *Georgia Hussars*, Capt. SAUNDERS; and the *Macon Volunteers*, Lieut. BRYAN, as guests,—the whole under the command of Capt. RICHARDSON. They paraded through the principal streets of the city in their usual good style, and fired salutes. The *Macon Volunteers* bore themselves gallantly throughout the day, evincing in every evolution the skill and method of the well-trained soldier.

After exercising for some time, the companies repaired to Oglethorpe Hall to partake of a glass of punch and other good things. Spirited addresses were made by Col. JOSEPH W. JACKSON and Private LAW of the *Guards*, Lieut. BILSO of the *DeKalb Riflemen*, and Lieut. SMITH of the *Macon Volunteers*. The remarks of the latter gentleman showed that the *Volunteers* were good at speaking as well as at marching.

The Irish *Jasper Greens*, Capt. DEYAN, spent the day at Forsyth Place, where they entertained as guests the *German Volunteers*.

The May parties at Armory Hall and Oglethorpe Barracks came off in the evening. That at Armory Hall was well attended, and passed off pleasantly; the other we were not permitted to witness, and consequently are unable to speak of it.

Yesterday morning the *Macon Volunteers*, by invitation from the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the several companies in this city, visited Cockspar and Tybee islands, Fort Pulaski, &c., and returned in the afternoon. The new and excellent steamer *Hulala* was engaged for the excursion. Last night a splendid civic and military ball was given the *Volunteers* at the Barracks, which was largely attended. It is enough to say, it was one of the most agreeable affairs of the kind we have witnessed for a long while—reflecting great credit upon all who assisted in getting it up.

Our *Macon* friends will leave this morning by the cars. We trust they may have a safe return home, and that we may have many more visits from them as agreeable to us as their last. We can assure them that their pleasure on arriving at their homes is more than equalled by the regret which is felt here at their departure.

THE REPUBLICAN.
SAVANNAH, GA.

3 May 1856, 2

The following is a copy of a letter from the United States Marshal at New York, dated on Wednesday night with U. S. Marshal Mills on board. With the exception of a few cartridges when the Marshal saw lettering about Jacksonville, he was unable to discover any traces of the expedition. He heard nothing, so far as we are informed, of either Gen. Lopez or Gen. Goetzlows for whom he had warrants. The rumors which have reached ears of the hundreds who had assembled in the vicinity of "Burnt Fort" and Jacksonville, were doubtless exaggerations which, if sifted to the bottom, would turn out somewhat like the story of the "three black crows."

We find the following in the *New York Herald* in relation to the arrests there on Saturday:

At an early hour yesterday, Mr. Tallmadge, the United States Marshal, assisted by his efficient deputies, Messrs. Tallmadge, Thompson, Brown, Rakielwitz and Walsh were busily engaged in the arrangement of plans to effect the arrest of the alleged ringleaders of the Cuban expedition, the facts of which we have previously alluded to; but in order to obtain the correct information as to whom the parties were, said to be engaged in this enterprise, it was found expedient to adopt a method by which it could be ascertained with certainty, and in order to effect that object, Deputy Rakielwitz disguised himself as one of the emigrant Germans, and proceeded to South Ambury, and there mingled among the men who were congregated in that vicinity, ready for the embarkation. On conversing in German with these men, the officer soon ascertained the names of certain persons in New York, who were said to be the leading parties in the contemplated invasion.

Accordingly, five of these men were taken, by an invitation given by the officer, and conveyed before Mr. Nelson, the United States Commissioner, before certain affidavits were preferred, and warrants issued for the following named persons:

John O'Sullivan, (son-in-law of Dr. J. Kearney Rogers,) William T. Rogers, Jun., (nephew of the said Dr. Rogers,) Captain Lewis, captain of the steamboat Cleopatra, and formerly the captain of the *Creole*, in the former expedition; Major Louis Schlesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots; Dr. Daniel H. Burnnett, an old resident of this city; Pedro Sanchez, a Spaniard of some note in this vicinity. All these persons were arrested during the day and evening, the

last arrest being made about 9 o'clock. The charge alleged against them, in substance, as set forth in the warrant of arrest, read as follows: "That the above named parties did by themselves, and in conjunction with others, at the city of New York, in the Southern District of New York, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from said United States, against the territory or dominion of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, with whom the United States are at peace, and more particularly against the Island of Cuba, in the possession of such territory and dominion of the Queen of Spain aforesaid,—contrary to the contract of the 6th section of the neutrality act of the 20th April, 1818."

The parties above named, as arrested, were at once conveyed before the Marshal, where they were detained, and Commissioner Nelson sent for to adjudicate on the matter; but after waiting for some two or three hours, the messenger returned, saying that the Commissioner could not be found. A messenger was then despatched for Commissioner Bridgham, who forthwith attended. The charge was then presented before him by Mr. Everts, the District Attorney, and the prisoners were held to bail each in the sum of \$3,000, to answer the charge at court. Dr. Rogers, who had been sent for, then entered into the required bonds for the appearance of Mr. O'Sullivan and his nephew, Wm. T. Rogers; and a Mr. Freeman became surety for Pedro Sanchez. Dr. Burnnett was allowed to depart in the custody of the Deputy Marshal until Monday; and Captain Lewis and Major Schlesinger were committed to jail in default of bail. During the day, the Marshal applied for a detachment of mariners to take charge of the steamboat Cleopatra. Commodore Salter forthwith granted the request. A detachment was forwarded, and the vessel is now under their charge, lying at the foot of North Moore street.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington says: "From the ample means which have been adopted by the authorities, both on land and sea, to intercept any military expedition leaving our shores, there is scarcely a doubt but what the design will have to be abandoned. But, if contrary to this belief, the expedition should reach Cuba, no one can doubt the sad fate which will await it. Our Government, on a previous occasion, intercepted its protection in favor of the deluded men who were engaged in the attack upon Cuba. But the good offices on that occasion have apparently imposed no obligations on the men whose lives were then spared. The Government cannot again interpose, nor is there any reason to suppose that such interference would be regarded by the outraged authorities of Spain."

The Spaniards

3 May 1851, 2

THE CUBAN INVADERS ARRESTED.—Several of the prominent movers in the contemplated invasion of Cuba were arrested in New York on the 26th ult. In reference to the arrest and the subsequent proceedings, the Herald says—

At an early hour yesterday, Mr. Tallmadge, the United States Marshal, assisted by his efficient deputies Messrs. Tallmadge, Thompson, Brown, Rakielewitz and Walsh, were busily engaged in the arrangement of plans to effect the arrest of the Cuban expedition, the facts of which we have previously alluded to; but in order to obtain the correct information as to whom the parties were, said to be engaged in this enterprise, it was found expedient to adopt a method by which it could be ascertained with certainty, and in order to effect that object, Deputy Rakielewitz disguised himself as one of the emigrant Germans, and proceeded to the South Amboy, and there mingled among the men who were congregated in that vicinity, ready for the embarkation. On conversing in German with these men, the officer soon ascertained the names of certain persons in New York who were said to be the leading parties in the contemplated invasion.

Accordingly, five of these men were taken, by an invitation given by the officer, and conveyed before Mr. Nelson, the United States Commissioner before certain affidavits were preferred, and warrants issued for the following named persons:—

John O'Sullivan, (son-in-law of Mr. J. Kearney Rogers,) William T. Rogers, Jun. (nephew of the said Dr. Rogers,) Captain Lewis, captain of the steamboat Cleopatra, and formerly the captain of the Creole, in the former expedition; Major Louis Schlesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots; Dr. Daniel H. Burnnett, an old resident of this city; Pedro Sanchez, a Spaniard of some note in this vicinity.—All these persons were arrested during the day and evening, the last arrest being made about 8 o'clock. The charge alleged against them, in substance, as set forth in the warrant of arrest, read as follows: "That the above named parties did, by themselves, and in conjunction with others, at the city of New York, in the Southern District of New York, provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from the said United States against the territory or dominion of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, with whom the said United States are at peace, and more particularly against the Island of Cuba, in the possession of such territory and dominion of the Queen of Spain abroad,—contrary to the contract of the 6th section of the neutrality act of the 30th April, 1818." The parties above named, as arrested, were at once conveyed before the Marshal, where they were detained, and Commissioner Nelson sent for to adjudicate on the matter; but after waiting for some two or three hours, the messenger returned, saying that the Commissioner could not be found. A messenger was then despatched for the Commissioner Brigham, who forthwith attended.—The charge was then presented before him by Mr. Everts, the District Attorney; and the prisoners were held to bail each in the sum of \$3,000, to answer the charge at court. Dr. Rogers, who had been sent for, then entered into the required bonds for the appearance of Mr. O'Sullivan and his nephew, Wm. T. Rogers; and a Mr. Freeman became surety for Pedro Sanchez. Dr. Burnnett was allowed to depart in the custody of the Deputy Marshal until Monday; and Captain Lewis and Major Schlesinger were committed to jail in default of bail. During the day, the Marshal applied for a detachment of mariners to take charge of the steamboat Cleopatra. Commodore Salters forthwith granted the request. A detachment was forwarded, and the vessel is now under their charge, lying at the foot of North Moore street.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, speaking of these arrests and the contemplated invasion, says—

There is no doubt that the steamboat Cleopatra was chartered for the use of the expeditionists, but a more unfortunate looking craft in every particular, for such a purpose, was never seen. Many of your readers know her, and no doubt have travelled in her. A number of years ago, she ran on the Sound on the Boston route.

She continued in that service until she was used up, and the man who would now go twenty miles to sea in her, would be considered as foul hardy to the last degree. A schooner which was purchased for the occasion is not much better. With these two crafts, containing a few hundred Germans and other foreigners, the six vessels of war off the Cuban coast, three of them steamers, as well as the British and American cruisers in those seas, were to be avoided, and despite a Spanish army of twenty-five thousand soldiers, the Island of Cuba was to be wrested from Spain, and apportioned among the invaders.

CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The steamer Cleopatra, seized at New York, was found to have on board two hundred casks of water and a large quantity of provisions. The New York Commercial says—

No new facts have been made public in regard to the Cuban expedition, the frustration of which we mentioned yesterday. The steamer Cleopatra is said to be in such a miserable condition that she scarcely would have survived at sea, and if by any chance she had reached Cuba her whole crew would undoubtedly have been either shot or hung. They may thank the vigilance of the U. S. marshal for saving them from certain destruction.

We hear the conduct of Commander Sahler, of the Navy Yard, severely censured, on the ground that when called on for assistance by the marshal, he should have promptly rendered it, instead of evading the demand under the plea of waiting for special orders from the Department at Washington. Had the other authorities been equally supine, the lawless conspirators might have started on their desperate expedition, and the city of New York would have been shamefully disgraced.

The New York Herald of Saturday says—

The public excitement respecting the contemplated expedition about to embark against Cuba, which set the city in commotion for the last two or three days, has considerably subsided. The decided step taken by Mr. Tallmadge, the energetic Marshal, aided by his efficient aids and deputies, completely routed the invaders, and, no doubt, have defeated the movements of the marauders for some time to come. In our account, yesterday, we noticed that a sloop was hired at \$20 a day, to hold her off in readiness at South Amboy, where she was lying at the dock, ready, at the given signal, to convey the men on board a ship awaiting them; intended for the expedition. On Thursday evening the Marshal of that district seized this sloop, and conveyed her to Perth Amboy, there to await further advice. The men who were congregated on the dock, finding their chances to be in a doubtful condition, have dispersed themselves in various directions. Some hundred and fifty, or more, came up to this city on that evening by the steamboat John Potter. The steamboat Cleopatra is still lying at the dock foot of North Moore street; and it seems from the heavy weight of the stores and fuel on board, that the vessel has become quite leaky, and is therefore evidently unseaworthy. It is scarcely probable that any other attempt will be made to get up another expedition of this nature, to start from New York.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following telegraphic despatch under date of

Washington, April 25—P. M.

I have just heard that the Spanish Minister yesterday had a long interview with the President, in relation to the proposed expedition against Cuba. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior, have been ordered to be organized at different points, for the purpose of intercepting the expedition, and any preparations that may be made by the authorities of the United States to intercept them as they collect themselves by embarking for this purpose. In addition to instructions to the Marshal and other Officers, the vessels of the Home Squadron have been ordered to cruise, such a way, as to render any attempt to reach Cuba almost, if not wholly impossible. The Saratoga is at Penzance, and the Germantown at Havana. The Albany will reach there by the first of May. Mr. Webster has been sent for, and is expected to arrive to-morrow night.

See: N. O. P. ...
5 MAY 1851

B.

3 May 1851, 2

May Day.

The First of May was celebrated in our City this year with all the pomp that the most zealous disciple of St. Tammany could desire. At half-past 9 o'clock, A. M. the Macon Volunteers united with several of the Savannah Companies, formed in line on the Bay under the command of Capt. Richardson, of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, and marched through the Streets referred to in the programme published in Thursday's *Georgian*. They made quite an imposing appearance, and we were pleased to see that some of the Companies turned out with very full ranks, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather during the forenoon. On reaching the common the Battalion drew up in line and the Artillery went through various evolutions, after which they fired a salute in honor of the day, and the whole body marched to Oglethorpe Hall, where they partook of a collation prepared for the occasion.

The Battalion marched from the Oglethorpe Hall to the Bay and was dismissed, subsequently the various companies under their respective commanders repaired to Monument Square and fired salutes. We have been informed that two of the Companies dined in the woods, south of the common, and that they spent the day most agreeably.

Our Juvenile friends enjoyed themselves in the afternoon at the Oglethorpe Barracks, and those a little more advanced in life in the evening at Armory Hall.

On the whole, the day was one of happiness and rational amusement to all, and passed without the slightest occurrence calculated to mar the pleasures so eagerly sought on the first of May.

Yesterday the Macon Volunteers, accompanied by committees from the various volunteer corps of our city, went on a pleasure excursion to Fort Pulaski, in that beautiful little steamer, the *Welaka*, and last night the season of enjoyment was brought to a close by a splendid Pic Nic at Oglethorpe Barracks in honor of the Macon Volunteers.

3 May 1851, 2

The Cuban Expedition - Arrest of the Principals in New York.

Six of the principal men engaged in the Cuban invasion, were arrested in N. Y. city on Saturday, by the U. S. Marshal. Their names are John L. O'Sullivan, (son-in-law of Dr. Kearney Rogers,) Wm. T. Rogers, Jr., (nephew of Dr. Rogers,) Capt. Lewis, captain of the steamboat *Cleopatra* and formerly captain of the *Cicote* in the former expedition; Major Louis Schlessinger, one of the Hungarian patriots; Dr. Daniel H. Burnett, an old resident of N. Y. city; and Pedro Sanchez, a Spaniard. The manner in which the arrest of these parties was brought about, is rather curious and novel. The N. Y. Letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus relates it and other matters:

Among the Deputy Marshals is one by the name of Rakielewitz, a Polish refugee. The authorities having ascertained that there was a number of suspicious looking characters congregated at South Amboy, Rakielewitz was directed to put on the garb of a newly arrived German emigrant, go down to South Amboy, mingle with the suspicious characters there, and, if possible, obtain information that would lead to the discovery of the plotters of the expedition, if such expedition had been formed. He succeeded admirably, and the result was the arrest of the above named parties.

The *Sunday Herald*, speaking of these arrests, &c., says:

All these persons were held to bail, each in the sum of \$3,000, to answer the charge at court. During the day the marshal applied for a detachment of marines to take charge of the steamboat *Cleopatra*. Commodore Saliers forthwith granted the request. A detachment was forwarded, and the vessel is now under their charge, lying at the foot of North Moore street.

The John L. O'Sullivan mentioned in the former editor of the *Democratic Review*, and one of the parties implicated in the previous Cuban "venture."

3 May 1851, 2

Visit of the Macon Volunteers.
The corps proceeded on Thursday morning in company with the *Greys*, *11th*, *Artillery*, *Masses*, and *Rifles*. The display was most imposing. On the extreme right of the line as it proceeded, were the *Masses*, under Captain BARRY; next the *Canham Light Artillery*, under Captain GALLIE; then the *Blues*, Lieut. DAVIS, Commanding; the *Guards*, Lieut. HUNTER; and on the left the *De-Kalb Rifles*, under Captain GARLAND. These five companies formed the escort to the guests of the day, the *Macon Volunteers*, who were posted on the extreme left. The column, thus formed, under command of Captain RICHARDSON of the *Guards*, and with Lieut. DEXTERON (also of the *Guards*) as adjutant, moved through the principal streets of the city in the midst of a light steady shower of rain, which while it was a source of great annoyance to the spectators who were anxious to witness the imposing pageant, was nevertheless quite as agreeable to the soldiery as would have been the ardent rays of our "Southern sun."

It was the intention of the committee to conduct their guests to the grove, known as Forsyth Place, but the rain rendered this impracticable, and the refreshments which were intended to be prepared there were served at Oglethorpe Hall.

Previous to this, the *Artillery* were detached from the column, and on Parade Square, fired a salute, being in Battery, and changing frequently and rapidly their position.

By using water, the column was again formed, and marched to Oglethorpe Hall, where the *Macon Volunteers* were invited to partake of a collation. Notwithstanding the fatigue of the march through the "sand and rain," however, the warm-hearted soldiery soon grew cheerful in each others society, and enjoyed the convivial companionship of the hour with genuine, heartfelt enthusiasm. Speeches were made, toasts drunk, &c., as is usual on such occasions. Some of the speeches were truly eloquent effusions. The assembled chivalry were addressed by RICHARDSON, JACKSON and LEW, of the *Guards*; BILBO, of the *Rifles*; and SMITH of the *Macon Corps*. The affair was opened with a short soldierly welcome by the Captain commanding, which was briefly responded to by Lieut. BIVINS, commanding the *Volunteers*. HENRY LEW Esq. was called to the table, and delivered an eloquent and patriotic address. This called up Lieut. SMITH of the *Macon Corps*, who replied in a similar strain. Lieut. BILBO's reply to this was full of glowing patriotism. Lieut. BARTON was loudly and frequently called for, but did not appear. In conclusion, private JOSEPH W. JACOBSON, of the *Guards*, (formerly Captain of that corps, and recently member of Congress from the First District of Georgia,) reiterated the welcome extended by the "Captain" commanding, to the *Macon Corps*, in a very effective and appropriate speech.

Yesterday, the steamer *Welaka* was chartered by the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of our five city companies above mentioned, and with the *Macon Volunteers* proceeded to Fort Pulaski on a pleasure excursion. They were accompanied with a band of music, and the day being remarkably fine, the party enjoyed a pleasant trip, and returned to the city early in the afternoon, highly pleased with the excursion.

3 May 1851, 2

copied in
N.O. Delta
5-9-1851

The Cuban Expedition—Crises of the Welaka

On Sunday night, under orders of the General Government, and carrying South the U. S. Marshal, caused considerable excitement during her absence, and induced the belief among our citizens that the Government was in possession of information relating to the Cuban expedition which had not been made public. She returned early on Thursday morning, and we give below the information that we gathered at the various points at which she stopped during her trip.

At St. Mary's there were rumors that bodies of men had passed through the interior, declaring that they had been in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Florida, there were encamped a considerable force. As the steamer Welaka passed up the St. Johns river, she was met by the St. Mathews, a boat from which placed a passenger on board the Welaka.—This individual was armed with pistols, and stated that he thought the Welaka was another steamer, the object of which was to take the Cuban invaders on board and land them at another point below on the coast.

At Jacksonville similar rumors of armed men being encamped at different points on the coast existed, but from reliable information, obtained from respectable sources, it was ascertained that at the present time there is no organization of men in the immediate neighborhood, and had not been. There were probably only twenty or thirty men at Jacksonville, who expressed themselves willing to join the expedition, and who, no doubt, would join, if an opportunity offered. No principal officer of the contemplated expedition, has been in Jacksonville lately. It was asserted by some persons who are believed to be in the movement, that great disappointment had been experienced from the non-arrival of a steamer to transport those engaged in the expedition. Such a vessel had been expected for some time, but her unexplained delay had damped the ardor of some, and caused others engaged to abandon the project, and had induced the belief that the whole affair, as far as Jacksonville is concerned, would prove a failure.

At this place there are but few persons who do not sympathize with, and would aid the expedition as far as possible.

On the arrival of the Welaka at Jeffersonton, it was ascertained that there were no bodies of men encamped, as reported at Burat Fort. Some small parties, it was said, had passed this point, but their destination was not ascertained, and but little reliance could be placed on the rumors.

On reaching Brunswick, it was ascertained that some of the coast pilots had gone south, with the intention of joining over the St. John's River, certain vessels expected at that point. A gentleman, on whose word every reliance could be placed, stated that the day before, he had passed an abandoned encampment, some twenty miles above, where a large body of men had but a short time before been encamped. We also passed some fifty or sixty men who had a baggage wagon; they were proceeding south, in the direction of Burat Fort. They were not armed, to any extent, and passed on in squads of from eight to ten in number.

At Darien no particular information was obtained. A body of men, connected with the expedition, had come down from the interior and gone south. Some ten or twelve left the main body and were making their way to Savannah. Here it was ascertained that an express connected with the expedition had passed south through Darien to procure such information. He had passed very rapidly, and had procured relays of horses on his way.

There can be no doubt that a movement of considerable magnitude has been on foot in relation to an expedition destined to Cuba. But it is also believed that from causes unknown to the public, the main body of the men connected with it have dispersed, and that between this city and Jacksonville, Florida, there is no organization at present.

But one thing is certain, that at all the points between this city and Jacksonville, the people, with but few exceptions, sympathize with the Cubans and are willing and ready to lend them aid, and to assist any expedition which may be fitted out.

From all that we could gather it was not the intention of the leaders to actually organize the expedition in this country, but to sail unorganized to some point beyond the boundaries of the United States, and there make such arrangements as should be deemed expedient.

The Daily Delta

4 May 1851, 1

THE CUBA EXPEDITION FRUSTRATED—Vessel seized at New York.—We learn from the New York papers, that on Tuesday morning, the 21st ult., Mr. Tallmadge, the United States Marshal there, received intelligence that the steamer Cleopatra had been chartered by certain persons, and secretly fitted out with arms and ammunition, for the purpose of being employed in an expedition against the Island of Cuba. The Commercial says:

He immediately dispatched a message to Washington for instructions, and a Cabinet meeting was held, the result of which was that the Marshal was directed to proceed forthwith to use all means in his power to prevent the sailing of the expedition, in conformity with the eighth section of the neutrality law. Mr. Tallmadge accordingly applied to the commanding officer at the navy yard for an auxiliary force, but it was refused on the ground that no special instructions to that effect had been received. The chief of police, however, volunteered the aid of twenty men of his force, and with these the Marshal hastened, on Wednesday evening, to the performance of his duty. Information having been received in the meantime that the Cleopatra had gone down the bay and anchored there, with a view to take on board several hundred men, Mr. Tallmadge promptly chartered the steamer Jacob Bell, and taking the United States revenue cutter Morris in tow, started in pursuit.

The cutter was stationed outside Sandy Hook Light, and the Jacob Bell cruised about the bay in search of the steamer of the expeditionists. Nothing could be seen of her, however, and the marshal returned to the city about 2 o'clock, this morning, when the Cleopatra was found lying at the dock, foot of North Moore street. She was immediately taken possession of, and now remains in the custody of the marshal. Many persons have been disposed to doubt the existence of any design to renew the piratical invasion of Cuba, the territory of a friendly power. There is no longer any room for doubt. We might give the names of the parties implicated as leaders, but for obvious reasons they are withheld for the present.

The Journal of Commerce says that there were no persons on board the Cleopatra, except her ordinary crew.

Referring to this subject, the New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

The prompt action of the United States marshal has put the quietus upon a proposed expedition from this vicinity for Cuba. The steamer Cleopatra was placed under restraint, an examination making it evident that she was provisioned and had a heavy cargo on board, but no arms or ammunition. Large numbers of men have been loitering about South Amboy for a few days past, waiting for a sloop to take them off lying at the dock, which had been chartered by two Spaniards. The Cleopatra had recently been purchased for \$10,000, and fitted out for a voyage South.

4 May 1851, 2

Presidential Calumnies.

The Washington papers of yesterday brought us a document with the caption, "A Proclamation," and the signature of "Millard Fillmore," which is so grossly and vitriolously abusive in its terms, and so unbecomingly and malicious in its spirit, that we are surprised to find it in the form, that, for the honor of the Republic, we would not believe it was an imposture. There is no parallel to such a document in our history. Frequent occasions similar to those which have provoked this abuse have arisen in our history, and Presidential Proclamations have been issued to meet these junctures, but never before did the incumbent of the exalted station of President of this Republic stoop to language such as disgraces this document. Let our readers, who know the motives and character of many of those engaged in the enterprise to liberate the island of Cuba, read and ponder over the following assertions:

"Whereas, there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with intention to invade the island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a Friendly Power, and seek, by insidious and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inexperienced, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression; and inagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them:

"And whereas, such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declare:

[[Here follows a quotation from the act of 1818.]

Then follows the usual caution to all good citizens, and to the public officers, to prevent the sailing of every such expedition.

Here is a distinct and positive charge of plunder and robbery made against those connected with the movement in behalf of Cuba. Junius once said, it would not be courteous and parliamentary in him to tell Lord Mansfield that he lied, but it was admissible for him to prove it. So we shall content ourselves with proving that the statement of President Fillmore is false. The persons to whom the President refers, as the instigators of this expedition, as foreigners, "who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations," are citizens of Cuba, who have been driven from their country because of their republican sentiments—who have made sacrifices, which we doubt much if Mr. Fillmore would be willing to make for the cause of liberty,—sacrifices of wealth, of station, of home, of comfort, of family.

These are the *insolent foreigners* who fly to our country as an asylum, and who, impelled by our professions in favor of the oppressed of all nations, have "dared" to appeal to our citizens to redress their declarations to practice, and give some little aid to the suffering people who live almost within sight of our shores! They have asked what we asked of the French,—they have asked what we have freely accorded to the Greeks, the South Americans, the Hungarians, the Texans, the Irish. Is this an abuse of "our hospitality"? It is this hospitality, and the sentiments which it has incited, that have prompted these Cubans to entertain hopes of redeeming their own native land from the yoke of the foreigner.

But "such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery." We assert that the object of such expeditions is to rid the people of Cuba of a thralldom more galling than that of which the struggle of 76 relieved our ancestors. We defy Mr. Fillmore, or Mr. Conrad, or Wm. L. Hodge, to disprove this assertion. As to "plunder and robbery," we can assure the President and his minions, that they view the designs of other men, through the distorted medium of their own motives and feelings. They cannot conceive of the feeling of a pure, earnest and unselfish sympathy and philanthropy for an oppressed people. They imagine that, as in their own dirty, political intrigues, the governing motive is self and plunder, so it must be in the movements of others who impart their lives and their all to aid a people to recover their liberty.

The President made this assertion, this imputation, involving men whose lives exhibit as much purity, philanthropy, and freedom from anything immoral or dishonest as his own or that of any of his cabinet, in the charge of "plunder and robbery," without a scintilla of proof, but with a full knowledge of its falsity. He knew that the persons implicated were high-toned, honorable gentlemen. He knew that the "seduced citizens" were of the flower of our youth, high spirited, honorable and intelligent. How then dare he style them "plunderers and robbers"? Did he ever hear a suggestion of plunder by any of them, does he possess any evidence furnished by his numberless spies and informers, to sanction such a charge? Did he see any proof of such a design, in the previous expedition? Let us appeal to the facts. The expedition to Cardenas embraced some 600 men. Was this a force to plunder and rob an island of a million and a half of inhabitants, defended by an army of 20,000 soldiers? What was their conduct when they landed? They entered the town with the olive branch. Some fighting ensued, the place was captured,—a town full of wealth, of money, of goods, of jewelry! Did Mr. Fillmore ever hear

that anybody was robbed? On the contrary, did not the evidence on the trial, in the United States Court, show that the utmost respect for the rights of property was observed by all the expeditionists? Was not their aspect a peaceful one? Did they not assure the people that they came there to aid them against their oppressors,—not to plunder them? Hear their leader in his address to his soldiers, on landing:

"Soldiers of the Liberating Expedition of Cuba, our first act, on arrival, shall be the establishment of a Provisional Constitution, founded on American principles, and adapted to the emergencies of the occasion. This Constitution you will unite with your brethren of Cuba in swearing to support, in its principles, as well as in the field of battle. You have all been chosen by your officers as men individually worthy of so honorable an undertaking. I rely implicitly on your presenting to Cuba and the world, a signal example of all the virtues, as well as all the valor, of the American citizen-soldier, and cannot be deceived in my confidence, that by your discipline, good order, moderation in victory, and sacred respect for all private rights, you will put to shame every insidious calumny of your enemies."

Is this the language of a plunderer and robber?

But if these are really expeditions of "robbery and plunder," will not the odium of such affairs attach to all who have sympathized with them,—who have been connected with them directly or indirectly? If so, who can throw the first stone? Let the friends, the supporters, counselors and defenders of Mr. Fillmore answer? If applicable to the Cuba expedition, why do they not also apply to the many eminent men in our history, who have been implicated in similar enterprises?—to Jefferson and Madison, who were cognizant and approver of the enterprise of Smith and Custer?—to Clayton and Crawford, who were not indifferent to the Cuban expedition?—to Henry Clay, Governor Shelby, and others, who encouraged the youth of the West to organize expeditions against the Spanish Provinces of Louisiana and Florida?

But we need not elaborate this subject further. It is too palpable that this proclamation has originated in Frowed feelings and intrigues, to justify any surprise or indignation on account of it. It is a bid for abolition votes and influence,—a sop thrown to stop the mouths of the yelpers at the "Fugitive Slave Administration,"—a part of Mr. Fillmore's great scheme of a free negro empire.

General Taylor issued a proclamation against the Expeditionists on a former occasion, but it was couched in language dignified, becoming, and usual. Mr. Fillmore, however, in drafting his manifesto, has preferred the style of Mr. Giles, to that, which has heretofore marked the documents emanating from the Chief Executive of this Republic, and has succeeded in gaining for himself the cognomen of the Herodias of our Presidents.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

4 May 1851, 2

A Humbug and a Swindle.

It has been reported, and doubtless truly, that large amounts of money had been sent over to certain parties in this country, from disaffected parties in Cuba, for the purpose of facilitating the invading expedition to that island. The late demonstration made in the Bay of New York proceeded from this cause. But there was something else than cannon, gun powder and glory ventured in the affair. There was *humbug*, in buying and sailing the steamer, and a *swindle*, in having the whole concern captured. A letter to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* develops it all:

There is no doubt that the steamboat *Cleopatra* was chartered for the use of the expeditionists, but a more unfortunate looking craft, in every particular, for such a purpose, was never seen. Many of your readers know her, and no doubt have traveled in her. A number of years ago she ran on the Sound on the Boston route.

She continued in that service until she was used up, and the man who would now go twenty miles to sea in her would be considered as fool-hardy to the last degree. A schooner which was purchased for the occasion is not much better. With these two crafts, containing a few hundred Germans and other foreigners, the six vessels of war off the Cuban coast, three of them steamers, as well as the British and American cruisers in those seas, were to be evaded, and despite a Spanish army of twenty-five thousand Spanish soldiers, the island of Cuba was to be wrested from Spain, and apportioned among the invaders.

I am very much inclined to think that the whole affair was a swindle, from beginning to end—that it was got up for the purpose of making some show of the expenditure of large sums of money forwarded by the malcontents in Cuba, and that some of the parties engaged in it, and what is more, engaged in spending the money, informed on themselves indirectly, so that the Cubans might think the expedition would have started, but for the interference of the United States authorities.

Some six persons, who were arrested, were held to bail in \$3000 each.

The Daily Magazine.

4 May 1851. 6

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them:

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declare "that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, 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 dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years:"

Now, therefore, I have issued this, my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. 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 by all lawful means prevent, any 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 of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and the seventy-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President:

W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary of State.

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

5 May 1851, 3

NEWS BY THE TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.—LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—THE CUBAN EXPEDITION, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 2.

We have reliable news here that the Cuban expedition has been abandoned on the Atlantic coast as far as heard from. The officers and men assembled in this vicinity, most of whom came from the West, have returned home.

NEW YORK, MAY 3—P. M.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

Paragraphs in the Savannah and other Southern papers, and private letters to Eastern friends and journalists, would lead us to suppose that serious designs are yet on foot by the wicked or deluded men who propose an invasion of Cuba; and they are published in so imposing form that we should place faith in them, were it not that our Telegraphic information of later date (which will be found under its appropriate head) represents the enterprise as being entirely broken up.

5 May 1851, 1

We copy the following proclamation from the Washington papers of the 26th ult.:

A PROCLAMATION,

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with intention to invade the island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them:

And whereas, such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own. Our statutes declare "that, if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, 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 dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Now, THEREFORE, I have issued this, my PROCLAMATION, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. 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 by all lawful means prevent, 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 of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE

By the President:

W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary of State.

CUBA EXPEDITION.—A steamer, called the *Cleopatra*, has been seized at New York, by the U. S. Marshal, under instructions from Washington, upon the belief that she had been chartered, and was engaged in fitting out, for the supposed expedition against the island of Cuba. Large numbers of men had been loitering for several days about Perth Amboy, for the purpose, it was thought, of embarking on this vessel. When seized, she was found well-provisioned, and with a large cargo, but no arms or ammunition. The Marshal was confident, however, that she was to be employed against Cuba. She had, recently been purchased for \$10,000. The New York papers say there is no doubt that an expedition has been fitting out. It is believed the *Cleopatra* will be condemned.

A Savannah letter to the Boston Courier says that the Cuba movement was a little too premature, and adds:—"The bonds of the new government that is to be when Cuba is revolutionized, have been selling here all winter, to raise the needful funds. They have been taken at ten cents on the dollar."

5 May 1851, 1

CUBA.

We take it that the Cuba business has nearly reached its climax, and though we pretend not to be in the secret of the proposed expedition, we are inclined to think that it will be an expressive word of doubtful etymology, "fizzle out." Unless the preparations of the "filibusters" have been on a much larger scale, than is at all probable, and have induced a state of advancement not generally anticipated, the precautions taken to suppress the *razzia* in embryo, must succeed. The patriots are between two fires. Our own Government has acted energetically in the premises, and besides the proclamation of the President, which must inevitably carry with it great influence, the cruisers of the United States have been stationed in the neighborhood of every suspicious point, and will doubtless intercept and overhaul all vessels supposed to be directly or indirectly connected with the expedition. This is the Scylla which awaits the "filibusters" on the one side; while on the other, a yawning charybdis seems ready to engulf them. The Government of the Island of Cuba has been for some weeks in receipt of intelligence relating to the contemplated invasion, and derived from the miserable spies and stipendiaries in this country whom it maintains in its pay. If the information transmitted through these sources is grossly exaggerated, it has nevertheless served the purpose of effectually arousing the authorities, and inducing them to place the Island in an admirable posture of defence. The alarm of the Captain General has caused him to redouble his precautions, to augment the military forces which guard the Island, to strengthen every weak point, and to throw detachments of troops wherever the slightest evidence of disaffection prevails. If, therefore, the invaders should have the extreme good fortune

to escape the vigilant look-out maintained by Uncle Sam's men-of-war, they must be prepared, upon landing, for an encounter far more formidable than that which took place at Cardenas, on the occasion of the previous expedition.

We remarked some days ago, that the leaders of the projected invasion had been taught the necessity of keeping their own counsel, and had conducted this second attempt with so much caution and secrecy, that very little of a tangible and positive character had transpired. This is true, and the ignorance of the people in regard to the details of the movement, necessarily imparts a speculative character to all reflections upon the subject. Still, it is not difficult to prove that there can hardly be a possibility of organizing an expedition in these United States, sufficiently powerful to make an effective demonstration upon Cuba, and at the same time of maintaining every thing connected with it in the most profound secrecy. Thus believing, we are led to conclude that the expedition cannot be on a very extensive scale, and consequently, that the means employed for counteracting or defeating it will prove successful. Perhaps, however, we are mistaken, and we would not be exceedingly sorry to discover the fallibility of our opinion. Time will soon show the possibility or impossibility of subjugating Cuba. Our individual impression is, that the Island will never be wrested from the gripe of Spain, until three-fourths of the volunteers in the cause of Cuban independence come from Cuba itself. Let the creoles of Cuba help themselves first, and then call on HERCULES to aid them. As long as they remain grovelling and supine beneath the heel of Spanish domination, all the expeditions that may be raised here will prove futile.

The Evening Post.

5 May 1851,

The Cuban Movement.

At New York, on the morning of the 26th ult., Mr. Tallmadge, U. S. Marshal, assisted by his deputies, arrested five persons who were said to be leading men in the contemplated invasion of Cuba. John L. O'Sullivan, Wm. T. Rogers, Capt. Lewis, of the steamship Cleopatra and formerly of the Croole, Major Louis Schlesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots, Dr. Daniel H. Burnett, an old resident of New York, and Pedro Sanchez, a Spaniard, were also arrested. They were taken before Commissioner Bridgham and were requested to give bail, each in the sum of \$3,000, to answer the charge against them at court. Lewis and Schlesinger were committed to jail in default of bail. During the day the marshal applied for a detachment of Marines to take charge of the Cleopatra. Com. Salters forthwith granted the request, and a detachment was sent to the vessel.

A Washington despatch of the 25th ult. says:

The Spanish Minister has had a long interview with the President in relation to the meditated attack upon Cuba. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were sent for and remained during the interview. It is known that parties are organized at different points for the purpose of invading the island, and every preparation has been made by the authorities of the United States to intercept them as soon as they commit themselves by embarking for that purpose. In addition to instructions to the marshal and other officers, the vessels of the Home Squadron have been ordered to cruise in such a way as to render any attempt to reach Cuba almost, if not wholly, impossible. The Saranac is at Pensacola and the German-town at Havana. The Albany will reach there by the 1st of May.

A despatch of the day following says:

Authentic information has been received by the Government authorities here that large numbers of men have assembled at Mobile, Apalachicola, Savannah and other cities South, for the purpose of embarking in the expedition against the Island of Cuba.

Among these persons, it is ascertained there are considerable numbers of Hungarian refugees recently arrived in the United States—men who have had extensive experience in war of late, and who therefore were expected to make first rate soldiers.

Orders have been forwarded to New York for the immediate despatch of a revenue cutter to cruise along the Southern coast.

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes:

The Secretary of the Navy has so disposed of the vessels constituting the Home Squadron, as to intercept and frustrate any expedition that may be fitted out against Cuba from any of our ports. They will hardly be able to effect a landing this time. But I deem the whole affair a humbug. Few people will run their necks into a halter without greater inducements than those adventurers can have. Some young men who were concerned in the project for enlisting men in Georgia for this enterprise, passed through this place on Friday for the North. They stated that the expedition was not abandoned, though prematurely blown.

5 May 1851, 2

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION ALL OVER.—From recent accounts from Florida, we are induced to believe that the alleged expedition to Cuba has been abandoned. Persons who were understood to be engaged in it, have returned to their homes, and the impression is general that no further effort will be made, at least for the present, to invade the island. It is said that the leaders in the movement, in the south, have gone west. We know not how true this is, but we feel certain that the prompt measures taken by the Government have had the effect to prevent the sailing of the expedition.

☐ The U. S. revenue cutter *Tusny*, arrived here on Saturday, from New York, in 6 days. The following are a list of her officers: THOMAS C. RUDOLPH, Captain; FRANCIS MARTIN, 1st Lieut., WINFIELD SCOTT BELL, 2nd Lieut.; J. H. KELLOG; 3rd Lieut.; H. DONNALLY, Boatswain; H. McDURALE, Carpenter; JAMES ROBINSON, Gunner.—It is uncertain for what purpose she is sent to this post, but we presume it has something to do with the Cuban excitement. She left here yesterday, supposed to be bound South.

☐ The *Macon Volunteers* left the city on Saturday morning for home. They were escorted to the Depot by the *Republican Blues* and *Savannah Volunteer Guards*.

The Savannah Georgian.

5 May 1851, 2

From the New Orleans Delta
 The New York Tribune and Cuba.
 "We should like to see Cuba free, and regard the Spanish rule there as a usurpation, which the people have a perfect right to cast off at any time. But it must be the people of the Island to raise the standard of independence, not an army of adventurers from abroad."—Tribune.

We have no confidence in the sincerity of the professions of love of the New York Tribune. It is enough for us, to place a proper estimate upon them, to know that Horace Greeley believes that the friends of Cuba are scheming "to strengthen and extend the slave power in this Republic, and nothing else." For, how could the editor of the Tribune "denounce" the people of Cuba for resorting to the only means of achieving their independence, which the watchfulness and power of their oppressors have not been able to wrest from them, if he truly and honestly desired to see them free from the cruel and blighting despotism of Spain? Every one who is at all acquainted with the helpless condition of the Cubans, knows that they cannot, unarmed and unaided, commence the contest with their tyrant-masters, who are in possession of the government, and supported by forces, which the Tribune informs us "are now unusually large." We have no time to go fully into this matter now, and to show from historical examples that no people, under circumstances similar to those of the Cubans, ever succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the oppressor without aid from abroad. We will only mention a few of these paralyzing circumstances, referring, in support of our assertions, to the barbarous code of laws which prevails in the Island.

THE PEOPLE OF CUBA ARE UNARMED:

Art. 143—(Bando de Buen Gobierno)—"No one shall sell, make, buy, or carry prohibited arms, under the penalties pointed out by law; and, in order that no one may allege ignorance, the following are declared prohibited: (Here comes the catalogue, embracing every known weapon, commencing with the formidable blunderbuss, and ending with "all manner of pointed knife, large or small, although it may be a kitchen knife or a pocket knife"—*san que sea de cocina o de saltriquera.*)

All mechanics are forbidden to carry from their shops the edged or pointed tools of their trade, unless it be in a sack or bag, under penalty of one month's labor in the public works for the first time they shall be caught carrying them otherwise, of two months of the second, and four months for the third offence.

Art. 44—No one shall carry a club in town or out of it under penalty of four dollars, and of the club being shivered to pieces. Any stick or staff, long or short, or more than one inch in diameter shall be deemed a club.

Art. 130—No individual shall be allowed to have in his house more than one pound of powder under penalty of ten dollars.

The "penalty pointed out by law" for selling, making, buying or carrying the prohibited arms enumerated in Art. 143, is imprisonment at hard labor. There are now, in the Presidios of Cuba, hundreds of young men laboring at the public works, chained to robbers and murderers, for this offence alone. Whenever the Captain-General wishes to get rid of some Cuban whose character and patriotism gives him umbrage, he trumps up the charge of carrying prohibited arms against him. He is doomed, to the "chain-gang!"

THE CUBANS CANNOT MEET TOGETHER, EITHER PRIVATELY OR PUBLICLY, TO CONSULT WITH ONE ANOTHER, AND TO UNITE AGAINST THEIR OPPRESSORS.

1—THEY CANNOT MEET PUBLICLY, EXCEPT UNDER THE SURVEILLANCE OF THE POLICE.

Art. 21.—"No gathering or meeting shall take place without the consent of the Comissaries, who shall be held, unless prevented by more urgent occupations, to be present at such meetings, as persons charged with the maintenance of order and peace, and the enforcement of the orders of Government."

Art. 51.—"Neither in public establishments nor in private houses shall balls and concerts be given without an express permission of the authorities."

The police are required to be present at these balls and concerts. The "gatherings" and "meetings" mentioned in article twenty-one, include every species of reunions—marriage feasts, baptismal celebrations, balls, concerts, &c., &c. The issuing of the license furnishes an opportunity to levy a tax, the aggregate of which amount to several millions, and the payment of the tax secures the presence of a spy in the family of the Cuban, to mar his innocent pleasures. The nobility and the wealthy are of course free to a certain extent, from the most vexatious annoyances of this hated system of espionage. It falls upon the middle classes, and more particularly upon those who are supposed to be disaffected to the Government.

2—THE CUBANS CANNOT MEET SECRETLY TO CONSPIRE.

The espionage of the Government follows the Cuban at all hours of the day and the night, in his own house or in his friend's house, in his countingroom and store, and in his private residence, in the city and in the country. That we may not be charged with exaggeration, we translate from the Bando de Buena Gobierno, the provisions upon which we base our assertions.

Art. 16.—The Commissaries shall keep an exact statement or roll of the inhabitants of the District, in which they will note all the changes that take place in their vicinage, with a statement of the cause, out of which they proceed, and they will give daily notice to the Government of such as may occur.

In order to enable them to execute this duty, every resident head of a family, besides presenting to them the pass which he is bound to bring from the point of his departure, will be held to inform them (the commissaries) within twenty-four hours, of his having come to live in the District together with a statement of such family as he may then have, and of such increase and decrease as it may bear, through births, deaths or any other cause, under penalty of four dollars.

The owner or proprietor of the house, or its dependancies, shall inform them that he had rented such house and dependancies, stated the names of the persons embraced in the tenant's family, and this under penalty of four dollars.

The keepers of inns, hotels, and boarding-houses, and of other establishments where guests are entertained, shall every night communicate to said Commissaries a list of such persons as they may have received through the day, although such persons may not spend the night in their houses, together with a statement of the names, appellations, country, residence, condition, offices or professions, under penalty of ten dollars if he shall fail to do the above: or doing it, shall omit any one individual. On such days as he may not have received any one, he shall give the information stating the fact.

The Savannah Georgian.

5 May 1851, 2

THE MASTER OF A PRIVATE DWELLING, WHENEVER HE SHALL HAVE A GUEST, WHENEVER PROCEEDING FROM THE BATH TOWNS OR OUT OF IT, shall give notice thereof to the Commissaries, with the foregoing statements, within the first twenty-four hours, although before the expiration of that time said guest may have gone away; under this penalty of five dollars.

Art. 19.—Any one that shall travel without a passport or license, shall be detained, on suspicion, until his residence and the object of his journey shall have been ascertained." (Here follows an enumeration of the formalities necessary to obtain this passport, among which is "the proof of the identity of the person intending to travel, which shall be made out by a certificate of the Commissary of the District, a certificate of the Royal Treasury, and a certificate of the Court of Probates.")

Passports from the residence to any other place will be allowed without a license to that effect. It shall be granted by the political government where such exists. By the Deputy political and military Governors where no superior authority resides; by the common Alcaldes in the towns where there are neither Governors nor Deputy Governors; and lastly by the Commissaries, in those places where none of the above authorities reside.

The passport of a vessel shall receive a passport from the port to which he shall take and preserve, to be delivered to the authorities of the place of his destination.

Art. 30.—No planter, collector or agent of any plantation shall employ thereon any operative who shall not deliver to him the license, which is to be procured from the Commissary or Justice of the place from which he came, to engage in his pursuit.

Art. 31.—The slave who will reveal a conspiracy got up for the purpose of subverting public order, either by men of his own color or by freemen, shall be entitled to his freedom, and to a reward of \$500.

We omit to mention hundreds of other vexatious regulations all made with a view of facilitating the constant espionage of the Government over every act and motion of the Cuban, and of so separating him from his fellows, as to render all concert utterly impossible. We have placed enough of this barbarous code before the reader to show that the Cubans "cannot raise the standard of independence" without some aid from abroad—not "an army of adventurers," or "an army of invaders," but a few hundred friends, forming a nucleus around which they will rally, to sustain the first shock, or give the first blow. Who but an unfeeling wretch or coward would taunt the Cuban with his forbearance and his patience under affliction? How shall he wage war against his oppressors, if every weapon, even "all manner of pointed knife, although it be a kitchen knife or a pocket knife," and even "any stick or staff, long or short, of more than one inch in diameter," is wrested from him? How can he conspire, if he must at every moment of his life be under the eye of a spy, whether he conveys his friends to a ball or to a concert,—to a marriage feast or to a baptismal ceremony,—to the celebration of his birth day or to the funeral of a member of his family? How can he enlist others in the same cause with himself, if his every motion is noticed and reported to the authorities, by his very slaves, who are taught, by rewards offered them, to watch his conduct at home, and by a swarm of Spanish spies, under the names of Captains of Partidas, Commissaries, Peda-

neos, &c., who live upon dilation; and who follow him from one district to another, from his very house to that of a friend next door to his own?

We defy any one to produce the example of a people, in the helpless condition of the Cubans, who ever attempted to throw off the yoke without assistance from abroad. Our fathers commenced the struggle against Great Britain, with all the power and influence of the local Governments in their possession. They received assistance from abroad, in arms, money and men, during the prosecution of the contest; and even after that contest was terminated, fearing that Great Britain might again attempt to reconquer her lost colonies, they entered into a treaty with France by which that power undertook to guaranty the independence of the States against any future attempt of England to reduce them to their former condition. The population of Great Britain, at the time of the Revolution was about fifteen millions, that of the American Colonies three millions. The white population of Cuba is little above half a million, that of Spain is about twelve millions! There is no parallel between the two cases. The difficulties are as much greater in the case of Cuba, as her grievances are incomparable.

Mr. Clay is reported to have said to a person in Havana, who was explaining to him the workings of that Government, that if the Americans understood well the tyrannical character of it, no power in the United States could stop expeditions from leaving our shores. We think this knowledge is already through the land; and that our Government, longed with the tyrants of Cuba, and the few American monopolists of her commerce, will struggle in vain, and in the end meet with nothing but disgrace and contempt, in their unholy efforts to smother the aspirations for freedom of the Cubans. The names of "pirates," "marauders," and "freebooters," will not damp the efforts of men who know that they are battling in a good cause. The scoundrels who utter these accusations, know in their souls that they lie. Let them save their breath and their ink. There are many men devoted to the cause of Cuba who are young, ardent, full of hope and full of faith. Such men, when they have once convinced themselves that they are pursuing a noble and praiseworthy object, cannot be checked by abuse and vilification—opposition but nerves them to greater efforts and to more undaunted perseverance. Our people are too unsophisticated to understand how it can be just and moral for members of Congress to proclaim to the world, in a solemn legislative act, their sympathies for the Hungarians, whilst it is immoral for them to entertain similar sympathies for a people who are our near neighbors, and who groan under a despotism compared to which the rule of Austria is mercy and justice indeed; and they will laugh in scorn at that hollow, hypocritical, and unmanly morality—that contemptible travesty of the parable of the good Samaritan—which would make them believe that they owe no other offices to their fellow men in suffering, than barren protestations of sympathy and good will.

The Savannah Georgian.

5 May 1851, 2

The U. S. schooner *Taney*, came up to our city on Saturday, probably in search of the Cuban expedition. We have not yet learned that any arrests have been made here. Rumor says the *Taney* is going south.

The following are the officers on board the schooner: T. C. RUDOLPH, Captain; FRANCIS MARTIN, 1st Lieut; SCOTT BELL, 2nd do; KELLOGG, 3d do.

Cuba.

We publish, by request, from the *New Orleans Delta*, an article setting forth some of the restraints which the Spaniards have placed upon the liberty of the people of the Island of Cuba. The article contains information in relation to the laws now in force there, which will be new to most of our readers, and startling as it is new. We publish these facts, as facts, with no intention to persuade any one, or influence any one to violate the laws of nations or of his country, in behalf of the sufferers. Yet we cannot withhold from them our sympathies.— Their condition is hard indeed, and if left to themselves, we fear, hopeless indeed. So perfect seem to be the arrangements devised and carried out by the powers that rule there, to keep the people in helpless obedience and unresisting bondage, that an unaided movement on the part of the Islanders to assert their rights, would be little less than madness.

As regards the American people, with all that our government can do to restrain them, it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to prevent them from volunteering their services, whenever an opportunity presents itself, to strike in behalf of the Cubans. A people of impulse, (especially those of the South,) of ardent enthusiasm, and warm, noble and generous sympathies, none of the reasonings of casuistry, none of the nice distinctions which separate the legal from the illegal, will be sufficiently potent to deter the young and impetuous from adventures, promising glory to themselves and good to their fellow men. So that whatever be the purpose

and fate of the movements which have lately attracted so much attention, there is not the least probability that Spain will be permitted to dominate so cruelly, much longer, over her West India subjects. As certainly as the sun shall continue to rise, so certainly will expeditions continue to be fitted up for the deliverance of Cuba from her thralldom.

This being the case, we should hope for the interests and honor of all parties—Spain, the United States and the Island—that negotiations might be entered into speedily between the two former, for the purchase of the latter, by the American authorities. Spain should be glad to sell possessions which she cannot long hold—the keeping of which, while she does hold them must cost nearly as much as they are worth. Our government had, perhaps, better pay a reasonable sum for the Island, than have its character compromised, as will necessarily be the case to some extent, by the fact that the arrangements are made on American territory, for revolutionizing a province of a friendly power. For these movements will go on. Our government has not the strength, however strong its disposition, to prevent them. And we rejoice at the fact; for so power, consistent with the safety and liberty of our own people, would be equal to the task of repressing the zeal of our citizens in behalf of a neighboring nation, ground down by such a system as that which oppresses Cuba.

We presume that the greatest difficulty in the way of the acquisition of the Island, will be found in the administration now in power at Washington, and in the overwhelming force of Northern sentiment in opposition to the annexation of any more slave territory. But the very fact that there is this feeling in the North, will only make still warmer the desire of the South to strengthen her crippled interests, by adding to the Union another Southern State. For the existence of such a sentiment argues a degree of hostility on the part of the Northern members of the Confederacy, which it will be the very consummation of folly in the Southern, not to prepare to oppose and withstand.

5 May 1851, 2

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Party of Chatham County, pursuant to a call, was held in the Exchange Long Room last evening. On motion, Hon. Thomas Purse was appointed Chairman, and C. S. Harris Secretary. The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered by R. H. Griffin, Esq. and adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party in the several counties in the State, be requested to send Delegates to a Convention in Milledgeville, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Chatham county respectfully suggest the second Wednesday of June next, as a fit and proper day for the assembly of such Convention.

The following gentlemen were, on motion, appointed by the chair, a committee to nominate delegates to said convention, viz:

R. H. GRIFFIN,	JOHN BILBO,
A. J. C. SHAW,	COL. T. VERSTILLE.
DR. J. P. SCREVEN.	

The Committee reported the following gentlemen as Delegates:

Hon. THOS. PURSE.

Hon. JOHN W. ANDERSON.

Col. GEO. P. HARRISON.

Which nomination was unanimously confirmed. The Committee of Five were authorized to fill any vacancy that might occur in the Delegation.

On motion the Meeting adjourned.

THOS. PURSE, Chairman.

C. S. HARRIS, Secretary.

The Columbus Times

6 May 1851, 1

FROM CUBA.—Capt. Hartstein, of the steamer Falcon, just arrived in New Orleans, reports that as he was coming out of the Port of Havana, his vessel was met by the Spanish man of war steamer Pizarro, which fired two loaded guns at her, the balls going over the Falcon. Captain Hartstein immediately collected all the old iron bars, chains, &c., he could find and prepared to load the only piece of artillery he had on board intending to return the fire of the Pizarro, in case it continued. Explanations were, however, made by the commander of the Pizarro, and the Falcon proceeded on her voyage. They may have a big score on them in the ever faithful Isle.—*Montgomery Advertiser & Gazette.*

The Columbus Times

6 May 1851, 2

The Editor is still absent at Chunnuggee.

Having addressed the Fair, we presume he is now receiving the addresses of the Fair and their sweet smiles as a reward for his efforts in behalf of the Horticulturists. We know nothing by experience of the pleasures of such rewards, but we can very well imagine that it is more agreeable to bask in beauty's smile, than to occupy an editorial sanctum, ever and anon, interrupted by the appearance of the devil (a necessary appendage to all printing establishments) smelling the ear with his hoarse cry of copy, copy, copy, for which, by the way, since our induction into the mysteries of "paper making" we think he has an *appetito mosi moribis* and insatiable. — The "Tri-Weekly Times" to a reader seems a very small sheet as compared with the Journal of Commerce or Courier and Enquirer, but only change places, dear reader, and become temporary Editor, and you will be surprised to see how much it takes to fill it; its dimensions seem to expand by some inexplicable process, and its capacity for absorbing copy would appear to be the result of some supernatural powers wholly beyond your ken or comprehension, at least so it is with us and being thus circumstanced, imagine the ecstasy into which we have been thrown by the receipt of Rich's recent speech at Charleston which to-day will be found published entire, in the columns of the Times. It is an able exposition of the doctrine of secession, and gives to the true Southern heart renewed hope, that one State at least will persevere for the violation of its constitutional rights. We commend the speech to the careful perusal of all parties for even with those who dissent from the position of South Carolina, there must be a sympathy for wisdom and liberty. —

The Cuba Expedition—Arrests in New York.

[From the New York Herald of Sunday, the 7th inst.]

At an early hour yesterday, Mr. Tallmadge, the U. S. Marshal, assisted by his efficient deputies, Messrs. Tallmadge, Thompson, Brown, Rakietowitz, and Walsh, were busily engaged in the arrangement of plans to effect the arrest of the alleged ringleaders of the Cuban expedition, the facts of which we have previously alluded to; but in order to obtain the correct information as to whom the parties were said to be engaged in this enterprise, it was found expedient to adopt a method by which it could be ascertained with certainty, and in order to effect that object, Deputy Rakietowitz disguised himself as one of the emigrant Germans, and proceeded to South Amboy, and there mingled among the men who were congregated in that vicinity, ready for the embarkation. On conversing in German with these men, the officer soon ascertained the names of certain persons in New York, who were said to be the leading parties in the contemplated invasion.

Accordingly, five of these men were taken, by an invitation given by the officer, and conveyed before Mr. Nelson, the U. S. Commissioner, before whom certain affidavits were preferred, and warrants issued for the following named persons:

John L. O'Sullivan, (son-in-law of Dr. J. Kearney Rogers) William T. Rogers, Jun., (nephew of the said Dr. Rogers) Captain Lewis, captain of the steamboat Cleopatra, and formerly captain of the Creole, in the former expedition; Major Louis Mellesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots; Dr. Daniel H. Burnett, an old resident of this city; Pedro Sanchez, a Spaniard of some note in this vicinity. All these persons were arrested during the day and evening, the last arrest being made about 8 o'clock. The charge alleged against them, in substance, as set forth in the warrant of arrest, read as follows: "That the above named parties did, by themselves, and in conjunction with others, at the city of New York, in the Southern District of New York, provoke and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from the said United States against the territory or dominion of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, with whom the said United States are at peace, and more particularly against the island of Cuba, in the possession of such territory and dominion of the Queen of Spain aforesaid, contrary to the contract of the 6th section of the neutrality act of the 20th April, 1818." The parties above named, as arrested, were at once conveyed before the Marshal, where they were detained, and Commissioner Nelson sent for to adjudicate on the matter; but after waiting for some two or three hours, the messenger returned, saying that the Constable could not be found. A messenger was then dispatched for Commissioner Brigham, who forthwith attended. The charge was then presented before him by Mr. Everett, the District Attorney; and the prisoners were held to bail each in the sum of \$2000, to answer the charge at court. Dr. Rogers, who had been sent for, then entered into the required bonds for the appearance of Mr. O'Sullivan and his nephew, Wm. T. Rogers, and a Mr. Freeman became surety for Pedro Sanchez. Dr. Burnett was allowed to depart in the custody of the Deputy Marshal until Monday, and Captain Lewis and Major Mellesinger were committed to jail in default of bail. During the day, the Marshal applied for a detachment of marines to take charge of the steamboat Cleopatra. A detachment was forwarded, and the vessel is now under their charge, lying at the foot of North Moore street.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following telegraphic dispatch under date of

Washington, April 23—P. M.

I have just heard that the Spanish Minister yesterday had a long interview with the President, in relation to the meditated attack upon Cuba. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were sent for, and remained during the interview. It is known that parties are organized at different points, for the purpose of invading the island, and every preparation has been made by the authorities of the United States to intercept them as soon as they commit themselves by embarking for this purpose. In addition to instructions to the Marshals and other officers, the vessels of the Home Squadron have been ordered to cruise in such a way as to render any attempt to reach Cuba almost, if not wholly impossible. The Marianne is at Pensacola, and the Germantown at Havana. The Albany will reach there by the 6th of May. Mr. Webster has been sent for, and is expected to arrive tomorrow night.

The Cuban Expedition—Seizure of the Cleopatra—Mr. Butler—Mr. Webster—Fugitive—Debit—Cowhiding—Blunder—Case—Destructive Fire—Yacht Race—A Beggar's Fate—Theft, &c.

New York, April 23—P. M.

The Cuban expedition, together with the prosecution of the President, Fillmore, are the topics of general conversation, and the Marshal and his officers keep up a steady watch. The steamer Cleopatra has not been seized, but she has been ordered not to leave port, and a watch has been sent to prevent her leaving if she should attempt to do so. She has a large quantity of coal on board; she has also on board a great number of large empty casks, the whole containing probably some 7000 gallons of water. She was alleged to be bound to Galveston, Texas. There were some sugar boxes, &c. on board, such as fire-arms are usually packed in, but on examining them, they were found to contain hams and other articles. No fire-arms or munitions of war have been found on board. A ship designed for the same service has been seized at Perth Amboy, and the suspicious characters congregated there have come up to the city.

Commander Flator, of the Brooklyn navy-yard, has just received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy, authorizing him to set under the instructions of the Collector of the Port in case assistance should be required in checking the Cuban movement.

Mr. Webster left for Washington this morning, at 9 o'clock. Instead of meeting the Union men, he passed last evening at Columbia College. He has accepted the invitation to address our citizens, but is unable to fix the time at present. The number of signers to the invitation is about 5000.

The three upper stories and roof of the warehouse of Messrs. Dennison, Williams & Dennison, on Pine street, with the whole contents of the store, were greatly damaged by fire this morning. There was an insurance of \$75,000, in six different offices, which it is thought will not cover the loss.

Henry J. Lottman recovered a verdict of \$2000 damages yesterday, against Ricco Hitz for a slander on his personal character, as well as that of his sister.

The beautiful yacht being built for a party of gentlemen of this city, who design to send her to London, to contend with the royal yacht squadron, will be launched in a day or two. Before starting for London, she is to sail in a match on Wednesday next for one thousand dollars a side, with Mr. Stevens's yacht Maria, from Elyria.

A beggar, named Edward Fitzsimmons, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of a petty theft, and on searching him, two bags of specie, containing about \$650 in pieces from five to ten cents, weighing about 25 pounds, were found on his person; also, eight small dirty pocket-books, containing \$25, in one and two dollar bills on the Massachusetts Bank. He is a cripple, and confessed that he had obtained all this money by begging.

An Italian, named Pietro Mendore, a theatrical tailor by profession, just from Havana, was forcibly robbed yesterday of a bag containing six hundred dollars in gold, whilst drinking a glass of ale at a tavern on the Five Points.

The Erie railroad brought to our markets yesterday seven tons of wild pigeons. Since the pigeon season commenced, probably not less than seventy-five tons have found their way to this city, principally from the counties of Herkess and Allegany.

Dr. Henry Robert Curtis, deputy health officer at quarantine, died on Thursday night of ship fever.

An editor of an evening paper was cowhided yesterday, by an Irishman formerly in his employ.

Mr. Kulwei, the British Minister, is lying seriously ill in this city, at Anderson's Hotel.

Rev. Samuel J. Prime has withdrawn from the editorship of "The Presbyterian," a paper here.

More about the Cuba Expedition—Hungarian Exiles Implicated.

Washington, April 23—P. M.

Authentic information has been received by the Government authorities here, that large numbers of men have assembled at Mobile, Apalachicola, Savannah, and other cities South, for the purpose of embarking in the expedition against the island of Cuba.

Among these persons, it is ascertained there are considerable numbers of Hungarian refugees recently arrived in the United States, men who have had extensive experience in war, of late, and who therefore are expected to make first-rate soldiers.

This information has created no little stir here, but the general opinion seems to be that if Cuba is invaded the invaders should not render upon the soil of the United States, if the administration at Washington can prevent it.

Orders have been forwarded to New York for the immediate dispatch of a Revenue Cutter to cruise along the Southern coast.

The Daily Delta

6 May 1851, 2

The Proclamation.

Some papers—some even in this city and elsewhere—which have intimated their approval of the course pursued towards Cuba, or have at least reserved judgment and concerning others, on that theme, now praise the vigor and regard for law displayed by President Fillmore in issuing his extensive proclamation. Vigor indeed! The vigor of a blind and disgraceful imposition against men engaged in an effort to secure for their country the independence and institutions which we enjoy; the vigor of a weak and degrading submission to the mandates of the infamous functionary which seeks to rule or ruin our country; the vigor of a swaying consent to the most oppressive despotism on the earth!

If this document is a specimen of vigor, the previous ones of our Presidents are deficient in that quality. No other President ever thought it necessary to interpolate into his proclamations, language of personal insult and indignity. The performance of his duty, under the law, did not require the President thus to degrade the high station he occupies. He could have done it so as to have secured and preserved the respect of his fellow-citizens—even of those aimed at; but it would not have sufficed—it would not have subserved the purpose he had in view, to follow the precedents set by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Taylor. It was necessary to throw out some strong language, to suit the palate of the abolitionists, and to insult the South, which sympathized in the Cuban movement.

Of course this proclamation gives particular satisfaction to the tinkers of power—and the enemies of the South. Let them howl and rejoice—let them fawn and lick the hand of this would-be despot, who assumes the right to judge of the motives of men, and to impute crimes and purposes of the basest character to persons who have made greater sacrifices for liberty than he ever dreamed of making. Like other dogs, they may have their day. But the time will come, and not far distant is it, when their tone will be changed,—when the generous and honest people of this country will see the discredit which is brought upon the nation by this alliance with the binary-despotism of Spain, and will demand that our sympathies, our admiration, our friendship, and our aid be extended to those gallant men, whom Mr. Fillmore brands as “robbers and plunderers.”

In the meantime, however, there are presses which dare to speak the truth on this subject. In justice to the character of journalism in our country, we deem it our duty to give some extracts from these papers.

The Savannah Georgian, a high-winded Southern journal, has the following article:

“The President's Proclamation.—It would seem from this document that it is a monstrous crime in the eyes of our Republican President, to aid an oppressed people in throwing off the yoke of despotism. And as for the Cuban patriots, whom tyranny has driven from their country into this land of liberty, and who now wish to carry back to their old homes the blessings which they have here tasted,—no words are too insulting to apply to them. This proclamation strikes us as the most astonishing document which we have ever seen from an American functionary. In perusing it, we seem to be reading a manifesto from the court of Austria or Russia. We object not to the enforcement of the laws of the land and of nations. Let it be done by all means. But when it is remembered that the Cubans are now ground down by one of the most oppressive buthensome governments to existence—a government in comparison with which, that which our Revolutionary fathers threw off, was an insupportable blessing,—every one must be struck at the insulting cruelty of language, in which the Cuban patriots are denigrated.

“How different are the feelings manifested by the administration towards the exiles of Cuba, and towards those of Hungary? And why? Is the government of Spain less burthensome than that of Austria? No one believes it. The difference lies here: Cuba is a slave island; and when independent will add another to the slave States of the South. That it is, that kills the sympathy, which a republican President otherwise would feel, for a neighboring people pining for liberty. That it is, that hushes in silence those Northern presses which a short time since were filled with words of encouragement to the Hungarians. We object not to the issuing of a proclamation by the President. We say not a word against the most vigorous enforcement of our laws. But we do say that the terms in which this message are couched, meet shock the feelings of every friend of republicanism who reads it.”

The New York Sun has also the following article in reference to the efforts of the Cuban patriots:

“Another expedition is said to be fitting out. This is but the evidence of their strong desire; and, though they may be again and again baffled in their designs, they will never abandon the struggle upon which they have commenced. They are determined to be free, and they will be free. This is not the sentiment and character of robbers and pirates. Robbers and pirates do not spend their own money, they plunder from others. The patriots of Cuba devote their money to redeem their country from those who rule and plunder it. How can any American apply the terms robber and pirate to such men. Two nations of Spain are the robbers and pirates who have depredated for ages upon Cuba, plundered the island of its wealth, hunted, murdered, imprisoned, banished and persecuted its people; deprived them of liberty of speech, of freedom of person; laid them beyond endurance, net upon their necks, subjecting them to the most rigorous inquisition; and, in short, usurping, as it were, a sword over the head of every inhabitant.

“Yet these are the ministers with whom our governments, and our journals, have formed an ally. They will be of little use. They may intercept the arms and supplies purchased here by the patriots of Cuba, but they cannot stop the onward progress of republicanism and revolutionary ideas. If they want to do all they can to assist Don Quixote in his droppings, let them prevent American mail steamers touching at the island—let them stop all communication between this country and Cuba. Let no Cubans be allowed to land or reside here; none of their wives and daughters be taught here, and let all Americans be intercepted, who attempt to pay a visit to Cuba. Still, all these precautions would be futile.”

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

6 May 1851, 2

Invasion of Cuba.

The New York Sun, of the 1st inst, claiming to be well posted up in Cuban matters, and to be in receipt of late and important intelligence from that island, says that a few more days will bring us important news, which may probably convince our New York U. S. officers, that what they discovered and conquered, was not, as we said before, the Cuban Expedition, or intended to be such. We have several copies of addresses and bulletins, the publication of which we must hold over.

TALLAHASSEE

6 May 1851, 3

Proclamation of the President.

We find in the Washington papers of Saturday the following Proclamation of President Fillmore, in regard to the reported Cuban expedition. The "foreigners" to whom he refers are, we presume, the Cuban agents in this country.—The Proclamation is full and explicit, and speaks for itself. Even the friends of the expedition must admit that the President could not have done less than he has, without failing in the performance of his duty.

Whereas, there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with the intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a Friendly Power, and I seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and a flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them.

And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declare "that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, 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 dominions of any Foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Now, THEREFORE, I have issued this my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. And, therefore, I exhort all good citizens, as they regard 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 by all lawful means prevent, 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 of the country.

Given under my hand twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States:

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President.

W. S. DENRICK, Acting Sec'y of State.

The Cuban Expedition.

It has already been announced that the U. S. Marshal for this State, Wm. H. C. Mills, left here some days ago, on board the *Walaka*, upon business connected with the Cuban expedition. By the arrival here yesterday of the steamer *St. Mathews* from Florida, we learn that the Marshal had discovered no traces of the expedition at St. Mary's. It is said, however, that there were about six hundred men at Jacksonville when the *St. Mathews* left, and that the Marshal was on his way thither, having been passed a short distance this side by the *St. Mathews*.

It was rumored along the southern coast that there were near two thousand men in the vicinity of "Burnt Fort," and the Satilla river, though it is probable the number has been exaggerated very considerably. The next steamer from the South will no doubt bring more authentic intelligence, both as regards the number of men and the action of the Marshal. It was not known when the expedition would depart, nor the place whence it was expected to sail. Rumour says that General O'Hara, of Kentucky, was in or near Jacksonville, as well as Gen. Lopez and Gen. Gonzales. The Marshal, we believe, had warrants only, for the two latter gentlemen:—*Savannah Republican of 1st May.*

Cuban Excitement in New York.

There was considerable excitement in New York the latter part of last week, in regard to the alleged expedition to Cuba. It was supposed that a part of the expedition was about sailing from that city, and the U. S. Marshal for the district of New York, and other Government officers, were active in their exertions to prevent it. Nothing had transpired, however, up to Saturday afternoon, to shew that any part of the expedition had left that place. The *New York Tribune* says:

"The U. S. Marshal, acting under orders from Washington, yesterday arrested and detained the steamer *Clopatra*, lying at the foot of North Moore-street. The Government have reason to believe that she was employed to convey men to Cuba. Some one or two hundred men, hard looking characters, are congregated at South Amboy, apparently awaiting the arrival of others, and a sloop had been engaged to convey them on board ship, the captain of which was paid \$20 a day. During the past few days, similar gangs of men, numbering from one to two hundred, have been observed lounging about the wharves in this city, but the prompt measures adopted by the Government have probably defeated the intentions of the marauders."

Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

6 May 1851, 3

President's Proclamation.

This is a plain-spoken and manly document, and will, to some extent, save appearances, which is all that can be done. So long as public opinion attaches no criminality to a breach of public faith, the Government is in effect powerless to vindicate its own dignity, and discharge its obligations. This is the truth of the matter, so near as we can come to it, in the present case. The Government may somewhat embarrass the organization and departure of these armed invading expeditions, but when it comes to punish the offenders a *nolle prosequi* is the most fearful penalty that it is able to inflict. In the matter of the proclamation, grave exceptions are taken to that gross violation of the public taste of which the President has been guilty in daring to speak of the offenders in other than the most respectful, gentle, and affectionate terms. The Savannah Georgian, we notice, is shocked at the unfeeling cruelty of language in which the Cuban Patriots are denounced. Well, perhaps it is too bad, and as long as proclamations can effect nothing, the President might have followed Nick Bottom's example and roared as gently as a sucking dove or with all the mellifluous sweetness of a nightingale. To have winked at the business altogether would have been a more popular course still.

A contrast is drawn between the course of the administration toward the Hungary and the Cuba Patriots; but what analogy is there between the cases? Did Kossuth and his co-peers, come here to breed a revolution, and fit out armed expeditions against Austria, as Lopez & Co., are doing against Spain? Kossuth fought his own battles and flouted the standard of rebellion in the face of the tyrant upon his own ground. Lopez prowls around the country, breeding a rebellion against Spain in the United States, and hiring the citizens of a friendly power to fight his battles, for him, in which they have no personal interest? And he taxes the peaceable and well-disposed citizens of the United States, whether they will or no, with the shame of a violated public faith, and the imminent danger of war with civilized Europe, growing out of his machinations. If Lopez and Co., want revolution, and the Cubans are ripe for it, let him unfurl the standard of rebellion on his own ground and strike the first blow; but failing to do this, what confidence can justly be reposed in his representations? To argue that the Cubans are, necessarily dissatisfied with their government because they do not enjoy our measure of liberty and we think them oppressed, is false reasoning. They do not know and may not desire it, and it is histori-

cally true, that no people have proved themselves more ardently and steadily attached to their own government, institutions and traditions than the Spaniards. What right have we to measure their feelings and aspirations by our own? And if it should turn out, against the representations of Lopez & Co., that a majority of the people of Cuba still adhere to the government of Spain, is it not apparent that although we should wrest the Island from Spanish domination, and confer upon its people all the privileges and immunities of American citizenship, still we should have done them a wrong? Who knows whether they want a revolution? Has Lopez taken the vote, so as to enable him to know? And how do we know? We have his representations on the one hand, and on the other, quiet in Cuba— one invading expedition repulsed, the people coldly looking on or aiding in the repulse— and its leader again intriguing in a foreign country for hired soldiers, to put down a government which has done them no wrong, while in Cuba, thousands of citizens rally from their beds, at midnight, upon the alarm of a second invasion to meet the invaders with the bayonet.

If the Cubans do not give the evidence that they are dissatisfied with their Government, by rising against it, who shall dare assume the fact for them? Suppose armed subjects of Great Britain should assume that fact for Floridians, and invade our State, shooting down our citizens, what should we say of them, and how would we treat their claim to be apostles of liberty? No body has a right to revolutionize a people against their will, or assume it to be their will to revolutionize. The relation between a citizen or subject and his Government is a tie with which no stranger has a right to intermeddle, until one of the parties themselves declare it severed. But when an oppressed people have, by the act of rebellion, given notice to the world that they consider themselves aggrieved, their case then properly appeals to a philanthropic sympathy and co-operation as our's did to that of La Fayette and France, or that of Greece, Poland and Hungary to the sympathy of the United States.— Such notice is an indispensable pre-requisite, because, otherwise, the sympathizer can have no justifying knowledge that the people consider themselves oppressed, or that in co-operating with a little minority of malcontents, he is not committing trespass *vi et armis* against the great body of the people as well as the Government. The Cubans may be oppressed and may consider themselves oppressed—but they have not duly signified those facts, and until they do, no man has a right to assume and act upon those facts; and Lopez & Co. by stirring up an invasion upon their account in this country, may be playing a no more meritorious part, so far as Cuba is concerned, than that of

MILLEDGEVILLE

6 May 1851, 2

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION

Rumors—Activity of the Government Officers—Cruise of the Welaka—Escape of a captive spy—Encampments of the Expeditionists—The Rendezvous—The inevitable result of the Cuban Movements.

The city for several days past has been full of rumors about the expedition said to be organizing for a descent on Cuba but very little of its existence of a reliable nature has been in the possession of any but the officials of the government who seemed determined that if Cuba is revolutionized it shall not be their fault.

We mention the fact that on Sunday night last, the Welaka left this city with the U. S. Marshall and other officers on board for the South. Since then there has been considerable speculation among our citizens as to what was the object of her trip, and much anxiety has existed to know what would be the result of her voyage. As we stated, the reporter of this paper went with the steamer, and we expected advice from him by the St. Mathews, which arrived yesterday morning with the Southern Mail; but no letter from him has reached us. We learn that letters have been received, to the city, by the U. S. Officers here, the contents of which however, have not transpired. It is rumored that the Welaka was at St. Marys on Monday, and remained there during Monday night, for the purpose of collecting information in regard to the expedition, and that she sailed on Tuesday morning for Jacksonville. The St. Mathews passed her on that day in the St. Johns River, near the latter city.

We learn from passengers on board the St. Mathews, that a considerable amount of men (variously reported from 300 to 500) are encamped near Jacksonville, and that other bodies are on the St. Johns and Satilla rivers, awaiting transportation to convey them in the general rendezvous of the expeditionists.

The young man from this city, who joined a company of the expeditionists at Macon, some two weeks since, with a view to obtain information of the contemplated movement to be used by the Spanish Consul here, returned in the St. Mathews yesterday. As well as we can learn the facts, he went to Macon where he mingled with the members of the company, and by professing a desire to join them, obtained their confidence and a knowledge of their destination and plans. He then returned to this city, in advance of the company, who, it will be remembered, came down as far as the ninety mile station, on the Central Railroad, and turned back. Having communicated information of the movement to the Consul, he then returned to Macon in pursuit of his original design to betray the expeditionists, and accompanied them on their way as far as station No. 2, on the Central Railroad, where he attempted to leave them. But his designs having been discovered, he was arrested by the Cubans and forced to accompany them with the assurance that he should go to Cuba in the front rank of the expedition. As a matter of course, his situation now became an extremely unpleasant one, and he watched every opportunity on the march to effect his escape. He made several attempts, all of which were unsuccess-

ful, and in one of which he was fired on and made a narrow escape from being shot. The line of march was from the station on the railroad through McIntosh, Glynn and Camden counties to the Satilla river. The party crossed the Altamaha, at Fort Barrington, in a canoe. The prisoner acted as ferryman, and after getting the company across, he availed himself of the opportunity to escape in the canoe; but after a hard paddle of some three or four miles down the river, he was overtaken by his pursuers, who had obtained another boat, and carried back. The company pursued their march, keeping a close guard over their prisoner, until within about eighteen miles of Bethel, in Camden county when a favorable opportunity presented itself, while on the march, in the night, and he finally effected his escape. He travelled some two days and nights, when he reached Brunswick, where he took the boat which brought him to the city. Thus has terminated an adventure, which, whatever may be thought of its propriety, seems near being a very serious matter.

The company from which the young man escaped, were on their way to Burnt Fort, on the Satilla River, which is to be the principal rendezvous of the expeditionists, and where they expected some 1500 Georgians would be concentrated. It was understood that two vessels with provisions and arms were waiting for them at the mouth of the river and would convey them to the general rendezvous of the expedition, which is one of the coast islands in the neighborhood of Key West, and where it was understood a large force numbering some ten to fifteen thousand men would be concentrated.

Passengers in the St. Mathews state that bodies of men, were coming into the camps on the Satilla and St. Johns from every quarter, and that it was rumored that a considerable force had already arrived, who were waiting a steamer to transport them to the rendezvous. The steamer expected, is doubtless the same that has been captured by the Government at New York. This capture may prove a serious obstacle to the expedition, as it will cause considerable delay. If however, transportation is all they want, we would not be surprised to hear that they had made hold to charter the Welaka, and such other craft as they may conveniently lay their hands on.

A few days will tell the story of the Cuban Expedition. If it should fail, through the active opposition of our government, we feel quite confident that its mission will only be delayed. A popular movement, so deep rooted as this, may be frustrated for the time, but it is evident that a spirit is aroused, however unjustifiable it may be, which will sooner or later effect the emancipation of Cuba. It is the duty of our government to preserve the neutrality of the nation, and to discountenance every infraction of our treaty stipulations with Spain; but it is expecting too much of the administration to suppose that with all its vigilance, it can prevent what has come to be regarded as the "inevitable destiny" of Cuba. The death grasp of Imbrello Spain itself must soon release its hold upon the Queen of the Antile; even if she is not rescued by the strong arms and brave hearts, at home and abroad, who are pledged in her cause.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, there is reason to believe that a Military Expedition is about to be fitted out to the United States, with intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace; and whereas, it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a Friendly Power, and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes—an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them;

And whereas, such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world; whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declare that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, 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 dominions of any Foreign Prince or State, or any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years;

Now therefore, I have issued this my Proclamation warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against offenders, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct. 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 by all lawful means prevent, 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 of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President: W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary of State.

MILLEDGEVILLE

6 MAY 1851, 2

THE CUBA INVASION.

Out of the innumerable rumors concerning this affair which have been borne on every wind, it has been difficult to arrive at any correct opinion about it. Notwithstanding assurances of every kind, that an expedition of this character was seriously on foot, and even that many of the citizens of Georgia were connected with it, the adventure seemed so hopeless, and the consequences of defeat so fearful, that it was difficult to treat the thimble and one, rumors, as any thing else than a well got up hoax, to create a little excitement. But circumstances have become too apparent, for anything like doubt, to be entertained. An expedition to revolutionize Cuba, has been got up, and bodies of men from various parts are on their route to some point of general rendezvous, to try the issue of this most perilous undertaking.

Expeditions of this nature are in violation of the laws of the U. S. and in contravention of treaties of amity between Spain and this government. The President has consequently issued his Proclamation which will be found in another part of this paper, in which the Executive sets forth the unlawfulness of the proceeding, and warns those who may be engaged in it, of the fatal consequences which will probably result from their perseverance in their project.

The Home squadron it is understood has orders to cruise in the vicinity of the Island, for the purpose of arresting the enterprise. Spain herself has a number of armed vessels in the same quarter, and on the alert for the expected invaders. She has likewise on the Island upwards of thirty thousand veteran soldiers, picked as the most trustworthy and reliable, and sent from Spain for this very service. And our late accounts brought the report of passing a Spanish frigate with additional troops for the Island. All this, with the perfect knowledge of the intended invasion on the part of the Cuban authorities, and its consequent unceasing vigilance, with a commander, the Captain General, represented to be much more popular, and efficient than his predecessors, all these we repeat, present such a formidable array of obstacles to the success of this hastily got up expedition, as to make the attempt appear utterly hopeless. We greatly fear that those of our fellow citizens who have engaged in this enterprise are destined to a severe penalty for their thoughtless spirit of adventure.

We have given in another part of our paper the most detailed accounts of this matter that have met our eyes, embracing we believe all that is known of the expedition, with the exception of the seizure of a vessel at New York by the Government authorities, which was destined to bear a quota of the expedition from that port, and probably to touch at other points of rendezvous. That contingent has been effectually cut off, and the seizure of this vessel may possibly operate to prevent the contemplated movement.

6 May 1851

The Cuban Expedition.

Further Particulars in relation to the Movements on the Atlantic seaboard—Additional accounts of the Plans of the Georgia branch of the Expedition—Activity of the Government Officers, &c., &c.

The mail of this morning brings additional intelligence in relation to the movements of the Cuban expeditionists, and particularly of the plans of the Georgia branch, if we may so call it, of the revolutionists.

The Savannah papers of the 1st inst. teem with accounts of their doings in that neighborhood. The News says that the city had for several days been full of rumors about the expedition, said to be organizing for a descent on Cuba; but meanwhile very little reliable intelligence was in the possession of any save the officials of the Government, who seemed determined that if Cuba was to be revolutionized, it should not be their fault.

On the night of Sunday, the 27th ult., the steamer Welaka, with the U. S. Marshal and other officers on board, left Savannah for the South on a cruise in search of the Fillbusters. On Monday night she was in the neighborhood of St. Mary's, and on Tuesday she reached Jacksonville. Near that city it was stated that a force variously estimated at from 200 to 500 was encamped, while other bodies were on the St. Johns and Satilla rivers, awaiting transportation to convey them to the general rendezvous of the expeditionists. All this news was brought by passengers on the steamer St. Matthews, which reached Savannah on Wednesday, the 30th ult.

The News next gives a long account of the escape of a young man from one of the companies, a spy in the pay of the Spanish Consul at Savannah, who had joined at Macon and afterwards escaped, after making several unsuccessful attempts. It would seem that his comrades suspected him and kept a strict watch over the traitor. He states that the line of march of the company was through McIntosh, Glynn and Camden counties to the Satilla river, at which time he was guarded a close prisoner. We now give his own words, as recorded in the News:

The party crossed the Altamaha, at Fort Barrington, in a canoe. The prisoner acted as ferryman, and after getting the company across, he availed himself of the opportunity to escape in the canoe; but after a "hard paddle," of some three or four miles down the river, he was overtaken by his pursuers, who had obtained another boat, and carried back. The company pursued their march, keeping a close guard over their prisoner, until within about eighteen miles of Bethel, in Camden county, when a favorable opportunity presented itself while on the march, in the night, and he finally effected his escape. He traveled some two days and nights, when he reached Brunswick, where he took the boat which brought him to this city. Thus has terminated an adventure, which, whatever may be thought of its propriety, came near being a very serious matter.

The News then goes on as follows:

The company from which the young man escaped were on their way to Burnt Fort on the Satilla river, which is to be the principal rendezvous of the expeditionists, and where they expected some 1,500 Georgians would be concentrated. It was understood that two vessels with provisions and arms were waiting for them at the mouth of the river, and would convey them to the general rendezvous of the expedition, which is one of the coast islands in the neighborhood of Key West, and where it was understood a large force, numbering some ten to fifteen thousand men would be concentrated.

The passengers who arrived at Savannah in the St. Matthews stated that bodies of men were coming into the camps on the Satilla and St. Johns from every quarter, and that it was rumored that a con-

siderable force had already arrived, who were waiting a steamer to transport them to the rendezvous. The News thinks that the steamer expected is doubtless the Cleopatra, captured by the Government at New York, and further that this capture may prove a serious obstacle to the expedition, as it will cause serious delay. "If, however," continues the News significantly, "transportation is all they want, we would not be surprised to hear that they had made bold to charter the Welaka, and such other craft as they may conveniently lay their hands on."

The Savannah Republican of the 1st inst. has the following:

It was rumored along the southern coast that there were near two thousand men in the vicinity of "Burnt Fort," and the Satilla river, though it is probable the number has been exaggerated very considerably. The next steamer from the South will no doubt bring more authentic intelligence, both as regards the number of men and the action of the marshal. It was not known when the expedition would depart, nor the place whence it was expected to sail. Rumor says that Gen. O'Hara, of Kentucky, was in or near Jacksonville, as well as Gen. Lopez and Gen. Gonzales. The marshal, we believe, had warrants only for the two latter gentlemen.

The above is pretty much all we can gather of the movements of the expeditionists in Georgia.

Meanwhile, the Northern papers throw additional light upon the recent arrests in New York. Treachery was used to commit the parties arrested, a Polish refugee, named Rakielewitz, being the instrument. The U. S. Marshal directed him to put on the garb of a newly arrived German emigrant, go down to South Amboy, mingle with the suspicious characters there, and, if possible, obtain information that would lead to the discovery of the plotters of the expedition, if such expedition had been formed. He succeeded admirably, and the result was the arrest of all the parties.

A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer thus speaks of the expedition, which he looks upon as a swindle:

There was a great deal of absurdity connected with the expedition which was headed by Lopez, but not a thousandth part so much as there was with this. There is no doubt that the steamboat Cleopatra was chartered for the use of the expeditionists, but a more unfortunate looking craft in every particular, for such a purpose, was never seen. Many of your readers know her, and no doubt have traveled on her. A number of years ago she ran on the Sound on the Boston route.

She continued in that service until she was used up, and the man who would now go twenty miles to sea in her, would be considered as fool-hardy to the last degree. A schooner which was purchased for the occasion is not much better. With these two crafts, containing a few hundred Germans and other foreigners, the six vessels of war off the Cuban coast, three of them steamers, as well as the British and American cruisers in those seas, were to be evaded, and despite a Spanish army of twenty-five thousand Spanish soldiers, the Island of Cuba was to be wrested from Spain, and apportioned among the invaders.

I am very much inclined to think that the whole affair was a swindle from beginning to end—that it was got up for the purpose of making some show of the expenditure of large sums of money forwarded by the malcontents in Cuba, and that some of the parties engaged in it, and what is more, engaged in spending the money, informed on themselves indirectly, so that the Cubans might think the expedition would have started, but for the interference of the United States authorities.

According to the Herald, a detachment of U. S. Marines has been placed on board the Cleopatra.

Such is the amount of the news, brought by this morning's mail, of the second grand expedition to invade and revolutionize the island of Cuba. The whole affair, on the Atlantic seaboard at least, seems to have been badly managed, we may say grossly mismanaged, from the first.

6 May 1851, 1

From Havana.

Our papers from Havana by the Ohio are to the 2d inst.

At the time the Ohio lay in port there was considerable excitement about the new expedition, concerning which all kinds of rumors were in circulation. Many persons confidently anticipated its advent within two or three weeks, though most persons expressed their perfect confidence that the Government would find itself sufficiently strong to resist any hostile attempt. On the 1st inst. a baker of Havans, named Graciliano Montes de Oca, suffered death by the garote, on suspicion of being a partisan of Lopez. The report was that the unfortunate man had been employed to secure the services of coast pilots for the invading forces. It was said also that five more persons were to be executed on Sunday last. The proclamation of President Fillmore had been received in Havans, and excited much attention. Its publication confirmed the fears of the Government that another invasion is actually contemplated. Previous to that time there had been considerable scepticism on the subject.

There are now about 25,000 regular troops on the island, of which number 10,000 are to be found within a circuit of three miles around Havana. The French steamer-of-war Mogador was lying in the harbor. She has been there for some time, at the disposition of the Spanish authorities. There were no Spanish men-of-war in port. They are all engaged in cruising round the island.

We learn from the *Fare Industrial* of the 2d that further very destructive conflagrations had occurred in the vicinity of Laguna Grande, Guarnatas, Artesanal, and other places situated in the Vuelta de Arriba. In consequence of the dry weather which had prevailed for some time, the flames spread with great rapidity, destroying a great extent of woodland and a number of fields of cane. Thus the hopes of many planters in that part of the island have been blasted for the present season. A few days afterwards another fire, equally as destructive, occurred in the same neighborhood.

Havana seems to be rather dull at present so far as amusements are concerned. A Spanish dramatic company is performing at the Taccon theatre, and there is an occasional concert; but beyond these, nothing of interest.

The Ohio brings the following passengers:

From New York.—L. Deschamps, H. Irvine, Sam'l Quarles, R. N. Featherston, D. DePonte, Mr. Williams, J. F. Banate, J. E. Slaughter, U. B. A., J. A. Suarez, F. A. Melchor, Wm. Walsh, Mr. Deymouth and friend, E. A. Viele, U. S. A., lady and servant, Col. J. Knox Walker, lady, family and servant, Mrs. J. C. Frank, Mrs. Bertholf, Miss E. E. Law, Col. Ramsey, lady, family and servant, E. McKinney, Miss Jenny Schenck, P. Feyman.

From Havana.—Antonio Mendiverri, George W. Smith, Benjamin Smith, José A. Adoni, M. Michalles, Francisco Torres, Manuel Bornio, J. Bornio, Robert Murphy, Wm. E. Murphy, lady and two daughters, Mrs. Taylor, Chas. Kerrion and lady, Mrs. Amand, Mr. Kerrion, Mrs. Gonville, E. Gerroll, Mr. Gallopy, E. Wells, George Robinson, Thomas Hamilton, Mrs. Hamel and four children, Mrs. Johnson, Samuel McLane, U. S. Consul, Trinidad de Cuba.

From Chagres.—Thos. Carey, George Daughbling, C. W. Prentiss, S. A. Adams, L. Lene, J. L. Clark, S. M. McCullough, B. Dozino, C. Espain, S. Henley, Wm. Rockwell, J. Heelip, P. J. Mose, N. Prather, W. H. McMurphy, S. Shaw, A. N. Burbank, B. Camaty, John Meeker, J. Kelley, W. Dunmors, J. B. Smith, J. Hawkins, J. Putneck, J. Land, F. Gillon, James Day, J. Clayton, P. Anchoberry, B. Anchoberry, J. Anchoberry, F. Kelley, Joseph Drake, H. Henley, Joseph Bennett, F. W. Low, J. P. Stark, M. Bass, W. Perkins, Charles String, Fred. Perkins, J. Jones, Mr. Baker, J. C. Clark, John Strafford, William Hays, Richard Sherm, Henry Munson, R. E. Scott, N. H. Lewis, E. A. Weyman, Peter Lewis, John H. Lewis, J. May and servant, J. B. Annis, J. Jones, S. Benton, John Mayle, E. H. Brouck, John McKinney, Joseph Lean, John Yates, G. S. Adams, J. P. Carey, A. McCeswick, B. F. Minor, J. H. Gough, H. Hinier, L. Wallen, T. Sackenberry, J. Brouck, John Egden, Fred. Williams, James Black, S. Pope, Samuel Dennis, P. Pope, R. A. Lalna, A. King, M. Thompson, G. Stinart, W. Porter, M. Hovey, L. H. Murray, F. Poole, W. P. Lampsom, M. Kelzer, John Papal, B. Laris, C. Lene, J. Whitlock, E. Becker, John Camo, O. Keefe, L. Vaughn, L. Largent, J. L. Masten, E. Cook, F. Wall, M. Wright, T. Trapp, J. Maxwell, J. Trapp, P. Capone, M. Lancaster, Charles Jordan, Samuel Little, V. Edwards, L. Rich, Joseph Orr, George Squires, Charles Smith, Andrew Sweet, J. H. Adams, T. Galbrith, H. Quine, N. M. White, J. C. Davis, J. Pattern, Benj. Taylor, W. L. Turner, W. C. Cranes, W. C. Braasfeld, J. B. Davis, John Dorey, H. Mason, G. M. Jones, Samuel Garrison, Thorton, Alex. Hull, F. P. White, Geo. Johnson, W. Goodwin, A. Mann, A. Wordyke, M. Jackson, A. Northcut, J. Wordyke, R. Taylor, L. Riddle, J. Jackson, R. Deforest, P. C. Paine, L. Aldell, J. Wright, N. Stearns, H. Davis, E. Bondell.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

6 May 1851, 1

ARREST OF SUPPOSED FILIBUSTERS.—On the 26th ult., a number of persons were arrested in New York, on a charge of aiding and abetting in attempts to prepare a military expedition against the Island of Cuba. Their names are John L O'Sullivan, (son-in-law of Dr. J Kearney Rogers,) William T Rogers, Jun., (nephew of the said Dr. Rogers,) Captain Lewis, Captain of the steamboat Cleopatra, and formerly captain of the Creole, in the former expedition; Major Louis Schlesinger, one of the Hungarian patriots; Dr. Daniel H Burnett, an old resident of New York; Pedro Sanchez, a Spaniard of some note.

The Herald says:

All these persons were arrested during the day and evening, the last arrest being made about 8 o'clock. The charge alleged against them, in substance, as set forth in the warrant of arrest, read as follows: "That the above named parties did by themselves, and in conjunction with others, at the city of New York, in the Southern District of New York, did provide and prepare the means for a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from the the said United States, against the territory or dominion of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, with whom the said United States are at peace, and more particularly against the Island of Cuba, in the possession of such territory and dominion of the Queen of Spain aforesaid,—contrary to the contract of the 6th section of the neutrality act of the 20th April, 1818."

The parties above named, as arrested, were at once conveyed before the Marshal, where they were detained, and Commissioner Nelson sent for to adjudicate on the matter; but after waiting for some two or three hours, the messenger returned, saying that the Commissioner could not be found. A messenger was then despatched for Commissioner Bridgman, who forthwith attended. The charge was then presented before him by Mr. Everts, the District Attorney; and the prisoners were held to bail each in the sum of \$3,000, to answer the charge at court. Dr. Rogers, who had been sent forth entered into the required bonds for the appearance of Mr. O'Sullivan and his nephew, Wm. T. Rogers; and a Mr. Freeman became surety for Pedro Sanchez. Dr. Burnett was allowed to depart in the custody of the Deputy Marshal until Monday; and Captain Lewis and Major Schlesinger were committed to jail in default of bail. During the day, the Marshal applied for a detachment of marines to take charge of the steamboat Cleopatra. Commodore Salters forthwith granted the request. A detachment was forwarded, and the vessel is now under their charge, lying at the foot of North Moore street.

THE REPUBLICAN.
SARASOTA, FLA.
6 May 1851, 2

THAT CUBA EXPEDITION.—From a gentleman who came from Florida yesterday in the *Magnolia*, we learn that the "emigrating party" which had collected near Jacksonville have all dispersed to their homes. The party about the 26th ult. numbered some 600 men, 50 of whom were to be mounted. They expected to have left Florida in the *Cleopatra*, and her detention in New York is said to be the immediate cause of the break up. We are not, of course, in the secrets, but we suppose that the leaders found great difficulty in arranging the details so as to guard against accidents, and have all the different parts of their general plan work together without making their own movements public. Latterly they have been so closely watched by the United States officers, that it embarrassed all their movements. The expedition may, we suppose, be now regarded as at an end.

7 May 1851, 1

The Crescent and the President.

The Crescent can only make a point against the Delta, by grossly misrepresenting it. Under the head of "Duties of Neutrals," it enters into a labored article on the right and duty of the President to issue his proclamation. Who doubted or denied that right? Has a single word appeared in this paper, censuring Mr. Fillmore for attempting to enforce the neutrality laws, or for the mere fact of issuing this proclamation? What we did censure, was the assertion as unnecessary to the vigorous execution of his duty, as it was false and calumnious, in fact, that the persons connected with the expedition to Cuba, were "robbers and plunderers." The Crescent grossly misrepresents us, when it says we use this language, "because he (the President) alleges that foreigners are setting an expedition against a nation with which the country is at peace." That assertion is made, we repeat to prove a point.

Shall the exalted station of a man protect him from the just indignation due to calumny? When the President stoops to defame, shall he not be exposed and denounced? If the editors of the Crescent, or any other responsible persons in this city, should style the gentlemen connected with the Cuban movement, "robbers and plunderers," would they not expect to have the "lie" thrown in their teeth? When the President, therefore, departs from the line of his duties and makes such charges, what privilege or exemption does he possess, over any other citizen, from responsibility and liability for his words and acts? "Vulgar language," say you! It is vulgar, we presume, to tell a President that his assertions are false: it would not, however, be vulgar to tell any other man so. The vulgarity is entirely on the side of the Crescent—we never used the word "lie" or "what." It puts that language into our mouth to prove our "vulgarity," just as it fabricates positions for us to prove our bad logic.

We repeat that "it is false" that the gentlemen connected with the Cuban expedition are "robbers and plunderers." And further, we affirm that the Crescent knows it is false. No one knows this better than the editors of that journal. We place them face to face with Mr. Fillmore. We ask the senior editor of that paper to say to Mr. Fillmore if he did not have a gallant son, the worthy son of a brave stock, who was connected with the expedition to Cardenas, under the very name "robbers and plunderers" referred to by Mr. Fillmore. Was that son the companion and associate of "robbers and plunderers"? Did he learn any sentiments from the men who led that enterprise, to excite the suspicion, that their motives and objects were not as high-toned and chivalrous as those for which his gallant grand sire fell at the Alamo, under the bayonets of a cowardly and vindictive foe? Did he witness any plunder or robbery during their occupation of Cardenas? On the contrary, did he not see the utmost respect for private property and rights enforced by their commander and officers? Did he not observe the numerous temptations which were offered to avarice, all disregarded by the youth who composed that command? And when that son returned from the brief and unsuccessful enterprise, we ask if his father received him as a "robber and plunderer"?

Further, we will ask if the many gallant and honorable young men so well known to the editors in this city, are capable of "plunder and robbery"? When such imputations are cast upon such men, in view, too, of the proceedings in our Court, which demonstrated the entire innocence of the expedition of such acts, shall we be restrained from expressing our conviction of the falsity of charges made against them, by any manly sensibility or delicacy towards the office occupied by the author of these slanders? Such default on our part would be a disgraceful recency.

We know the men engaged in this enterprise; we know them to be honorable and patriotic Cubans who have been driven from their native land, their property confiscated, a price placed upon their heads, because of their sentiments in favor of the independence of their country. They have succeeded in arousing the sympathies of many of our own gallant youth, whose characters are above reproach. They conceived that our professions in favor of the independence of other nations, were sincere. They saw the exiled patriots of Ireland and Hungary warmly received, and they thought they too might meet with sympathy and encouragement. And they have met with sympathy and encouragement, and they will meet with more in spite of all the low intrigues of Free Soilism and of presidential calumny. The cause in which they are engaged is one which will not, cannot go backwards. The time will soon come when a line will be drawn in the South, and those who are opposed to Cuban independence will be classed, as they ought to be, among the growing enemies of Southern institutions, who desire to see the North preponderating and dominating over the Southern States, until not a vestige of our independence or institutions is left.

Island of Cuba.

Our last dates from Havana, received this morning by the Ohio, are of the 3rd instant.

The "Gaceta de Habana," the official organ of the government, contains the proceedings of the military commission, or tribunal, which tried and sentenced Don Garcillano Montes de Oca. He was charged "with having acted as the agent of the enemies of her Catholic Majesty's government, in procuring them a pilot to conduct them along the coast of the Island, and to introduce them therein for the purpose of exciting the people to revolution." He was found guilty on the 23rd of April, and was sentenced to the "garote vil." This sentence was carried into effect on the 24th of April, on the grounds of the Fort de la Punta. His property was confiscated.

The same number of the Gaceta contains an ordinance of the Captain General, explanatory and supplementary of the law already existing with regard to the using and carrying of prohibited weapons. The new ordinance is so comprehensive that we need only say that all imaginable weapon is prohibited by it, under the penalty of six years' imprisonment at hard labor. The enumeration ends with—"Y por ultima todo cuchillo de punta chica o grande, aunque sea de cocina o de mesa de fabricacion."—"And lastly, all manner of knives with sharp ends, whether large or small, and whether they be kitchen knives or pocket knives."

What a faithful and happy people these Cubans must be, that at the very moment when their Island is threatened with an invasion of "robbers and pirates," who come to murder them and despoil them of their property, they are not allowed even the use of "knives with pointed ends," even though these knives should be "kitchen knives or pocket knives!"

CINCINNATI

7 May 1851, 2

Invasion of Cuba—Expedition Failed.

Yesterday's mail brought us accounts from various quarters respecting the movements upon Cuba, which look something like reality. The Newark, N. J. *Advertiser* has a letter from a correspondent in Jacksonville, Florida, who had seen all their arms and equipments at that point, and who says a large number of desperate characters were then, on the 25th ult., expecting to take sail on a steamer.

This writer says there are several points of embarkation, from Florida to New Orleans, and one at the Brazos in Texas. He says there are six steamers at least and not less than 3000 men ready,—that Gen. QUITMAN will command, aided by Lopez. The troops are made up from the former army in Mexico. The writer says they intend to burn their vessels as soon as they land and conquer or die. They calculate upon aid from the islanders, who have sent them large sums of money.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, writing on the 1st, from New York, and having special means of information, says:—

It may be summed up in a few words, viz: that this, the first day of May, was the day agreed upon for the invasion of Cuba, that the capture of the *Cleopatra* at this port (New York) and the arrest of several supposed expeditionists, was a ruse to deceive the Government at Washington, and throw them off the scent; that Garibaldi is identified with the movement; that upwards of forty landing men left here for Cuba a month ago, and that an attempt would certainly be made to-day to effect a landing on the Cuban shores at an unprotected point.

All this, when taken in connection with what will be found in our telegraph column, indicates pretty clearly that the expedition is not a farce in organization, whatever it may be in the termination.

7 May 1851, 2

The visit of the Volunteers to Savannah,
SAVANNAH, May 3rd, 1851.

Messrs, Editors—I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying a few words in regard to our visit to Savannah. We left home under a feeling of disappointment, in consequence of the absence of Capt. Collier. I say, this trip because we lacked confidence in Lieut. Bivins, but because we had fixed our hearts upon having the co-operation of both those accomplished officers. The Captain, however, was too unwell to undergo the fatigues and expense of the campaign, so we resolved to do the best we could under the circumstances.

Of the trip, I need say but little. It was varied as usual, by numerous incidents of an amusing character, which I shall not here stop to relate. Upon our arrival at the Savannah Depot, we were received and escorted to our quarters at the City Hotel, by the Savannah *Volunteer Guards*, Capt. Richardson. On the subsequent morning, we paraded and joined the battalion, consisting of the *Guards*, the *Blues*, the *Hussars*, the *Chatham Artillery*, and *DeKalb Rifles*. The details of this parade I leave you to gather from the city papers. I can scarcely venture to speak of the kindness, the hospitality and the soldierly bearing of the various corps, for fear I may be accused of a partiality which I do not feel. There was evidently a high spirit of generous rivalry existing among them, yet it did not seem in the slightest degree to interrupt the personal relations of either officers or men. How magnanimous, how noble, how worthy of imitation! The *Blues* turned out over one hundred men, and the *Guards* about ninety. In the latter, I noticed several *veterans*; among them, Bell, Hocomb and Joseph W. Jackson. The first named was one of the original members of the corps, nearly fifty years ago, while the latter succeeded the gallant Tatnall as its commander. There were several *veterans* also in the *Blues*, with whose history, however, I did not become acquainted. The *Chatham Artillery* dates back to the revolution, and is indeed a noble relic of those stirring times. The Company is still in an exceedingly prosperous condition—both officers and men bore themselves in a manner that did honor to their revolutionary origin. But why should I speak thus of one corps, when all so richly deserve the fullest commendation that language can bestow. Their soldierly bearing and generous hospitality have greatly endeared them to the *Madon* Vol-

unteers; and should place them high in the estimation of our friends in the interior, generally. I regret that Thursday was an inclement day. During the Battalion parade, the rain fell in torrents, thus marting our enjoyment, and preventing many persons from witnessing the imposing display. After the Battalion was dismissed, the Volunteers were entertained by the Savannah corps at Oglethorpe Hall, after which the various companies fired their usual salutes.

On Friday morning, by invitation—the Volunteers embarked on board the steamer *Welaka*, for Fort Pulaski, accompanied by the officers of the Savannah Corps, and many of the privates and citizens. The trip was one of intense enjoyment. Lieut. Gilmer, the officer in command of the fortress, was extremely polite and obliging. After allowing us to examine every part of the works, he finally "turned loose" two of his thirty-two pounders. This afforded a capital illustration, to some of us backwoods men, of the difference between mere pop-gun pretensions, and the booming artillery of "Uncle Sam." These "big guns" discourse "most eloquent music" to those who stand by them. How it would round to those in front, I cannot say.

Upon our return to the steamer, we sat down to a most sumptuous dinner, with a vast variety of delicious accompaniments. I need not add, that the sparkling of champagne produced a corresponding sparkling of wit and merriment, and that speeches, songs, and toasts were the order of the evening.

Upon our return to the city we had but a few moments to rest before we were compelled to repair to another magnificent entertainment. This was the Pic Nic given at Oglethorpe Barracks, in honor of our corps. There, secured to be congregated, the entire beauty and fashion of the city. Every nook and corner of the immense buildings and intervening area, seemed lighted up with bright eyes and brilliant faces. The dance went merrily on—all enjoyed themselves even unto the "small hours" of the morning. Of the slaughter of that night I shall not venture to speak—I have no doubt that many a heart was pierced and many a gallant bachelor captured—but though the morning dawns—the *recolle* brace, and I must drop my pen and shoulder my musket. I cannot do so, however, without wishing eternal prosperity to the gallant, kind hearted *Madon* soldiers of Savannah.

PHILO-VOLUNTEER.

7 May 1851, 2

The Cuban Expedition.
Rumors—Activity of the Government Officers—Cruises of the Welaka—Escape of a Captain's Son—Encampments of the Expeditionists—The Rendezvous—The Inevitable result of the Cuban Movements.

The city for several days past has been full of rumors about the expedition said to be organizing for a descent on Cuba; but very little intelligence of a reliable nature has been in the possession of any but the officials of the government, who seem determined that if Cuba is revolutionized it shall not be their fault.

We mentioned the fact that on Sunday night last, the *Welaka* left this city with the U. S. Marshal and other officers on board, for the South. Since then there has been considerable speculation among our citizens as to what was the object of her trip, and much anxiety has existed to know what would be the result of her voyage. As we stated, the reporter of this paper went with the steamer, and we expected advices from him by the *St. Mattheus*, which arrived yesterday morning with the *Southern Mail*; but no letter from him has reached us. We learn that letters have been received, in the city, by the U. S. Officers here, the contents of which, however, have not transpired. It is rumored that the *Welaka* was at St. Marks on Monday, and remained there during Monday night, for the purpose of collecting information in regard to the expedition, and that she sailed on Tuesday morning for Jacksonville. The *St. Mattheus* passed her on that day in the St. Johns River, near the latter city.

We learn from passengers on board the *St. Mattheus*, that a considerable body of men (variously reported from 300 to 500) are encamped near Jacksonville, and that other bodies are on the St. Johns and Satilla rivers, awaiting transportation to convey them to the general rendezvous of the expeditionists.

The young man from this city, who joined a company of the expeditionists, at Macon, some two weeks since, with a view to obtain information of the contemplated movement, to be used by the Spanish Consul here, returned in the *St. Mattheus* yesterday. As well as we can learn the facts, he went to Macon, where he mingled with the members of the company, and by professing a desire to join them, obtained their confidence and a knowledge of their destination and plans. He then returned to this city, in advance of the company, who, it will be remembered, came down as far as the twenty mile station, on the Central Railroad, and turned back. Having communicated information of the movement to the Consul, he then returned to Macon in pursuit of his original design to betray the expeditionists, and accompanied them on their way, as far as station No. 2, on the Central Road, where he attempted to leave them. But his designs having been discovered, he was arrested by the Cubans, and forced to accompany them, with the assurance that he should go to Cuba in the front rank of the expedition. As a matter of course, his situation now became an extremely unpleasant one, and he watched every opportunity on the march to effect his escape. He made several attempts, all of which were unsuccessful, and in one of which he was fired on and made a narrow escape from

being shot. The line of march was from the station on the Railroad, through McIntosh, Glynn, and Camden counties to the Satilla river. The party crossed the Altamaha, at Fort Barrington, in a canoe. The prisoner acted as ferryman, and after getting the company across, he availed himself of the opportunity to escape in the canoe; but after "hard paddle" of one or two miles down the river, he was overtaken by his pursuers, who had obtained another boat, and carried back. The company pursued their march, keeping a close guard over their prisoner, until within about eighteen miles of Bethel, in Camden county, when a favorable opportunity presented itself while on the march, in the night, and he finally effected his escape. He traveled some two days and nights, when he reached Brunswick, where he took the boat which brought him to this city. Thus has terminated an adventure, which, whatever may be thought of its propriety, came near being a very serious matter.

The company from which the young man escaped, were on their way to Burnt Fort, on the Satilla River, which is to be the principal rendezvous of the expeditionists, and where they expected some 1,500 Georgians would be concentrated. It was understood that two vessels with provisions and arms, were waiting for them at the mouth of the river, and would convey them to the general rendezvous of the Expedition, which is one of the coast Islands in the neighborhood of Key West, and where it was understood a large force numbering some ten to fifteen thousand men would be concentrated.

Passengers in the *St. Mattheus* state that bodies of men were coming into the camps on the Satilla and St. Johns from every quarter, and that it was rumored that a considerable force had already arrived, who were waiting a steamer to transport them to the rendezvous. The steamer expected, is doubtless the same that has been captured by the Government, at New York. This capture may prove a serious obstacle to the expedition, as it will cause considerable delay. It, however, transportation is all they want, we would not be surprised to hear that they had made bold to charter the *Welaka*, and such other craft as they may conveniently lay their hands on.

A few days will tell the story of the Cuban Expedition. If it should fail, through the active opposition of our government, we feel quite confident that its mission will only be delayed. A popular movement, so deep-rooted as this, may be frustrated for the time; but it is evident that a spirit is aroused, however unjustifiable it may be, which will sooner or later effect the emancipation of Cuba. It is the duty of our government to preserve the neutrality of the nation, and to discountenance every infraction of our treaty stipulations with Spain; but it is expecting too much of the administration to suppose that with all its vigilance it can prevent what has come to be regarded as the "inevitable destiny" of Cuba. The death grasp of indolent Spain itself must soon release its hold upon the "Queen of the Antilles," even if she is not rescued by the strong arms and brave hearts, at home and abroad, who are pledged in her cause.—*Savannah News*, May 1.

Georgia Journal and Messenger.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

7 May 1851, 2

May Day in Savannah.

The Military Parade on Thursday, May Day, was highly creditable to those who engaged in it. At half past nine o'clock in the morning, the following companies were formed in line on Bay-street: *Cushman Artillery*, Capt. Gilie; *Savannah Volunteer Guards*, Lieut. Hunter; *Republican Blues*, Lieut. Davis; *DeKalb Riflemen*, Capt. Vanant; *Georgia Hussars*, Capt. Souney; and the *Macon Volunteers*, Lieut. Rixins, as guests—the whole under the command of Capt. Richardson. They paraded through the principal streets of the city in their usual good style, and freed sinners. The *Macon Volunteers* bore themselves gallantly throughout the day, evincing in every evolution the skill and method of the well-trained soldier.

After exercising for some time, the companies repaired to Oglethorpe Hall to partake of a glass of punch and other good things. Spirited addresses were made by Col. Joseph W. Jackson and Private Law of the *Guards*, Lieut. Bilbo of the *DeKalb Riflemen*, and Lieut. Smith of the *Macon Volunteers*. The remarks of the latter gentleman showed that the *Volunteers* were good at speaking as well as at marching.

The *Irish Jasper Greens*, Capt. Devany, spent the day at Forsyth Place, where they entertained as guests the *German Volunteers*.

The May parties at Armory Hall and Oglethorpe Barracks came off in the evening. That at Armory Hall was well attended, and passed off pleasantly; the other we were not permitted to witness, and consequently are unable to speak of it.

Yesterday morning the *Macon Volunteers*, by invitation from the commissioned and uncommissioned officers of the several companies in this city, visited Cockspar and Tyler Islands, Fort Pulaski, &c., and returned in the afternoon. The new and excellent steamer *Welaka* was engaged for the excursion. Last night a splendid civic and military ball was given by the *Volunteers* at the Barracks, which was largely attended. It is enough to say, it was one of the most agreeable affairs of the kind we have witnessed for a long while—reflecting great credit upon all who assisted in getting it up.

Our *Macon* friends will leave this morning by the cars. We trust they may have a safe return home, and that we may have many more visits from them as agreeable to us as their last. We can assure them that their pleasure on arriving at their homes is more than equalled by the regret which is felt here at their departure.—*Savannah Republican*.

Georgia Journal and Messenger.

MALOW, GEORGIA

7 May 1851, 3

THE CONTEMPLATED CUBAN INVASION.—The following items relative to information and movements at Washington, in connection with the contemplated Cuban invasion, are of interest. The steam frigate *Sasquatchana*, Capt. A. Dick, is ordered to be in readiness to frigate to the expedition.

The Spanish Minister had a long interview with the President on Friday, in relation to the meditated attack upon Cuba. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy were sent for, and remained during the interview. In addition to instructions to the Marshal and other officers, the vessels of the Home Squadron have been ordered to cruise in such a way, as to render any attempt to reach Cuba almost, if not wholly impossible. The *Saratoga* is at Pensacola, and the *Germantown* at Havana. The *Albany* will reach there by the first of May.

A despatch from Washington, dated at 1 o'clock on the 27th ult., says:

"Authentic information has been received by the Government authorities here, that large numbers of men have assembled at Mobile, Apalachicola, Savannah, and other cities South, for the purposes of embarking in the expedition against the Island of Cuba.

"Among these persons, it is ascertained there are considerable numbers of Hungarian refugees, recently arrived in the United States,—men who have had an extensive experience in war of late, and who therefore were expected to make first rate soldiers.

"This information has created no little stir here, but the general opinion seems to be that if Cuba is invaded the invaders should not rendezvous upon the soil of the United States, if the Administration at Washington can prevent it.

"Orders have been forwarded to New York for the immediate despatch of a Revenue Cutter, to cruise along the Southern coast."

Louisville Democrat

7 May 1851, 3

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA.

With One Million and a Half of Dollars in Gold
Dust and 310 Passengers.

Great Excitement in Havana.

EXECUTION OF ONE MAN!

SEVERAL PERSONS IMPRISONED!

RENCONTRE WITH THE CUBANS!

New York, May 6—M.

The steamer Georgia, from Chagres and Havana, with the Pacific mail, arrived this morning. She brought a million and a half in gold dust, on freight, and 310 passengers.

The steamer Tennessee, which arrived at Panama, had aboard \$710,000 in gold and 200 passengers. The Columbia brought \$20,000 in gold, on freight.

The steamers Crescent City, North American and Brother Jonathan were at Chagres, with but few passengers.

The Georgia sailed from Havana on the 1st inst.

Great excitement prevailed in relation to the anticipated invasion.

A number of persons have been imprisoned on suspicion, and among them three priests accused of preaching seditious sermons.

The day of the Georgia's arrival was celebrated by the execution of a poor fellow, who had been sent by Lopez to procure pilots for the expedition. This is the first execution for a political offence that has taken place, and has created considerable ill-feeling against the new Governor General.

Matters at Havana are assuming an alarming aspect. Many persons are preparing to leave. The Captain General has taken every precaution against an invasion; lookouts have been stationed all along the coast within two miles of each other, and vessels of war are constantly cruising between San Antonio and Havana.

A Cuban steamer was ashore on the Coloradoes. The Pisarro had gone to her assistance.

A rencontre had taken place between some American seamen, and the inhabitants of Havana. The sailors who were drunk, were immediately arrested and confined in the stocks, from the effects of which treatment two of them died. The American Consul has taken the matter in hand for investigation.

The fourth of the Chagres murderers had been arrested at Porto Bello and brought to Panama, where he was condemned and confined in prison. They were all to be shot in a few days.

The Georgia brings advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 22d of February.

The American sloop-of-war Vandalla arrived at Honolulu on the 16th Feb.

The ship Niside Stewart and schooner Betty Bliss had got off the rocks, on which they were cast in a gale. The Niside Stewart had been sold previous to her getting off.

Advices from Oregon to the 26th ult. have been received.

Judge Thurston, the delegate from Oregon, died on board the California and was buried at Acapulco.

Senator Gwynn had been ill, but was recovering at last accounts.

The rainy season has not yet set in.

The Chagres railroad will, it is said, be finished to Georgona by the last of July, if the weather continues good.

The inhabitants have established a regular police, and life and property is much safer than it has heretofore been.

The passengers by the Georgia were generally healthy—only two cases of illness occurred during the voyage.

7 May 1851, 2

The Island of Cuba.

Proclamations and General Orders of the Captain General.—The Spanish paper, "La Union," came out last evening with an extra containing the general orders and circular of the Captain General of Cuba in relation to the anticipated second advent of the Filibusters on the Island. The editor of the Union states his desire to be "to manifest to the public the state of tranquillity which reigns in the Island of Cuba, and the serenity with which the expedition was expected." The documents of Gen. José de la Concha are a little highfalutin and bombastic, but not as much so as the productions of this kind generally are. Here is the first of the series:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF CUBA.

His Excellency the Captain General has been pleased to order the publication of a general order to the army, dated and issued with date of the 20th of April.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers—Those who fled so cowardly from Cardenas, before a handful of you, intend again to tread on the soil which your valor defended so effectually.

He who heads the band is a traitor, those who follow without country or any recognized flag, are nothing else than pirates. Quarters are not to be given to them.

Soldiers, your valor and your discipline assure me that their extermination will only be delayed until you meet them.

CONCHA.

Havana, April 30, 1851.

E. M. JOAQUIN,
MORALES DE RADA,

Colonel of Staff of the Army.

Havana, May 1, 1851.

Here follows the proclamation or circular of La Concha, addressed to the authorities of the Island. He enjoins quiet and calm upon all, but it is evident that he was a little fidgetty when he wrote it:

*General Government of the Ever Faithful
Island of Cuba.*

OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL SECRETARY.

His Excellency the Governor and Captain General has been pleased to order the publication and circulation; in the *Gaceta de Gobierno*, the circular directed to the Commanding Generals of the Central and Eastern Departments, and to the Lieutenant Governors of the Western Department, dated 20th of April ult.:

It has come to the knowledge of the Government, that preparations are being made for a new incursion of the pirates, similar to that which took place at Cardenas last year. They propose, without doubt, now as at that time, to sack the defenceless towns and disturb the order that reigns in this beautiful part of the Spanish dominions. But the loyalty of its inhabitants, and the valor and discipline of the troops, and the measures taken by Government, are a sure guarantee that their destruction will immediately follow the news of their landing. You must endeavor, then, that the news of this invasion shall not produce any alarm in the district under your command.

To exterminate the pirates whatever may be their number, it will not be necessary to have recourse to extraordinary measures; the ordinary means of the Government are more than sufficient. Every disposition that shall cause a deviation from the usual order of things, will produce uneasiness and disquietude amongst the peaceable inhabitants; and might cause business to be interrupted, which would be a real loss to public and private interests.

It is necessary, therefore, to avoid every measure that might withdraw from the people of your district that confidence and security which animates the Government. The actual state of affairs, however, impose on the authorities a double obligation to maintain perfect order, and not to look to unusual means to maintain it, which are only necessary when there is real danger. And that double object will be attained when vigilance is exercised with activity and prudence, which from you I should expect.

But you should not forget, that in these cases, one of the most important duties of the authorities is to calm the feelings of the people, and maintain harmony, and avoid that for one moment it should be disturbed, as now more than ever it is necessary amongst the inhabitants of the Island. Proceeding in that manner, I am assured that this event will pass over happily, and insure that peace which the Island requires to continue in the same state of happiness, which has attended her to the present.

By what has been stated to you the ideas of Government may be comprehended; and by them your conduct under these circumstances should be guided.

Your very obed't serv't,

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Havana, April 20, 1851.

Brigadier Secretary Fulgencio Salas.

Havana, May 1, 1851.

The Evening Picayune.

7 May 1851, 1

THE CUBA AFFAIR.—The Express of the 29th ult. says that Mr. Charles O'Connor became bail for Capt. Lewis in \$3,000, so that the whole six are now on bail. It is said that no examination will probably be had, but the case given this week to the grand jury. Four boxes of similar appearance, marked 1 to 4, were found in the after part of the lower cabin of the Cleopatra; one of them was opened and found to contain six kegs of powder; the others are supposed each to contain a similar quantity of powder.

The steamer Welaka returned to Savannah on the 1st inst., her hunt for Cuba liberators having partaken something of the nature of a wild-goose chase. A few men were congregated near Jacksonville, but no arms or munitions of war were discovered, and consequently there could be no charge against them of being engaged in an unlawful enterprise. It was reported that there were in Savannah parties moving towards Florida.

7 May 1851, 1

HAVANA.

By the *Ohio*, we have received our files of Havana papers to the 2nd inst. inclusive. The papers do not vapor much about the expedition, but from facts which have transpired, the excitement on the subject appears to be unabated. The individual who had been arrested on suspicion of being a spy in the service of Lopez, suffered the punishment of death by the *garote*, on the 1st inst. His name was Garciliano Montes de Oca.

The laws preventing all persons from carrying concealed weapons are rigorously enforced. The penalty for an infraction of the Code, is imprisonment for six years.

It is said that several arrests have been made of persons suspected of sympathising with the filibusters.

The island is in a complete state of defence, and is garrisoned by nearly 25,000 regular troops.

A number of the Tobacco plantations in the Vuelta de Arriba, (where the inferior varieties of the weed are grown,) have been destroyed by fire.

The Savannah Georgian.

7 May 1851, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Alabama, from New-York—C Meade, J T Rodman, J A Bryan, C H Hinkman, J T Rettigsch, M Dunbar, W Collier, E Gilmore, J H Dillingham, N R Tompkins, Miss Garland and servant, Mrs Buckley and child, Miss Donalston, Mr Donalston, J E Robinson, Atkins, Geo. Monney Mrs Bart and child, A Hawkins and lady, Wm Galow, Thos M Dyer, J A Campbell, Miss Wordly and 16 steerage.

Per steam-packet Jasper, from Charleston—Miss Scott, Miss Van Pelt, T Atkins, lady and daughter, F Watson and lady, G B Mitchell, J H King, A H Nathan, J J Morris, M S McKenzie, W R King, R T Turner, H Shawsun, J M Hardy, and 2 deck.

Per steam-packet Mainmore, from Charleston—R D Walker, W P Rowland, Kohn & Foster, S Solomons, Godfrey & Solomons, J F Pelut, J M Solomons, P Knass, M A Webb, J W Frederick, W Webster, W C Dana.

Per steamer San Jones, from Havana—Messrs Tillman, McMullen, Brown, Greich, and 2 deck.

7 May 1851, 2

Mere of the Cuban Business.

A note addressed to us says:—

On the 2d inst., the Marshall for the District of Georgia, accompanied by the collector of the Port, and a posse, made a descent upon one of the Sea Islands of the neighboring State of South Carolina. No arrests were made, unless the capture of an alligator, stranded upon the beach, be placed in that category.

The writer is at a loss to understand the object of this visit to another State, and thinks that if the owner of the premises had been at home, the party "might have met with a hearty reception."

The zeal of our public officers in the discharge of their official duty cannot be too highly commended, but it is proper that in our efforts to preserve the neutrality of the nation, we should not transcend our jurisdiction or disregard the sovereignty of sister States.

7 May 1851, 3

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

Arrival of Steamer Georgia.—Later from California.

New York, May 6.—The steamer Georgia arrived this morning from Chagres, bringing 309 passengers, and \$1,269,426 in gold dust as freight. She sailed from Chagres on the 25th of April, and left there the steamers Crescent City, North America, and Brother Jonathan.

Advices from Havana state that the utmost excitement prevailed there relative to the invasion of the Island. Many persons had been thrown into prison on suspicion of sympathizing with Lopez. Three priests had been arrested on the charge of preaching mutinous sermons. The man (previously mentioned) who attempted to bribe over several pilots to the cause of Lopez was executed the day the Georgia sailed, immediately after his conviction by the court.

Matters at Havana were becoming so serious that many families were leaving the place. The Captain General was taking every precaution to repel invasion. Lookouts were stationed all along the coast. Some American seamen who were on a drunken frolic, and had created a disturbance, had been arrested, and their heads put into the stocks, from the effects of which two of them had died.

CINCINNATI

8 May 1856, 2.

The Cuban Invasion.

When the intelligence of the preparations in the South for the invasion of Cuba reached Savannah, the Marshal for that State, accompanied by deputies, chartered the steamer *Welaka* and proceeded in pursuit of the Cuban expedition, which is understood to be concentrating on the coast. It was generally believed that the invaders would capture and carry off the marshal and his boat.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

8 May 1851, 2

THE CUBA INVASION.--The *Morning Star*, of New York, thus closes an editorial on this subject.

When the expedition shall have eventuated--as it inevitably must--in disaster and shame, there will probably be some inquiry as to the outlay of the large sums of money known to have been raised by the sale of Cuba scrip, and of slate and jewelry sent to this country to be turned into cash. Look out for some rich revelations about that time. Some of the expeditionists will have to settle their accounts with private as well public justice. We have some pleasant stories to tell one of these days, but the time is not yet. The affair is a curious mixture of patriotism and speculation, liberalism and larceny, revolutionists and rascals, sincerity and shinplaster swindling.

8 May 1851, 1

The Alleged Cuba Expedition--The Arrests at New York.

Considerable excitement, according to the last accounts, prevailed about the United States Marshal's office in New York, and a large number of persons had assembled to hear the examination of the parties to the alleged Cuban expedition, there under arrest. The Post says:

After a delay of two hours, however, it was determined to lay the case over till Tuesday, the 13th May, when the District Attorney will bring it before the grand jury. The alleged leaders were admitted to bail in the amount of \$3000 each, as follows: Dr. Burnett, by George W. Green; William G. Rodgers, Jr., by Dr. J. K. Rodgers; John J. O'Sullivan, by Dr. J. K. Rodgers; Jose Sanchez Yznaga, by Mr. Freeman; Major Schlessinger and Captain Lewis have not yet found bail, and are still in custody.

The information procured went to show that it was the intention of the leaders to steer direct for New Orleans, and thence to some other American port before landing at Cuba.

On further searching between the decks and hold of the Cleopatra, about twenty-four kegs of gunpowder, and four heavy bales of soldiers' blankets were discovered. The steamer is at present under the discipline of a captured vessel. Six sentinels pace her deck day and night, and no person is allowed on board without permission from the Marshal.

The New York Sun of Tuesday, the 30th ult., has the following article in relation to this subject:

There was a good deal of stir Monday forenoon round the U. S. Court, in reference to the contemplated examination of parties arrested as being concerned in the alleged expedition. The examination, however, did not take place. Mr. O'Sullivan was bailed, as already stated, by Dr. Rodgers, as was also Mr. William T. Rodgers, Jr., nephew of Dr. R. Dr. Burnett has been bailed by Mr. Gen. W. Green, 14 Barling slip, and Jose Maria Sanchez Yznaga by Mr. Fred. Freeman, each in the sum of \$3000. Major Schlessinger was bailed in the afternoon, Charles O'Connor becoming his surety, in the sum of \$3000. Capt. Lewis went late in the afternoon to procure bail. He says there is no great risk about it. Capt. L. is a married man, his lady and little family being in New York. He was not captain of the Cleopatra. Mr. O'Sullivan remarked, (in reply to a gentleman that asked him, seeing Mr. O'Connor speaking to him as to whether he had employed Mr. O'Connor as counsel,) that Mr. Ogden Hoffman unfortunately, (Mr. H. and others were standing by) had been employed as counsel for the prosecution, but for themselves they had employed no counsel, depending upon their innocence of the charge to carry them through. It was said in a light, lively way. There is to be no examination, we understand, of the case, but the Assistant District Attorney has concluded to leave it for the Grand Jury, which will meet next week. The parties brought from Amboy as witnesses for the authorities, will be retained until the Grand Jury meet.

Captain Lewis, in stature, is about the middling height, rather slender than otherwise in make, even features, dark complexion and hair, and of quick, active appearance habits. Major M. is about the same stature as Captain L., and somewhat resembling him otherwise in appearance. Mr. O'Sullivan is rather tall, not wearing whiskers, and of a contemplative, intellectual appearance. Young Mr. R. is above the middling height, rather strong built, sordid complexion, and not wearing whiskers. Dr. Burnett is a young man, about 31 or 32 years of age, tall in stature, long features, wearing his whiskers full, and rather animated in appearance. We did not see Mr. Yznaga. He is said to be the one, in particular, holding the sword of war. Mr. Rodgers denies having had any knowledge or part in the matter, as we believe, do the others. A sister of Mr. O'Sullivan, we understand, married a gentleman of Cuba, who resides there, and whose property, it is said, was confiscated by the Cuban Government on account of the last expedition, in which expedition it is alleged Mr. O'S. participated. The parties brought from South Amboy as witnesses. We understood the examination would probably take place to-day.

The Daily Delta

8 May 1851, 1

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The Charleston Courier publishes the following dispatch, dated Savannah, 1st of May:—

"The steamer Welaka returned from her searching expedition this morning. She brings no especial information as to the reported movements of the self-styled Cuban 'Liberators.' A few men were congregated near Jacksonville, but no arms or munitions of war were discovered, and consequently there could be no charge against them of being engaged in an unlawful enterprise. It is reported this morning that there are parties moving towards Florida, but we have no information as to their numbers."

Hon. Caleb Cushing, formerly in Congress, voted against Sumner, free-soiler, in the Massachusetts Legislature, for United States Senator. Mr. Cushing is a democrat. The abolition Commonwealth, therefore, most atrociously assails him, making a vampire allusion to his having buried his only sister the day previous, and charging that he hurried from the grave for the purpose of being on hand to vote. The vindictive slander is repelled by both whigs and democrats.

8 MAY 1851, 2

Cuban Affairs

New Orleans, May 2, 1851.

In carrying out the obligations imposed upon our Government by Spain, to prevent the invasion of Cuba by our citizens, the Executive has a plain and straight duty to perform. There is no necessity for doubt or hesitancy. The special statute of the Federal Government empowers him with ample means to arrest every effort on the part of our citizens or Cubans, to furnish arms, or to furnish facilities for the invasion of Cuba, or for the purpose of depredation. The civil and military officers of the Government are bound to arrest and bring to trial and punishment every such offender. The law prescribes the punishment, in the forfeiture of three thousand dollars and imprisonment for three years. Where is the statute, I ask, which authorizes the Executive to send an armed force into the waters of Cuba to assist in preventing the landing of any such expedition? It would seem strange, indeed, that our Government is expected by neutral nations to aid the Spanish authorities in preventing the invasion of Cuba by our citizens, who, despite of our laws, have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of our Government authorities, and entered the territory of Cuba. If the Cubans be loyal, and prefer adherence to Spanish rule, are they not capable of destroying any expedition which could possibly succeed in reaching their waters? Every thinking and well-balanced mind must come to this conclusion. Whilst it is our duty to prevent, as far as in our power, any violation of our laws and national obligations, we have an equally high and sacred duty to perform—viz: not to perpetuate a moral wrong to the Cubans themselves.

It is true, that no outbreak has as yet taken place in Cuba, and it may be argued that none is likely to ensue. Admit it; but does this feature of the case, predicated upon no substantial proof—the mere result of inference—do away with the possibility? I maintain the doctrine, that, as a Republican Government, we owe it to the world to furnish the bright example of non-interference, and maintain strict conformity to the law of nations. However much we may desire the establishment of governments similar to our own, it is our province to be neutral. Thus far, we have faithfully adhered to this policy, which has elevated the pride and glory of our institutions. When our citizens, from false notions of patriotism, are bent upon a scheme, and under the cover of our flag seek to perpetrate it, then it behooves us, as a nation, to execute the laws for its prevention. We should not only instruct our government officers to be on the alert on land, but it would be properly our duty, acting in good faith, to give orders to the Commodore of the Home Squadron to see that the vessels under his command are vigilantly employed guarding our sea ports. Having done this, we have certainly performed all that should be expected of us, as a just nation. The intermingling of a question of internal policy, as to certain difficulties which might ensue in the event of an invasion proving successful in revolutionizing Cuba, should not have a feather's weight with our government as to the course which it is called upon to pursue. It is foreign to the matter, and should have no consideration in our councils. To maintain our national character inviolate, and to adopt proper and efficient measures to effect it, is all we are, or can be called upon, to do; and having done this to the best of our ability, our duty is performed. Many important questions of international interest suggest themselves. We declare that vessels embarked upon purposes of invasion of Cuba, with armed bodies of men on board, are, to all intents and purposes, piratical. Are we prepared, as a nation, to give sanction to a broad signification to this declaration? If so, the right of English and French vessels of war to search them is admitted, and if there be proof, to capture and treat them as pirates. This is the first great question demanding serious consideration, and should at once receive definite action by our government. As the matter at present stands, vessels of war of any nation can claim the unquestionable right to search vessels suspected to have on board such armed expeditions, cruising in the Gulf, or in the vicinity of Cuba, though the American could

be sailing at the mast head. Of course, if there be no proof, damages for an act of trespass would be demanded, and enforced. But the right of search being admitted, our merchant vessels would be greatly harassed, as our commercial intercourse with Cuba is very extensive; and all this permitted in order to guard Spain from an invasion of her island, where she has a force of upwards of thirty thousand effective military, and a large fleet guarding its coast. Suppose this right is claimed and exercised, and our vessels captured—those on board are tried by the nation whose vessels of war made the capture. For what offence must they be tried? Piracy, without question—confiscation of the vessel and punishment of those on board, should proof exist, would be the result. Now, what proof would be necessary? We admit such armed expedition to be piracy, and if there be proof to this effect, this alone would be sufficient, and if the Government adopted the course of non-interference, it would be considered that the vessel was not to be tried.

In order to prevent this matter in its proper and true light, we will cite a case for adjudication, which will cover every ground which could be possibly raised. A vessel or vessels sail from the United States, with the original intent of invading Cuba—having on board a thoroughly equipped, armed body. Having succeeded in evading our government officers, and whilst crossing the highway of nations, are encountered and annihilated by our vessels of war, and proof being found upon them, a capture is made. It would be the duty of the commander of such vessel of war to put a force on board and send her to a port in the United States, there to be tried. Piracy must constitute the offence, according to our notions; and what is piracy? In its broadest signification it is the intent to commit depredation upon the commerce of nations upon the high seas. Would any court, in possession of proof that no act of piracy had been perpetrated, or an intent so to do, but there was abundant proof to show that the invasion of Cuba alone actuated the parties brought before it for trial, give its decision that this constitutes piracy, and sentence accordingly? My word for it, there would be great doubt upon the subject, and I question very much whether the verdict would be in the affirmative.

With such a doubt suspended over us, should we sanction neutral governments to make seizure and punish with death such persons? No overt act of piracy could here be proven—no injury to commerce inflicted; intended injury to Cuba would alone constitute the offence, which, being in violation of our laws and national obligations, the punishment should be forfeiture of \$3000 and imprisonment. To effect injury to Cuba, renders it necessary for such vessels to cross the highway of nations, and the piratical intent of the offenders emanates until the armed bodies have entered the waters of Cuba. Then the offence is one purely against Spain, and she has the unquestionable right to search and capture all such offenders, and punish them as her laws direct. She is not expected to wait until the overt act of invasion is effected.

To Spain, deeply interested as she is, the right to search our merchant vessels, beyond the waters of Cuba, should not be permitted or tolerated. Suppose Spain, in the exercise of such a right, instruct her cruisers to capture, upon the high seas, such armed vessels, would she be permitted, no matter how strong the proof, to treat them as pirates? It appears that no such right should be recognized; and why? Because, whatever the intention might be, it failed to be effective against the interests of Spain, but constituted an offence upon the high seas. What would be the nature of such offence—viz: of an armed expedition upon the ocean, embarked upon a special project, and captured by vessels of that nation whose territories it was intended to invade? What are we prepared, as a republican government, to submit as punishment in such cases? It seems rather absurd to regard a few lawless adventurers (as they are styled) as pirates, until, at least, they have committed outrage upon Spanish property, by direct invasion of Cuba. No sensible man can for a moment believe that the men bent upon an invasion of Cuba, contemplate injury

to other than Cuba; and it is enough to give to the Spanish authorities there the power to treat them as pirates. We should reflect a little before we set a precedent of such international character.

The second point for consideration: Suppose a force should enter the waters of Cuba, and in the act of landing should be fired into by English or French men-of-war, and a capture made. Would our Government sanction such a procedure? If they be pirates, the right thus exercised would be a clear one,—for pirates, by the law of nations, are the enemies of commerce, and hence, liable to capture any where. In such a case—like the one I have stated—the French and English would be responsible to Spain for making such capture within her waters. The United States having declared all such expeditions as piratical, could have nothing to say in the matter.

The third point to be considered is this:—Suppose a landing should be effected at Cuba, and the Spanish authorities should call into their aid the assistance of the French and English forces present, and such assistance should be rendered, are we prepared to submit to such an interference? These are questions worthy of solemn deliberation, and should invite the special attention of our Government to a definite decision. It is maintained that the Queen of Cuba are loyal to Spain,—that if left to the guidance of their own feelings, cherish no desire at revolution—that our citizens are causing all the trouble, &c.

Let us look at the subject with calm and dispassionate feeling, and judge accordingly. Since the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba, by Gen. Lopez, Spain has deemed it prudent to increase the military force, thirteen thousand, and in addition, doubled her naval force, and, strange to say, with the boasted confidence in the loyalty of the Cubans, takes

the precaution of preventing them from making, buying and carrying arms, &c. It is useless to enumerate the many petty restrictions imposed. They are heavily taxed—more so now than before the invasion by Gen. Lopez. Almost all of her public officers are appointed from Spain. The tariff is so framed as to force the Cubans to deal largely with the mother country, or to pay heavy tax. High duties are imposed upon foreign produce and manufactures. Look over the whole world, and point out a single dependency of any power, where such odious exactions are imposed. The two great powers, England and France, do not venture to deal thus with their dependencies. A discreet and liberal policy, suitable with the time and spirit of the age, dictate a more liberal course. What is it which attaches one portion of a country to the rest, but a due and just observance of rights? Deprive it of these, and what is sure to follow but estrangement? This disposition may exist to a fearful degree, yet the fear of failure and the consequences attendant upon it, might smother the spark for a season. Go on with extortion, and that spark, thus smothered, will assuredly be kindled into a flame, which will lay waste every impediment. Suppose, for instance, the United States were, it be dared, to pursue towards any one of the States, a system like that adopted by Spain towards Cuba,—take the smallest and most insignificant State of this glorious Union,—guard its ports by a fleet,—station a military force within its territorial precincts,—tax heavily its produce,—compel it to pay the expenses of such fleet and military force, and what would be the natural result?—certain and sure revolution would follow. Now, it may be contended, that there is no analogy in the cases—admit this to be true, because every State in our Union has tasted of the rich fruit of independence, and hence the greater disposition to resist any invasion of it. The proximity of Cuba to the United States,—the free and frequent intercourse subsisting between the citizens of the two,—the gradual and improved condition of the Cubans in intellectual development,—all strongly tend to direct their attention to the vastly superior condition of the American people. Is it not by comparison that we are enabled to arrive at the true value of things, and does not such comparison, when weighed in the balance of calm judgment, determine a preference?

AMICUS JUSTITIE.

The Daily Delta

8 May 1851, 2

"We appeal to the legal learning of the Delta, whether the sailing on foot of a hostile expedition, by private persons, without the sanction of Government, is not, by the laws of nations, an act of piracy?"

[Crescent.]

"If it is, you have a pirate in your house who deserves the punishment of felons. Is it your part to disgrace him before the executioner shall put the halter around his neck? Does your party require so much of you? Did not your hand falter, as Daedalus of old, when you penned this question?"

*Hic canis erat canis alligatus in auro
Hic patris cordisq; manas.*

It is needless for you to attempt to distinguish the former expedition, in which your son was engaged, from the present, which Mr. Fillmore denounces as robbery and piracy. They were both "set on foot by private persons, without the sanction of Government," they had the same objects in view, with the same means of action. If the present expedition is piratical, the former expedition was also piratical; if the persons engaged in the present expedition are pirates and robbers, those connected with the former are also pirates and robbers, and your own son, who was an officer in the first expedition, was a leader of robbers and pirates! And you have had the magnanimity to record his shame and the misfortune of your own house! Heroic Brutus of the Fillmoreans!

"The case [of Cuba] is very different from that of Greece, or Poland, or Hungary, or any other people struggling for freedom. As yet there is no movement in Cuba, nor is there any proof that the people desire a revolution. When they have struck the first blow—when they have organized a Government—then those who go to their aid, or send them the means of continuing the struggle, may well feel that they have aided the cause of freedom."

The distinction here made by the Crescent has no foundation either in the moral law, in international law, or in our municipal code. AN ORGANIZED MILITARY EXPEDITION going to Cuba, after the struggle had commenced, would be as much a violation of our neutrality, as AN ORGANIZED MILITARY EXPEDITION leaving our shores at this moment for the same destination. The Law of 1818 and the Law of Nations

make no distinction; in both cases we would forfeit our neutral rights. But the duty imposed upon us, as a nation and as men, to assist our fellow men oppressed by a cruel and unjust Government, is as binding in one case as in the other; nay, it is more imperative in the case of a people whose very helplessness proceeds from the aggravated and excessive tyranny which crushes it to the ground. This is admitted by all writers on the Law of Nations. Hear Pinheiro-Ferreira, the learned and philosophical commentator of Vattel:

"There are cases in which the majority of the nation, plunged in a species of stupor and struck with terror, suffers the government to go on, although it is well known that it holds its conduct in utter detestation. It is asked, if in such cases, strangers are not authorized, in the name of humanity, to interfere. For this violent and abnormal condition of things gives rise to the presumption that the majority of the nation is on the side of the oppressed, and that the government is but the instrument of oppression."

"This is not only a possible case, but the history of nations offer numerous examples of it."—Pinheiro-Ferreira, Book II, sec. 56

The writer answers the question thus propounded, in the affirmative. Now, we will ask the senior editor of the Crescent, or any other candid and well informed person, if the case put by the writer is not literally the case in which Cuba is now? Is she not disarmed and manacled? Is she not oppressed with an unheard-of weight of taxation? Are not her children deprived of all the rights which men hold dear,—freedom of speech,—freedom of action,—the secure tenure of life and property? Is this not "an abnormal and violent condition of things," which would alone give rise to the presumption that they hold the Government of Spain in utter detestation, and tolerate it only because of their helplessness? But we are not left to inferences only in this matter. Every traveler who returns from the Island bears testimony of the yearnings of the people for independence from the heartless dominion of Spain.

The Daily Delta

8 May 1851, 2

Second Dispatch.

CUBA EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

The Republic of to-day expresses the opinion which is believed to be that of the Government, that the report of the abandonment of the Cuban Expedition has been got up to deceive the Government, and stop the efforts to arrest the progress of the Expedition. The proceedings are not at all affected by the report, and none of the measures originally taken, by order of the President, have been relaxed.

8 May 1851, 2

Proclamation by the President of the United States.
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1851.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with the intention to invade the island of Cuba, a colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace, and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot by foreigners, who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes, an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them. And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes declare that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, 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 dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct; 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 by all lawful means prevent, 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 of the country. Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
By the President.
W. S. DENNICK, Acting Secretary of State.

From Cuba.
Accounts brought by the *Ohio*, at New York, state that great excitement and much consternation prevailed in Havana, caused by the rumor of another invasion of the island of Cuba. So confidently was such an event anticipated, that during the week before the *Ohio* sailed the troops were ordered to sleep on their arms, and to be ready at a moment's warning.

The Havana correspondent of the *New York Express*, says:

From the unequivocal movements of this Government, it cannot be doubted that an attack is hourly expected. The Spanish passenger steamer "Isabel" has been taken possession of by the Captain General of the Marines, and lies at Batabuque, the terminus of the railroad on the south side of the island, subject to his orders; they are to make use of her probably to transport troops up or down the Coast, in case of an emergency. A flag staff has been erected on the palace signal with the Moro, where telegraphic news is received of everything of suspicious nature that happens on the coast. The regiment that occupied the Cubans has reached that fort, and moved to the city side of the harbor, where they are ready to march at a moment's warning. All of the men-of-war,

of which there are twenty-six, are constantly cruising on the coast, excepting one frigate, the flag ship, and the steamer Pizarro. All of these preparations, you must admit, indicate the belief that a speedy descent is to be made on this island, and many do believe that it will be made within a week. My own opinion is, that both the government and the people are making themselves very uncomfortable; unnecessarily, and that a second attempt to invade this island, in its present state of defence, is not at all probable. But I give you the facts and current reports from which you may draw your own inferences. Two passengers left by the *Prometheus* have been arrested, and placed in the Cubanus, but will, perhaps, be sent away in the *Ohio* or *Georgia*. The sloop of war *Albany* and French war steamer *Mogador*, are in port.

Spanish Minister and United States Authorities.
WASHINGTON, April 25—P. M.

The Spanish Minister had a long interview with the President, in relation to the mediated attack upon Cuba. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, were sent for, and remained during the interview. It is known that parties are organized at different points, for the purpose of invading the island, and every preparation has been made by the authorities of the United States, to intercept them as soon as they commit themselves by embarking for this purpose. In addition to instructions to the Marshal and other officers, the vessels of the Home Squadron have been ordered to cruise in such a way as to render any attempt to reach Cuba almost if not wholly impossible. The *Sarinas* is at Pensacola, and the *Germanlowa* at Havana. The *Albany* will reach there by the first of May.

The New York Expedition.

The branch of the Cuba expedition which was to have started from New York has been frustrated. Six of the principal men engaged in the affair were arrested in New York city on the 24th ult. by the U. S. Marshal. Their names are: John L. O'Sullivan, (son-in-law of Dr. Kearney Rogers and former editor of the *Democratic Review*); Wm. T. Rogers, Jr. (nephew of Dr. Rogers); Capt. Lewis, captain of the steamer *Cleopatra*; and captain of the *Creole* in the former expedition; Maj. Lewis Schlessinger, one of the Hungarian patriots; Dr. Daniel H. Burnett, and old resident of New York city; and Pedro Balthazar, a Spaniard. The manner in which the arrest of these parties was brought about is rather curious and novel. A New York letter to the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* says: "The following are the names of the parties arrested: Among the Deputy Marshals is one by the name of Rakielwitz, a Polish refugee.

The authorities having ascertained that there was a number of suspicious looking characters congregated at South Amboy, Rakielwitz was directed to put upon the garb of a newly arrived German emigrant, go down to South Amboy, mingle with the suspicious characters there, and if possible obtain information that would lead to the discovery of the plotters of the expedition, if such expedition had been formed. He succeeded admirably, and the result was the arrest of the abovenamed parties.

There was a great deal of absurdity connected with the expedition headed by Lopez, but not a thousandth part so much as there was with this. There is no doubt that the steamer *Cleopatra* was chartered for the use of the expeditionists, but a more unfortunate craft in every particular for such a purpose was never seen. Many of your readers know her, and no doubt have travelled in her. A number of years ago she ran on the Sound, on the Boston route.

She continued in that service until she was used up, and the man who would go now twenty miles in her would be considered as foolhardy in the last degree. A schooner which was purchased for the occasion is not much better. With these two crafts, containing a few hundred Germans and other foreigners, the six vessels of war off the Cuban coast, three of them steamers, as well as the British and American cruisers in those seas, were to be evaded, and besides a Spanish army of 25,000 Spanish soldiers, the island of Cuba was to be wrested from Spain, and apportioned among the invaders."

The Cuba expedition vessel Seized at New York.

We learn from the New York papers that on Tuesday, 22nd, Mr. Tallmadge, the U. S. Marshal there, received intelligence that the steamer *Cleopatra* had been chartered by certain persons, and secretly fitted out with arms and ammunition, for the purpose of being employed in an expedition against the island of Cuba. The *Commercial* says:

He immediately despatched a message to Washington for instructions, and a Cabinet meeting was held, the result of which was that the marshal was directed to proceed forthwith to use all means in his power to prevent the sailing of the expedition, in conformity with the eighth section of the neutrality law. Mr. Tallmadge accordingly applied to the commanding officer at the navy yard for an auxiliary force, but it was refused on the ground that no special instructions to that effect had been received. The chief of police, however, volunteered the aid of twenty men of his force, and with these, the marshal hastened, on Wednesday evening, to the performance of duty. Information having been received in the meantime that the *Cleopatra* had gone down the bay and anchored there, with a view to take on board several hundred men, Mr. Tallmadge promptly chartered the steamer *Jacob Bell*, and taking the United States revenue cutter *Aloris* in tow, started in pursuit.

The cutter was stationed outside Sandy Hook Light, and the *Jacob Bell* cruised about the bay in search of the steamer of the expeditionists. Nothing could be seen of her, however, and the marshal returned to the city about two o'clock this morning, when the *Cleopatra* was lying at the dock, foot of North Moore street. She was immediately taken possession of, and now remains in the custody of the marshal.

The *Journal of Commerce*, says that there were no persons on board the *Cleopatra*, except her ordinary crew.

A Spy in the Cuban Camp.

The following is from the *Savannah News* of the 1st:

The young man from this city, who joined a company of the expeditionists at Macon, some two weeks since, with a view to obtain information of the contemplated movement, to be used by the Spanish Consul here, returned in the *St. Matthews* yesterday. As well as we can learn the facts, he went to Macon, where he mingled with the members of the company, and by professing a desire to join them, obtained their confidence and a knowledge of their destination and plans. He then returned to this city, in advance of the company, who, it will be remembered, came down as far as the ninety mile station, on the Central Railroad, and turned back. Having communicated information of the movement to the Consul, he then returned to Macon in pursuit of his original design to betray the expeditionists, and accompanied them on their way as far as station No. 2, on the Central Road, where he attempted to leave them. But his designs having been discovered, he was arrested by the Cubans and forced to accompany them, with the assurance that he should go to Cuba in the front rank of the expedition. As a matter of course, his situation now became an extremely unpleasant one, and he watched every opportunity on the march to effect his escape. He made several attempts, all of which were unsuccessful, and in one of which he was fired on and made a narrow escape from being shot. The line of march was from the station on the railroad, through McIntosh, Glynn and Camden counties to the Satilla river. The party crossed the Altamaha, at Fort Barrington, in a canoe. The prisoner acted as ferryman, and after getting the company across, he availed himself of the opportunity to escape in the canoe; but after a "hard paddle" of some three or four miles down the river, he was overtaken by his pursuers, who had obtained another boat, and carried back. The company pursued their march, keeping a close guard over their prisoner, until within about eighteen miles of Bethel, in Camden county, when a favorable opportunity presented itself while on the march, in the night, and he finally effected his escape. He traveled some two days and nights, when he reached Brunswick, where he took the boat which

8 May 1851, 2

brought him to this city. Thus has terminated an adventure, which, whatever may be thought of its propriety, came near being a very serious matter.

The Company from which the young man escaped, were on their way to Burnt Fort, on the Saltillo River, which is to be the principal rendezvous of the expeditionists, and where they expected some 1,500 Georgians would be concentrated. It was understood that two vessels with provisions and arms, were waiting for them at the mouth of the river, and would convey them to the general rendezvous of the Expedition, which is one of the coast islands in the neighborhood of Key West, and where it was understood a large force, numbering some ten to fifteen thousand men, would be concentrated.

A Savannah letter to the Boston Courier says that the Cuba movement was a little too premature, and adds: "The bonds of the new government, that is to be when Cuba is revolutionized, have been selling here all the winter, to raise the needful funds. They have been taken at ten cents on the dollar."

INGENUOUS.

The editor of the *News*, thrown into a perplexity between his obligation to furnish the world with passing intelligence, and his desire to please the rest of mankind in seeming oblivious on certain subjects, adopts an expedient which to say the least is ingenious—although it may not accord with the most exalted notions of the liberty of the press and editorial independence. *Editorially* he gives no currency to rumors and circumstances indicating our own neighborhood as the focal point of another Cuba expedition; but a *correspondent*, appears in its columns, who in a feeble attempt to be a sort of "Joe Miller," parades the paragraph from the *Republican* giving the *on dits* of the Cuba expedition. By this means our neighbor withholds revelations "obnoxious to public sentiment," makes himself highly popular with all the lions of the day, and gammons his readers with the "latest intelligence"—borrowed. Isn't that shrewd?

Louisville Democrat

8 May 1851, 3

INVASION OF CUBA.

The Philadelphia North American contains a letter from Jacksonville, Florida, under date of the 26th ult., giving the following particulars of the numbers enlisted, the signs of war, the desperate plan of operations, with the anticipated aid of the Cubans, &c.:

It is evident that there are several points of departure along the Gulf coast—at New Orleans and St. Mary's, and from the St. John's river, Florida. There are 6 steamers at least, and probably 2000 to 3000 men. Savannah is the headquarters of operations on the Atlantic side. I was shown a letter from General Gonzalez, a week ago, dated at Savannah, directing the movements of men and military stores, but believed that it might be an attempt to divert public attention from some other quarter.

It is now plain that the many evidences of a movement in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico, indicate an invasion of Cuba, which will be attempted before this reaches you. The expedition will undoubtedly sail in the course of twenty-four or thirty-six hours. A large quantity of forage (among which was 300 or 400 bushels of oats) was deposited here the day before yesterday, and this morning I saw put into the same storehouse, cannon, gun-carriages, rifles, muskets, ammunition, and the furniture of an army equipment to a very large amount. I have never seen so many implements of war, except in an arsenal. Large quantities of wood and rosin for the fuel on board the steamers, and horses and men are collected in this immediate vicinity, ready for embarkation. A steamer is expected from New York to-morrow.

This expedition would appear to be much better appointed, manned, and officered, than the one that landed at Cardenas. General Quitman is said to command, and Lopez to be the second. Some here who are pointed out as connected with the expedition as officers, are said by some to be men of bravery and military talent. Most of the privates of whom I have heard are men who learned the art of war in Mexico, where they contracted the taste of blood, and long for more. Bloodhounds and tigers are not the only animals who become fierce by killing. It is a desperate business and requires reckless, desperate men. It is supposed that they will land 3000 on the South side of the island, supplied with field pieces and good cavalry horses—that the steamers that convey them will be burnt or sail immediately, leaving the invaders no alternative but to conquer or die.

It is said that a large number of the Creole population are fully prepared to join the landing party, and that an organized force awaits the movement in the mountains. It is said the Spanish population is only one-sixteenth part of the whole, and it is represented that the remainder desire to fight for liberty. I am told that \$70,000 worth of jewelry, and \$150,000 in money, was sent to Gen. Lopez the other day, from Havana, and that \$80,000 was contributed by a rich planter, who is regarded at home as favorable to the government. The agents here seem to have plenty of money, and to spend it freely. They have several ways to raise the wind. One by the issue of bonds, to be redeemed if the expedition is successful; another by the sale of commissions. A Lieutenantcy was offered to a brother of Gen. Shields, it is said, at Savannah, for \$1,000, with a promise of \$10,000 worth of bonds.

The citizens here have given the enterprise no direct encouragement, and no United States officer here has the right to interfere. There is no U. S. Marshal here. The thing is looked

upon generally as chimerical, and until they saw these warlike preparations and military stores, generally discredited it, although a few knowing ones who have known all about it, have cautiously hinted it when necessary, in order to make the necessary preparations. The Creoles and Cubans who are here and the few who were engaged in the Cardenas affair, talk indignantly of Spanish tyranny, and say that the Cubans are on the very point of revolution, with or without help.

It seems quite certain that before to-morrow evening the steamer will be here to receive the military stores and embark for the war. The captain of the company is a fine military looking man, the hair on his face being disposed a la California. This is a place out of the highway of travel, there being a mail here but once a week, and it may be, therefore, that all this letter contains has been anticipated.

It is interesting to observe how enticling and contagious is the war spirit. If things could remain a few days as at present, it would seem that any number of men could be enlisted in this service, which but yesterday all pronounced wild and chimerical. The field pieces and the muskets seem to have turned the heads of some from whom more wisdom would be expected.

The 26th, (to-morrow,) is the day that was named ten days ago, by one of the agents here, as the day of departure, and considerable wisdom has been manifested with regard to management of the business when it is remembered that probably from 3,000 to 5,000 persons must have known all about it. I understand, however, that Gonzalez has been threatened with arrest at Savannah, where he has endeavored to enlist men and procure money.

The preparation for the attack on the part of the Spanish authorities is fully appreciated.—They expect hard fighting, but rely principally upon the representations that a revolution in Cuba is ready to take place, and only needs a rallying point.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing on the 1st, gives the annexed information in regard to the expedition, communicated to him specially by a gentleman who gave him similar facts on several previous occasions, all of which were verified afterwards:

It may be summed up in a few words, viz: that this, the first day of May, was the day agreed upon for the invasion of Cuba; that the capture of the Cleopatra at this port, (New York) and the arrest of several supposed expeditionists was a ruse to deceive the government at Washington, and throw them off the scent; that Garibaldi is identified with the movement; that upwards of fifty leading men left here for Cuba a month ago, and that an attempt would certainly be made to-day to effect a landing on the Cuban shores at an unprotected point.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The Invasion of Cuba—Insult to the American Flag—The Spanish Steamer Pizarro Firing into the American Steamer Falcon—Movements of the Invaders in Texas—The Ruse in Georgia—Arrival of Gen. Scott and Mad'lle Parodi, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1851.

The Falcon, Capt. Hartsteine, which arrived here yesterday morning from Havana, reports that he was fired into by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, two shots passing over his vessel but doing no damage. Capt. H. gave orders for all the old iron to be scraped together, for the purpose of returning the compliment with the only

piece of cannon he had aboard, when an explosion took place, and the Spaniard apologized. This is certainly a high-handed affair, and shows that the Spaniards are so alarmed for the safety of the island, that they are afraid of their own shadows. It is a great oversight on the part of our government, as well as bad policy, in permitting our mail steamers to go unarmed. They should be provided for any emergency, and, at least, have a sufficient armament on board for defence. It would seem the Spaniards have an old grudge against Capt. Hartsteine, on account of some difficulty that occurred with the authorities during the last "big scare," when the Filibusteros landed on Cardenas. As a general rule, the flag of the Union should not be permitted to float over any national vessel which has not the means on board for protecting it from insult.

That there are movements being made in different parts of the south for some particular object in connection with Cuba, is not to be denied. What the motives really are, however, are not to be ascertained. I have heard it whispered that the late demonstration got up on the coast of Georgia, in which a considerable body of young men marched from Macon to Savannah, was all for a ruse. It is supposed by many that it is a part of the policy of the liberators to harass the Spaniards in this way, by keeping them constantly in hot water, so that finally they will propose to sell the island to our government.—Perhaps, Mr. Clay visited the island for the purpose of knowing what price to give for it when the proposition to buy should come up in the Senate. There is another rumor afloat,

that the movement in Georgia, and the giving out of an intended organization in the neighborhood of Apalachee, has been done to conceal a grand movement, which has been lately going on and concentrating at some point between Corpus Christi and Brazos St. Jago. It is true that sometime ago Gen. Lopez was known to have left here for Texas. Afterwards, a certain Texas State senator, deeply interested in the city of Rio Grande, suddenly appeared in this city, and departed again as speedily. An officer of the United States army, who is celebrated for his eccentricities, and wearing a white hat, left here some weeks ago in a schooner heavily laden; it was said, for Corpus, or Padre Island. It is not to be denied that a considerable emigration has lately been setting in that direction, and Padre Island, from its situation, would make a good point of rendezvous. I give you these rumors and whisperings for what they are worth. It has also been intimated that troops, or rather parties of men, calling themselves "Buffalo Hunters," were concentrating in the vicinity of Alexandria, on Red river, and were to take a route towards Texas. From these circumstances, it would seem that some point on the Texas coast has been selected for rendezvous.

Gen. Scott arrived here in the steamer Belle Key, yesterday, from Louisville, it is said, on official business of importance. Whether connected with the Cuba movement or not, "nobody knows." So far as the weather is concerned, his advent was very unpropitious.

Another great event in the history of yesterday, was the arrival, also, of the far-famed Parodi, who is at the St. Louis. She was sentenced last night by Lebman's celebrated brass band.

The trial of Wm. H. Evington, as principal, and C. W. Little, as accessory to the murder of Theo. P. Byrd, terminated yesterday. The trial lasted but two days. The jury yesterday found the prisoners "not guilty," and they were discharged.

WASHINGTON

8 May 1851, 3

LATE FROM HAVANA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

HAVANA, MAY 1, 1851.

You have been advised of the conviction before a military tribunal of *Graciliano Montes de Oca*, of attempting to prevail on certain pilots to leave the island and enter the service of Lopez and his confederates. He was executed by the garote on Tuesday, and it is announced in the *Gaceta* (official paper) that he confessed the charge in open court. This is the first execution for "high treason" within my memory, extending back to my first residence here in 1826. It has caused some sensation, but the same fate would probably have attended the culprit in any country during a state of war, and the Government here considers itself at war with the Filibusteros!

To-day the *Falcon*, from New Orleans, brings fresh reports of the outfitting of an expedition; and I am told, although I have not seen it, a proclamation of President Fillmore denouncing all concerned, &c. I can but add my firm conviction that the invaders must be indeed strong in numbers and means to expect any success; for the inhabitants, partly through loyalty, and partly through fear of the consequent anarchy, or of the terrible vengeance of the Government in case of defeat, will be but slow to afford them "aid and comfort." The vigilance of the Government continues unceasing. The number of military in the city is much reduced, by transfers to the interior and posts on the coast. The official paper contains copies of several offers of service from individuals and bodies of men in the interior, in the event of invasion, &c. But, in the midst of all these exciting rumors, the barometer of tranquillity, the rate of exchange, fails to confirm their validity. To-day bills on New York are at 5 to 5½ discount!

The Daily Picayune.

8 May, 1851, 2

**Garribaldi has gone to California. He left
New York in the Prometheus on the 28th ult.**

8 May 1851, 2.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—MAY 7.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....S Maclean, U S Consul, Trinidad de Cuba. Lieut Viele and lady, J E Slaughter, U S A; N J Shaw, Col R M McAlpin and lady, N O; H Michabelles, J A Adami, Havana; J Haywood, E Laus; D H Murray, Ill; C M Bache, Phil; Capt Schenck and daughter, Mr Fairchild, steamship Ohio; Mrs J C Truck, J P Croeel, N Y; A C Olas, steamer Beacon; G H Hatchelder, W J McRae, Miss; J P Van Bergen; W Mitchell, H K Davenport, U S N; J R Rogers, Ala; Surgeon General Lawson and lady, U S A; J Guesnard and lady, Mobile; Dr Holmes and lady, Mrs Waker and lady, St Louis.

VERANDAH HOTEL....H Cage, C Belcher, E Pugh, P Acock, Thos A Cage, W K Cage, A M Riley, La; E G Wood, H H Lenox, Miss; J Borley, Mobile; J Moore, N C; J S Ardis, Ala. W W Roffman, C Oakford, H O Anderson, N O; J Brown son, N Y.

ARCADE HOTEL....J Davidson, La; G Shockvielle, R V Lasey, Ohio; J H Raines, P H Catlin, N P Williams, T M Hill, H E Hatridge, R Grewitt, Texas; W P Brannan, Cal; W M Huntington, N Y; D S Lockwell, N O; J Cart, Miss.

WAVERLEY HOUSE....G W Smith, B F Smith, jr, Hav; Wm Sharpe and family, Texas; C Gribaux, Mr Helden, Mrs Crenshaw, N O; H S Kez, B F Tanner and lady, Mobile; R D Girdau, A Ver-it, La.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

8 May 1851, 1

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The New York *Express* says:—The steamer *Cleopatra* has been formally seized by the Marshal, and marines, as already stated, placed on board of her. She presents, in consequence, quite a warlike appearance, the marines (seven, we believe, with an officer and non-commissioned officer) on deck in their uniform, and a sentinel with his musket, walking back and forth at the gang-way. She continues to lie at the foot of North Moore street. The marines permit no persons except those belonging to the vessel, to go on board. The crew are still on board, working at the machinery, &c., as usual, but nothing is permitted to be taken on shore from her. The parties arrested have all given bail for their appearance.

8 May 1851, 2

Cuban Expedition.

A letter from Jacksonville, East Florida under date of 25th ult., which says:

It is evident that there are several points of departure along the Gulf Coast—at New Orleans and St. Mary's and from the St. John's river, Florida. There are six steamers at least probably 2000 to 3000 men. Savannah is the head quarters of operations on the Atlantic side. I was shown a letter from General Gonzalez, a week ago, dated at Savannah, directing the movements of men and military stores, but believed that it might be an attempt to divert public attention from some other quarter.

It is now plain, that the many evidences of a movement in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico, indicate an invasion of Cuba, which will undoubtedly sail in the course of twenty-four or thirty-six hours. A large quantity of forage (among which was 300 or 400 bushels of oats) was deposited here the day before yesterday, and this morning I saw put into the same storehouse, cannon, gun carriages, rifles, muskets, ammunition, and the furniture of an army equipment to a very large amount. I have never seen so many implements of war, except in an arsenal. Large quantities of wood and iron, for the fuel and boxes of the steamers, and horses and mules were collected in this immediate vicinity, ready for embarkation. A steamer is expected from New York tomorrow.

This expedition would appear to be much better appointed, manned, and officered, than the one that landed at Cardenas. Gen. Quiroga is said to command, and Lopez to be the second.

I am told that \$70,000 worth of jewelry, and \$150,000 in money, was sent to Gen. Lopez, the other day, from Havana, and that \$50,000 was contributed by a rich planter, who is regarded at home as favorable to the government. The agents here seem to have plenty of money, and to spend it freely. They have several ways to raise the wind. One by the issue of bonds, to be redeemed if the expedition is successful, another by the sale of Commodore's. A Lieutenant was offered to a brother of Gen. Shields, at Savannah, for \$1,000 with a promise of \$10,000 worth of bonds.

The citizens here have given the enterprise no direct encouragement, and no United States officer here has the right to interfere. There is no U. S. Marshal here. The thing looked upon generally as chimerical, and until they saw the warlike preparations and military stores, generally discredited it.

The New York Sun says:

"A few days more will bring us important news, may probably convince our New York U. S. officers that what they discovered and conquered was not, as we used to believe, the Cuban Expedition, or intended to be such."

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing on the 1st, gives the annexed information in regard to the expedition, communicated to him specially by a gentleman who gave him similar facts on several previous occasions, all of which were verified afterwards.

It may be summed up in a few words, viz: that this, the first day of May, was the day agreed upon for the invasion of Cuba, that the capture of the *Cleopatra* at this port (New York) and the arrest of several other expeditionists, was a ruse to deceive the Government at Washington and throw them off the scent; that Caraballo is identified with the movement; that upwards of forty leading men left here for Cuba a month ago, and that an attempt would certainly be made to-day to effect a landing on the Cuban shores at an unprotected point.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from New Orleans, says:

I have heard it whispered that the late demonstration got up on the coast of Georgia, in which a considerable body of young men marched from Macon to Savannah, was all for a ruse. It is supposed by many that it is a part of the policy of the liberators to harass the Spaniards in this way, by keeping them constantly in hot water, so that finally they will propose to sell the Island to our government. Perhaps Mr. Clay visited the Island for the purpose of knowing what offer to give for it when the proposition to buy should come up in the Senate. There is another rumor afloat, that the movement in Georgia, and the giving out of an intended organization in the neighborhood of Apalachicola, has been done to conceal a grand movement, which has been lately going on and concentrating at some point between Corpus Christi and Brazos St. Jago. It is true; that some time ago Gen. Lopez was known to have left here for Texas. Afterwards, a certain Texas State Senator, deeply interested in the city of Rio Grande, suddenly appeared in this city, and departed again as speedily. An ex-officer of the United States army, who is celebrated for his eccentricities, and wearing a white hat, left here some weeks ago in a schooner heavily laden. It was said, for Corpus or Padre Island. It is not to be denied that a considerable emigration has lately been setting in that direction, and Padre Island, from its situation, would make a good point of rendezvous. I give you these rumors and whisperings for what they are worth. It has also been intimated that troops, or rather parties of men, calling themselves "Buffalo Hunters," were concentrating in the vicinity of Alexandria, on Red River, and were to take a route towards Texas. From these circumstances, it would seem that some point on the Texas coast had been selected for a rendezvous.

The Daily Delta

9 May 1851, 1

Mr. Fillmore Plagiarizing.

We regret to have to dash the proud exultation of Mr. Fillmore's friends over his recent display of vigor in his Proclamation. His application of the term "plunderer" to the gallant spirits who sought to overthrow the Spanish despotism, is not an original idea. He got it from the Commonwealth, the Abolition journal in Boston. But Mr. Fillmore omitted a denunciation of the gravest part of the turpitude of the Cuban movement,—he failed to refer to the horrible purpose, *crimen incalculable*, of seeking to extend the territory and power of the South. But this sentiment, if not visible in the words, was quite perceptible in the spirit of Mr. Fillmore's manifesto. Here is the original, in the Commonwealth:

"There are always scoundrels enough to undertake any villainy that promises them plunder, and there it has long been the cup of the South to employ in every way that promises the extension of slave territory. No one is so enough to believe that these Cuban expeditions have any other object, and it is therefore satisfactory to know that the combined fleets of the United States, England, France and Spain will unite to mete out to these pirates a terrible retribution."

Now, further, to show how congenial minds will run in the same train, we find in a proclamation issued by his Excellency Don Jose de la Cueva, the following allusion, strongly similar to that of President Fillmore:

"It has come to the knowledge of the Government, that preparations are being made for a new incursion of the pirates, similar to that which took place at Cardenas last year. They propose, without doubt, now as at that time, to sack the defenceless towns and disturb the order that reigns in this beautiful part of the Spanish Dominions."

ELIZUR WRIGHT, JOSE CUEVA, MILLARD FILLMORE—A worthy triumvirate!

9 May 1851, 1

The Cuban Expedition.—Cruise of the *Welaka* in search of the Expeditionists.—We have already announced the fruitless search made by the U. S. Marshal of Savannah, who, in the steamer *Welaka*, went on a cruise along the Florida coast in search of filibusters, and returned about as wise as he went, without a single trophy in shape of a captive. The News, of that city, had a reporter on board who furnishes the following report of the cruise:

"The sudden departure of the steamer *Welaka*, on Sunday night, under orders of the General Government, and carrying South the U. S. Marshal, caused considerable excitement during her absence, and induced the belief among our citizens that the Government was in possession of information relating to the Cuban expedition, which had not been made public. She returned early on Thursday morning, and we give below the information that we gathered at various points at which she stopped during her trip.

At St. Mary's there were rumors that bodies of men had passed through the interior, destined south, and that in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Florida, there were encamped a considerable force. As the steamer *Welaka* passed up the St. John's river, she was met by the St. Mathews, a boat from which placed a passenger on board the *Welaka*. This individual was armed with pistols, and stated that he thought the *Welaka* was another steamer, the object of which was to take the Cuban invaders on board and land them at another point below on the coast.

At Jacksonville similar rumors of armed men being encamped at different points on the coast existed, but from reliable information, obtained from respectable sources, it was ascertained that at the present time there is no organization of men in the immediate neighborhood, and had not been. There were probably some twenty or thirty men at Jacksonville, who expressed themselves willing to join the expedition, and who, no doubt, would join, if an opportunity offered. No principal officer of the contemplated expedition, has been in Jacksonville lately. It was asserted by some persons who are believed to be in the movement, that great disappointment had been experienced from the non-arrival of a steamer to transport those engaged in the expedition. Such a vessel had been expected for some time, but her unexplained delay had damped the ardor of some, and had induced the belief that the whole affair, as far as Jacksonville is concerned, would prove a failure.

At this place there are but few persons who do not sympathize with, and would aid the expedition as far as possible.

On the arrival of the *Welaka* at Jeffersonton, it was ascertained that there were no bodies of men encamped, as reported, at Burnt Fort. Some small

parties, it was said, had passed this point, but their destination was not ascertained, and but little reliance could be placed on the rumors.

On reaching Brunswick, it was ascertained that some of the coast pilots had gone south, with the intention of piloting over the St. John's Bar certain vessels expected at that point. A gentleman, on whose word every reliance could be placed, stated that the day before, he had passed an abandoned encampment, some twenty miles above, where a large body of men had but a short time before been encamped. We also passed some fifty or sixty men who had a baggage wagon; they were proceeding south, in the direction of Burnt Fort. They were not armed, to any extent, and passed on in squads of from eight to ten in number.

At Darien no particular information was obtained. A body of men, connected with the expedition, had come down from the interior and gone south. Some ten or twelve left the main body and were making their way to Savannah. Here it was ascertained that an express connected with the expedition had passed south through Darien to procure such information. He had passed very rapidly, and had procured relays of horses on his way.

There can be no doubt that a movement of considerable magnitude has been on foot in relation to an expedition destined to Cuba. But it is also believed that from causes unknown to the public, the main body of the men connected with it have dispersed, and that between this city and Jacksonville, Florida, there is no organization at present.

But one thing is certain, that at all the points between this city and Jacksonville, the people, with but few exceptions, sympathize with the Cubans, and are willing and ready to lend them aid, and to assist any expedition which may be fitted out.

From all that we could gather it was not the intention of the leaders to actually organize the expedition in this country, but to call unorganized to some point beyond the boundaries of the United States, and there make such arrangements as should be deemed expedient.

9 May 1851, 2

[For the Delta.]

Cuban Affairs—No. II.

Under the signature of "Amicus Justitie," I discussed the nature of our obligations to Spain, in the prevention of any expedition on foot in the United States, having in view the invasion of Cuba. It was contended that those obligations are fully complied with when proper measures are adopted by civil and military officers on land, and due vigilance of our ports by vessels of war. It is not conceded to be our duty to cruise upon the high seas, and capture our vessels, though embarked in such expeditions. Our duty would be thus fully and faithfully subserved; and when those vessels reach the high seas, at that moment the offence is one, not against us as a nation, but aimed at the family of nations. It is for us to declare, as one of that family compact, what the nature of it is. We have a right to exercise a voice in this great and important question, and we should look before we leap. We are as much interested in this matter as the rest of the world, and it becomes our duty to decide with justice and impartiality, throwing aside all other considerations, and looking to the main question at issue. To send a force to Cuba for the purpose of preventing this weak island, with its small population of one million four hundred thousand inhabitants and insignificant army and naval fleet from being massacred by a handful of our citizens, is a picture of tenderness and humanity that would require the pencil of a Hogarth to portray! We who have enjoyed the blessings of civil liberty for so many years, should be the last of nations to throw impediments in the pathway of Cubans to the speedy withdrawal from the yoke of Spanish rule.

I do not charge our Government with any such intention; on the contrary, I believe that the great mass of the American people would hail with enthusiastic pleasure Cuba as a sister republic. Would there be anything extraordinary or wrong in this, provided the Cubans declared their determination to be true by revolution?—and in such a crisis would it be unnatural that American citizens, despite our laws, should rush, with lightning speed, to the aid of the Cubans? Would not the condition of things be what it was with

us, when patriotic and distinguished foreigners came to our assistance, and risked life and fortune in defence of liberty?

Whilst it is our duty to prevent armed bodies of men from our shores invading Cuba, and thus creating a revolution, we should be acting at variance with the policy and spirit of republicanism, if by any system pursued by us, the Cubans should be prevented from establishing their freedom. If we adopt and maintain it to be our province to send forces to Cuba to aid the Spanish authorities from an invasion of their island,—if we authorize the capture of such expeditions on the high seas by neutral nations,—if we admit the right to France and England to capture such expeditions within the waters of Cuba,—if we recognize the right of Spain to call to her assistance the aid of the forces of those two great nations, now cruising off Cuba, to repel such expeditions when landed, what chance have the Cubans of successful revolution, even if contemplated?

Well, if this course could possibly operate prejudicial to the Cubans, is it not virtually a violation of neutrality? We, above all nations, should avoid any interference. If Spain is incapable of keeping possession of Cuba, it does not become us to strengthen her by any support, directly or indirectly. To keep our citizens from violating our character of neutrality is just what we should do; and no more. We disclaim them as citizens when they violate our laws; and I, for one, cannot see the propriety, justice, or right to go beyond our waters in chase of men who have forfeited all claims to protection from this Government, as specified in the late proclamation by the Executive.

The purchase of Cuba by our government is what is greatly to be desired. Let us get possession of it by high and honorable means. Spain, if she be wise, would consent to this. But prudent men amongst us might, and no doubt would say, that France and England would consider it a "causa belli." Well, suppose they did, should they be permitted to prevent us from making a purchase of Spain, if she be willing, upon fair and honorable terms? AMICUS JUSTITIE.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

9 May 1851, 2-

Patriotism and Treason.

The telegraph column of our paper has advised the reader of the proceedings and intentions, so far as yet developed, of the traitors in South Carolina. In contrast with such sentiments as there obtain, how noble and patriotic is the letter of Dr. COLLINS, of Georgia, the owner of the fugitive BURN, for the recovery of whom he had to encounter a host of fanatics in Boston, as traitorous as those in South Carolina. There are hundreds in South Carolina who never lost a slave through the instrumentality of northern mischief makers: the State, as a community, has suffered less than any other of the Southern States; yet her people have proceeded to greater extremes,—have done more mischief to the stability of our Government,—have brought upon the Union a more enduring reproach for weakness and instability in the estimation of foreign powers, than all the fanatics and seelots and fire-eaters of all other Slave States united.

Dr. COLLINS, a citizen of Georgia, in the very heart of slavery, and one who has come into direct contact with and suffered by the fanatics of New England, instead of joining the traitors of South Carolina and those of his own State in their unhalloved crusade against the Union, acknowledges no cause or offense of sufficient magnitude to tolerate in him so monstrous a crime. He says, in the language of a noble patriot:

"So sacred do I consider the cause of the Union, that should it ever be my fortune to present a son at the altar of any church for its Christian rites, I should desire the font to be filled with the mixed waters from the four quarters of the Republic, that he might be baptized truly in the elements of the Union, so that, in all after life, the association most deeply impressed upon his mind should be the Union of this country with the worship of God.

Cuba.

Mr. CLAY is reported to have said to a person in Havana, who was explaining to him the workings of that Government, that if the American could well understand the tyrannical character of it, no power in the United States could stop expeditions from leaving our shores.

The U. S. Marshal, of Georgia who started on a steamer in quest of the Cuban invaders, and to have sailed from the coast of Florida, returned to Savannah on the 1st inst., having discovered no evidences of the expedition.

The Macon Messenger had it from undoubted authority that about two hundred and fifty men left the twenty mile station on Friday last, for parts unknown.

The Savannah News learned that large parties were gathered at Buena Vista the place of general rendezvous, and that they were thence to proceed to one of the islands near Key West, where it was understood some 15,000 men were to concentrate.

The Savannah Republican says it is rumored that General O'Hara, of Kentucky, was in or near Jacksonville, Florida, as well as General Lopez and General Gonzalez.

We have the following dispatch from New Orleans, on the 2nd:

We have reliable news here that the Cuban expedition has been abandoned, on the Atlantic coast as far as heard from. The officers and men assembled in this vicinity, most of whom came from the West, have returned home.

Gen. Quitman and Cuba.

A correspondent wrote the New York Herald on the 29th, from Savannah, Ga., that General QUITMAN, of Mississippi, was in that city on the Saturday previous, and it was pretty certain that he would lead the invading forces against Cuba.

Insurrections from Mexico.

The New Orleans Pionneer says that several large and influential parties in Mexico are plotting for a change in the government. One party wishes to join Mexico once more to Spain, and counts upon Spanish troops and authorities in Cuba for assistance. Another party, that of the manufacturing interests, is trying quietly and slowly to get up a feeling in favor of the return of SANTA ANNA to power. There is still another party, and but a feeble one, in favor of immediate annexation to the United States.

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

9 May 1851, 3

THE CUBAN INVASION.

FROM THE JACKSONVILLE (FLA.) REPUBLICAN.

That the second invasion, or at least a serious attempt thereat, is a fixed fact, is strongly indicated both by what is passing under our own observation, and by reports from other quarters, strengthened by intimations freely made in our midst. Jacksonville has within the last week had much the appearance of a rendezvous for one branch of the "patriot" army. Strange arrivals have been unusually frequent, among whom are one or two personages of note, who served as officers in the Cardenas expedition. Added to this, we have visions of phantom ships in ready proximity, to receive in due time the collected force; and a more substantial indication of "what's to pay," is in the arrival of consignments of *merchandise*, which, *when opened*, will go off to the astonishment of plodding shopkeepers.

The "liberators" were, until Tuesday morning last, anxiously and hourly expected to depart on their mission; but the arrival at that time of a steamer from Savannah, bringing the U. S. deputy marshal and several custom-house officers from that port and St. Mary's, has caused an apparent hiatus in the programme of arrangements. These officers, under instructions to arrest Gonzales, Lopez, or Quitman, if found ~~within~~ the bailiwick, made minute inquiries for their whereabouts, but these gentry, not having been seen, or known to be here, they were only *found* non-comatable. Other inquiries made by the deputation have proved fruitless.

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

9 May 1851, 3

The Savannah papers, after a full investigation of the facts, seem to have arrived at the conclusion that an important movement, destined for Cuba, was gotten up in that portion of the country, but that the main body of the men connected with it have dispersed, and that between Savannah and Jacksonville (the supposed headquarters of the invaders) there is no organization at present. It is also believed that it was not the intention of the leaders to actually organize the expedition in this country, but to sail unorganized to some point beyond the boundaries of the United States, and there make such arrangements as should be deemed expedient.

Gen. Scott and suite arrived at New York yesterday, from their late Southern and Western tour, to select sites for the Military Asylums.

The Daily Picayune.

9 May 1851, 1

RUMORED OUTBREAK IN CUBA. — The city was full of exciting rumors, yesterday, of despatches received by telegraph from Charleston or Savannah, announcing a revolution accomplished in Cuba, the rising of the people against the Government, and the revolt of the army to the side of the insurgents. We were constantly asked whether these things were so, but were constrained to say that we had no such despatches, and could not ascertain who had.

The Evening Picayune.

9 May 1851, 1

New York Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

NEW YORK, April 30, 1851.

Since the arrest here of the five persons supposed to be chiefly interested in the Cuban expedition, in this vicinity, the excitement which was existing in reference to the matter has materially abated, and unless aroused again by intelligence from the South the whole subject will, for the moment, sink once more into oblivion. It is the impression, however, that the design exists of invading Cuba, and that, sooner or later, an attempt will be made to carry it into effect. At the same time it is thought that this will be unsuccessful, and that those engaged in the project will be the ones who will have the most cause to regret the affair.

The steamer Cleopatra still remains guarded by marines from the navy yard, Long Island. Another lot of powder was found on board, which was stowed away in cases. It was removed to Ellis's Island. It seems that it will be no difficult matter to prove the unlawful mission on which the steamer was destined, and her confiscation to the United States is more than probable; but she will be no great prize, for she is an old, worn-out craft, and no more fit to carry an invading army to Cuba than pop-guns would be to rout the Spanish soldiery. Still we have every reason to suppose that, had no opposition been offered, men would actually have embarked on her for the place named.

We expect Jenny Lind here on Saturday. Her concerts are already announced to commence next week. They will be given in Castle Garden, which, during her absence, has been refitted and improved. Barnum has fixed on prices varying from one to three dollars. Choice of seats, however, will be disposed of by auction.

Miss Lind will meet again with a warm reception here and an extensive patronage. Our citizens are anxious for a renewal of the pleasure which was afforded by her presence here last fall, and will make the most of the opportunities which will be once more presented. Perhaps some of the "upper ten" will condescend to give her a hearing, "seeing as how" it may be the last chance. Before, they kept quite aloof, probably deeming no compensation sufficient to cover the necessity of mixing in with the plebeians. Things would have been different, if Jenny Lind had appeared at the Astor Place Opera House, or come to this country under the auspices of an individual whose previous dealings in codfish admitted of an entrance within the circle. But as it was, the fall was too great and the sacrifice of pride too heavy. The "upper ten," therefore, gave but little countenance to the fair Swede; yet but few will question that she has succeeded admirably without the éclat of their patronage.

SCRIBE.

9 May 1851, 1

CUBA.—SILLY RUMORS.—Reports were current yesterday, that the filibusters had invaded the Island, effected a landing, taken the Governor prisoner, and were in absolute possession of Cuba. There was no small proportion of gobe-mouches ready to swallow this absurd story. It is said that the news came from Savannah in a despatch addressed to a respectable gentleman of our city.

N. B. The Evening *Delta* hadn't a word about it.

The Savannah Georgian.

9 May 1851, 2
(Friday)

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION --The Jacksonville News, of the 3d inst. says:--For several weeks past various reports have been in circulation that another Cuban Expedition was on foot, but they have been so contradictory, that it was impossible to know how much truth or falsehood they contained. Last Tuesday a steamer arrived here from Savannah, having on board a Deputy Marshal, and other officers, to arrest persons and seize property, if any could be found, belonging to the invaders.

She returned the same day, without making any discoveries, and so the matter rests, as far as our vicinity is concerned.

9 May 1851, 3

Further Intelligence from Havana.

A letter, dated Havana, May 1, to the New York Journal of Commerce, says:

You have been advised of the conviction, before a military tribunal, of Graciliano Montes de Oca, of attempting to prevail on certain pilots to leave the island and enter the service of Lopez and his confederates. He was executed by the garote on Tuesday; and it is announced in the *Gaceta* (official paper) that he confessed the charge in open court. This is the first execution for "high treason" within my memory, extending back to my first residence here in 1826. It has caused some sensation; but the same fate would probably have attended the culprit in any country during a state of war, and the government here considers itself at war with the Filibusteros! About these same fellows—"Vagaboundas" as they are now called—we have piles upon piles of rumors from hour to hour, keeping the community in a constant state of feverish anxiety, not the title of which would exist if an able and untrammelled press were allowed, after obtaining through their industry and pecuniary means the best intelligence, to give the results to the people. But the press is not only subject to the law of censorship, but to the individual views and feelings of the censor himself.

To-day the Falcon from New Orleans brings fresh report of the outfitting of an expedition, and I am told, although I have not seen it, a proclamation from President Fillmore denouncing all concerned, &c., &c. I can but add my firm conviction that the invaders must be indeed strong in numbers and means to expect any success; for the inhabitants, partly through loyalty and partly through fear of the consequent anarchy, or of the terrible vengeance of the government in case of defeat, will be but slow to afford them "aid and comfort." The vigilance of the government continues unceasing. The number of military in the city is much reduced by transfers to the interior and posts on the coast. The official paper contains copies of several offers of service from individuals and bodies of men in the interior, in the event of invasion, &c., &c. But in the midst of all these exciting rumors, the barometer of tranquillity, the rate of exchange, fails to confirm their validity. To-day bills on New York are 5 to 5½ discount. A partial belief only of all that we hear would soon show itself in the exchange of the gold of the country at its fictitious value of \$17 the ounce for funds in the States, at so great a profit on the transfer.

It is stated this morning that the war steamer Pizarro is ashore on the Colorado, and I believe on good authority. The government is said to have taken possession last evening of two of the Matanzas steamers, but whether to go to the relief of the Pizarro, I do not know.

The weather has suddenly become very warm, and strangers may expect a visit from the yellow fever. The disease has, however, lost the greatest part of its terrors, for the cures exceed eighteen out of every twenty cases. Immigrants from old Spain are more subject to it than those from any part of the United States.

The Daily Delta

10 May 1851, 1

"APPLES OF GOLD SET IN BASKETS OF SILVER."
The Crescent has found a very good setting for its noble sentiments on the subject of the Cuban struggle. La Union, the Spanish paper, which advised the Spaniards of Cuba to fit out a practical expedition against the United States, fills up its English side with the editorials of the Crescent. Our neighbors, we hope, will not be too highly elated by this distinction.

CINCINNATI

10 May 1851, 2

SAVANNAH, April 25th, 1851.

THE CUBAN HUNT.—You may expect to hear of great times soon, on account of the invasion of Cuba. "The hounds are out," and are making great preparations for an attack. It is thought here that they will succeed.

I have been let into the secret by a friend of the cause, and you can form no idea of the extent of the preparations that are making. Five hundred kegs of powder left here the evening of the 21th instant, and were carried somewhere down in Florida, but nobody appears to know anything farther about it.

Three steamers are already engaged to take them across. I just saw a young buck here, who has purchased a Captain's commission for \$1000. Everything looks favorable, and I think they will succeed.—*Boston Trans.*

Louisville Democrat

10 May 1851, 2

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun]

WASHINGTON, May 4.

*The Cuba expedition—Its Probable Departure—
Their expectations—The Creoles and Spanish
Troops—Land Warrant Forgeries, &c.*

Advices, public and private, were received here yesterday, which render it probable that some portion of the Cuban invaders have actually sailed. We may have some account of the fact to-morrow.

It appears, from accounts just received, that the expeditions of the invaders are as wild as their project is desperate. All that they ask for is to be able to land two thousand troops, which they think they can do, if not intercepted by the navy of the United States, and, there, the whole Creole population will as they say, rally in support of their revolutionary standard.

The Spanish army, if not already corrupted, is to be immediately brought, by promises of booty, and of revenge against their arbitrary officers, into the support of the revolutionary movement. Let us, they say, strike one blow—show one victory—and we shall rally around our standard: nine-tenths of the Cuban population, and of the Spanish army; and, then, nothing can prevent a vast influx of American volunteers from every part of the United States, to whom fighting is familiar, and agreeable, and with whom love of gain is a predominant passion.

Nothing of this kind can be deemed wonderful under present circumstances. When such things begin, it is not easy to foresee their end.

It is said that a number of land warrants have been located and returned, and proved to have been forgeries. The subject will be investigated.

ION.

Louisville Democrat

10 May 1851, 3

THE ANTICIPATED CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The government at Washington, it is said, is daily receiving intelligence of movements, in different parts of the south, which, it is supposed, are connected with the Cuban invasion plot, although nothing definite is known. The collector of Savannah acted upon his own responsibility; that is, without being particularly instructed by the department, in chartering the steamboat which went in pursuit of a supposed cargo of patriots. The "Taney" revenue cutter was ordered to Savannah some days ago.

The Columbus (Geo.) Register, of Tuesday last, says:

It is now certain that an expedition of some kind is on foot, and that men and boys are collecting from different parts of the State for a military trampoose somewhere! For what purpose they are gathering, or to what place they intend ultimately to go, has not been as yet positively revealed. The general impression is that they are bound for the Island of Cuba, in order to revolutionize that place and teach the inhabitants the blessings of liberty and equality.

The Savannah papers bring extended accounts of the Cuban movement in that State. A spy employed by the Spanish Consul, who had been with the invasionists for two weeks, being part of the time detained as a prisoner, his mission having been discovered, has returned to Savannah. The News gives the following as a portion of his statement:

The company from which the young man escaped, were on their way to Burnt Fort, on the Saltilla river, which is to be the principal rendezvous of the expeditionists, and where they expected some 1,500 Georgians would be concentrated.

It was understood that two vessels, with provisions and arms, were waiting for them at the mouth of the river, and would convey them to the general rendezvous of the expedition, which is one of the coast islands in the neighborhood of Key West, and where it was understood a large force, numbering some ten to fifteen thousand men, would be concentrated.

Passengers in the St. Matthews state that bodies of men were coming into the camps on the Saltilla and St. Johns from every quarter, and that it was rumored that a considerable force had already arrived, who were waiting a steamer to transport them to the rendezvous.—The steamer expected is doubtless the same that has been captured by the government at New York. This capture may prove a serious obstacle to the expedition, as it will cause considerable delay.

The Macon Messenger, of Wednesday last, says:

One wing of the Cuban expedition, about four hundred strong, was expected to sail from Doboy or Sapelo on yesterday afternoon. It is rumored that they expect to be joined by a force of three hundred men near the mouth of the St. Johns. This is all mere rumor. We have it on undoubted authority, however, that about two hundred and fifty men left the twenty mile station on Friday last, for parts unknown.

A dispatch from Savannah to the Charleston Courier, dated on the 1st inst., says:

The steamer Welaka returned from her searching expedition this morning. She brings no special information as to the reported movements of the self-styled Cuban "Liberators." A few men were congregated near Jacksonville, but no arms or munitions of war were discovered, and consequently there could be no charge against them of being engaged in an unlawful enterprise. It is reported this morning that there are parties moving towards Florida, but we have no information as to their numbers.

WASHINGTON

10 May 1851, 3

THE CUBA LIBERATORS DISPERSING.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—We have information from a reliable source that the expedition from this country for the invasion of Cuba has been disbanded, not only in this city but also in the Atlantic ports. Most of the officers and men who had assembled here have returned to their homes in the West. Several of the leading spirits and officers of the last expedition have left here within a few days past, on different up-river boats, and, according to our informant's statement, they are slightly disgusted with the bad management of affairs on the Atlantic coast.—*New Orleans Picayune of May 2.*

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—From a gentleman who came from Florida yesterday in the *Magnolia* we learn that the "emigrating party" which had collected near Jacksonville have all dispersed to their homes. The party, about the 26th ultimo, numbered some six hundred men, fifty of whom were to be mounted. They expected to have left Florida in the *Cleopatra*, and her detention in New York is said to be the immediate cause of the break up. We are not, of course, in the secrets, but we suppose that the leaders found great difficulty in arranging the details so as to guard against accidents, and have all the different parts of their general plan work together without making their own movements public. Latterly they have been so closely watched by the United States officers that it embarrassed all their movements. The expedition may, we suppose, be now regarded as at an end.

[*Savannah Republican of May 6.*]

THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

10 May 1851, 2

CUBA.

We publish in another column, from the *N. O. Delta*, some of "the laws and ordinances" of Cuba. We do this in answer to those who ask, "why don't the Cubans rise and strike for their own liberties?" No people, situated as they are, ever did, or ever can, achieve their independence, without foreign assistance. The Spanish government of the Island is the most detestable despotism now existing in the world, and a holier cause than theirs never, enlisted the swords of brave men in any age of the world. We do not mean, by these remarks, to encourage our own citizens to violate our own laws; but we do mean to say, that the liberation of Cuba would be in *itself* praiseworthy. It is a "*malum prohibitum*," by our laws and treaties, but would be justifiable, "*in foro conscientie*."

10 May 1851, 3

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION ABANDONED.

On Saturday a considerable number of men, supposed to be connected with the Cuban expedition, arrived in this city from the South.— This circumstance together with other indications, has led to the belief here that the expedition, so far as the organization on our coast is concerned, has been abandoned, at least for the present. The watchfulness and active interference of our own government, together with the system of espionage that has been instituted by the Spanish authorities, it would seem has frustrated the plans of the expeditionists and prevented a concentration and organization of their forces, leaving them no alternative but to disband.

We learn from Florida that the men who were at Jacksonville, are dispersing, and that but few are in that neighborhood at present.— Where the men are who came down from the interior of this State to join the expedition is not known, but it is supposed that they have returned to their homes.

There are many in this country who not only believe that the Cubans are an oppressed and downtrodden people, and that the Spanish rule of the Island is one of the most odious, tyrannical and degrading systems of government that ever cursed a country, but who also regard the late movement as a patriotic and justifiable effort on the part of the people of Cuba, by the only means in their power to effect their emancipation. To such the failure of the expedition, if it has failed, will prove a mortifying disappointment.—*Savannah News.*

Passengers,

Per steamer Magnolia, from Savannah, May 9th.—Mrs Jenkins, Miss Gould, J J Jackson, lady and child, Dr Furman, lady and 2 children, Mrs Smith and daughter, Mrs Ringold, J Wallard and lady, Hon J F Rodman, M A Cohen, Messrs Bryan, Bulkley, Faley, Marion, Mooney, Sanford, Jones, Smith, Adams, Stoutt, Baker, Morgan, Ellis, Fowler, Lane, Colwell, McArty, King, Lowe, Mongin, and 8 deck.

The Daily Piragune.

10 May 1851, 2

The Cuban Invasionists.—The N. Y. Post states that it has been ascertained from some of the persons recently arrested in that city on the charge of getting up the contemplated invasion of Cuba, that it was the intention of the leaders to steer direct for New Orleans, and thence to some other American port before landing at Cuba.

The Daily Picayune.

10 May 1851, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—MAY 9.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....J E Uhlhorn, Geo Cullum, Mobile; Capt J C Platt, U S N; E Platt; Mr Henderson, Miss.

VERANDAH HOTEL....L J Woodruff, J K Fisher, B Phillips, Mobile; A M Chamberlain, E F Judd, J W Burrows, Miss; G Forman, R Brooks, A J Steele and lady, N O; W P Stone, S Bree, A D Hawkins, H Perkins, R C Dowras, La; H W Saturn, Faulkner, J M Gordon, F Pope, W B Henderson, Ala; H H Lewis, Cin; F A M Heisler and family, Pa; Col Nolan, J M Taylor and lady, C G Hunter and family, J C McLemore, Tenn.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....F W Bissell, H N Williams, J S Weems, La; J Hawkins, Ala.

ARCADE HOTEL....J C Scott, J A Butler, J S Noble, Texas; J R Black, Ark; W Pratt and son, Baton Rouge; C M Metford, Waterloo; T G Martin, P Henry and son, Ala; J L Robinson, La; J Clarke, Port Hudson; J N Davis, J C Davis, Ky; W Marean, N O; T Berry, T Y Berry, Miss.

10 May 1851, 1

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The news brought by the mail from Savannah this morning, is to the effect that the Cuba expedition has been abandoned, at least for the present.

The News says that a considerable number of men supposed to be connected with the Cuba expedition arrived in Savannah from the South. This circumstance together with other indications, the News says, has led to the belief that the expedition, so far as the organization on the Georgia coast is concerned, has been abandoned. The watchfulness and active interference of our own Government, together with the system of espionage that has been instituted by the Spanish authorities, it would seem, says the News, has frustrated the plans of the expeditionists and prevented a concentration and organization of their forces, leaving them no alternative but to disband.

The men who were at Jacksonville are dispersing, and but few remain in that neighborhood at present. Where the men are who came down from the interior of Georgia to join the expedition is not known, but it is supposed that they have returned to their homes.

The Republican says that the leaders of the movement have left for the West.

10 May 1851, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

Nothing new has transpired respecting the Cuban movement in this quarter for the past few days. It is very evident that the expeditionists have been disconcerted, but it is not so certain that the expedition has been finally abandoned. We have before expressed the belief that another blow will be struck for Cuban emancipation, and if there is any reliance to be placed in the reports that have gone out in regard to the matter, there are men engaged in the enterprise who will not be deterred by temporary or trifling mischances from a consummation of their designs.

The Southern papers are filled with rumors and reports respecting the movement in this section, and some of the papers are furnished with letters from the South, in which the writers draw largely on their imaginations for their facts. Of this class is the following from the Newark Daily Advertiser. The writer under date of Jacksonville, April 27, says:

Gonzalez is here, and the reason of the delay is not generally understood. The ladies have worked pretty banners of red, blue and white, in stripes, with a single blue star in the white ground, and half the town seems disposed to go if these wires would let them, and many of those who "leave their country for their country's good" because they can well be spared, are enrolled.

The plans seem to be wisely made in many respects, and considerable wisdom is reported to be exhibited. Several distinguished names are mentioned of those who have filled prominent situations in the Southern States. The Judge and District Attorney were persuaded a week ago to take an excursion to the wilderness, and are now where no telegraph or mail can reach them. The telegraph wires are cut northward, and the whole seems to be so arranged as to ensure success with regard to effecting a landing, unless intercepted near the mouth of the St. John's river. The wise shake their heads and express their fear that the United States Government may become involved in difficulty, but tacitly bid it God speed.

It is well known, here, that Gen. GONZALEZ was not at Jacksonville at the time stated. The statement about the telegraph, might be true, but for the fact that there are no telegraphic wires cut between this city and Jacksonville.

10 May 1851, 2

From Havana.

The following is the news from Havana brought by the *Georgian* at New York, of which we have had a telegraphic summary.

The excitement relative to an anticipated invasion still continues at Havana. A number of persons had been arrested on suspicion of being connected with it and imprisoned. Among the prisoners were three priests, accused of preaching seditious and exciting revolutionary doctrines.

The day that the *Georgian* arrived, the agent who had attempted to procure plots for the contemplated expedition of Lopez, was executed.

He was tried in open court, and the evidence against him was of the most conclusive description. Previous to his execution he was severely tortured with a view of extorting a confession.

This being the first instance of capital punishment for political offences that has taken place during the administration of the present Government General, it has excited some disaffection against him. His conduct in executing a person who did not seem to know that he was committing a crime has been severely criticised.

The Captain General is taking every precaution to guard against invasion. Posts of observation are established within two miles of each other, all along the coast, and the vessels of war are kept cruising between Havana and San Antonio. The *Cuba*, one of the Government steamers, was ashore on the Colorado when the *Georgian* passed, and the *Princesa* was running to her assistance.

The affairs of the Island were considered by a portion of the inhabitants to be in so serious and alarming a condition, that many of them were preparing to leave.

There had been a disturbance at Havana, between some American sailors and the abolitionists. The seamen were intoxicated and noisy, and after being severely beaten in the street, were arrested, and their heads put in the stocks.

From the effects of their treatment two of them died. The matter is now under investigation by the U. S. consul.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

12 May 1851, 2

From Havana.

The steamship Georgia arrived at New York on the 6th inst., from Chagres, via Havana.

Great excitement existed in Havana, in relation to the news of an expected invasion. Many had been put in prison on suspicion, and among them three priests, for preaching mutinous sermons. The day the Georgia arrived was celebrated by the execution of a poor wretch who was sent over by Lopez to obtain pilots for the expedition. He was tried in open Court, and the evidence was so strong that he was immediately executed, previous to which he was subject to great torture for the purpose of extorting a confession.

This is the first execution that has taken place for political offences, and it has created some ill-feeling against the new Governor-General. His conduct in executing a person who did not seem to know that he was committing a crime has been severely criticized. Matters are becoming so serious and alarming in Havana, that many are preparing to leave. The Captain General is taking every precaution to guard against an invasion. Look-outs are stationed all along the coast, within two miles of each other, and the vessels of war are kept cruising between San Antonio and Havana. One of the steamers (the Cuba) was ashore on the Colorados when the Georgia passed, and the Pizarro had gone to her assistance.

This ship brought \$1,500,000 in gold dust. She sailed from Chagres with 500 passengers, left 200 at Havana and brought 300 to New York.

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

12 May 1851, 3

THE LATE GEN. WORTH.—A committee has been appointed by the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York to select a site in one of the cemeteries for the remains of the lamented General WORTH, and also to procure a design for a monument to mark the spot of their repose.

CUBA.—The Boston Advertiser learns from a good source that the Cuban authorities have ordered the Spanish men-of-war not to capture or molest any suspicious vessel they may fall in with *at sea*, but to watch them, and, if any attempt be made to *land* an armed force, to attack and show them no quarter.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT returned to the seat of Government on Saturday evening last, from his extensive tour to the West and South.

The Evening Picayune.

12 May 1851, 1

The Cuba Expedition.—The Savannah Republican learns that the "emigrating party," which had collected near Jacksonville, have all dispersed to their homes. The party about the 26th ult. numbered some 600 men, fifty of whom were to be mounted. They expected to leave Florida in the *Cleopatra*, and her detention in New York is said to be the immediate cause of the break up.

THE REPUBLICAN,
SAVANNAH, GA.

12 May 1851, 2
(MONDAY)

THE CURANS.— Capt. Brown of the brig *Almira*, arrived on Saturday from New Orleans, reports having seen on Sunday last, 20 miles to the eastward of Key West, a strange steamer with a large number of men on board, standing before the wind and having neither steam nor sail on. He asked where she was bound, and was answered, "did not know." She was painted dark and had no colors up, but looked like a Spanish vessel.

A number of men, supposed to have been connected with the Cuba expedition, arrived here on Saturday and yesterday by the steamers *H'm. Gaston* and *Malaka* from Florida.

said steamer arrivals

12 May 1851, 2

The Steamship *Isabel*, Capt. Rollins, arrived at the port Saturday evening from Havana and Key West, which places she left on the 8th inst. She brings a full complement of passengers and cargo. Among the passengers we noticed the name of Miss FRODOUXA BARRER, the distinguished authoress.

The *Isabel* experienced strong north-east gales during the passage.

By the *Isabel* we have our usual files of Spanish papers, extending down to the 8th inst.

We find in the *Gaceta* of the 7th inst. "Instructions," purporting to come from Gen. LORAZ, dated at New-Orleans on the 8th of November, 1850. They announce that before ten days from the date of the "instructions" "a certain American General" will make a landing on the North side of Cuba, not far from the *Puella de Abajo*. This document goes on to give directions to the "revolutionary chiefs in Cuba" as to the necessity of raising the cry of liberty, as soon as the disembarkation takes place, and indicates certain points for the union of all who participate in the movement. The editor of the *Gaceta* concludes that such an expedition will always want several essential elements of success, viz: the protection of our Government, the countenance of public opinion here, and strength sufficient to keep it from being ground to powder immediately on landing, should they escape the Spanish squadron. To us these "instructions" look very apocryphal.

See: Evening Picayune, 19 May 1851

In the *Gaceta* of the 6th inst., we find a proclamation of his Excellency, the Captain-General, in relation to the proposed expedition of the "pirates." Its object appears to be to tranquillise the minds of the people, and to reassure them in such a manner that the ordinary quiet of the citizens may not be disturbed. It is then stated that in order to meet the invaders, it is not necessary to resort to extraordinary measures, that the ordinary means at the disposition of the Government will suffice. How this proclamation squares with the importation of fresh troops, and the organization of the civic guards which have been going on for some months past, we leave our readers to infer.

The *Diario de la Marina* has an article referring to the sympathies of some of the New-Orleans papers in favor of an invasion. The *Diario* does not believe, according to its latest information from New-Orleans, that any expedition can succeed in getting to sea from that point.

The same paper has an analysis of the news about the *Cleopatra* in New-York, and the alleged movement of troops in Georgia. Several items of news are translated from the *Savannah Republican*, such as the rumours about troops at the South, the expedition of the *Helena* in that direction with U. S. Marshal Meade, &c. &c.

On the 4th inst., there was a fire in Matanzas, which burnt up two squares.

We notice the arrival on the 5th inst. of the U. S. steamer *Hetzel* at Havana. She is viewed as a "guarda costa." The British steamer of war *Inflexible* arrived there on the same day.

The Proclamation of President FILLMORE is published in these papers with every demonstration of approval.



13 May 1851, 1

SIMPATÍAS DEL BELLO SECSO AMERICANO EN FAVOR DE LOS DESTERRADOS DE CUBA.

Pocos días ha, algunos caballeros cubanos, refugiados políticos en este país, hicieron una visita al Instituto de Ciegos de esta ciudad, y tuvieron el honor de ser presentados a las señoritas del piadoso establecimiento.

Para los seres de alta inteligencia, de corazón noble, de alma grande, la privación del órgano material de la vista no es una sentencia de destierro de las regiones del mundo mental. El tacto de sus habilísimos dedos son para ellos las matizadas flores; no pueden ver las sonrisas, pero los dulces tonos de una voz querida resuenan en sus corazones, y el ardiente beso de purísimo afecto brilla como estrella de amor en la perdurable noche de su terrena peregrinación. Ven con los ojos del espíritu; y guiados por la ciencia, alentados por la Humanidad, elevan sus almas hasta las bellezas y maravillas de la Creación. Quizá observan y sacan provecho de lo que nosotros vemos de paso y desdeñamos.

Tales ideas nos ha sugerido la lectura del bellísimo poema, (que en otro lugar insertamos) escrito y dirigido á uno de dichos caballeros, por la Señorita Doña Francisca Juana Crosby, jóven de altas prendas, que es, por desgracia, ciega de nacimiento. Tan precioso presente de consoladora simpatía y amistad será eterno en el corazón de los Desterrados Cubanos, y debemos la mas profunda gratitud a la gentil poetisa que tan dulcemente nos brinda

“Dichosas y queridas canciones de otros días.”

Tenemos en nuestro poder otra joya no ménos preciosa,—otra bella composición de la Señorita Cynthia Bullock perteneciente también al Asilo, y la cual insertaremos traducida en nuestro próximo número.



13 May 1851, 1

La siguiente alocucion se nos ha dirigido desde Cuba rogándonos que la insertemos en nuestro periódico, y lo hacemos con gusto en atencion á su interes, y seguros del efecto que causará en los ánimos de los nobles Isleños á quienes invocamos el compatriota suyo que la suscribe.—Ed. de la V.

A LOS CANARIOS RESIDENTES EN LA ISLA DE CUBA.

ALERTA! CANARIOS! ALERTA!!—Ha llegado para vosotros la época del desengano. El tirano y despótico gobierno de Cuba, se ha propuesto desahogar su ira en vosotros, haciendo subir al cadalso á vuestros compatriotas, para que vuestra sangre sirva de escarmiento á los cubanos que tan justamente trabajan por emanciparse del gobierno feroz que los oprime.

No hace mucho tiempo, durante el mando en esa isla del general O'Donnell, cuando se puso en juego el sistema inquisitorial á consecuencia de la pretendida conspiracion de la raza africana, uno de vuestros compatriotas fue vilmente azotado en una finca en las inmediaciones de Cardenas para arraccarle una confesion al gusto y antojo del Gefe de la comision militar. En aquella ocasion, es público y notorio, que otro de vuestros compatriotas fue juzgado y sentenciado por aquel tribunal inquisitorial á ser pasado por las armas, cuya sentencia se llevo á cabo en la ciudad de Matanzas. En el año pasado visteis que aquel mismo tribunal sentenció á la pena de garrote vil al honrado Don Bernardino Hernandez, tambien compatriota vuestro, y cuya sentencia se llevo á cumplido efecto en el pueblo de Cardenas, por haberse negado á obedecer á las exigencias tan bizarras como intrépido y honrado general Don Narciso Lopez, cuando con un puñado de hombres hizo su desembarco en el mismo pueblo de Cardenas, conduciendo el estandarte de la Libertad, que despues de fijado por su mano en la fértil tierra de Cuba, debia defender con la irresistible punta de su lanza. Y últimamente, el 29 del mes de Abril prócsimo pasado habeis visto subir al cadalso y sufrir una muerte ignominiosa con la serenidad, valor, y entereza cristiana propia en un héroe de los tiempos antiguos, al jóven Don Grasiliano Montes de Oca, tambien compatriota vuestro, acusado del delito, no probado clara y terminantemente, de haber pretendido contratar un práctico que dirigiese la recalada á las costas de esta isla, de una expedicion á las órdenes del General Lopez.

Con estos datos tan auténticos, ¿os queda acaso alguna duda de que el gobierno de esa isla pretende, derramando vuestra sangre, servir de vosotros para escarmientar, como he dicho, á los cubanos que trabajan por hacerse libres é independientes? Los cubanos y vosotros con ellos, serán libres antes de poco tiempo; porque deben serlo, y porque el Dios Omnipotente, el Divino Hacedor del Universo, el que todo lo puede, lo tiene asi decretado.

Canarios, Alerta! El gran dia se acerca en que uniéndoos á los hijos de Cuba, deis prueba del valor que habeis heredado de vuestros padres. Vuestros hermanos los cubanos, pondrán armas de fuego á vuestra disposicion, y á falta de estas, la isla de Cuba es fecunda en vuestras armas favoritas. En sus montes los encontrareis en abundancia para echar por tierra el orgullo despótico de esos *Mandarines* que os humillan y sacrifican.

Acordaos, Canarios, de que vuestros padres dieron pruebas de un valor heróico, cuando en el año de 1797 los ingleses en gran número, á las órdenes del almirante Nelson, se atrevieron á invadir la isla de Tenerife haciendo su desembarco en el puerto de Santa Cruz, de donde, despues de algunas horas de combate, emprendieron retirada zarpando anclas sus navios, dejando la playa y las calles de la ciudad cubiertas de cadáveres, habiéndose hallado entre ellos el brazo derecho del almirante Nelson tan acreditado de valiente. Acordaos de que vuestros mayores, obligaron á embarcarse, disfrazado, en una pequeña embarcacion al Principe de la Paz, entonces favorito mimado de la reina de España, porque los humillaba impunemente. Acordaos, en fin, de que vuestros mayores tambien hicieron salir atropelladamente á un capitán general, y arrastraron por las calles de Santa Cruz, á un intendente, porque los trataban despótica y bárbaramente.

Alerta, pues, Canarios! Defendeos del gobierno tiránico que tan cobardemente os maltrata: ayudad á vuestros hermanos los cubanos en la grande obra de regeneracion é independencia; mezclad vuestra sangre con la de ellos en la lucha que se prepara, defendiendo una causa Santa; adoptad por divisa LIBERTAD ó MUERTE, y vuestros nombres serán grabados con caractéres indelébles en las páginas de la historia de la independencia cubana, y recordados con entusiasmo y respeto por todas las generaciones venideras.

UN CANARIO.



13 May 1851, 1

Gobierno del General Concha. (*)

(Remitido de la Habana.)

Hay aquí mucho, mucho papel, aunque muy bueno; pero se nota mucho la falta del dinero. Los capitales se retiran muy sensiblemente de la Isla, y el extranjero huye de remitir en efectivo lo que puede cubrir, si bien con algún quebranto, por medio del papel. Y todavía se oponen el Gobierno y el Comercio á la circulación de la moneda estrangera! Verdad es que en mi humilde opinion la crisis monetaria ha de ir por ahora en aumento por que ningun medio ficticio puede hacer las veces de la base de las transacciones mercantiles: la confianza. El papel por su misma abundancia y la falta de equilibrio se despreja: la moneda que se importase, se exportaría de nuevo en manos de los timoratos, cuyo número va creciendo de dia en dia.

Y no sin motivo. Habrá dos semanas circularon voces de que en Guanajay se efectuaría luego luego un pronunciamiento, que sería secundado mas hacia la vuelta abajo, y en uno ó dos puntos de la vuelta ~~se ha de revelar la falta de hábito á las revoluciones, parece que de los centenares comprometidos, solo acudieron (por ciertos motivos) al lugar de la cita, una veintena. Pero en otro tiempo, ni una pareja hubiera concurrido, y el mero hecho de que se hable de estas cosas y se crea en la posibilidad de que se efectuen, es lo bastante para que la desconfianza cunda.~~

Hay mas. El continuo movimiento de la tropa da lugar á muchas sospechas, y en los dias en que corrian los rumores á que acabo de aludir, se efectuó la prision de Santiago Bombalier y otros, entre los cuales se habló de un tal Collins de Matanzas. Cuando este General tan prudente consintió semejantes prisiones, habia motivos para presumir que los tenia el Gobierno muy importantes para dar semejante paso, y esto aumentaba mas y mas la intranquilidad general. Han pasado uno, dos dias, dos semanas, y ni el pronunciamiento se efectuó, ni se ha fusilado á Bombalier, ni se ha encontrado segun parece en la causa de algunos de los otros presos mas méritos que la apren-

sion de cartas venidas de esos Estados, cuyo secreto se ha violado en la estafeta pública. De donde la mayoría de estos habitantes deduce que no concurren en el General Concha en grado tan eminente la confianza que tanto recomendaba, y la prudencia que se le atribuía otro motivo para el descontento General.

En honor de la verdad, hasta ahora no parece que haya fundamento para acusarle de impureza. En honor de la verdad, no hace ni con mucho tanta distincion como sus predecesores entre criollos y europeos. En honor de la verdad estirpara todo el mal que sus satélites le dejen conocer, siempre que, (y cuenta que esta es una condicion sine qua non) siempre que ese mal no tenga coeccion ninguna con el sistema de administracion ó con la política en general. Quiere decir esto, que sin cojer un medio real dejará entrar negros cuando no haya enérgicos y justificados reclamos del ingles; por qué se le ha hecho creer que está interesada la agricultura del pais en tan infame y repugnante tráfico, y por que conoce que esa es una de las armas con que para su caso debe contar el Gobierno de la metrópoli. Quiere decir ademas que, con juntas de voto consultivo y compuestas de miembros por él elegidos, reglamentará la policia urbana, los institutos de caridad y beneficencia y tal vez algunos ramos mas, sin embargo de que hasta ahora no se conocen otros decretos de que espresamente acabo de hablar; pero no consentirá que por ningun motivo se descentralize la administracion: no dará facultades á nadie, y mucho menos á una corporacion, y se reservará siempre la facultad de aprobar ó desaprobá lo que se le proponga. Quiere decir por ultimo, pues ya es tiempo de concluir mis explicaciones, sin embargo de la elasticidad de la materia, que allí donde descubra una sombra siquiera de lo que se llama franquicias, leyes especiales, libertades, garantías, arreglo de la hacienda, freno á la arbitrariedad &c. &c. &c. se detendrá espantado, como se detendria de buena fé en España, en la Siberia, ó en Pekin por que parece que este Sr. nó es muy

partidario de las ideas democráticas.

~~Creo haber dicho lo que vos comprendan que la persona tiene titulos para ser justamente apreciada; pero que el gobernante no se identifica con aquella parte de los gobernados que aspiran á fijar limites á la administracion. Si el General Concha hubiese de vivir muchos años, y con mando irrevocable en la Isla ¿podria contarse con que todos se limitasen á esperar que gradualmente fuese estirpando de raiz los males de que nos lamentamos, segun se los fuesen dando á conocer sus buenas intenciones y su buen juicio? No me atrevo á resolver la cuestion, si bien entiendo que no podemos ni debemos contar como cosa segura con el precedente: con su larguísima subsistencia en el puesto que ocupa.~~

Dicese que el Conde de Villanueva entrega, no sé á quien, la Intendencia y Superintendencia. En tal caso la hacienda estará mas y mas angustiada; por que apesar de la confianza de que goza ese jefe, y de sus especiales conocimientos en las fuerzas y recursos rentísticos de la Isla, se susurra que ha habido necesidad de pedir para las atenciones de estos dias gruesas sumas que han facilitado vários, y entre ellos Marty y Drake; este ultimo á cuenta, segun noticias, de los pagos que tenga que hacer en la aduana. En todas épocas se ha visto á esta Intendencia echando mano de iguales recursos; pero nunca se ha fijado en ello la atencion pública como ahora, y aun se añade que las aduanas siempre han hecho enteros los sábados, y que ahora no tienen dia ni hora segura los Administradores de rentas; pues en el momento menos pensado se encuentran con una exigencia del Intendente. No puede negarse que los gastos han crecido de una manera extraordinaria, y que las entradas no pueden bastar para todas esas atenciones sin embargo de los nuevos derechos impuestos que no surtirán con el tiempo mas efecto que disminuir esas mismas entradas: consecuencia indispensable de las mayores trabas que se imponen al comercio.

(*) Véase nuestro número anterior, de cuyo artículo 2.º es continuacion el que acabamos de recibir.—Ed.



13 May 1851, 2

PEDIR PERAS AL OLMO.

En la sesion del Congreso Español rem 8 de Enero último, tomando la palabra del Sor. Diputado BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO pronunció el siguiente trozo que no dudamos será de interés para los lectores de la "Verdad," por cuanto saca al sol ciertos trapos del Gobierno de nuestra Metrópoli. Permitásemos solamente observar que el Sor. Diputado nos parece demasiado exigente contra el Gabinete Español, en acusarle de no haber hecho y tornado en la cuestion hispano-yanki-cubana; y a ser nosotros (¡qué lejos estamos de eso!) el Sor. Ministro de Estado hubiéramosle respondido:—"Hermano, vos pedis peras al olmo, ó quereis que yendo por lana volvamos trasquilados. Quede la acusacion sobre la mesa para cuando podamos."

Dijo así el Sor. BERMUDEZ DE CASTRO: Muy triste me es hablar de la conducta seguida por el señor ministro de Estado en los asuntos de la isla de Cuba, apesar de que descontaré mucha parte, y me haré solo cargo de la principal.

(El orador refiere el modo como se organizó la expedicion á Cuba, la cual verificó su alistamiento públicamente, tolerado por el gobierno de la Union, enarbolando por meses enteros su infame pabellon al lado de la bandera de España, y vendiéndose con su intereses de 90 por 100 de baja los bonos que se habian de satisfacer.)

Sin embargo, continua; allí teniamos nuestro representante pero estaba mudo y no reclamaba, y el Gobierno cerraba los ojos y no oia; ello es que la expedicion se dió á la vela á pesar de la infatigable energia del capitán general de Cuba. La Prudencia sin embargo, relaba sobre nosotros.

Se presentaron los efectos que se iban á buscar, pero se reunieron despues fondos para nuevas expediciones y estar listos para todo. Yo he visto que se ha perdido mucho tiempo antes de empezarse las reclamaciones; he buscado en vano las notas apremiantes llenas de razon y de energia que debía hacer el gobierno cuando eran públicos los sucesos de la expedicion; y no he encontrado sino respuestas tímidas guardando en lo principal un injustificable silencio. Cuando del Norte al Oeste no se hablaba mas que de este negocio, pues era el tema diario y semanas y meses antes se estaba anunciando, cuando todo esto era tan publico, el señor ministro de Estado representante de esa politica, obedecia solo á ella y á ella solo acomodaba sus opiniones.

Yo bien sé lo que me respondera el señor ministro de Estado; me dirá, es verdad que son inconcebibles mis negociaciones, mi indiferencia, mi apatia, es cierto que habiendo demostrado la mayor fuerza y energia desde la tentativa contra Cuba, no se hubiera ejecutado la expedicion: pero he conseguido los dos puntos importantes, he arrancado una proclama al general y he remitido el proceso á los Estados Unidos.

Pero veamos las victorias que se han conseguido.

Formaban parte de la expedicion personas que gozan del derecho comun en el pais, y nosotros teniamos, pues, el derecho no solo de confiscarles sus bienes, sino de ahorcarlos justificado que fuera el delito. Los reos fueron juzgados, absueltos y devueltos á su pais, tres de ellos condenados á presidio y despues indultados, y todos volverán á los Estados Unidos.

¿Sabe el Congreso como se interpreta alli esto? No se aplaude nuestra misericordia, lo que se hace es desdeñar nuestra debilidad, nada se agradece.

Pero no solo ha manifiestado el gobierno imprevision en este asunto sino que ha sufrido ofensas é injurias. El consul de España fué preso y sometido á un tribunal incompetente, viendose en catorce sesiones consecutivas sentado en el banquillo de los acusados oyendo entre los aplausos de los espectadores las mas atrozes injurias, las mas espantosas calumnias contra su Reina y su patria. Este agente de un gobierno amigo, acusado de un crimen imposible, y absuelto por dos tribunales, fué echado luego sin causa ni pretesto por el gobierno de los Estados Unidos; y nuestro ministro de Estado no solo lo consintió sino que en vez de darle, siquiera por decoro, una muestra de aprecio, le dejó ó, ante. ¡Asi se recompensan en España el mérito y los servicios!

Estoy cansado; mas que fatiga fisica siento el cansancio moral de la gran anatomía que estoy haciendo de nuestras relaciones exteriores; pero no se puede tolerar que venga el señor ministro de Estado á mostrarse satisfecho de sus negociaciones de la conducta del gobierno de los Estados Unidos; cuando se puede decir que su imprevision y sus desaciertos han hecho mas contra la isla de Cuba que todas las tentativas de sus enemigos.

No se olvide, señores, que ese mediterráneo de la América, cuyos intereses coloniales afectan á tantos, llegará á ser un lago interior de los Estados Unidos y que la isla de Cuba es la llave de ese golfo como Gibraltar del Mediterráneo.

13 May 1851, 2

Con el mayor placer publicamos la correspondencia de nuestro amigo Carrero y la Hoja volante No. 14 de la Sociedad libertadora de Puerto Principe. Dejarémos que los hechos a que se contraen, hablen por sí, y produzcan sus efectos en la mente de nuestros lectores. Solamente nos permitiremos decir dos palabras sobre la noticia que encontramos en la Hoja volante, de que Don José Antonio Saco está recibiendo favores del gobierno español, y de que ha sido elegido diputado por la provincia de Córdoba. Ambos asertos, nos complacemos en decir que son falsos: creemos que el gobierno y sus satélites ponen en circulación tales bombas para fines que a nadie son desconocidos. Que el gobierno trató de hacerle favores a Saco, y que el pueblo de Córdoba le elija de diputado a Cortes, no sería de extrañar; pero nosotros creemos que el ex-Diputado de Cuta, uno de los signatarios de la Protesta de 21 de Febrero de 1837 ni aceptará nombramiento que no emane de la voluntad libre y del derecho reconocido del pueblo Cubano, ni menos recibirá favores ni distinciones del Gobierno español. Saco le haría comprender á ese gobierno que la corona de España no tiene honores con que comprar á patriotas del alma y temple de José Antonio Saco. No está en la naturaleza del gobierno de España honrar el saber, la virtud, los grandes servicios. Cadenas y grillos se dan en España á los Colones, calabozos y castillos á los Jovellanos, destierros y espatriaciones á los Sacos. Honores y riquezas á los Godoy, y Muñozes y Serranos. (E. E.)

Nuevitas y Abril 21 de 1851.

Amigos Editores: Informado de que salía un buque para N. York, he venido á la playa espresamente para escribirles y darles noticias de lo que está pasando por acá, y de lo que se medita hacer.

El gobierno ostenta sus fuerzas y preparativos para recibir la expedición que se anuncia para este mes ó para mayo. Hasta los vapores mercantes los ha armado, y la escuadra está cruzando constantemente las costas de la Isla.

Dícese que vendrán de 2 á 4,000 hombres mas; á lo menos así diz que lo ha exigido del gobierno metropolitano el General Concha. Mucho dinero debe haber en España para traer millaradas de hombres á Cuba; ó S. E. habrá dicho como dijo el otro: "dadme soldados y os daré dinero." El Conde de Villanueva, mas conocedor de los Cubanos y de los recursos de Cuba, parece que ha calculado entregar la Hacienda de la Isla para que la explote otro, y se encargue de la comision del entierro, pues teme que se le muera entre las manos.

Nuestros Bajás de tres colas nos amenazan por todas partes con prisiones y espatriaciones. El Principe es el pueblo mas marcado, y parece que el gobierno se propone vejarnos de todos modos y hacernos sentir el peso de su omnipotencia. Sin embargo, aquí se trabaja con firmeza y constancia, y sus planes acompañan en propagar la semilla de la revolucion de donde ha de brotar el árbol de la libertad.

Nosotros hubiéramos ya dado el grito; pero se nos ha mandado esperar y tener paciencia. Aunque reconocemos que demorar para asegurar el golpe no es perder tiempo; con todo, tal puede ser la demora que no podamos evitar un pronunciamiento. Estamos muy amenazados; y es muy probable que el gobierno empiece á hacer prisiones, en cuyo caso me parece inevitable el pronunciamiento en esta jurisdicción, y en otros puntos; pues tenemos acordado que donde quiera y cuando quiera que se pronuncien nuestros hermanos, nos pronunciamos en varios puntos ó pueblos á la vez, á fin de que el gobierno no pueda reconcentrar fuerzas en un punto sin debilitarse en otros. Así, las fuerzas existentes en la capital del centro, se han disminuido con un refuerzo de tropa de artillería y un cañon de lomo que han pasado á Villa-Clara.

Nosotros no carecemos de armas adecuadas á la clase de guerra que hemos de hacer; pero convendrá mucho que nos provean abundantemente de fusiles y rifles para que de cada matorra, de cada mayal, de cada árbol del bosque parta una bala y lleve la muerte á un enemigo.

El gobierno y sus leales servidores amenazan sin embozo echar mano del arma prohibida.... Ya se les ha dicho, que hay armas que se revientan en las manos; pero en su frenética resolución de destruirlo todo antes que ver á Cuba libre, persisten en la intencion de esgrimir contra nosotros el arma prohibida. Estamos preparados para el caso, y tenemos muy presentes, los ejemplos de salvajería que ha dado el gobierno en toda la América: estamos dispuestos á medir al enemigo con la misma medida que emplea con nosotros. Hemos leído ya en la Crónica de N. York aquello de: "Aquí España, ó aquí fué Cuba," y hemos resuelto adoptar, por lema: "Aquí LIBERTAD, ó aquí fué CUBA." No con bravatas ni fanfarronadas se intimidan hombres resueltos á ser libres, hombres que se considerarían indignos de tener una patria, y hasta de gozar de la vida; si no se creyesen dignos de la libertad. Aceptamos la muerte gloriosa con preferencia á degradacion y esclavitud colonial.

El gobernador Leimerich ha confesado paladinamente en el Ayuntamiento

to que hizo reunir el Mártes Santo, que no podía encontrar el hilo de la conspiracion; pero dijo que tenia una lista de los mas marcados para enviarlos á la Habana codo con codo; y que si agarraba á los cuatro locos que estaban soltando ciertas Hojas volantes impresas, les daría cuatro tiros sin necesidad de formarles causa. S. E. no ve que los muchachos son los que le hacen perder el juicio, y los que dan mas pruebas de juiciosos. Esos plomitos son la pesadilla del General Leimerich y del gobierno á quien sirve. En vano pretenden hacer creer que las Hojas volantes, y las suscripciones de dinero y prendas de las Camagüeyanas, son obras de una docena de locos y de pillos; porque todos saben que ni los pillos ni los locos meditan ni hacen cosas tales, que alarmen y hagan temblar á ningún gobierno, á lo menos á un gobierno que tuviese la conciencia de su propia fuerza y dignidad. Bien saben los Visires de S. M. C. que hoy no pueden seducir ni comprar á ningún Camagüeyano como lo hicieran si hubiese locos y pillos para que les vendiesen y traicionasen á sus hermanos. Para gloria y honor del Principe no se encuentra un solo traidor, un infame, un vil denunciante. Así es que la capital Mediteranea, es á la vez el verdadero centro de Cuba, y modelo de Union y de Fraternidad, de donde emana vivificante y puro el espíritu de independencia y libertad.

Ha corrido en Nuevitas la noticia de que habian asesinado en Mobila al General Lopez. Dignísimos y fidelísimos empleados del gobierno, bebieron y brindaron en celebracion de tan placible noticia. Nosotros no hemos dado crédito á nada, por que basta que el gobierno ó sus agentes y satélites publiquen una noticia, para que todos á una voz exclamemos: Mentira! Estamos, sin embargo, bien persuadidos de que pagar asesinatos para quitar de en medio á los hombres que el gobierno teme, es táctica y práctica.

en consonancia con su política, su inmoralidad y su impotencia. Puñales asesinos se compraron para Mina, para Bolívar, y hasta para el virtuoso Varela. Así nada tendria de extraño que se comprasen para Lopez; pero esto no alcanzaria otro resultado, que encender mas la ira, y provocar mas la indignacion de los libres que tendriamos esa victima mas á quien vengar.

Acompañó á Vds. la Representacion de este Ayuntamiento, y la Hoja volante No. 14 que á ella se contrae para que las reimprimen en la Verdad con sus observaciones. En el Diario de la Marina del dia 10 del corriente corre impreso el oficio del Gen. Concha y un editorial dignos de que se lean y comenten.

Todos los buques Americanos son de-



13 May 1851, 2

tenidos en el Fuerte y sufren una *previa visita* del comandante, á riesgo de estrellarse contra las rocas y arrecifes de la orilla del canal que es muy estrecho, ó de perder las anclas y cadenas, como le sucedió en días atrás á un bergantín de la casa de Owen é Hijo. Ya ni aun los buques del cabotaje se escapan de esta *previa visita* y registro en el Fuerte. Valgame Dios! Cuantas necedades aconseja el miedo! Cuantos tormentos sufre una conciencia culpada! Porque, al cabo todos estos soldados, y escuadras, y espionaje, y aparatos, y mentiras y ridiculezes del gobierno, no son otra cosa que los efectos de una conciencia criminal que se asusta de un mosquito. Y por que? Por que el zumbido de un mosquito es la voz de la conciencia que grita: "Preferis ser tirano á ser justo y liberal? Pues resignaos á ser odiado de vuestros propios hijos." Esto es todo. En vano se arma el gobierno: en vano se humilla hasta el punto de mendigar la cooperacion de potencias amigas (si es que el gobierno español puede hacerse amigos) para que lo ayuden á sujetar á los hijos rebeldes. Las potencias amigas se negarán á esa cooperacion—que sería la de Satanas, para obra de los infiernos, para oprimir y robar y desmoralizar á sus propios hijos—y en vez de ayudar á España ayudarán á Cuba como han ayudado á la América Continental primero, por que de Cuba tienen mas que esperar que del gobierno de España; y segundo, por que la rebellion contra la tiranía es justa, es el único medio racional y humano. Cuba será libre como el resto de la América; y este será un gran bien para el noble y generoso pueblo español que entonces tendrá en América amigos y recursos para alcanzar lo que tanta sangre y tantos sacrificios les ha costado, su libertad y un gobierno bueno, que es lo que necesita y lo que no alcanzará para si mientras aspire á esclavizar y degradar á sus propios hijos.

Dios y Libertad.

CANITO.

13 May 1851, 2-3

INAUGURACION DEL GENERAL D.
JOSE LEIMERICH AL GOBIERNO DE
PUERTO PRINCIPE.

A las once del día 7 del corriente Abril se juramentó S. E. en el Tribunal Superior de la Real Audiencia, y pasó luego a la Sala Capitular para tomar posesion. Concluido el acto y al cerrarse la Sesion entregó al Secretario un pliego para que lo leyese EN ALTA É INTELIGIBLE VOZ: Contenía este la suspension, en sus funciones, de los Rejidores Alguacil Mayor D. Carlos de Varona, Decano D. Faustino Caballero, Ldo. D. Manuel Castellanos, D. Fernando Bernal y Síndico Procurador General Ldo. D. Francisco Pichardo. Grave, muy grave sin duda, debía ser la causa que motivara una resolucion tan fuerte. Preciso era creer que esos hombres habían cometido una falta de grande trascendencia en el desempeño de su ministerio, porque solo así correspondía que se le impusiese una pena tan dura. Nuestra ansia pues, por saber su delito era natural; tratamos de informarnos del orijen de una demostracion tan severa y hemos obtenido la siguiente noticia.

Habiéndose esparcido voces sobre que se trataba de suprimir la Audiencia de Puerto Principe creyó el Ayuntamiento que debía esponer a S. M. los inconvenientes y perjuicios que resultarían si se realizara semejante medida, y acordó que su apoderado en la corte representara lo conveniente: llegó tarde el aviso, porque ya el asunto se había resuelto; pero sin embargo, el Ministro acogió la representacion del apoderado y le ofreció agregarla al expediente por si volvía á suscitarse la cuestion. Con tal motivo, aquel pidió al Ayuntamiento mas datos si era posible, e instruido de ellos se oyó al Síndico que evacuó su cometido y dándose cuenta en cabildo fué aprobado acordándose al mismo tiempo del modo mas respetuoso, y hasta humilde si se quiere, que se sacase una copia de dichas instrucciones y que se elevase al Capitán General con el fin de que si se pedía informe á S. E. sobre el particular estuviera al corriente de las que el Cuerpo Capitular daba á su apoderado en la corte; pero S. E. que había invitado á los Cubanos para que le representasen lo que conviniere á su prosperidad y que había hecho las ofertas que se ven en sus abocaciones, le ha contestado al Ayuntamiento de Puerto Principe con una orden de suspension de los individuos que asistieron al acuerdo, haciéndoles entender que sus funciones no deben salir del círculo de lo puramente económico y municipal; que esas representaciones solo sirven para alarmar los pueblos; que no deben dirigirse sino por su conducto, y que el Gobierno sabe lo que conviene ó no hacer.... Así es como hablan los amos á sus esclavos.

¡Con que, los Ayuntamientos de la Isla de Cuba no podrán ya pedir al Gobierno Metropolitano, aun haciendolo con todo respeto y humildemente, lo que crean que pueda convenir al pueblo que representan? Con que, si se atreven á levantar su voz y dirigirla al primer Bajá de estos países se les suspende de sus funciones y se les dice que callen? ¡Ah! ¿Que dirá ahora D. J. A. Saco cuando sepa lo que acaba de pasar en Puerto Principe? Se atreverá todavía á aconsejarnos que pidamos y que esperemos reformas pacíficas? Si cuando ni aun lejanamente se toca al gobierno ni á la política se ha adoptado una medida como la que hemos

referido. ¿Que se haría si se diera un solo paso en esa línea, por los medios que hein dicado Saco? Todo su saber, toda su lécica se estrellan contra los hechos que se repiten en Cuba diariamente. ¿Quién será juez mas competente para decidir en la crisis en que nos hallamos. Saco que tiene en la actualidad el favor del Gobierno hasta el caso de ser elegido diputado á Cortes por la provincia de Córdoba, y que se encontrará á 2,000 leguas de distancia de nosotros ó los Cubanos que sufrimos los efectos inmediatos de la tiranía dictatorial con que se nos gobierna? ¿Guardo Saco, en hora buena, sus teorías, y su elocuencia para que se luzca en el congreso, pues en cuanto á nosotros queremos una cosa mas positiva: queremos seguridad individual, libertad de imprenta y el goze de los derechos y prerrogativas que disfrutaban los pueblos libres; queremos invertir las producciones de nuestro suelo en su prosperidad y bienestar, y no verlas pasar, un año tras otro, á las manos de empleados codiciosos y sin moralidad. Hé aquí la razon por qué los Cubanos queremos emanciparnos; hé aquí, por lo que deseamos constituirnos en República y gobernados por nosotros mismos; mas volvamos á la ocurrencia que ha motivado este papel.

Si aun queda un solo Cubano que espere alguna reforma de los déspotas que nos mandan, y del gobierno de Madrid, con cuyas instrucciones obran, que vuelvan sus ojos al Ayuntamiento de Puerto Principe y se convencerán de que no hay otro medio ni otro recurso alguno que es el de las Armas y el de la emancipacion. El Cabildo se olvidó que, así él como todo habitante de Cuba, no son mas que unos esclavos miserables y degradados, y que los esclavos degradados y miserables no pueden quejarse, ni pedir, ni representar, ni hablar, siquiera: solo deben obedecer ciega y servilmente, y á esto es á lo que llama el Sor. Leimerich ORDEN Y BIEN ESTAR DE LA SOCIEDAD. Todo el que traspase esa barrera de hierro es UN MALEVOLO A QUIEN CASTIGARA CON MANO FUERTE. ¡Ay! El día que nuestros oidos no se lastimen con las bravatas del poder despótico y absoluto que nos humilla, ese día no está lejos, y el triunfo de los principios liberales y de la libertad de Cuba llegará infaliblemente; pero, Cubanos, para que se derrame menos sangre es preciso estar unidos entre nosotros mismos y tambien con los peninsulares ilustrados que reconocen nuestra justicia. Nosotros no tenemos mas enemigos que los que gobiernan y necesitan mantenerse en sus puestos para mandar y enriquezarse á costa del sudor del pueblo. Es necesario tambien tener tanto mas valor, cuanto mas apuradas sean las circunstancias. El cobarde que huyere ante el peligro es un traidor infame que merece la muerte. Aprended de nosotros, que escribimos este y aunque con inminente riesgo lo imprimimos á pocas cuadras de distancia de la casa que habita el Bajá que nos amenaza. Si nos tocaren ser los primeros que tengamos la gloria de regar con nuestra sangre el árbol de la libertad, no os amedrentéis por eso; al contrario tened presente, á toda hora, que en el Cielo estaremos, rogando al Altísimo por que venzáis y por que seáis libres y venturosos. ¡Dios Eterno, oid las plegarias del pueblo Cubano, y en la hora del conflicto no lo abandonéis en su pro-

13 May 1851, 3

A los Desterrados de Cuba.

Del caro suelo patrio cual mártires lanzados,
Venis á nuestra tierra del cielo bendecida;
Mas no como á extranjeros os damos bienvenida;—
La mano os estrechamos con sincera amistad.

Mil nobles corazones palpitan por vosotros,
Y al saludaros gratos, en mas de una mejilla
La lágrima de afecto que dulcemente brilla
Se ve como el rocío sobre un jazmin temblar.

Aquí donde la oliva en dulce paz florece,
Y al soplo de los vientos gallarda y orgullosa
Nuestra bandera ondea; vosotros, venturosa
Y nueva y libre Patria, Cubanos, hallareis.

La Union, la Paz preciosa, en plácido consorcio
De Libertad bendita descansan en el seno;
Y así de mil sonrisas un cielo hermoso lleno
Benigno á los proscritos aquí brillar vereis.

Si algun recuerdo amargo de las amadas prendas
Que en la lejana patria dejásteis tristemente
Asaltó vuestras almas y nubla vuestra mente,
Con placida sonrisa harémosle alejar.

Consuelo tierno y puro, consuelo, sí, os daremos,
Luziendo la Esperanza tras nubes tan sombrías;
Y en voz alegre y dulce por siempre os cantaremos
Dichosas y queridas canciones de otros días.

Original de

Miss FRANCIS JANE CROSBY.

Traducción de M. T. TOLON.

N. York, 28 de abril, 1861.



13 May 1851, 3

Matanzas, Abril 20 de 1851.

Sres. Editores de "La Verdad."

Amigos míos: No pasa un solo día en la *tranquilísima y felizísima* Cuba, sin que nos deje nuevas impresiones ya para reír, ya para llorar. Las de ahora son para reír. Oiganme pues un momento.

La servilona prenea de esta Isla no cesa de echar bravatas y desafiar al mundo entero, diciendo que vengan todos los piratas nacidos y por nacer a probar la lealtad castellana, &c.; que el Gobierno paternal de la fideísima Colonia continuá con su acostumbrada sabiduría en la marcha de los negocios sin prestar ninguna atención a los rumores de una próxima invasión; que el pueblo goza de la misma tranquilidad, y que si los piratas se atreven a desembarcar otra vez ya sabrán con quienes se las tienen. Así es que quienquiera que lea el Diario de la Marina y comparsas, dirá: ningún pueblo del mundo es tan feliz como el cubano, ni tampoco hay gente mas brava que los hombres encargados de gobernar y hacer la felicidad de ese mismo pueblo.—Pero todo esto es *por fuera*: veamos ahora las cosas *por dentro* para juzgar sin equívocos.

Desde el día 9 del presente mes andan estos Roldanes y Oliveros con unas caratales, que al verlos diría cualquiera que son presa de los síntomas del cólera-miedo. La causa son los rumores de que el General Lopez y sus valientes están á punto de verificar otro desembarco en estas costas. Con tal motivo la tropa duerme sobre las armas; las patrullas se redoblan por horas durante la noche; la gente corre al menor ruido, unos buscando donde meterse y otros hacia el lugar del tumulto; y los artilleros del Castillo de San Severino tienen la penitencia de velar los cañones con la mecha encendida toda la noche. Así es que nosotros aquí nos divertimos veces viendo lo apurado que anda el Gobierno tomando medidas de seguridad y defensa.

El día 9, según he dicho ya, comenzó el cólera-miedo con una alarma terrible: les contaré—La Escelencia de la Concha, que tiene sus motivos para desconfiar de la tropa, dió ordenes secretas al Comandante del Vapor de Guerra francés Mogador, para que saliese de la Habana á cierta hora de la noche con direccion á esta ciudad, so pretexto, según se ha dicho despues, de poner á prueba la vigilancia de este punto. A las cuatro de la mañana se hallaba el francés haciendo fuego cerca del Castillo de San Severino, lo cual fué bastante para que toda esta ciudad despertase alarmada á aquella hora con la nueva que corrió aquí de que la escua-

dra española se estaba batiendo con un buque de los "piratas." Carreras en todas direcciones, ordenes, gritos de á las armas y movimientos de tropas pusteron por lo pronto á esta ciudad en la mayor consternacion, hasta que por fin asomó el aliado francés y nos tranquilizó diciendonos que habia sido una broma suya, ó que estaba limpiando sus cañones con permiso del hombre de la Concha. Dirán Vms.—pero de cualquier manera San Severino se la luziria?—No; San Severino no pudo demostrar al francés ninguna cosa que probase su vigilancia y fortaleza; porque á aquella hora ya las mechas se habrían gastado, o los soldados á causa de tanto velar se durmieron. ¡Dios sabe que habria sido del francés! Concha, pues, debe haber quedado satisfecho del resultado de este experimento. ¡Pobre gente! que molinos y que batanes trae en la cabeza!

El mismo día 9 ocurrió otro caso notable cerca del Mariel. Es ello que habiendo salido de aquel puerto para las costas de Africa uno de los muchos buques que descaradamente se habilitan ahora para el tráfico pirático, con permiso del Señor Concha, tropezó con la fragata de guerra española Perla, cuyo buque equipó el negro con uno inglés y le disparó un cañonazo, lo cual no pudo mirar á sangre fría la Perla y respondió con una lluvia de balazos que en breve acabaron con el negro.—Así sucediera siempre á todos ellos y á todos los Capitanes Generales de la Isla de Cuba que autorizan tan infame tráfico para coger la propina.

Mándennos La Verdad tan amenudo como se pueda, que ella circula bastante y hace cobrar ánimo á los que desesperan aguardando al terror de todos estos leones—á Narciso Lopez!

Siempre de Vms.

ANAPESTO.

HABANA, 1 de Mayo de 1851.

Sres. Editores de "La Verdad." El gobierno sigue su marcha de opresion y arbitrariedades. Ultimamente han sido presos el anciano y respetable cura de la Güira de Melena, Rodriguez Valdera por haber hablado libremente en favor de la independencia de esta isla; el Lic. Dn. José Gonzalez, de Guanajay, acusado de hacer prosélitos; Dn. Juan Villaverde, acusado de lo mismo que el anterior y el maestro mayor de obras del Arsenal, á quien se le atribuye haber ofrecido la entrega de aquel establecimiento teniendo para el efecto á su disposición todos los sentenciados que se hallan en él. Tambien ha sido preso y se halla incomunicado así como los anteriores, el capitan pedáneo del barrio de Chavez Dn. Luis

Oliver (catalán), acusado de no haber aprehendido á dos individuos que trataban de asesinar al Lic. Calixto Gonzalez. Este Calixto Gonzalez es el monstruo que delató al malogrado joven Don Grasiliano Montes de Oca, natural de Canarias, que ha sido ejecutado el 29 del pasado por haber intentado contratar un práctico para enviarlo al servicio del General Lopez Montes de Oca ha sido víctima por la Libertad cubana; murió con el valor y entereza cristiana de los héroes, de los que tienen un corazón noble y un alma grande. El ha muerto para el mundo; pero su nombre, sus virtudes y su valor, quedarán grabadas en el corazón de todos los cubanos, y algún día, que no está lejos, aparecerán con letras de oro en las páginas de la historia de la revolución é independencia de Cuba, y honrarémos el aniversario de su muerte con la pompa y esplendor á que se ha hecho acreedor.

Los terribles rumores de una nueva y poderosa invasión acaudillada por el General Lopez mantienen el termómetro popular en un grado de excitacion de que jamas se ha dado ejemplo en esta Isla. "Aunque no venga ya la expedicion," dicen algunos con una cara de desauciados,—"ya esto va de tan mala vuelta que no puede acabar sin un traquido que ha de irse de punta á punta."

Y es así efectivamente. 1.º Porque la restauracion del sistema de inquisicion, denuncias, espionaje, persecuciones y arrestos amenaza muchas cabezas, muchas, y de las mas altas. 2.º Porque para cortar de raiz (si cosa tal puede creerse sucedera) la planta de la Revolucion, demasiado crecida ya, se dice que Concha quiere remedar á Ramiro el Monje, y hacer una "Campana de Cuba" como aquel la hizo de Huesca, y que en este caso representará Olañeta el papel del Abad de Tormer, y que la Comision Militar se comerá las coles.* 3.º Porque tan luego como el Gobierno se reponga del susto, sino estalla la Revolucion libertadora, atenderá á remediar la bancarota de su Erario de que ahora no se cuida ni cuidarse puede en la tribulacion en que se halla; y para hacerlo dispondrá por lo pronto una contribucion enorme, directa y sin escepcion, único recurso que le queda para remedar siquiera su capa onida.

Yendo y viéndolo dias, vienen y van grandes cosas; pero al fin todo tendrá un desenlace,..... y lo esperamos muy breve.

De Vds. como siempre &c.

FILIBERTO.

Quisiera ver la lista y el listado de las víctimas que caerán á montones en la catástrofe.



13 May 1851, 4

To the Exiles of Cuba.

Ye are torn, alas, from your sunny Isle,
From the voice of friendship, love's tenderest smile;
The golden visions of life's young day
Have died like the blossoms of Spring
away.

Welcome to rest, in the land made dear
By the Patriot's blessing, the heart's best
tear,
To the social circle, the Charnal home,
As brothers, not strangers, *we bid you
come.*

Yet the tears will gush, fond memory's
cheer
Is linking the past with its joys again,
For affection's wreath in the soul so deep
Is the torch-light of hope, and it cannot
sleep.

Thou may'st not again to thy *home return*
Though life's flickering lamp doth dimly
burn,
Though fade *thy brother*, as morn's
bright flower,
And sighs for *thy smile* in that last dread
hour.

But *thy gentle mother* in accents mild
Is soothing each pang of her dying child;
Is blessing thy name with love's holy
prayer,
And dreaming while sleeping, *thou art
near.*

But the spirit of loved ones shall mingle
above,
All radiant in glory, all spotless in love,
Live *thou for the future*, high virtues
alone
Are throned in each bosom, they claim
you their own.

CYNTHIA BULLOCK,
Institute of the Blind.



13 May 1851, 4

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, 7 de Marzo.

Sres. Editores: Despues de mi última de 5 del pasado no se me ha presentado otra ocasion segura que la presente para comunicar á Vms. lo que aqui ha ocurrido.

Aunque me figuro que ya habrán comunicado á Vms. lo resuelto por el Consejo de Guerra sobre la causa formada contra Dn. Octaviano, Dn. Ambrosio y Dn. Pablo Duany, Dn. Diego Hernandez y otros acusados de conspiracion política de acuerdo con gran parte de la guarnicion de esta ciudad añadiré noticias detalladas del suceso. ~~Contra toda costumbre (y no acierto el motivo) fué público el acto del consejo, y concurrieron muchas personas a presenciarlo. Presidia el Gobernador Mac-Cron. Se leyó toda la causa, á la que se le ha dado una importancia extraordinaria, pues se descubre en ella una conjuracion que debia estallar el dia 19 de Noviembre de 1850 en el acto de la gran parada que debia tener lugar ese dia, y que los conjurados habian tomado todas las medidas para apoderarse de los cuarteles y la ciudad, y apoyar el desembarco de Garibaldi con tres mil hombres, (*) mientras Lopez verificaba otro por la parte de la Habana. El Fiscal, despues de hacer una reseña de la causa, concluyó pidiendo en nombre de la reina la pena de muerte para los Señores Ferrer, Duany (Octaviano) y Hernandez; destierro perétuo para los Señores Duany (Pablo y Ambrosio) Genou y Borjella; diez años de presidio para los dos sargentos y Dn. Ventura Perez, y seis para el soldadito; para el denunciante la libertad, y para su padre una seria amonestacion por haber tratado de sorprender al tribunal manifestando que su hijo era un loco, y no haberlo probado.† El defensor del delator pidió su absolucion y libertad y que ademas se le recompensara con algo el gran servicio que habia prestado á la nacion, mucho mas cuan-~~

do de la causa se desprendia que su padre habia dado pruebas inequivocas de no profesarle la mejor voluntad. La causa se elevó en seguida al Capitan General y esperamos el resultado.‡

El dia de San José varios oficiales de esta guarnicion capitaneados por el Comandante Toures, y llevando en zaga á Dn. Miguel Estorch y á Dn. Luis Maria Echavarria, redactor del "Diario de Santiago de Cuba, dieron una especie de serenata al Gobernador Mac Cron.

Los villancicos que entonaban eran todos insultantes contra Cuba y los cubanos, á quienes, entre otras lindes, llamaban traidores y enemigos del nombre español. Gran número de individuos que en la Plaza de Armas se hallaban contestaron con un huracan de silvas al oprobioso cantico, que provocó de parte de los músicos un desafio no menos terrible que el del manchego paladin á los leones de la jaula. El Gobernador Mac Cron mandó entonces dar las gracias á los de la serenata disponiendo que se retirasen. Al dia siguiente los desafiantes recibieron ciertos billetes de convite de parte de varios cubanos para una ponina en la vecina isla de Jamaica.

Es todo lo nuevo que por ahora ocurre, y de lo demas que ocurriere daré á Vms. oportuna noticia.

CANEY.

(*) El Gobierno Español hace fantasmas de que él mismo se asusta luego.

(†) La representacion del padre del denunciante en que decias er un loco su hijo y que esponia algunas de sus locuras, acompañado todo de documentos, le fué devuelta por el Gobernador sin darle curso alguno.

(‡) A esta fecha sabemos positivamente que las sentencias pronunciadas por el Consejo de Guerra de Santiago de Cuba de acuerdo con el dictámen Fiscal, han sido aprobadas por el Capitan General de la Isla.—E. de la V.

Louisville Democrat

13 May 1851, 3

FROM HAVANA.

A letter dated Havana, May 1, to the New York Journal of Commerce, says:

You have been advised of the conviction before a Military Tribunal, of Graciano Montes de Oca, of attempting to prevail on certain pilots to leave the island and enter the service of Lopez and his confederates. He was executed by the Garote on Tuesday, and it is announced in the Gaceta (official paper) that he confessed the charge in open court. This is the first execution for "high treason" within my memory, extending back to my first residence here in 1820. It has caused some sensation, but the same fate would probably have attended the culprit in any country during a state of war, and the government here considers itself at war with the Filibusteros. About these same fellows, ("Vagaboundas" as they are now called,) we have piles upon piles of rumors from hour to hour, keeping the community in a constant state of feverish anxiety, not the title of which would exist if an able and untrammelled press were allowed, after obtaining through their industry and pecuniary means the best intelligence, to give the results to the people. But the press is not only subject to the law of censorship, but to the individual views and feelings of the censor himself.

To-day the Falcon from New Orleans brings fresh report of the outfitting of an expedition, and I am told, although I have not seen it, a proclamation from President Fillmore denouncing all concerned, &c., &c. I can but add my firm conviction, that the invaders must be indeed strong in numbers and means to expect any success; for the inhabitants, partly through loyalty and partly through fear of the consequent anarchy, or of the terrible vengeance of the government in case of defeat, will be but slow to afford them "aid and comfort." The vigilance of the government continues unceasing. The number of military in the city is much reduced, by transfers to the interior and posts on the coast. The official paper contains copies of several offers of service from individuals and bodies of men in the interior, in the event of invasion, &c., &c. But in the midst of all these exciting rumors, the barometer of tranquility, the rate of exchange, fails to confirm their validity. To-day bills on New York are 5 to 6 discount. A partial belief only of all that we hear, would soon show itself in the exchange of the gold of the country at its fictitious value of \$17 the ounce for funds in the States, at so great a profit on the transfer.

The Daily Picayune.

13 May 1851, 2

Some of the papers have described Gen. Gonzales, the supposed leader at Savannah of the new Cuban expedition, as a dancing master. This is a mistake. Gonzales is a Cuban by birth, and inherited a large estate on that island. He was sent to the United States in his boyhood for his education, and was for a number of years in the celebrated institute of the brothers Peugnet, at New York. He became thus thoroughly Americanized, and carried his republican ideas back to Cuba.

The General is still a young man, scarcely more than thirty years of age, and has on all occasions exhibited courage and talents of a high order, with fine manners and courteous address.

THE REPUBLICAN.
SAVANNAH, GA.

13 May 1851, 2

ARRESTS OF CUBANS.—Our city yesterday was full of rumors concerning arrests which had been made along the coast between this and Florida, of men concerned in the Cuban expedition. We endeavored to inform ourselves of the particulars, but were unable to get at what may be considered a correct statement. We can only give to our readers, therefore, what was in every body's mouth, namely: that the officers on board the U. S. revenue cutter *Taney*, Capt. RUBOLIN, had arrested three officers, attached to the expedition on the river above St. Marys, and placed them, in charge of Deputy Marshal FINNEY. — This officer arrived here yesterday in the steamer *Magnolia*, with twenty men, (including the three officers,) who had given themselves up voluntarily. Rumor further saith that there is still a number of men in the vicinity of Burnt Fort.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn that Capt. COOKAOKER, of Columbus, and Lieut. RALSTON, of Macon, are the officers who were arrested. The twenty men were not under arrest, but were simply passengers.

13 May 1851, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steam packet *Metamora*, from Charleston—Mrs W Howland, Mrs Marshall, Mrs Davis, five children and two servants, Mrs Redish, child and servant, Mr G Gordon and lady, Mr D Holland and lady, Dr Moore, lady, child and servant, Dr Reed and lady, Rev Mr Graham, lady and two children, Miss Bremer, Miss Rowland, Miss Marshall and servant, Dr Bulloch, Messrs J Hamblin, G Adams, C R Crues, M Fulton, R M Jones, J R Bee, A McKeezie, J H Whaley, W C Fay, J T Colt, W Logue, W Godfrey, F C Barber, T Nickerson, E J Jones, and F M Jones.

Per steam-packet *Magnolia*, from Palatka, &c.—Mrs Dent and servant, Mrs Smith, Hon John F Rodman, Messrs A W Lawthrop, E W Clinch, H F Grant and son, A A DeLorme, G A McCluskey, M A Cobes, J Finney, Bulston, Crokig, McBrooks, Johnson, Beall, Brewster, Crupp, Choice, Parus, Alexander, King, Gerason, Sawles, Gray, Phillips, Allen, Chisna, Howard, Barrett, Willis, MacIsa, Pemberton, Hundwick, Horton, Butts, Lake, King, and twenty dock.

Per barque *Exact*, for New-York, (sailed on Saturday)—Mrs Doody, two children and servant, Mrs Williamson and two children, Mrs Middlebrook, Mrs Hunter, Mrs Champion, Mrs McCluskey, Miss Hunter, two Misses Champion, Dr Wright, Messrs E P Dickens, C F Dickens, L Gunn, I. H. Monton, E W Bates, C Dudley, F D Gage, W B Redfield, B Smith, and E B Brooks.

13 May 1851, Z

PASSENGERS.

Per steam-packet *Metamora*, from Charleston—Mrs Howland, Miss Bremer, Miss Howland, G Gordon and lady, Mrs Marshall, Miss Marshall and servt, B Holland and lady, Dr Moore, lady, child and servt, Dr Reed and lady, Rev Mr Graham, lady and 2 children, Mrs Davis 5 children and 2 servts, Dr Bulloch, J Hamland, G Adams, C R Cross, M Fuller, R M Jones, J H Reed, A McKenzie, D H Whaley, W C Fay, J C Coit, W M Logan, Mr Godfrey, F C Barber, T McKenzie, J Jones, F M Jones.

Per steamer *Welaka*, from Palatka—Miss Fowler, Mrs Fowler, Messrs J C Calton, H Henden, E F Burnet, J H Gray, B T Hutson, A Blacklock, G M Addison, W Wood, G Tracy, T B Crews, J Hulster, J B McLain, J Ingram, E A Atwood, L Scaunt, M Petrico, L Swatzer, J S Claghorn, L Miller, G Longstreet, R J Brown, J Goldsmith, L Slager, and 9 deck.

Per steam-packet *Magnolia*, from Palatka—Mrs Dent and servt, A W Lawthrop, Smith, G W Cliche, H F Grant and son, A A DeLorme, G A McCleskey, M A Cohen, Hon J F Rodman, J Finney, Messrs Kelston, Crokgey, McBrooks, Johnson, Heall, Brewster, Crupp, Choies, Larus, Alexander, King, Grasson, Rawls, Gray, Phillips, Allen, Clifton, Howard, Barrett, Willis, McLain, Pombat, too, Hatdwick, Horton, Butts, Lake, King, and 20 deck.

Per steamer *Isaac Scott*, from Hawkinsville—W Williams, and J Dunbar.

13 May 1851, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

The steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. McNERRY, arrived here yesterday from Palatka, brought U. S. Deputy Marshal Finny and 26 men, supposed to have been engaged in the late exploded attempt at another Cuban invasion, we learn from the deputy Marshal that he arrested these men at Waverly Plantation, Glynn County, in this State and found them perfectly willing to accompany him to Savannah, stating that they were unconcious of having violated any law of the United States.

We refrain from comment on this proceeding in the name of the Government, as we learn that the men, so arrested and detained, will undergo an examination in a day or two. It is but justice however, to state that they behaved in the most orderly manner and that the authorities here have not seen fit to commit them.

13 May 1851, 2

Removal of General.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—(Dispatches have been received here announcing the arrest of Gonzalez at Savannah, who is charged with planning an expedition against Cuba.

This is news here.

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

13 May 1851, 2

Arrest of Supposed Cuban Officers.

The steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. McNEELY, arrived yesterday morning from Palatka, having on board SAMUEL J. KNOX and Mr. ROWLSTON, in charge of U. S. Deputy Marshal FISSET, and some 27 men, who were a part of a company engaged in the late Cuba movement. The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Taney*, Capt. RICHARDSON, has been for some time in the neighborhood of Satilla River, and after the arrival of officer FISSET at that place, it was ascertained that some persons connected with the expedition were at a plantation called Waverly. The Deputy Marshal, accompanied by the officers of the Cutter, proceeded to the plantation and arrested the above named individuals, who are supposed to be officers of the Columbus company. They were taken on board of the *Taney* and then placed on the steamer *Magnolia* and brought to this city. At St. Mary's the 27 men also took passage on the *Magnolia*, their passages having been paid by the Collector at that port.

The Cutter *Taney* is still cruising on the South coast, but is expected to return to this city shortly.

The examination of the two individuals now in this city under arrest will not take place until the *Taney* arrives. They have, we understand, given bonds for their appearance.

There is at this time a considerable number of men in our city, supposed to have been connected with the expedition. The steamer *Wesley*, which arrived on Sunday last, brought some twenty-five or thirty from the South. They are mostly fine looking young men, and bear the traces of camp-life.

They are all, however, in good spirits, only regretting the mischances which have for the present prevented the consummation of the enterprise in which they have embarked.

The encampment at Burnt Run is said to be entirely broken up. We heard it stated that upwards of 300 men are under arrest at some point on the Satilla—we however put little confidence in the report.

See: Evening Post, 19 May 1851

JOHN H. DILWORTH

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

14 May 1851, 3

A SECRET EXPEDITION.—We learn from the New York papers that orders were received there on Saturday to charter a steamer for the service of the Government, to leave immediately with a detachment of troops, and with sealed orders, to be opened when at a stated distance from the land. The steamer *Crescent City* was engaged for the purpose, for not less than twenty days, nor more than ninety. She was prepared to leave on Sunday, but the orders were countermanded, and she is held ready to start at any moment. The general belief is that this movement is directed against the Cuban expedition. The *Crescent City* is to cruise along the coast between Sandy Hook and Savannah, but will most probably be kept in the neighborhood of the Hook, from which she can be telegraphed at any moment. The military on Governor's Island have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to sail. The following officers are reported as commanding the troops: Brevet Col. J. L. GARDINER, commanding; Brevet Major WILLIAMS, Brevet Captains GETTY, DE RUSSY, HOWE; Lieutenants J. A. BROWN, R. C. DRUM, HUDSON, CULBERTSON, BOOTH, WINDER.

[This is a sample of the way in which *Government Secrets* are too often kept in this free country; that is to say, not at all.]

Mr. CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury, having recovered his health, resumed the duties of his Department yesterday.

The Daily Pirayune.

14 May 1851, 2

From the Coast of Cuba.

Perilous Situation of the Spanish man-of-war Steamer Colon—By the arrival at Mobile on Friday last of the schooner *Rosine*, Capt. Locke, which vessel belongs to Mr. J. Andrews of this city, we learn the following particulars of the perilous situation in which the Spanish war steamer *Colon* was recently found near Cape San Antonio, the western point of the Island of Cuba.

Capt. Locke states that he left the Island of Ruan, on the Honduras coast, on the 22d ult., bound for Savannah with a load of cocoa nuts, fruits, &c., and that on the 26th, when near the Colorado reefs off Cape San Antonio, he descried a steamer fast upon the reefs, with a signal of distress flying. He at once bore up for the vessel, and on coming alongside found her to be the Spanish war steamer *Colon*, hard and fast, leaking badly, nearly full of water, and with little hope of being saved. Her captain had even given up all thought of getting her off, or of saving her armament. Capt. L. went immediately to work, and after three or four days of incessant labor succeeded in landing not only the armament and ammunition of the *Colon*, but her provisions. It seems that she had been looking in close to the shore in search of Cuban invaders, and while thus engaged had got on the reef.

On the fourth day the Spanish war steamer *Pizarro*, consort of the *Colon*, came up; but after several fruitless attempts was unable to get her off. Capt. Locke then set himself to work landing her coal, and this accomplished, the *Pizarro* succeeded in hauling her off the reef. Although leaking at the rate of four inches an hour, after getting aloft her large crew were enabled to keep her free.

After this, the *Pizarro* went inside of the reef, and took on board the armament, coal, &c., landed by Capt. Locke; but it was now found that she was also aground, in consequence of being loaded too heavily, and her commander was compelled to call upon the captain of the *Rosine* to lighten her off. This occupied another day, making five or six days in all that Capt. Locke had been hard at work in relieving the two vessels. That he saved the *Colon*, if the facts as narrated be true, there cannot be a doubt, and we have no reason to question a single word that has been told to us.

After both the Spanish steamers were aloft, with all their armament, provisions, coal, &c., on board, the commander of the *Colon* sent for Capt. Locke to compensate him for his services. After a few words, the Spanish officer asked Capt. L. what he thought would be a fair price to pay him,

and on being told that twenty-five thousand dollars would be no more than a fair salvage, the Spaniard offered him *five hundred*. This pitiful sum Capt. L. of course refused, when the commander of the *Colon*, after stating that his Government would not pay any more, offered him two hundred dollars in addition out of his own pocket. This was also refused, and Capt. L. coolly putting on his hat, withdrew to his schooner, and as he was short of water put up for Mobile, where, as has been already stated, he arrived on Friday last.

Such are the particulars of this affair, as we have them from good and reliable authority. We further learn that Capt. Locke, under the advice of an agent of the underwriters at Mobile, has had a full statement made out and sent to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, at Washington. The *Colon* was built in England we believe, and especially for the Spanish Government. Her cost, with her armament, was over \$300,000, and as she is not two years old she may be said to be still as good as new. We believe that twenty-five per cent. is the lowest salvage ever awarded, and even admitting the vessel was not worth over \$200,000, the captain of the *Rosine*, according to the laws or customs of all nations, would be entitled to \$50,000, so that his demand upon the Spanish captain was extremely moderate. The latter was undoubtedly anxious that his Government should be let off as cheaply as possible, in order to cover his own misfortune in getting the *Colon* ashore.

In connection with this account, we can only say that had a small steamer, with not more than even three hundred Filibusters on board, have in sight when both the *Pizarro* and *Colon* were aground and helpless, a most excellent opening would have been offered for a landing; and more than this, two splendid man-of-war steamers would have fallen easily into their hands, and with these they could have harassed the Cuban coast north and south, east and west.

We have neglected to mention that while engaged in lightening and getting off the *Colon*, the Spanish seaman fell upon and devoured all the fruit Capt. Locke had on board the *Rosine*, and a greater portion of his cocoa nuts, and this without paying for them.

We shall probably hear more of this affair, and from Washington.

NAVAL—Lookout for the Cuban Invaders.—The steamer *Vixen* has been completely fitted out at the Washington Navy Yard, and was to leave last week for the Gulf, for the purpose, it is said, of watching the movements of the Cuban invaders.

15 May 1851, 2

Right of Expatriation

A number of authorities have lately been quoted in support of the Cuban question, and the right of expatriation, which are certainly very valuable to the Cuban cause. The question is, however, the right of the citizens of the United States freely to leave their country, and unite themselves to the citizens, and fortunes of another people, who are oppressed with the most glaring tyranny, and waiting with longing impatience for an opportunity which shall afford the slightest chance of throwing off their oppressive yoke, and obtaining the rights and position of FREEMEN; and whether, in so doing, they commit an act of piracy.

Such is the inquiry which the state of Cuban affairs presents.

The authorities quoted have exclusive reference to the duties of neutrality, and do not apply to the real issue presented.

All the propositions and reasoning, and all the doctrines laid down, respecting the rights and duties of neutrals, necessarily presuppose, from the nature of the subject treated, a state of war. "Call neutrals," says Bynkershoek, "those who take part with neither belligerent." Wheaton says, "natural, or perfect neutrality, is that which every sovereign State has a right, independent of positive compact, to observe in respect to the wars in which other States may be engaged."

To present a case for the application of the doctrine of neutrality, a state of war must exist, otherwise they have no applicability. If there be no war, then the doctrines and rules which are to govern the relations of sovereign States and to determine the rights and prescribe the duties of their citizens, must be deduced from other data than are presented in the question of neutrality; and it is manifestly unsafe and erroneous to apply the rules of the latter to a state of facts not supposed to determining and laying down those rules.

We have advised no principles, have counseled or justified no course of action, which would prevent a case for the application of the doctrine of neutrality. We would have the good faith of our Government in all things sacredly preserved; its neutrality carefully observed, whenever its exercise shall be required; the laws strictly and rigidly enforced by the Executive. But we would not have the Government go beyond, and itself violate the law, under the pretence of enforcing it. We have never countenanced any act, or advised the execution of any measure, which would in the slightest degree impair or infringe the strict observance of our neutral relations with any other country.

The right of American citizens to expatriate themselves,—to throw off their allegiance to our Government, and unite themselves to other nations or other people, and to share with them their property, their fortunes, and their lives,—we had supposed, was too firmly established to be called in question. If our citizens have this right, and choose to exercise it, such an exercise of their right, even in a case where the people whom they had joined, were at war or in open insurrection with a nation at peace with us, would not present a case for the application of the doctrine of neutrality; for, having expatriated themselves, they are no longer citizens of the United States, nor under the jurisdiction or protection of its laws, but are subject to the fortunes and the laws of the people whom they have joined.

If the people whom our citizens may join, or propose to join, are not at war, but in a state of peace and quiet, then still less is there a case presented for the interference of our Government.

This right of the citizens of one State, freely and at

and incorporate themselves with other nations and other people, is too inherent to the nature and constitution of our civil polity, has been too often and too distinctly held by our Government, and laid down by our most distinguished statesmen, to be disputed or questioned.

Mr. Webster, in his letter of instructions to our Minister at Mexico, respecting the complaints of Mr. Buchanan, (1842) says: "Neither the Constitution, nor the laws of the land, nor principles known to the masses of modern States, authorize (nor do the President) to interdict lawful trade, *known to be present, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas, or any other foreign country.* If such individuals enter into the service of Texas, or any foreign State, the Government of the United States no longer holds over them the shield of its protection. They must stand or fall in their newly assumed character, and according to the fortunes which may befall them."

The spirit, therefore, of our citizens, to expatriate themselves, to leave their country and join themselves to other people, no matter with what intention, even with the intention of "entering into the service of a foreign State," is fully recognized by the principles of our civil polity, and has been formally expressed by our Government; and the exercise of the right consequently constitutes no violation of the laws of nations. So far, therefore, as the act of Congress of 1819 declares it a misdemeanor, and punishes it as such, for a citizen of the United States "to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered into the service of any foreign prince, State, &c.," so far this act clearly contradicts these well established principles of our national polity, and is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States. For the clause of that instrument, under which this statute was framed, or attempted to be framed, only empowers Congress "to punish offences against the laws of nations." And we have shown that "to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with the intention and even with execution of that intention, to be entered into the service of any foreign State or people," is not an offence against the laws of nations; but the right of every American citizen.

The impolicy and injustice, therefore, of applying to citizens, thus leaving their country and entering the service of another people, and sharing their fortunes—thus exercising their just rights—the stent and infamous epithet of *pirates*, is too glaring to need comment, and smacks of a very different atmosphere from that breathed by *freemen*.

And as though Mr. Webster, when, with burning indignation and withering effect, he repelled the gross insult offered by the British Minister to the American citizens, who were engaged in the Canadian insurrection, in designating those persons as "the *desecrated pirates*," "Piracy, by the law of nations, is robbery or forcible depredation upon the sea—*non-farandis*." (Story.) Pirates by the law of nations, and by the municipal code, are deemed "enemies of the human race."

It is true that some municipal codes, and the treaties between some nations, have declared that other offences should be deemed piracy, and as such, punished. But this does not make them so. No legislative act, no contract between nations, can alter the nature of a crime. The only effect of such legislation, and such treaty engagements, is to affix to certain offences, when committed within the jurisdiction of the parties, the same punishment which the law of nations has affixed to the crime of piracy.

It does not make these offences piracy. And such has been the practical interpretation of the legislation and treaties referred to.

laws have made the slave trade piracy, would punish as pirates citizens of other States who might engage in a traffic which is only an offence by its own municipal code, and is no offence by the laws of nations. No legislation nor international compact can change the sacred character of human nature. Much less can any amount of vicious retaliation of the law "pirates" and "robbers," applied to those of our citizens who choose to leave their country and join to the protection of its laws, and the blessings of its institutions, in their ardent sympathy with a down-trodden and oppressed people, struggling for freedom under the heaviest and most glaring and unscrupulous oppression on the face of the earth,—make these citizens pirates and robbers, nor matter from what sources never these epithets may come; nor the assistance which is thus furnished to the early struggles of infant freedom, piracy.

The *animus* is an essential part of all human conduct, made so by the principles of jurisprudence, as well as by those of morals and religion.

But in the case of Mr. Webster, among much else, equally pertinent to the question of piracy, Mr. Webster says:

"But whether the revolt be recent or long continued; they who join those concerned in it—whatever be their offence against their own country, or however they may be treated if taken with arms in their hands, to the territory of the government against which the standard of revolt is raised,—cannot be designated pirates, without departing from all ordinary use of language in the definition of offences. A crime which has so local an origin as piracy, cannot, in its progress or by its success, obtain a claim to any degree of respectability or tolerance among nations, and civil wars, therefore, are not understood to have such a commencement."

"It is well known to Mr. Fox, that authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one government from taking part in the civil commotions of another."

The inherent and inalienable right of every people, when circumstances shall require, to resort to revolution, we presume will not be denied by any intelligent man at this day. Mr. Webster, in one of his great speeches, says: "The people may, if they choose, throw off any government when it becomes oppressive and intolerable, and erect a better in its stead." "We all know," says he, "that civil institutions are established for the public benefit, and that when they cease to answer the ends of their existence, they may be changed."

Now, we may safely lodge it to the intelligence of our readers, if the state of facts at this time existing in Cuba, does not justify a resort to the extreme right of revolution, if such a resort is ever possible?

And we may also leave it to the intelligence of our readers, to decide if our fellow-citizens, who may sympathize with, and desire to aid, the oppressed and suffering Cubans, are obnoxious to the charge of piracy.

It is a mere shallow subtlety to pretend that it makes any difference with the moral or legal character of the conduct of those who are endeavoring to assist the Cubans, whether that people be, or be not, in an actual state of revolt. The only questions are, whether the present Government of Cuba is oppressive and intolerable, and whether the people are eager to throw it off.

If a similar state of facts were to exist in our own country, if our institutions were, in the language of Mr. Webster, to "cease to answer the ends of their existence," if our Government were to become "intolerable and unbearable," and our people were determined to "erect a better in its stead," we have no hesitation in saying, in reply to a question put to us, that in such a case, "Mr. Kell and a half dozen scoundrels" would be fully justified in going to England, or anywhere else to procure assistance to recognize the Government, if such assistance were necessary for their

The Daily Delta

15 MAY 1851, 2

Great excitement existed in Havana, in relation to the news of an expected invasion. Many had been put in prison on suspicion, and among them three priests, for preaching subversive sermons. The day the Georgia arrived was celebrated by the capture of a poor wretch who was sent over by Lopez to obtain funds for the expedition. He was treated inhumanly, and the system was so strict that he was almost entirely exterminated, previous to which he was subjected to great torture for the purpose of extracting information.

A riot occurred in Havana between some American women and the inhabitants. The women were taken and held, and received a beating. Some were killed, and their heads put in the streets, from the effects of which another man had died. The affair is now in the hands of the American Consul. Havana Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The correspondents of the Southern papers in Havana have been very much misled by the reports of the press, and have published a number of articles, in which they have given the names of the friends of the Government, and of the friends of the cause of liberty, as being the authors of the conspiracy. One of these is a poor wretch, because he sought to assist those who were laboring for the liberation of his country, and refused, even when subjected to great tortures, to reveal the names of his associates in the conspiracy. This was all his crime—the only one which could have suggested to the writer the appellation of a "poor wretch," applied to a respected and respectable man, as lived in Havana. It is not true that Montes de Oca "was sent over by Lopez to obtain funds for the expedition." He never left the island, but like a good and true patriot, sought to assist the Government every facility of teaching the island in liberty.

With regard to the two authors mentioned by this correspondent, who died of the bad treatment inflicted upon them for being "drunk and noisy,"—they are dead and buried, and that is the end of the story. Any other administration, having the least regard for the honor and rights of our people, would call the Captain General to a severe account. But the present one has acquired a reputation for pious hypocrisy—except, however, when it exercises itself to protect a despotism which yet retains the torture as an instrument of judicial investigation—which places it above all suspicion of even a willingness to avenge the wrongs inflicted upon our citizens.

The Daily Delta

15 May 1851, 2

NOTICE.

The friends of Cuba, liberated, are respectfully requested to meet at No. 121 Gravier street, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the landing of the Filibusters at Cardenas, May 19th, 1851.

H. H. D.

ATTENTION Filibusters.—By advertisement it will be seen that there is to be a Filibusterian celebration to-day at the Cuba house, 121 Gravier street.

15 May 1851, 2

CUBA.

We copy from the New Orleans *Delta* a series of articles from the statutes existing in Cuba, with some of the expletory notes of that paper, tending to show the despotic rule which is exercised by the government over the people of that island. We open our columns to this, and all such facts as may demonstrate what there is too much reason to believe exists, the reign of a power in that island subversive of the rights and liberties of the people—a reign more odious when contrasted with the popular sovereignty of our own free land. While we wish to see our Government, as such, keep good faith with other powers, we know that it cannot easily stay the tide which seems to be setting in towards the emancipation of the Queen of the Antilles from her chains. We yield to no one in sympathy for the oppressed; and fully accord with a sentiment of one of the foremost advocates of Cuban revolution, the New York *Sun*, which says: "Every American heart will beat quicker whenever SHE (Cuba) PROCLAIMS her independence."

The Savannah *Georgian*, in copying these Cuban laws, and speaking of the almost impossibility for our Government to restrain hundreds of our people from flocking to the rescue of Cuba without waiting for her to strike, suggests the following proposition to purchase the island:

"This being the case, we should hope for the interests and honor of all parties—Spain, the United States, and the island—that negotiations might be entered into speedily between the two former, for the purchase of the latter, by the American authorities. Spain should be glad to sell possessions which she cannot long hold—the keeping of which, while she does hold them, must cost nearly as much as they are worth. Our government had, perhaps, better pay a reasonable sum for the island, than have its character compromised, as will necessarily be the case to some extent, by the fact that the arrangements are made on American territory, for revolutionizing a province of a friendly power."

This is the wisest course for our Government to pursue to save its own repute and redeem Cuba. But the *Georgian*, under its party bias, adds that this purpose would find an obstacle in the present Administration, its northern influences, &c. This we believe to be gross injustice to the Administration. We believe MILLARD FILLMORE, Northern President as he is, would gladly purchase Cuba rather than see the country involved in war. Surely the North, in the moral aspect of the question, would lose nothing by the acquisition of Cuba; for one of the direct consequences of such an event would be the discontinuance of the African slave trade, which is now carried on to a large extent between the island and "the coast."

But whether Cuba be enfranchised by purchase—by spontaneous revolution of her people—or by a revolution begun at their instance by foreign aid, and seconded and finished by themselves—we shall do our share of the rejoicings at the auspicious event. We shall strive to be the first to hang the banner of the lone star of Cuba "on our outer wall."

It seems from the President's proclamation, that there is foundation for the rumors lately prevalent of a revolution in Cuba.

Cuba is governed by a military despotism, and is subject to enormous exactions for its support. Yet, the white population of Cuba is probably the most wealthy and prosperous of all that live under European government. It demonstrates the immense vigor of slave institutions. And according to the notions of Southern submissionists, the people of Cuba, since they have plenty to live on, since oppression has not become intolerable, ought to preserve the glorious Union under which they live.

With the internal affairs of Cuba, however, we have nothing to do. And we regret and oppose any interference with them by any of our people. And we have no right to intermeddle with them. We have a treaty of amity and friendship with Spain, and we of the South, we should think, have seen and felt enough of the mischief of violated compacts and impertinent interferences, to abstain from them ourselves.—*Southern Press*.

15 May 1851, 3

CUBA, AGAIN.

The island is divided into several distinct jurisdictions, civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, and military. The civil jurisdiction consists of two provinces, with two distinct governors, entirely independent of each other; the supreme military chief of the whole island, with the title of captain general, being the civil governor of the one province only, called San Cristobal de la Havana; while the other, Santiago de Cuba, has a separate governor, who, in affairs purely political or civil, is not in any way subject to the captain general. Besides, the island is divided into three military divisions, whose chiefs take their orders from the captain general. At Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Puerto Principe, and Cienfuegos, there are also officers with the title of governor, named by the captain general, whose office is of a judicial nature, extending to disputed points of every sort, civil, criminal, and military. Subordinate to these are eight lieutenantcies. The captain general has appellate jurisdiction in military matters. In the cities and towns there are also municipal bodies, called *ayuntamientos perpetuos*, or perpetual unions; and in the rural districts, *juces pedaneos*, or petty judges, who are named by the local governors. These exercise both judicial and ministerial functions. The captain general presides at the meetings of the Havana Union, consisting of twelve members. The chief secular tribunals of Havana are, first, that of the captain general, who has, in military matters, an auditor of war, and in civil disputes general assessors, who likewise exercise the duties of the civil magistracy. The tribunal of the ordinary *alcades* has also cognizance in the first instance of civil and military disputes. The union has also a certain judicial jurisdiction. There is, besides, a commercial tribunal, whose jurisdiction extends only to mercantile affairs. The judges of the island are all paid by fees instead of salaries. The judges fees depend on their rank, and the number and length of their sittings; they are, therefore, remarkably sedentary! Judicial proceedings, as on the continent of Europe, are wholly conducted in writing; viva voce pleading and trial by jury being alike unknown. The lawyer is paid according to the number of pages he writes; long pleadings are, therefore, by no means uncommon. The suitor in a Cuban court cannot move a step without paying a fee to a judge, lawyer, clerk, interpreter orcrier.

Some attention has been paid to education by the Government, but those under whose direction it has been placed have not accomplished much. In 1840 there were 89,559 free children in the island; between the ages of five and ten, of whom only one-tenth were sent to school.

There is no such thing as liberty of the press in Cuba. Everything is subjected to the strictest censorship. In the year 1837 there were eight newspapers published in Cuba, of which four were daily. During the constitutional crisis in Spain, when the censorship was, for a time, suspended, a

number of papers with the most singular names, which are some index to the opinions and wishes of the people, were started at Havana: such as, The Constitutional Tailor, The Roars of an African Lion, Brilliant Strokes of Tyranny, The Mosquito, The Fly, the Wasp, the Skiff, &c.

Authorities differ as to the population of Cuba. According to the census of 1827, which is, we believe, the last that has been taken, the population was 730,562. Of this number the whites amounted to 211,951, the free negroes to 57,514, and the free people of color and negroes to 48,930. The number of slaves was 286,942, of whom 183,290 were males, and 103,652 females. Since 1827 the population has greatly increased, as is shown by the amount of imports since then, and the constantly increasing production of the island. The population at present amounts, probably, to about 1,600,000.

The trade of Cuba is excellent. Its situation, the fertility of its soil, and the short distance—not more than thirty miles—from any point in the interior to the seashore, all tend to give it great commercial prosperity; and, if the many injurious restraints now put upon its trade were removed, it would soon become one of the richest spots on earth.

The island is very heavily taxed by the mother country. The greater portion of the revenues from customs is derived from duties on imports. There is a great difference made between goods from Spain and those from other countries. The duty on flour, especially on that from the United States, is very heavy. If from Spain and in Spanish vessels, the duty is two dollars per barrel; but if the same be in foreign vessels, the duty is six dollars per barrel. If the flour be foreign, but under the national flag, the duty is eight dollars and a half per barrel; but if it be foreign, and under a foreign flag, the duty is nine dollars and a half per barrel.—The United States flour is, however, so far superior to the Spanish, that, independently of the difference in price caused by the discriminating duties laid it, always commands a much higher price, selling, very frequently, for three dollars more per barrel. The only effect of this high tariff on American flour has been, to increase smuggling; for the flour is more used throughout the country than it was years ago, and yet less passes through the custom-houses.

The trade of the United States with Cuba has always been very large. In the five years ending with 1837, the relative proportion of goods imported and exported, under the flags of Spain, England and the United States, was as follows: Spain, 43.2 per cent.; England, 71.2 per cent.; United States, 26 per cent.

Within the last few years the interior of the country has been much improved, and the means of communication increased by railroads, &c. The first railroad ever laid in the island, running from Havana to the most important of the sugar districts, was constructed by Mr. Alfred Cruger, of the United States.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

15 May 1851, 3

Passengers per Savannah Steamers.

By the Magnolia, May 9th—G Mooney, H U Sanford, and Stock, Jacksonville. Mrs Jenkins, Miss Gould, J J Jackson, Lady and child, R Jackson, Dr Furnar, Lady and 2 children, Mrs Smith and daughter, Miss Ringgold, J W Child and Lady, Hon J F Rodman, M A Cohen, Mr Bryan, Meers, Bulkeley, Freley, Marion, Jones, Smith, Stout, Barker, Morgan, Ellis, Lane, Adams, Fowler, Colwell, McArtz, King, Lord, J S Lawmonger, and 2 servts.—interior.

By the Gaston, May 8—Mrs Hurlbert, Miss Burkert, Miss Humphreys, Miss Forward, Miss C Caldwell, Mrs Barrett, Mrs M Caldwell, Miss H Caldwell, T C Brown, B F Reid, D D Peake, Giles Sharp, F W Caldwell, T D Holmes, J G Wylie, J E Caldwell, Joseph Caldwell, W A Forward—northward.

By the St. Matthews, May 5th—P G Moore, A J Moore, F S Hernandez, J Bayar, C Dudley, W J Harrison, J J Humphreys, J F Goovie, Rev Mr Anbriel, F B Gage, Mr Hernandez—northward; H B Blanchard—Jacksonville.

By the St. Matthews, May 11—Mrs Ridgley, L Coxeter, James A Bagot, F H Evrington, C L Ridgley, A Mozo—interior.

By the St. Matthews, May 12—Mrs S Mountie, Mrs Durham, Dr W W Geiger, T R Pool, A M Sayre—northward.

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

[Col. S. Burdickson, Proprietor.]

May 6th, Mc Burr, N Y; Capt Blanchard, Palatka; Jas Houston, S C; John B Spencer, John S Sammis, Fla. May 7, T E Buckman, Judge Bronson, Fla. May 8, N C McDonald, Maj T P Regel, Ga; Geo W Cole, Fla. May 9, James Zevinson, George Mooney, David Provence, Geo Rogers, H F Titus, Fla. May 10, Z B Amernan, N Y; L F Roux, McQ McIntosh, Henry Everett, John Parkes, C E Dunn, Benj Kimball, Fla. May 11, F A Powlin, D M Gudgee, Thos Bannan, E B Williams, F Shook, W J Bowman, Thomas Tumlin, J Rencall, M M Vaught, Fla.

The Daily Pirayune.

15 May 1851, 2.

Excitement in Matanzas.—An arrival at New York from Matanzas announces that there was great excitement at that place in consequence of a report that Gen. Lopez, with his followers, was about making a landing in that neighborhood. The Governor had enrolled all the male inhabitants, and had 2,000 men kept under arms, day and night.

The Daily Delta

16 May 1851, 2

Meeting of Friends of Cuban Liberty.

There was quite a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Cuba, last night, at the Cuban House, on Grayler street. Gen. Grant, of Mississippi, was called to the chair; Col. Judson and Capt. Hernandez were appointed Vice Presidents, and A. Daly, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated to be, to make arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the landing of the Liberators at Cardenas. A committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, We are friends to universal liberty, foes to tyranny, and therefore are determined to exhibit our sympathy for Cuba and the wronged Cubans.

Resolved, That we meet in a procession on the 19th of May, to celebrate the anniversary of the landing of the Liberators at Cardenas.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare for this celebration, and to receive contributions to carry it out.

Resolved, That a mass meeting be held on the evening of May 17th for final preparation.

Resolved, That an address suitable to the occasion be delivered on the evening of the 19th May, and that the committee be fully empowered to select the orator and prepare the celebration.

These resolutions were adopted with great enthusiasm and unanimity, after which, the meeting adjourned to meet again in mass meeting on the 17th.

1851

CITY OF JACKSON

16 May 1851, 1

Official Proclamation of the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1851.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States, with intention to invade the Island of Cuba, a Colony of Spain, with which this country is at peace, and whereas it is believed that this expedition is instigated and set on foot chiefly by foreigners who dare to make our shores the scene of their guilt and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek by falsehood and misrepresentation to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes, an ungrateful return for the benefits conferred upon them by this people in permitting them to make our country an asylum from oppression, and in flagrant abuse of the hospitality thus extended to them. And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own statutes, which declare "that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, 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 dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Now therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of this Government, or any interference in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct; and therefore I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national reputation—as they respect their own laws of nations—as they value the blessings of peace, and the welfare of their country, to discontinue, and by all lawful means prevent, any 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 of the country.

Given under my hand the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-fifth of the independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President.

W. S. DERRICK, Acting Secretary of State.

The Americanist
CITY OF JACKSON

16 May 1851, 2

The Proclamation.

As a chapter in the history of the present remarkable administration, we publish the proclamation of the President relative to the "military expedition" which he says is about being "fitted out with the intention to invade Cuba." Mr. Fillmore seems determined to "keep it before the people" that it is the policy of his administration to put down all attempts to relieve that oppressed isle. The language he applies to those whom he suspects, is worthy of the motives which actuate him. It is an outrage upon decency. In what should be a grave official document, he hurls billingagate with the freedom of a fish woman. ~~It seems that~~ "foreigners" are made the scape-goat of the "guilty and hostile" proceedings he denounces. By "falsehood and misrepresentation" they have "seduced our citizens" into their "wicked schemes." In this land of liberty all who seek shelter from oppression stand on the same footing with the native born; and such odious discriminations as these are well calculated to arouse the indignation of all liberal minded citizens.

The Mississippi

CITY OF JACKSON

16 May 1851, 3

FROM SENATOR SOULE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5th, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—

I am much concerned, and deeply regret that I have to decline complying with the request you have so kindly tendered to me to be present at, and to partake of the Barbecue to be given on the 14th Inst., at the city of Jackson, in honor of Gen. John A. Quitman, and in support of Southern rights.

Unavoidably detained here by exigencies which I am not at liberty to disregard, which demand and will absorb my whole time for two months to come, I must deny myself the pleasure of meeting you on that occasion. In sentiment and in spirit, however, I shall be at all the festivities, and join in all the manifestations by which the gallant people of Mississippi may deem fit to glorify the sacred cause of the South in one of its most distinguished and most meritorious champions and leaders. Few indeed, if any, among those who have espoused its perils and its hopes, have done better service, and assumed greater responsibility than Gen. Quitman has. But, though we may not be able now to pay the debt of gratitude we owe him, we should at least take care that his merits do not remain entombed within our bosoms; and when his enemies are glutted with the vexations and indignities that were lately heaped upon him, it is but justice that those who know him best should vindicate and uphold his character before the world, and defend him against the aspersions of the calumniators who would seek to blast his fair fame, in order to mar his influence, and to paralyse his efficiency.

Whatever sentiment shall be uttered in his praise is sure to be echoed in the heart of your very humble, but most devoted friend and servant,
PIERRE SOULE..

Messrs. C. S. Tarpley, Geo. T. Swann, D. N. Harrows, E. Barksdale, and C. B. Green, *Committee of Invitation.*

16 May 1851, 1

THE CLEOPATRA.—This steamer, says the *Tribune*, still remains in possession of the guard of Marines placed on board immediately after she was taken possession of by the Marshal. Mr. Tallmadge is now in correspondence with the authorities at Washington, with respect to the final disposition of the vessel. Orders have been received to deliver her cargo to any person who may establish his ownership to the articles found on board. The evidence obtained against the persons arrested will be presented to the grand jury. No new discoveries have been made, and it is presumed that the expedition from this quarter is, for the present, broken up.

THE REPUBLICAN.
SAVANNAH, GA.

16 May 1851, 2

Translations of Extracts from Spanish Letters.

Received in this city by the Isabel.

HAVANA, MAY 8, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—I send you again, by private hands, another account of the state of affairs on the island, and I assure you they are the truth, and nothing else. The valor of the *Great Concha* lies in his boots, and not in his heart. Papers here are compelled to publish just such accounts as they do, or be suppressed, and the editors run the risk of being garoted. Will the time never come for your embarkation? Hourly, nay minutely, have we been anxiously waiting to hear the joyful tidings of your being landed on the isle, or at least on your way. Do not believe for a moment the rumors that you will receive no aid here on the island. Many Spanish officers and soldiers; independent of the Creoles, will join the Patriots as soon as they land; and could I, without endangering the lives of many of my friends here, I would give the names of some of the most influential and wealthy planters on the isle who have pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honors in the contest—such names as would make the throne of her Royal Majesty tremble. The day will come, and that too ere long, when Cuba will be free! But still I fear for our friends here, for God knows if the least suspicion is thrown out, they will suffer, and that terribly. The officers under CONCHA are in a dreadful state, and one bold leader like LOPEZ now would cause the island to burst forth like a volcano. Every vessel that arrives is supposed to contain a cargo of pirates, &c.

HAVANA, MAY 8, 1851:

"MOROS DE OCA, the unfortunate individual who was the victim of the barbarous government of Spain, met his fate like a hero, and, though young, he said he was willing to die a martyr of his country for the independence of Cuba.

Previous to his execution, the Captain General CONCHA gave him nine days to denounce all the patriots on the island, and promised him his liberty and a large sum of money—but he nobly replied that he would sooner die a thousand deaths than denounce his friends; for, said he, Cuba will be free, and after generations will shed a tear to the memory of one who fell in behalf of his country, and our friends in the United States will not know that Cuba has thousands who will perish by the garote rather than live in bondage."

THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.
SAVANNAH, GA.

16 May 1851, 2

[CORRESPONDENCE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.]

ST. MARY'S, GA., MAY 6, 1851.

Messrs. Editors:—At a crisis like the present, when the stability of our Government is a paramount consideration with every citizen, it is particularly incumbent on us to select a Representative equal to any contingency that may arise in its administration.

From various points of the District, Col. JOHN H. DILWORTH of this county, has been strenuously urged to allow his name to be used in the Convention—his friends respond to the application with unanimity, and suggest his name to the Delegates as a suitable and prominent candidate.

Col. Dilworth is pre-eminently qualified—combining intelligence, high toned chivalric feeling, indomitable perseverance and independence of character, and is every way worthy to succeed our popular and highly respected Col. JACKSON.

In Col. Dilworth Southern rights will find a noble champion, an able defender; and being himself an energetic and successful planter, our peculiar institutions cannot be entrusted to safer hands.

Col. D. is no aspirant, and in submitting the matter wholly to his friends, is influenced by the spirit that should characterize every American, neither to seek, nor refuse responsible positions.

AGRICOLA.

Union Meeting in Camden County.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Camden county, without respect to party, Capt. HENRY E. W. CLARK was called to the chair, and H. S. BACON appointed Secretary.

The chairman having, in an appropriate manner, stated that the object was to select delegates to attend the convention at Holmesville, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the First Congressional District, and invited suggestions:

On motion of Capt. D. L. CLINCH, the chair appointed Dr. W. BARNARD and J. H. HELVESTON, Esq., a committee to report the names of delegates; who, after consultation, submitted the names of Capt. D. L. CLINCH, Col. HENRY H. FORT and Dr. H. BACON, which nomination was unanimously confirmed.

On motion of Col. DILWORTH, the chair appointed Messrs. FORT, CLINCH, BARNARD, HELVESTON and FINLEY a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, several spirited addresses were listened to with pleasure and satisfaction.

The committee reported through its chairman the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting acquiesce in the action of Congress on the Compromise bill, and assume as our platform, embodying the principles on which we are disposed to act, that laid down by the Georgia Convention.

Resolved, That we consider the faith of our State pledged to the support of the resolutions of that convention.

Resolved, That in the event of the occurring of either the contingencies mentioned in that platform, we are unhesitatingly in favor of resistance, by the whole South if possible—by Georgia alone if necessary.

Resolved, That our Delegates are requested to go into the Convention with no local prejudices, no personal antipathy; and while we do not instruct them in relation to any name that may be suggested, we trust they will give their support without reference to political party.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

17 May 1851, 2.

It is said that 50,000 rifles had been purchased for the Cuban invasion together with a full supply of other arms, including immense field pieces.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

17 May 1851, 2.

It is said that some of the leading men of the South are designing a Southern Confederacy, and looking to Cuba as a member of their Republic. It is well known that most of the Cuban invaders are from the South; and it is thought that the failure of the late expedition was due to the faithlessness of some *friends* at the North.

The Daily Delta

17 May 1851, 2

—From the Delta.]

The Exiles of Cuba.

From my childhood to the present hour, Mr Editor, I can remember, in a constant course of newspaper reading, that an American Press has ever been strong and fervent in its expressions of sympathy for those unfortunates, who, falling in their struggles to free themselves from the iron hand of overbearing tyranny, had been forced to fly from their homes; to leave the bosom of their mother-lands. I need not go back to the days when Bozaris fell, and Greece mourned her bravest in chains and slavery,—nor to the day when Poland's star sunk into a sea of tears and blood,—nor to the hour when an Emmett met a martyr's death. I need not go back to the era, when all South America rose convulsed, and in republic bands, vowed no longer to wear the cursed yoke of Spain, to show evidence of this sympathy so natural in free and brave hearts.

More recently, the exiles of Egin, of Italy, and of Hungary have excited our sympathy; our Government has very openly exhibited *its* sympathy—large grants of land are spoken of for *them*—our national ships of war are ordered to be held in readiness to bear them hither across the ocean; mass meetings are held, societies formed to raise funds for them and to express our feelings in their behalf. All this is very right, very *American*,—at least it would be, if in it there was the least *consistency*, or if *ALL* *exiles* were treated as are those from Hungary, Ireland and Italy.

There are now in this country thousands of native born Cubans, who have been forced to fly to this land for a refuge; to fly hither, deserting homes, property, and loved ones, to preserve their lives from the executioner's hand—not because they have openly rebelled against the tyranny of Spain and her satraps, but because they have *murmured* under the heavy weight of wrong forced upon them, and some *spy* has heard the groan of agony thus forced from their lips.

Have we no sympathy for such? Have we no sympathy for that poor, unfortunate who but a few days since was murdered by Alroy in the *grate*, because *he* was *suspected* of being a friend and spy of the Liberal friends of Cuba? No sympathy for the gifted poet who was executed some two or three years since, because he wrote a poem on Liberty? It appears not! The ships of war, which at an immense expense can be sent five thousand miles for *poor exiles*, must here be employed to watch, seek out, arrest, and treat as "*pirates*" the poor Cuban exiles and their friends; and an American President must exert all his power and talent to concoct a bull of excommunication against these poor exiles who should be the guests of a republic, and the brave, chivalric spirits who, after showing their patriotism on the gory fields of Mexico, offer honorable and tried swords in a cause which no honest republican dares call unjust. Oh, how consistent! Oh, how republican!

These hasty remarks have been thrown together, Mr. Editor, after perusing a *lib* of the well-named (*Cardio-Sanctus*) paper, the *Crescent*, and observing the warm sympathies it exhibits for Millard Fillmore and the *loyal* Cubans. I fear I have occupied too much space for *your* valuable paper, but if this suits, there are a few more shot in my locker.

FACELIOR.

The Daily Delta

17 May 1851, 2

CUBA!!!

The friends of Cuban Liberty, and all (one to tyranny, are invited to attend a **MASS MEETING**, to be held at and in front of **150 GRAVIER STREET**, the Cuba House—on **SATURDAY (VIII) EVENING**, the 17th instant, at **NIGHT O'CLOCK**. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting in Spanish and English. The flag of **LIBERACIONE**, will be displayed.

This meeting is preparatory to an Anniversary Celebration of the Landing at Cardenas, one year ago. Come one and all and hear the news! By order of the

m:17

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON

17 May 1851, 3

ARREST OF CUBANS.—We learn from the Savannah papers that the steamer *Magnolia*, which arrived at that place on the 12th instant, brought United States Deputy Marshal FINNEY and twenty-six men, supposed to have been engaged in the late exploded attempt at another Cuban invasion. These men were arrested at Waverley Plantation, in Glynn county, Georgia, and were entirely willing to accompany the Marshal to Savannah, stating that they were unconscious of having violated any law of the United States. Amongst the party arrested are two officers—Capt. COOKAGEE, of Columbus, and Lieut. RALSTON, of Macon. They are to undergo an examination in a few days.

THE NEWS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

17 MAY 1851, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

That a movement has been on foot for the liberation of this fair Island from the despotic sway of its present rulers, there is no doubt; but as to its extent and character, little is known by the people. Since the unfortunate termination of the Cardenas affair, every effort seems to have been made by the Administration to poison the mind of the American people on this subject. Not content with President Fillmore's proclamation, and declamation, concerning these "wicked schemes," nearly the whole Whig press have joined to bark in chorus with the paid Spanish spies, maintained with all the regularity of a consular system in most of our large cities. The burden of the song is, that the free American people are egregiously wrong in sympathizing with the oppressed Cubans, and that the few brave hearts and strong arms that stand ready to aid, with something more than sympathy, a people about to strike for their freedom, are worse than wrong—that they are a gang of "pirates."

The "Newark Daily Advertiser" stigmatizes the forces said to have been rendezvoused near Jacksonville as a "gang of desperados." With a "penny daily" whipper-in of the same place, after talking with all the gravity of a learned jackass on our peaceful relations with Spain, &c., says: "Without a conception of the true purpose of an expedition certain to result disastrously, they are led into the toils by skulking cowards, who refuse to share the danger of the enterprise." Many of these "skulking cowards" are men in character as high above the despicable being who penned the above quoted paragraph as the mid-day sun is above the dirty quagmire that fain would reflect it, were its own waters pure enough.

There are other presses, not quite as vituperative in tone, who seem to pity rather than abuse those who would willingly strike a blow for the oppressed. They cry out, "withhold the hand, although the blow you are about to strike may be just, you are pirates if you strike it." Then was La Fayette the prince of pirates, and the Government of France, which suffered him to leave his native shores with arms, money, and men, an abettor of pirates. France did not line her coast with vessels of war to keep Frenchmen from journeying where they listed, because there was a people striving for liberty somewhere in the world. Yet France was a despotic Government, and ours is a free one. Then, too, Pulaski, Kosciusko, DeKalb, Steuben, and a host of others, whose blades flashed in the same cause, were pirates. *Spain, too, was a pirate. Pity the world had not a few more such pirates!*

Some may say that these cases are not parallel with that of Cuba; but those who know, say they are. Cuba is not the tame, meek lamb, which she is represented to be by the paid agents of Spain, and Whig journals. She is a slumbering volcano, which but a slight excitation will suffice to make another Vesuvius or Etna; to the myrmidons of tyranny. We, the American people, know the wrongs of Cuba, and she knows them too. Fettered and disarmed, she "bides her time." She calls in a low, whispering voice—"Friends of Freedom, help to sever but one link in this galling chain, that my limbs may have play! Give me arms, and it is all I ask!" We think the time has come for the American people at least to say what they think, instead of listening silently to the prating about treaties, &c., which have their origin in the gold of Spain. We think it time to give utterance to a phrase which has ever

17 May 1851, 2

UNIONISTS AND DISUNIONISTS.

If it is proper that things should be called by their right names, it is no less so that parties should receive their appropriate appellations. Every party has a right to christen itself, but this deprives no one of the right to examine into its title to the appellation it assumes.

A certain party, now organizing in the Southern States, calls itself, *par excellence*, "the Union party;" and stigmatizes its opponents as "the Disunion party." But, after all, the *real* Union party is the party whose policy is most likely to preserve the Constitution, and consequently, the Union; for the Union cannot long be preserved under a violated Constitution.—The party that submits, and preaches "submission" to encroachments on the rights of a portion of the members of the Confederacy by the other portion, may call itself what it pleases, but it is not a Union party, in the proper sense of the term. It may use the name for selfish or factious purposes, but the tendency of its course is the destruction of the Union.

No people ever preserved their liberties, or the respect of mankind, by purchasing a hollow truce, at the expense of a single title of their just rights. Submission to the slightest usurpation or injustice, prepares the way for further aggression; and if we would preserve this Union, as an inheritance worth transmitting to our children, we must take a firm, decided, and united stand, on our clear Constitutional rights, and be driven from it only when we are driven from the Union.

The party that takes this ground is the *true* "Union party," however much it may be reviled and misunderstood; for if the Union cannot be preserved in this way, it cannot, and ought not, to be preserved at all. It is by pursuing an opposite course of policy, and by yielding, step by step, to Northern encroachments, that the party now claiming to be the peculiar guardians of the Union, have brought it to the very verge of dissolution.

If the policy adopted by the Legislatures of nearly all the Southern States, some two years ago, had been manfully and perseveringly adhered to, no candid man can doubt that the ag-

gressors would have paused in their career,—that the rights of the South would have been respected, and all present danger to the Union averted.

But discord crept into our Southern councils. Most of the States ignominiously retreated from their high position, and advantage was taken of our distractions to inflict those wounds upon the Constitution, *which may never be healed*. Those who can close their eyes to the portentous "signs of the times," being every day revealed in the political atmosphere of the Northern States,—who can view with indifference the indications of popular sentiment presented by the triumphant election to the U. S. Senate of "higher law" abolitionists—and who cry "all's well!"—are faithless sentinels and unsafe guides. From such it comes with an ill grace to raise the mad-dog cry of "Disunion," against those, whose great aim is to preserve the Union, by maintaining the Constitution; while they, themselves, pursue the only policy that must render the preservation of the Union impossible.

If the efforts of the true friends of Constitutional Union should fail,—if the alternative, of *inequality in the Union, or independence out of it*, should be forced upon the South,—and if this mighty confederacy of independent sovereignties must be dissolved into its original elements, impartial history will attribute the catastrophe, not so much to accumulated wrongs and insults, heaped upon the Southern States, as to their want of union in resisting them.

"'Twas fate, she'll say, 'twas wayward fate,
Your web of discord wove;
And while your tyrants joined in hate,
You never joined in love."

And the fate of Ireland will be the fate of the Southern States, if they continue a divided people. Their laws will be made by a hostile —we might say—a foreign legislature; in which, they will have a nominal representation. Their interests will be made subservient to, and their resources will be drained, by the cupidity of an overwhelming majority. Their spirit will be broken by tame submission to usurped authority, and they will afford to history another example of the manner in which a high-spirited and generous race may be prepared for degradation, by "submission" and "disunion."

17 May 1851, 2

SKETCH

Of the Proceedings of the Southern Rights Convention at Charleston, from the Mercury.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention having re-assembled, the resolutions and address of the Committee of Twenty-one were taken up, when

Hon. J. L. Orr moved the resolutions reported by the minority as a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That feeling entire confidence in the Constitutional organs of our State Government, and the wisdom and fidelity of the Convention elected under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, we are perfectly willing to leave to them the mode and measure of redress for the wrongs we have suffered from the Federal Government, as well as the time of its application; and, without indicating or suggesting the course it behooves them to pursue, we hereby pledge ourselves to abide by their action, whether the same shall be for secession from the Union, with or without the co-operation of the other Southern States.

The motion was rejected by a very large majority.

The resolutions of the majority were then taken up and were voted on separately as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the State of South Carolina cannot submit to the wrongs and aggressions which have been perpetrated by the Federal Government and the Northern States, without dishonor and ruin; and that it is necessary to relieve herself therefrom, whether with or without the co-operation of other Southern States.

To this resolution there were five dissenting voices.

2. *Resolved*, That concert of notion with one or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the supposed Southern Congress, or in any other manner, is an object worth many sacrifices, but not the sacrifice involved in submission.

Adopted unanimously.

3. *Resolved*, That we hold the right of Secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of this Confederacy, and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest additional cause for its exercise.

Adopted unanimously.

4. *Resolved*, That this meeting looks with confidence upon the Convention of the People, to whom the sovereign power of the State in defence of its rights, at the earliest practicable period and in the most effectual manner; and to the Legislature, to adopt the most speedy and effectual measures towards the same end.

To this resolution there were six dissenting voices.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the Address, and it was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

Hon. Wm. H. Gist, of Union, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting is not disposed to separate from those who express a willingness to abide the fate of the State; that we cordially accept their pledge to sustain the action of the Constitutional Convention, and, that we have an abiding confidence that South Carolina will present an undivided front to her enemies.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and with great applause.

The Address will be published in our next.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The Convention of Southern Rights Associations concluded its labors yesterday with the adoption of the Resolutions and Address of the Committee of 21. The test vote was on substituting the report of the minority of the Committee. It will be observed that the two are not antagonistic, but only different modifications of the same idea of resistance to wrongs. The motion to substitute received but a small support; and that being disposed of, the Resolutions and Address were adopted almost unanimously. The importance of this action, and the degree of unanimity that sanctioned it, cannot well be over-estimated. The Convention was composed of near five hundred delegates—the picked men of every part of the State. Bound to no law but their own strong sense of what was due to themselves and the cause they maintained, they passed through the ordeal of four days' earnest discussion, without an instant of unseemly disorder, without the smallest appearance of wavering in the strength of their convictions, and without a symptom of impatience at the expression, elaborate, eloquent and earnest, of opinions at variance with those of the well known majority of the meeting. We have been deeply impressed with this dignity of bearing of the Convention, from the first day of its session. It struck all spectators; it was emphatically commended by the President, in his concluding address in reply to the resolution of thanks to himself, so cordially adopted and so richly deserved. In every aspect, therefore,—in the generality of the representation of the State by this body; in the largeness of its numbers; in the quality of the men; in the full and luminous discussion which the subjects of its deliberation underwent; in the high and patriotic tone that characterized equally the minority and the majority, and in the near approach to unanimity in the final decision, the session of this Convention is an imposing event, and its action must go forth as a formidable influence, not only over South Carolina, but over the whole South. This influence, we need not say, tends directly to Secession, as the remedy to be eventually adopted by the State Convention, and we as little need to say, that this is our remedy, and the only one in which we have any firm faith.

We cannot close our notice of the Convention without a more particular reference to the distinguished gentleman who presided over its deliberations. The choice of Gov. Richardson for that office, was in all respects most fortunate. He showed perfect knowledge of all its practical duties; was always self-possessed, quiet and firm in the exercise of authority, and never falling either in dignity or in courtesy. Never did presiding officer better merit the compliment of a vote of thanks; and the resolution no more than expressed the honest feeling of every member of the body.—*Charleston Mercury*.

L'Abonné de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

17 May 1851, 1

ASSEMBLEE DES AMIS DE L'INDE- PENDANCE DE CUBA.

Les amis de l'indépendance de l'île de Cuba se sont réunis jeudi soir dans un café de la rue Gravier, pour exprimer hautement leurs vœux en faveur de l'affranchissement de la Reine des Antilles. Le meeting était nombreux et a été harangué par plusieurs orateurs. Voici les résolutions qui ont été adoptées:

Résolu que nous sommes partisans de la liberté universelle, et ennemis de la tyrannie, et que par conséquent nous sommes déterminés à manifester nos sympathies en faveur de l'île de Cuba et de ses malheureux habitants.

Résolu que nous formerons une procession le 19 mai, à l'effet de célébrer l'anniversaire du débarquement des libérateurs à Cardenas.

Résolu qu'il soit nommé un comité de cinq membres chargés de faire les préparatifs de cette solennité et de collecter des souscriptions pour en payer les dépenses.

Résolu qu'une assemblée générale aura lieu le 17 mai au soir, à l'effet de prendre des mesures définitives.

Résolu qu'une harangue, adaptée à la circonstance, sera délivrée le 19 mai au soir, et que le comité soit pleinement autorisé à choisir un orateur et à faire tous les préparatifs de la solennité.

The Evening Picayune.

17 May 1856

The Cuba Affair.

The Savannah News, of the 10th inst., says that the steamer St. Matthews arrived from Jacksonville on the 10th, but brought little additional information in relation to the late Cuban movement in that quarter. The men who had rendezvoused at Jacksonville had nearly all returned to their homes. A small company, probably not more than sixty or seventy, were in the neighborhood of Burnt Fort, on Wednesday last, and were making arrangements to return to the interior. Upwards of six hundred men had passed that point within a few weeks past, whose object was to join the expedition. They expressed great dissatisfaction in not being able to enter upon the object which they had in view, but were all willing to embark upon the enterprise at any future day. They are represented as having been a fine body of men.

The ladies of Jacksonville had wrought for them some beautiful banners, which, for the present, have been furled, and will be preserved for a more propitious day. The news says that since it has been known in the neighborhood of Jacksonville that the project has been abandoned, the cause of Cuban independence has gained strength with the people, and many who heretofore were backward or indifferent on the subject, are now the open advocates of the expedition.

Capt. Brown, of the brig Almira, of New Orleans, arrived at Savannah on the 10th inst., reports having spoken on Sunday, the 4th inst., twenty miles to the eastward of Key West, a strange steamer, which he supposed to be in distress. He saw a large number of men on board. The steamer was standing before the wind, and had neither steam nor sail on. Capt. B. run down to her and asked if she was in distress and if she needed any assistance. He received for answer that she did not wish anything. When asked where she was bound, the reply was that they did not know! She was painted a dark color and had no flag up. She was not very large, and appeared to be foreign built. The men appeared to be French or Spaniards.

A letter from Key West says that about one hundred men, supposed to be destined for Cuba, passed that place on the last trip of the Isabel. They were transferred to the Falcon at Havana.

Dr. Burnett, one of the parties arrested in New York for participating in the alleged Cuban expedition, has been discharged. He was required to give bonds to the amount of \$3,000 for his appearance as a witness at the approaching term of the District Court. Dr. Burnett, in his application for a discharge, stated that he had no connection with the affair, further than being employed to convey one hundred and fifty passengers from South Amboy, N. J., to Sandy Hook, and two hundred or more from the city of New York to the same place.

The Evening Picayune.

17 May 1851, 1

Late from Havana and Key West.

The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived at Savannah on the 10th inst. from Havana and Key West the 8th inst. Among the passengers was Fredrika Bremer.

The Isabel experienced strong northeast gales during the passage.

The Republican finds in the *Gaceta* of the 7th inst. "instructions" purporting to come from Gen. Lopez, dated at New Orleans on the 8th of November, 1850. They announce that before ten days from the date of the "instructions" "a certain American General" will make a landing on the north side of Cuba, not far from the *Vuelta de Abajo*. This document goes on to give directions to the "revolutionary chiefs in Cuba" as to the necessity of raising the cry of liberty, as soon as the disembarkation takes place, and indicates certain points for the union of all who participate in the movement. The editor of the *Gaceta* concludes that such an expedition will always want several essential elements of success, viz: the protection of our Government, the countenance of public opinion here, and strength sufficient to keep it from being ground to powder immediately on landing, should they escape the Spanish squadron.

In the *Gaceta* of the 6th inst. there is a proclamation of his Excellency, the Captain General, in relation to the proposed expedition of the "pirates." Its object appears to be to tranquillize the minds of the people, and to reassure them in such a manner that the ordinary quiet of the citizens may not be disturbed. It is then stated that in order to meet the invaders it is not necessary to resort to extraordinary measures, that the ordinary means at the disposition of the Government will suffice. How this proclamation squares with the importation of fresh troops, and the organization of the civic guards which have been going on for some months past, the Republican leaves its readers to infer.

The *Diario de la Marina* has an article referring to the sympathies of some of the New Orleans papers in favor of an invasion. The *Diario* does not believe, according to its latest information from New Orleans, that any expedition can succeed in getting to sea from that point.

The same paper has an analysis of the news about the Cleopatra in New York, and the alleged movement of troops in Georgia. Several items of

news are translated from the Savannah Republican, such as the rumors about troops at the South, the expedition of the *Welaka* in that direction with U. S. Marshal Mills, &c., &c.

On the 4th inst. there was a fire in Matanzas, which burnt up two squares.

The U. S. steamer *Hetzel* arrived at Havana on the 5th inst. She is viewed as a "guarda costa." The British steamer of war *Indeflexible* arrived there on the same day.

A letter from the Spanish brig *Pileta*, Azcue, master, bound from Havana to Spain, which had struck on a reef, was found by the wreckers abandoned; the captain's watch was hanging up in the cabin, and other evidences existed of her having been suddenly deserted. She was bilged. The wreckers saved one hundred and sixty boxes of sugar and a few cigars, with which she was chiefly laden. Both cigars and sugar were damaged, except one hundred boxes of the latter. They have been deposited with the Spanish Consul, and libeled for salvage. It will be recollected that the *Ohio* picked up the crew of this vessel and took them into Havana.

The letter says in addition:

The U. S. steamer *Hetzel*, engaged in the coast survey, has returned to-day from Havana. She left here on the 4th, for the purpose of sounding the Gulf stream with a line a mile in length, but lost it shortly after getting into the stream. We have not heard whether the attempt will be renewed.

We heard by the last steamer it was reported on the main land that a large force for the Cuba expedition was assembled here. If this is so, we are wholly ignorant of it. We know nothing of the rumored expedition except what is gotten from the main. A vessel has been lying off and on the harbor here for several days, and is supposed to be a Spanish man-of-war on the look-out for invaders.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KEY WEST, Fla., May 8, 1851.

Ed. Pic.—The brig *Chinchilla* has been refitted, and left for sea this morning. Her destination is Baltimore.

The surveying steamer *Hetzel*, Lieut. Rodgers, arrived to-day from Havana. She reports the Spanish steamer *Pizarro* having fired at the *Falcon* during the night, when between Cape Cartouch and Cape San Antonio. Two men were garoted on the 6th inst., upon suspicion of having been engaged in the revolutionary movement. Every thing is quiet. There were several foreign men-of-war lying at anchor in the harbor of Havana on the 7th ult. Business was dull, and the people were generally expecting the arrival of the Cuban expedition. The authorities have had their fears modified by the receipt of the President's proclamation.

17 May 1851, 2

A STEAMER CHARTERED BY GOVERNMENT.—
The New York Tribune of the 12th Inst. says :
—Quite an excitement was occasioned on Saturday by the rumor that the Government had chartered a steamer to leave this port with a force of seven hundred men. Some said it was designed to break up another Cuba expedition which was organizing on the coast, while others thought that it was designed to send her down to South Carolina, to keep that State from going off on a tangent, and opening her ports to "all the world and the rest of mankind." Rumors were as thick as blackberries, (at some seasons) and there was no ridiculous story told that did not find believers. The facts relating to the charter of a steamship are these. At the time of the seizure of the Cleopatra and the breaking up of the Cuba expedition which had been organized in this City, the United States authorities here represented to the General Government the condition of the naval force here, there not being a single vessel belonging to the Government at this port that was propelled by steam, and they recommended that a suitable steamer be chartered and placed at their disposal. In accordance with this recommendation, orders were received here on Saturday to employ a first-class vessel, capable of carrying seven hundred men. She was to be chartered for an indefinite period, and to be ready at short notice. In accordance with these instructions, the steamer Crescent City was engaged, the preference being given to her over the North America and Brother Jonathan. She is to cruise along the coast, not North of the Hook nor South of Savannah.— She had steam on all day yesterday, and last evening it was expected she would go to sea this morning. We think our citizens need not be alarmed at this movement. The Government has the credit of keeping a steamship ready for any emergency. Cruising along the coast is decidedly pleasant at this season, and the owners of the vessel will have an agreeable addition to the credit side of their ledger.

The Daily Delta

18 May 1851, 1

From Havana and Key West.

The steamship Isabel, Capt. Collins, from Havana and Key West, the 3d instant, arrived at Savannah on the 10th. The following summary of the intelligence she brings, we take from the Republican of that city.

The Gazette of the 5th instant publishes a proclamation of his Excellency Don Juan Manuel, in relation to the proposed expedition of the "pirates." His object appears to be to tranquillize the minds of the people, and to reassure them in such a manner that the ordinary quiet of the citizens may not be disturbed. It is then stated that in order to meet the invaders, it is not necessary to resort to extraordinary measures; that the ordinary means at the disposition of the Government will suffice. How this proclamation squares with the impatriation of fresh troops, and the organization of the civic guards, which have been going on for some months past, we leave our readers to infer.

The Diario de la Marina has an article referring to the sympathies of some of the New Orleans papers in favor of an invasion. The Diario does not believe, according to its latest information from New Orleans, that any expedition can succeed in getting to sea from that point.

The same paper has an analysis of the news about the Chesapeake in New York, and the alleged movement of troops by Virginia. Several items of news are translated from the Savannah Republican, such as the rumors about troops at the South, the expedition of the Wofala in that direction with United States Marshal Mills, &c.

On the 3d instant there was a fire in Malanzas, which burnt up two squares.

We notice the arrival, on the 5th inst., of the United States steamer Helzel at Havana. She is viewed as a "guarda costa." The British steamer of war Inflexible arrived there on the same day.

The Proclamation of President Fillmore is published in these papers, with every demonstration of approval.

The Gazette of the 7th inst. publishes "instructions," purporting to come from Gen. Lopez, dated at New Orleans on the 6th of November, 1850. They announce that before ten days from the date of the "instructions," "a certain American General" will make a landing on the North side of Cuba, not far from the Yucita de Abajo. This document goes on to give directions to the "revolutionary chiefs in Cuba," as to the necessity of raising the cry of liberty, as soon as the disembarkation takes place, and indicates certain points for the union of all who participate in the movement.

The Key West correspondent of the Savannah News, writes:

The U. S. surveying steamer Helzel, Lieut. John Rodgers, U. S. N. commanding, left this port on Sunday last, for the purpose of sounding the Gulf stream. At the distance of 700 fathoms bottom was obtained, when about 30 miles S. N. W. from Key West Light, the sounding line, at the distance of 2000 fathoms from the surface, was cut off as is supposed, probably by a sawfish. The sounding was afterwards continued with a line of twine, but proved unsuccessful. The Helzel stopped three days in Havana, attending to some business connected with the survey, and returned here this morning after a run of ten hours. Everything is quiet in Havana. The fears of the authorities in regard to the Cuban expedition, have been much allayed since the receipt of the President's proclamation, and the news of the seizure of the steamer Chesapeake. Business is at a stand, money cannot be borrowed by any one, and much dissatisfaction is experienced by the wealthy portion of the citizens at the present state of affairs, and a revolution is anxiously looked and hoped for. On the 5th and 6th ultimo two men were carried upon the charge of being connected with the Cuban expedition.

A few days since, the Spanish steamer Pizarro, when cruising off Cape San Antonio, fired a blank discharge at the steamer Falcon, during her last trip from New Orleans to Havana. The steamer not heaving to, a ball was fired from the Pizarro, which passed directly over the deck of the Falcon, which vessel continued to pursue her voyage without further molestation from the Spaniard.

There were in the port of Havana, on the 7th ultimo, two Spanish frigates, two Spanish steamers, the Pizarro, and the Christopher Colon the French steamer Magnier, and the English steam-ship Inflexible. The American officers were everywhere treated with the most gentlemanly politeness, and a better show of good feeling and friendship was exhibited than has hitherto been experienced since the revolutionary movement.

A number of men, about 100, passed through this place to the helzel, on her last outward trip, bound professedly to California. Immediately upon their arrival at Havana, they were transferred to the Falcon. It is thought by many here that their ultimate destination is the Island of Cuba.

The Daily Delta

18 May 1851, 2

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING AT CARDENAS.

The friends of Cuban Liberty are invited to meet at the Cuban House, 121 Gravier street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst. at 8 o'clock, to commemorate the above event.

The procession will be formed on Gravier street, the right resting on St. Charles street. The Firemen will form on Caron delet street, the right resting on Gravier street. The citizens generally will form on Haroun st., the right resting on Gravier st.

Line of March.

Down St. Charles street to Royal street; down Royal street to St. Ann street; up St. Ann street to Charles street; through Charles street to Canal street, across to Camp street; up Camp street to John street; down John street to St. Charles street; down St. Charles street to Poydras street; down Poydras street to Circus street; through Circus street to Gravier street; up Gravier street to the Cuban House.

By order of THE COMMITTEE.

The Marshals are requested to meet at 11 o'clock, on this (Sunday) morning, at the Cuban House.

The Daily Picayune.

18 May 1851, 1

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer Vixen which, it is said, has been ordered to the Gulf to look out for the Cuban invaders, made a trial trip on the Potomac on the 8th inst. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that she moved through the water at a rate of speed exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. The following is a list of her officers :

William Smith, Lieutenant Commanding; Wm. D. Austen, Acting Master; R. D. Minor and Chas. Gray, Passed Midshipmen; J. P. Whipple, Acting Chief Engineer; Harman Newell, 2d class, Sam'l H. Houston and T. H. C. Stump, 3d class Engineers; John O'Dell, Captain's Clerk. Passenger, Midshipman Charles L. Harrelson.

The sailing orders for the U. S. ship Jamestown Capt. Downing, destined for the coast of Brazil, have been received at Norfolk. The steamship Susquehanna went into commission on the 8th inst., and in a day or two will make a trial trip. The Plymouth, Com'r Kelly, destined for the East Indies, is nearly ready for sea. The U. S. brig Dolphin sailed from Valparaiso March 26th for Boston, touching a few days at Rio de Janeiro. She brought down from San Francisco \$1,200,000 in gold, and took in nearly as much at Valparaiso, in doubloons, for Rio de Janeiro.

Louisville Democrat

19 May 1851, 2

Some of the locofoco editors denounce the Cuba expedition, though such locofocos as our neighbor of the Democrat are in favor of it. So all locofoco editors are not equally bad—there's a choice among them.—*Lou. Journal.*

Now only look at this biped of the Journal. When you put your finger on him, like Paddy's flea, he ain't there. Sometime ago when he was driven to the wall, he denounced the government of Cuba in the most indignant and set phrase—said if the people there would get up a revolution she would get plenty of help from this country, and a whig president wouldn't see it at all. Now he has turned a somerset, and sees nothing but awfulness in a Cuba expedition. The editor of the Journal may differ with these expeditionists about the disposition of the people of Cuba. They are at most only mistaken, not criminal—nor criminal according to the editor's doctrine sometime ago; but awfully wicked in his estimation now.

WASHINGTON

19 May 1851, 2

THE CLEOPATRA.—It is stated that Mr. JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, one of the persons arrested in New York as being implicated in the Cuban expedition, has put in a claim to the steamer Cleopatra as being his own private property.

WASHINGTON

19 May 1851, 3

THE CUBAN INVASION.

The Savannah News has intelligence from Jacksonville that the men who had rendezvoused there, with a view to the invasion of Cuba, had nearly all returned to their homes. A small company, probably not more than sixty or seventy, were in the neighborhood of Burnt Fort, on the 7th instant, and were making arrangements to return to the interior.

The same paper publishes the following paragraph. Whether it has any connexion with the contemplated invasion we cannot say :

“ Capt. Brown, of the brig Almita, arrived on Saturday from New Orleans, reports having spoken on Sunday, the 4th instant, twenty miles to the eastward of Key West, a strange steamer, which he supposed to be in distress. He saw a large number of men on board. The steamer was standing before the wind, and had neither steam nor sail on. Capt. B. ran down to her, and asked if she was in distress and if she needed any assistance. He received for answer, that she did not wish any thing. When asked where she was bound, the reply was, that they did not know ! She was painted a dark color and had no flag up. She was not very large, and appeared to be foreign built. The men appeared to be French or Spaniards.”

19 May 1851

FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.

The steamship *Isabel*, of Savannah, brings intelligence from Havana and Key West to the 6th instant. The *Goose* of the 7th contains instructions, purporting to come from General Lopez, dated at New Orleans on the 6th of November, 1850. They announce, according to the *Savannah Republican*, that before ten days from the date of the "instructions" "a certain American General" will make a landing on the North side of Cuba, not far from *Yucalla de Abajo*. This document goes on to give directions to the "revolutionary chiefs in Cuba" as to the necessity of raising the cry of liberty as soon as the disembarkation takes place, and indicates certain points for the union of all who participate in the movement. The editor of the *Gaceta* concludes that such an expedition will always want several essential elements of success, viz: the protection of our Government, the countenance of public opinion here, and strength sufficient to keep it from being ground to powder immediately on landing, should they escape the Spanish squadron. To us these "instructions" look very apocryphal.

In the *Gaceta* of the 6th instant, we find a proclamation of his Excellency, the Captain-General, in relation to the proposed expedition of the "pirates." Its object appears to be to tranquillise the minds of the people, and to reassure them in such a manner that the ordinary quiet of the citizens may not be disturbed. It is then stated that in order to meet the invaders, it is not necessary to resort to extraordinary measures, that the ordinary means at the disposition of the Government will suffice. How this proclamation squares with the importation of fresh troops, and the organization of the civic guards which have been going on for some months past, we leave our readers to infer.

The *Diario de la Marina* has an article referring to the sympathies of some of the New Orleans papers in favor of an invasion. The *Diario* does not believe, according to its latest information from New Orleans, that any expedition can succeed in getting to sea from that point.

The same paper has an analysis of the news about the *Cleopatra* in New York, and the alleged movement of troops in Georgia. Several items of news are translated from the *Savannah Republican*, such as the rumors about troops at the South, the expedition of the *Welaka* in that direction with the United States Marshal Mills, &c., &c.

On the 4th instant, there was a fire in Matanzas, which burnt up two squares.

We notice the arrival on the 5th instant of the U. S. steamer *Hotzel* at Havana. She is viewed as a "guarda costa." The British steamer of war *Inflexible* arrived there on the same day.

The proclamation of President Fillmore is published in these papers with every demonstration of approval.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

19 May 1851, 1

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY.—The friends of Cuban Liberty intend celebrating this evening the Anniversary of the landing at Cardenas. There will be a large procession with music, banners, &c.

HAVANA.—By the bark *Millaudon*, Captain Butler, we have received Havana papers to the 10th inst. The *Gaceta* in its *parte oficial* states that Mr. Allen F. Owen, appointed by our Government as Consul in Havana, in lieu of Gen. Campbell, was admitted by the Captain-General as a simple Commercial Agent until the *exequatur* solicited in his behalf comes over from Spain.

The Evening Picayune.

19 May 1851, 1

THE CUBA AFFAIR AGAIN.—The steamer Magnolia, Capt. McNelty, arrived at Savannah on the 12th inst from Palatka, having on board Samuel J. Kookogey and Mr. Rawlston, in charge of U. S. Deputy Marshal Finney, and some twenty-seven men, who were a part of a company engaged in the late Cuba movement. The U. S. revenue cutter Taney, Capt. Rudolph, has been for some time in the neighborhood of the Satilla river, and after the arrival of Officer Finney at that place, it was ascertained that some persons connected with the expedition were at a place called Waverley.

The Deputy Marshal, accompanied by the officers of the cutter, proceeded to the plantation and arrested the above named individuals, who are supposed to be officers of the Columbus company. They were taken on board of the Taney and then placed on the steamer Magnolia and brought to this city. At St. Mary's the twenty-seven men also took passage on the Magnolia, their passages having been paid by the Collector at that port.

The cutter Taney is still cruising on the South coast, but is expected to return to Savannah soon.

There is at this time a considerable number of men in Savannah, supposed to have been connected with the expedition. The steamer Welaka, which arrived on Sunday, the 11th, brought some twenty-five or thirty from the South. They are mostly fine looking young men, and bear the traces of camp life.

They are all, the News says, in good spirits, only regretting the mischances which have for the present prevented the consummation of the enterprise in which they have embarked.

The encampment at Burnt Fort is said to be entirely broken up. Upwards of 300 men are under arrest at some point on the Satilla—we however put little confidence in the report.

19 May 1851, 1

Later from Havana.

By the arrival this morning of the schooner *Fairy*, Capt. Williams, from Havana the 12th inst., we have received our files of papers up to the 11th inst. inclusive.

The news from Havana, by the *Isabel*, mentioned a letter of instructions from Lopez to the insurrectionary chiefs in Cuba. We have this document before us in full in the *Gaceta* of the 7th inst., and as it is of interest we give a translation. The editor of the *Gaceta* says the original is in his possession, and may be seen at his office. On introducing the letter, the *Gaceta* says: "We are authorized to publish the following document. We do it without comment of any kind; because, what could we say that would suffice to increase the ridicule which a simple perusal must excite? It is a revelation of the intellectual abilities of the traitor, who calls himself chief of the piratical expedition, and of the resources on which he counts to achieve his objects, if indeed he proposes any thing more than to sack some defenceless town, as he did Cardenas last year."

The document itself is as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS.

I will disembark at any point of the island between Havana and Cuba, and perhaps before ten days from date an American general, with a strong expedition, will likewise land exactly north of the *Fuente de Abajo*, at any point.

Everything should be prepared in the island, so that on the news of my landing, the cry (*grito*) of independence may be raised in the greatest number of points possible. The parties in arms will not abandon the line from Batabano and Havana to Cape San Antonio, except in case of a well founded fear of attack. In that case they may divide, and afterwards reconcentrate on the American forces, if they shall have arrived, or in the inaccessible positions offered by the mountains from Manantiales to the Cape, where they may await those forces, and at the same time distract the attention of the Government which we wish to destroy. Daring partisans, with well mounted scouting parties, can deceive the enemy without leaving the vicinity of the capital, which would redound greatly to the benefit of the general system of operations.

Advances will be made from the specified line towards the centre, thus concentrating the forces, and raising the towns which may not have pronounced, in the shortest time possible.

If the fortification which has been indicated to me can be counted on, or if, by a daring *coup de main* during the confusion and disorder produced by the news of my landing, any other strong point can be captured, everything will be finished at the outset, because the moral effect of such an act would be a death-blow to despotism throughout the island. This should be done at Havana, or at some similar place; in which case, all that is to be done will be yielded to the direction of the man who may be considered most fit and proper among those who are ready to sacrifice themselves for the liberty of the country; this person being assured that neither the said American general, nor myself, will lose sight of him for a

single instant. If, however, nothing of this character can be effected, then, as many of the Havana people as wish to take part in the glory of realizing the enterprise, may make a prior agreement among themselves, and designating a proper point of reunion towards the centre of the island, where they should assemble, and afterwards march towards where they may be sure of meeting me. It will be of service to them not to forget the great number of horses (for hire) which are always standing ready in the stables.

In order to facilitate and ensure all this, it is necessary to take measures to render the railways useless, by burning, or better still, by blowing up the bridges. At every point where there may be a *pronunciamiento*, the person at the head of it shall take possession of the public funds in order to form a basis for our credit, and they shall be employed in mounting, arming, and maintaining the forces which may be raised, and in defraying the other expenses of the service, as every thing taken from individuals must be paid for, either with money, or with paper, the representative of money.

It is unnecessary to state the advantages of proceeding in such a manner as to secure the adhesion of the greatest number possible of the Spanish soldiers and citizens. Much pains should be taken to communicate with me through proper persons, and parties marching to join me should be careful to give me prior notice of their approach.

The people of the *Fuente de Abajo* should take great care to watch their north coast, in order to receive the American general in the most satisfactory manner.

NARCISO LOPEZ.

New Orleans, Nov. 8, 1850.

We should judge from the Havana papers that there is considerable excitement on the island at present. In the *Aurora* of Matanzas we perceive an order to the troops, giving them particular directions how to act in case of the landing of the "Fillbusters."

The fire at Matanzas on the 6th inst. took place on the hill at the north end of the city, and consumed a number of stores.

The Spanish steamer-of-war *Bazan* had arrived at Havana.

The only reference to the recent misfortune which befel the steamers *Colon* and *Pizarro*, is contained in the following paragraph from the *Diario de la Marina* of the 6th inst.:

This morning the steamer-of-war *Colon* arrived in port. We learn that on approaching to communicate with Cape San Antonio, she got fast on the hulls of some wrecked vessels. Being aided immediately by the brig-of-war *Pelayo* and by the steamer-of-war *Don Juan de Austria*, she soon got off without any necessity for great effort.

The Spanish editor has here carefully avoided all allusion to the assistance rendered the *Colon* by the schooner *Rosine*, the full particulars of which we gave last week. It may be that the commander of the *Colon* concealed the facts of the case, but we know that a statement has gone on to Washington. The assistance rendered his vessel is a matter about which the captain of the *Colon* would not be very communicative.

The Savannah Georgian.

19 May 1856, 2

Steamer Ashore.

The steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. McNELLY, which left here on Thursday last for Florida, ran ashore off St. Catherine's Sound at spring tide on the evening of that day. Our informant says she lies high and dry at low water. A number of negroes have been engaged digging a canal to get her out, and the steamers *Wm. Gaston* and *J. Stone* left here on Saturday to go to her assistance. We have reason to believe that she will be got off with but little injury. From information before us we learn that there has been great carelessness somewhere in this case, and we hope the owners of the boat will with their accustomed promptitude, ferret it out and apply a proper remedy to prevent a recurrence of such transactions.

The Democratic Party.

Some of our Democratic Southern Rights friends manifest an indifference to the Democratic name and party, with which, after all that they have said in favor of abolishing old organizations, we confess that we cannot sympathize. If it were possible as we once idly supposed, by breaking loose from old party ties, to unite the whole body of the Southern people in behalf of Southern principles and rights, and in opposition to Northern aggressions, then much as we love the Democratic name, we should cheerfully, gladly consent to forget it forever. But no such result can be hoped for from giving up the Democratic party. However identical their interests, and however imminent their danger, the people of the South can be brought by no power of friends or foes, to act in concert. And though the Whig name in Georgia is, for the time being, completely sunk by the Whig leaders, yet the great body of the Whig party cannot be brought to unite with the Democrats for the protection of Southern institutions. The Whigs have given up the Whig name 'tis true, but only that they might form another party more powerful, and we believe, more hostile to Southern interests, than was the old Whig party itself. It is inevitable then, that there will continue to exist two parties in this State—unless, indeed, all of us consent to give up the cause of the South and become members of the so called "Constitutional Union Party." Inasmuch then as the South is still to be divided, and there are still to be two or more parties in her midst, for ourselves we must be permitted to continue to be, what we have hitherto been, Democrats,—in communion with the true Democracy of Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. If we will leave out of the account some half

dozen members, no party can be organized which will be more faithful to Southern interests, than this great party has proved itself to be. Any new party which may be formed, will have some that are not faithful.

A reason for holding on to this Democratic party more firmly now than ever, is that it is rapidly getting rid of all those members who have shown themselves indifferent to Southern principles. BAYNES who formerly disgraced it has gone over to the abolitionists. CREE and LUMPKIN who by sustaining the Oregon bill, so much embarrased it and brought so much odium upon it, have united with the Whigs to form a new federal party. FORT of Mississippi has also gone over to our old foes. To give up the party now that it is in process of being purged of the only members whose course was a reproach to it—surely this cannot be expected of us. We say the members whose course was a reproach to it, for is it not a fact, that for nothing has the Democratic party in Georgia been more abused than for the vote of MASON, CREE and LUMPKIN for the Oregon bill, and for its connection by fellowship with Col. BAYNES. The party hereafter will be troubled by the presence of some of these; and will therefore in the future, more than ever in the past, be the party which its members may proudly and confidently commend to the support of the Southern people.

Why then give up such a party? We sincerely believe that it can not be done in Georgia consistently with the interests of the country, much less can it be done without weakening the protection which it is the duty of all Southern men to give to the cause of the South. We ardently hope that it will not be done. No friend of the South, whatever his past political position, it seems to us, ought to desire it. For we perceive no conflict between the principles of a party, whose leaders are HUNTER and MASON, of Va., and VENABLE and ASH, of N. C. and Gov's LUMPKIN and McDONALD, of Georgia, YOUNG and MALLOY, of Florida, and KING and COLLIER, of Alabama, and QUINN and DAVIS, of Mississippi—and those of the Southern Rights Whigs, who having been deserted by their old party friends, are now disposed to unite with whatever organization promises most faithfully to serve the South.

We commend these considerations and many others which will suggest themselves, to the delegates to our State Convention. For we verily believe that the consequences of repudiating them will be most unfortunate as regards the cause which they will meet to build up and advance.

19 May 1851, 2

Gen. Gonzales.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says:—"Some of the papers have described Gen. GONZALES, the supposed leader at Savannah of the new Cuban expedition, as a dancing master. This is a mistake. GONZALES is a Cuban by birth, and inherited a large estate on that island. He was sent to the United States in his boyhood for his education, and was for a number of years in the celebrated institute of the brothers Pougnet, at New York. He became thus thoroughly Americanized, and carried his republican ideas back to Cuba. The General is still a young man, scarcely more than thirty years of age, and has on all occasions exhibited courage and talents of a high order, with fine manners and courteous address.

Gen. GONZALES is well known in this city as an inflexible and accomplished gentleman, and a devoted patriot, and numbers among his personal friends many of our most influential citizens.

The Cuban Expedition—Reported Engagement.

Extract of a letter, from a very respectable source, dated Havana, May 8th, 1851.

"I do not know, whether all the piratical expedition has yet suffered the fate of that portion of it, which I have now to give you an account of in a few words and with much caution.

"P. of the schooner —, who came on board our vessel, at sea, day before yesterday, with several other men from his own vessel, told me that, on the preceding afternoon, at a quarter past seven, the schooner attacked two boats full of men, in a cove of the Island.

"They had been followed on suspicion; and they soon were observed to be making preparations to land, when the schooner opened upon them an active fire of grape shot, which, although it was answered with musketry, soon cleared the decks.

"P. was not inclined to give the particulars, and turned to leave me, saying, "in short, they were more left alive to carry the news." I asked him what became of the boats; and, pointing with his finger to the bottom of the sea, as he was getting into the boat, I understood the fate they have suffered.—*N. Y. Express*,

From Florida—More Arrivals of Troops, as Jacksonville.

The steamer *Wm. Galton*, Capt. CLAGGON, arrived at this city on Saturday, and brought some twenty or twenty-five men, who were connected with the late Cuba movement. During the past week there had arrived, in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, some three hundred men with upwards of 150 horses, from different parts of this State and Florida, whose intention it was to have joined the Cuba expedition. These men have been encamped near that town for upwards of a week, and having learned on their arrival there that the expedition had been postponed for the present, are now returning to their homes, as the arrivals noted above will show. We are told that they have exhausted their funds, and are disposing of their horses in order to procure the means to reach to their homes.

It is estimated that since the commencement of the late movement upwards of 1,500 men have from time to time arrived in the vicinity of Jacksonville, with a view to embark from that point. Disappointed by the derangement of the plans of their leaders, they have been forced to disband and return. Many of them having exhausted their funds have been reduced to rather straightened circumstances, compelled even to appeal for aid to the friends of the cause in which they had embarked. But even this they bear with fortitude, those with whom we have conversed expressing much more regret at the temporary failure of their scheme than at their own disappointments and hardships. They all seem to be thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of Cuban affairs, and to be determined on ultimately liberating the people of that island from the tyranny of the Spanish power. If they are pirates they are of the Paul Jones school of free-booters.

From all we can learn of the Cuban expedition, as originally planned, at least so far as the organizations in this section are concerned, has been abandoned for the present. There is reason to believe, however, that the summer will not pass without a formidable outbreak in Cuba. A vast majority of the native population of the island are ripe for revolution; indeed things have gone so far there that it would be about as difficult and dangerous to recede as to make the attempt. There are men in the island anxious to strike the first blow, which they believe will be seconded by the friends of Cuban liberty in this country.

Cuban Expedition, &c.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, who writes from Aiken, S. C., under date of 6th inst., thus descants upon the Cuban Expedition and the character of the men engaged in it:

Havti was the rendezvous fixed upon; and the number of the forces reckoned upon was six thousand. That important ingredient in the affair, money, has been raised by issuing scrip payable within ten years at the rate of a thousand dollars for every hundred subscribed; and *pro rata* for larger or smaller amounts. Thus you see this is a regular lottery speculation, which stirs the patriotism of the chivalry for the oppressed Cubans; while plunder is the avowed object which prompts its leaders, of one of them at least, to my certain knowledge.

Southern cities and towns of note seem all more or less interested in the affair; but I do not observe that many of the better class of any community are connected with it, although Governor Towns of Georgia seems implicated by report. The drift wood of society, the reckless accessionists, and that class of men, who are seen in drinking saloons before ten o'clock in the morning—who have everything to gain and nothing to lose but worthless lives,—are its warmest partisans. Savannah, it is said, has contributed nearly twenty thousand dollars; and it is to be hoped that those dupes will be forcibly reminded of an old adage about "a fool and his money," as doubtless their plans are again frustrated.

It is worthy of comment here, that while these agitators are so strenuous about the fulfilment, by the North of the late compromise measures to the letter, and exhibit so much sympathy for their unfortunate neighbors, the other side the gulf, their eyes are closed to that sacred compact existing between their own country and Spain, and to the harder fate of certain other neighbors much nearer home, with darker cataplexions.

The Convention in Charleston is in full blast; and if, from its labor, a mouse should be brought to you over the wires, christen it "Quintillion," and oblige, yours &c., YEMASSEE.

19 May 1851, 2

THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA ASTONISHED.—The steamer *Magnolia*, Capt. McNEELY, which left this city on Thursday morning last for Florida, got ashore at Wadburgs, near St. Catherine's, the same night. The easterly wind which has been prevailing for some days past caused the tides to be very high, covering the marsh entirely, and rendering it impossible to discern the channel of the river. She went ashore at flood tide, and with the tide left her, she was entirely out of water. She has, however, received no damage, and measures were taken to get her off on Saturday last. The steamers *J. Stone* and *H. M. Gaston* having been dispatched to her for that purpose.

The Columbus Times

20 May 1851, 2

The Cuban Expedition.

The Steamer *Magnolia*, Capt McNulty, arrived here yesterday from Palatka, brought U. S. Deputy Marshal Plony and 83 men, supposed to have been engaged in this late exploded attempt at another Cuban invasion. we learn from the deputy Marshal, that he arrested these men at Waverly Plantation, Glynn county, in this State and found them perfectly willing to accompany him to Savannah, stating that they were unconscious of having violated any law of the United States.

We refrain from comment on this proceeding in the name of the Government, as we learn that the men, so arrested and detained, will undergo an examination in a day or two. It is but justice however, to say that they behaved in the most orderly manner, and that the authorities here have not seen fit to commit them.—[See *Columb.*]

Capt S. O. Kookogay, of this city, and Lieut Ralston, we learn from the Savannah Republican, are the officers alluded to in the foregoing, as under arrest in Savannah.

The Columbus Times

20 May 1851, 2

CUBA.

There were floating rumors yesterday evening of an outbreak in Cuba—and even that the army, or a portion of it, had joined the people. And grant that it may be true!

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!"

Let the Cubans unfurl the banner of independence, and entrench themselves. If need be, in the mountains. That flag will rally thousands to their support. Neither the proclamations nor the fleets of President Fillmore, nor the swords of Concha could prevent the freemen of this country from rushing to its rescue.

We find the following in the New York Sun, of the 1st inst., based upon the private correspondence of that paper.

"The Captain General looks upon the native population with the greatest suspicion, and it is well known in Havana that throughout the Island the bulk of the people are praying earnestly that the expedition may have sailed, as reported. Our correspondent also sends us copies of addresses and bulletins, printed in Spanish, and circulated over the Island, calling on all Cubans to prepare to strike for their freedom. The majority of the Spaniards, on the other hand, will adhere to the Government with desperate loyalty. They are place holders, and dependent on Spanish favor, and their interests bind them more strongly to the government than even their national pride. The struggle, therefore, cannot be an easy one, though should the expeditionists effect a landing, and obtain a few successes, it is believed that a large number of the troops on the Island of Cuba would espouse the revolutionary cause.

"As soon, too, as the news of the landing and successful stand of the first expedition reaches the United States, it will

be impossible to prevent large reinforcements from going to their support. These will effect a landing on various points of the Island, they will divide the attention of the Spanish troops, and make the contest between the forces less unequal. The danger of their dispatches falling into the hands of the Spaniards has made the leaders of the expedition very cautious, and in consequence, the Cubans were not certain whether the expedition had sailed.

The Cuban patriots, it is said, first intended to raise the standard of revolt, in several parts of the Island, without awaiting the expedition, but as they are very poorly supplied with arms, they thought that it would be most prejudicial to the success of their cause to anticipate the expedition which they expect to bring them a supply of arms and munitions of war. The soldiers, too, whom they have gained over to their cause, were unwilling that any demonstration should be made, until the expedition should land. There are other matters referred to by our correspondent in connection with the anticipated revolution, which it would be injudicious to publish at present. He does not, however, conceal his anxiety as to the result of the crisis that was generally believed to be at hand. The present Captain General is an experienced military officer, and believed to be very energetic. It is expected that he will take the command of the troops in person should the revolution break out. A few days more will bring us important news, which may probably convince our New York U. S. officers, that what they discovered and conquered, was not, as we said before, the Cuban Expedition or intended to, by such. We have several copies of addresses and bulletins, the publication of which we must hold over."

20 May 1851, 1

The Quitman Festival.

The great dinner tendered to General Quitman, sometime ago, on the occasion of his removal of the accusation made against him by the Federal authorities, came off at Jackson on the 1st inst. On his approach to the Capital, at Vicksburg, Clinton, and elsewhere, the gallant General was received with great cordiality and enthusiasm. He was received at the depot in Jackson by a procession under Gen. Duffield, and escorted to his lodgings. On Wednesday the festival came off. Salutes of artillery were fired in the morning. The public reception came off at a grove a short distance out of the city. The proceedings commenced with a speech from T. J. Wagoner, Esq., congratulating General Quitman upon his triumph over his opponents. The General's speech, in reply, occupied two hours. He referred to his innocence of the matters charged against him in reference to the Cuban affair.

The chief motive that influenced the administration was the humbling of a sovereign State before the majority of the central Government, by forcing its chief executive officer to the alternative of resigning, or permitting its dignity to be lowered in his person. The slander in connection with the State arms, was also denounced in becoming terms. He next adverted to his own position on the all-absorbing topic of the day, and corrected the false and unwarrantable constructions which had been placed upon his published documents by the so-called "Union" leaders. He discussed the momentous question at issue at considerable length.

The speech of Gen. Q. was most warmly received. At two o'clock a sumptuous dinner was given, of which a great number partook.

After dinner the crowd was addressed by Hon. Wm. McWille, and by Gen. G. W. L. Smith. An adjournment was then had till night fall.

At this hour a splendid torch-light procession was formed, which marched through the principal streets to the Capitol. A great crowd assembled in the House of Representatives to hear a speech from the venerable George Polk Dexter. This powerful speaker and profound statesman held the audience enthralled for some time by a most profound and lucid exposition of the evils of the Compromise and a defence of the cause of General Quitman.

He was followed by Attorney General Glean, who read numerous letters from distinguished champions of Southern Rights, and entertained them with a very scathing analysis of the Submission Ticket. E. C. Hooker concluded the proceedings with a stirring address.

The Mississippi closes its notice of the festival with the following remarks:

"The occasion was one long to be remembered by the friends of the South. Large delegations were in attendance from several of the adjoining counties. The warm-hearted men of Madison turned out in great numbers. Rankin, too, was well represented, and so was Warren. The whole number of persons in attendance is variously estimated at from two to four thousand. Some say more. It was truly a glorious day; and we can never recur to it during the contest which will be waged between the advocates of Main and Southern Rights and Consolidationists, without having our faith and confidence renewed and brightened."

[From the New South News of the 17th inst.]

Arrest of Supposed Cuban Officers.

The steamer Magnolia, Capt. McNolly, arrived yesterday morning from Palatka, having on board Saml. J. Koskocoy and Mr. Rawlston, in charge of U. S. Deputy Marshal Finney, and some twenty-seven men, who were a part of a company engaged in the late Cuba movement. The U. S. revenue cutter Taney, Capt. Rudolph, has been for sometime in the neighborhood of Sallis river, and after the arrival of officer Finney at that place, it was ascertained that some persons connected with the expedition were at a plantation called Waverly. The Deputy Marshal, accompanied by the officers of the cutter, proceeded to the plantation, and arrested the above named individuals, who are supposed to be officers of the Columbus company. They were taken on board the Taney, and then placed on the steamer Magnolia, and brought to this city. At St. Mary's, the twenty-seven men also took passage on the Magnolia, their passage having been paid by the Collector at that port.

The Cutter Taney is still cruising on the South coast, but is expected to return to this city shortly.

The examination of the two individuals now in this city under arrest will not take place until the Taney arrives. They have, we understand, given bonds for their appearance.

There is, at this time, a considerable number of men in our city, supposed to have been connected with the expedition. The steamer Welaka, which arrived on Sunday last, brought some twenty-five or thirty from the South. They are mostly fine looking young men, and bear the traces of camp-life.

They are all, however, in good spirits, only regretting the mischances which have for the present prevented the consummation of the enterprise in which they have embarked.

The encampment at Burnt Post is said to be entirely broken up. We heard it stated that upwards of three hundred men are under arrest at some point on the Sallis—we, however, put little confidence in the report.

20 May 1851, 2

The Victims of Spanish Despotism

...the execution of two more victims of the...
...the organs of the...
...more declare that the Cubans enjoy as much liberty...
...as they desire or deserve...
...the following will have...
...there is in this...
...declaration...
...the heroism and fortitude of martyrs...
...prove the sincerity of their faith and patriotism...
...the cause of Cuban liberty has shown that its advocates...
...are men of the true spirit of those

...who have covered up their lives, as willing sacrifices on...
...the altar of their country,—whose blood has been free-...
...ly poured out as the seed of liberty in their native land...
...Feeble and ineffectual, compared with the giant move-...
...ment yet to be made, as have been the efforts of the...
...Cubans to achieve liberty for their island, their histo-...
...ry could it be rescued from the gloomy oblivion of...
...the centuries, would display as many instances of...
...heroic sacrifices and manly courage, as were ever...
...shown in the infant struggles of an oppressed people.

Despite the severe and constant espionage, the un-
paralleled vigilance, and the bloody punishments of
the grim despotism, which guards this life, as the
chief resource of the most licentious and debased
monarchy of the old world, there are frequent exam-
ples, on the part of the people, of devotion to the
cause of Cuban liberty, which would have been wor-
thy of Greece and Rome, in their palmy days. We
have not time to refer to the many young men of high
station and wealth, who have been compelled to fly
from all the enjoyments of the most attractive home
ever vouchsafed to man on this earth, on account of
their sentiments in favor of Cuban independence. The
garruits of Cuba do not wait for acts; opinions,
ideas, thoughts are enough to consign the Criminal to
the speedy vengeance of the bloodthirsty agents of
Spain.

The fugitives now in our country are young men,
who, by their talents and patriotism, would be an
honour to any nation. In their absence they have been
condemned to the torture, and a price has been set
upon their heads. But it is not our purpose now to
speak of them. They live, ready to make any sacrifices
for the liberty of their country. They will live, we
trust in God, to see their native Isle redeemed and
disenthralled of the chains that now hold it. They
will live to behold its lovely scenes of earthly beauty
and fertility made still brighter and more radiant by
the glowing light of liberty.

We speak now of the debt,—of the martyrs to the
cause. And here, with pride, we hail in the face of
Mr. Fillmore and his calumnious parasites, the fact
that no man has yet been murdered by their allies of
the Vice Royalty, in the cause which they pronounce
"one of robbery and plunder," who has not died like
a man, a hero, a patriot.

The organs and apologists of the Cuban despot-
ism have themselves done justice to Montes de-
oca. They have admitted that, though subjected
to the torture, he refused to confess his guilt or

betray his companions. Though his limbs were
racked with insupportable suffering,—though the
blood was made to start from his mouth,
from every pore,—yet, Mr. Fillmore's friends, who
stood by to witness the expected submission of a con-
victed traitor, were disappointed, and saw only the
heroism of a true patriot. They might repeat the
fact to their ally, and we do not for them.

So much for the "paper witness" of Mr. Fillmore's
organs. "Poor wretch!" How many of the ordi-
nary spoilers,—men who would sell their souls
into perdition, would barter their honest convictions,
and make themselves tools and parasites of a public
official, in order to obtain some miserable office under
Government,—how many of them would stand the tor-
ture of the rack and the wheel, and then say, as Montes
deoca did,—"I have nothing to confess—I am willing
to die for the cause?"

There were others who followed his example.
On the 5th of May, another victim of Spanish des-
potism yielded up his life in the same manner than
Montes de Oca had done. He was Carlos Cordero,
a native of Matanzas, and a member of one of the best
families of that city. He was about twenty five years
of age. Brave, patriotic, and devoted to his country,
he died under the garrote like a true patriot, proclaim-
ing to the last his "transcendence."

A still more conspicuous example of Cuban de-
votion was the case of Manuel H. Ramirez, aged
twenty-four. He was a handsome, noble, sensitive,
patriotic young man, of great learning—a profound
mathematician. Although young, he was the mas-
ter-spirit of the College of Cuba, in which he filled
the principal chair of learning. No young man in the
Island was more highly esteemed. He was especially
beloved in Havana. Ramirez had read too much to
be a subject; he gave his prayers, his countenance, to
the effort to liberate his oppressed Isle. Suspected,
tried, and convicted upon the testimony of hired spies,
he died like a hero and patriot, peacefully with his last
words, his devotion to the cause of his country's
freedom.

These are a few examples of the men who have thus
died in a cause, which the President of the United
States has declared to be one of robbery and plun-
der. Let the patriotic people of the Republic de-
termine whether such are the deeds of murderers,
of traitors, and of plunderers!

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, &c.—There was a wild
and rather tumultuous turnout last night, in honor of
the anniversary of the landing of the Expedition at
Carrizosa year ago. The procession marched through
the principal streets with torches, and made slight
hiccups with their flames.

LAKE HAVANA.—There is not, in the neighborhood
of New Orleans, a more delightful retreat from the
extricacies of the city, than the terminus of the Mexican
Gulf Railroad. Everything in the way of comfort is
easily to be had. The most delicious broccas, fine
bathing, and fine accommodations for sleeping and
eating. The new hotel, (the Crescent,) is admirably
kept—and as fine a fish dinner as any one could wish,
can be had there. A fine grove of Live Oak in front of
the hotel, affords a pleasant mid-day retreat. We take
pleasure in advising our readers of this delightful re-
sult. It is a trip really worth taking.

Louisville Democrat

20 May 1851, 3

MORE OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.--The Norfolk Argus states that about the first of May 300 men were encamped near Cape Henry, well supplied with provisions and ammunition.-- They were drilled every day, and pretended to be engaged in the coast survey. They generally spoke a foreign language, mostly Spanish. On the 4th inst. a steamboat called, on board of which they embarked. Their destination is unknown, but supposed to be Cuba.

20 May 1851, 3

THE CUBAN "PATRIOTS."—It is to be hoped that the Government authorities will not be thrown off their guard by the false representations of interested persons to the effect that the expedition is abandoned. Various newspapers represent them as having left for home. This is *not true*. None have passed this way, and many of those who went from the upper part of this State would, we know, return as soon as they were discharged. They will be apt to be heard from before long.

Since writing the above we have heard of some three or four who have returned, but we do not take that as any evidence of the abandonment of the enterprise. It rather proves the contrary, as it shows that a few have had time to return while the main body are still unaccounted for.

[*Atlanta (Georgia) Republican of Thursday.*]

The Evening Picayune.

20. May 1851, 1

The Cuba Affair.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in New York on the 10th inst. by the chartering of the steamer *Crescent City* for the U. S. Government. It appears that on that day a despatch was received from Washington with orders to charter a steamer for not less than twenty or more than ninety days. The *Crescent City*, advertised to sail on the 18th for Chagres, was selected and made ready for sailing. The sailing orders were subsequently countermanded, but she is still held in readiness to sail at the shortest notice. It is said she is to cruise along the coast between Sandy Hook and Savannah, but will most probably be kept in the neighborhood of the Hook, from which she can be telegraphed at any moment. The military on Governor's Island received orders to hold themselves in readiness to sail. The following officers are reported as commanding the troops: Brevet Col. J. L. Gardiner, (Mexico) commanding; Brevet Major Williams, (Mexico); Brevet Capt. Getty, do.; DeKussy, do.; Howe, do.; Lieuts. J. A. Brown, do.; R. C. Drum, do.; Hudson, Culbertson, Booth, Winder.

Many rumors are in circulation respecting the object of the expedition. The papers generally think she is designed for the "preventive service" in the Cuba business.

The Herald learns that four companies of troops sailed from New York on the 10th in the steamship *Florida*; and that they were ordered to rendezvous near Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river.

A letter in the Norfolk Argus states that 300 men were encamped near Cape Charles, for three or four days, about the 1st of this month; and that they all embarked on board a steamer on Sunday, the 4th inst. They were well furnished with provisions and munitions of war, and while on shore were drilled every day. They were mostly foreigners, and alleged they were engaged in sounding and surveying the coast. It is not known from whence they came, but it is conjectured they were a part of the Cuba expedition.

The following extract of a letter from St. Mary's, Ga., gives the following particulars of that portion of the expedition assembled near there:

This portion of the expedition is to be under the command of Gen. Gonzalez, a young Cuban of ability, who was wounded in the Cardenas affair. Before this reaches you, it will probably have sailed from the St. John's river, where a steamboat is to go for them. It comprises several hundred Georgians and Floridians. Many have volunteered from the middle counties, mostly young men of respectability and good standing. Capt. F—, of Tallahassee, who has seen some service in the Indian wars of Florida, and possesses talents, intelligence and influence, is, I learn, to be colonel. Young D—, son of Gen. D—, has a commission; he is a genuine fighting cock. Dr. F—, son of Mayor F—, goes as a surgeon. In truth, most of the best young men of that section of the country have volunteered. Many of them are wealthy. Mr. T—, who owns large property and mills in East Florida, is the head man there. They have plenty of arms and ammunition, and provisions for three months, at or near Jacksonville, and at different points on the coast; and you may depend upon it, all Uncle Sam's marshals, and navy, and revenue cutters, can't keep them out of Cuba.

HENRY TITUS

The Evening Picayune.

20 May 1851

Naval.

PENSACOLA, Sunday, May 18, 1851.

Eds. Pic.—The U. S. steamer *Saranac*, bearing the broad pennant of Com. F. A. Parker, commanding Home Squadron, sailed this morning, bound to Havana; officers and crew well. The *Albany*, Com'r Platt, sailed last Tuesday, (13th inst.) same destination, *via* Cedar Keys, Tampa and Key West, Fla., in search of the "Fillibusters." We look for their return in about six weeks or two months, should they not fall in with the Cuba invaders.

Capt. Josiah Tattnall, late commander of the *Saranac*, has been ordered to the command of this yard as the successor of Com. J. T. Newton. We hail this appointment with heartfelt pleasure. A more noble, worthy, gallant officer never trod the deck of a man of war; when his cable of life is veered out, may he find a snug "birth aloft."

Friend "Marinus" is ordered from his snug birth in the yard to the squadron in command of the marines. _____ w.

20 May 1851, 2

Meeting in Cass County.

A meeting in Cassville on the 6th inst., appointed Maj. SAMUEL SMITH, Capt. CHARLES A. HAMILTON and Col. S. FORCHER delegates from Cass county, to the Convention which meets in Milledgeville on the 1st Wednesday of May. The meeting passed the following resolutions without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That it is now, as it ever has been from the foundation of the Government, a cardinal principle of the Republican party, that the Government can exercise no powers except such as are expressly granted, or are both proper and necessary for carrying clearly delegated powers into effect.

That the several States of the Confederacy are sovereign and independent—the supreme power in each residing in the people thereof, and that this sovereignty is inherent in the people inalienable by them, and carries with it the right of the people of a State, to alter or abolish governments at their pleasure, and establish new governments, organizing their powers in such manner as they may deem best calculated to promote their happiness and safety.

That the right of secession being but another name for this right of a people to alter or abolish their own government, has never been denied, save by the advocates of consolidated despotism, and the enemies of State Rights, who attribute sovereignty to the government, make it the judge of its own powers, and arm it with the power of waging war upon the sovereignties which created it.

That to defend the rights of the South, is to defend the Constitution and the Union; and that when those rights are subverted, the Constitution is violated and the Union overthrown.

That the Constitution and the Union were established for the protection of our rights, and ought to be rejected whenever they become permanently, hopelessly inefficient in the accomplishment of that object.

That the cry of Union is a masked battery, from behind which, the rights of the South are assailed by demagogues in pursuit of federal office, and abolitionists who would make the Union an instrument for the destruction of the rights it was meant to protect.

That we will give our support to any Southern Rights Republican, who may become the candidate of the Southern Rights Party, for the office of Governor of Georgia.

The Daily Delta

21 May 1851, 2

Fifth Dispatch.

Alarm in Cardenas.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, May 20.

An arrival at Bristol, R. I., direct from Cardenas reports that great excitement and alarm exist at the latter place, with regard to the anticipated Cuban invasion. The Savannah Republican of yesterday morning, publishes extracts from a private letter, from a responsible source in Havana, which state that many officers and soldiers of the Cuban army, and many wealthy planters of the Island stand ready to join the Lopez patriots as soon as they effect a landing.

Louisville Democrat

21 May 1851, 2

□ We did say, that, if the Cubans desired aid from this country in throwing off the Spanish government, there was a way in which they could secure it, and we say so still. If they wish relief from Spanish tyranny, and will raise with their own strong hands the standard of revolution, and make anything like a fair show of pledging to the cause their lives, their liberties, and their sacred honor, they will have an abundance of help from this country. Thousands of our countrymen, without arming and organizing upon our soil, and therefore without violating the laws of the United States and the laws of nations, will, in the exercise of their own unquestionable rights, find their way by countless means to the scene of strife, and throw themselves into the conflict on the side of the hosts of liberty. No one disputes the right of any and every citizen of the United States, who is a passenger upon a vessel touching at Cuba, to remain there and take whatever place he pleases in the conflicts of the island, provided he is willing to incur all risks from the Spanish government.—*Low. Journal.*

There now, our neighbor has got his head in the sand, and thinks, like the ostrich, that nobody sees him. If the Cubans desire aid, there is a way to secure it, &c. Now, if the Cubans want men to help them to begin a revolution, and thousands, without arming or organizing in the United States, become passengers on a vessel that touches at Cuba, and then jump ashore to fight for liberty, will it not be a Cuban expedition? There never has been a military force armed or organized in the United States to invade Cuba; and consequently the law has not been violated.

What is the difference between a Cuba expedition now and one that will be justifiable in the contingency stated in the Journal? Let the expeditionists be perfectly certain that the time to strike the blow has come, that they are needed, sent for, and that all's ready, and then, according to the Journal, they should be allowed to go unmolested. The difference between the moral or political character of an expedition now and one in the supposed case of the Journal, is just the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee; yet the editor says:

It is not true that we have at any time in the slightest degree changed our position in regard to the expeditions got up in this country for the invasion of Cuba. We have at all times denounced them as lawless and piratical, as a violation of our own laws and the laws of nations.

Yes, you have at all times denounced what everybody sees you justify in substance.

As to violating treaties, you propose to violate the one with Spain, just when Spain needs that it should be observed. When she will be likely to lose Cuba, then our neighbor would justify just what that treaty, so much prated about, provides against. Our neighbor would violate the treaty, but try and evade the law. Out upon such shaming. Let's have no more of these denunciations.

WASHINGTON

21 May 1851, 3

Judge BETTS, of the United States District Court at New York, in his Charge to the Grand Jury on Saturday last, especially invited attention to the case of the persons in custody upon the charge of having participated in the Cuban expedition. After citing the law bearing upon the subject, he said :

“ The law is designed not merely to put down a regular military organization, but to suppress the incipient steps towards consummating such an expedition. The fitting out of a vessel for the purpose of conveying men to Cuba in the character of a military expedition comes within the terms of the act ; so also do the purchase of ammunition, arms, and artillery, and the collection of men to be made use of in a military expedition ; the citizen is not only prohibited from arraying his forces on the land, to drill and discipline them here, and arm and equip them here, but he is prohibited beginning, setting on foot, or procuring here the means of such expedition.

“ It seems to me that Congress intended by this law to place itself, in respect to foreign nations, on a footing of an elevated, dignified, and proper neutrality, and to hold out to foreign Governments an assurance that the citizens of this nation would not be allowed, under any circumstances, to intermeddle with their peace and quietness ; and that we will not listen here to any suggestions with respect to the abstract propriety of interfering with and overthrowing the condition of things as they may exist with any nation at peace with us.

“ It has been suggested that the same degree of strictness would not be applied to foreigners, (and I should suppose, from the names on this calendar, that some of them are foreigners ;) that they have a right to come here and hold themselves prepared for leading an expedition of this kind, and gather their brethren about them and tranship them from here to Cuba to join an enterprise. It is not so. The law applies to every person in the United States. No man has a right to come here and make our country his resting place to concoct and carry out a plan deleterious to the peace and quietness of a nation with whom we are at peace. The only fact for you to examine, gentlemen, in respect to these charges, is, whether the testimony shows to your satisfaction that any foreigner or citizen has come within the terms of this act, by having begun or set on foot a military expedition or enterprise against the law of the country. If, when you have got the testimony before you, it speaks to you but one meaning, that the object of these preparations was a military expedition, then the offence has been consummated, and it will be your duty to present the offenders to be proceeded against under the law of the United States in this Court.”

In another paper the Judge is reported to have said, in the course of his charge, “ that *sympathy* for Cuba was only a pretext for plunder so barefaced that it could mislead nobody.”

WASHINGTON

21 May 1851, 3

THE CUBAN "PATRIOTS" IN FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 18th instant states that some of the "expeditionists" belonging to that place have returned to their home with the intelligence that the invasion of Cuba had been indefinitely postponed, and that Lopez had hurried on West to stop the movement in that quarter. The Sentinel adds:

"The causes assigned for abandoning the expedition were, the arrest and detention by the Government of a steamer belonging to the expedition, with 1,500 volunteers on board, and the untimely arrival of two Government armed steamers off the bar of the St. Johns. The steamer in question was undoubtedly the Cleopatra, detained in the harbor of New York, and the 1,500 invaders dwindle by the newspaper reports down to some 300 men, mostly Hungarians and Germans. The number of expeditionists from Georgia and Florida, who were to have rendezvoused at the mouth of the Satilla, did not, from all appearances, reach 600, and we have yet to see the first indication of any co-operative movements in the West. Had the expedition sailed, it does not appear probable that its numbers would have much exceeded those which landed at Cardenas; and had these bold adventurers escaped the dangers of capture from some of the numerous war vessels which guard the Cuba coast, and the still more imminent "dangers of the seas" to a rotten old river steamboat, as unfit for the voyage as the bowl which carried the wise men of Gotham, their history would have been closed up in a helpless and hopeless massacre. They surely are in luck, and may congratulate themselves that the fates have an especial care of them, in view of some future expedition under better auspices, when they shall have hung Lopez for manslaughter. All these men went into this expedition under the most positive assurance that from four to five thousand men had been enrolled in it, and that that number would be landed, well appointed and provisioned, from armed ocean steamers. Let them now investigate the matter and see how far they have been *entrapped*, by false representations from this Central Junta, and look out in future."

21 May 1851, 1

From Havana.

A private letter from Havana, received by the Georgia, says that the excitement caused by the recent reports of invasion has blown over.

We do not see an item in any of our Havana papers worth copying.

CUBA—State of Feeling on the Island.—The Savannah Republican of the 16th Inst. contains extracts of letters received from Havana, which the editor has translated. They were brought by the Isabel. We copy the following, and if what the writer says be true, the feeling on the island in favor of throwing off the Spanish yoke must be strong:

HAVANA, May 8, 1851.

My Dear Sir—I send you again, by private hands, another account of the state of affairs on the Island, and I assure you they are the truth, and nothing else. The valor of the great Concha lies in his boots, and not in his heart. Papers here are compelled to publish just such accounts as they do, or be suppressed, and the editors run the risk of being garoted. Will the time never come for your embarkation? Hourly, nay, minutely, have we been anxiously waiting to hear the joyful tidings of your being landed on the isle, or at least on your way. Do not believe for a moment the rumors that you will receive no aid here on the island. Many Spanish officers and soldiers, independent of the creoles, will join the patriots as soon as they land; and could I, without endangering the lives of many of my friends here, I would give the names of some of the most influential and wealthy planters on the isle, who have pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honors in the contest—such names as would make the throne of her Royal Majesty tremble. The day will come—and that, too, ere long—when Cuba will be free! But still I fear for our friends here, for God knows, if the least suspicion is thrown out, they will suffer; and that terribly. The officers under Concha are in a dreadful state, and one bold leader like Lopez now would cause the island to burst forth like a volcano. Every vessel that arrives is supposed to contain a cargo of pirates, &c.

THE REPUBLICAN.
SAVANNAH, GA.
21 May 1851, 2

10- Capt. COOKAORE, one of the "Cuba emigrating party," arrested by the Deputy Marshal a few days since, at his own special request, will give an examination before Judge NICOLL to-day, at 12 o'clock.

22 May 1851, 2

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

THE QUITMAN FESTIVAL.

(Continued from the Delta.)

JACKSON, Miss., May 15, 1851.

Dear Delta: It gives me pleasure to inform you and your readers of the prominent events of the Quitman Festival. I leave the river papers to tell you of the enthusiasm which he excited from Natchez to Vicksburg, and of the salvoes of artillery, which, from the battling bluffs where once stood Fort Rosalie, bid him a "God speed" upon his journey home, and which welcomed him to the hospitalities of the paragon city, Vicksburg.

On Tuesday morning, the 13th inst., a large delegation of his personal and political friends went to Vicksburg to receive and accompany him to Jackson, the scene of the festivity.

At Vicksburg, he was addressed in a fitting and happy strain by our venerable Adjutant General, Green, who treasured with emotion as he related our country's wrongs and the illustrious hero's injuries.

On his arrival in Jackson, a salute was fired, and he was escorted by a large procession to his rooms, at Mrs. Lydia Dixon's, where he parted with the crowd, who made the walking ring with their cheers for the General, and then for Mrs. Dixon, the worthy relic of General David Dixon, one of our early Representatives in Congress.

At sunrise, the next day, a salvo of fifteen gun-awake the silent echoes and dreamy slugs, and at eleven o'clock a procession formed in long array, marched to the General's quarters, and escorted him to the spot prepared as the scene for the festive occasion, and which was situated in a picturesque shady grove, in the rear of the Capitol.

Here he was met and welcomed in a salutatory or thrilling sentiment, by our townsman, T. J. Wharton, of the bar. Here I would fain do your readers the pleasure of quoting some of Mr. W.'s sentiments, as well as going into a minute detail of the speeches and proceedings of the entire day, but knowing as I do the value of space in the columns of your daily, I must forego the pleasure, and confine myself to a mere statement of facts, leaving it to the imagination of your readers to do the filling up.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wharton's address, Gen. Quitman came forward, amid long continued shouts. When at last silence was obtained, he began speaking in his own plain, unadorned way, and for two hours held the large concourse of some thirty-five hundred persons spell-bound, in telling them their wrongs and grievances, and in pointing out the manner of redress. By the false exaggerations of informationless writers, truthless editors, and demagogic politicians, devoid of honor, General Quitman has been represented as a mad, blind, unreasoning politician, who would fain dissolve this Union right or wrong; but let me tell you that it is a villainous mistake. He took the words of the Gethsemane, and the "Gethsemane" of the great "National Whig Party," and showed the people that they were wronged, outraged, insulted and abused. But for all this, as in his late message, he did not recommend secession. He recommends that as men, as freemen, we walk in demand redress, and command respect hereafter from the North, for so long as we quietly submit, they will continue encroaching, until at last, driven to desperation, the South will revolt, the Union will be ruptured; but, alas! only when too late for a beneficial influence. Therefore, we who stand Spartan-like, at the Thermopylae of justice and equality, to defend the Constitution from American spoliation, are the best "Gethsemane."

He then touched upon the Cuban affair, and the treatment he received at the hands of those stretched by soul and treasure won by him; while they, his oppressors and jackal destroyers, were at home, living in ease and luxury, working the wires of political expediency. He made some startling developments, and many curses, loud, bitter and deep, were uttered against the aristocratic and bold usurpers of federal power. He told them he had been offered the command of the Cuban liberating army, with the disposal of a million and a half of money, but that he loved the laws of his country and declined, and that these facts were well known to the Government. He told them that the blow was aimed not so much at him as at the base of the State (that had the insolence to relate her

wrongs, and demand respect. He told them that, notwithstanding the fact that Attorneys Hinton and Harris already received good salaries to attend to the business of the Government, the President took the responsibility of using the people's money to hire additional counsel to worry thoughtfully of no wrong, and who had no counsel to defend them, save their own free minds, brave hearts, and reputation for truth. That, besides the \$25,000 paid Benjamin by the Court of Spain, Fillmore robbed the treasury, as it were, to pay his share of the bearded tax.

At the close of the speech, which was loudly applauded, the assemblage repaired to the festal table, where they partook of a repast, such as Mississippi alone can produce.

A striking feature of this festival, permit me to present, to notice great improvement upon this peculiar feature of American society—was an entire absence of all vices stronger than temperance and *et cetera*. The dinner was just as good, and the people as happy, as though they all got gloriously drunk. Not a rum liquor, no man thought of them.

After dinner, the audience were held still more by the enthusiastic appeals of the Col. Wm. Mc. Willie, M. C., and Judge G. W. Smith, the newly pruned Doctor of the political Achilles. Note, Ah, by the by, how very much like the old Achilles is the present "Union whig" party of the South, most vulnerable, most mortal tender, in their "Achilles," whom you know, roars them gently for a gubernatorialship and a Vice-Presidency.

After tea, until half-past eleven, the venerable Jesse Bondexter, the father of our State, and the father of Mississippi (though now beyond his "three score years and ten") addressed a crowd of throng in the House of Representatives, followed by D. C. Glenn, and C. F. Haskin, Esqrs.

For the State House, which marked twelve, the beam of the sun shone down in this country were thronged with homeward-bound travellers, proud and patriotic, happy and honest, and in town might disturb the rest of the martins, in his former eyes, saw the sweet, soft, voluptuous symphonies of Mrs. Blackmer's delicate hand, the prompter's eye, and the measured tread of many and of very different the mystic masses of the merry dances that, like almost all America unlocked the gates of the eastern palaces of field field happy swayed in their way home.

Fade has invited Quitman to attend them, and the latter accepted.

There were fireworks on the 21 and 22d instant, which ignited the public building.

Mysterious Movement.—Steamer Chartered by the Government for the South.—The New York Herald says that on the 10th instant, a dispatch was received in that city from Washington, giving orders to charter a steamer for the service of the Government, for not less than twenty days, nor more than thirty days, to cruise from that port to Florida.

It is believed that the destination is Charleston, and that the dispatch has reference to the secession in the South. The Brother Jonathan, North America, and other steamers were in contemplation, but finally the Crescent City was fixed upon. She is to sail with re-ordered orders, and not to be more than 500 miles at any time from land. She is not to carry more than 750 men.

A New York letter, of Sunday evening, the 11th instant, says this vessel is to have two hundred marines and soldiers on board, and adds:

She will sail in the course of the evening. It is said that the officer in command has sealed orders, which are not to be opened until he reaches a certain point. It is generally supposed, however, that the expedition is intended to operate against the Cuban expeditionists in some Southern State. In this connection it may be as well to state that four companies of United States soldiers, taken from the forts in the harbor, left here yesterday for Savannah, in the steamship Florida.

A letter in the Norfolk Argus states that three hundred men were encamped near Cape Charles, for three or four days, about the first of this month, and that they all embarked on board a steamer on Sunday, the 4th instant. They were well furnished with provisions and munitions of war, and while on shore, were drilled every day. They were mostly foreigners, and alleged, they were engaged in sounding and surveying the coast. It is not known from whence they came, but it is conjectured they were a part of the Cuba expedition.

22 May 1851, 2

The Mystery Explained.

Curiosity has been on tip-toe for several days, until it has grown tired and long-heavy, speculation has been weary, puzzled and perplexed, and the gaze-hunter have searched their souls in a perfect agony of anxiety, to interpret the strange, mysterious movements of our Government, upon which Northern journals have just shed light enough to make darkness visible. We refer to the fact of the agents of the Federal Government purchasing steamers, sending forth cruizers, and dispatching whole battalions of artillery from Governor's Island—with simultaneous movements of a like mysterious character, further South—such as the cruiser of the *Wetaka*, and the passing to and fro of a most formidable revenue cutter, with a single brass piece, large enough to blow Moro Castle into a cocked-hat! Various surmises have been thrown out respecting these signs. Some think that they have reference to the belligerent attitude of South Carolina, and that the President intends, with the aid of Charley Conrad and Col. Hodge, to lick the "little Hoporn state"—as Prentiss used to call her—into better behavior. But of this we are sceptical, because South Carolina has fixed the execution of her secession resolves for a certain time—to wit: November next, and these preparations of the Federal Executive would be a little too far ahead of the music. Others, however, lay all these formidable preparations at the door of the Fillbusters, who are still said to be camped on the sandy islands off Florida, basking in the sun, like so many green turtles, and plaintively stretching forth their big staring eyes towards the ever-faithful Isle, for which Uncle Sam deems it his duty to play the dragon; or lurking in the lagoons and hammocks near Jacksonville, fit associates, in Mr. Fillmore's judgment, of the indigenous rattlesnakes, alligators and green lizards; or, perhaps, to take one of the —'s last telegraphic reports, the said Fillbusters are cruising off the coast of the United States with a squadron, before which the Armada of Spain would have "paled its ineffectual" grandeur.

But even this surmise, we think, is not well founded. For why should such sagacious intellects as the distinguished politicians from Louisiana, in whose charge, it is said, Mr. Fillmore has left the Government during his short trip to look after his small potato patch in New York, in which that cunning rogue, Seward, has been grubbing with such destructive activity,—why should Mr. Fillmore's vicerregal charter a large steamer, like the *Crescent City*, and send off heavy troops like our phoss friend, Colonel Gardner's Artillery, to scour the bays of the Gulf, and root out dodging Fillbusters? We deem, therefore, this hypothesis as untenable. What then? Whence this "great commotion?" Peradventure, some of their old friends in this city, well knowing their restlessness and vivacity, will suspect that Colonel Hodge and Charley Conrad, in the absence of "the big dog of the yard," are playing "High Life below Stairs," in the White House—kicking up a bobbery, and setting the Government machinery into active play, either to show what they can do, when their hands are in, like naughty boys in a mill, or like the curious young machines in the Mexican's Laboratory, who unable to stop the movement and uproar which they have started.

But neither this nor any of the other surmises will dissipate, very satisfactorily, the doubt and darkness that envelop these transactions. It is, then, in this great extreme of perplexity,—when we were about to give up in despair of solving the great riddle, that a second Sphinx came to our rescue in the person of that mystical character, the "Grand Scribe of the Ousel Owl." With a single wave of the bronzed figure

of the aged Owl that hangs from his watch chain, the whole secret was evoked from the profoundest depths of mystery, and made as clear, transparent and palpable as the *Mene, Mene, Tekel Uphazem* on Nebuchadnezzar's walls, or as the still more explicit notification which saw and then appears in the advertising columns of the Delta, signed *G. S. O. U. O.* We hasten to illuminate our readers with a portion of the rays which the Grand Scribe has shed upon our benighted mind. His explanation of the mysterious movements, naval and military, at the North, is as follows:

It appears, according to this authority, that Col. Hodge, who is a great antiquarian—a peeper into dusty records of the past—a prowler after ancient bones, and an inviolable believer in the validity of state parchment—has discovered, in the public archives at Washington, a copy of an old treaty with the ancient kingdom of Portugal, which binds the United States to the strictest neutrality in all contests in which that kingdom is a party. Now, it is well known to Col. Hodge that in the recent revolution in Portugal, the Duke of Saldanha—who is the step-son of the Duke of Devonshire, or Sandringham, of Portsmouth—has received important aid and sympathy from certain restless and ambitious characters in the United States, who have lately become possessed with a violent thirst for U. S. wine, and have not, like Col. Hodge, and the other gentlemen at Washington, the means to gratify their taste in a legitimate and commercial way. These individuals have been regularly organized, for some time past, in the principal cities on the Atlantic shores. It is now distinctly ascertained that the two hundred who mysteriously disappeared from Boston, the two hundred who were seen in the neighborhood of Norfolk, Va., and the several thousands which the Government organ reported in the neighborhood of Jacksonville, Fla., have in fact proceeded in various ships towards Portugal, with a view of aiding the Duke of Saldanha in his revolutionary movement against Queen Donna Maria.

The rise of the Duke was, by concert with Gen. Lopez, to be simultaneous with the late movement on Cuba, so that the attention of Spain and England would be drawn off from the protection of the Portuguese throne. The Duke is an old friend of General Lopez, having served with him in the *Lancers of La Florida*, and participated warmly in his republican and revolutionary designs. General Lopez, having a larger force than he required for the small work of taking Cuba, sent a portion of his army to the aid of Saldanha. It is in pursuit of them, to protect the faith of treaties, and the honor and neutrality of the United States, that the *Crescent City* has been sent with the *City Artillery*, to intercept and prevent the landing of these pirates and depredators upon the wine coast of old Portugal. To prove still more satisfactorily the correctness of the view of the case, the Grand Scribe has noted the suspicious fact, that the gallant revolutionary chief, Carl Baldi, has recently embarked from New York, avowedly for California, but in reality to take command of the Fillbusters of Portugal.

The profits which this transaction admits of the vigilance of our Government, whilst so ably administered by our ex-estemporary, are most gratifying. The honor and good faith of the nation must be protected at all sacrifices. The Portuguese, in the opinion of our Government, can enjoy as much liberty as they desire or deserve, and those who seek to disturb their quiet, and overthrow their government, are impelled by an agrarian thirst for old Port,—and a reckless disregard of the enjoyment and comfort of the members of that generous liquid, whose interests and privileges are so faithfully guarded by the assiduous President, and former editor of the Bulletin.

22 May 1851

**Translations of Extracts from
Spanish Letters.**

Received in this city by the Isalel.

HAVANA, May 8, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—I send you again, by private hands, another account of the state of affairs on the island, and I assure you they are the truth, and nothing else. The valor of the great Concha lies in his boots, and not in his heart. Papers here are compelled to publish just such accounts as they do, or be suppressed, and the editors run the risk of being garoted. Will the time never come for your embarkation? Hourly, nay minutely, have we been anxiously waiting to hear the joyful tidings of your being landed on the isle, or at least on your way. Do not believe for a moment the rumors that you will receive no aid here on the island. Many Spanish officers and soldiers, independent of the Creoles, will join the patriots as soon as they land; and could I, without endangering the lives of many of my friends here, I would give the names of some of the most influential and wealthy planters on the isle who have pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honors in the contest—such names as would make the throne of her Royal Majesty tremble. The day will come, and that too ere long, when Cuba will be free! But still I fear for our friends here, for God knows if the least suspicion is thrown out, they will suffer, and that terribly. The officers under Concha are in a dreadful state, and one bold leader like Lopez now would cause the island to burst forth like a volcano. Every vessel that arrives is supposed to contain a cargo of pirates, &c.

HAVANA, May 8, 1851.

"Montes de Oca, the unfortunate individual who was the victim of the barbarous government of Spain, met his fate like a hero, and, though young, he said he was willing to die a martyr of his country for the independence of Cuba

"Previous to his execution, the captain General Concha gave him nine days to denounce all the patriots on the island, and promised him his liberty and a large sum of money—but he nobly replied that he would sooner die a thousand deaths than denounce his friends; for, said he, Cuba will be free, and after generations will shed a tear to the memory of one who fell in behalf of his country, and our friends in the United States will now know that Cuba has thousands who will perish by the garote rather than live in bondage."—*Saw Report.*

The Daily Delta

22 May 1856, 1

The Government Secret Expedition.—The New York Mirror says that the price paid for the steamer Crescent City, chartered so suddenly in that city to go South on secret orders, is \$1200 per day. The Journal of Commerce, of Monday evening, 21st inst., says:

The steamship Crescent City has not yet sailed, or does having been recalled from Washington to delay her departure. The general belief is that she is engaged to watch the movements of the Cuban adventurers. The following is a list of the officers in command of the troops, of whom there is said to be about three hundred.

“Brigadier Colonel J. L. Gardner, (Major) commanding; Brigadier Major Williams, (Major); Brigadier Captain Goff, do; Dr. Ramsey, do; Howard; Lieutenant J. A. Brown, do; R. C. Drum, do; Captain, Calbertson, South, Wheeler.”

The New York letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says that the probability is, that the sailing of the Crescent City will be deferred indefinitely, and adds:

“According to all appearances, there is no necessity for the employment of any force in this region; for it is not supposed that any parties seriously entertain any idea of invading Cuba.”

A dispatch from Washington, to the same paper, actually says that there is no truth in the report that a steamer has been chartered in New York by Government, to cruise along the Southern coast. The Crescent City has evidently been chartered for some purpose, however. The dispatch adds:

“All the information received here leads to the belief that the Cuban invasion has been postponed, and the South Carolina secession movement delayed for the present. The best evidence that nothing is apprehended, is the fact of the President leaving as he has.”

“Measures will be taken to collect the revenues should its collection be resisted in South Carolina, which is not anticipated, and beyond this no step is contemplated. The President, before leaving this morning, gave emphatic instructions on this point.”

“The President expects to be back on Wednesday week.”

The Evening Picayune.

22 May 1851 2

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says, that it is believed that the Government are in possession of some information with reference to the Cuban invaders, which it has taken unusual precaution to prevent being made public, in order, it is supposed, the better to circumvent the invaders.

THE REPUBLICAN.
SAVANNAH, GA.

22 May 1851, 2

THE LATEST EXCITEMENT.—The brig *Shakespeare*, which arrived at New York on the 16th inst. from San Juan de los Remedios, reports that great excitement existed at that place, at the time of her departure, (4th inst.) from the fear of an invasion by Gen. Lopez, and which was further increased by the report that five vessels of war had been seen between that place and Noevitas.

THE REPUBLICAN.
SAVANNAH, GA.

22 May 1851, 2

~~00~~ We understand that Capt. Koochooy, one of the alleged Cuban expeditionists, has withdrawn his application for an examination at this time before the District Court. The matter will stand over until the November term of the Court, before which he has given his recognisance to appear.

Rome Courier

ROME, GA.

22 May 1851, 2

THE CUBANS.—Capt. BROWN of the brig *Almira*, arrived on Saturday from New Orleans, reports having seen on Sunday last, 20 miles to the eastward of Key West, a strange steamer with a large number of men on board, standing before the wind and having neither steam nor sail on. He asked where she was bound, and was answered, "did not know." She was painted dark and had no colors up, but looked like a Spanish vessel.

A number of men, supposed to have been connected with the Cuba expedition, arrived here on Saturday and yesterday by the steamers *Wm. Gaston* and *Wakula* from Florida.

ARRESTS OF CUBANS.—Our city yesterday was full of rumors concerning arrests which had been made along the coast between this and Florida, of men concerned in the Cuban expedition. We endeavored to inform ourselves of the particulars, but were unable to get at what may be considered a correct statement. We can only give to our readers, therefore, what is in every body's mouth, namely: that the officers on board the U. S. revenue cutter *Taney*, Capt. RUDOLPH, had arrested three officers, attached to the expedition on the river above St. Marys, and placed them, in charge of Deputy Marshal FINNEY. This officer arrived here yesterday in the steamer *Magnolia*, with twenty men, (including the three officers,) who had given themselves up voluntarily. Rumor further saith that there is still a number of men in the vicinity of Burnt Fort.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn that Capt. COOKAGEE, of Columbus, and Lieut. RALSTON, of Macon, are the officers who were arrested. The twenty men were not under arrest, but were simply passengers.

Savannah Republican.

The Savannah Georgian.

22 May 1851, 2

PASSENGERS.

For steam-packet Jasper, from Charleston—P O Connor, I McKinlay, W R Giles, Haller, Dr Milnor and lady, R W Adams, Dr Klapp, Miss Klapp, I. Sefanton, Mr Garvin and 3 children, Miss Garvin, Miss Cunningham, W Blake, J H McKee, H E Bold and 6 deck.

For steam-packet Metamora, from Charleston—P. Thoma son, lady and servt, Mrs Riolo, Miss M F Handell, Dr Graham, lady and servt, 2 Mrs Martin, 2 Misses Michael, Mrs Brown, Messrs J P Smart, G Rowan, E W Marshall, W H Thomason, O W Massey, J Q Gallagher, R A Martin, G R Michael, and 6 deck.

For steam-packet St Matthews, from Palatka, Fla—E D Howard and son, S Perry, J S Brande, R Gamble, Jr, A G Mallot and servt, C Mead, J E Robert-on, J I, Mc Allister, F C Tompkins and lady, E J Howley, J V Connerat, A D Ratto, J A Bryan, E M Moore, S D Scarlett, 2 sons and servt, R Spalding, Mrs Bass and 2 males, Mr Mungin, 2 Misses Frazier, S Hill, A Mitchell and lady, 2 masters Collins, and 7 deck.

For steamer Hancock, from Augusta.—Mrs McComber, Mrs James, Mrs James, Mrs Barry and servt, Miss Masdy, Miss Martinella and servt, Mrs J J Wilson, Miss Wood, Mrs Wood, Mrs Bush, Miss Bush, Mrs Sackett, Miss Williams, Mrs Estes and servt, Mrs Webb, Miss Webb, Mr J Murray, 2 children, and servt, Mrs Humbert and servt, J J Wilson, Mr McComber, J R Green, J J Wood, J Bush, W McCraey, F McDonald, Wm Blais G James, R Allen, Mr Starke, Master J Nancy, Master O Murray, O F Rest, Col J R Overstreet, Master J Best, Master J Humbert, and 6 deck.

The Daily Delta

23 May 1851, 1

A CARD FROM J. P. BENJAMIN, ESQ.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1851.

Editors Delta—Gentlemen: I observe it stated in a letter from Mississippi, published in your paper of this date, that Governor Quitman had asserted, in a public speech, that I had received from the *Court of Spain* a fee of \$25,000! for assisting in the Cuban prosecutions.

The story is so ridiculous, that I should not have deemed it worth noticing, if coming from a less responsible source; nor can I now think it possible that a gentleman of Governor Quitman's high position, can really have said such a foolish thing. Your correspondent must have misunderstood him. Yet, as there is no limit to the credulity of some people, I beg to say that I have never been employed, directly or indirectly, by any other person than Mr. Hunton, acting under an order from Washington, which was shown to me when he employed me; that I was never promised,—have never received,—nor do I ever expect to receive, one cent of compensation for my services from any other source than from the Government of the United States; and in order that everybody taking an interest in my private affairs may be fully informed on the subject, I will add that I have not yet received one cent of compensation, even from our own Government, and will feel much indebted to any kind gentleman that will take the trouble to procure for me the allowance of a reasonable fee from the authorities at Washington.

Respectfully, your obt. serv't,

J. P. BENJAMIN.

23 May 1851, 2

The Cuba Question

There has been of late a great deal of discussion on the part of certain parties, to induce every one who may have been misled by his words to decide a sympathy for the suffering and oppressed inhabitants of Cuba. Heretofore it has been considered not only the right, but the peculiar duty of Americans, and of their Government, too, so far as it was consistent with its treaty engagements and the laws of nations, to sympathize with the oppressed, to encourage the struggles of freedom, to sympathize with the sympathy, and to afford to such efforts, every species of aid not strictly forbidden by the laws of the land. Such, in former times, has been the practice of our people, sanctioned, commended and openly encouraged by our most distinguished statesmen, and under the approving smile of the Government itself. It has been supposed that the sympathy of Americans was always on the side of the oppressed, and that it was no sin or disloyalty for them to give their aid, their money, and their lives, in the cause of human liberty.

But it seems that this is no longer to be the case. Henceforth it is to be piracy and robbery to express our sympathies with humanity, suffering under the inflictions of despots and tyrants, or to give our aid and encouragement to the efforts of freedom. Otherwise, how are we to understand the arguments, the novel doctrines advanced, and the abuse heaped upon those whose sympathies happen to be with the patriots of Cuba, by certain journals in different portions of our country?

We surely are not to be mocked by the hypocritical reply, that the case of Cuba does not resemble those other cases in which our citizens have given their aid and sympathy in the cause of independence, in that the Cubans themselves are not in arms against their government! Could there be mockery more cruel, more refined than this? A people that have suffered every species of insult, oppression and cruelty which the ingenuity of tyranny could devise—that have been kept for years under the strictest surveillance and espionage—that are deprived of the possession even of a penknife or walking stick, and who are scarcely allowed to speak together in the public streets, or at their hearths—are, with an almost degrading refinement of mockery, asked—Why don't you concert, organize, and rise in arms against your oppressive and tyrannical rulers? To this, and then will we extend to you our sympathies and aid!

Under the peculiar circumstances and difficulties in which the people of Cuba are placed, this first movement,—this concert, organization, and arming, are just what it is most difficult for them to effect, and the precise respect in which they most need assistance and encouragement. When they are once really organized and armed, they will stand in little need of our aid or sympathy to overthrow the Spanish rule, and establish their independence.

Nor are we able to perceive how the legal or moral aspect of this question, so far as the right and duties of our citizens are concerned, is to be affected by the inquiry, Whether the people of Cuba be, or be not, at the present moment, in a state of insurrection. Nor, indeed, could this inquiry affect, materially, the conduct of our Government, until the revolution had become so far successful as to render it proper for our Government to recognize the new order of things as a de facto government.

So far as the proper apprehension of this question is concerned, the first inquiry is, as we said on a former occasion, Are the people of Cuba justified in resorting to the extreme right of revolution? We think there cannot be two opinions upon this point. The next

inquiry is, Are they anxious, and doing all in their power to throw off their present unjust and oppressive rule, and to establish a government that will properly express the will and sentiments of the governed? That the people of Cuba are eager for such a change, we think will hardly be questioned by the intelligent and candid.

This, then, being the state of Cuban affairs, we assert that our citizens are fully justified by the doctrines of political ethics, by the spirit of our civil polity and Constitution, and by the laws of the land, in leaving their country, in any manner and with what property and implements soever they may think fit, and with the avowed purpose, if you please, of joining the people of Cuba, in their efforts for freedom, and that it is not competent for the Government of the United States to forbid, or prevent them, provided they go as individuals, (no matter how many there may be in company, nor if they carry arms,) and not as an organized military expedition.

In the remarks which we made on a former occasion, we pointed out the inapplicability of the doctrine of neutrality to the question presented by the state of Cuban affairs, merely for the purpose of freeing the question of extraneous issues.

The position which we take, and on which we base the right of American citizens to participate in the struggle which the Cubans, or any other people may make, for the establishment of their civil and religious liberties, is in no manner affected by the doctrines involved in the law of neutrality.

The principles which we advance, and on which we rest all the positions that we have attempted, or care to assume, respecting the rights and duties of our people and Government, in the question of Cuban independence, are equally applicable, whether the Cubans be, or be not, in open revolt towards the Spanish authorities.

We do not propose any violation by our people, or by any portion of them, of the Constitution or laws of the land, or of the laws of nations, but, on the contrary, a strict observance of these laws; and that, not by the people alone, but by the Government and Executive authority. We insist that they, too, shall not transcend their powers, and go beyond the requirements of both municipal and international law, and thus trample or infringe upon the rights of private citizens. We insist that the Government shall not interfere with the exercise, by our citizens, of their just rights.

In our remarks, on a previous occasion, we confined ourselves principally to setting forth what we regard as a perfectly well settled principle in our civil polity, viz.: the right of American citizens to expatriate themselves freely, at their own pleasure, and without leave of their government. We did so, because this right covers the whole ground which we wish to occupy, respecting the right of our citizens to participate in the affairs of Cuba, and in our opinion fully meets all the facts which have been developed in any of the attempts as yet made to extend aid and comfort to the suffering Cubans.

We made no allusion to any question of the right of our citizens to begin, or set on foot a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from our territory against a State at peace with us, because, in the first place, we have heard no one contend for such a right, and we did not suppose the subject was open to question; and, in the second place, we know of no facts to which such a discussion would apply.

If a regular military expedition is fitted out within our territory, to be carried on from thence, against the territory of a nation at peace with us, it is un-

doubtedly not only the right, but the duty, of the Government to interfere and prevent it. No far has the Government a right to go, and no further.

Here we may refer again, in passing, to the strong language used by Mr. Webster in his correspondence with Mr. Fox, respecting the Canadian difficulties, to show that, even in case a regular military expedition is prepared by our citizens, within our territory, and from thence carried on against a nation at peace with us, this does not constitute piracy, and those engaged in it are not pirates.

We would have the Government faithfully and strictly enforce the laws. But we would not have it exceed its legitimate bounds and interfere with our citizen in the free exercise of their just rights. Our Government is the creature of the people, instituted to protect and guard their rights, and not to infringe upon those rights, and intermeddle with their just and proper exercise.

It is the duty of the Government to prevent an organized military expedition from being fitted out within the United States, and carried on from thence against the territory of a State at peace with us. Let the Government, then, discharge its duty.

But, the Government let it not attempt, in any manner, to interfere with our citizens in the free and legitimate exercise of their just rights, in whatever respect they may choose to exercise them.

How far American citizens may properly and lawfully go, in furnishing aid and assistance to a foreign people to establish their independence, is thus clearly, forcibly and authoritatively set forth by General Thompson, the Minister of the United States to Mexico:

"Our own laws (says Gen. Thompson) upon this subject, which embody, to the fullest extent, the principles of the law of nations, only authorize the prevention of armed and organized expeditions. It is not permitted, nor is it to be expected we should forbid emigration; nor is it a violation of the obligations of neutrality, that the country to which our people choose to emigrate happens to be at war with another, with which we are friendly. The citizens of all countries have gone to Texas and joined its armies. The only difference is, that a larger number of the people of the United States has gone to that country. Does the number alter the principle? If one may go, may not ten? If ten, why not an hundred or a thousand? The principle is the same. An American citizen, for example, is about to embark from New Orleans, and he has his rifle, bow-knife and pistols. Have our authorities any right to stop him? If three are ten, or a hundred, the case is the same. I go further: If they admit they are going to Texas, and intend to become citizens, and to join the armies of the country, it cannot be prevented."

"If a regular military expedition is fitted out, then it is not only our right, but our high duty to prevent it."

The above sets forth, with sufficient explicitness and extent, the right of American citizens, in their individual capacities, to participate in the service and contests of foreign people for independence and freedom.

In conclusion, we would remark that it is even laid down by the writers on international law, to be "consistent with the law of nations, in extreme cases, as when rulers have violated the principles of the social compact, and given just cause to their subjects to consider themselves discharged from their allegiance," for one nation to afford assistance to the subjects of another, who have revolted.

History furnishes us with many instances where this principle of international law has been invoked by Governments, to justify their interference in the internal affairs of other people. But the principle for which we contend, in the present instance, regards the rights and duties of a people, not in their collective and national capacity, acting through the agency of their Government, but in their separate and individual capacities as masters of their private conduct and personal liberties.

The Albany Patriot.

(Albany, Ga.,)

23 May 1851, 2

Cuba.

The Cuba expedition has been abandoned, and the parties engaged in it, are returning to their homes. It is doubtless most fortunate for those engaged in it, that circumstances and the vigilance of the government have defeated their plans. From all that we have been able to learn of the numbers, equipments, &c., and the condition and defences of Cuba, there was no possibility of their success, and many chances of uselessly sacrificing their lives. The effect of the rumored invasion of Cuba will be, to prolong the reign of the present Government and render its tyranny more exacting and rigid. The panic created at Havana, by the reports of an invasion, has checked business, and driven off most of the non-residents.

A young gentleman from this part of Georgia, now in Florida, awaiting the arrival of the needful, to return home, says he was deceived as to the number engaged in the expedition, the equipment, and chances of success. He invested all that he could raise in Cuban bonds, at 10c. for the dollar, or 90 per cent. discount, but he is now satisfied that the whole project was a wild and impracticable scheme.

WASHINGTON

23 May 1851, 3

FROM HAVANA.—A letter from a Bostonian in Havana, dated the 12th instant, says that in consequence of the prompt proceedings of the New York authorities in seizing the steamer Cleopatra, and the consequent breaking up of the expedition, the fears of the Spaniards are set at rest for the present. Still, however, the passport of every foreigner is strictly scrutinized by the Captain General. Americans in Havana are, however, received by the inhabitants with great cordiality, particularly since the arrival of the news that the American Government, by its energy, has saved them from a powerful irruption from this country, which, at the best, must have resulted in terrible scenes of violence and bloodshed.

The Daily Piragime.

23 May 1851, 1

CUBA EXPEDITION.—The Tallahassee (Fa) Sentinel says that some of the expeditionists from that place returned on the 8th inst, with the intelligence that the invasion of Cuba had been indefinitely postponed, and that Lopez had hurried on West to stop the movement in that quarter. The causes assigned were, the arrest and detention by the Government of a steamer belonging to the expedition, with 1,500 volunteers on board, and the untimely arrival of two Government armed steamers off the bar of the St. John's. The Sentinel says :

The number of expeditionists from Georgia and Florida, who were to have rendezvoused at the mouth of the Satilla, did not, from all appearances, reach 600, and we have yet to see the first indication of any co-operative movements in the West. Had the expedition sailed, it does not appear probable that its numbers would have much exceeded those which landed at Cardenas. All these men went into this expedition under the most positive assurance that four or five thousand men had been enrolled in it, and that that number would be landed, well appointed and provisioned, from armed ocean steamers.

The Evening Post.

23 May 1851

THE CUBA EXPEDITION—*Mysterious Affair.*

The N. Y. Express publishes the following extract from a "very respectable source in Havana." The story has a very fishy odor about it, and in fact, we don't believe it at all. The letter is dated May 8:

I do not know whether all the piratical expedition has yet suffered the fate of that portion of it, which I have now to give you an account of in a few words, and with much caution.

P. — of the schooner —, who came on board our vessel at sea, day before yesterday, with several other men from his own vessel, told me that on the preceding afternoon, at a quarter past 7, the schooner attacked two boats full of men, in a cove on the island.

They had been followed on suspicion, and they soon were observed to be making preparations to land, when the schooner opened upon them an active fire of grape shot, which, although it was answered with musketry soon cleared the decks.

P. was not inclined to give the particulars, and turned to leave me, saying "in short there were none left alive to carry the news." I asked him what became of the boats; and, pointing with his finger to the bottom of the sea, as he was getting into the boat I understand the fate they have suffered.

23 May 1851, 2

Politics in Cherokee.

A recent, hasty Rail Road journey to Rome, and an unreserved intercourse with many friends there, and in several of the intervening counties have given us some opportunity of forming an opinion upon the subject at the head of this article. As the Cherokee counties have ever been distinguished for their democracy, and the whigs in them have always been in a minority, it may reasonably have been expected, that this latter party since they have changed their names would be more than ordinarily industrious to make converts of their political opponents. They have been busy; indeed, they have left no stone unturned, the moving of which would swell their numbers. Their whig principles heretofore professedly so dear to them are all forgotten—all merged in their new-born devotion to this "glorious Union." Men, whom they have hitherto ridiculed and denounced as unworthy the confidence of any party, they have sedulously courted, and have now received to their fond embraces. In Col. Hackett's Congressional District, Col. Chastain is their favorite candidate. He will probably be opposed by that unflinching and consistent democrat, the Hon. Wm. H. Stiles.

In Mr. Cobb's District, it is reported, that Gen. Wofford, finding that Cobb has ousted him out of the gubernatorial Chair, is determined (Mr. Cobb *nolens volens*) to be a candidate for Cobb's seat in Congress. This places Mr. Cobb's proteges, Hull and Jackson, in a position where they must either oppose the valiant General, or succumb to him. It is said the General will not succumb—but that Hull and Jackson will. It is not yet determined to whom the "interrified democracy" will commit their banner. They certainly will bring out some one. Ohly think of it gentle reader, Chastain and Wofford representatives in Congress from the empire State of the South!! When they rise to speak in Congress, what Georgian would like to be there to hear them?

But wily as have been the efforts of the whigs to ensnare democrats in their "Union" trap, and aided too as they have been by Cobb, Wofford, Chastain &c., all office-seekers eager to profit by their new coalition, the democratic banner is still unfurled and will be nobly sustained. The veil has been thrown from the eyes of many who have hitherto been alarmed by the repeated and slender cry of disunion, and many more are inquiring for the old path, in which they have hitherto marched to victory. We hear of one veteran democrat, who has presided over ten Union Meetings, who now openly acknowledges that he is too old a soldier in the democratic camp, to be caught in the toils of whiggery under the false name of Union. Let the true democracy of Cherokee distinctly understand the issues before them, and there is too much integrity and patriotism among them, to permit them to follow the *ignis fatui*, who are seeking to lead, that they may use them, for their own elevation—*Federal Union*.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The undersigned intending to continue the Lumber business on his own account, will keep constantly on hand, a quantity of River Sawed Lumber Ranging Timber, and Shingles.

Also, Oak, Ash, and Pine Wood, at the old stand O'Byrne's Wharf.

24 May 1851, 1

Clippings from Coucha's Organ in
New Orleans.

La Union continues to favor our public with some charming specimens of its peculiar humor, which we cannot think of being as selfish as to keep all to ourselves.

The leading items in to day's edition are to be found in an article entitled "A Word to the Wise," which is a most unctuous commentary on the course of our Executive in regard to the Filibusters. The language of President Fillmore is highly commended, as quite savory and apt. "Praise from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise, indeed." But it is objected that the vigor of the war does not come up to the spirit of the manifesto. "The rascals" are permitted to escape by the culpable neglect of the authorities.

"These facts call upon the people to awaken to the true position of affairs. It will not do much longer, in relation to pirates, for officious officials to make searches where they know nothing is to be found; and, when anything worse is pointed out to them, to put the telescope to their blind eyes, and declare they see nothing; for no American in his proper senses can suppose that Spain will stand any longer, what the United States would not tolerate for a moment."

"In consequence of these proceedings, the peaceable island of Cuba is obliged to keep up a war establishment, at an enormous expense, being threatened by an armed force from the territory of a nation with which she is at peace. Now, who is to pay, in the end, for these preparations to repel an enemy coming from a friendly power? It appears to us that the United States is bound to make reparation for this, for it is well known that these fellows demoralized Filibusters, the organizers of this unctuous business, have nothing to pay with. What else, then, can the United States do, than to come forward, with honors imparted in her countenance, and pay down, for the damages done by a small part of her cable? It should not be done, and should the pirates be allowed to carry on their miserable scheme, as it now, under the protecting cloak of government, we all know what must happen."

Just before this lament of the continual expense and uneasiness under which Cuba is kept to defend herself against "a few hundred ragged rascals," is a statement that the island was perfectly calm and indifferent to the threats and preparations of the pirates.

If the United States do not behave better, and pay all the damages caused by the Filibusters, says La Union, we all know what will happen. What, reader, do you think? Hold on now, boys, for a minute, until we can get the consequences out. Here they are:

"If we would not tolerate such sanctioned villainy against us, how is it to be expected that Spain will bear much longer with this rascality? She cannot; she will be forced to assert her rights, and make a rush at her enemies, dashing and slashing at neutrals, with greater hate than at the poor miserable Filibusters."

The Lord have mercy on the poor United States, when Spain shall thus lose her temper! (*Ex post facto*, we should remark that the "we" and "us" in the above-quoted extract, mean an unnaturalized Englishman, by the name of Wilson, who does up the English part of La Union.)

We are next treated to an answer by the interesting inquiry whether we are mortals, which he solves very flatly, by showing that we are nothing more than mere dung-hill cocks:

"No, we are not a whit more nor less than poor mortals, who, like the rest of the world, in a panic, before a brave enemy, would show a very fair sample of heel valor. It is well for us to crow and cock-suckle do in safety on our own hill, or to strut in the unhabituated wastes of Mexico, but in attacking Cuba unjustly, before the well-tried and brave troops of Spain, we should soon drop our tails, and with dreadful howls, slink off to consider our imprudence."

He then proceeds to show that, under this state of feeling, our Republic must soon fade from the notice of the world;—that, "under the direction of a few good men, who, by accident, came amongst us," we would ahead for a little while—

"After which, falling into our old selfish habits, from prying upon our neighbors, we turned our hands against each other, and died, to the joy and relief of the rest of mankind."

Horrible catastrophe!

The article appropriately concludes with an invocation to Virtue to come among us and take up halibutings. "For in virtue," saith La Union, "consists true glory." We commend the sentiment to the Queen and Queen-Mother of Spain.

So much for La Union's leader.

Next we have a most delightful letter from Havana, dated the 15th of May. It is as follows:

"*My dear Editor of La Union*: I have time to write but a few lines, for as to day is Monday, I am under no obligation to business, and must be off to Mass, to see the *Symonias*, and give thanks that these despicable animals, the Filibusters, have not been allowed to come over to get their desert. Do not send that silly paper, the *Delta*, to me any more; as, in regard to this island, it is full of lies. If the fellow whose writings show so much sympathy for the Cubans, be sincere, let him put a rascal on his shoulder, and come over, to show his earnestness, rather than sit secretly behind his desk, calumniating those before whom he would tremble."

So it seems La Union has been in the habit of favoring its Havana friend with copies of that "silly paper, the *Delta*." We cannot be too grateful for this proof of appreciation and confidence from such a quarter. It quite overwhelms us. The *Delta* exercises a fascination over the *Cochabato* quite similar to that of the rattlesnake over the toad. He can't resist us, "no how." The *Delta* is a regular stimulant to his digestion. It is red pepper and garlic to his stomach. It stirs up and digests his bile, and promotes perspiration. It produces an excitement and consciousness for which La Union alone has been found an adequate antidote.

There is another little notable feature in the foregoing epistle. It is the deep and fervent gratitude which the writer feels so deeply pronounced of, that he proceeds to bid Mass to express the feeling that "the despicable animals, the Filibusters, were not allowed to come over and get their desert." Two *Symonias* must feel highly flattered by the coming of so chivalrous a youth!

WASHINGTON

24 May 1851, 3

An American gentleman, well and extensively acquainted with CUBA, just arrived in the Ohio, informs us that very erroneous opinions prevail in the United States in regard to the views and opinions of the people of Cuba. The masses are loyal to the Government, and will oppose all change. There are discontented people there, as every where else, but their number is inconsiderable, and composed of the worst and least useful class. A few ambitious natives, among the young lawyers and notaries, who have been unable to obtain office, make great complaints, and wish for any change to better themselves; that they will never effect the object; that the Government is strong, decided, and vigilant; and there is little doubt those who have been engaged in treasonable practices will be summarily punished.—*New York Express.*

24 May 1851, 2

GEN. GONZALES.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says:—"Some of the papers have described Gen. GONZALES, the supposed leader at Savannah of the new Cuban expedition, as a dancing master. This is a mistake. Gonzales is a Cuban by birth, and inherited a large estate on that island. He was sent to the United States in his boyhood for his education, and was for a number of years in the celebrated institute of the brothers Peugnet, at New York. He became thus thoroughly Americanized, and carried his republican ideas back to Cuba. The General is still a young man, scarce more than thirty years of age, and has on all occasions exhibited courage and talents of a high order, with fine manners and courteous address.

Gen. Gonzales is well known in his city as an amiable and accomplished gentleman, and a devoted patriot, and numbers among his personal friends many of our most influential citizens.

24 May 1851, 2

The following slip from the Savannah News, explains the cause of the non-arrival of the steamer Magnolia at her usual hour the last two trips:

THE STEAMER MAGNOLIA ASHORE.—The steamer Magnolia, Capt. McNeely, which left this city on Thursday last for Florida, got ashore at Waldburgs, near St. Catherine's, the same night. The Easterly winds which have been prevailing for some days past caused the tides to be very high, covering the marsh entirely, and rendering it impossible to discern the channel of the river. She went ashore at flood tide, and when the tide left her, she was entirely out of water. She has, however, received no damage, and measures were taken to get her off on Saturday last, the steamers J Stone and Wm. Gaston having been despatched to her for that purpose.

24 May 1851, 3

**OLD IRON, BRASS & COPPER
WANTED.**

PERSONS having old Iron, Brass or Copper which they wish to dispose of, will find ready sale for all they can bring, at the Foundry, Jacksonville, Fla., and receive liberal prices for the same.

GEORGE MOONEY, Proprietor.

May 17.

tf

A Card.

The undersigned, passengers on the steamer *Magnolia*, take great pleasure in stating to the public that they entirely exonerate the gentlemanly and efficient officer of the boat, Capt. P. McNelly, from any censure whatever, in relation to the accident which befel her on her recent trip from Savannah. They attribute the accident entirely to the inefficiency of the pilot on duty, the other and best pilot being detained in St. Mary's by sickness. The passengers deem it their duty also to call the attention of the public to the conduct of the Captain of the steamer Wm. Gaston, who, although requested to assist in getting the *Magnolia* off, passed her without rendering any assistance whatever.

Mrs. Howland,	J. S. Wiggins,
" Yonge,	W. J. McIntosh,
" J. S. Wiggins,	Charles Mead,
Miss F. Bremer,	W. W. Geiger,
" Dix,	Wm. Barnard,
" McIntosh,	J. E. Robinson,
" Winter,	S. Einstein,
H. L. P. Woolf,	H. Einstein.

24 May 1851, 1

The Cuba Affair.

We learn from the Savannah News of the 19th Inst. that the U. S. revenue cutter Taney is still cruising on the Southern coast, between St. Mary's and Jacksonville. Her officers board all vessels and steamers to ascertain if any officers of the Cuba expedition are on board.

It was reported at Jacksonville, a few days ago, that a Spanish steamer was off the coast of Florida, and the Taney has gone down to ascertain if such report be correct. This may be the same steamer which was seen off Key West last week.

We also learn from the News that the steamer Wm. Gaston had arrived at Savannah with about twenty-five men connected with the Cuba movement. During the previous week there had arrived at Jacksonville about three hundred men, with one hundred and fifty horses, from various parts of Georgia and Florida. These men had been encamped at Jacksonville for more than a week, and had expended all their funds, and are disposing of their horses in order to procure money to enable them to reach home. The News says :

It is estimated that since the commencement of the late movement, upwards of 1,500 men have from time to time arrived in the vicinity of Jacksonville, with a view to embark from that point. Disappointed by the derangement of the plans of their leaders, they have been forced to disband and return. Many of them having exhausted their funds, have been reduced to rather straitened circumstances, and compelled even to appeal for aid to the friends of the cause in which they had embarked. But even this they bear with fortitude, those with whom we have conversed expressing much more regret at the temporary failure of their scheme than at their own disappointments and hardships. They all seem to be thoroughly imbued with a knowledge of Cuban affairs, and to be determined on ultimately liberating the people of that island from the tyranny of the Spanish power. If they are pirates, they are of the Paul Jones school of freebooters.

From all we can learn, the Cuban expedition, as originally planned, at least so far as the organizations in this section are concerned, has been abandoned for the present. There is reason to believe, however, that the summer will not pass without a formidable outbreak in Cuba. A vast majority of the native population of the island are ripe for revolution; indeed, things have gone so far there that it would be about as difficult and dangerous to recede as to make the attempt. There are men in the island anxious to strike the first blow, which they believe will be seconded by the friends of Cuban liberty in this country.

25 May 1851, 1

The Coast.—Captain Brown of Brig
Almira arrived on Saturday from New
Orleans, reporting being seen on Sunday
last, 20 miles to the eastward of New West
a strange steamer with a large number of
men on board, standing before the wind
and having neither steam nor sail on. He
asked where she was bound, and was
answered, did not know. She was
painted black and had no smoke pipe, but
looked like a Spanish vessel.
A number of vessels supposed to have
been connected with the Cuba expedition
arrived here on Saturday and yesterday by
the schooner Wm. Gibson and the
sloop ...

The Daily Delta

25 MAY 1851, 2

A Strange Spectacle in New Orleans.

There was a procession the other night, through our streets, of the supporters and admirers of Queen Isabella of Spain, and of the lovely dynasty of Spain and the island of Cuba. It was a goodly display, truly, for the Republican country. The Spanish Consul and his numerous retinue found no difficulty in arraying men, banners, and music for the occasion. It was a fine and respectable procession in point of numbers and appearance. There were not a few in the line who claim to be citizens of the United States—who have naturalized papers—who vote at our elections,—nay, more, who bear the commissions of the State of Louisiana. They formed near the Old Square, where forty-eight years ago the broad banner of Spain was lowered, to give place to the Stars and Stripes of the Republic. They proceeded with the order and gravity of their race to march through our principal streets, to the choicest selections from foreign airs and marches, discoursed by the same band, whose services are held in requisition on all our national celebrations. And as they marched, they hurrahed in loud and sonorous tones—"Long live Isabella the Second!"—to death to Lopez!"

A strange sight, truly, was this, in a republican city, which a half century since was redeemed from the corrupt rule of the Spaniard, and has ever since continued in the enjoyment of republican rights and principles! We never saw, heard, or read of the like before in the history of the United States. Processions and huzzas, participated in by American citizens, in honor of a Queen of the most absolute and corrupt despotism in the world, on this free soil, where every vestige of monarchy was swept away many years ago, and where we are taught to look upon all such forms of government as despicable and damnable, and their supporters as enemies of human rights—conspirators against the interest and happiness of mankind! The administration of Millard Fillmore is the era of this strange and notable occurrence. Its truth-telling rays have warmed into life the serpent that our forefathers, many years ago, tread under their feet, and whose vitality they thought they had extinguished.

This bold and open demonstration in favor of despotism, in the streets of New Orleans, owes its origin to the proclamation of Mr. Fillmore, in which those who would expose their lives and their all to rid our neighbors of Cuba of this oppression, are held up as "robbers and plunderers." "Now is our day," exclaimed the parasites of Isabella. "We may never have another chance. Fillmore is our friend, and we will snatch the opportunity of his protection to proclaim the glory of our Queen, and the grandeur of the Spanish monarchy in the very faces, and under the windows of these haughty republicans." And so

they paraded, and huzzaned, and made night hideous with such cries as were never heard before in the United States.

Now, no one attaches a higher value than we do to liberty of speech and opinion. But we think there are certain limits and proprieties to be observed in the enjoyment of all rights. It strikes us, that even the wide limits and large license allowed by our laws, is transcended by those who get up processions, public parades and celebrations in honor of a system of political institutions against which our own have declared uncompromising war, and the entertainment of which asks an individual an alien to our laws and government. If these are claimed as rights due to foreigners resident among us, from the courtesy of nations, the inquiry arises, if there is any reciprocity in such a rule. Will the government of Spain allow that of the Island of Cuba—allow processions and celebrations in honor of Republican institutions, in their towns? Will they allow their streets to resound with yells to liberty—to the people and the people's champions? The question is an plain one. Its very simplicity would provoke laughter and sneers among a people, who have only to breathe, to think, much less to whisper a thought of liberty, to secure a dungeon in the calabas, and a speedy death at the garote.

We think, therefore, this to be a most singular business. Our newspapers are prohibited admission into the island of Cuba. The possession of a Delta is overwhelming evidence against any inhabitant of that island. And yet, in our own city, the Captain General maintains a journal which exalts the vocabulary of St. Giles to defame and calumniate our people and institutions! This is not done with the expectation of producing any effect here. But when this political game is played with slanders and falsehoods, so gross that no one here stops to notice them, the unsuspecting and uninformal Cubans are induced to attach some importance to them, from the fact that they are uttered here. Anticipating that they would not be permitted if there was not some truth in them.

Such are some of the consequences of the extraordinary course of President Fillmore in reference to the movement for Cuban independence. In history, it will be a characteristic of his Administration that it was the first to embolden despotism and Spanish insubordination, to speak out in our land, and to proclaim its disgusting debasement under the windows, and in the ears of freemen and republicans.

Gen. Gonzalez.—The Havana News quotes a paragraph from the *Mexican* complimentary to Gen. Gonzalez, and adds: "Gen. Gonzalez is well known in this city as an amiable and accomplished gentleman, and a devoted patriot, and numbers among his personal friends many of our most influential citizens."

The Daily Freeman.

25 May 1851, 2

The Cuba Affair.—The brig Shakespeare arrived at New York, from San Juan de los Remedios, reports that great excitement existed at that place, at the time of her departure, (4th inst,) from the fear of an invasion by Gen. Lopez, and which was further increased by a report that five vessels of war had been seen between that place and Neuvitas.

Louisville Democrat

26 May 1851, 2

The editor of the Journal is out again on the Cuba expedition. He seems very much provoked that Quitman has gone home in triumph; and that the effort of Fillmore to punish the expeditionists has ended comically. Now, we advise the editor of the Journal to keep cool.— It's unhealthy to fall into a passion this warm weather. He assumes that the jurors at New Orleans perjured themselves to avoid the conviction of General Henderson. Notwithstanding the positiveness of the editor, we doubt if he ever read the testimony given in the case at all. General Henderson was not one of the expedition; he only acted as an agent, perhaps, in purchasing the Creole and giving advice. This is all that was pretended. He wished success to the expedition no doubt; and thus far he was guilty, and most of the jurors were quite as much, if not more so. Henderson and the jury were very much alike, especially the jury; and they recollected, perhaps, the higher law— "Let him that is without the sin amongst you cast the first stone." We suspect that Prentice is not as well posted up about this matter as he should be, or he would say less about it. The administration at Washington have behaved very singularly in this whole business. They issue proclamations—"Whereas," &c.; order arrests and prosecutions, and begin with General Henderson. Now they know perfectly well that General Henderson was not in the expedition; that he was only a well wisher of it, like millions of others, and had only a hand in some of the business arrangements, as an advisor. They knew, too, that Henderson was a lawyer who knew how to construe the law, and to walk right on its margin without stepping over when anybody saw him. He was, of all that could be pitched upon, least likely to be caught in the meshes of the law; and yet he was the first one selected to be tried. A failure was anticipated and provided for; and it furnished a good excuse for dismissing all the other indictments. So ended the farce, as it was no

doubt intended it should end. Why was not Lopes tried first, the chief offender, of whose conduct there was abundant proof, who headed the expedition, and who had all the guilt of it upon his own head? If the administration intended to punish anybody, why did they not begin with him? If they did not intend to make a farce of the whole business, why did they make the whole business ridiculous by indicting such a man as Quitman, and attempting first to convict such a man as Henderson? If the administration had been as sincere and earnest as they pretended to be, they would have tried to make an example of some one; and of course fixed on the most guilty, and one least likely to escape. Instead of that, they began with one not immediately connected with the expedition; one most skillful in evading the law; one who could not be convicted, and all the world knew it just as well before the trial as they do now. The inference is pretty clear that the wise ones at Washington didn't intend to have anybody convicted. They intended to get up a show, and pretend to aim at wonderful virtues in observing treaties; to fail, and then get all their organs to swear at juries. All this was to cheat Spain into a belief that Fillmore & Co. were doing a big *de* in the way of observing treaties.

Our neighbor perhaps understands it, and is only doing his part in the business. He may deceive, perhaps, some people, but we doubt it. Just let a revolution start in Cuba, and it will raise a storm in this country that will sweep all Spanish power from the neighborhood of this continent. Our ugly neighbor will shout about the patriots of Cuba, and buy a new hat on purpose to throw up. He will show then that he and Fillmore were, of all men, the most in favor of Cuba revolutions; that, in fact, they got 'em up and protected 'em. It will be useless then to talk about treaties. Prentice will swear that this old treaty with Spain is more honored in the breach than in the observance.

WASHINGTON

26 May 1851, 3

INDICTMENT OF CUBANS AT NEW YORK—The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York on Saturday returned bills of indictment against JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Captain LEWIS, and Major SLESSINGER, as being engaged in fitting out an expedition against Cuba, &c. Bench warrants were issued. Capt. Lewis gave security for his appearance for trial in \$5,000. The other parties were expected to appear on Monday (to-day) and enter into recognizance for trial.

The Evening Picayune.

26 May 1851, 1

ARRESTS IN CUBA—The Savannah News publishes translations of a letter from Havana, which speaking of recent arrests, says :

The last arrest was the old and respectable priest of the Guira de la Molina, Rodriguez Valdera, for having spoken freely in favor of the independence of the island. The lawyer, Don José Gozales, from Guano-goy, accused of having written in favor of independence. Don Juan Villaverdt, of the same offence; the principal master of the shipyard who is accused of having offered to give up that establishment to the invaders, for which effect he had at his disposal all the convicts which were in it, also has been arrested and incarcerated; the captain of police of the barrio de Chavez, Don Lewis Oliver, (Catalan,) accused of neglecting to arrest two men who attempted to murder the lawyer Calleto Gonzales. This Calleto Gonzales is the monster who betrayed the young patriot Don Gaspariano Montes de Oca, native of the Canaries, who was executed on the 29th of last month, for having engaged a pilot for the service of Gen. Lopez.

A letter from St. Jago de Cuba, dated May 7th, says :

A number of arrests have been made at St. Sago de Cuba. Papers were taken which discovered a plot to commence an insurrection while on the grand parade, and the insurgents had taken measures to capture the headquarters of the city, and to secure the landing of Garibaldi with 3,000 men. At the same time Lopez would have effected his landing in some part of Havana. The judge, after having concluded the proceedings, sentenced to death four, and to perpetual punishment three of the principal officers; and to ten years' hard labor a sergeant of the garrison and two privates. The traitor who betrayed them was released. This sentence has been approved by the Captain General at Havana.

26 May 1851, 2

Excitement in Cardenas.

BRISTOL, R. I. May 30.

Capt. Aldrich, of the brig Patriot, from Cardenas, states that while in port, and when he left great excitement prevailed among the inhabitants in consequence of the expected landing of another party of invaders. Strong guards were kept on the wharves each night, and no person was permitted to land or go on board any vessel after dark. The conversation and acts of every American were strictly watched by the authorities, and everything was in readiness to repel an attack, should one be made upon the town.

27 May 1851, 1

"STEP'S BACKWARDS"

It is but a few days since we warned the *Seventeenth Republican*, on the occasion of its utterance of some very sound State Rights sentiments, that there were politicians of its party who would take the back track, and repudiate those principles looking to fetter resistance, contained in the "Georgia Platform."

We did not think we should so soon have occasion to produce evidence to prove the truth of our prophetic warning.

The *Athens Banner* and the *Milledgeville Recorder*, two of the leading organs of the Union party on the "Georgia Platform," have deliberately taken strong ground against a principle of the convention of December, 1845, which being struck from it, less as it, not worth the paper it is written on, as an efficient remedy against secessionist aggressions.

The Georgia Convention distinctly asserted the doctrine of the Right of Secession, and as distinctly declared that the State of Georgia would exercise that right on the happening of several specified contingencies.

Thus the "Union party" of Georgia is as fully committed to the doctrine of the Sovereign Right of State Secession, as the Southern Rights Party is. But there are politicians, and leaders, demagogues and office-seekers, consolidationists and enemies to Southern Rights, belonging to the Union party, who are not and never have been satisfied with this part of the Georgia Platform. They have intended, always, to retreat from it, the first moment it became necessary and safe; and who are now preparing to make that retreat, although the Georgia Platform was distinctly declared to be the very last concession which the People of Georgia would make—in short, the "last ditch" in which they would "die," before they would yield another inch to Abolition encroachment.

And now suppose the leaders of the Union Party, desert that "last ditch," fall back and make another last line, the question is, will the Union people follow them? We have heard men of this party say often, not another inch will we surrender—let our "platform" be trenched on, and we are with you for resistance in any shape. We know these gentlemen are sincere and honest, and they mean what they say, when in reply to our reasoning, they say that the Union leaders will back out from the fighting line of the convention, they say we, they have nothing for leaders but they will stand firm. But we fear, alas! they know not the power of truth, and the true success of leaders. They have forgotten Stephen and Cobb have in Georgia a powerful and loyal support, and by a simple statement of the facts of the case, they have made Georgia stand with Freedom as declared at Washington City. It was long to produce the intelligence of a violent forthcoming attempt to do the thing which it has done, that which it has done, instead of breathing fire and brimstone, and making a burning reply to the "platform" ditch, all the things that have been done, and his share of the whole, into the hands of complacent and timid men, and other people in the world, and all.

But to Georgia in earnest address, she will bear what has been done, the more she will glorify in the fact.

resolution! We pray God she may—we pray there may be no more disgrace to show for our "Empire State," that come of cutting State words and backing out from deliberate resolves.

This question is to be voted. An effort will be made to back off the Georgia Platform. It is already begun.

The *Athens Banner* and the *Milledgeville Recorder* have broken ground in this case, and from this day forth the "Union Party" will be pressed by its leaders to "retreat backwards" from the Georgia Platform. Howell Cobb is preparing the way for it. These presses and this politician have declared against Secession, and at least two of them (Cobb and his "Partner") have boldly intimated coercion, as the remedy, if South Carolina exercises her Sovereign right to secede. Thus, while their Platform declares that Georgia has a right and will exercise it, when she sees fit, of going out of a Union, in which her rights are not respected and secured; these Georgia Platformists, in the teeth of their own recently made, word, turn round to threaten South Carolina with Federal bayonets, if she in her sovereign capacity, exercises the same right they claim for Georgia. What is the inference from this? It is the boldest and most direct step ever taken in the South towards consolidation; and if they succeed in carrying the Union party of Georgia along with them, the liberties of the South are at an end; and her people and her property will be at the mercy of a despotism at Washington. It is indeed a pregnant sign of degeneracy and corruption, when any man or press, on Georgia soil—in the land of Tripp—in a State where all parties have always maintained the Virginia and Kentucky doctrine of State Rights—that there should be raised the cry of Force to put down a Sovereign State, asserting her inalienable and unalienated rights.

We call upon the people of all parties to look to these things. They are full of peril. If Georgia should be so mad, so lost to reason and a sense of her own future safety as to encourage the Federal Government, to send its armies against South Carolina, the horrors of civil war will be at once kindled—not in Carolina alone, but in Georgia and in every Southern State. And from such a war, after years of blood and carnage, one of two results would flow—either the whole South, divided against itself, and cutting each others throats to the infinite amusement of the abolitionists, would become the conquered subjects of a Federal Government belonging to the North; or the Union must be destroyed by the worst of modes, by violence and bloodshed.

Such are the inevitable consequences of denying to any Southern State the right to leave the confederacy, at her own sovereign will and pleasure. The People of Georgia have a fearful responsibility in deciding this question. If, by their votes, they sustain the doctrine of Cobb, the *Athens Banner*, and the *Milledgeville Recorder*, as sure as there is a God above, they will plunge the South into a civil war. A Southern State cannot be coerced by the Federal Government in the hands of ingrained Abolitionists, without the effusion of blood.

27 May 1851, 1

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING IN MUSKOGEE.

The meeting of the Southern Rights party of this county, which was adjourned over from last Tuesday, convened at the Court House at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 17th inst., and was organized by calling Col John Quinn to the Chair and appointing James H Warren Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting charged with the duty of reporting to an adjourned meeting a series of resolutions expressive of the principles and policy of the Southern Rights Party of Muscogee county announced its readiness to report.

Mr Wm H Chambers, for reasons given, was excused from the committee.

On motion the following report was submitted:

Resolved, That we recognize, to the full extent, the doctrine laid down by the Georgia Convention of last December in these words:—"The Constitution of the United States is in its terms, a bond of political union between separate Sovereigns."

21. That this is but the restoration of a doctrine which has at some time or other been affirmed in words or deeds by almost every State in the Union, and which has been maintained with popular unanimity, consistency and tenacity by the old holding States ever since its first promulgation by Mr Jefferson in the Kentucky resolutions of 1793 and 1799, in the following words: "Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government—but that by compact under the style and title of a constitution for the United States and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for special purposes, delegated to that government certain defined powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that whenever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthorized, void and of no force; that to this compact each State has agreed as a State and as an individual party—that the government created by the compact was not made the exclusive property of the whole but the extent of the powers delegated to it self, States that would have made the compact, and that the constitution, the laws and the acts of the government, are the result of the compact."

22. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States.

23. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

24. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

25. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

26. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

27. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

28. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

29. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States.

30. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

31. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

32. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

33. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

34. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

35. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

36. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

37. That the Georgia Convention, in its judgment, the occasion requires it to say that the compact by which the United States were formed, is a compact between the States, and not a compact between the people of the States. That the States are the only parties to the compact, and that the people of the States are not parties to it.

27 May 1851, 1

Castilian Loyalty and Fillmorean Energy

The following card appears in the Bulletin of this morning. All there is any thing to commend in the history of our country, as a proof of the fidelity and inviolability of foreigners enjoying the protection of our laws and hospitality.—or of citizens true to their duty and their oaths, we should like to know on what page it may be found.

The Spanish Procession

The Committee entrusted with the care of organizing the procession, which the Spanish population intend to make, believe it their duty to inform the public that the intended procession is for the sole purpose of manifesting how content and happy they feel to see that the Castilian loyalty has triumphed in the island of Cuba, and that a due respect has been paid to the laws in the United States. They will do or say nothing that may in any way cause the slightest disturbance in a country which has shown itself so hospitable to them; and if public order is at any time interrupted, they will certainly not be by them. They simply mean to pay a due homage to the administration of President Fillmore, who, by his wise and energetic measures, has known how to prevent great social and political difficulties, and they believe that by so doing they will meet with the approbation of every honest citizen. By order of the President.

L. QUETROPER, Secretary

"The triumph of Castilian loyalty,"—"due homage to the administration of President Fillmore!" What a proud association! How exultant and joyous should it make every Fillmorean feel! Never before had a President of the United States such a compliment paid to him! Never before was the Chief Magistrate of this nation honored and applauded by the admirers of Castilian loyalty. And what is still worse, the compliment is deserved. Mr. Fillmore has rendered them great and essential services. He has greatly aided the "triumph of Castilian loyalty." With an activity and vigor which have characterized no other action of his administration, and which stand out in bold contrast with the indolence of our frontier defenses, and the tardiness of executing the Fugitive Slave law, he has succeeded in postponing, for a time, the liberation of the "oppressed people of Cuba." He deserves Castilian gratitude, and we hope the Congress will be allowed to testify it in a striking, appropriate, and conspicuous manner.

If our republic is to be made the asylum, the home of loyal subjects of despotism,—where they may celebrate their pretended triumphs over the people, and offer homage to our President, thereby insulting every freeman and republican,—we trust, for the sake of consistency, that the privilege will not be confined to the "Loyal Castilians." Let the people of other nations, other subjects of despotism, have like oppor-

tunities of displaying their loyalty. If the parades of Isabella and Cartha are to be permitted to make our streets hideous with their reptiles over the strangulation of three or four noble and patriotic natives of Cuba, then why should not the Austrian subjects, if there be any of that race so lost to the dignity of man and of residents in a republican country, be allowed to glorify the overthrow of Hungary and the execution of her patriots? Why should not the proud and haughty Englishman be permitted to parade our streets in honor of the triumph of British loyalty over the noble struggles of O'Brien, of Meagher, of Martin, and others?

We object to Mr. Fillmore's partiality. He has no right to select one little despotism as the special object on which to lavish all his care and protection. Nor have the subjects of that despotism the right to take our President all to themselves, and say to those of Emperor Ferdinand, of Queen Victoria, of Pius IX, "You must stand aside, Fillmore is our man,—he did not interfere to protect any of you against the rabble, but he has employed the whole Home Squadron, and even chartered some extra steamers, to prevent our beautiful and noble Government of Cuba from being disturbed by those rascally Corsairs, who have the audacity to think of governing themselves."

We object to his favoritism, on the score of taste. The President might make a better choice. It is certain that if he casts his eye over the civilized globe he could not find a more corrupt, oppressive, and in every point of view, despicable form of government, than that of Queen Isabella of Spain, and of her licentious mother.

Let them go on; let their procession be had; let them pass through our streets in peace. It is a severe test of the patience of Americans to witness such sights in our land; but they will do good—they will arouse our people and set them to thinking on their rights and duties as men and as republicans—they will bring distinctly and clearly to their minds this question, Whether it is compatible with the dignity and object of this Government to make it the guardian and protector of despotism, and the enemy of a people who struggle for the same rights and liberties which we enjoy?

We regret to learn that Judge McCaleb, of the United States Circuit Court, was so much injured by being thrown from his carriage while returning from the lake a day or two since, that he is still unable to attend to his judicial duties. R. Hunt, Esq., was with the Judge at the time, and was also somewhat bruised.

27 May 1851, 1

THE HISTORY OF A PIRATE
Respectfully Dedicated to the Victims of the late
American Hall of Extrajurisdiction.

BY ST. ESTRANGERO.

I am a Cuban—a Creeper of the glittering star of the Antilles. Where the little Rio Canimo winds its silver thread down through the rocky hills east of Matanzas, to the bay, still stands the house where I was born; a grand, massive, old castle, built on the red cross of England, waved over the ramparts of the Moor. But its walls echo to the tread of strangers! I, the last son of my race, am an exile to a foreign land,—condemned to death at home; here, proscribed as an “adventurer,” a “robber,” a “pirate”! My beautiful wife, my children—laid low in the grave. My boy,—the hope of my young manhood—was struck to the heart by the lance of a brutal soldier, because he would not tell whether his father had fled; that father on whose head a price had been set,—a price which the liberated bloodhounds coveted! The hands of my father, seized by the same tyrant bands, have been sold to a stranger. The fragrant coffee-beds where I waddled, in my happy childhood, are tilted by those who have no socialness there to love, save the scold gain they may yield! “And why is this?” the reader asks. I will reply, and would that in lines of living fire each word might be written to burn, evermore before the people of a country once oppressed, now free and happy, though such “pirates” as a Lafayette,—a De Kalb—a De Grasse—a D’Estaing—a Putnam—a Montgomery aided in gaining to her that freedom.

When Tacón, iron-hearted and iron-banded, was Governor-General of Cuba, I had attained my majority; and as soon as I was released from the surveillance of the guardian appointed by the Government, (I should have promised that I was an orphan,) I married one whom I had loved from my early boyhood, and never blamed a lily-like flower beneath a tropic sun. We loved—were happy. I was rich, and though taxed heavily, under a constant Government espionage, moved on through a few years in peace. When Tacón had gone, and after Espoleta,—a tyrant, but more a villain, than the first,—came in, times began to alter. Privileges of the slightest kind had to be bought! Did I wish a pound of powder and shot and a gun to kill the pismans that flew across my fields, a license was required, for which I had to pay a tax, heavier than ever was laid! Not a grain of coffee—not a leaf of tobacco—not a cane of sugar grew, that was not taxed—not taxed. Marmite, not so little-paying now of England! Do not complain, ye men of Russia, whose lives and fortunes are end on the very breath of your Autocrat! Do not feel discontented, ye sons of the Czar, (no longer allusions) whose lives depend upon the bow-string and fickle mind of an impetuous Sultan! Ye are safer far, and happier too, than the Creoles of Cuba, who exist under the control of those who, born afar off, have no sympathies with, no ties to bind them to the soil of the Island! But, back to my tale. The time of Espoleta passed away. Laden with riches, wrung *scarcely* from the people, he returned to Spain, rich in all save honor, and that was hidden by the tears and blood of those whom he had wronged. An heir followed. But he could not stay—he was too honorable. The blood of the Old flowed in his veins. He was recalled. O’Donnell came—the descendant of a Collier, a brave people. Years of connection with a corrupt government had mingled alloy with the gold of his nature—yet he was not all that the “mother government” wished. He could not be all a villain! He was cruel—but heeded not the value of life—yet

he was at least human. He would not hire spies to enter the bosom of happy families—he would not *kill on suspicion!* He, too, was recalled, and Alcey came! Then clouds—red as blood and dark as the beginning of a storm when day closes—arose over the people of Cuba. The burdens of the people were never felt till then! And did they murmur, a hired spy was near to catch each word! Every sigh they breathed—a threat, whispered between closed and grating teeth, was reported;—and what followed? Death or exile, and confiscation of property—the garrote, a volley of musketry, or a rapid flight from the land of their birth! Yet, why do I wander from my own history—it is brief, and I will not trouble you long. When Alcey came, my boy, Casilda, was eleven years of age. My wife was beautiful, though a matron. My overseer died, and I employed a new one, who could well recommend, even as a gentleman whom poverty forced to ask for such a situation. Regarding poverty as a misfortune rather than as a crime, I treated him as a gentleman, and as a friend. That man was a spy of Alcey’s! Not a word passed from my lips—not a murmur at injustice did I utter that he did not record, and send to his master, as I afterwards learned! One night,—never shall I forget, for my poor wife was lying low with a fever, on a couch from which she never rose—a merchant from New York, whose vessel lay in the harbor of Matanzas, was my guest. He came to arrange for the purchase of my crop—and while entertaining him, I made remarks contrasting the freedom of his government with the tyranny of that under which I suffered. My overseer was present, and marked every word. When my guest had retired for the night, I hastened to the side of my sick wife! It was the last time I ever saw her. After we had left him, the overseer mounted my best horse, and rode full speed to Matanzas, to report to the Governor all that I had said.

It was nearly morning, and still I sat by the side of my suffering wife. Suddenly a faithful servant rushed into the room, and told me that the overseer and a gang of soldiers were riding toward the house. In an instant I knew all—comprehended my danger, and called my angel wife! “Fly, my anviro!” she cried; “it will be death if they seize you.”

“I cannot, and I love you!” was my reply. “They will not harm me,” she answered—“go, I will get well, and with our boy will follow!” I kissed my boy, and prepared to fly. How to go was the next question. My friend had his boat and crew in the river. I hastily awoke him, stated the facts, and, as our feet entered the house, we left it by a back entrance, gained the boat, and in three hours I was safe in his vessel. Hastily we sailed, and soon arrived at the great city of your Republic. Oh! how anxiously did I wait for news from my home. When it came, it was terrible! Death had not such terrors. My boy was killed that night by a soldier, because he would not tell him which way I had gone, or reply to his insistent questions. Within three days my wife was in her grave. A price was placed on my head—my estates confiscated, I registered as a traitor, and all this merely because I murmured against injustice and wrong. I am here—widowed, childless, poor, wretched! And, because, with a few leave, chivalrous nobleman, I desire to return and free my fellow Cubans from chains, I have been considered a robber and a pirate. I forbear to comment on this! Though the land wherein I have sought refuge, casts this stigma upon me, I will not complain, but, bidding that time, when might will yield to right, when Cuba will be free.

The Daily Delta

27 May 1851, 1

Many Arrests in Cuba. Considering that it is asserted here that there is no patriotism in Cuba, that the people are perfectly content with their position, and desire no change, considering, too, the loud exultation of the Conchaites on the perfect quiet and order that prevail in that ever faithful isle, it appears that the Government Inquisitors and executioners, have their hands pretty full of the work of hunting up and punishing the subjects of *Prison Isabella Segunda*. The following, in addition to many similar proceedings in other parts of the island, is contained in a letter, which we find in the Savannah News:

St. James's Cross, May 7, 1851.

A number of arrests have been made at St. Jago de Cuba. Papers were taken which discovered a plot to commence an insurrection while on the Grand parade, and the insurgents had taken measures to capture the head quarters of the city and to secure the landing of Garibaldi with 2000 men. At the same time Lopez would have effected his landing in some part of Havana. The judges, after having concluded the proceedings, sentenced to death four, and to perpetual punishment three of the principal officers; and to ten years hard labor a sergeant of the garrison and two privates. The traitor who betrayed them was released. This sentence has been approved by the Captain General at Havana.

The Daily Delta

27 May 1851, 2

SUPPRESSION.—The Cuban journals find it necessary to omit a sentence from Mr. Fillmore's proclamation, in order to render its beauty spotless. The sentence omitted is that in which reference is made to those who seek an asylum in our land from foreign oppression. If the Cuban journals knew how senseless and meaningless these Fourth of July phrases are in the speeches or documents of our politicians, they would not feel it necessary to suppress them.

27 May 1851, 3

CUBAN "PATRIOTS" RETURNING.—The "American Union" of the 22d instant (published a Griffin, Georgia) says :

"Every arrival of the cars brings back to their homes some of the youngsters who were duped into the idea of taking Cuba by storm. Some of the boys give rather a bad account of the whole affair, and are now willing to acknowledge that they were deceived. They have spent all the money they could rake and scrape, and many of them were compelled to borrow in order to get home. They have *seen the elephant*, and are perfectly content to let the Cubans, under existing circumstances, work out their own salvation."

The Daily Picayune.

27 May 1851, 2

Naval.—The U. S. steam frigate *Saranac*, Com.
Foxall A. Parker, sailed from Pensacola on the 18th
inst. for Havana.

The Wattp Delta

28 May 1851, 1

President Fillmore.

President Fillmore and his Cabinet reached Buffalo on their Western tour. There was a great parade of the people, and the usual eternal sing-song speeches were made by the President, and his Cabinet, which is emphatically a talking one. In his speech at Buffalo Mr. Fillmore compared himself to a Roman General receiving an ovation of the people; to a tempest-tossed mariner getting into port after a long and troublous cruise; to a California gold digger, hunting for dust, and several other individuals engaged in the pursuit of greatness and grandeur, under difficulties; finally winding up this flight with a prayer that his bones might be buried in a Buffalo graveyard. He next proceeded to give particular goss to the treason "which stalks abroad at the South, and shows its sunky head at the North;" then pitched into the Filibusters, and tapered off into a Jackson-like threat to execute the law as long as God in his Providence should let him live. The President appears to have been duly impressed with the grandeur of the occasion, for he speaks to the good citizens of Buffalo of "their illustrious Mayor." It is an old saying, that when you are in Turkey you must do as the Turkeys do;—when in Buffalo, as the Buffaloes do, and it may be the fashion of the Buffaloes to call their Mayor illustrious, but in these parts, the application of so exalted an epithet to the head of our corporation, would be regarded as "horse play," or poking fun rather too roughly.

The President, however, made his speech, so did Secretary of State Webster, so did Postmaster-General Hall, so did Secretary of the Navy Graham, so did Senator Douglass, and innumerable others of the smaller fry. The Buffaloes must have a hard time of it to digest all these speeches. It is well that nature has supplied them with wonderful capacity in that line.

It was expected that the President would continue his tour to Ohio, but to the wonder of every body he suddenly changed his course and took the back track in double-quick time for Washington City. Some of the papers attribute his sudden change to the fact that the Buffalo Express (a Seward organ) came out with an enthusiastic sketch of General Scott, nominating him to the Presidency, on the very day of Mr. Fillmore's arrival in Buffalo. The Herald thinks the fingers of Seward and Thurlow Weed are to be seen in this, and that some of the cabinet machinery is out of joint, or somebody is frightened at something.

Our impression is, that during the President's absence, our old contemporary, the Assistant Treasurer, in whose charge the Government was left, has got the machinery out of order, and the President and his Secretaries have to hasten home, to get things right again. So many Treasury circulars have been issued of late, that we began to think that the wheels and pulleys were getting a little out of ship shape at the Capital. The President's hurried return strengthens our suspicions.

Chi. Daily Delta

28 May 1851, 2

Judge McCaleb.—We were gratified to see this estimable member of the bench filling his seat in the United States Court-room yesterday—having nearly recovered from the severe bruises which he received in falling from his carriage a few days ago. The most important item which transpired before his Honor, was the fixing of the McDonough case for next Monday morning. The Judge seemed anxious to put off the case until the next term, both fearing the immense deal of labor to which it would subject his physical powers, and wishing to await the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in relation to the matter of this succession, now pending before it; but, on the suggestion of Mr. Micou, of counsel for the heirs, that the trial might be carried through in a week, and that the decision of our Supreme Court could not preclude the heirs from the right of suing in the United States Court, Judge McCaleb agreed to fix it for the date above stated,—giving notice that no other case would be tried before him after this week.

The Turn Out of the Conchaites.

Saturday next, we learn, is to be the occasion, when our streets are to be honored with a procession of the supporters and parasites of the Spanish despotism in Cuba. The processionists are to be mounted on horses, and are to bear banners and transparencies.

~~Those transparencies are being painted in Exchange Place, where the curious in such matters may find some very striking specimens of Spanish wit and decency. One of the transparencies, we learn, represents General Lopez hung by the neck to a tree, and another represents Generals Henderson and Quitman tied to whipping-posts, undergoing a flogging at the hands of Spanish jailors.~~

We understand the supply of eggs on the levee is quite abundant, and that they may be procured cheap. A barrel holds ninety-six dozen.

There is to be a preliminary trial of the feasibility of the procession scheme to-day, when the Spanish Consul will be escorted to the Georgia, by a number of the Conchaites and a band of music.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

28 May 1851, 1

FROM HAVANA.—By the bark *Ellen Maria*, Capt. Sibley, we have received advices from Havana to the 20th inst. They contain nothing of particular importance.

On the 19th the Captain-General reviewed a select brigade of soldiers, who had volunteered to serve at the first call on them.

The Spaniards who fell at Cardenas on the 19th of May, 1850, in the conflict with the filibusters, are to be exhumed and reinterred in a common sepulchre, under the national flag.

28 May 1851, 2

From the Providence Republican Herald, May 26.
"The Union."

Gov. Quitman, Gen. Henderson, Col. O'Hara, Mr. O'Sullivan, and others, who are charged with getting up expeditions against the island of Cuba, are stigmatized by the whig papers as pirates. This is a harsh appellation, and ought not to be overhastily applied to men of the character and worth which the individuals named are known to possess. By the present law of the United States, it is made an offence to set on foot an expedition in this country against a friendly power; and this law, like the rest, the government are under obligations to carry into effect. But let it be remembered that these men have not been proved to have set on foot any such expedition; when they have been, it will be strictly in order to inquire into the motives which could have induced them to violate a law of the United States. This law is a severe one; and it is to be strictly construed, as making an act criminal which otherwise was not. Nothing is more common than for the people of one country to render aid to the people of other countries, not only in regular warfare, but when a struggle is taking place to effect some change in their organic condition. Crusaders and knight errants in foreign countries have been far more numerous than the one at home, whom the inimitable pen of Cervantes has immortalized. It is not a crime, except by special statute provision, for the citizens of a country to go out of it, singly or in company, with or without arms and munitions, to take part in a war, civil or foreign, which is being waged in a foreign country, or between that country and another. The country against which these emigrant belligerents direct themselves may, if the aggression be sufficiently serious, regard such an inroad as a cause of war. It may be a mere marauding expedition; but without a statute even that would be cognizable only by the country invaded. Where a prohibitory statute exists, those who violate it will be held to a strict account by public opinion as well as by the law for the motive and end of the operations. We have such a statute here. But it does not prohibit any number of persons, singly, and without the form of an expedition, from meeting at a place beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and thence proceeding, at their own risk of the consequences, to the aid of another power against its enemies, or of the people of another country against their rulers. The adventurers may violate their duty as citizens, but they do not commit an offence against the laws of their country.

But supposing it proved that the individuals named are within the scope of the law: what is the fair probability as to their designs, with the high and honorable character which they have heretofore sustained? In a country now containing the living actors in the drama of the revolution, do we not require extraordinary amount of testimony to be persuaded that some of the most estimable of our fellow-citizens have suddenly turned aside from the reputable pursuits of life, to become robbers and pirates for the spoliation of foreign countries? Do we listen with any credulity to the suggestion that a man like Quitman, who possesses immense wealth, an enviable military reputation won in the fields of Mexico—which may be so easily tarnished in an unfortunate Cuban campaign—a high position in the regards of his own State, and endeared domestic relations, has been suddenly smitten with a lust of gain or of power, which draws him away, reckless of results, to stake all his interests and hopes upon an unhallowed design which would rank him with highwaymen? Is it likely that John L. O'Sullivan, one of the most talented and accomplished scholars, and in all respects, intellectually, morally, and socially, one of the noblest men of the land, is bent on stratagems, to render him a participator in spoils of a foreign country wantonly invaded, regardless of his high standing and of all his social obligations? All who know him instantly reject with scorn such an unworthy conjecture. It is not

vastly more probable that these our countrymen, who have so much honorable reputation to lose and so little to gain by a lawless adventure of the kind imputed to them, are actuated by the same sentiments which fired the patriot republicans of the Old World to hasten to the standard of American liberty and independence? If these men now accused are pirates, so were Lafayette, Kosciusko, Steuben, De Kalb, Pulaski, Jones, Lord Sterling, and the host of those generous allies who have inscribed their names in living letters upon the tablets of American history. These friends of America came not always singly, but sometimes with companions bent on the same object, and sometimes furnished with the equipments of war. They performed precisely the same act for the deliverance of our country that some of our citizens are now charged with designing or attempting to perform toward a people far less able to help themselves, and suffering under a despotism of the most intolerant description. In the one the act of devotion to the cause of liberty was hailed with the applause of the world; in the other, it is marked down as a high crime and misdemeanor at law, to be visited with one of its severest penalties. Would Lafayette have been less dear to the American heart if he had come to the rescue through a net-work of penal laws?

But the immediate reply will no doubt be that, in the case of the American revolution, the patriots who rendered aid from abroad made no movement toward the scene of the drama till the colonies were fairly started in their career, and had assumed a nominal stand among the nations of the earth. This is true; but it does not alter the principle upon which the assistance was rendered: It certainly cannot be less criminal to assist a people who have risen against their "lawful sovereign" than to assist them in rising. Nay, if it had not been for aid from abroad, it is far from certain that the revolution would have reached its glorious termination. In the case of Cuba there is a veil of mystery and darkness necessarily spread over all affairs connected with a revolutionary movement. But suppose that such a movement has been planned, and can only be executed through assistance from abroad, on account of the insular form of Cuba, the extreme vigilance of the old Spanish tyrants, and the almost impossibility of making preparations and collecting munitions, and that some of our countrymen, instead of being marauders and pirates, have lent an ear to the urgent request of the trampled islanders to "come over into Macedonia and help them"—and we have a case which, whatever we may think of the feasibility of the promised aid, redeems the actors from all unworthy imputations upon their motives and designs. If our fathers of the revolution had been in the same position that the Cuban patriots are now in, and had asked aid from the gallant spirits of the Old World, as a requisite for rising against the oppressors, what man could have abated one jot his esteem for the noble list of co-operators whom we have already named? Nay, would not their names have been crowned with greater glories from the promptness of the aid when there was more to fear and less hope of a final triumph?

No one not predisposed to censure will misunderstand the purport of these remarks. The object of them is to deprecate a hasty condemnation of men of high character and honorable repute in the community, before it is possible for them to explain themselves *without detriment to the Cuban patriots whose present safety is in silence*. Let us wait for their exposition. We have no doubt that they will place themselves in the right position before their friends and before the country.

While we are writing there is a rumor of further intelligence from Cuba of the seizure of many of the principal men. If there be any proof of their desire for independence, the iron collar and the screw on the neck, called the garote, will be likely to dispose of the accused. The despotism of the island is badly alarmed, and the signs indicate to common observation a deep-seated disaffection among the inhabitants.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

29 May, 1851, 1

THE CUBA PROCESSION ABANDONED.—We perceive by a card in "La Union" of yesterday that the Committee of arrangements for the Spanish procession have determined temporarily to suspend their preparations. This has been decided upon in consequence of a remonstrance addressed to the Committee by our worthy Mayor, who was unwilling that any demonstration should be made, at all calculated to create excitement and jeopard the peace and public tranquillity of our city. We think the Committee have acted prudently, and trust they will have wisdom and discretion enough to abandon the proposed manifestation altogether. It can do no good, and may do much harm.

We would call the attention of merchants and ship-owners to the sale which will be made **TODAY**, at Banks' Arcade, of the splendid steamship **PAMPERO**. Her sea qualities and speed are unsurpassed by any vessel afloat. Her draft only 5 feet, burns only 6½ tons coal per diem. She was built by John Brown & Co., of Baltimore. Her engines were made by Messrs. Radcliffe, Newcastle & Co., of Philadelphia. Her outfit—furniture, etc. is the very best manufacture and latest style. Persons desirous of inspecting her are invited to visit her at the steamship landing, Lafayette. We are duly authorized to say that the Pampero will be sold without reserve, to elapse a joint interest. Further particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. J. A. Beard & May, Banks' Arcade.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

29 May 1851, 2

JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, one of the parties arrested at New York for participation in the Cuba expedition, has been several times elected to the Legislature of New York, of which body he has been a distinguished member. He is a man of superior education and high literary culture and tastes.— In conjunction with S. D. Langtree, he started the Democratic Review in Washington, whence it was afterwards removed to New York, after which Mr. S. relinquished charge of it. He previously published, with the same gentleman, a newspaper in Georgetown, D. C., named the *Metropolitan*. He has a brother-in-law in Cuba, who is now under the ban of the Government for his sympathies in the cause of revolution. It is said Mr. O'Sullivan has put in a claim to the steamer *Cleopatra*, recently seized by the U. S., as being his own private property.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

29 May 1851, 3

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION—Reported Engagement.—The New York Express has the following extract of a letter, from a very respectable source, dated Havana, May 18th, 1851:

"I do not know whether all the piratical expedition has yet suffered the fate of that portion of it which I have now to give you an account of in a few words, and with much caution.

"P——, of the Schooner ——, who came on board our vessel, at sea, day before yesterday, with several other men from his own vessel, told me that, on the preceding afternoon, at a quarter past seven, the schooner attacked two boats full of men, in a cove of the Island.

"They had been followed on suspicion; and they soon were observed to be making preparations to land, when the schooner opened upon them an active fire of grape-shot, which, although it was answered with musketry, soon cleared the decks.

"P. was inclined to give the particulars, and turned to leave me, saying 'in short, there were none left alive to carry the news.' I asked him what became of the boats, and, pointing with his finger to the bottom of the sea, as he was getting into the boat, I understood the fate they have suffered."

HEADQUARTERS,
4th Brigade, F. M.

ORDER No. 1.

Captain JOHN J. HOPKINS, of the county of Putnam, and ISIDORE V. GARNIE, of the county of Duval, are hereby duly appointed Aids-de-Camp to the Brigadier General commanding; and HENRY D. HOLLAND, M. D., of the county of Duval, Surgeon of Staff, with the rank and title of Major. They will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

It is further requested that the Colonels attached to the Brigade report their several places of address, and at their earliest convenience, the number of officers now in commission, belonging to their respective commands.

EDWARD HOPKINS,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

MAYPORT MILLS, E. F., May 15th, 1851.

← relative of John?

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

29 May 1851, 3

The Government chartered the *Crescent City* steamer, and held it for some days, officered and manned from our service, for the purpose as is supposed of cruising after the Cuba subblasters. She was afterwards relinquished, the expedition being to all appearance at an end.

Capt. Cookagee, of Columbus, and Lieut. Ralston, of Mazon, Ga., were arrested in Savannah under the charge of participating in the late Cuba movement. The former is under bond for his appearance.

29 May 1851, 3

Passengers per Savannah Steamers.

By the Magnolia, May 10th.—Madison, Smith, Mrs Wood, child & servt, Mrs Floyd & two daughters, McQ McIntosh, Mrs Durr, Mr Hart, H F Rawl, Mrs O'Neal, Miss O'Neal, Mrs Ladd, M A Cohen, J F Rodman, 6 deck

By the Welaka, May 16.—Mrs Artrus, H F Grant & son, H E Clark, S H Mosley, A A Delarue—interior. J McVary, T D Dexter, —Jacksonville

By the Gaston, May 18.—R C McCraight, J B Askew, C Hamlin, H Gago, Simeon Helvans-ton—northward. C S Emory, Jacksonville

By the Gaston, May 21.—Miss E P Hayward & servt, Mr E P Hayward, P J Dawson, Mrs Ecken, Miss M Hopkins, Mrs Miller, Miss A Snow, Miss Ecken, Mr Loud, C McIntosh, J Wonge, McDuell, Wm Young, N K Barnum, G

S Wait, G F Handley, J H Finley, Otis Carik-son, Joseph Chamberlayne—interior. D H Tazkr, S Geary—Jacksonville

By the Welaka, May 22.—N P Giguilliatt, Miss Dell, Geo L Brown & servt—interior. E H Morse, S A Halliday—Jacksonville

By the Gaston, May 22.—Mrs A Bifehard, Miss M A Vinocut, W B French, lady, & servt, J Parsons, John W Raines, Isaac B Worth, N E Soobie, L Rosignol, J Reed, Mrs J Reed, Pe-ter Arnow, Geo Arnow, J M Gould, T J Hellen, J P Coffey, Geo Stinson, T J Browning

By the Welaka, May 23.—N Giguilliatt, Whit-field, Miss Mann, Miss Allerson, E B Webster, lady & son, D F Martin & lady, B H Rip ey, Mrs Perpot, Miss Lander, Miss Fraser, D H Taaks, T J Ruler, B Kembel, Geo Arnow, G W Sappington & lady, Miss Croon, Master Croon, S C Baught & lady, Rev Mr Smith, Mr Davis, Nr Muson, Mr Morao—northward. Mr Meln-tosh & lady, H Wells, C J Jenkins, O C Wilson —Jacksonville

By the St Matthews, May 25.—M S Perry, Jas F Law, Geo T Wallace, E Seabrook—into-rior. J V Garnie, Jacksonville

By the St Matthews, May 26.—S Nicholes, M Nicholes, Mr McIntosh, Miss Bremer, Miss Dix, Miss Hamlin, I H Bronson, Wm Young, A Coy, John Haddock, David Geiger, R F Floyd, B A Putnam, John Drysdale, G C Thorndike, A Pa-cetty, F M Adams.

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

[Col. S. BUFFINGTON, Proprietor.]

May 21.—Col Shine, Col Hutchins, Mr Brok-aw, Tallahassee; C Summers, Capt Barbee, Fla; 22d.—Mrs Julia C Thistle, Key West; E. Buck-man, J N Reeves, Fla; Mr McIntosh, Miss Mc-Intosh, Miss Bremer, Mrs Howland, Savannah; 23d.—C B Stentevant, Conn; Maj Hopkins, Col J P Sanderson, C Dibble, Fla; Mr Sappington, lady and two children, B W Whitfield, Tallahas-see; T J Allen, Md; C W Jenkins, Mo; H Wells, Mass; H Saddler, B Kimbell, Fla; 24th.—Mrs McIntosh, child and servant, Jacksonville; James Stewart, Pottsburg Fla; Col Titus, Col O'Hara, Empire Mills Fla; 25th.—Thomas Tumlin, Ga; H Steritt, Fla; S S Tyler, Ga; E Seabrook, S C; 26th.—K B Gibbs, Newport Mills Fla, Col Broward, G R Fairbanks, Mrs R Downing, John Drysdale, R F Floyd, Maj Putnam, I H Bronson, Fla; Wm Davis, Ga; F M Adams, Fla; 27th.—J S Hawkins, Capt Saddler, W M Humphrey, J T Boswell, T Eldridge, S S Stephens, Fla.

29 May 1851, 4

McQUEEN McINTOSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will attend the Circuit Courts in the Eastern Circuit; the United States District Court at St. Augustine; the Supreme Court at Tallahassee; and prosecute Claims for citizens in any part of Florida against the Government at Washington, either before Congress or at the Departments.

Office Address, Jacksonville, East Florida.

May 2, 1850

tf

J. McRobert Baker,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, E. FLA.

Will practice in the Courts of the Eastern Circuit, in Hamilton county of the Middle Circuit, in Benton and Hillsborough counties of the Southern Circuit, in the Supreme Court at Tallahassee, and in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida; and will prosecute claims against the United States before Congress and the Departments at Washington.

Being located at Jacksonville for life, he will give his entire and unremitting attention to his profession, and all business entrusted to his care shall meet with prompt attention.

Jacksonville, August 29, 1850.

tf

A. Card.

INTENDING to leave the State, I have transferred my professional business to J. McROBERT BAKER, Esq., Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, E. F., including all such matters as were entrusted to my care by Gen James A. Peden, of which all interested will please take notice.

Mr. Baker's business reputation for diligence and attention are sufficiently well established to ensure promptness to all matters in his hands.— This transfer is a sufficient manifestation of my confidence in his professional ability and integrity.

CHARLES P. COOPER,

Aug. 29, 1850.

Attorney at Law.

J. McROBERT BAKER.

Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, E. Florida.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Commissioner appointed by the Governors of the following States to take Testimony, Affidavits, and Acknowledgments to be used therein :

Maine,	Virginia,
Vermont,	North Carolina,
Massachusetts,	South Carolina,
Connecticut,	Georgia,
New York,	Alabama,
Pennsylvania,	Mississippi,
Delaware,	Texas.
Maryland,	

aug 1, 1851

Louisville Democrat

29 May 1851, 3

NINE MORE ARRESTS IN CUBA.—The New York Sun publishes a letter from Port Principe, announcing the arrest of five lawyers and four planters by the Cuban authorities, on the charge of being engaged in the revolutionary movement. They were closely guarded and taken off to Havana. The Sun says it caused great excitement there. Two of them are among the ablest lawyers in Cuba.

TROOPS IN CUBA.—There are more regular troops in that small island, probably, than in all the Continent of North America: they number 25,000. Besides this great armament there are also several ships and war steamers around the coast—we know not how many. Such are the props of despotism and oppression.

Rome Courier

ROME, GA.

29 May 1851, 2

FROM CUBA.—Files of the *Faro Industrial* to the 8th inst. state that the excitement about the expected invasion had not entirely subsided. The proclamation of President Fillmore had been received in Havana, and excited much attention. Its publication confirmed the fears of the Government that another invasion is actually contemplated. Previous to that time there had been considerable scepticism on the subject.

There are now about 25,000 regular troops on the island, of which number 10,000 are to be found within a circuit of three miles around Havana. The French steamer-of-war *Mogador* was lying in the harbor. She has been there for some time at the disposition of the Spanish authorities. There were no Spanish men-of-war in port. They are all engaged in cruising round the island.

The Daily Delta

30 May 1851, 1

Sudden Decline in the Egg Market.

We noticed yesterday the upward tendency of the Egg market. We regret this afternoon to report a very sudden decline. It is said that the chief magistrate of the city, being alarmed at the idea of the market's being forestalled, interfered in the matter, and eggs went down, down, down! Parties having supplies on hand, intend to ship them to Havana, where, it is expected, there will be a brisk demand soon. We would advise holders to hold on, as the demand may go up again. The market is only in a temporary suspension, and the price will improve by keeping.

WASHINGTON

30 May 1851, 3

THE CUBAN INVASION.

The Havana *Gaceta* of the 7th instant publishes the following document, which it is "authorized" to do. The same paper refers to the "ridicule" which its perusal must excite, and describes the letter of Lopez to the insurrectionary chiefs in Cuba as "a revelation of the intellectual abilities of the traitor who calls himself chief of the piratical expedition, and of the resources on which he counts to achieve his objects; if, indeed, he proposes any thing more than to sack some defenceless town, as he did Cardenas last year." The expedition, it now appears, was to have been put on foot several months since. From present indications, particularly the organized force of United States vessels cruising on the main, the expedition seems to be indefinitely postponed.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

INSTRUCTIONS.

I will disembark at any point of the island between Havana and Cuba, and perhaps before ten days from date an American General, with a strong expedition, will likewise land exactly north of the *Vuelta de Abajo*, at any point.

Every thing should be prepared in the island, so that, on the news of my landing, the cry (*grito*) of independence may be raised in the greatest numbers of points possible. The parties in arms will not abandon the line from Databano and Havana to Cape San Antonio, except in case of a well-founded fear of attack. In that case they may divide, and afterwards reconcentrate on the American forces, if they shall have arrived, or in the inaccessible positions offered by the mountains from Manantiales to the Cape, where they may await those forces, and at the same time distract the attention of the Government which we wish to destroy. Daring partisans, with well mounted scouting parties, can deceive the enemy without leaving the vicinity of the capital, which would rebound greatly to the benefit of the general system of operations.

Advances will be made from the specified line towards the centre, thus concentrating the forces, and raising the towns which may not have pronounced, in the shortest time possible.

If the fortification which has been indicated to me can be counted on, or if, by a daring *coup de main* during the confusion and disorder produced by the news of my landing, any other strong point can be captured, every thing will be finished at the outset, because the moral effect of such an act would be a death blow to despotism throughout the island. This should be done at Havana, or at some similar place; in which case, all that is to be done will be yielded to the direction of the man who may be considered most fit and proper among those who are ready to sacrifice themselves for the liberty of the country; this person being assured that neither the said American General nor myself will lose sight of him for a single instant. If, however, nothing of this character can be effected, then as many of the Havana people as wish to take part in the glory of realizing the enterprise may make a prior agreement among themselves, and designating a proper point of re-union towards the centre of the island, where they should assemble, and afterwards march towards where they may be sure of meeting me. It will be of service to them not to forget the great number of horses (for hire) which are always standing ready in the stable.

In order to facilitate and ensure all this, it is necessary to take measures to render the railway useless, by burning, or, better still, by blowing up the bridges. At every point where there may be a *pronunciamiento*, the person at the head of it shall take possession of the public funds in order to form a basis for our credit, and they shall be employed in mounting, arming, and maintaining the forces which may be raised, and in defraying the other expenses of the service, as every thing taken from individuals must be paid for either with money, or with paper, the representative of money.

It is unnecessary to state the advantages of proceeding in such a manner as to secure the adhesion of the greatest number possible of the Spanish soldiers and citizens. Much pains should be taken to communicate with me through proper persons, and parties marching to join me should be careful to give me prior notice of their approach.

The people of the *Vuelta de Abajo* should take great care to watch their north coast, in order to receive the American general in the most satisfactory manner.

NARCISO LOPEZ.

The Daily Pirayune.

30 May 1851, 1

From Cardenas.—A despatch of the 20th inst. from Bristol, R. I., says :

Capt. Aldrich, of the brig Patriot, from Cardenas, states that while in that port, and when he left, great excitement prevailed among the inhabitants along the sea shore in regard to the expected advent of another party of invaders. Strong guards were kept at the wharf each night and no person was permitted to go on board of vessels after 10 o'clock. The conversation and acts of every person were watched by the authorities, and everything was kept in readiness to repel an attack, should one be made.

30 May 1851, 2

THE ALLEGED CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The N. York Express of Saturday states that the Grand Jury had on that day returned Bills of Indictment against John L. O'Sullivan, Captain Lewis and Major Sleswinger, as being engaged in fitting out an expedition against Cuba, &c. Bench warrants were issued. Capt. Lewis gave security for his appearance for trial, in \$5 000. Mr. Charles O'Connor becoming his bail. Mr. Chas. O'Connor will, it is said, probably also become bail for Major S. Mr. O'Sullivan was to have appeared on Monday, and entered into recognizances for trial.

The Daily Delta

31 May 1851, 1

Take Care, Filibusters.

For the benefit of our Filibusterian readers, we clip from *Doncha's* organ of to-day, the following fine specimen of composition and sentiment:

"A lesson to noneuse, and let us tell those who do not know it, that which ever way people may feel inclined, that Cuba is all lost, and that a few thousand vagabonds will never be able to cut her adrift from Spain. We know that she is looked upon as a *bona ventura* by all; by the lion, by the wolf, and by the jackal; but Santiago wields for Spain a ghostly club, and he will do for them as Hercules did for the Nemean lion, and for a host of other beasts, whenever they put their noses too near Cuba to snuff at it—so, that young men who have spare time and rifles, had better turn both to some more speculation than that of harrying Cuba; for, although it may promise much gain, the profit may be whittled down to a point that may go right through them, in the shape of a lance or a bayonet. It may be all very fine to shoot at a grouse or a turkey, or a candle at home, but to shoot at men who are trying to pop you all the stings of life, requires a strong constitution to withstand palsy in the knees, and that perturbation of mind, which sends the ball home before the powder, and this is a very prevalent affection amongst those who know that they are doing wrong, and have a thousand galkows dancing before their eyes; therefore, young Quixotes, a little reflection would not be amiss before engaging in the *grape*.

The Daily Delta

31 May 1851, 2

(Communicated.)

Editors Delta—Gentlemen: It is generally understood by the public that at least one of the Editors of your valuable paper is well informed as to the movements and persons connected with the Cuban excitement in this country. Under this impression, a strong sympathizer takes the liberty of propounding to you the question whether or not Mr. Judson,—better known as “Ned Buntline,”—is in any way connected authoritatively with the cause? **FILIBUSTER.**

Answer—NO! NO!! NO!!!

(Communicated.)

Eds. Delta: I have been egg-regiously wronged—have been done *green*, and you are one of the causes. When I learned from you that there were ninety-six dozen eggs in a barrel, and that the “loyal subjects of Spain” were about to have a turn-out, a blow-out, &c., and that Spanish gold was plenty among them—also, that they would probably require a large quantity of egg nog, carried away by the egg-citement, I bought all that I could find in the market. But now, alas for my dreams of golden glory—a glory to arise from my own egg-selling talent—the “loyals” have backed down and we have *eggs*. Please inform the Cinchonians that they may have the whole lot at half price, as I understand that is all they pay their haunter paint-
egg. Year of 1851. **BROWN**, Speculator in Eggs.

31 May 1851, 2

IF GOOD FOR CUBA, SO GOOD FOR OTHERS.

The New Orleans Delta, a journal of rather loose political morals, has published a labored article in defence of the Cuba foray, which the Jacksonville (Fla.) News copies not disapprovingly.

The Cuban government is there indited for the very, very things which some thousands of Abolitionists of the Northern and Western States, and which all the people of Great Britain charge against the fifteen slaveholding States of our own country:

1st. No Cuban shall go armed or wear arms. (Pretty good order; if it prevailed in the United States, we should have no bloody street fights or assassinations.

2d. The Cubans cannot meet together, either privately or publicly, to consult with one another, and to unite against their oppressors.

3d. They cannot meet publicly, except under the surveillance of the police.

4th. The Cubans cannot meet secretly to conspire.

All these regulations rigidly exist in fifteen of our States. If they are good cause for forays upon Cuba, they are good cause for Abolition forays by sea upon the sea island cotton and rice plantations of South Carolina or Georgia, or upon the coast of Florida and Louisiana and Texas.

The New York Express, from which we extract the above, is an influential and ably conducted journal, and we have heretofore given it credit for its efforts in defence of the Constitution and the rights of the South. We have regarded it as one among the few papers at the North opposed to the aggressive schemes of the Abolitionists, and in favor of the preservation of the Union on principles of equal justice to all sections of the country. If the editor would have credit for sincerity in his professions of regard for the just rights of the South, he must not put the slaves of the South on an equal political footing with the citizens of oppressed Cuba. It is unjust to the South, as it is an insult to the Cubans, to draw such a parallel as that above quoted.—*Savannah News*.

This language of the *Express*, so well rebuked by our able namesake of Savannah, is such as we did not expect to find in the columns of our New York contemporary, and we publish it, to keep our readers informed of the real feelings and sentiments entertained, even among the most liberal of the "Compromise" prints of the North. It is not wise to close our eyes on our actual position, nor to conceal facts, the knowledge of which may be essential to the shaping of our future course. Such remarks as the above, from such a source, strike us with more force, and inspire deeper indignation, than the maddest ravings of the wildest fanatics. We assure the *Express*, that we copied the article on Cuba, from the *Delta*, not only not disapprovingly, but highly approvingly. It contained nothing but a synopsis of the tyrannic edicts by which the natives of Cuba are degraded and enslaved, and we copied them to expose the cruel despotism under which the Island groans.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CUBA.

We are permitted, says the *New-York Sun* of Tuesday, to extract the following news from *Port Principe*, received in this city yesterday, by letter to a Cuban gentleman of great respectability, who vouches for its truth and correctness:

PORT PRINCIPLE, May 1851.—The signal for our rising has been given. yesterday afternoon a great outrage was perpetrated by Spanish despotism in this city. Nine of our most eminent, talented and wealthy citizens were simultaneously arrested and taken to prison, and this morning, long before day, closely guarded, [*bujo partida de registro*] they were sent off, to Havana, and the dungeons of the Moro.

The names of the individuals are as follows:

Don Serapio Recio, Lawyer.

" Joseph R. Betancourt, Lawyer.

" Ferdinand Betancourt, Lawyer.

" Manuel Arango, Lawyer.

" Joaquin Rivera, Lawyer.

" Francisco Varona, Planter.

" Francisco V. Batista, Planter.

" Francis Quezada, Planter.

" Salvador Cisneros, Planter.

I need not tell you that these are all gentlemen of the highest respectability, connected by the ties of blood with many of the first families in this place and other parts of the Island.—They are known far and wide for their liberality. That they should be thus snatched from our midst and torn from their wives and children without a moment's notice, without even the form of an examination, or the whisper of an indictment, is an outrage too great to be borne by the people of Cuba. The God of Heaven will surely revenge their fate. Our tyrant foes may force them to ignominious death by the garrote, but their blood will cry aloud for vengeance, and hasten a carnage awful and irresistible, in which despotism and cruelty shall fall, and LIBERTY come out at last victorious.

The excitement here is tremendous. Old men and young maidens and matrons—all are filled with unutterable anguish and deep desire for revenge.

Nine more honored, more respected, or greater men, than the above named never trod the soil of Cuba! The pretence under which they were arrested was that they were engaged in the revolutionary movement.

Senior Recio is one of the ablest lawyers in Cuba. Senior Arango is a lawyer of great eminence. He leaves behind a wife and twelve children, some of whom have been educated in the United States.

The officers are now in pursuit of several more of our people. Among them they are hunting for Senior Solitario of Cunagues, a man of letters and great scientific distinction.

They are also in pursuit of Senior Augustin de Miranda, notary public, Senior Joseph Castillo, a wealthy planter, and others.

Three arrests are made by order of the Captain General to Senior Lemerich, our Governor.

The day of reckoning with our oppressors is at hand. The next steamer will bring you staring news.

VIGILANTE.

31 May 1851, 2

THE MAGNOLIA.—This favorite steamer arrived here yesterday morning at half past 8 o'clock. 18 hours from Savannah. We are happy to learn that she sustained no damage by her late grounding on the inland passage. She and her worthy Captain seem to be just "as good as ever." We have received by her the latest Savannah papers.

THE CLEOPATRA.—It is stated Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, one of the persons arrested in New York as being implicated in the Cuban expedition, has put in a claim to the steamer Cleopatra, as being his own private property.

THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

31 May 1851, 3

Sea Island Cotton Gins.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to inform the planters of Long Staple Cottons that he still continues the manufacture of the latest improved ROLLER HORSE GINS, double and single, at his usual rates and is ready to fill all orders at the shortest notice.

For the reputation of the Gins, apply to the following Agents, or to those who have them in use:

A GENTS.

Villalonga & Acosta, Centerville, Ga.
Capt. B. R. Bythewood, Beaufort, S. C.
Scott & DeVeaux, Charleston, S. C.
Tison & Harris, Ocala, E. Florida.
Fernandez, Bisbee & Co., Jacksonville, E. F.
R. R. Dukes, Palatka, E. F.
S. Hoyt & Co. Savannah, Ga.
S. L. Niblack & Co., Alligator, E. F.
Lartinger & Harris, Elizabethtown, Lowndes County, Ga.

ALSO,

Extra Boxes and Brushes can be had of the subscriber, at moderate rates. Persons wanting Gins, or Gins repaired, please direct to Agents, or to

S. L. BURNS,
St. Mary's, Georgia.

May 31, 1851.

6m

Louisville Democrat

31 May 1851, 3

[From the Pennsylvanian.]

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The advices just received from Cuba, of the arrest of some of its best citizens, upon the charge of revolutionary designs, is calculated to awaken an increased sympathy with that oppressed people; and it is quite time that a better understanding should be diffused abroad in relation to them. When this shall be done, our government will not probably consider its chief duty to consist in aiding tyranny, or suppressing republicans. To employ our navy, or to compel our officers and men to prevent aid reaching Cuba, is about as consistent as the effort of France to put down Republicanism in Rome in aid of the Sovereign Pontiff.

The Island of Cuba, physically considered, is perhaps one of the most delightful spots on the globe; and were it not for the oppression and tyranny of Spanish rule, would be the most populous and flourishing. Its climate is always agreeable, and its soil the most fertile. It has a territory of 44,000 square miles, or 24,000,000 acres, of which only two million are under cultivation. The remainder is a rich but desert waste, capable of supporting at least ten million of inhabitants. It will probably remain a waste, until a Gracious Providence, or the patriotism of other lands, shall redeem it from Spanish rule. The present population is about 1,250,000, of which only 35,000 are Spaniards, or have any connexion or sympathy with the Spanish Government, and probably three-fourths of these are now inimical to the Spanish rule.

In 1850, Spain kept a standing army of 22,000 soldiers quartered upon the Island, every one of whom, both officers and men, were from the home government, to keep these people in subjection. Not an official of any kind, I believe, is of Cuban birth, and not a native or resident of the Island, except the soldiery, is allowed to hold arms of any kind. In this way they have been kept in complete subjection; and the reasons for it can be easily explained.

The Island exports annually about \$38,000,000, at least that was the amount in 1847, and her revenue during that year from imports and exports was \$12,000,000, of which sum, if my memory serves me rightly, near ten millions were sent to Spain to support a government incapable of supporting itself from the industry of its own people. The balance was graciously spared to pay the foreign soldiery and foreign officials quartered upon the Island against its wish or consent. This annual revenue will explain the reasons why Spain holds on with such tenacity to this productive Island, and keeps it with an iron yoke of foreign soldiery.

The products yielding revenue by exports, are principally sugar, molasses, tobacco and tropical fruits, for which they receive in exchange, or in the shape of imports, flour, every barrel of which received from the United States, pays a duty of ten dollars. This is enormous, especially as they are dependent upon foreign supplies for this article. But it is necessary

thus to tax the mouths of a suffering people, in order to raise a revenue to support the Government of old Spain. Was there any thing ever more unjust? Our forefathers rose in rebellion at a slight tax upon tea, and now because a few of their descendants sympathize with the sufferings of those oppressed Cubans, and are willing to offer their lives upon the altar of liberty for their emancipation, they are hunted by our Republican Government as *outlaws*; and denounced by the press as *pirates*. "Oh! justice, how art thou fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason."

If the United States were now colonies of Great Britain, and she were as exacting upon them as Spain is upon Cuba, she would require from them every year about \$170,000,000, or the entire exports of the country, without giving them a farthing in exchange, and she would quarter upon us 490,000 British soldiers, being the same proportion that Cuba requires to her population, to keep us in subjection; and as we should not be allowed weapons of any kind, we should be as little capable of throwing off the joke as Cuba is.

I believe there is not at this time so oppressive and tyrannical a government in the world as this of Spain upon Cuba. To quarter upon them such a large army, for so small a population, against their consent, and compel them to pay the expenses of the greatest oppression; the great productiveness of the soil alone can enable them to do it. Some of the estates there yield 6,000 lbs of dry sugar to the acre, while the best in Louisiana only produce 3,000, and yet, only the one-twelfth part of the land is under cultivation. This is doubtless attributable to the oppression of the government, under which no one would consent to live who had once known liberty or justice. There are several estates in Cuba producing 8,000 boxes of sugar annually, and one that yields 10,000, worth at least \$150,000 annually, and were the Island properly governed, every acre of land in it, adapted to culture, would soon be occupied, and the Island of Cuba would be the wonder and admiration of the world.

It was first discovered by Columbus in 1492, when it was supposed to have 200,000 inhabitants, all of whom were finally extirpated when it became under the Spanish power: and if this government shall continue to frown upon the efforts of its inhabitants, and hunt down as beasts of prey its sympathizing friends, I can see no hope of its redemption. The best blood of its citizens will have to flow but in vain.—To the patriot, death and the grave are better than submission to tyranny.

The time is now come when the press should speak out the feelings of our people, and not crouch in submission to a tyranny the most galling upon earth, for fear of giving offense. I know of no journal more devoted to the right than yours, and I hope you will feel incumbent upon you to notice with liberality the sufferings of an oppressed race, and do them justice.

SYMPATEY.

WASHINGTON

31 May 1851, 3

CUBA.—Some of the newspapers are busy in displaying the charms and lauding the treasures of this beautiful Island, while they are eloquent in deploring its fate under the withering power of tyranny. They tell us very gravely that it was discovered by Columbus in 1592, and that all its original inhabitants (200,000 !) have been exterminated. Is that any good reason why this Government should now subjugate it, and exterminate 200,000 more people? They tell us it is one of the most delicious spots on the earth. Is that any reason that we should deluge it with blood? They tell us it covers 44,000 square miles. Is this to be an inducement to cupidity to plunder its lands? They tell us that only one-twelfth part is under cultivation. Is this to be another temptation to the invaders? No doubt Cuba is beautiful, and a comparative desert under its present doom of double bondage; but that is no reason why Americans should turn brigands, and the Government of the United States violate the sacred obligations of treaties, by ministering to the cupidity of adventurers, who may have a contingent interest in the spoil, sack, and plunder.

[Public Ledger.]

NAVAL.—A letter dated at Key West, Florida, on the 22d instant, says: "The United States war steamer *Saranac*, Commodore TATHALL, has just arrived in port. She left Pensacola a few days since, arrived last night off Havana, spoke the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, and sailed for this place. The *Decatur* is also coming in. Their presence bodes no good to all expeditions against Cuba that may fall in their way."

31 May 1851, 1

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the steamship Monmouth, from Havana, we have received our files of papers from that city to the 25th inst.

These papers contain very little news. They are studiously silent on every subject connected with the expedition. The anniversary of the affair at Cardenas was celebrated with great pomp at that place. Religious ceremonies were performed for those who fell in the fight.

The U. S. steam frigate Saranac was off the harbor of Havana on the 23d, but did not communicate with the shore.

We learn verbally that the Spanish steamer Caledonia got aground while attempting to enter the harbor. While attempting to show off her running qualities, under a full head of steam, she ran upon the hulk of a vessel that was sunk some six years since during a great hurricane. It may be recollected that the Caledonia was formerly a Cunarder. She was still hard and fast when the Monmouth sailed.

We learn that the pilot of the war steamer Colon is to be tried for his life, for running that vessel ashore on the reef near Cape Antonio. The Colon, as all our readers know, was got off by the assistance of the American schooner Rosine, Capt. Locke, of this port.

The Daily Freeman.

31 May 1851, 1

ARRESTS IN CUBA.—The N. Y. Sun announces the arrest at Puerto Principe, May 4th, and their imprisonment in the Moro Castle, of the following persons :

Don Sorapio Rocio, lawyer; Don J. B. Betancourt, lawyer; Ferdinand Betancourt, lawyer; Francisco V. Batista, planter; Salvador Cisneros, planter; Manuel Arango, lawyer; Joaquin Bayers, lawyer; Francisco Varona, planter; Francis Quezada, planter. These are all said to be gentlemen of the highest respectability, connected by ties of blood with many of the first families in the island. The Puerto Principe correspondent adds:

“They are also in pursuit of Señor Augustin de Miranda, notary public; Señor Joseph Castillo, a wealthy planter, and others. The arrests are made by order of the Captain General to Señor Leimerick, our Governor. The day of reckoning with our oppressors is at hand. The next steamer will bring you stirring news.”

The Daily Delta

1 June 1851, 1

~~Care from Havana and Key West.~~ The Savannah Republican has the following:

The label arrived yesterday morning, bringing Havana and Key West dates up to the 22d instant. By this arrival, we have our usual files of Spanish papers. They are filled with the current reports in American papers about the invasion.

In one of the numerous items of information, a letter from Savannah to the New York Herald is quoted, in which the writer says, among other things, that at the time of his writing (22d inst.) Gen. Quitman was actually in this city. This will be news to our readers, surely.

On the 19th instant, funeral ceremonies were celebrated at Cardenas, "for the souls of those who perished at this time last year, fighting bravely for their Queen and nationality." &c.

The Diario copies from La Gaceta an article depreciating the military services and merits of Gen. Lopez.

The same paper has a New York correspondent who signs himself "Peter Heke." Writing on the 11th inst., this person says: "The periodicals of the pirates in New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville and other points, and various telegraphic dispatches sent to the U. S. Government, state that in consequence of the energetic measures against the buccaners, the different parties of them have been disbanded, and sent to their homes. All this is false," &c., &c.

The Spanish Government does not seem to want spies enough in the United States. This one is necessarily mendacious. We do not know whether the Republican is one of the papers alluded to; but as we have said that these parties have dispersed and returned to their homes, we take this occasion to repeat the assertion and challenge any disproof of it so far as the State of Georgia is concerned. This correspondent, on the authority of the Washington (Wilkes county) Gazette, denounces Governor Towns as an accomplice in the plan for invading Cuba.

THE ARRESTS IN HAVANA.—A letter from Havana, dated on the 7th instant, to the New York Post, says:

"In political matters there is nothing of special interest to communicate, and the people seem to believe that the threatened invasion has been averted by the preventive acts of the Government of the United States."

"Before the date of my last, some ten or twelve men, most of them young and of good family, were sent here from Principe, and conducted to prison, where, however, I am told, they are not treated with the usual severity of State prisoners. I would not mention this until I ascertained the truth; but, of course, we know nothing of the charges against them. Many other arrests have been made, and the Government has its hands full of this kind of work. I am told, however, that very severe measures are not likely to be adopted—the Government seeks to suppress the zetton rather than enforce the punishment of the revolutionists."

The Daily Delta

1 June 1851, 1

Cuba and the Sandwich Islands.

The Northern journals speak of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands as an easy and desirable thing. The Philadelphia Bulletin, which is "dead opposed" to any movement for the liberation of Cuba, because her annexation to the United States would soon follow, would halt the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, because, says the Bulletin, "there would be no hostile prejudices to overcome," these Islands being "free soil."

1 June 1851, 2

From the New York Sun.
Cuban Affairs.

Our readers will have observed, that for some time past we have recorded numerous instances of the terrible severity with which the Spanish despots who rule Cuba execute their vengeance upon every Cuban known or suspected to entertain a desire for the liberation of his enslaved country. Not only in our own correspondence, but in letters published in journals of every shade of opinion, both North and South, have evidences of the blood-thirsty character of Spanish rule been furnished. As the present is an appropriate occasion, we will recite some matters of recent history.

We all remember with what strong feelings of indignation the news of the treatment of the Irish revolutionists of 1848 by the British government was received in this country. The punishment of John Mitchell for boldly expressing the sentiments of a patriotic heart excited such a universal feeling of sympathy in the United States, that his brother, who found it expedient to emigrate to this country, received an appointment from General Taylor's administration, and it was regarded as an indirect censure by our government upon the unjust severity of the British government. And the sentence of death upon the noble Smith O'Brien, Meagher, O'Donohue, and McManus, created such strong feelings on both sides of the Atlantic that the British ministers found that the execution of the sentence would be a most dangerous proceeding. Yet these patriots had committed overt acts of rebellion, and had openly incited to insurrection. Several others, upon whose heads rewards were set, escaped to this country, were received, as they deserved, with favor, and one or two of them soon after admitted, by special act, to practise in their profession at the New York bar.

General Paez, an exiled "rebel," was worthily received in New York, and also well received in Washington. Some of the leaders in the Italian and Hungarian revolutions received public receptions by our citizens, that they might thus indicate their sympathy with the cause of revolution against tyrannical systems of government. And besides all this, military organizations were openly carried on in this and other cities of the Union during the summer of 1848, for the purpose of "invading" Ireland, and rescuing it from the authority of England. Public meetings were held, and money to a large amount collected for equipping this "military expedition" to Ireland. Editors, lawyers, merchants, and even clergymen, countenanced the movement; and while a distinguished layman publicly contributed \$500 to buy a sword to smite down Ireland's oppressors, a distinguished prelate contributed \$500 to buy a shield to ward off their blows.

Yet during all this time we heard nothing of the obsolete law of 1816, nothing of proclamations, and nothing about "robbers and plunderers," either from our government or the press. A directory, composed of prominent citizens, was appointed in this city to take charge of the funds raised for revolution in Ireland, and this directory holds to the present day a large sum of money sacredly devoted to that object. But we have heard of no prosecutions being commenced against them for beginning, setting on foot, or intending to set on foot, an expedition against the territory of a foreign power with which we were and are at peace. Now, we ask our readers to compare all these facts and circumstances with what has happened to those who have had the spirit to sympathize with the down-trodden Cubans. We think no one will deny that Spanish government is still more despotic and illiberal than British. England gave Mitchell, and Smith O'Brien, and his associates, a public trial before a jury of their countrymen, though we doubt not the jurists were packed; and the government waited until overt acts were committed, but the garroters of Cuba do not wait for acts; opinions, thoughts, and even suspicion of thoughts, are enough to bring down upon the Cubans the thirsting vengeance of Spanish Jeffries. Could the same light that exposed England's cruelties in Ireland shine in upon the dark history of Cuban oppression, it would reveal unparalleled cruelties and sacrifices heroically endured by the patriot Cubans.

Our country is at this time the sanctuary of hundreds of Cubans who possessed wealth and station in their native island, but were forced to fly from all the endearments of home and country because they wished for their country's independence. Hundreds have met the felon's doom, and are wasting the prime of their years in Spanish dungeons, and the terrible garrote has executed speedier vengeance on many a noble soul whose only crime was loving liberty. The severe and never-relaxing espionage, the fearful punishments, and the savage threatenings to which the Cuban people are exposed, have not been able to subdue their spirits or deter them from hoping on and working on, that they may at last stand among the nations of the earth, disenthralled from the darkest and bloodiest despotism that disgraces modern civilization. And in this struggle, is it to be expected that the freemen of this republic will look quietly on and see a merciless tyranny rioting and delighting in the blood and torture of its victims? Will they repress their burning indignation; and strengthen the hands of the tyrant? Governments may combine to uphold oppression, but judgment and justice will not sleep.

WASHINGTON

2 June 1851, 3

The steamer *Cleopatra*, alleged to have been concerned in the proposed Cuban expedition, which was recently seized by the United States authorities at New York, was on Friday formally surrendered to Mr. O'Sullivan, her owner, on whose application (the New York Sun says) Mr. WEBSTER directed her restoration, the Government considering that it has sufficiently effected the objects which caused her seizure.

In the last Charleston Mercury, the organ of immediate disunion, we meet, in an article justifying the intended action of South Carolina, the following remarkable sentence:

"CUBA, although under the dominion of the Spanish Government, cannot be un-Americanized; and it requires all the efforts of our abolition Government to prevent the people of the Southern States from rescuing her from the tyranny under which she groans."

The organ of secession avows, then, for the partisans of that movement, these nefarious attempts upon Cuba, and declares that only the efforts of our "abolition Government" prevent the South from accomplishing, through the infamous bandits that flock after Lopez and Gonzales, a revolution that is to "Americanize" the island of Cuba: which, in the secession vocabulary, evidently means to make it a State, in the Calhoun Utopia, the "United States South."—*Richmond Whig*.

The Evening Picayune.

2 June 1851, 1

Indictment of Cubans at New York.—The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York on the 24th ult., returned bills of indictment against John L. O'Sullivan, Capt. Lewis and Major Slessinger, as being engaged in fitting out an expedition against Cuba, &c. Bench warrants were issued. Capt. Lewis gave security for his appearance for trial in \$5,000.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

2 June 1851,

The *Delta* twits us with our leanness. We plead guilty to the indictment. We are not of those obese and full paunched individuals whose pinguetude causes them to lard the lean earth as they walk. But we deny the hostile inference to our good nature which the *Delta* seeks to draw. We will wager an ounce of our meagreness against twenty pounds of Daniel Lambert's superfetation of flesh, that a more cheerful, laughter-loving soul than ours does not inhabit any terrestrial carcass between Lafayette and the Lower Cotton Press. We repudiate all resemblance between ourself and Cassius, and hope the *Delta* will not again do so much violence to our sensibilities as to compare our genial hilariousness to the atrabilious and sponetic conspirator of Rome.

The *Delta* says that it hobnobs and drinks with twenty Whigs to the Bee editor's one. Not a doubt of it neighbor! We freely concede the fact. We are not given to drinking or hobnobbing with either Whigs or Democrats. Our jolliness shows itself in a different way.— We can relish, for instance, the *Delta's* fun, and laugh very heartily at its humorous hits, even when they are directed at us. Let it joke as much as it pleases, but spare our spareness, else we shall poke our fun at the ferocious, Killibusterian moustache which shade the upper lip of the junior editor of that paper.

The Daily Delta

3 June 1851, 2

Things in Havana---Arrests.

The N. Y. Tribune publishes a letter from Havana, dated May 17, which contains the following:

By a vessel arrived yesterday from Puerto Principe, we have some ten prisoners--banished from the island for supposed disaffection--and they are to be sent to Spain by the first packet, where they can be better cared for, and be less liable to give trouble. It is far better policy, than trial by military commissions, and the visitations of extreme penalties.

At other points, arrests have been made, not in great numbers, but enough to demonstrate that the Government believe the "ever-faithful" to be slightly tainted with *infidencia*. But as yet there has been no action on the part of the people, although, from a bulletin of the Union, a Spanish paper, published in New Orleans, which we received by the Ohio, there is an evident intention to induce the belief that an invasion is to take place, in the hope of exciting the native-born population to some overt act.

The 19th of this month, the repulse of Lopez from Cardenas, is to be honored by a grand celebration, for which the "ever faithful" citizens contribute \$1.25 each, and a monument is to be erected at the Cabanas opposite the city of Havana, in commemoration of the event; which will also be drawn from the pockets of those who are most loyal.

Since it has been very evident that through the exertions of the Government of the United States there is no probability of an armed expedition maturing and getting under way from your shores, the ebullitions of loyalty have been working off, and come in from all parts of the island--from the treasury suckers of all grades, and the people under their influence.

The above is from a journal bitterly opposed to the Cuban struggle. Here is a distinct admission of the extent of the disaffection among the Cubans, and of the fact that such disaffection has been prevented from breaking out into revolution by the interference of the Executive of the United States. Are we not, therefore, justified in our assertion that this Republic is at present the ally not friend of despotism and the enemy of liberty, and the right of a people to change the Government? What a proud reflection it is for us, who sympathized so warmly in the struggle of Ireland and Hungary, to find our Government aiding the despot of Cuba to oppress and grind the people of that beautiful island!

As for the assertion of this correspondent of the Liberty-loving Tribune, that "it is far better policy" to send the ten prisoners mentioned to Spain, than to subject them "to trial by military commissioners," and to inflict "extreme penalties" upon them, it only shows the ignorance or bad faith of the writer. We are sure that most of them--if not all--would rather at once accept the garrote, and yield their bodies to the soil upon which they were born, than consent to be transported to Spain, to be thrown into some foul dungeon, there to rot until death put an end to their physical sufferings, and to the agonies of mind produced by their separation from their friends and families. One of these prisoners is the father of a family of twelve children. Will he not, when in his prison, think of the grief and anguish of his children which must last as long as he lives, welcome death as mercy to him and to them? Does any man who knows the Spanish character, suppose that they will be treated with leniency? Motives of policy alone, and not of humanity, checked the vengeance at La Cuchba. These ten prisoners belonged to the first and wealthiest families of the island--La Cuchba did not deem it prudent to execute them; but a Spanish jailer, beyond the waters, will do by inches what the provincial of Cuba might have done with one whirl of the crank of the garrote, but dares not!

The Daily Delta

3 June 1851, 2

THE ALLEGED CUBAN EXPEDITION. The New York Express of the 24th ult., states that the Grand Jury had on that day returned bills of indictment against John L. O'Sullivan, Capt. Lewis, and Major Sheering, as being engaged in fitting out an expedition against Cuba, &c. Bench warrants were issued. Capt. Lewis gave security for his appearance for trial, in \$5000, Mr. Charles O'Connor becoming his bail. Mr. Charles O'Connor will, it is said, probably also become bail for Major S. Mr. O'Sullivan was to have appeared on Monday, and entered into recognizances for trial.

The Georgia Telegraph.

(Macon)

3 June 1851, 3

Government of Cuba.

This Government, which the metropolitan organ of the present Federal and Abolition Administration at Washington, says is as good as the people of that Island could wish, seems to be dealing summarily and hardly with persons suspected of entertaining the slightest opposition to its tyranny, says the New Orleans Delta.

On the 5th of May, another victim of Spanish despotism yielded up his life in the same manner that Montes de Oca had done. He was Carlos Collins, a native of Matanzas, and a member of one of the best families of that city. He was about twenty-five years of age. Brave, sagacious, and devoted to his country, he died under the garrote like a true patriot proclaiming to the last his "treason."

A still more conspicuous example of Cuban devotion was the case of Manuel H. Ramirez, aged twenty-four. He was a handsome, genial, generous, patriotic young man, of great learning—a profound mathematician. Although young he was the master-spirit of the College of Cuba, in which he filled the principal chair of learning. No young man in the Island was more highly esteemed. He was especially beloved in Havana. Ramirez had read too much to be a subject; he gave his prayers, his countenance, to the effort to liberate his oppressed Isle. Suspected, tried, and convicted on the testimony of hired spies, he died like a hero and patriot, professing with his last words, his devotion to the cause of his country's freedom.



4 June 1851, 1

A NUESTROS HERMANOS DE CUBA.

Un nuevo y supremo esfuerzo de la inagotable energía de los patriotas Cubanos que trabajan por la redención social de su patria, ha venido á estrellarse también ahora contra la política del actual gabinete de Washington. Convertidos a favor de un gobierno monárquico y despótico la potencia y los actos del Gobierno Federal de la República modelo del Nuevo-mundo, se han levantado como una barrera insuperable para impedir que se lleve adelante la obra de libertad cubana por los medios que hasta aquí se han puesto en planta repetidas veces. En la Corte de los Estados Unidos de Nueva York se representa hoy la segunda parte del drama que en estos mismos días, en el mismo teatro, y por la misma causa, tuvo lugar después de la desgraciada expedición de Cárdenas. Poco menos sucedió en Setiembre de 1849 cuando se apresaron en este puerto los vapores "Sea Gull" y "Nueva Orleans." Tres veces ha descargado su brazo sobre la causa Cubana el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y tres veces la ha herido en el corazón con fuerza tal que habría muerto desde el primer golpe si fuesen otros espíritus ménos privilegiados los que dan alma á la empresa, y la levantan con nuevo vigor, de cada caída. A costa de tan desconsoladora experiencia deben los Cubanos adquirir ya la convicción de que por más simpatías, por más apóyo, por más activa cooperación que el pueblo Americano preste á los proyectos de expediciones libertadoras, el Gobierno, ó, si se quiere, la Administración actual, está dispuesta siempre á impedir de todos modos, la consumación de los planes expedicionarios. Se ha llegado hasta el extremo de hacer más de los que exigiria el Gobierno español. Hasta los términos de la redacción de esa proclama que acaba de fulminar contra los presuntos expedicionistas, revelan la influencia bajo que se halla el ánimo del Presidente. Muchas palabras de ese documento parecen más bien el desahogo de un rencor de mal linaje, que la expresión concienzuda del hombre que desempeña la primera magistratura de esta nación; de un imparcial Ejecutor de la Ley para quien debe ser odioso el lenguaje cáustico y vulgar de pasiones ó intereses particulares. La acquiescencia de Fillmore ha llegado hasta el punto de echarnos en cara "el favor del asilo y hospitalidad en la nación!"

Y al formularse contra nosotros semejante cargo en esa página oficial de la República de los Estados Unidos, cumplémos como órganos y representantes del partido Independiente de

Cuba, hacer ante el pueblo Americano, ante el mundo entero, la explicación vindicativa de nuestra conducta en este país con respecto á los asuntos públicos de nuestra patria.

Nadie niega la necesidad y la justicia de un cambio político en la Isla de Cuba. Nuestros medios son los que se prueban. Pues bien.

Los medios de hacer una revolución son de dos clases: primera, los medios morales; segunda, los medios materiales.

Educación de las masas populares; difusión de doctrinas liberales; enseñanza de los derechos de los hombres; —en una palabra, la propaganda política, redentora y rejueneradora de la sociedad oprimida y corrompida. —era, pues, la primera parte de nuestro programa revolucionario. Pero ¿podíamos desempeñarla en un país donde la libertad de imprenta es un sacrilegio; la libre opinión un crimen, el pensamiento un cuerpo de delito? En un país donde la censura inquisitorial va á buscar la idea hasta en el cerebro mismo del autor para matarla, sin que ni prensa, ni tribuna, ni hogar doméstico, ni aun inviolable púlpito le sirvan de sagrado cuando una vez se ha atrevido á formularse por tipo, voz ó pluma? La primera enunciación de nuestros dogmas políticos, la primera proposición de propaganda subersiva, habria sido seguida del inexorable castigo de un Gobierno que hasta fuera de sus dominios ha querido estender el brazo vengador. Debimos, pues, buscar tierra libre para ejercer nuestro apostolado, y ninguna mejor que la tierra de Washington; corazón de la América republicana, escuela de perfección política, sagrado de las libertades y derechos del pueblo. El patriotismo Cubano atendió á la necesidad moral, y en Enero de 1848 formulamos nuestro profesión de fé política en la primera página de "La Verdad." Desde entonces, á costa de grandes riesgos y sacrificios, se ha sostenido este periódico órgano legítimo del pueblo que representamos, y se ha publicado y circulado por toda la América y el mundo todo, acompañado de millares de folletos y hojas sueltas segun las circunstancias lo han requerido. Y desde aquí, asociados como Iglesia militante de la Patria, predicando las doctrinas de salvación social, denunciando ante el tribunal del mundo las iniquidades de nuestros opresores, hemos apurado todos nuestros recursos intelectuales y pecuniarios para cumplir la misión de que se nos ha revestido. Los resultados han correspondido al propósito. Y que revolución en América ni en el mundo entero se habia preparado por medios más lógicos, más racionales ni más humanitarios? La instalación del Comité

central democrático Europeo que dirijen Mazzini y Ledru Rollin y la publicación de su órgano "La Voz del Proscrito," son posteriores á la institución de la sociedad Cubana y su periódico "La Verdad." Cuatro años de trabajo han sido necesarios para llevar á cabo la primera parte de nuestro plan. La Revolución moral de la Isla de Cuba esta ya hecha; solo se necesitaba hacer la Revolución material.

Pero ¿cómo proporcionar y combinar en el territorio mismo de la Isla de Cuba los medios físicos en la escala que se requiriera para hacer una revolución tan poderosa y de tan infalible éxito como nos la aconsejan la prudencia y la humanidad? En la Isla de Cuba eso era imposible. Allí donde tres hombres no pueden reunirse sin quebrantar una ley que los indiciaría de reos de alta traición; allí donde la portación de un simple cuchillo es castigada con largos años de infamante presidio; allí donde el último rincón del hogar doméstico está espuesto á las requisas del Gobierno; donde cada ciudadano tiene un espía que tal vez se ampara bajo su techo y se sienta á su mesa; donde cada palabra indiscreta lleva á un calabozo; donde cada decreto se prueba en el tormento, y toda sospecha arrastra al cadalso, — allí, preguntamos ¿seria racional, seria justo desijirnos que reclutásemos y disciplinásemos hombres, y procurásemos las armas, las municiones y los bastimentos que requiere un ejército? Nosotros no queriamos una revolución desorganizada y sangrienta, una insurrección popular guiada por la venganza y seguida por los males. Queríamos una revolución poderosa, que machan a pases de coloso con la victoria por delante y la paz en pos de sus lecciones; vencer sin encarnizamiento, triunfar para la comun felicidad, — una revolución, en fin, donde la preponderancia de la fuerza hiciera innecesario el uso de esa fuerza misma. Por eso se ha venido á buscar aquí las armas y demas pertrechos de guerra, con la indispensable adición de buques en que transportarlas y un cuerpo de hombres para asegurar su introducción en Cuba; á viva fuerza, y que al mismo tiempo formase allí un núcleo de tropas disciplinada y aguerrida para enarbolar por primera vez el estandarte de la Independencia, y en cuyas filas se incorporasen las falanjes populares, para quienes el desembarque de los pertrechos seria la señal convenida de insurrección jeneral.

Para realizar estos planes los Cubanos han contribuido liberalmente; tres veces se ha hecho la ofrenda de la Patria, y en una de ellas, el entusiasmo y la cívica abnegación del pueblo de Cuba han llegado hasta el extremo de



4 June 1851, 1

presentar un rasgo de que tal vez no se da ejemplo en la historia de las revoluciones. Aludimos a las nobles hijas del Camaguey que se han desprendido de sus mas preciosas joyas, de las mas caras prendas de sus afectos y recuerdos, para que trocadas por dinero sirviesen de ayuda a la empresa libertadora. Pero a pesar de esta propicia disposicion de nuestro pueblo, a pesar de todos los elementos acumulados, así morales como materiales, — la ley de 1818, que en menguada hora se dictó para bien de la Tirania europea sobre el nuevo mundo, ha dado en tierra con los mas halagüenos y mejor concertados proyectos de armamento cubano; Reconocemos el compromiso del Gabinete de Washington y la necesidad de observar sus tratados; pero entre enviar recursos a un pueblo que solo por falta de ellos no se ha lanzado a la pelea, y organizar invasiones piráticas, o expediciones contrarias al general deseo del pueblo a que se dirijan, hay una diferencia demasiado notable. Y por otra parte, — la hay tambien en "hacer cumplir honradamente una ley internacional" y "prostituir el poder de una nacion por deferencia a otra." De esto nos quejamos; de esto apelamos al juicio del mundo civilizado y de la posteridad imparcial.

Pero ni los fracasos ni las dificultades mas imponentes han arredrado hasta ahora ni arredrarán jamas el animo de los patriotas que estan a la cabeza de la liberadora cruzada. Ni la desgracia de Round Island, ni la de Cárdenas, ni la que ahora acaba de caer sobre sus planes, han producido otro efecto en los patriotas cubanos que avivar mas su fé, alentar mas su esperanza y su energia, con toda la devocion que inspira el verdadero amor de patria y libertad.

Ni tan poco por presentes, ni por futuras desgracias pensamos perder las simpatias ni el apoyo del gran pueblo Americano. Por lo mismo que es un pueblo grande, es moralizandé; por lo mismo que es moralizado y poderoso sabe respetar la ley y por lo mismo que respeta la ley sabrá usar de sus libertades y cumplir sus deberes y sus promesas tan pronto como las circunstancias invaliden esos tratados y desaten los brazos que estan prontos a combatir a vuestro lado. Suena en Cuba el grito de independencia; empúense las armas, y quedará sin efecto la ley de 1818, y los que de simpatizadores hijos de America volaran entonces sin estorbo para ayudaros a romper las cadenas de la esclavitud y tejer los lazos que os han de ligar con los pueblos libres del mundo de Colon.

El momento es supremo. Estamos en una crisis de vida o muerte; y la determinacion de un instante decidirá de vuestros destinos por largos años. Desde el dia en que se haya reconocido de su terror pánico, el Gobierno Espa-

ñol y considere asegurada la impunidad de su despotismo, por cierto tiempo a lo menos, empezará una serie de calamidades sangrientas, que atenderán en horror a las mas negras pasadillas de los que temian los riesgos de la Revolucion.

El orgullo de España, ofendido por las demostraciones que el pueblo ha hecho de su opinion jenera en favor de la independencia política, querrá vengar los agravios que hasta ahora ha disimulado en parte, acobijada por sus justos temores. Y los vengará con mas encarnizamiento, y con mas orual sangre fria que en Venezuela y Perú porque no tendrá delante a un pueblo armado en guerra, a un ejército de patriotas que le imponga respeto con preálias. Todo el cual será nuestro; todo el triunfo será nuestro. En la guerra la violencia de las armas, benevolencia y política conciliadora que hasta ahora se ha visto obligada a usar a despecho de la secreta rabia de una ofendida soberbia; y de caballos de Cuba se harán los nuevos cimientos del trono colonial que ahora se bambolea y está pronto a caer porque ya lo teneis minado y derruido, sin que ellos hayan podido evitarlo, teniendo que atender a las amenazas esteriores.

Entonces será tambien pasion de resarcir a la codiciosa España de las sumas de oro que ha dejado de recibir en sus agotadas arcas, a consecuencia de los gastos crecidos que vuestra accion política le causa. Y para esto impondrán mayores gajelas, forzados empréstitos, contribuciones directas, subsidios extraordinarios, sin necesidad ya de disimulo, ni de falsas promesas, ni de sistemas encubiertos; porque entonces su voluntad será la ley, la fuerza su derecho.

Ahi será entonces el llanto y el crujir de dientes si dejais pasar desaprovechada la hora de salvacion. La lucha del Despota segará las cabezas principales; se quebrantarán los lazos de union que ahora ligan a las masas del pueblo; cada cual atenderá solo a la propia desgracia, o temirá solo y culpado en un calabozo; el desahento universal sucederá al entusiasmo que hoy arde en los corazones de los buenos, y no habrá mas alternativa que la sumision a la mas absoluta servidumbre, o la muerte en manos del verdugo.

Pero todavía es tiempo, todavia tenéis a vuestra disposicion el medio de salvaros; pero ese medio es uno solo y el plazo es breve. El golpe de un momento será la vida; la indecision de una sola semana, será la muerte. Nosotros os ofrecemos como Danton: "Atrevedse a ser el gran secreto de las revoluciones." Os repetiremos como Maudslowi: "Sed firmes, y Dios será Dios." "Cuentadlos o contados" como esclamaba Sieyès: "Y si permanecéis en la indecision y la ignominia, será porque lo habéis querido." — Tenedos en



4 June 1851, Z

peró no la lucha. Temed la esclavi-
tud pero no la muerte. Uníos y alzaos
seguros; de que en vuestro país, en
vuestros campos, respirando el aire de
la libertad, e impulsados por el sen-

timiento de la independencia, nada po-
drán contra vosotros los míseros escla-
vos del despotismo, los asalariados de
un gobierno caduco, y que necesita de
estafaros y robaros para pagar á sus
esbirros, y á sus verdugos contra voso-
tros, contra vuestros padres, contra
vuestras madres, hermanas y esposas.

No temais alzaros e ir á la montaña.
Sosteneos allí un solo mes, y tendreis
á vuestro lado mareas de hermanos y
amigos que volarán á vuestro socorro.
Gloria al primer pueblo que dé el grito
de Independencia, y sostenga la bandera
sobre la cumbre de una montaña in-
accesible. De allí la bajaremos al lla-
no, y desaparecerá para siempre el po-
der español en América. Por qué lo
dudarais! No lo habeis visto desapa-
recer siempre que ha tenido que luchar
con hombres libres? Queréd ser libres,
y libres sereis: con asalariados y es-
clavos no se vencen á los libres. Vo-
sotros solos bastais para alcanzar la
victoria: unios y pelead, que vencereis.
Pero ademas debeis contar con la co-
operacion y los recursos que os brindan
todos vuestros hermanos de América
que simpatizan con vosotros; por que
vuestra causa es la causa de la Amé-
rica entera, y por que Cuba ha de ser,
nó lo que la estúpida España intenta
que sea: española ó africana; sino lo
que Dios quiere que sea: Cuba-Cubana,
ó Cuba-Americana.



4 June 1851, 2

DOCUMENTO INTERESANTE.

El que á continuación insertamos, y que para este objeto se nos ha remitido de Cuba, es una de tantas pruebas irrecusables que el pueblo de aquel desgraciado país puede presentar contra la maldad del sistema de Gobierno que lo oprime.

Nos abstenemos por ahora de entrar en comentarios, de dicho documento, y nos limitaremos solamente á observar á nuestros lectores que el Sr. Ozes era un español, muy español en todas sus ideas y tendencias políticas, con respecto á las posesiones de América, según lo prueba el documento mismo. Helo aquí:

REPRESENTACION.

Que en 4 de Abril de 1810 hizo á S. M. el Rmo. e Illmo. Señor Arzobispo de Cuba.

SEÑOR.

El Arzobispo de Santiago de Cuba, se ve precisado, á pesar suyo, á molestar la augusta atención de V. M., rodeada de graves cuidados y peligros, esponiendo con el respeto debido: Que recibida la Real Orden numero 1.º aprobatoria de la Pastoral publicada en diez y seis de Setiembre de 1808, le dirigió el Capitan General Marques de Someruelos el oficio núm.º 2, sobre que no debian correr ciertos ejemplares de dicha Pastoral, reimpresos en Valencia, hasta la resolucion de V. M.: se la contestó que el esponente no habia tenido parte alguna en la reimpression, ni en su remesa á esta Isla, sin embargo de estar aprobada por V. M., constante de la Real Orden que en testimonio se le acompañó: insiste no obstante por el núm.º 3, en que no deben correr hasta la resolucion de V. M., con presencia de lo informado á la Suprema Junta de que trata el papel núm.º 4, á cuyo espediente se remite. Créera sin duda el Capitan General que la Real Orden aprobatoria, es falsa ó apócrifa, ó que á la vista de lo que haya querido informar su conocida pasión, obligará á que V. M. examinando mejor la obra, varie ó revoque su recto juicio supremo y lo sugete al suyo propio?

El esponente, Señor, entregado dias ha al sufrimiento de insultos por la paz, constantes de los espedientes elevados al Trono, no tiene empeño en que corran los ejemplares de su pastoral, sin embargo de haber sido aplaudida, de todos, menos de las autoridades injustamente resentidas á quienes mortifican algunas verdades, que consuelan á los demas, y suspiran por el remedio de los males que los agovian.

Si los que el poder arbitrario causó á la madre patria la pusieron, á los

bordes de su última ruina, ¿cuanto mayores no serán los que lloran sus Américas por la incomparable arbitrariedad de sus gobernantes, que reúnen al poder militar lo político y judicial con inspeccion en casi todos los ramos? Un poder tan absoluto ó despótico á estas distancias, no encuentra resistencia alguna al paso que facilita cuantas razones de conveniencia quiera alegar ó pretestar para no dar cumplimiento á las ordenes soberanas, cuando no son conformes á su capricho ó pasión, habiendo llegado á ser adagio: "Dios está muy alto, el Rey en Madrid y yo aqui." Y otro tanto es lo que parece quiere decir el Capitan General á la Real Orden aprobatoria de la Pastoral, cuando se opone á que aun aprobada por V. M. corran sus ejemplares. Y si esto se hace mediando la autoridad Metropolitana de V. M. ¿que no se hará con los particulares?

Un poder tan arbitrario, ó despótico solo puede producir en los ánimos de los subditos, el temor, opresion, servidumbre ó esclavitud, mas ó menos dura, según el caracter del que manda, y así es que solo se oyen ayes y suspiros; y como la opresion y esclavitud escluyen del corazon toda semilla de virtud y de patriotismo, infelizamiento no se ve mas que vileza, bajeza, abatimiento y adulacion con otros ignominiosos vicios, hijos primogénitos de aquellos: que ni hay ni puede haber pensamiento noble, virtud ni patria. Las disposiciones de V. M. llenas de humanidad, justificacion y sabiduria relativas á examinar los empleos dados en tiempo de Godoy, de solicitar los medios de mejorar la suerte de los Americanos á que son tan acreedores, y de darles parte en la representacion nacional, han consolado su espíritu, ensanchado su corazon, y hecho concebir las más lisonjeras esperanzas de felicidad y prosperidad.

No es de esto papel entrar en materia tan vasta, pero habiendo tocado que la arbitrariedad del Capitan General, comprobada en los documentos citados en el informe num.º 4, es la misma que se descubre en el caso presente, ha sido preciso indicarla y presentarla á los ojos de V. M.; como el morbo capital de lo que desea curar y de donde debe comenzar la cura, en concepto del esponente, variando el sistema de gobierno, y sobre que espondrá su pobre dictamen, si fuese del Real agrado de V. M.; de cuya sabiduria y justificacion se promete las declaratorias que motivan esta representacion.

Dios bendiga los esfuerzos de V. M. para la libertad y gloria de la Monarquía, que es todo nuestro consuelo. Santiago de Cuba y Abril 4 de 1810. Señor Joaquin, Arzobispo de Cuba.

4 June 1851, 2

CAYÓ EN EL GARLITO.

Ha dado el Gobierno del General Leimerich el gran golpe de estado con que se espazaban de antemano los miserables esbirros que le rodean, y nosotros vamos consiguiendo nuestro intento. Para que el levantamiento se haga, para que se adelante la Revolucion es preciso poner al Gobierno en el caso de ejercer su despotismo sobre todas las clases. Cada preso, cada hombre desterrado injustamente, cada uno que suba al patibulo, sea patriota ó no, produce una legion enemiga del Gobierno estúpido á quien conducimos á su inevitable ruina. Poco nos importa que sean inocentes ó culpados aquellos sobre quienes ponga su mano de Hierro; lo que conviene es que la ponga. El no podrá escapar del poderio que ejercemos sobre el, con nuestra justicia, con nuestra pluma y con nuestra imprenta. Paso á paso lo llevaremos hasta que él mismo sea el instrumento de la Revolucion y se establezca la libertad. Un Leimerich con un consejero como el despreciable la Gándara es lo que necesitamos en cada pueblo, en cada aldea. De este modo nosotros respondemos de que en muy breve tiempo estará concluida la independencia y la emancipacion de Cuba.

Nosotros le daríamos al Gobierno cuanto nos pidiese por que repitiera en todas partes, golpes de estado como el que acaba de dar en Puerto Principe el dia tres del corriente, y mucho mas si tiene el acierto de darlo tan en vago. Nosotros quedamos libres y en este momento manejamos los tipos de nuestra imprenta con un regocijo que no tiene explicacion. No deberiamos descubrir todo esto al Gobierno; pero no podemos resistir al placer de decirle que ha caido, como un niño, en el lazo que le tendimos.—Adelante Sor. General, con la otra empezada: una docena mas de encarcerados y quedará completa; pero tenga cuidado V. E. de dejarnos espeditos para imprimir estas cosas. Y así será, por que nuestra imprenta y nosotros somos brujos y nunca nos hallará.

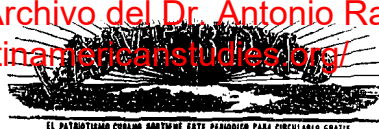
LISTA DE LOS PRESOS.

D. Francisco de Quezada.
Ldo. D. Serapio Recio.
Ldo. D. Ramon Betancourt.
id. D. Fernando Betancourt.
id. D. Manuel de J. Arango.
id. D. José Valdes.
D. Francisco de Varona.
D. Salvador de Cisneros.
D. Joaquin Rivera.

Y otros cuyos nombres no han salido á luz.

L. S. L. d. P. P.

Mayo 3 de 1851.



4 June 1851, 3

CUBA

Del *New Orleans Bee*, papel oficial del Estado de Luisiana, del 8 de mayo, copiamos lo siguiente:

“No tenemos una idea muy aventajada del patriotismo, ni del valor de los Criollos de Cuba. Ciertó es que por el contrario y cruel despotismo á que se ven sometidos, se les hace difícil mostrar una otra de dichas virtudes con mucha esperanza de feliz suceso y sin incurrir en iamente peligro personal. Con todo eso, si los Cubanos estuvieran resueltos á libertar su hermosa isla del detestable yugo ibero, ya se hubieran atrevido á hacer algo mas por la sagrada causa de la independencia. Do quiera que el Español ha plantado colonias, su dominacion ha sido tiránica y sangüinaria. En la América meridional, la crueldad española exterminó la raza indígena; en Méjico donde las razas indígenas eran mas fuertes, aunque tambien oprimidas sin piedad no perecieron del tódo. En ambos puntos, los descendientes de los soldados de Pizarro y de Cortés se rebelaron contra una sistemática injusticia de la política que los reducía á miserables criados y aguadores de los orgullosos vástagos de la aristocracia Castellana, los cuales anualmente enviaba España para enseñorearlos y para enriquezérse estupendamente con el fruto de su trabajo. Se rebelaron, pues, Méjico y la América Meridional; arrojaron á los españoles de sus costas, y desde entonces han gozado de algo que se pareció á libertad e igualdad republicana.”

“¿Por qué Cuba no ha hecho lo mismo? ¿Qué impedimento hay para que los cubanos imiten á Méjico y á la América Meridional? El caso en que se encuentran es exactamente análogo: si ellos quisieran ser libres, se alzarían por sí mismos sin aguardar cobardemente á que los Americanos fuesen á sacarlos del cautiverio. El que ellos no hayan hecho por sí mismos nada, prueba una de dos cosas: su poltronería, ó su servil subyugacion. Que hay en la isla cien mil jóvenes capaces de tomar las armas; no se puede poner en duda. Quietó negará, entónces, que si el espíritu del descontento fuera universal y estaviera combinado con la debida energia y el arrojo, los extranjeros mercenarios que los mantienen en sujecion, podrian ser avasallados por una insurreccion general? Vémonos pues compelidos á dudar de la valentia de los criollos; y á creer que estan contentos con ser el escarnio de los españoles, con enriquezer su tesoro, y en vivir y morir esclavos, si no en el nombre, en todo y por todo.”

“Sin embargo, hay una circunstancia que tiende á corroborar la creencia de que, si bien los cubanos tienen miedo de empezar ellos mismos la revolucion, estan

profundamente descontentos, y es la del extraordinario pánico de los Dones, y del trabajo que se han tomado en fortificar y guarnicigar con numerosos destacamentos de tropas todos los puntos vulnerables de la Isla. Tan admirablemente protegida por la naturaleza está ella, y las defensas que el arte ha levantado, son tan poderosas, que apenas se puede concebir la necesidad de concentrar ahí 30,000 hombres de tropas españolas, con el mero propósito de repeler la anticipada invasion de un puñado de filibusteros. Sospechamos con mucha razon que el Capitan General de Cuba para el alarde de semejante aparato militar tiene mas de un objeto á la mira. No es él tan ignorante para suponer que se requieran nada menos que 30,000 soldados para evitar que la isla sea capturada por los expedicionarios; y los infinitos hechos históricos ilustrativos de la obstinada bravura de la raza española rechazan la suposicion de que es el miedo cobarde el que dicta semejantes preparativos guerreros. Per consiguiente debemos concluir en que los desiguos del solapado Marques de la Concha, son dobles, y que la proteccion de la isla contra la invasion estrangera, es secundaria á la necesidad de asegurar esta contra la rebelion interior.”

“En otras palabras, es creible que gran número de la poblacion nativa de Cuba deteste la dominacion española, y que alegremente contemplaria su destruccion, aunque sus secretos deseos de efectuarla no venzan sus temores, y su accion esté obstruida á un tiempo por la timidez y la impotencia. Los gobernantes de Cuba conocen esto, y tienen la hora en que los oprimidos criollos animados por la presencia de un cuerpo de Americanos, se rompan sus cadenas. Asi es que toda la subiduria de la política española se cifra en ahogar la llama al nacer. De aquí el alarde de la fuerza militar, de aquí á fortificar los puntos débiles, de aquí á doble guarnicion que se ha echado en Cárdenas y en otras plazas desaseadas, de aquí las prisiones, las cortes marciales, las ejecuciones, de aquí la rígida ley municipal, la creacion de la policia armada con el nombre de guardia civil, de aquí, en fin, los despóticos edictos que se han publicado.”

“Todo esto puede servir por algun tiempo, mas tarde que temprano Cuba sacará libra. De tanta opresion y degradacion al cabo los Cubanos se avergonzarán, y no querrán permanecer siempre en la dependencia de una potencia empobrecida y débil, á miles de leguas de distancia y con un océano por medio, potencia que rige aquella amorosa Isla con vara de hierro, levanta pesados tributos sobre sus hijos y ciega las fuentes de riqueza que encierra su suelo feraz y fecundo, en el ansia de rellenar el tesoro exhausto.”



4 June 1851, 3

Correspondencia de "La Verdad."

N. Orleans, 10 de mayo de 1851.

Estimados amigos Editores de la *Verdad*:—Me he tomado la pena de traducir, el uno del inglés y el otro del francés, los dos adjuntos artículos por creer que dan una idea completa del estado de la opinion y de los sentimientos del grande y generoso pueblo del Sur de esta Confederacion respecto á las expediciones y á la suspirada independencia de la isla de Cuba. Con ellos á la vista, no dudo que nuestros oprimidos hermanos sacaran la consecuencia que yo he sacado: de que bien podrán formarse todos los años dos, tres y cuatro expediciones, aquí, pero que mientras que en Cuba se estén á la mira de ellas para hacer algo en favor de la propia libertad e independencia, el resultado será que las representaciones del Ministro español en Washington prevalecerán sobre el ánimo de la actual acérrima administracion whig free soil, y milagro será que alguien escape á su vigilante y numerosa policia y á sus escuadras. Conocerán tambien vuestros hermanos, que una vez roto el encanto en Cuba, comenzada la lucha allá, como por encanto tambien todos los inconvenientes desaparecerian, y segun los mismos periódicos se espresan y sostienen, no habria policia, ni escuadras, ni proclamas, ni esfuerzos de Presidentes abolicionistas que fuesen bastantes á contener el torrente de jóvenes determinados que se desbordaria sobre los campos de Cuba; porque si es cierto que existe la ley neutral de 1818, no es menos cierto que todo ciudadano americano tiene el imprescriptible derecho de salir de los puertos de los Estados Unidos armado ó desarmado, en cuerpo ó solo, y de venir á donde le diere gana sin necesidad de dar á nadie cuenta de sus operaciones y sin que nadie tenga facultad de coartarle su gusto, ni impedirle su libre movimiento.

Hechos recientes, claros como la luz del medio día, hechos que puede decirse yo he tocado de cerca, vienen á corroborar con muda elocuencia lo que acabo de decir. A fines del mes pasado, los telegrafos, con la velocidad del rayo, espargieron por todos los ámbitos de esta parte de la Confederacion, que en Cuba se habia al fin dado el primer grito de libertad, y en el instante el glorioso Estado de Georgia se conmovió hasta los fundamentos, y de todos los rincones de él multitud de jóvenes armados, ganosos de gloria, volaron á Savannah gritando *hurrah for Cuba*, y se presentaron al Sr. Gonzalez, para que los ailiará y les diera transportes con que trasladarse en el momento al lado de los independientes y patriotas cubanos. Con la misma prontitud se formó en Alabama un regimiento de mil hombres, que hubiera bajado á Mobile en tres dias y en otros tres se hubiera puesto sobre Cuba, el cual mando un comisionado á esta ciudad para ofrecer sus eficaces é importantes servicios; tres dias despues se presentó otro comisionado de otro regimiento formado instantáneamente en Kentucky con la misma embajada; doscientos hombres del Mississippi no se contentaron con mandar comisionados, sino que bajaron el rio en cuerpo, y en cuerpo se presentaron á los amigos conocidos de la causa aquí, y les dijeron que habian sabido que la revolucion habia estallado en Cuba, y venian á ofrecerse como soldados de la libertad. En una palabra, amigos míos, de todos los Estados del Sur, puede decirse que se han presentado aquí representantes ofreciendo hom-

bres, armas y municiones de guerra, sin exigir otra cosa que transportes, pues no habia nadie de paga sino cuando se acabe la guerra.

Las numerosas prisiones que se hicieron en Cuba á principios de año, las que se han hecho últimamente en la Habana, el ostentoso asesinato en garrote vil del desventurado joven canario Montes de Oca, la creacion de la nueva policia armada con el nombre de guardia civil, las pesadas y directas contribuciones que se han echado sobre el pueblo, particularmente sobre el de Matanzas para el sostenimiento de esa nueva policia, los edictos y circulares del Capitan General en que á vuelta de su empeño por ocultar sus celos y temores descubre la realidad de un gran movimiento popular que se prepara, todas estas cosas que se han publicado, circulado y comentado detenidamente en los periódicos de todos los colores de esta vasta Confederacion, han probado hasta no dejar pizca de duda al pueblo americano que el descontento en Cuba es general, que el gobierno teme y desconfia hasta de sus propios instrumentos, que la poblacion criolla es profundamente descontenta, que está despótica y cruelmente tratada, y que los síntomas de una revolucion formal y quizas sangrienta toman cada dia un caracter mas decidido y alarmante. Pero de lo que el pueblo americano no puede, ni podrá convencerse jamas plenamente, es de que los Cubanos esten tan desarmados y maniatados como para no serles posible siquiera *strike at least the first blow*, como dicen, por sí mismos; pues por desarmados y maniatados que estuvieran, poco arriesgarian con gritar, huir y revolver, siendo esto bastante para dar el pretexto, única cosa que se busca, de la asistencia y del socorro mas rápidos, mas eficaces y mas amplios que jamas pueblo alguno tuvo en su lucha por la libertad.

Persuadan y convezcan, si pueden, amigos míos, de la verdad de estos hechos á nuestros hermanos de Cuba, en la firme conviccion de que si con sus representaciones logran lanzarlos en la revolucion, ni tiempo habrá para el arrepentimiento, ni para el recordamiento de la conciencia, porque la asistencia y los socorros de este pueblo serán ciertos, como es cierto que nos alumbrará el sol, y porque se vendrá abajo, á la primer sacudida, el odio y podrido edificio del gobierno colonial. Esperar que la Concha duje ó se distraiga, es disparate; no por chanza ni por juego ha concentrado en Cuba 30,000 hombres de tropa y policia armadas y pagadas por los cubanos; cuando se pasen los temores de expediciones irán cayendo en las garras del gobierno uno á uno los patriotas mas tratados y distinguidos, uno á uno se les irá matando, "para no tomar una medida que no sea usual y no se alarmen las gentes," segun reza la circular del Capitan General de 20 de abril último; y uno á uno irán desapareciendo, con cada cabeza patriótica un brazo para la lucha y una esperanza de libertad. Para pintar la situacion actual de los cubanos, el alto desprecio en que los tiene su Capitan General actual don Jose de la Concha, y cómo serán tratados en adelante, bastará que les transcriba las espresiones que se le escaparon á ese leal Sur americano delante de un extranjero que no las ha comunicado y á quien doy entero crédito. Helas aquí:—*El mayor disparate que en su vida ha cometido el General Lopez es haber querido hacer leones de perros.*

De Vds. afecto,

CACARAJICARA.



4 June 1851, 4

Del *Courrier de la Louisiane* del 9 de mayo traducimos lo siguiente:
CUBA.

RUMORES DE REVOLUCION.

“De tal modo estan escitados los espíritus é inclinados á la idea de sucesos que ya se hallan en visperas de manifestarse en esta Isla, que los rumores menos fundados, con tal de que tengan alguna relacion con esos sucesos, se reproducen y se acreditan facilísimamente. Ayer por la tarde, por ejemplo, no se hablaba en esta ciudad mas que de la insurreccion que habia estallado en la Habana, por resultas de lo cual el pueblo y el ejército habian fraternizado con el objeto de derribar al gobierno del Virey. Segun unos esta nueva procedia de la misma oficina del Consul español residente en nuestra ciudad, que la habia recibido por despacho telegráfico de la Balisa; mientras que los otros decian que la nueva nos habia venido de Charleston ó de Savannah, siempre por el telégrafo.”

“Esta última version parecia menos vaga que la otra; estaba acompañada de detalles que parecian darle toda la apariencia de la verdad. Se decia que el despacho de Charleston habia sido recibido por la casa de Grey, McMurdo & Co., que el tal despacho mencionaba la llegada á dicho punto de un barco de vapor salido de la Habana, por el cual se acababa de saber que, en el momento de la ejecucion de uno de los jóvenes condenados por delito de alta traicion, el coronel del rejimiento que asistia la ejecucion habia hecho bajar del cadalso al reo, lo habia tomado bajo su amparo, y que asegurado por su rejimiento entero, habia anunciado en alta voz al pueblo reunido que estaba pronto á defender la causa de la libertad cubana; en fin, que el motin de esta tropa habia provocado el estallido del movimiento popular, y que á la salida del vapor, que se habia alejado á toda prisa, el trastorno era completo.”

“Vese, pues, que nada faltaba á esta última version para darle la apariencia de la verdad; sin embargo, debemos decir que ella no ha logrado convencernos mejor que la otra. Por una parte, el telégrafo no ha señalado, que sepamos, ningun barco llegado á la Balisa, de la Habana; de consiguiente, el Consul español no ha podido recibir ningun despacho anunciando la revolucion de que se trata. Por otro parte, nosotros no tenemos el honor de conocer á los Sres. Grey, McMurdo & Co., pero no hemos dudado que si ellos hubiesen recibido una nueva tan importante, no habrian dejado de transmitir á alguno de los periódicos de la ciudad. En esta persuasion nos dirigimos á esos Señores y nos respondieron que no habian recibido ningun despacho.”

“Si tuviésemos que buscar el origen de estos rumores, podríamos encontrarlo en una conversacion teuida ayer en el escritorio de una casa de comercio de esta ciudad, en la cual un individuo recién llegado de la Habana, dijo que por resultas de las últimas ejecuciones los espíritus se habian exaltado de tal modo en dicha ciudad, que se puede esperar en ella una revolucion de un momento á otro. O bien, si el origen no se halla aquí, podemos trazarlo en la vuelta del vapor de los Estados Unidos *Welaka* al puerto de Savannah de donde salió.”

“Dicho vapor, espedido bastante súbitamente, hace algunos dias, por orden del Gobierno, hizo hacia el Sur una expedicion con el Marshal de los Estados Unidos á bordo. Visitó sucesivamente á Santa Maria, Jacksonville en la Florida, Jeffersontown, Brunswick, Darien, el rio San Juan, &c.; poco mas á menos en todos estos puntos encontró huellas que anunciaban un movimiento combinado con el que parece prepararse en la Isla de Cuba; pero de esta isla el *Welaka*, á su vuelta á Savannah no trajo directa ni indirectamente nueva ninguna.”

“En fin, es posible que todo eso no haya tenido otro origen que las noticias recibidas por el *Journal of Commerce* de New York. Estas noticias que predicen la inminencia de una revolucion y el desembarco de fuerzas expedicionarias, no tienen sin embargo nada de particular, á no ser que se considere tal el haberse apoderado el gobierno de cuatro vapores de propiedad privada, que corrian en la costa del Sur, para transportar tropas en caso de necesidad, y el que el Capitan General mira con vehementemente recelo la poblacion errialla, porque se sabia en la Habana, en toda la isla, que los criollos hacian votos por que saliese cierta la partida de la expedicion.”

“Estas noticias añaden que los patriotas cubanos querian desde luego levantar el estandarte de la revolucion, en diferentes partes de la isla, sin aguardar los expedicionarios; pero como ellos estaban tan mal provistos de armas, pensaron que seria comprometer el éxito de su causa si se precipitaban y que valia mejor esperar la llegada de la expedicion, la cual no dejaría de traerles armas y municiones de guerra. Tambien el ejército, que se dice haberse ganado á la causa de la independencia, no quiso que se hiciera demostracion alguna antes de la llegada de la expedicion. Se han alegado otros motivos como causa del retardo del rompimiento revolucionario, y entre ellos se señala la estricta vigilancia que ejerce el Capitan General, militar lleno de energia y de valor, que no dejará de tomar en persona el mando de las tropas al primer movimiento.”

“Ya lo hemos dicho, deseamos que el pueblo cubano se halle hasta tal punto maduro para la libertad, no por ningun

sentimiento de odio contra España, sino porque la causa de su colonia nos parece justa ante el derecho de las naciones; pero serian bien tontos aquellos que diereen fe implícita á todos los ruidos sin fundamento que se reproducen todos los dias, á todo lo que los correspondientes del *Journal of Commerce*, del *Herald*, del *Express* y del *Sun* de N. York, escriben sobre las disposiciones del pueblo en todas partes de la Isla de Cuba. Para no traspasar lo cierto, es preciso rebajar y mucho. Una reflexion bien sencilla vencerá de ello á todos los que se tomen la pena de meditar un poco. *Los Cubanos saben perfectamente la disposicion en que con respecto á la independencia de su isla estan los ciudadanos de la Union, sobre todo los del Sur. Si los Cubanos hubiesen llegado realmente á este punto de desafecto general por los europeos y por el gobierno de la madre-patria, no darian en tentar la suerte de una revolucion; cuando mas se tomarian el tiempo de avisar de su intencion al continente; en la seguridad de que á una vuelta de ojú millares de hombres armados, centenares de vapores cargados de defensores volarian en su ayuda de todos los puntos de nuestras costas y que su causa triunfaria.*”

“Saben tambien los cubanos que sean cuales fueren el valor y la fidelidad del ejército español, y por nuestra parte no los ponemos en duda, ese ejército se veria forzado á ceder ante el número, ó perecer víctima de su valor; porque los independientes tendrian numerosos socorros y á cada instante, mientras que el gobierno y el ejército no podrían recibirlos mas que escasos y á intervalos, y para decirlo de una vez, cuando no le fuesen de utilidad. Si pues con el conocimiento de estos hechos, los Cubanos conservan su gobierno, si no han levantado todavia el estandarte de la revolucion, la verdad es que la mayoría no está descontenta con su suerte; que prefieren los inconvenientes y la degradacion del régimen actual á los azares de una revolucion.”

“Así repetimos que los Cubanos son los solos jueces sobre la cuestion del respeto ó del desprecio de sus derechos por los gobernantes, y los solos jueces tambien sobre la oportunidad para ellos de cambiar de condicion social. Que osen pronunciarse, que espongan su vida por conquistar la libertad contra las bayonetas españolas, y se les asegura el apoyo de cien mil brazos libertadores. Pero hasta entonces, nosotros debemos permanecer en la expectativa; y tentar una expedicion antes que un movimiento decisivo haya estallado en la Isla de Cuba sería insultar los derechos y el valor de los patriotas cubanos.”



4 June 1851, 4

AL PAN DE MATÁNZAS.

I.

Soberbio Pan! cuya alterosa frente,
Venciendo de las nubes el altura,
Llega á mirar el sol ántes que nazca
Y le sigue detras del Occidente!
Tú, gigante de piedra, á quien los tiempos
Uno tras otro en su carrera han visto;
Colosal atalaya, cuyo ojo
Desde el seno del norte al mar Caribe
Alcanza, sin obstáculo, á su antojo,
Y á quien quiera que pásá da el—quien vive!

Oye mi voz, la voz; ni! dolorosa
De un hijo de esta tierra donde asientas
La planta poderosa,
Y aunque tan alta sobre el triste suelo
La frente altiva y majestuosa ostentás,
De ceibas y de palmas coronada,
Que atrevidamente al cielo
Se envuelve entre sus nubes y se esconde,
Cuando en revueltos fúrcos el viento
Hasta tu cima azúl el mar perdido
De un trémulo acento,

Que débil vaga sin saber por donde,
Recójete y escúchame y responde!
Eterno centinela que Dios puso
A velar estos campos noche y dia
Cuando vió que su mano Omnipotente
Surjir del Caos hacia
Este Eden de Occidente,
Esta tierra de luz y poesía:

Dime si tantos siglos que pasaron
Desde que inmóvil en tu puesto moras
Arcanos de verdad no te legaron
Que avaro en tus entrañas atesoras?
Dime si no resuena todavía
En tus cóncavos senos con espanto
El eco que en los aires palpitaba
Del gemido postrer del que caía
Al grito aterrador del que triunfaba!
¡Oh cuánta, cuánta lastima presente
Está al recuerdo del horrendo dia!
La sangre de las victimas subia
Hasta teñir los bosques de tu frente!

Dime si en la honda calma de la noche,
Cuando un silencio sepulcral envuelve
Los anchos campos que en redor se estien-
den
De tu alterosa mole,
La brisa que susurra en las malezas
Y en las cóncavas peñas de tu cima
No despierda cien voces olvidadas
Que en armoniosas notas de tristeza
Llevadas son á la merced del viento
Y, las caribes olas encrespadas
Leves rozando, allá en ribera ignota
Mueren al fin con lastimoso acento?

Dime si tu mirada dominante
Que se estiende y alcanza
Por las tierras, los mares y los montes,
Y se pierde en lo inmenso de los cielos,
No divisa por esos horizontes
Un albor de esperanza,
Una luz que prometa
El divino entusiasmo, la fé santa
Que ya perdió el poeta
Tras tanto duelo y desventura tanta?

II.

Dicen que en alguna noche
Nublada, medrosa y fria,
Cuando el Norte desatado
Azota la frente altiva
De la soberbia montaña,
Y sordo y furioso silba
Entre las ceibas y jobos
Que desgaja y aun derriba;
Cuando la lluvia á torrentes

Riega las vastas campiñas,
Y el ronco ruido del trueno
Pregona que el cielo vibra
Dardos de abrasante fuego
En su arripotente ira,
Se vé con asombro y miedo
Del monte sobre la cima
Una colosal figura
Que crece, crece y se empina
Hasta tocar en las nubes
La altiva frente ceñida
De una corona de palmas
Que el viento encorba y ajita.
Abre sus brazos y patea
Del horizonte la línea;
Revuelve en torno los ojos
Y cual relampagos brillan
Habla y como el sordo, ruido
De lejana mar movida
Por los desatados vientos,
Su voz pavorosa vibra;
Mas luego la frente dobla,
Cruza ámbos brazos, se inclina
Hacia la tierra, y un canto
De tristísima armonía
Al son del trueno y del viento
Resuena en valle y colina,
Con melodiosas palabras
De lengua desconocida.

"Las sombras han cubierto la tierra tristemente
Y Dios airado truena sobre la nube oscura:
Los hijos del gran valle con adema doliente
En un los ojos lloran, llorando su amargura!"

"¡Llorad, lloremos; ¡tristes! Si Dios nos abandona,
Si su ira poderosa desencadena el cielo,
¿Qué vale mi grandeza? ¿qué vale esta corona
Que ensangrentada y rota el viento arrastra al suelo?"

"Si raya luego el alba, si asoma el bello dia
Y tras la sombra triste surgen el valle dorado,
Venid: venid entonces en bélica armonía
A Dios el grito alzemos con voz atronadora."

"Mas si del viento escucho los horribidos bramidos:
Mis ceibas y mis palmas cayeron una á una!
¡Llorad, jentes del Valle! ¡Llorad, hijos perdidos!
Ni estrella ni esperanza os queda ya ninguna!"

III.

Yo quisiera escalar tu altiva cumbre
¡Oh soberbia montaña! y en la roca
Cuya atrevida frente
Mas á los cielos toca.
Pulsar la lira, y que á su son doliente
Despertáran los ecos
Del mar, del valle, la sabana, el monte,
Resonando su acento largamente
De uno á otro horizonte
Con ronco timbre, bélico y valiente.

"Venid, venid!"—dirás:
"No mas de blandos ojos al alhago
Ni al falso arrollo del festín ruidoso
Inesatos corraís dia tras dia.
Sed hombres, y si noble y jeunoso
Teneis un corazon americano
Y sangre indiana corre en vuestras venas
Ved la patria infeliz... ¡jimo en cadenas,
Esclava vil del opresor hispano!
¡Hasta viviendo, hasta cuando en torpe sueño
Y colado de pasiones, no cual varones,
Sino cual hembras tímidas y humildes,
Sufriréis en silencio los baldagos!
Que al yerro os ceba al español tirano
Blandiendo el lierpo en la opresora mano?
Pues qué? ¿decid! ¿Será nuestro destino
A las plantas del déspota insolente
La cerviz humillar en vilceda,
Sus leyes acatar cobardemente,
Y rendir suplico honor, rendir la vida?
Ah! ni aun patria tenemos! ¡Y esta tierra,

Rica de luz, de amor, de poesía,
Menguados corraís solo esclava,
Cobardes solo en sus entrañas sola.
¿Qué? ¿que jathas de atrevertir el cubano,
Los esclavos, la libertad perdida,
A alzar la frente y en la lid temida
¡Libertad! ¡libertad!—clamar jathas
Con lanza en ristre y con espada en mano?
Despertad ¡vive Dios! que largo dia
El ay! tan solo del esclavo jufugo
Reptileron los ecos de esta tierra!
Nuestra cólera brama:
Retumba el bronco ya—trápane la guerra!"

Miguel T. Tolon.

PRACTICAL, LITERARY AND HISTORICAL
Course of Spanish Language.

Terms.

Tri-weekly Lessons, employing two hours, \$10 a month!
Private daily lessons, 15 ..
Each lesson, when no regular period is fixed, 1

For further particulars address to

MIGUEL T. TOLON,

Editor of "LA VERDAD,"

No. 2, College Place.

WASHINGTON

4 June 1851, 3

The Cuban Leaders at New York.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2, 9 P. M.—O'SULLIVAN, LEWIS, and SLESSINGER, alleged to have been leaders in the late abortive Cuban expedition, applied to the District Court to-day to have their cases removed to the Circuit Court, but the Court refused. The parties are to plead on Tuesday next.

The Evening Picayune.

4 June 1851,

Affairs in Cuba.

The following interesting letter from Havana, dated May 22d, we copy from the Savannah News:

The excitement which prevails among all the inhabitants of this island beggars description, and the Government is taking suitable measures to prevent the impending blow. Yesterday the Captain General, Concha, reviewed the battalion, consisting of a thousand men, all of them dressed in gray coats, blue pants, straw hats, knapsacks, tin cans, and a pair of shoes attached to the knapsack, for a field fight.

The nine individuals arrested a few days back will be transported under a close guard to old Spain, except two, who are confined in consequence of sickness to the hospital of the fort.

We are daily expecting the order for new contributions, which have been announced; and for which purpose they have commenced making a minute census. Thus they go on sucking our life-blood away, and they will continue until the last drop is gone.

Limerich has been appointed Governor of Puerto Principe, and is very much exasperated in consequence of not having found out the secret press kept by the Patriots. An amusing circumstance occurred one evening lately, which gives a pretty good idea of the self-importance of this Limerich, and at the same time shows the estimation in which he is held by the people. One night some young gentlemen having been gathered together in the public square, the Governor passed them on horseback. Finding that they did not salute him by taking off their hats to him, he turned back in a great rage and reproached them in a very rude, ungentle manner, when one of them stepped forward, stating they had no intention of offending him, but that in the darkness of the night they did not know him. This appeased his Excellency, and he rode away.

The following day, when the Governor went to his desk, he found, among some other papers, a printed sheet, requesting him, when he rode about the streets, to have the captain of the parrison out before him with a trumpet to announce that the master was about to pass by, in order that all might be prepared to take off their hats and do homage to his Excellency; also that he should never find out the secret press upon which the printing was done, and as he had pledged himself "that he would find it out before many days, or burn his sash," that the sooner he committed the sash to the flames the better.

4 June 1851, 2

From the New Orleans Delta.

A Strange Spectacle in New Orleans.

There was a procession the other night through our streets of the supporters and admirers of Queen Isabella, of Spain, and of the lovely dynasty of Spain and the island of Cuba. It was a goodly display, truly, for this republican country. The Spanish consul and his numerous retinue found no difficulty in arraying men, banners, and music for the occasion. It was quite a respectable procession in point of numbers and appearance. There were not a few in the line who claimed to be citizens of the United States—who have naturalization papers—who vote at our elections—nay, more, who bear the commissions of the State of Louisiana. They formed near the old square where, forty-eight years ago, the broad banner of Spain was lowered to give place to the stars and stripes of the republic. They proceeded with the order and gravity of their race to march through our principal streets, to the choicest selections from foreign airs and marches, discoursed by the same band whose services are held in requisition in all our national celebrations. And as they marched they hurraed in loud and sonorous tones, "Long live Isabella the Second!" "Death to Lopez!"

A strange sight, truly, was this, in a republican city, which a half century since was redeemed from the corrupt rule of the Spaniard, and has ever since continued in the enjoyment of republican rights and principles! We never saw, heard, or read of the like before in the history of the United States. Processions and huzzas participated in by American citizens, in honor of a Queen of the most absolute and corrupt despotism in the world, on this free soil, where every vestige of monarchy was swept away many years ago, and where we are taught to look upon all such forms of government as despicable and damnable, and their supporters as enemies of human rights—conspirators against the interest and happiness of mankind! The administration of Millard Fillmore is the era of this strange and notable occurrence. Its fructifying rays have warmed into life the serpent that our forefathers many years ago trod under their feet, and whose vitality they thought they had extinguished.

This bold and open demonstration in favor of despotism, in the streets of New Orleans, owes its conception to the proclamation of Mr. Fillmore, in which those who would expose their lives and their all to rid our neighbors of Cuba of this oppression are held up as "robbers and plunderers." "Now is our day," exclaimed the parasites of Isabella. "We may never have another chance. Fillmore is our friend, and we will snatch the opportunity of his protection to proclaim the glory of our Queen, and the grandeur of the Spanish monarchy, in the very faces and under the windows of these haughty republicans." And so they paraded, and bellowed, and made night hideous with such cries as were never heard before in the United States.

Now, no one attaches a higher value than we do to liberty of speech and opinion. But we think there are certain limits and proprieties to be observed in the enjoyment of all rights. It strikes us that even the wide limits and large license allowed by our laws are transcended by those who get up processions, public parades, and celebrations in honor of a system of political institutions against which our own have declared uncompromising war, and the entertainment of which makes an individual an alien to our laws and government. If these are claimed as rights due to foreigners resident among us, from the courtesy of nations, the inquiry arises if there is any reciprocity in such a rule. Will the government of Spain—will that of the island of Cuba—allow processions and celebrations in honor of republican institutions in their towns? Will they allow their streets to resound with vivas to liberty, to the people and the people's champions? The question is an idle one. Its very simplicity would provoke laughter and sneers among a people who have only to breathe, to think, much less to whisper a thought of liberty, to secure a dungeon in the Cabanas, and a speedy death at the garote.

We think, therefore, this is a one-sided business. Our newspapers are prohibited admission into the island of Cuba. The possession of a Delta is overwhelming evidence against any inhabitant of that island. And yet in our own city the Captain General maintains a journal which exhausts the vocabulary of St. Giles to defame and calumniate our people and institutions! This is not done with the expectation of producing any effect here. But when this journal goes into Cuba—filled with slanders and falsehoods so gross that no one here stoops to notice them—the unsuspecting and uninformed Cubans are induced to attach some importance to them, from the fact that they are uttered here, imagining that they would not be permitted if there was not some truth in them.

Such are some of the consequences of the extraordinary course of President Fillmore in reference to the movement for Cuban independence. In history it will be a characteristic of his administration, that it was the first to imbolden despotism and Spanish insolence, to speak out in our land, and to proclaim its disgusting debasement under the windows and in the ears of freemen and republicans.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

5 June 1851, 2

CUBA.

The Fayetteville *Carolinian* closes an article sympathising with the condition of the people of Cuba, thus :

The proper position for a *citizen* of the United States (or of any other government) on this subject of Cuba; is this; that while as republicans we sympathize with the Cubans, as honorable men we cannot interfere between them and their Government; but if their oppressions are more than they can bear, let them rise up themselves against the oppressor and show the world that they have determined to free themselves or perish; and then we will fly to their assistance; and we shall have a right to do so; just as the ardent and liberty-loving sons of Ireland, France and Poland, flew to the assistance of the American colonies against British oppression.

"Who would be free himself must strike the blow."

But the Cuba expeditionists seem to entertain the sentiments of Byron, as contained in the following couplet :

When a man hath no freedom to fight for at home,
Let him combat for that of his neighbors;
Let him think of the glories of Greece and of Rome,
And get knocked on the head for his labors.

To do good to mankind is the chivalrous plan,
And is always as nobly requited;
Then battle for freedom wherever you can,
And, if not shot or hung'd, you'll get knighted.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

5 June 1851, 3

HEADQUARTERS, }
Second Division F. M. }

ORDER }

No. 4. }

I. J. McRobert Baker, of the County of Duval, having been duly appointed by the Major General Commanding, to be Judge Advocate of the Second Division of Florida Militia with the rank and title of Lieutenant Colonel, he will therefore be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of Major General HOPKINS.

OSCAR HART,

Adjutant General, S. D. F. M.

Jacksonville, March 2^d, 1851.

a3.

5 June 1851, 4

Jacksonville Hotel.

THE Subscriber having become the purchaser and sole Proprietor of this well known HOTEL, respectfully informs the public generally that he has added to the former house twenty-odd more comfortable rooms, with over five hundred feet front, with piazzas in front and rear, making it as comfortable as any Hotel in the South, which now will enable him to accommodate over one hundred and fifty persons. His table will be under the superintendence of an experienced house-keeper of the North, by whose aid he flatters himself he shall not be rivalled by any Hotel in the South; being now enabled, by the constant steam communication with Savannah and Charleston, to have the advantage of the fine markets of those cities. In addition, he has made arrangements, in connection with the Hotel, at all times to furnish fine horses and carriages for the accommodation of his guests.

The increasing reputation which the climate of Florida possesses in the estimation of the medical faculty, for the cure of consumption and other pulmonary diseases, has induced a vast increase of travel to this State during the fall and winter months, of those who seek the relief afforded by a milder atmosphere; and in view of this fact the subscriber has determined that his exertions to merit the patronage which shall be bestowed upon him shall be without regard to toil or expense.

SAMUEL BUFFINGTON.

Jacksonville, E. F., October 3, 1850. 11

The Daily Phoenix.

5 June 1851, 2

Georgia Southern Rights Convention—An Augusta despatch, dated May 29, says :

The Southern Rights Convention assembled at Milledgeville. There were 156 delegates present, representing fifty-four counties. Gen. Henry G. Lamar was chosen President. A committee of thirty-three was appointed; of which the Hon. Jos. L. Day was chairman, who reported resolutions strongly republican and Southern Rights, which were unanimously adopted. Ex-Gov. McDonald was nominated as the Southern Rights candidate for Governor by acclamation. Throughout the proceedings the most perfect harmony prevailed.

The Evening Picayune.

5 June 1851, 1

From Cienfuegos.—Capt. Pendleton, of brig Oleron, at New York from Cienfuegos May 10th, reports that the ship Margaret Webster, from Portland, while beating into Cienfuegos, was fired into from that port. One ball passed through her bows, near the main chains. Reparation had been offered, but declined for the present.

CITY OF JACKSON

6 June 1851, 2

The Truth out at Last.

The *Flag* has adroitly endeavored to shield the Administration from the charge of employing counsel, in addition to the sworn officers of the Government, to prosecute the false and malicious charge trumped up against Gen. QUITMAN, in connection with the Cuban expedition. In the last number of that paper, however, we find a card from J. P. BENJAMIN, Esq., which lets out the secret. He was employed to assist District Attorney HUNTON, and that too by the authorities at Washington.

The *Flag*, nor any of the other Submission journals, which have labored so industriously to shield the Administration from the odium of the infamous prosecution, will hardly venture again to say that that it had nothing to do with it.

Mr. BENJAMIN says:

"I beg to say that I have never been employed directly or indirectly, by any other person than Mr. Hunton, acting under an order from Washington, which was shown to me when he employed me; that I was never promised—have received—nor do I ever expect to receive one cent of compensation for my services from any other source than from the Government of the United States; and in order that every body taking an interest in my private affairs, may be fully informed on the subject, I will add that I have not yet received one cent of compensation, even from our own Government, and will feel much indebted to any kind gentleman that will take the trouble to procure for me the allowance of a reasonable fee from the authorities at Washington.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

P. P. BENJAMIN.

The writer clearly intimates in the latter clause of the paragraph, that the Government will repudiate his claim for services. But that does not alter the fact which we wanted him to prove—viz: that he was employed by the Administration.

6 June 1851, 1

Spanish Justice in Cuba.

The following communication comes to us from a gentleman residing at Havana, and if all the circumstances related are true, a wanton and most flagrant act of injustice has been committed. We give the communication precisely as it comes to us :

John Le Clerc, a native of Guernsey, but for many years past a naturalized citizen of Louisiana, came to this island about two years ago, to carry on his trade as a carpenter. During these two years he had gained, from his honest, upright and peaceable disposition, the good will and high esteem of all who knew him; indeed, so gentle and quietly disposed is Le Clerc, that he has made himself generally beloved. About two weeks ago, Le Clerc, with some six or seven others of his profession—Frenchmen, Spaniards and English—were amusing themselves at their lodgings, also kept by a Frenchman, in the Calle de Jesus Maria, near the gas works, outside the walls of the city, when at or near 8 P. M., two soldiers, who had previously attempted to enter the next house, presented themselves to the master of this, demanding to be permitted to search the yard, under pretence, as they alleged, of a pistol having been fired off *somewhere* in that neighborhood. Their search having proved fruitless, they returned to the room in which Le Clerc and his friends were assembled, and having singled him out from the rest, carried him forthwith to the Capitan de Partido's, who, without asking any questions, but upon the mere statement of the soldiers, thrust Le Clerc into the stocks, the holes of which were too small for his legs, causing the unfortunate man the most excruciating pain, and his limbs to swell exceedingly. His body rested on a damp mud floor, and in this condition was the poor man kept for two days and two nights, and part of the third day, when his friends, holding him in the high appreciation in which they did, and horrified at the dreadful suffering which he was so unjustly undergoing, presented themselves in a body to the British Consul General, entreating that functionary to use his good offices on behalf of their unfortunate comrade, declaring to him the facts of the case, and the unwarrantable conduct of the Spanish official in arresting a man innocent altogether of the simple act imputed to him of having fired off a pistol. Mr. Crawford, the English Consul, at once demanded the liberation of Le Clerc, and the matter to be fully investigated. The man was immediately set at liberty, as no ground of complaint whatever could be proved against him, and the Capitan de Partido made many apologies for having arrested him and placed him in the stocks for nothing. But what is the consequence of all this to the unhappy Le Clerc, exposed for two days and two nights on a cold, damp mud floor, with both legs in stocks much too small for his limbs, causing them to swell so that he was unable to sleep from the excruciating pain? On the third day he was thrown into a violent fever, from which he is only now slowly recovering, a perfect wreck of his former self, having been reduced to a mere skeleton and almost entirely lost the use of his limbs. The poor man has received no kind of satisfaction or compensation for this barbarous treatment on the part of an upstart Capitan de Partido, who has not even received a reprimand for such unwarranted treatment of an American citizen, too poor himself to take up his case, and probably too happy to be released from his recent suffering, even to make his case known to his Government.

The above is a simple, unvarnished statement of facts which became known to the writer, who, having made due inquiries into the matter, found them fully substantiated.

7 June 1859, 2

Orriage in Cuba.

The following details one of many cases of the ill-treatment of our countrymen in this well-governed island. It is a case of a Frenchman, a native of the island of Guernsey, but for many years a naturalized citizen of Louisiana, came to this island about two years ago, to carry on his trade as a carpenter. During those two years, Le Clerc had gained from his honest, upright, and peaceable disposition the good will and high esteem of all who knew him; indeed, so gentle and quietly disposed is Le Clerc, that he has made himself generally beloved. About two weeks since, Le Clerc, with some six or seven others of his profession—Frenchmen, Spaniards and English—were amusing themselves at their lodgings, also kept by a Frenchman, in the Calle de Jesus Maria, near to the gas works, outside the walls of the city, when, at or near 8 P. M., two soldiers, who had previously attempted to enter the next house, presented themselves to the master of this, demanding to be permitted to search the yard, under pretence, as they alleged, of a pistol having been fired off somewhere in that neighborhood. Their search having proved fruitless, they returned to the room in which Le Clerc and his friends were assembled, and, having shown him out from the rest, conducted him forthwith to the Captain de Partido, who, without asking any questions, and upon the mere statement of the soldiers, thrust Le Clerc into the stocks, the holes of which were too small for his legs, causing the unfortunate man the most excruciating pain, and his limbs to swell exceedingly, his body resting on a damp mud floor; and in this condition was the poor man kept for two days and two nights, and a part of the third day. When his friends, holding him in the high appreciation which they did, and horrified at the dreadful suffering which he was so unjustly undergoing, presented themselves in a body to the British Consul-General, entreating that functionary to use his good offices on behalf of their unfortunate comrade; declaring to him the facts of the case, and the unwarranted conduct of the Spanish official, in arresting a man innocent altogether of the simple act imputed to him—of having fired off a pistol!

Mr. Crawford, the British Consul, at once demanded the liberation of Le Clerc, and the matter to be fully investigated. The man was immediately set at liberty. No ground of complaint whatever could they prove against him, and the "Captain de Partido" made many apologies to him for having arrested him and placed him in the stocks for nothing!! But, what is the consequence of all this to the unhappy Le

Clerc, exposed for two days and two nights on a cold, damp mud floor, with both legs in stocks much too small for his limbs, causing them to swell so that he was unable to sleep, from the excruciating pain? On the third day he was thrown into a violent fever from which he is only now slowly recovering, a perfect wreck of his former self, having been reduced to a mere skeleton, and almost entirely lost the use of his limbs. The poor man has received no kind of satisfaction or compensation for this barbarous treatment on the part of an up-start, "Captain de Partido," who has not even received a reprimand for such unwarranted treatment of an American citizen, too poor himself to take up his case, and probably too happy at being released from his recent suffering, even to make his case known to his Government.

The above is a simple, unvarnished statement of facts which became known to the writer, who, having made due inquiries into the matter, found them fully substantiated.

Mr. Le Clerc may thank his stars that the British Consul interceded in his behalf. Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet would have suffered him to rot in jail until the gracious pardon of ~~some~~ Isabel had been obtained. The National Intelligencer and Republican would then, as in the case of the Captains of the Georgians and Susan Loud, have announced to the country, with a loud flourish of trumpets, that her "Catholic Majesty had been pleased to pardon" Le Clerc, confined in the Moro, his legs in stocks, on suspicion of having fired a pistol,—and there would have ended the affair!

It has become notorious to the world, to the infamy of our Republic—that any indignity may be committed on Americans, in the Island of Cuba, with perfect impunity. There is no redress. Those who are engaged in the trade of this Island, submit to these things as a matter of course, and in order to prevent being disturbed in future operations.

We all remember the case of Mr. Giraud, of this city, who, whilst engaged in purchasing cigars in the Island, was arrested upon a very idle and groundless pretext. He could only obtain his release by surrendering all his purchases, which passed into the hands of Drake Brothers, an English firm in Havana, who realized thirty or forty thousand dollars by the resale of them in the United States. Mr. Giraud, when advised to prosecute his claim for indemnity, replied, "No, there is no use; they will prevent my going into their Island in future, and buying any more cigars."

9 June 1851,

Surrender of the Cleopatra.—We learn from the N. Y. Herald, of the 31st ult, that the steamer Cleopatra, seized some time since on suspicion of being in the employ of the "Cuban Patriots," has been surrendered to Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan. The boat was given up in consequence of an affidavit of Mr. O'Sullivan, the owner, and a communication from Daniel Webster. The purport of the affidavit was that Mr. O'Sullivan was the owner, and that he intended to send the boat to New Orleans to be used in the trade between that city and Texas. The following is a copy of the receipt signed by Mr. O'Sullivan:

New York, May 30, 1851.—Received from Capt. Reed, commanding officer of the U. S. Marines on board of the steamer Cleopatra, the surrender of the said vessel, with all the cargo and appurtenances on board, in pursuance of a communication from the U. S. Marshal handed to him by me.

J. L. O'SULLIVAN.

There was a jollification on board in the evening —Mr. O'Sullivan having entertained the officers and the marines. One of the sentiments given was: "The Union, a little more of it."

The Daily Delta

10 June 1871

Surrender of the Cleopatra by the U. S. Marshal.

AN INTERESTING AFFAIR ON BOARD.

[From the New York Sun of the 11th ultimo.]

Yesterday afternoon took place the interesting ceremony of the surrender of the steamer Cleopatra back again to her proper owner, Mr. O'Sullivan, on whose application Mr. Webster directed her restoration. The Government, it seems, considers that it has sufficiently effected the objects which caused her seizure, and recognizes that there is no law to authorize her longer detention. The account for all this remains yet to be settled with public opinion and with history; to say nothing of certain other nearer and more tangible tribunals.

At about half-past 5 yesterday afternoon, Mr. O'Sullivan handed to the commanding officer of the guard of marines on board of the steamer, a communication from the United States Marshal, the effect of which was to cause the former gentleman to declare himself very glad to be thus relieved from an unthankful and disagreeable duty; whereupon Mr. O'Sullivan executed a receipt, formally acknowledging "the surrender of the said vessel, with all the cargo and appurtenances on board," and the essential part of the business was promptly dispatched. The guard of marines was mustered in the cabin, in readiness to march on shore, to resume their more proper duties at the United States Navy Yard. Before they left, however, Mr. O'Sullivan very politely expressed the regret he felt, that gentlemen should have been so long on board his vessel without his being in his power to extend to them the hospitalities he should be unwilling wholly to omit, and he invited the commanding officer to drink a glass of champagne, requesting his permission at the same time, to include his sergeant and men in the invitation.

The courtesy being of course accepted, the first half of an excellent basket soon went the way of all champagnes. Capt. Lewis, Mr. Ensign, the second officer of the Cleopatra, and another gentleman, were also present. Mr. O'Sullivan proposed the following toast, which, he said, no American, under any circumstances, would hesitate to accept with all his heart:

"Liberty—Triumph to her friends, confusion to her enemies in all times and all climes."

The gentleman in command of the U. S. Marines (a veteran officer, whose name we do not give, because we do not know whether he might not object to see it in print, honorable a name as it is) responded by proposing "The Union," which was also cordially honored, with an amendment, which was readily accepted—*"and a little more of it."*

The gentlemen then parted as gentlemen and good friends should do, the marines took up their muskets and their line of march, and the curtain dropped on about the absurdest farce which the government of the United States has yet played within our recent recollection.

The whole concluded with Mr. O'Sullivan giving directions that the remaining half of the basket of Champagne should be carefully laid aside and sealed up; under no circumstances to be touched until, as the first half had celebrated the surrender of the Cleopatra by one government, the second half should flow in commemoration of another surrender, of a far more precious and glorious possession, by another government.

The Daily Delta

10 June 1851, 1

GEN. QUITMAN AND MR. J. P. BENJAMIN.—We present (says the Flag of the Union) the following note from our friend "Peter" with pleasure. We only regret he was not as prompt to do simple justice to Mr. Fillmore, as he is to relieve Gov. Quitman from a very awkward dilemma:

JACKSON, May 30, 1851.

Messrs. Pickett & Palmer:

Dear Sirs—In your issue of today, I see you insert a paragraph from a letter of mine to the New Orleans Daily-Delta, professing to give an account of the Quitman Barbecue, of the 14th inst., and a "Card," in relation to the same, from J. P. Benjamin, Esq., late assistant counsel for the United States in the Cuban prosecutions. Will you do me the justice to admit an explanation from me, which will also, in due time appear in the Delta?

In said letter I promised, that for want of space in the columns of a daily, I could but only give the outlines of Gen. Quitman's speech. Gen. Q. did say that \$25,000 of the Queen of Spain, etc.,—but qualified it by stating that he had heard so; he took and gave it as a rumor, not desiring to endorse it. This qualification I should have stated, but did not suppose any one would really think the General would in positive terms endorse a thing which even if not baseless, it is reasonable to suppose he, last of all others, could know with certainty. This I feel bound to state in justice to Gen. Quitman.

Wishing you, gentlemen, health and happy days, I remain yours, obedient,
"PETER."

The Evening Picayune.

10 June 1851, 1

Anticipated Revolution in Cuba.—The Savannah Republican says :

From Spanish letters which have come under our observation, we learn that certain Cubans in this country regard matters in Cuba as being in a state bordering on revolution. These letters give reason to believe that the cry of liberty would be raised on the 25th of the present month. It may soon be in our power to give our readers further particulars.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

11 June 1851, 2.

Spanish letters received at Savannah say that the cry of "liberty" is to be raised at Cuba on the 25th of June.

The Evening Picayune.

11 June 1851, 1

The Cuba Affair.—Messrs. O'Sullivan, Lewis and Slessinger, alleged to have been leaders in the late abortive Cuban expedition, applied to the District Court, at New York, on the 2d inst, to have their cases removed to the Circuit Court, but the court refused.

The Daily Delta

12 June 1851, 2

O'Sullivan, Lewis, and Schlessinger, the leaders of the Cuban expedition, made application to the District Court of New York, to have the case removed to the Circuit Court, but the request was refused. The parties were to plead on yesterday.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

12 June 1851, 2

The *Cleopatra* has been surrendered to her owner, Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan, affidavit having been made that she was designed to ply between New Orleans and Texas.

12 June 1851, 3

THE CASE OF THE ALLEGED CUBAN INVADERS.—This case came up again on Tuesday morning in the United States District Court at New York, before Judge BETTS. Mr. O'SULLIVAN appeared *in propria personæ*, and as counsel for Captain LEWIS and Major SCHLESSINGER. In answer to the question of the District Attorney, Mr. HALL, whether he was prepared to plead to the indictment, he replied that the documents were so voluminous and contained so many charges that the time allowed him was not sufficient for the preparation of his defence. He did not know, under these circumstances, whether he would plead or demur to the whole proceedings.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY said he might demur at any future time, but that it was necessary he should plead now.

Mr. O'Sullivan, Captain Lewis, and Major Schlessinger accordingly pleaded *not guilty*, and the trial of the case was fixed for the first day of July.

CITY OF JACKSON

13 June 1851, 2

A CUBAN HERO.—MONTE DE OCA, the young Cuban, recently executed at Havana, for attempting to bribe a pilot to assist LOPEZ in his invasion of that Island, died like a hero. A letter to the *Savannah Republican* says: "Previous to his execution, the Captain General CONCHA gave him nine days to denounce all the patriotism on the Island; and promised his liberty and a large sum of money—but he nobly replied that he would sooner die a thousand deaths than denounce his friends; for, said he, Cuba will be free, and after generations will shed a tear to the memory of one who fell in behalf of his country, and our friends in the United States will now know that Cuba has thousands who will perish by the garote rather than live in bondage."

¶ We call attention to the card in another column, of *Col. Wm. Wallace W. Wood*, formerly of Natchez, Notary Public, and *Maj. Horace Keating*, formerly of this city, *Commissioners of Mississippi*. These gentlemen, well known throughout this State, are specially recommended by their *experience* and *prompt attention* to business.

CITY OF JACKSON

13 June 1851, 3

WOOD.	KEATING
WM. WALLACE W. WOOD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, <i>Notary Public, and</i> Commissioner of Mississippi, &c.	
AND HORACE KEATING, <i>Deputy Notary and Commissioner of Mississippi,</i> No. 81, BAYLIE STREET, NEW ORLEANS	

Foreign Intelligence

WASHINGTON

14 June 1851, 1

TABLE OF POSTAGES & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Showing the Rates to be charged upon Letters and Newspapers between any point in the United States and Foreign Countries.

WHEN DIRECTED TO ANY OF THE COUNTRIES, CITIES, OR TOWNS BELOW NAMED.	LETTERS ARE TO BE CHARGED WITH POSTAGE PER SINGLE RATE (BUT EXCEPTING ½ AN OUNCE) AT	REMARKS.	POSTAGE RATES OF RATE NEWSPAPER.	REMARKS.
Bremen, (Germany,..... (by the Bremen line)	20 cents	Prepayment optional		
Oldenburgh..... do	Add 2 cts. to U. S. postage			
Altona..... do	Do 6 do (of 20 cts.			
Brunswick..... do	Do 6 do			
Hamburgh..... do	Do 6 do	Letters to the cities and countries in Germany here named, if sent by the Bremen line, can be prepaid to destination, if desired, by prepaying the amounts here stated in addition to the United States postage of 20 cents per single rate.		
Hannover..... do	Do 6 do			
Lubeck..... do	Do 6 do			
Kiel..... do	Do 11 do			
Cambré..... do	Do 12 do			
Coburg..... do	Do 12 do			
Darmstadt..... do	Do 12 do			
Frankfurt-on-the-Main..... do	Do 12 do	Prepayment of whole postage to destination, the United States postage only, or to send the letter wholly unpaid, is optional.	3 cents	To be prepaid when sent from, or collected when received in, the United States.
Gotha..... do	Do 12 do			
Hesse-Hanburgh..... do	Do 12 do			
Lippe Detmold..... do	Do 12 do			
Mechlenburgh-Schwerin..... do	Do 12 do			
Mechlenburgh-Stettin..... do	Do 12 do			
Nassau..... do	Do 12 do			
Prussia, (Kingdom and Provinces)..... do	Do 12 do			
Saxony..... do	Do 12 do			
Saxony-Anhalt..... do	Do 12 do			
Saxony-Meiningen..... do	Do 12 do			
Saxony-Weimar..... do	Do 12 do			
Saxony-Coburg-Gotha..... do	Do 12 do			
Saxony-Kingdom of..... do	Do 12 do			
Schleswig-Holstein..... do	Do 12 do			
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt..... do	Do 12 do			
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen..... do	Do 12 do			
Württemberg, Kingdom of..... do	Do 12 do			
Denmark, (Copenhagen and furthest parts).....				
Norway, (Bergen, Christiania, and furthest parts).....				
St. Petersburg or Cronstadt.....		On letters to the cities and countries on the continent of Europe here named, if sent by the Bremen line, the United States postage only should be prepaid, if prepayment is desired, leaving the foreign portion of the postage to be collected from the receiver. But letters to these places can be sent wholly unpaid.	3 cents	To be prepaid when sent from, or collected when received in, the United States.
Sweden, Stockholm, and furthest parts.....	20 cents—United States postage.			
Alexandria.....				
Austria, Empire and Provinces of.....				
Batavia.....				
Bombay and other parts of Hindustan.....				
Batavia.....				
Canton.....				
Constantinople.....				
Greece, and eastern towns of Italy.....				
Havre, (France,) or any other port or place on the coast of France, Germany, or any other port on the continent of Europe where the United States steam packets touch, (Great Britain and Ireland excepted).....	20 cents—U. S. postage	To be prepaid when sent from, or collected when received in, the United States.	2 cents	To be prepaid when sent from, or collected when received in, the United States.
Havana, (Cuba).....	10 cents—where distance from the mailing office does not exceed 3,000 miles; and 20 cents—where distance exceeds 3,000 miles.	To be prepaid when sent from, or collected when received in, the United States.	2 cents	To be prepaid when sent from, or collected when received in, the United States.
West Indies, &c., British, viz., Antigua, Barbadoes, Bahamas, Borticos, Carriacou, Demerara, Dominica, Essequibo, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad.....	10 cents—where distance from the mailing office does not exceed 3,000 miles; and 20 cents—where distance exceeds 3,000 miles.	To be prepaid when sent from, or collected when received in, the United States.	3 cents	To be prepaid when sent from, or collected when received in, the United States.
West India Islands, (not British,) Mexico, ports or points in the Gulf of Mexico, or places on the Atlantic coast of South America not in British possession.....	35 cents—where distance from the mailing office does not exceed 3,000 miles; and 45 cents—where distance exceeds 3,000 miles.	To be prepaid on letters sent from the United States. (On letters received from these countries, the British postage must be prepaid there, and the United States postage, only, of 10 or 20 cents, according to distance, must be collected at the office of delivery.)	6 cents 2 cents	To be prepaid when sent from, or— To be collected when received in, the United States.
Southwest coast of South America.....				
Buenaventura, (New Grenada).....				
Bogota, do.....				
Quayaquil, (Ecuador).....				
Quito, do.....				
Puyo, (Peru).....				
Lambayeque, do.....				
Huanchaco, do.....				
Casma, do.....				
Huacho, do.....				
Cajal, do.....				
Lima, do.....				
Pisco, do.....				
Ilay, do.....				
Arica, do.....				
Iquique, do.....				
Cobija, (Bolivia).....				
La Paz, do.....				
Orizaba, (Chili).....				
Huasco, do.....				
Coquimbo, do.....				
Valparaiso, do.....				
St. Iago, do.....				
Canada.....	10 cents—when not over 3,000 miles from the Canada line; 15 cents—where distance exceeds 3,000 miles.	Prepayment optional in either country.	The regular United States rate to each from the line.	To be prepaid when sent from, or collected when received in, the United States.

THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

14 June 1851, 2

THE AMERICAN FLAG FIRED ON IN CUBA.—
The brig Oregon arrived at Boston on Wednesday from Cienfuegos. She reports that on the 6th instant, at 6 P. M., as the ship Margaret Webster was beating up the harbor, she was fired into from the fort. The first ball passed the stern, and the second took effect on the bender near the main chains. The ship was then brought to anchor and remained there all night. In the morning the captain came up to town to have the matter investigated.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The Savannah News of the 9th inst. says:—"The fine steamer Magnolia, Capt. McNeely, left here on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock for Palatka, and returned to this city yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, stopping at the usual stopping places on the route, making the run from Savannah to Palatka and back, a distance of 750 miles, in 43 running hours. She has thus proven herself to be the fastest boat on the Southern waters."

The Daily Delta

15 June 1857, 1

Alleged Cuban Expedition.

U. S. District Court, New York—Before Judge Heltz.
—The 3d instant was the commencement of the June term. Mr. J. L. O'Sullivan, Capt. Lewis, and Major Steinsinger, indicted on a charge of being engaged in an expedition, appeared agreeably to their recognizances.

Mr. Hall, District Attorney, suggested as to whether they were ready to plead. Mr. O'Sullivan said the requirement to plead was rather premature. The indictment was very voluminous, and he had not been enabled, in consequence, yet to obtain a copy from the office of the District Attorney.


In the meantime he had a motion to make which he believed could not be opposed by the District Attorney—it was that the case be remitted for trial from the District Court to the Circuit Court—important principles of law being involved in it, and it is desirable that the proceedings come before both Judges. The case at New Orleans was removed to the Circuit Court. I was struck, said Mr. O'Sullivan, with a remark of your honor, in the address to the jury, as to the different views taken of the law in different portions of the country, and it is desirable that the case, if need be, shall go to the Supreme Court, in order that the law may be settled. As to the witnesses in the case, I am willing that their testimony shall be taken *de bene esse*. Mr. O'S. moved that the case be remitted to the Circuit. The District Attorney, in reply, said the parties should first plead, before the motion is regular. The 3d section of the Act gives to the District Judge power to remit a case to the Circuit, if he pleases. As to the authority of the District Attorney, contained in the 2d section, to move in such a case, I do not feel this to be one which requires it. There are a number of witnesses in the case, who are necessarily detained in prison, and delay will cause much expense. As to taking the testimony, it would be much better for them to appear personally at the trial.

The Judge said the duties of the Circuit Judge would probably render it impossible for him to take up such a case until April next, and if the case ever is removed to the Circuit, it will, probably, have to be tried by the District Judge, as the case was in New Orleans. It would afford me much gratification, said Judge H., if the Circuit Judge were here. As to appeal, it makes no difference whether the decision is by a single judge or both. If Mr. O'Sullivan will, after pleading, present his points, I will consider them.

The matter is to come up again on the 10th inst.

The Daily Pampero.

17 June 1851, 2

 We are obliged to the officers of the new steamer Pampero for Texas papers.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Pampero, Capt. Wells, which arrived yesterday evening from Galveston, brought \$3,000 in specie on freight. The steamship Fanny, Capt. Foote, from the Brazos, brought \$51,500 25 in specie.

Our dates from Galveston by the Pampero are to the 13th, and from Brownsville, by the Fanny, to the 4th inst.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival yesterday of the schooner Fairy, Capt. Williams, we have received papers from Havana to the 7th inst.

We perceive that refreshing rains have fallen in various parts of the island.

The mines of Batabano, which had been abandoned, are to be reopened.

The island seems to be perfectly tranquil, as far as we can judge from the newspapers.

19 June 1851, 2

The Cuba Movement.

The New York *Herald*, which paper since its editor dined with the Governor General of the Island has been very decided in its opposition to the cause of the Cubans, thus notices a late transaction in New York. The editor says:

"Last Friday furnished another significant fact in this latitude. Mr. Webster having relinquished his intention to hold the *Cleopatra*, that steamer was surrendered to the hands of its claimant, Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, one of the leaders recently indicted, who, on regaining possession, opened a basket of champagne, and consecrated one half of it to the past, and sealed up the other half for the consecration to the future. The toasts drank were in favor of liberty and all struggles for it; and for "the Union, and a little more of it," meaning the annexation of Cuba.

This last sentiment satisfies us of the spirit and determination of those who are devoting their labors to excite discontent and insurrection in Cuba, and we have here a key to their decisions with respect to the future. The scheme against Cuba is not yet abandoned."

The editor thinks that the firmness of the Government has only "scotched the snake, not killed it," and he is of opinion that the piratical materials scattered about in various parts of the country, will be drawn together again at a favorable time, and another attack made upon his friend Concha and his "ever faithful" subjects. He thinks the inrerregnum contingent on the Presidential election between the 7th of November, 1852, and the 4th of March, 1853, will be chosen as a favorable time for the movement. He thinks the next Presidential election is certain to go to the House, and that for a time the country will be virtually without any effective government—as there will be no disposition to "take the responsibility" of putting down an infraction of the neutrality law during that period. Least of all, says he, will the Presidential candidates wish to commit themselves to any course on the subject, unless, indeed, this Cuba question is made a test principle for party tactics.—*Sav. News.*

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—The brig *Lady Chapman*, arrived at Baltimore from Cienfuegos, reports that the ship *B. Aymar*, from New York, on coming into the port of Cienfuegos, received a shot through her side from the fort without any warning having been given. It being after sun set, was the only excuse for the act.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY.

—The famous military corps, of Boston, which has just elected Gen. Caleb Cushing as its commander, was the first regularly organized company in America, and may be considered as the germ of all the military organization in New-England. The original charter of the company is dated in 1638, and the original members numbered twenty-four.

The Daily Delta

20 June 1854. 2

Peaches.— We received, yesterday, from our friend, General Felix Houston, a present of finely flavored peaches, grown in his orchard, near Port Hudson. The General will furnish Messrs. Scott & Robinson, No. 18 Canal street, with a regular supply of this wholesome and delicious fruit through the season. Should he decide to take his peach orchard along, we hope he will not move farther from New Orleans.

The Daily Delta

20 June 1897, 3

THE CASE OF THE ALLEGED CUBAN INVADERS.
This case came up again at New York, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, in the United States District Court before Judge Betts, Mr. O'Sullivan appearing in *propria persona* and as counsel for Capt. Lewis and Maj. Schlesinger:

In answer to the question of the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, whether he was prepared to plead to the indictment, he replied that the documents were so voluminous and contained so many charges that the time allowed him was not sufficient for the preparation of his defense. He did not know, under these circumstances, whether he would plead or demur to the whole proceedings. The District Attorney said he might demur at any future time, but that it was necessary he should plead now. Mr. O'Sullivan, Capt. Lewis, and Maj. Schlesinger accordingly pleaded not guilty, and the trial of the case was fixed for the first day of July.

The Daily Freeman.

20 June 1851, 2

The Case of the Alleged Cuban Invaders.—This case came up again at New York on the 10th inst., in the U. S. District Court, before Judge Betts, Mr. O'Sullivan appearing *in propria persona* and as counsel for Capt. Lewis and Major Schlessinger.

In answer to the question of the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, whether he was prepared to plead to the indictment, he replied that the documents were so voluminous and contained so many charges that the time allowed him was not sufficient for the preparation of his defence. He did not know, under these circumstances, whether he would plead or demur to the whole proceedings. The District Attorney said he might demur at any future time, but that it was necessary he should plead now. Mr. O'Sullivan, Capt. Lewis and Major Schlessinger accordingly pleaded not guilty, and the trial of the case was fixed for the first day of July.

The Evening Picayune.

20 June 1851, 1

Alleged Cuban Expedition.—In the U. S. District Court at New York, on the 11th inst., Judge Botte gave his decision denying the motion to remit the trial from the District to the Circuit Court. The District Attorney urged an early trial of the case. Mr. O'Sullivan said that, in order to rebut the testimony which the District Attorney will probably bring up, which is to impute intention, it will be necessary to obtain testimony from the South, by which the real intention will be shown and the proof sought to be presented met and refuted. The case was set down for Wednesday, the 18th, when Mr. O'Sullivan was to present the necessary affidavits as to time required, &c.

WASHINGTON

21 June 1851, 2

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Cheapest and most comfortable route to the Virginia Springs.

Through to the White Sulphur in 78 hours, and equal in speed to any other route.

Fare from Washington, by the way of Aquia Creek, Richmond, and Lynchburg, to the White Sulphur, only \$15 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ON and after the first of July, passengers by this route will go on board the splendid Steamer **MOUNT VERNON** daily, at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock A. M., (Sundays excepted,) and on their arrival in Richmond, in the afternoon of the same day, take the comfortable packet boats of Boyd, Edmond, & Davenport, and arrive in Lynchburg in 33 hours, where superior coaches are in waiting to take them to the White Sulphur Springs, at which place the passengers arrive on the following afternoon, thus accomplishing the journey in very little more than three days after their departure from Washington.

NOTE.—This line is a daily one to the White Sulphur Springs, with this additional advantage, that, on their arrival in Lynchburg, passengers, if they prefer, can go by the tri-weekly line of stages, which passes over the Natural Bridge and by Daggus' Spring, in the same time to the White Sulphur.

For further particulars and through tickets apply on board the steamer Mount Vernon, to Capt. McCausland, or to

GEO. MATTINGLY, Agent,

June 21—d10w

Washington.

The Daily Delta

22 June 1891, 2

Cuba.

Our last dates from Havana are of the 18th instant, and nothing in the Cuban papers worthy of notice.

Count Villanueva, for the last twenty-six years Minister of Finances of the Island, left Havana on the 16th, on board of the Pizarro, for New York; at which place he will embark for Europe.

The Diario de la Marina, of the 15th instant, publishes the card of Aleman, concerning the pretended attack of Mr. Théard upon him. The editor of the Diario adds that he has received several letters from New Orleans, informing him that the printing establishment of Aleman & Gomez was threatened with destruction on account of their fearless and loyal conduct in defence of the Spanish interests in Cuba. This affords the editor a fertile text for comment upon the disorderly and immoral character of our population.

The following numbers drew the principal prizes of the lottery of the 17th:

Nos. 2633, 830,000; 22,017, 810,000; 28,417, 812,000; 21,132, 65,000; Nos. 18,721, 15,159, 68,975, 31,531, each 50,000. Nos. 4428, 4429, 12,500; 17,371, 19,673, 21,551, 20,701, 22,700, each 61000.

22 June 1851, 2

LETTER FROM HAVANA.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

HAVANA, June 18th, 1851.

Editors of the Delta—Here we are, quietly sweltering under a vertical sun, while not even a mist seems any longer to obscure our Northern horizon. Sluggishly, and in conscious security, we perform the dull, monotonous duties, civil and military, of the season. Business is not yet over, and the crop of last year not all shipped. The custom-house receipts are just now adequate to meet current expenses, enabling the wheels of Government to move smoothly. And yet new taxes and new burdens, imposed upon a people already taxed beyond endurance, appear every week in some corner of the official gazette, as if the Government were afraid of the consequences of their own acts! Even the loyalty of the old Spaniards is beginning to waver,—not that they love Spain the less, but because they prefer their *sources of gold*. It is said that even Villanueva considers the financial situation of the island as hopeless, and that he resigned in order to avoid the responsibility of events which cannot be controlled.

The tranquillity which we enjoy, is therefore only temporary. The Spanish authorities will awake one fine morning and discover that their glory has departed, even without the aid of Gen. Lopez. It may be, as the Mexicans say, “*después de la cosecha*,” or after receipts fall short to meet current expenses; but it need not be so long.

I was strolling near the barracks the other day and saw the idle troopers gaming, smoking, &c. One fellow, sitting listlessly on the sill of a window, perceiving me, and recognizing me for a Yankee, gave me a strain or two of muscle, with the words “Oh! no, no *quero ser soldado!*” I could not help thinking how willing he might be to metamorphose himself into a Filibustero.

Our Government seems determined, not only to put down all expeditions, but to co-operate with France and England to check and dampen the spirits of the patriots on the island. What business have our national vessels upon the coast of Cuba, unless to give color to the lies industriously circulated through the island by the Spanish authorities, that France, England and the United States would assist the Spanish Government in quelling any revolution which might be attempted by the Creoles? Was our navy intended for such purposes? And how is it that such things are tolerated by public opinion in the States? Do the duties of neutrality require us to assist in riveting the chains of the Cubans? Do existing treaties require us to extend “aid and comfort” to this most atrocious of all despotisms?

The fact is this: the zeal of our Government has led it beyond all the limits of duty or decency, and whilst it has excited the indignation of Americans and foreigners here, has not even elicited the gratitude of the Spaniards. Outrages are daily perpetrated upon American citizens. I see that the case of Lecluro has been noticed in your columns. Another, and more fatal, occurred only a few days after. An American was found, about two weeks ago, sleeping at the Punta, under a shed. He was arrested, lodged in jail, and sent the next day in the chain-gang to work at the public works.

Whilst on the Passos, at work, he attempted to speak to a person passing by, whom he supposed to be, like himself, an American, in order that his situation might be reported to the Consul. Thereupon the leader of the chain gang fell upon him with a heavy stick, and beat him so severely, that when they attempted to raise him and carry him off, he was dead! The scene was witnessed by many persons, none of whom dared to interfere to save the victim of this petty tyrant!

Can such things be much longer tolerated? It seems as if Spain, in her folly, had determined not only to let us see, but also feel, how cruel and despotic she could be.

YALE.

22 June 1851, 2

From the Boston Post.

Democratic State Convention

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at the Democratic Reading Room, in Boston, Wednesday, June 18, the following report, submitted by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, on behalf of the executive committee, was unanimously adopted, the question thereon being taken by yeas and nays:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In Democratic State Central Committee, 18th June, 1851.

The executive committee, instructed by the State central committee to consider and prepare a plan of organization of the democratic party throughout the Commonwealth, and to carry the same into effect, report:

The executive committee have reflected carefully, and have arrived at settled convictions on the subject referred to them; but inasmuch as, since the time when the reference was made, some indications of possible division of sentiment on questions of paramount consequence have appeared in the Commonwealth, the executive committee, before proceeding to action, have deemed it to be due to candor and sincerity on their part, and an act of proper deference and respect for the State committee, to present for its consideration the views they personally entertain, and to ask of it further and more decisive instructions in the premises.

During now a period of ten or fifteen years the people of the United States have been distracted by the discussion of a public question which, independently of other relations of it, is of vital moment to the inhabitants of one-half of the States of the Union, because it affects directly their lives and fortunes.

The discussion of this question has elicited more than the usual warmth of feeling on both sides, not only because of its intrinsic importance to the South, but still more because it involves a claim on the part of the North to change, by volunteer-intervention, the social and political institutions of the South, and because the North manifests on the subject a passionate ardor, kindled by force of conviction, on certain points of moral and political theory.

Thus it has come to pass that, in the course and as the effect of the agitation of this question, we have witnessed the following stages in the progress of the disintegration and organic dissolution of the Union, namely:

1. A severance of most of the churches of the United States into two distinct and hostile religious nationalities, in place of that, their previous unity of religious organization, which had constituted one of the strongest moral bonds of the political nationality of the Union.

2. The gradual separation of the educational institutions of the country, and especially the total or partial cessation of the previous practice, on the part of the young men of the South, of pursuing the higher branches of education at the North.

3. Violent conflict of political interest—the North struggling continually to acquire facilities of attack, and the South to obtain vantage-ground of defence.

4. The growth of a spirit of crimination and recrimination—the North heated by exaggeration of theory and opinion, the South by a sense of peril arising from their numerical inferiority in Congress; and in both sections of the Union personal ambition making the emotion of the day an instrument of power, and inflaming and embittering the popular passions to promote its own interested object, disregarding of the general good.

5. Following upon this, more or less personal estrangement, and reciprocal hard feeling, indicated at the North by the vituperative language of debate, newspapers, public meetings, and even official bodies, towards the citizens of the South, and manifested at the South in the introduction of manufactures and shipping of their own in place of ours, in the encouragement of colleges for education at home, and in abstinence from accustomed acts of social intercourse at the North.

6. The disorganization of those great parties which have served hitherto to impart to political action a generality of concert and a nationality of scope. Neither between the North and the South, nor at the North or the South, does that concert now cordially exist. Acts of Congress are passed by a combination of democrats and whigs against a combination of whigs and democrats. In some of the States of the South the distinction of whig and democrat has ceased to appear in public affairs. In the North, each of the old parties is itself subdivided, and both are held in check by a third party—the free-soilers—which is in organization hostile to both. In some States, the whigs approach the democrat for co-operating with free-soilers; while the whigs themselves, in the same or in other States, have coalesced with free soilers or others, and thus endeavored to hold the dominion of the State. This partial disintegration of parties is the more important, inasmuch as the constitution provides no means of concert in electoral action, which has been secured under it only by national conventions, or something of that nature; and the tendency of this party anarchy, therefore, is to produce political anarchy.

In fact, such is already the disorganization of parties, that, without combinations of some sort, in many of the States it would be impossible to accomplish the annual continuation and renewal of government, which the State constitutions require.

7. Not to swell too much this enumeration of the processes of dissolution of the Union already apparently in train of action, it will suffice to add one more, the con-

tion now going on as to whether the Union can or ought to be preserved, and the deliberate proposition and advocacy at both ends of the Union, as well in Massachusetts as in South Carolina, of nullification and dissolution, by preachers, individuals, public meetings, associated bodies, and even authorities of States.

He who denies that there is danger to the Union in all this must be imperfectly acquainted with the facts, or so prejudiced by feeling or passion as to suppose that one-half of the States of the Union will submit passively to unlimited aggression and incessant attack from the other States.

The exigency calls upon us deliberately to inspect and measure the danger, and calmly to decide what is the duty of a good citizen in this emergency.

The discussion of the slavery topic has obviously assumed a new phase since the close of the late Congress. That body disposed of the question, so far as it relates to the territories acquired from Mexico—that is, so far as it was a question whether the domain of slavery in the United States should be augmented or not, leaving this to be decided by the people inhabiting the new States or Territories. Congress also surveyed the whole subject, and sought to dispose of it entirely by the adoption of a system of measures for the legal adjustment of the slave relations of the North and the South; since which, the controversy at the North has become one for the extinguishment of negro slavery itself—not, as previously, for its restriction merely within assigned limits.

This new form of the question appears in the debates relating to one of the parts of that system of adjustment, and the only part beneficial to the South—namely, the amendment of the law concerning the extradition of fugitive slaves.

It is contended by many persons at the North that this law is unconstitutional: it has been formally resolved by public bodies that, whether constitutional or not, the law shall not be executed; and the nullification of it has, in some places, been attempted, and even effected, either by force, by the non-action of the officers charged with its execution, or by the abusive application of legal devices and contrivances.

Is, then, the extradition act of 1850 unconstitutional? The answer to the question is two-fold. First, the constitutionality of this particular law has been considered already, and affirmed by the proper judicial authority in several of the States. Secondly, the objections to its constitutionality, alleged in argument, such as the *habeas corpus* question and the trial-by-jury question, have been many times considered and overruled by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by the highest judicial tribunals of many of the States—Massachusetts among the rest—on occasion of process arising under the extradition act of 1793, and involving the same identical points of law.

To this many persons, chiefly men altogether unskilled in the science of law, reply that in their judgment the act is unconstitutional, and therefore they will not obey it.

If this ground were taken only by the persons on whom the law in question acts, it would be not strange, because all men, even the wisest, and still more the ignorant, are subject to be blinded to truth by passion or interest. But the same ground is taken by others, whose only professed interest in the subject is one of opinion.

We come to this inquiry, then: whether a claim of property, made under the laws, is to be decided by the constituted judicial authorities, or by the opinions and passions of private individuals, popular assemblies and mobs.

In the judgments, opinions, or alleged consciences of unauthorized individuals, who have no legal interest in the subject-matter of a process, can be admitted to decide on its legality, apart from, and even in opposition to, the constituted legal authorities, it is self-evident that the bonds of society are ruptured, and there will remain no effective sanction of any rights save the strong hand. A claim of rent, of the ownership of a house, of the possession of a farm, or of the observance of the marriage contract, is open to the jurisdiction of unauthorized private judgment equally with a claim to the services of a fugitive from labor. The result, beyond all peradventure, is crime, vice, riot, anarchy, bloodshed, treason, civil war.

Conscious of this, all men of discreet minds, though they may condemn the law, yet hesitate to engage in acts of resistance to it, and involving in principle the utter annihilation of all security for private rights, of whatever name or nature, and so fatal to the order, safety, and peace of the community.

Many persons of this class content themselves with the utterance of opinions derogatory to the law, in the form either of extravagant but vague and indefinite obloquy, or of unground but plausible-seeming constitutional arguments, and thus fortify and encourage those who are pledged to resist it by force, and co-operate indirectly, perhaps undesignedly, in the overthrow of the peace and order of society, and in the promotion of acts of social dissolution, bloodshed, and treason.

Others embrace a more definite and more practical course of proceeding—namely, agitation for the repeal of the law. Their objection to this law does not rest in the technical cavils upon it, which misapplied legal ingenuity offers to their approbation; they object to what the law was intended to do, and what it actually secures—namely, the extradition of fugitive slaves. Now, this extradition is peremptorily commanded by the constitution of the United States, and all the law undertakes to do is to provide judicial process to that effect, as other laws do

course those persons propose and advocate the nullification, not of the particular law, as others do, but of the constitution itself. They strike beyond the peace and good order of the State to which they belong, and at that of the whole Union.

Whether amendments of the act may or not be made is another question. Doubtless the law, like all others, is not without its defects. What we now speak of is the proposition of its unconditional repeal, with a view to the non-fulfilment of the commands of the constitution in this respect.

We learn, historically, by means of published debates on occasion of the adoption of the constitution, that the insertion of this clause was a *sine qua non* of the formation of the Union.

We learn from the same authorities that the constitution of the United States was adopted in Massachusetts upon explicit consideration and express acceptance of this unpalatable but indispensable stipulation.

We also learn from the journals of Congress that, in just observance of the pledged faith of their respective States in this respect, the act of 1793 was passed by such men as John Langdon and Nicholas Gilman, of New Hampshire; Oliver Ellsworth, Roger Sherman, James Hillhouse, and Jeremiah Wadsworth, of Connecticut; Rufus King and Egbert Benson, of New York; Elias Boudinot and Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey; Robert Morris, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, and William Findlay, of Pennsylvania; and George Cabot, Fisher Ames, Elbridge Gerry, and Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts; that it stands signed by John Adams, and approved by George Washington.

Such is the constitution; by such men was it applied to the subject-matter. If in these times of sciolism, corruption, and crime, we find ourselves to be so much wiser, purer, and better than the canonized sages of the heroic age of our country, that we must needs, for conscience sake, deny that they understood the import of a constitution which they themselves wrote, and repudiate or nullify the engagements they contracted for us, and which we ourselves have many of us accepted and expressly ratified a hundred times by solemn oaths of fealty to the constitution—if we choose to trample on those engagements, will the other parties in right and interest consent to and acquiesce in the violation?

We know they will not. We feel that in a corresponding case we ourselves would not. We see—every man who does not wilfully shut his eyes to the light sees—that the question whether the constitution shall be observed or not in this respect, is the precise question whether the Union shall continue to exist or not.

We in Massachusetts, while ourselves engaged in performing acts and uttering ideas of nullification, profess to reprobate nullification in South Carolina, Georgia, or Mississippi. Whilst ourselves resolving and talking as if about to stab the Union to the heart, we applaud and honor those who are struggling for its preservation at the South. Nay, in so doing, we virtually labor to destroy those whom we pretend to praise, and to build up and render triumphant those whom ostensibly we denounce. For what is the present attitude of the question at the South?

The disunionists of the South say: Mark the men of Massachusetts; they mean to disregard this law; they mean to nullify the constitution; they say they cannot in conscience observe the compact of union; let us, then, amicably dissolve the Union.

The unionists reply: No; the men of Massachusetts are just, honorable, faithful, and true; they value and love the Union as we do; they have sworn to support the constitution, and they will do it; on their good faith we stake our peace and our honor; and we say to you, that if it prove that we are disappointed and deceived in our estimation of them, we will then be foremost in the cause of disunion, and, if need be, stand ready in that contingency to cut asunder the bonds of the Union ourselves with the edge of the sword.

Such is now the issue at the South. No man there inquires whether the act for the extradition of slaves is to be repealed or not. Every man, of whatever party, is discussing the higher question, whether the Union of the States shall be repealed or not; and those who are not for the immediate repeal of the Union stake themselves on the good faith and honor of the North, and on nothing else. If that falls from under them, if the North be false and recreant to the constitution, if the North persists in its purpose of encroaching upon and usurping the rights of the South, then the dissolution of the Union is certain to follow upon these acts of encroachment and usurpation, as undeniably as the battle of Bunker Hill did the encroachments and usurpations of Great Britain.

We do not stop to dwell on the lesser incidental relations of this inquiry to the domestic peace and well-being of Massachusetts—such as whether Massachusetts can or not, physically speaking, succeed in a scheme of nullification; whether Providence may not have other Andrew Jacksons in store for the salvation of the country; whether force bills are not applicable to Massachusetts as to South Carolina; whether the labor of Massachusetts wishes to be overborne by a flood of fugitive blacks from the South; whether the farmers, ship-owners, manufacturers, and merchants of Massachusetts are prepared to welcome the reign of mob outrage, and we applied to themselves the doctrines of anarchical socialism, which they wish to apply to the South. These are minor questions compared with the transcendent one whether the American Union—the glory and the hope of our age—shall be destroyed or not by the bad faith of the State of

yet higher moment.

Why do any of the people of Massachusetts condemn the extradition act? Why the extradition clause in the constitution? We have the answer to this inquiry in the avowed ulterior objects of the abolitionists proper, as distinguished from the free-soilers; which abolitionists are the men who head the agitation, and under whose apparent leadership so large a mass of men have unreflectingly suffered themselves to come to be ranked. They are logical. They object to the extradition law because their avowed aim is to abolish negro slavery in the United States by extra-constitutional and revolutionary means. They object to the extradition clause of the constitution for the same reason. They object to the constitution itself because it stands in the way of abolitionism. They propose and advocate nullification and the dissolution of the Union in perfect good faith, as being the only means of separating themselves from slavery, and ridding themselves of all participation in the responsibility of its continuance in the South.

We repeat, this movement, as we think, belongs to the school of professed abolitionists; they are, by advanced position, practically the leaders of the agitation; they supply most of the ideas; and they alone are completely logical in the application of theory to action.

If we in Massachusetts hold slavery in Virginia or Louisiana to be such deadly sin as to make nullification a conscientious duty—nay, to render agitation for the abolition of negro slavery a paramount conscientious duty—then it is equally our duty either to undertake the abolition of negro slavery, or, at least, to cease from political association with it under the constitution of the United States. It behooves us, therefore, as upright men, to look these relations of duty frankly in the face.

Is it our duty to sacrifice everything to this one object? Let us examine the pro and the contra, and, after fairly stating the account, see what the rights of conscience demand of us to do.

We cannot abolish slavery in the United States constitutionally without an amendment of the constitution. Such an amendment of the constitution, to be itself constitutional, requires the ratification of three-fourths of the States, and is confessedly unattainable.

We cannot do it, therefore, without unconstitutional intervention, forcible or fraudulent, in the domestic concerns of fifteen States of the Union.

Of course, we begin by violating the constitution.

Will the South passively accept this violation? We know they will not. Of course this unconstitutional intervention is to be an armed one. Of course we are to have dissolution of the Union and foreign war between the North and the South, or we are to have civil war between the North and the South, for the combined objects of effecting abolition, and at the same time upholding the Union.

Coming thus by the indissoluble chain of events, and by palpable, manifest steps, directly to war as the only practicable agent of slave abolition in the South by us, we see what we have to pay out in advance as the price of our philanthropic object—namely, the constitution, the Union, and peace, with all its moral and political blessings, and its incalculable advantages to the prosperity and happiness of the United States.

Do we by such war effect the emancipation of the slaves in the South? That depends on the chances of combat in a war to be conducted by us against the lives and fortunes of our fellow-countrymen at the South on their own soil. How many battles will it take, how much carnage will suffice, to subjugate completely one-half of the States of this Union by the arms of the other half? That is the problem to be solved, and without solving which we make no substantial progress in our calculations of philanthropy. We know we have all history to witness to us that we should not reach the end without wading through seas of blood; and the consummation would be not emancipation, but the extermination

of one or the other of the two races which now inhabit the southern States.

Meanwhile, supposing such a scheme of armed intervention to be undertaken, who will venture to forestall the issue? Who may say that invasion, and the disasters in its train, will be confined to the South?

By what means will the Union, or any of its fragments, carry on such a war? We know of but one—namely, the substitution of military monarchy in the place of republican government—that is, the loss of the liberty of the whole people of the United States.

But these men say they must plunge into all these horrors and crimes, forfeit each man's pledged faith, resist the execution of the laws of the land, engage in riot, outrage, and in murder, break the constitution, dissolve the Union, and embark in civil and servile war, in obedience to a law higher than the constitution.

Where is the record of that "higher law"? In each man's own conscience, we are told. Then, every member of the community, however perverted his judgment, however defective his reasoning powers, however limited his knowledge and experience, however passionate, visionary, eccentric, flighty, unbalanced, and vindictive his general character may be, is to set up the absurd conclusions of his own weak mind—nay, the corrupt impulses of his own bad passions—against the law of the land, the order of society, and the public peace. If so, all engagements and obligations between man and man, or man and woman, all that is dear in rights or valuable in possession, becomes the sport of chance, in the universal lawlessness of society, until the sword of some undaunted and positive soldier shall have interposed to redeem the country from anarchy and confusion.

But these men say, further, that they are commanded by God.

To do what? To harass, to obstruct, to wound, to murder a civil officer while in the mere discharge of his bounden duty—to provoke assassination—to encourage the massacre of one race of men by another—to fill society with mutual rage, resentment, hatred, and all fearful and violent emotions—to convert friends into enemies—to vituperate, calumniate, misrepresent—to palter with their sworn obligations as citizens, as jurors, as magistrates—to substitute wrath for love—to place arms in men's hands, after having inflamed their passions and filled their hearts with deadly hate—to plunge the country into war—to turn peaceful and happy States into scenes of carnage and ravage—to heap scorn and obloquy on the name of Washington, and the other honored men of the revolution—to depreciate, pervert, and vilify the constitution—to labor to unloose the bonds of mutual interest and common duty which hold together the States of the Union—to deprive us of our common heritage of historical tradition, of respect for our fathers, of glorious recollections of the past, of pride in the name of American—to make of these now great and happy United States a Golgotha, a thing to shudder at and despise, like that awful beacon in the pathway of nations, the wretched negro-empire of the island of St. Domingo. These the commands of God? Away with the insane self-conceit and the presumptuous impiety which cloaks its ignorance folly, and passion, under blasphemous pretence of being the miraculous recipient of the immediate commands of the Most High!

We hold, therefore, that the views of these abolitionists are wild and false. We deny that any and all means are to be accepted as leading to a supposed good end. We deny that the assumed end can be attained by such means. We deny that the value of the end in question is such as to justify the dissolution of the Union, and the deluging of our fair country in blood for its attainment. And therefore we reject and repel the doctrine that it is the duty of the citizens of Massachusetts to give themselves up to the agitation of the question of slavery-abolition in the South.

On the contrary, we insist that it is the duty of every good citizen and every good man to leave the subject of abolition of slavery where Washington and Madison, Morris, Hamilton, and Jay, the framers of the constitution, placed it—namely, with the domestic legislation of each of the several States respectively concerned.

We think this the only wise and expedient course, as well as the only just and true one. We believe that the agitation of the subject in the North has retarded social change at the South instead of promoting it, and has served greatly to increase and aggravate the disabilities of the black race. And we see abundant proofs that, as a sectional question, its influence has been prejudicial in all respects to the moral welfare, not less than to the material interests, of the North itself.

The questions of statesmanship seem to us to be very simple and obvious—namely, whether, in the professed interest of the colored race, we will pursue a course morally certain to be injurious to it; and whether, for the sake of a possible benefit to the blacks, we will sacrifice the peace and happiness of the whole population of the United States.

Ceasing to make abolition agitation the paramount object of party action, and restoring the subject to its place in the field of moral influence and opinion, we may do much for the welfare of the colored race; we do no good, but much harm, by unconstitutional intervention in their behalf.

We believe the time is near at hand in these United States when this controversy, if persisted in, will present but one issue, and every man will have to march up to the point-blank interrogatory, and to answer without equivocation, "Do you admit and fulfil the obligations of the constitution, while you demand and take its benefits,

or do you not? Are you for the Union, such as it is, with prosperity and peace, or against it, with revolution and war?"

We assume, judging from its antecedents, that the democratic party stands ready to sustain the Union at all hazards, and against all enemies, whether abroad or at home.

It has, on many occasions, avowed and maintained those doctrines of constitutional good faith, of international obligation, of fraternal consideration, and of reciprocal forbearance on the subject of slavery, which are the necessary basis of a national party; which constitute the guarantee of nationality demanded by the existing conjuncture of public affairs; by means of which a citizen of Massachusetts may honorably co-operate with a citizen of Alabama on terms of equal justice and common self-respect; without which a party is national in name only, not in fact; and disregarding which no national party can be held together in the United States.

If, in Massachusetts, any members of the democratic party, through inattention to the spirit of the constitution, or by the force of circumstances, shall have been led into a different course of opinion or action, we do not presume to reproach or condemn; we can but express the hope that they will, on reflection, perceive that the country has reached the point of transition, where sectionalism, if recovered in, becomes disunited; and free-soilism will have to pause, or else pass irrevocably into mere abolitionism, the doctrines of which are admitted on all hands to be incompatible with any possible administration of the federal government, and its ends fatal to the American Union; that they will therefore now cultivate, with renewed zeal, the sentiments of nationality which they have upheld heretofore in all vicissitudes, whether of defeat or victory, and will promptly and manfully gather with us around the standard of the constitution.

Not to do so is, it seems to us, to cease to exist as an integral part of a great national party—it is to cease to exist as a party at all, even within the narrower limits of the Commonwealth.

These are the opinions which we as individuals entertain. We for ourselves think these opinions are but the application, to subsequent questions and to new facts, of the party creed promulgated by successive national conventions. But we do not pretend to possess any power to impose our opinions on other persons, or to determine their conduct. We do not deem it proper for us to attempt to prescribe any new test of party orthodoxy. That, as we conceive, is a duty which, when occasion requires its performance, appertains only to the functions of the national or State conventions.

For which reasons we recommend to the State central committee the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.

All which is respectfully submitted. By order of the executive committee:

C. CUSHING, Chairman.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In State Central Committee, June 18th, 1851.

The following are the resolutions for calling a democratic State convention:

Resolved, That a State convention of the democratic party be held at Worcester on Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for governor and lieutenant governor of the Commonwealth, to be voted for at the election in November next; also to choose two delegates at large to represent the democrats of the Commonwealth in the next national convention; also to transact any other business which may come before the convention.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in the said State convention shall be one delegate for each town, and one delegate in addition thereto for every twenty-five democratic votes given at the gubernatorial election of the last year.

Edward Thorndike,	George B. Loring,	Edward Casneau,
John K. Going,	Chas. B. Austin,	A. H. Welles,
Thos. J. Whitmore,	Frederick Robinson,	Wm. L. Smith,
Daniel Needham,	Calix Cushing,	Geo. A. Hoeman,
I. W. Beard,	Leonard B. Under,	Geo. A. Dresser,
Thomas F. Norris,	George Thompson,	Ivan Phillips,
John T. Heard,	Lemuel Dana,	John Spurr,
George Roberts,	James D. Thompson,	Edward Avery,
Henry Crocker,	F. W. Leland,	A. M. Ide,
Aaron Hubart,	Sylvanus B. Pritany,	Rich. F. Nye,
Charles Mayo,	Moses Bates, Jr.,	Russell Bradford, Jr.,

Voted, unanimously, That the foregoing report and resolutions be published in the democratic newspapers throughout the Commonwealth, with the names of the committee attached thereto.

EDWARD THORNDIKE, Chairman.

THOMAS GILL, Secretary.

WASHINGTON

23 June 1851, 3

The Collector of Customs at HAVANA has notified the commercial community that the laws and regulations of that department, which have been heretofore notoriously disregarded and evaded, will henceforth be rigorously enforced.

The Spanish war steamer *Pizarro* arrived at New York on Friday, from Havana.

WASHINGTON

23 June 1851, 3

MARRIAGE.

At Newport, (R. I.) on the 19th instant, at the Catholic Chapel, by Rev. JAMES FITTON, Chevalier BANUELOS, Spanish Secretary of Legation to this country, to Miss MARY A. THORNDIKE, of Boston.

The Evening Picayune.

23 June 1851, 1

Imprisonment of a Youth in Havana.—The Savannah Republican says that on or about the first of this month, during a public declamation at the University of Havana, a youth sixteen years of age, son of Señor Cirilo Ponce, a wealthy citizen of Cuba, was arrested and imprisoned for the following offence: Back of the staging erected for the declaimers was a black board, on which was written, while the curtain was yet down, in large letters with chalk, "*Viva Narciso Lopez, y Mueran los Realistas*"—"Live Narciso Lopez, and death to the Royalists." The audience being assembled, and the Captain General and suite having arrived, the curtain was raised for the declaimers to begin their speeches. On noticing the writing on the board, the Captain General immediately ordered the entrances to the building to be guarded, and summoned all the students to appear before him, in order to find out which of them was the offender. Young Ponce stepped forward and answered with firmness, "I am the one who wrote it." The Captain General asked him why he did it. He answered, "I wrote no more than what I wish to come to pass." He was ordered to prison, and the public are at a loss to know what will be done with one so young for his indiscretion.

The Daily Delta

24 June 1851, 1

From Spain.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 23rd of May, and published in the London Times, says:

"A most painful feeling has been excited in the public mind by a sanguinary attack made by the armed police upon the students of the university—an attack in which seven youths of eighteen or nineteen years of age have been severely wounded, and amongst them the son of Mochadas, the deputy for Cadiz, a youth of great promise, and young Ulloa, the son of a wealthy doctor. In consequence of a decree augmenting the matriculation fee to a sum beyond the pecuniary means of the students, who are for the most part youths of very slender resources, a great deal of discontent has been manifested among them, especially those belonging to the medical and veterinary schools. One of the professors of philosophy, in a harangue made to his class, exhorted them not to follow the example of the *estudiantes*.

The students of medicine, on learning the epithet so unpolitically applied to them, assembled to the number of four or five hundred, and, proceeding to his class, listened and hosted during the lecture. In the meantime Chica, the chief of the secret police, with a strong body of civil guards, herbs and foot, and a number of police agents, made his appearance as the students were leaving the university, and, having met with some resistance in endeavouring to arrest some of the most noisy, charged the excited youth with great barbarity, wounding many and taking a great number of prisoners. Great military precautions were immediately taken, as the poverty and distress of the laboring classes and the general discontent make the government look upon every symptom of tumult with uneasiness. A large body of the students have proceeded to the office of the "Clamor Publico" to request that their cause may be pleaded in that paper."

A telegraphic message from Madrid, dated the 24th, announces that the Marquis Miraflores has been named Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Minister of War had appropriated a supplementary credit for the manufacture of 30,000 percussion muskets.

The *Espejo*, organ of Queen Christina, contains a violent attack upon Lord Palmerston, taking for its text, a letter of congratulation alleged to have been addressed by Sir G. H. Seymour to the Duke de Saldanha at Oporto. The letter in question is said to have been sent by the British war steamer *Danube*, which returned to Lisbon with an able-coup of Saldanha. Sir G. H. Seymour, is accused in this article of playing at Lisbon the same game as Sir H. Bulwer at Madrid.

A letter dated Madrid, May 21st, says:

"Fresh disturbances have taken place to-day in the university. The students unpeaved the court to provide themselves with missiles against the police. An officer with troops of the line having been sent to reduce them to order, assured the students that those who had been arrested yesterday should be treated with all possible respect. Upon this the youths were pacified; still it was expected that fresh riots would break out on the morrow; and groups of students were seen gathering in a state of much excitement in the principal streets."

Mississippi States Rights Convention.

We have received the official report of this body, which lately convened at Jackson, Miss. The Convention was a very full and enthusiastic one. The proceedings were marked by a harmony and good feeling seldom equaled in political conventions. The resolutions of the late State Convention were adopted, and Gen. Quitman was nominated by acclamation. Several of the distinguished orators of the party, including Jefferson Davis, the able Senator from the State, addressed the Convention with great effect. The indications are, that Gen. Quitman will be elected by a large majority, despite the evil prognostications of the Compromisers.

Cuban Youth.

The Cuban youth, who are hired to interpret at the courts on that island, are constantly averting and protesting that the Crooles are quite indifferent to the movement to establish their independence,—that they are destitute of the necessary qualities of heroism, determination, and patriotism, to conduct a successful revolution. Although the struggle has not yet taken place, not a few occasions have arisen to test the justice of this disparaging view of Cuban character, and, in all such cases, the victims have shown themselves to possess, in an admirable degree, the bravery, fortitude and firmness essential to the revolutionary character. We noticed, some time ago, the manly demeanor of those martyrs of Cuban liberty, Collor, Ramirez, Oca and others. We have now to record another example of manly bravery of a Cuban youth, which we find detailed in the following article, from the Savannah Republican:

From Havana—Imprisonment of a Youth.—On or about the first of this month, during a public declamation at the University of Havana, a youth, sixteen years of age, son of Sr. don Gerilo Porco, a wealthy citizen of Cuba, was arrested and imprisoned for the following offence: Back of the stage, erected for the declaimers, was a black board, on which was written, while the curtain was yet down, with chalk, "Viva Narciso Lopez, y Mueran los Realistas"—"Live Narciso Lopez, and death to the Royalists." The audience being assembled, and the Captain General and suite having arrived, the curtain was raised for the declaimers to begin their speeches. On noticing the writing on the board, the Captain General immediately ordered the entrance to the building to be guarded, and summoned all the students to appear before him, in order to find out who was the offender. Young Porco stepped forward, and answered with firmness, "I am the one who wrote it." The Captain General asked him why he did it. He answered, "I wrote no more than I wish to come to pass." He was ordered to prison, and the public are at a loss to know what will be done with one so young for his indiscretion.

WASHINGTON

24 June 1851, 3

Among the visitors who have arrived at Old Point Comfort within the last three or four days are the following distinguished persons :

The **PRESIDENT** of the United States ; Mr. **STUART**, Secretary of the Interior ; Miss **APOLONIA IAGIELLO**, the Hungarian heroine ; Gen. **JOSEPH TOTTEK**, U. S. Engineer corps ; Col. **KEARNEY**, of the Topographical Engineers ; Commodore **SHUBRICK** and Commander **DUFONT**, of the Navy ; and Professor **ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE**, Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

A committee representing the citizens and civil authorities of Norfolk waited upon the **PRESIDENT** yesterday and tendered him and his company the hospitalities of that city. There is no doubt that, before he returns to the seat of Government, he will visit Norfolk, Portsmouth, Jamestown, &c.

Count **VILLANUEVA**, the late Intendente of Cuba, has arrived at New York in the Spanish steamer Pizarro, on his way to Spain. An article in the Journal of Commerce informs us that this officer is one of great importance in the government of Cuba, as it is to him that the Government looks for the means, when wanted for ordinary and extra occasions. Count **VILLANUEVA** quits office, it is said, contrary to the urgent wishes of the Spanish Ministry, who probably will not name a successor until he arrives in Spain, in the hope of inducing him to return. The reasons he assigns for retiring are his age (seventy-five years) and his wife's declining health, but the Journal intimates that he despaired of being able to meet the incessant demands of the mother country, and the increased expenses of the military in Cuba, without such an increase of taxes as would be insupportable.

The Evening Picayune.

24. June. 1851, 1

Gen. Cushing has been nominated, nearly unanimously, as the first Mayor of the new city of Newburyport, Mass.

24 June 1853

Mr. Cushing's Report.

In Sunday's edition of the *Union* this document was published without any comment, because the pressure of other business had not afforded us an opportunity to read it. Our readers, we trust, however, will have perused it, and, if they have, are doubtless prepared to sanction the high praise which we desire to bestow upon it for its strength and great ability. Its object is to vindicate the Compromise, as containing nothing which violates the constitution, or which should prevent the democratic party from rallying to its support. Its research and lucidness in the examination of the constitutional and legal principles applicable to the fugitive law entitle the author to the thanks of the country, because they must aid materially in removing the prejudices which have so long surrounded the question of slavery, and which have enabled designing demagogues to take advantage of the good feeling which is so naturally excited by a fact that appears to be not in harmony with our instincts for freedom and equality. We consider it fortunate that such a document has made its appearance at this time, when union and harmony on the basis of that Compromise present a practical issue on which democracy can once more assert the wisdom of those general views which were insisted on throughout the administration of General Jackson, and in all the platforms afterwards recognised as national by the regular conventions of the party.

If the democracy of Massachusetts will rally on the principles of that report, there will then be no exception to the great movement which is making on the same basis in every other quarter of the Union to bring into action the fraternal feelings which existed at the close of our revolutionary war. Our southern brethren, of all parties, will thus find motives to return to those habits of confidence which were familiar in the days of Washington and Jefferson; and the false doctrine which would array one portion of the Union against another, on account of slavery, will be banished to those misnamed religious societies which have grown up in England, and which would have sunk into universal contempt long ago but for the political jealousy, secretly controlling them, of our free institutions and unparalleled prosperity as a nation. In this whole controversy abolition has been the aggressor; and when it is rendered powerless by the sound and potential voice of the great masses of the people of the North, the counteraction and defence not to be denied to the South will cheerfully be converted into patriotic fellowship, and an agreeable interchange of mutual interests and productions.

Such, we devoutly hope, will be the result of the agi-

tation which so recently convulsed our country; and if in the subsidence of the waters of its bitterness the correcting action of the democratic party is ahead of that of the whig in draining them through those healthy channels which are natural to our political system, it is because this party has been less misled by the local prejudices which engendered them. Amongst the statesmen of America, Jefferson was the one who first clearly perceived that the perpetuity of our federal system would mainly depend on confining and limiting the powers given to it by the States; and the numerous proofs afforded by our history of the wisdom of his anticipations in this respect have given his name and views a hold upon the popular mind which nothing has weakened. Hence the power of the party which took its name of democracy from that great man—hence the facility with which that party rallies in behalf of a principle so thoroughly taught by him—hence the movement of this party against political anti-slavery, which contains within itself a perfect type of the dangers which would overwhelm us if the doctrine could once be established that the reserved rights and interests of the people could be disturbed by a consolidated government.

In the effort of the country now to right itself, the ideas of Mr. Jefferson rise up to our view, and command our admiration, just in proportion as the danger which has menaced us is great. Although he shrank as largely as any one else in the philanthropy which would improve the condition of the negro, and which deplored his servitude as an evil, yet, when this sentiment went out of its sphere, as in the Missouri Compromise, he denounced it as promptly as he could have done the approach of a foreign foe. He saw more clearly revealed than ever the danger of acknowledging the agency of the federal government in matters not within its sphere, and his voice saved his country then, as it did in the days of alien and sedition laws. It was his unwavering support of the great principle which lies at the foundation of our system that distinguishes him above all the statesmen of his country; and this slavery question which has misled so many other eminent men establishes more firmly than ever his profound judgment and intimate acquaintance with the causes which undermine and corrupt popular liberty.

Mr. Jefferson wished the largest liberty for the people of all the earth; but he took care not to confound with these general ideas the principles which assign limits to the attainment of this wish, and according to which the distinctions between castes and races, and the separate rights of communities, can no more be disregarded than the laws which obstruct the free movement of animals.

The Evening Post.

25 June 1851, 1

FOR GALVESTON.—The new steamship Pampero, Capt. Wells, will leave for Galveston this afternoon at 6 o'clock instead of 4, as previously advertised.

26 June 1851, 2

MR. ARNOLD AND THE GEORGIAN.

Dr. R. D. ARNOLD, a distinguished Democrat of Savannah, has written a powerful letter to the *Georgian* newspaper, in which he corrects assertions of that paper that the Democrats of Savannah were bitterly hostile to the Clay Compromise, and that "one of the most prominent members of the Union Democrats" (Dr. A.) advocated the Nashville Convention resolutions of the meeting in Savannah called to elect delegates to that body. Dr. Arnold declares that he opposed the resolutions and sustained the Clay Compromise, and that the *Georgian* at that time sustained it too, and that his name was placed on the business committee of the meeting without his consent or knowledge. He

"The meeting at Macon in August last opened my eyes to the true intention of that portion of the Democratic party of Georgia who were opposed to the Compromise. The single word "Disunion" which went up from the midst of the large assemblage gathered there, served to convince me and the thousands of Democrats who now occupy the same position with me that we never could affiliate with those political leaders whose path led to such a result. We approved of the Compromise, we supported it, and in November last, the people of Georgia, by a majority unprecedented in the political annals of the State, most triumphantly sustained that great peace offering."

He says the Democrats who support Howell Cobb in conjunction with Whigs, are fully as consistent, even in party respects, as those Democrats who support Chas. J. McDonald, who long since repudiated the national Democratic party, and who claims to be nominated by Whigs and Democrats. Dr. A. concludes:

"The ballot box will settle the dispute in October next. At that time I hope to be one of the thousands of Georgia Democrats whose votes will aid in placing Howell Cobb in the Executive chair of the State of Georgia."

The Evening Post.

26 June 1851, 1

The case of the alleged Cuban invaders was taken up at New York on the 18th inst, and postponed to allow the counsel time to examine the papers.

The Daily Delta

27 JUNE 1851, 2

ALEXANDER

A. C. BELLITT.—We clip the following from a Bil-
lab paper. Mr. Bellitt is a man of first-rate abilities,
as true a whig as ever lived, and would do honor to
any post in which the people of Louisiana could place
him.

Mr. Bellitt, of the Picayune, has been requested by a
whig committee of New Orleans to become a candi-
date for Congress in that District. We hope he will
consent to run, for he would make an excellent legis-
lator, and the District being a doubtful one, none but
a very popular whig would be likely to get elected.
He refused to be a candidate for United States Senator
a few years ago, when his friends were confident of
being able to elect him, and the result was the elec-
tion of Mr. Downes, the present Democratic Senator."
St. Louis Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

28 June 1851, 1

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, Washington,
June 28, 1851.

Persons inquiring for Letters in the following list will please say they are advertised.

Adams, capt H A	Gettinger, Benj F	Pickering, It CW 3
Adams, Henry J	Gleason, B F	Putnam, Geo M 2
Armstrong, J W	Giles, Mrs C A	Phillips, Mrs W W
Adams, J Hull	Germandis, Miss EC	Porocley, Miss J
Attington, Miss L	Garrett, Geo	Phillips, Mrs J C
Adams, Miss Mary	Gunnison, Mrs MD	Page, Mrs M I.
Anderson, W 2	Grimell, Rev J B	Phillips, Oliver
Allen, Wm P	Garner, James	Phillips, W B
Adams, Wm A	Greatfield, Miss J	Pickett, Wm
Blake, Miss M A A	Garland, Gen John	Pallon, Winson
Berry, Gustavus F	Gordon, Miss S A	Phillips, William
Baltimore, Mrs A	Hoffman, Miss A	Ptcher, Rev W H
Brannan, Miss A	Harman, Augustus	Quitman, Maj Gen
Blanchard, C A	Higdon, Mrs Ann	Quag, Dolo
Briseoe, Miss E A	Hart, Miss Amie	Rau, G
H W.	Hogan, Albert B	Robinson, E
Brent, Eliza	Higgins, Mrs B	Randolph, B S
Bolfs, Eugeno	Hamilton, Mrs EA H	Robertson, H G
Baldwin, H N	Hahley, Elizabeth	Ryon, Mrs Julia
Beall, L E	Howard, Mrs Fanny	Rodier, Mrs L M
Barber, Luke E	Hemlington, Mrs G	Rowell, Melvin C
Briton, John	Hulk, T H & G P	Richards, Mrs M
Barnes, Miss C E	Hall, Mrs Julia	Rood, Rufus
Bartors, James	Huston, John C	Radcliff, Mrs R A W
Boyd, Julia A	Harris, Jas W	Roundtree, Richard
Barnes, Mrs J S	Heyliger, Mrs L	Ratcliffe, Thos H
Bawler, James	Hallar, Nathan H	Russell, Wm
Bach, Joanna	Haslett, Robert E	Raboy, Nehemiah
Bary, Capt Jackson	Hoffman, R H	Stevenson, Andw
Baker, John E	Harris, Sam G	Stevenson, Miss A
Brown, Mrs Jas W	Herbert, Mrs Sarah	Schreiber, Albert
Black, Miss J	Hudson, Saml C	Scott, Jr B
Bowen, Miss J	Howlett, W	Sherman, C K
Black, Mrs S A	Hunter, W	Sewell, Mrs C
Bosworth, Mrs M	Hall, Wm	Sewell, Miss C V
Bowen, Mr C	Hancock, Carroll	Seaward, Miss EG 2
Brannon, Miss R	Hunter, C G, U S A	Shields, Mrs E C
Bauer, Sebastian	Jeffres, H D	Smort, Mrs F
Bogert, Stephen G	Janett, Pd Mid J E	Shew, Mrs J
Brooks, T H	Jamison, John	Smith, John A
Haird, Wm A	Ingraham, Jr Jas	Simonton, Col JW 4
Breast, Walter W	Jefferson, Martha A	Stone, Miss Julia A
Bradford, Col W R	Kelly, Miss Anna	Stevens, John
Bailey, Mrs C L	Kloyesford, Mrs E	Smallwood, I
Buchanon, Joseph	Keller, C M	Swear, John
Carter, Bernard F	King, Pd Md G S 2	Schlesinger, It F
Cole, Rev Abin	Kelly, James	Stall, Miss S
Corooran, Miss C	Knox, James	Stamp, M K
Chatard, It Fredk	Keller, Philip	Simms, Miss M
Crawford, Geo	Kennedy, Wm 2	Stall, Mrs M A
Clark, J D, Painter	Loudon, Mrs H	Simond, Mary
Clarke, Jas P	Lindsley, Benj	Smith, Mrs R
Carper, Jas S 3	Lyon, E	Smith, Robert
Creighton, J B	Lewis, E E	Simms, Samuel
Collins, Jas W	Lorned, Fredk S	Shepherd, Mrs S D
Clawson, John M	Lockett, James	Sletor, Mrs Sarah
Clarke, John	Lee, John	Stewart, Col W M
Carleton, Mr	Lewis, Jas H	Steward, Wm
Cullinan, Patrick	Loug, Mrs L R	Simms, Walter
Chancellor, S	Lancaster, Lucretia	Touge, Mrs Ellen
Chase, S S	Lamb, Patrick	Thompson, Miss B
Cawood, Thos P H	Lewis, Wm S	Taylor, It Albert
Castleton, Thos 2	Langley, Wm H	Templeman, Geo 2
Connors, Wm	Morris, Caroline M	Thomas, John
Cox, Wm S	Morris, Edw	Tillford, Joseph
Cornelius & Lafavor	Monsarat, Geo H 2	Thompson, James
Dunn, Miss A M	Marsh, H B	Tansil, Miss M A
Dallas, A J 2	Meat, Henry	Thomas, Mrs M
Drake, C R	Monroe, Levi N	Thompson, Thos T
Dusenberry, C	Major, Miss Margt	Tyler, Thompson
Duvall, Miss E R	Manahan, Michael	Talty, Michael
Davis, Geo T	Meager, Mrs	Tunstall, W P
Digny, Hugh	Mearns, Patrick	Ungerer, Frederick
Diggs, John Henry	Mason, Miss P	Walker, Mrs Anua
Dudley, Jerry M	Marshall, Rachael	Williamus, Mrs A
Disney, Jas R	Montague, It T	Whittlesey, Chas
Dowling, James	Miller, Miss V	Wilson, It C J L
Delphia, Orlando	Mour, William	Waterman, Edwin
Dufour, Mrs M R	McSherry, Jps 3	Watts, Mrs Etiza
Donohu, Theodore	McCauley, John M	Whetlow, Miss E
Eckloff, Frederick	McParland, Miss E	Wallace, George
Edmonston, Miss ET	Norris, Agnes B	Wheat, Rev J C 2
Ellsworth, E L	Nally, Ellen	Walker, Joseph
Fatos, Mrs M A	Nogan, J	Westcott Jr J D
Ferguson, Adam	Nelson, James	Walsh, John
French, Mrs Emily	Nowlen, Michael	Whitney, James
Flint, John	Naylor, Miss S 1	Ward, Mrs Ellen
Fenwick, Phillip	Noble, Miss Teresa	Williams, Mrs M
Fantini, B M	O'Neill, John H	Weber, Mr
Ford, Miss Rebecca	O'Conner, John	Williams, It Robt
Fowler, Thos P	O'Brien, Patrick 2	Williams, Thos G
Ford, Wm	Ogden, Capt W S	Wadham, Samuel
Gray, A B	Page, Col	Whelan, William
Gales, Miss A M	Parry, Dr Chs C S	Willia, Wm H R
Gallahue, A C		

28 June 1851 2

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser, June 21.
Our Country, and its "Manifest Destiny."

In a brief review, the other day, of the several items which are claimed as the platform of the whig party, we took occasion incidentally, in noticing the contracted, stand-still, "Union-as-it-is" item of that whig platform, to give our views of what we deemed to be the manifest destiny of our country and of our continent. Our views and prognostications seem to have disturbed the antiquated, hold-back ideas of some of our whig cotemporaries not a little. Among these is the Auburn Daily Advertiser, Mr. Seward's "home organ." That paper says of our observations:

"He is not content with seizing Texas and a large portion of Mexico, but he tells us in substance that the locofoco party has but just commenced the work of annexation. He admits that the whig party is for the 'Union as it is,' and consequently that the universal system of land robbery is to be carried on by his own political friends."

There are some slight inaccuracies in the "home organ's" interpretation of our language. It is news to us that the democratic party (or locofoco, as it is the ill-mannerly custom of some whigs to call our party) has ever "seized" Texas, or any portion of Mexico, in a manner that can be stigmatized as "land robbery." Texas, it is well known, seized herself, broke off her allegiance to Mexico, and came knocking for admission into our Union, some time before our people could agree upon the terms of letting her in. There was no seizing, no land-stealing, on our part. Texas wanted to join our family compact, and, according to all laws of hospitality, as well as political comity, we could not refuse, because she was a stranger, to take her in. This result was natural, inevitable, unavoidable: it was but the fulfilment of the "manifest destiny" of each.

And thus in relation to the "large portion of Mexico," whose annexation to our Union seems to distress our "Union-as-it-is" whig politicians, there was no "land robbery" on our part. It is true the fortunes of war at one time placed us in the position that we were obliged either to "seize" or "be seized" by our Mexican foes. In such an alternative no true-born Yankee could hesitate as to what he should do. But after seizing, in self-defence, and as an indemnity, the greater portion of the Mexican territory, including her capital and chief towns, we relinquished them all like honest prize-men, save those portions which our debtor did not want, and for which he was willing to receive an equivalent in cash, which we paid, as honest contracting parties should. Was there any robbery in this? It was but another instalment in fulfilment of our "manifest destiny," and in condemnation of the shrunken, restrictive policy of the anti-progressista whigs.

Again: our whig cotemporary says we "admit that the whig party is for the 'Union as it is.'" We admit no such thing. The whig party went for the Union as it was in 1844, and not as it is in 1851. If they go for the Union as it is now, they must, of course, approve of the "universal system of land robbery" by which they say we became possessed of Texas and a large portion of Mexico. Our opponents seem to forget the maxim that a "partaker is as bad as the thief." If it was wrong for our government to admit Texas, New Mexico, and California, with its immense treasures of gold, it must be very wicked on the part of our whig moralists to share the spoils, or even touch the unclean dust of California. Which horn of the dilemma will you choose? And will our whig opponents be more specific, and inform us distinctly whether, when they proclaimed in 1844 they went for the Union as it then was, they meant what they said, or whether they now go for the "Union as it is," with all its plundered territory added? And we should like to be distinctly informed whether our whig antagonists intend to go for the Union as it is to be, when its "manifest destiny" is complete. The democracy, as we have before

stated, have always been ready to stand by the Union as it was, as it is, and as it is to be.

In mourning over the admission of Texas, our Auburn namesake thus goes on with weeping eyes:

"Here was the entering wedge in the work of fortifying the slave power in the schemes of domination. We rejoice to know that the whig party North and South resisted this mad crusade. It was a locofoco measure from beginning to end; and we are now told, by a prominent organ of locofocoism, that they design to pursue their schemes for the benefit of the South by bringing the Island of Cuba into the Union. We shall see whether the people will patiently bear another experiment similar to the Texas conspiracy."

Our whig neighbor has just a moment before quoted our declaration, "that our territory is destined to extend from the banks of Nova Scotia to Bhering's Straits, and from the Frozen Ocean to the isles of the sunny South." How, then, does he make out that the democratic party "design to pursue their schemes for the benefit of the South," simply. What benefit would it be to the South, or how would it be "fortifying the slave power," (that ignis fatuus which so bewilders our abolition opponent, that he looks at everything through "woolly" spectacles,) to add to our borders the two Canadas, and all the territory from Nova Scotia, including the coasts of Labrador, all beyond that once magic point on the shores of the Pacific, so well known as "54 40?" How, we repeat, are we to confer any special favor upon the South, or to advance the interests of slavery, by opening up this cool region, and all that of the Cossack monarch on this continent, to the occupation of freemen? Will not all the icy properties of the polar regions act as a sufficient refrigerator to cool off both the abolition ardor of our northern fanatics, and the hot zeal of our southern fire-eaters, even with little Cuba added?

We repeat, what we have already proclaimed, that we do not believe the measure of the manifest destiny of our country will be full until all the territory we have enumerated shall be embraced in the limits of our united republic. We have no sickly sentimental fears about "fortifying the slave power." That power is on the wane, and will continue to be, until it shall finally become extinct, by its own volition, its own natural proclivity towards the goal of dissolution. And who does not know that slavery in Cuba would be a thousand-fold more tolerable and more progressive toward the period of its final extinction, under the mild and liberal influences of our republican institutions, than is possible with the iron, despotic rod of Spain lording it over them, and crushing out the very life's blood of both master and slave.

But let us not be misunderstood nor misrepresented, as being in favor of taking by force, or by "robbery," as our conscientious neighbor chooses to characterize it, either of the sections of country to which we have alluded. For although the English and Spanish and Russian monarchies all gained their foothold on this continent and its contiguous isles by robbery, and in some instances by the foulest acts of piracy, still we do not propose to follow their bucanier example in depriving them of their unjust possession. But when the people of those territories, whom we recognise as the only legitimate owners and possessors of them, shall come, as did Texas, and knock at the door of the Union for admission, we shall bid them welcome: the democratic party, if actuated, as we believe they are and will be, by the spirit of patriotism, will bid them welcome, and hail them with the fraternal ties of democratic brotherhood.

Thus far are we a propagandist of democratic freedom and republican liberty. We go for the Union as it is, and as it is to be, when it shall have fulfilled its "manifest destiny."

If that be robbery, let whiggery, "as it is," make the most of it.

The Daily Piragune.

29 June 1851, 2

The Cuban Expedition.—The persons who were indicted in New York for this affair were brought into the U. S. District Court in that city on the 19th inst., and their counsel gave notice of a motion to quash the indictment. The argument of counsel was fixed for the 26th inst.

Arrival of a Cuban Prisoner.—Bark Elizabeth, from Palermo, arrived at New York on the 19th inst., brought home William Wilcox, liberated from Cruta prison, where he had been imprisoned on account of the Cuban expedition.

WASHINGTON

1 July 1851, 3

LAYING THE CORNER OF THE CAPITOL.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, through the Marshal of the District of Columbia, yesterday extended a cordial invitation to the Masonic Fraternity to be present and assist in the impressive ceremonies of laying the corner-stone at the Capitol, on the approaching Fourth of July. B. B. FRENCH, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Order, promptly and patriotically accepted the invitation, and, even on short notice, we feel assured that every craftsman who can possibly attend will be found attired in full and appropriate regalia, and ready to discharge his share in the important duties of the occasion.

It will be recollected that in 1793 President WASHINGTON, in the combined capacity of President of the United States and Presiding Officer of the Ancient Order, laid the corner-stone of the present Capitol edifice. The apron worn by the illustrious Chief on that occasion, and the gavel which he so happily used, will be again brought into requisition in the performance of the mystic observances.

We are authorized to add, that the MAYOR of the city and the MARSHAL of the District are constantly and assiduously engaged in perfecting such arrangements as are calculated to secure attention and comfort to all military companies or civic associations who may appear in procession on that day.

The Daily Tribune.

2 July 1851, 2

From Havana.—The steamship Isabel left Havana on the 22d ult. The city was quiet at the time of her departure. There was no American man-of-war in port. The Savannah News learns from a passenger who came over on the Isabel that another rumor was current that a force of ten thousand men were about to land and attack the island. Little confidence, however, was placed in the report by the citizens, who believe that it was got up by the authorities, in order to justify the rigor of their police regulations. All strangers landing on the island are closely watched by the police. The yellow fever and the broken bone fever are raging in the island.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

3 July 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

[Col. S. BUFFINGTON, Proprietor.]

June 25.—T. E. Buckman, John C Hatley Fla.;
G H Sagar, Ga.;—26th. R W Brown, Baltimore,
Md.; Col Lewis, Ala.; Gen Gonzallas, Ga.;—
27th. W S Graham, Madison, Fla.;—29th. James
Stewart, Va.; Rich Howard, Miss Howard, Tal-
lahassee; O H Marshall, New Smyrna Fla.; A
J Dozier Madison Fla.; G J Arnou, Brunswick,
Ga.; R R Davis Ga.;—July 1st. J N Reeves,
G R Fairbanks, Miss Bullock, Col Pearson, Fla.

ANOTHER CUBA EXPEDITION.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Natchez Courier writes:

I told you the other day that the Cuba movement had not been abandoned. I can inform you that in less than two months, unless the Government should succeed in again defeating the plans, you will hear of the sailing of the expedition. The men are raised, the officers appointed, and the steamers engaged for transportation. They are to start from three different points, and will rendezvous without the jurisdiction of the United States. The number of men to start in the first place, will not exceed 1,000; and they will be divided into four regiments of 250 each.

WASHINGTON

3 July 1851, 3

UNION COLUMN.—A project for the erection of a splendid column to the defenders and champions of the Union has been devised by Wm. FARRER, Esq., of New Orleans. The plan represents a beautiful fluted Corinthian column, rising from a massive pedestal, and surmounted by a statue of Mr. CLAY. Immediately beneath the apex will be an illuminated clock, and below that, on the four faces of the column, are to be carved the names of the Senators who supported the Compromise measures of the last Congress. It is designed to place this monument on the "Neutral Ground," at the corner of St. Charles and Royal streets, New Orleans. The cost is estimated at \$20,000, and an effort will be made to raise the amount by subscription.

5 July 1851, 4

J. McRobert Baker,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, E. FLA.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eastern Circuit, in Hamilton county of the middle Circuit, in Benton and Hillsboro' counties of the Southern circuit, in the Supreme court at Tallahassee, and in the United States District court of Florida; and will prosecute claims against the United States before Congress and the Departments at Washington

Being located at Jacksonville for life, he will give his entire and unremitting attention to his profession, and all business entrusted to his care shall meet with prompt attention.

J. McROBERT BAKER.

August 24 1850.

Felix Livingston,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

April 26.

tf

M. Whit Smith & M. O'Brien,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ALLIGATOR, COLUMBIA COUNTY, EAST FLORIDA.

M. Whit Smith, Office at Alligator.

M. O'Brien, Office at Newnansville.

May 31, 1851.

tf

McQueen McIntosh,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Circuit Courts in the Eastern Circuit; the United States District Court at St. Augustine; the Supreme Court at Tallahassee; and prosecute Claims for citizens in any part of Florida against the Government at Washington, either before Congress or at the Departments.

Address, Jacksonville, East Florida.

May 11, 1850,

tf

Plantation and Mill-Site for Sale.

I WILL DISPOSE OF, at private sale, my PLANTATION on the St. John's river, at the mouth of Jullington creek, sixteen miles above Jacksonville. The situation is known to be the most beautiful on the river, and is remarkable for its salubrity; not a case of fever having occurred there in many years. The dwelling is spacious and comfortable, and calculated for the accommodation of a large family. The land (about 400 acres) is of good quality, and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton and corn, and about fifty acres suited for sugar cane. There is an admirable site for a steam saw-mill at the mouth of the creek, and it possesses the advantage of being in the centre of a section of country finely wooded with yellow pine. There is a flourishing orange grove on the premises, which formerly produced an income of a thousand dollars a year; and will shortly do so again, judging from the present thrifty and healthy appearance of the trees. The Post Office at Mandarin is within two miles, and the steamers pass and repass the house in their regular trips to and from Savannah. Those wishing to purchase this property, may call on, or address by letter, the subscriber, at Jacksonville, E. Florida.

CHARLES BYRNE.

Jacksonville, May 10, 1851.

tf

7 July 1851, 3

RUMOR OF ANOTHER CUBA EXPEDITION.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Natchez Courier writes :

“I told you the other day that the Cuba movement had not been abandoned. I can only inform you that in less than two months, unless the Government should succeed in again defeating the plans, you will hear of the sailing of the expedition. The men are raised, the officers appointed, and the steamers engaged for transportation. They are to start from three different points, and will rendezvous without the jurisdiction of the United States. The number of men to start in the first place will not exceed one thousand, and they will be divided into regiments of two hundred and fifty each.”

HON. CAVE JOHNSON, late Postmaster General, has been appointed by the Governor of Tennessee to the office of Judge, made vacant by the death of Judge **MARTIN**.

The Daily Delta

8 July 1851, 2

Another Tribute to Dr. Gilbert.

Eds. Delta—Gentlemen—Allow me the use of your columns to pay a public and well-deserved tribute of gratitude to the skill and humanity of Dr. Gilbert, of your city.

In the beginning of last year, whilst I was stationed with my regiment at Matanzas, I experienced a smart pungent sensation in the lower lip near the left corner of the mouth, which, gradually increasing, caused me great suffering. I mentioned it to the physician of the regiment, who thought nothing of it. In the month of March of the same year, being then at Cardenas with a detachment of my regiment, a slight sore manifested itself at the exterior of the lip, somewhat higher than the point where the first painful sensation had been felt. The physician whom I consulted, applied a caustic, which did not even check the progress of the wound. When Gen. Lopez arrived at Cardenas, my company having joined the liberating army, I came with them to the United States, and was residing at Gainesville, when the wound, which but two months before looked but as the scratch of a pin, spread with great rapidity over the left side of my face, eating almost through the lip and cheek. Alarmed at my situation (for I was then informed, for the first time, that my disease was a cancer,) I immediately repaired to New Orleans to take advice from Gen. Lopez, who introduced me to Dr. Gilbert. After a little more than a month's treatment, by Dr. Gilbert, the fearful cancer had disappeared, the wound was completely healed up, and at this time—almost four months since—the cure was effected—over the years are hardly perceptible.

I have further to state that the Doctor, knowing my circumstances, refused to receive any remuneration for his services, leaving me under the obligations of gratitude which I shall never discard.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most humble and obedient servant.

MIGUEL LOPEZ.

I certify the above statement to be true and correct.

S. LOPEZ.

The Charleston Courier.

10 July 1851, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, July 9.
D. MIXER, Proprietor.

R. H. Deval,	Florida	Dr. J. W. Percy and family	
W. S. Pepper, Jr.,	Va.	J. A. Esby, Jr.,	Pikeas
Col. Jones,	do.	G. L. Holmes & lady,	Tenn.
Miss Price,	do.	J. M. Gould,	N. O.
Miss Jones and servt.,	do.	Capt. J. S. Levy,	Mexico
J. P. Wootter,	do.	J. C. Gardiner,	do.
D. S. McKay,	Georgetown	M. Conner,	San Francisco
Miss Wootter,	do.	A. J. Frederick,	Orangeburg
J. Hamilton,	Columbus	C. S. McCannick,	Ala.
J. H. Bass,	do.	J. W. Rowe & sisters,	S. C.
Mrs J. P. Brooks,	Sav.	H. J. Pinkerton,	Augusta
Miss McNulty,	do.	D. J. Ruff,	Orangeburg
J. E. Gandy,	do.	J. B. Hunter,	do.
S. S. Thomas,	Milledgeville	D. W. Hurst,	do.
T. D. Kingsbury,	Ark.	J. T. Lewis,	N. Y.
W. A. Bass and lady,	S. C.	Dr. Richardson,	Alton
E. Campbell & family,	S. C.	C. E. Halls,	Charleston
G. H. Goddard,	N. Y.	J. Olinde,	N. Y.
G. S. Adams and family,	Tenn.	J. S. Winter,	Ala.
Miss Hitchcock,	do.	Mr. Sachersdorf,	D. C.
Miss S. S. Gandy,	Sav.		

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

18 July 1851, 2

We regret to learn that the summer-residence of Col. John H. McIntosh, in St. Augustine, has been fired. The City Council offers a reward of \$500 for the detection of the incendiary.

The Daily Delta

11 July 1851, 3

From General and Captain Lopez.

Eds. Delta, Gentlemen—Allow me the use of your columns to pay a public and well-deserved tribute of gratitude to the skill and humanity of Dr. Gilbert, of your city.

In the beginning of last year, whilst I was stationed with my regiment at Matanzas, I experienced a smart pungent sensation in the lower lip near the left corner of the mouth, which, gradually increasing, caused me great suffering. I mentioned it to the physician of the regiment, who thought nothing of it. In the month of March of the same year, being then at Cardenas with a detachment of my regiment, a slight sore manifested itself at the exterior of the lip, somewhat higher than the point where the first painful sensation had been felt. The physician whom I consulted, applied a caustic, which did not even check the progress of the wound. When Gen. Lopez arrived at Cardenas, my company having joined the liberating army, I came with them to the United States, and was residing at Gainesville, when the wound, which, but two months before looked but as the scratch of a pin, spread with great rapidity over the left side of my face, eating almost through the lip and cheek. Alarmed at my situation (for I was then informed, for the first time, that my disease was a cancer,) I immediately repaired to New Orleans to take advice from Gen. Lopez, who introduced me to Dr. Gilbert. After a little more than a month's treatment, by Dr. Gilbert, the fearful cancer had disappeared, the wound was completely healed ~~up~~, and at this time—almost four months since the cure was effected—even the scars are hardly perceptible.

I have further to state that the Doctor, knowing my circumstances, refused to receive any remuneration for his services, leaving me under the obligations of gratitude which I shall never discard.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most humble and obedient servant,

MIGUEL LOPEZ.

I certify the above statement to be true and correct.
M. LOPEZ.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Second Representative District, held at the Louisiana Hotel on Wednesday evening, 10th July, 1851, H. W. Palfrey was called to the Chair, Messrs. D. Hoole, H. Wheelahan, J. F. Robt, H. Patingali and Dr. Josiah Hall were appointed Vice-Presidents, and H. Seymour and H. L. Hunley Secretaries.

On motion, the President appointed a committee to select delegates to the State House Convention, to be held on the 10th instant. The committee reported Messrs. H. W. Palfrey, Thomas Gilmore, George Pirweyer, Wm. Menaghan, H. Wheelahan, H. Gilhady and D. Hoole, and they were unanimously elected.

Mr. P. Warfield, having been called on, addressed the meeting in a spirited speech, which was warmly applauded.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.


11th July.

H. L. HUNLEY, Secretary.

The Daily Freeman.

11 July 1851, 1

NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH.

 **NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH STEAM-ship Line—Weekly—**The new and splendid steamships **FLORIDA**, Captain Lyon, and **ALABAMA**, Captain Ludlow, belonging to the New York and Savannah Steam Navigation Company, on and after the 11th January, will leave Savannah and New York every **SATURDAY** until further notice. These ships are of 1300 tons register, and unsurpassed in comfort, safety and speed.

Travelers leaving Montgomery on Wednesday morning will have a night's rest both at Macon and Savannah; but if they leave there on Thursday morning they can reach Macon on Friday evening in time to take the extra night train on the Central Railroad, which reaches Savannah on Saturday morning and connects with these steamers.

Cabin Passage \$25; payable in advance.

PAELFORD, FAY & CO., Agents,
Savannah, Ga.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Agent,

194 Front street, New York.

023—1850—1y

The Daily Picayune.

11 July 1851, 1

Forgeries of Spanish Lottery Tickets.—The Captain General of Cuba has communicated to the Spanish Minister, who has officially advised our Government of the fact, that tickets in the lotteries authorized by the Colonial Government at Cuba, have been forged and issued largely at New Orleans and in that neighborhood. This communication to our Government has been made with reference to its promulgation for the benefit of our countrymen in Southern cities.

11 July 1851. 3

RUMOR OF ANOTHER CUBA EXPEDITION.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Natchez Courier writes :

“ I told you the other day that the Cuba movement had not been abandoned. I can only inform you that in less than two months, unless the government should succeed in again defeating the plans, you will hear of the sailing of the expedition. The men are raised, the officers appointed, and the steamers engaged for transportation. They are to start from three different points, and will rendezvous without the jurisdiction of the United States. The number of men to start in the first place will not exceed one thousand, and they will be divided into regiments of two hundred and fifty each.”

The Daily Delta

12 July 1851, 2

The body of J. W. Frost, Esq., late editor of the Crescent, was this morning removed from the United States Barracks, below the city, to the parl of Mr. Daniel Munroe, undertaker, on Camp street, near St. Patrick's Church. An inquest was held on the body after its removal. The facts in relation to the duel were proved by witnesses who were present at the fatal meeting, but they are too well known to require a repetition here. It is intended to send the remains of the deceased to Alexandria, on Red River, for interment, on the first boat which leaves the city for that destination.

12 July 1851, Z

From the Savannah News.

The Alleged Fraud on the Government.

The following is the published statement of the amount awarded to Dr. George A. Gardiner for his claims on the Mexican Government,

The amount awarded was,	\$350,000
Interest	78,750
Total,	\$428,750
Of foregoing, there was awarded to Gardiner,	\$321,262 94
And to W. W. Corcoran, as assignee of Gardiner.	107,487 96
Total,	\$428,750 90

It is said that the evidence brought to support this claim was considered so positive and conclusive that it was decided in favor of the claimant after a rigid examination.

It is now asserted that the vouchers by which the claim was sustained were all forged. The facts, however, have not yet come out, and we observe that some of the Northern papers are disposed to vindicate the fortunate claimant, who has received so liberal a sum from the public treasury.

The New York Express thinks that the charge against Dr. Gardiner is "only a gross fraud on the disappointed who did not get what they wanted out of the commissioners." That is to say—other persons who had claims but who had not the powerful support of Mr. Corcoran, the American notscout—who, by the bye, is a man of potent influence in Washington, and who is about to erect eight magnificent palaces for the members of the cabinet—did not get their claims allowed, and consequently were denied a share in the Mexican spoils, and now they turn round and expose the fraud by which Dr. Gardiner, the travelling dentist of a few years ago, has succeeded in obtaining nearly half a million of dollars from the public treasury. This appears to be one of the grounds on which the matter is placed by the friends of Dr. G. But another argument used is, that as our government wronged Mexico out of the money originally, by settling up false claims, our citizens have an equal right to cheat the government by a similar process. In this spirit we regard the following remarks of the Express. The editor says:—

It will be recollected, that in order to have a decent pretext for a war with Mexico, our government trumped up all sorts of claims against Mexico, many of which were fraudulent, more worthless—but some few good; and we went to war—did not we? therefor. When the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo was ratified, we agreed to assume all these claims to the extent of three millions—and the Mexican Commission was created. Now, we doubt whether, in good faith, Mexico really owed a million and a half; but three millions were to be given to somebody that had claims. Mr. Gardiner presented testimony—good testimony, in the commissioners' estimation—and there is nothing to disprove it but rumor, and scandal; but how good his claim would have been in law against Mexico, we can not undertake to say, more especially as we be-

lieve at least half of the claims were trumped up to suit the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo. The original wrong was in the United States, that got up war on pretence of claims, when, what it was really after was, the extension of the Texas boundary from the Nueces to the Rio Grande.

Now this is the first time we ever heard our late Mexican war attributed to an attempt on our part to enforce fraudulent claims. We have always regarded the war as a consequence of the annexation of Texas. It was, we know, contended at one time, that the advance of Gen. Taylor's army to the Rio Grande was the immediate cause of hostilities—though we believe Mr. Clay's declaration that "the annexation of Texas was an annexation of her war," has generally been conceded to be correct. But even if the editor of the Express is right, in reference to the cause which produced the war, we cannot admit that the fact would justify fraud upon our government, such as alleged in the case under consideration. If our government swindled poor Mexico, we do not consider that the fact is any reason why favored individuals should be permitted to pocket the spoils. The swindling of Mexico, if it was perpetrated, was a national act, and the profits of the transaction should accrue to the nation at large. If our government is to practice robbery, we seriously object to its giving all the plunder to particular individuals, or to particular sections of the country.—Especially do we object in cases like that of the Mexican war, in which, though we bore our share of the blows and expense, we must of the dishonor, we have not had, and never will have, any share of the profits.

Commenting on this affair the New York Herald of Friday says:—

"There is a trouble evidently brewing at Washington which affects a number of of politicians, including members of the cabinet, candidates for the Presidency, and others. There is something in this business that puzzles the understanding amazingly. It is mixed up with money and politics, and claims and counsel from

and parabolical, and blabbers of the cabinet and candidates for the Presidency, and false swearing and forgery, abounding rogues and honest men, and probably pretty women too, which is beyond our comprehension or understanding as yet. At present the whole matter is as obscure as a Newfoundland fog; but we hope to see some light shed upon it by and by. We much fear that affairs of all kinds are rapidly approaching a crisis at Washington that will scatter the cabinet and candidates for the presidency all about the country. We trust that Mr. Fillmore, who is an honest man, and one who means to do well, will brace himself up, and find out the truth of these rumors, and ascertain what the facts really are in this curious business. Mr. Curtis, formerly a member of Congress from this city, is an intelligent and so very shrewd man—who would not communicate intelligence to the government without being well assured there was some foundation for it. There will be an explosion about these days, so look out and stand firm under."

THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

12 July 1851, 3

Telegraphic News.

Supposed Loss of a Steamer.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.

The steamship Marla Burt left Galveston the 24th ult, and is supposed to be lost with on board. The steamer Pampero left Galveston on the 29th, and arrived here yesterday.

The Daily Delta

13 July 1851, 2

TELEGRAPH IN CUBA. — Mr. Samuel A. Kennedy, late chief operator in the office of the Atlantic Telegraph Line, in this city, leaves this morning in the Cherokee for Havana. We understand that he goes, under a contract with the Cuban authorities, to establish a system of magnetic telegraphs in the island, and takes with him a complete apparatus with which to commence operations. We have no doubt of Mr. Kennedy's success in this enterprise, for he is a most competent operator and manager, and besides will have the field, in Cuba, entirely to himself.

13 July 1851, 3

MASONIC—I. O. O. F.



A. F. M.—ORLEANS LODGE No. 78.—Under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana.—The regular meetings of the Lodge are held on the first and third FRIDAY of each month, at 6 o'clock, p. m., at Washington Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality. Members are requested to be punctual. Visiting Brethren are respectfully invited.
By order, EDWARD KARNETT, W. M.
H. H. PAYNE, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—GERMANIA LODGE No. 29.—Holds its regular meetings every TUESDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, at Jefferson Hall, Lafayette. Brethren of other Lodges are invited to attend. Officers elected and installed for the present term:
J. A. GOSMAN, N. G. | William Yeon, Secretary.
H. DANAN, V. G. | H. STANFORD, Treasurer.
W. M. FORD, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—ORLEANS LODGE NO. 11.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on the 23d inst., the following Brethren were duly installed as officers for the present term:
THOS. H. JACKSON, N. G. | JACKSON STRINGER, Sec'y.
JOHN STROUD, V. G. | ROBT. FITKIN, Treas.

I. O. O. F.—ORLEANS LODGE No. 11, meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Crescent Hall, No. 13 Camp street. Brethren of other Lodges are invited to attend.
JOHN STROUD, Jr., N. G. | F. G. CUNNINGHAM, Sec'y.
JACKSON STRINGER, V. G. | ROBT. FITKIN, Treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—POLAR STAR LODGE No. 19.—The members of the Lodge are hereby notified that the regular meetings of said Lodge will be held every WEDNESDAY, at 7 o'clock, p. m., at Washington Hall, Marigny's Buildings, Third Municipality, until further notice. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the W. M. A. CANONIE, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—TEUTONIA LODGE No. 10, meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Friendship Hall, 115 Calcasieu street. Brethren are invited to attend. The following Officers were installed for the present term:
F. SCHNEIDER, N. G. | J. E. KEUTER, Form'l Sec'y.
M. SIEGEL, V. G. | F. M. KOCH, Treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—ODD FELLOWS' REST.—The Board of Directors announce that they are prepared to dispose of LOTS and VAULTS in the Cemetery of the I. O. O. F., beautifully situated on the Marigny side, as follows, viz:
NUMBERED LOTS, 7 by 10 feet, at \$25.
Do. Do., of irregular dimensions, at 50c. per sq. foot.
LETTERED LOTS at..... \$ 1 00
VAULTS..... 40 00
Do., to Lodges, joint proprietors, and members thereof..... 30 00
Vaults to be paid for in advance. Application for Lots or Vaults to be made to
J. U. FIERSON, Treasurer.

I. O. O. F.—NATIONAL LODGE No. 18, meets every FRIDAY EVENING, at Friendship Hall, 4 Front Levee, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Officers elected for the ensuing term:
J. MARTINEZ, N. G. | JOHN GALUZZO, Sec'y.
JOHN KAWASA, V. G. | THOS. HACHINO, Treas'r.

I. O. O. F.—CRESCENT LODGE No. 8.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on the 17th inst., the following Brethren were elected to serve for the ensuing term:
HENRY D. OGDEN, N. G. | K. J. WILLIAMS, Treas.
THOMAS HALL, V. G. | H. W. OLMSTED, Past Sec.
EDWARD FOSTER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—INDEPENDENCE LODGE No. 23.—This Lodge has removed to the Grand Lodge Hall, at the corner of Poydras and Tremoulin streets. Meets every WEDNESDAY evening, at 7 o'clock.
P. WILLMANN, Sec'y.

Notice.—At a meeting of the Pinn Degree Temple No. 1, held on Tuesday, June 4th, the following are the officers elected to serve for the ensuing term:
R. H. WILSON, W. D. T. | R. F. COMPTON, W. D. R.
W. C. LAMAR, W. V. T. | J. B. TONNISON, W. D. T.
W. H. BERRY, F. W. D. T.
A true copy of the Minutes.
R. F. COMPTON, W. D. R.

Masonic Notice.—At a meeting of ALPHE LODGE No. 1, W. M. Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons, held last evening, the following Brethren were duly elected and installed officers for the ensuing Masonic term:
W. H. HUTCHING, W. M. | J. C. HARRIS, F. D.
J. MARTIN, S. W. | I. H. STUART, J. D.
C. H. CHURCHILL, W. V. T. | CHAS. SMITH, Treasurer.
E. D. CORNELL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Howard Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the office of the Odd Fellows Hall Association, No. 13, Camp street. Officers are requested to head in their reports. Punctual attendance of the members is requested.
D. L. RICARDO, Secretary.



Masonic.—HIRAM LODGE No. 70.—A stated meeting of this Lodge will be held at the Masonic Hall, No. 26 Camp street, at 7 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. Visiting Brethren are invited.
By order of the W. M. C. W. NEWTON, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 19.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Wednesday, the 23d inst., the following Brethren were duly installed as officers for the present term:
J. L. FAYRE, N. G. | Y. MAIGNON, Treasurer.
L. E. DELUZAIN, V. G. | H. MACOU, Permanent Sec'y.
A. BRUSLE, Secretary.
The meetings of this Lodge will be held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Polar Star Hall, St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange Alley.
A. BRUSLE, Sec'y.

Firemen's Charitable Association.—The Deliberation comprising the Board of Directors of the Firemen's Charitable Association, are notified to attend the regular quarterly meeting, in the Hall of Louisiana Horse Company, on MONDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, at 7 1/2 o'clock.
By order, GEO. W. HUBBELL, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—INDEPENDENCE LODGE No. 23.—At a meeting of the Lodge, held on the 24th inst., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing term:
J. N. OTTE, N. G. | J. K. MAYR, Treas.
RONATZ MAYER, V. G. | F. BRICHTA, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—CRESCENT LODGE No. 8.—This Lodge meets every THURSDAY EVENING, at seven o'clock, at Crescent Hall, 13 Camp street. The following are the Officers for the present term:
RICHARD SWAIN, N. G. | H. W. OLMSTED, Form'l Sec'y.
R. F. L'HOSTE, V. G. | E. J. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
THOMAS HALL, Sec'y.

The Daily Delta

13 July 1851, 4

A. HERNANDEZ,
IMPORTER OF THE BEST HAVANA CIGARS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of the most
famous brands, which he offers for sale at moderate prices.
No. 132 ROYAL STREET.
Between St. Louis and Touhy streets, next door to
the entrance of the St. Louis Hotel.

13 July 1851, 3

The Gardiner Claim.

We have seen for two weeks past in our exchanges notices of this claim, and charges of fraud with respect to it. We have also seen statements purporting to present the substance of evidence given before the grand jury in this city, which holds its sessions in secret. It is commendable in a public journal to use every exertion to give early information of matters of public concern; but we have not that degree of vanity which can induce us, in order to get ahead of our cotemporaries, to give currency to grave charges, unless we have some knowledge of the foundations on which such charges rest. We know nothing of Doctor Gardiner, and nothing but what we have gathered from common rumor as to the justness of his claim. The matter is now, we understand, undergoing a legal investigation. In the mean time, we shall have nothing to say about it; but we feel that we are doing nothing more than a simple act of justice in publishing and calling attention to the following letter of J. C. Gardiner, esq., a brother of Doctor Gardiner, which embodies a translation of a note written by Mr. Port, whose name has been used in most, if not all, the statements impeaching Doctor Gardiner's integrity and the claim which he has been paid.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1851.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: I hope you will, through your paper of to-morrow, allow the earliest opportunity that can be afforded to me, on my return to this city, to contradict the unfounded and slanderous reports which have been circulated during the temporary absence of my brother, Dr. G. A. Gardiner, in relation to the award made in his favor by the board of commissioners under the treaty with Mexico.

It has been alleged that Mr. Port had stated that my brother had confessed or declared that he had obtained his award by false or forged evidence. Mr. Port—who is now in this city—utterly and indignantly denies this allegation, as will be seen from the following letter addressed by him to me, and which I received on my arrival here, and of which I give a literal translation, to wit:

"New York, July 8, 1851.

"DEAR SIR: I have just returned from the country, where I have passed a few days in a pleasure excursion; and great has been my surprise on learning through a friend what has been published in the newspapers in reference to your brother's claim, and a conversation held with me.

"I think it my duty to declare to you, without any loss of time, that everything asserted as coming from me is a base falsehood; and any person of common sense can easily perceive it, because who could suppose your brother capable of making me a disclosure so unfavorable to his reputation and person? As regards myself, I am incapable of supposing things to injure my fellow-men, and much less would I do so with persons whom I esteem, and who honor me with their friendship. With this assurance, you are at liberty to make any use you may deem proper of this letter; and believe me to be, as ever, your friend, who esteems you, &c.

J. A. PORT.

"To J. CARLOS GARDINER, esq., Washington City."

Any statements or speculations prejudicial to my brother's reputation, or to the validity of his claim, may be very soon and very easily contradicted or explained.

While I court a full investigation of the subject in behalf of my brother, I may also hope that the public will give no credence to slanderous and idle reports in regard to him. My brother will return in a few weeks from Europe, where he has gone on a short visit, and will, I have no doubt, be prepared to protect his reputation, however or by whomsoever assailed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CARLOS GARDINER.

Louisville Courier

14 July 1851, 2

THE ALLEGED MEXICAN FRAUD.—There is now every reason to suppose that the allegation against Dr. Gardiner of having obtained a large Mexican claim upon forged and fraudulent papers is entirely without foundation. The following, which we take from the correspondent of the New York Tribune, in whose columns the report first appeared, is but corroborative of what we see in other Eastern papers:

There has been much said of late with reference to an alleged fraudulent claim of Dr. Gardiner.

I am convinced that the affair is more in the nature of a speculation than a fraud, but that it is a claim that could not be resisted. The circumstance that Gardiner was a poor dentist in Mexico is a matter of small consequence. He entered into partnership upon the capital of being a shrewd enterprising American, with an eminent Mexican banker, to gather the treasures of a silver mine at San Luis Potosi.

For this purpose the banker gave him an almost unlimited letter of credit, and upon this most substantial capital he was proceeding with his mining operations when he was probably fortunately disturbed by the tramp of armies.

It was for the damage then and there sustained that Gardiner brought his claim of \$1,600,000.

Had the claim been founded in an attempt at fraud it is scarcely probable that those cautious and keen financiers, Corcoran & Riggs would have advanced to Gardiner \$27,000 to enable him to go to Mexico to obtain his evidence.

The story of Gardiner's having so largely shared the proceeds with others is doubtless incorrect.—Corcoran & Riggs got \$107,000. Gardiner got the balance after paying his counsel reasonable fees. He doubtless finds this better than doubtful profits in working the San Luis Potosi mines.

WASHINGTON

14 July 1851, 3

THE GARDINER CLAIM.

Having on the subject of this claim against Mexico no information but what the newspapers furnish, and finding ourselves in this respect precisely in the position of the "Union," our contemporary in this city, of desiring truth and justice to prevail in the result of the investigation, we adopt its introduction to the subjoined Letter, which we find in its columns.

FROM "THE UNION" OF YESTERDAY.

THE GARDINER CLAIM.—We have seen for two weeks past in our exchanges notices of this claim, and charges of fraud with respect to it. We have also seen statements purporting to present the substance of evidence given before the grand jury in this city, which holds its sessions in secret. It is commendable in a public journal to use every exertion to give early information of matters of public concern; but we have not that degree of vanity which can induce us, in order to get ahead of our contemporaries, to give currency to grave charges, unless we have some knowledge of the foundation on which such charges rest. We know nothing of Doctor Gardiner, and nothing but what we have gathered from common rumor as to the justness of his claim. The matter is now, we understand, undergoing a legal investigation. In the mean time we shall have nothing to say about it; but we feel that we are doing nothing more than a simple act of justice in publishing and calling attention to the following letter of J. O. Gardiner, Esq., a brother of Doctor Gardiner, which embodies a translation of a note written by Mr. Port, whose name has been used in most, if not all, the statements impeaching Doctor Gardiner's integrity and the claim which he has been paid:

WASHINGTON, JULY 12, 1851.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: I hope you will, through your paper of to-morrow, allow the earliest opportunity that can be afforded to me on my return to this city, to contradict the unfounded and slanderous reports which have been circulated during the temporary absence of my brother, Dr. G. A. GARDINER, in relation to the award made in his favor by the Board of Commissioners under the treaty with Mexico.

It has been alleged that Mr. PORT had stated that my brother had confessed or declared that he had obtained his award by false or forged evidences. Mr. PORT, who is now in this city, utterly and indignantly denies this allegation, as will be seen from the following letter, addressed by him to me, and which I received on my arrival here, and of which I give a literal translation, to wit:

"NEW YORK, JULY 8, 1851.

"DEAR SIR: I have just returned from the country, where I have passed a few days on a pleasure excursion; and great has been my surprise on learning through a friend what has been published in the newspapers in reference to your brother's claim and a conversation held with me.

"I think it my duty to declare to you, without any loss of time, that every thing asserted as coming from me is a base falsehood, and any person of common sense can easily perceive it; because who could suppose your brother capable of making me a disclosure so unfavorable to his reputation and person? As regards myself, I am incapable of supposing things to injure my fellow-men, and much less would I do so with persons whom I esteem and who honor me with their friendship. With this assurance, you are at liberty to make any use you may deem proper of this letter; and believe me to be, as ever, your friend, who esteems you, &c.

"J. A. PORT.

"To J. CARLOS GARDINER, Esq., Washington."

Any statements or speculations prejudicial to my brother's reputation, or to the validity of his claim, may be very soon and very easily contradicted or explained.

While I court a full investigation of the subject in behalf of my brother, I may also hope that the public will give no credence to slanderous and idle reports in regard to him. My brother will return in a few weeks from Europe, where he has gone on a short visit, and will, I have no doubt, be prepared to protect his reputation, however or by whomsoever assailed. Very respectfully, your obt. servant,

J. CARLOS GARDINER.

14 July 1851

Affairs in Cuba.—It will be remembered by our readers that on the 3d of May last nine of the principal citizens of Puerto Principe were arrested on the charge of being concerned in a conspiracy against the Government. The Savannah Republican learns that four others, of whom the Government officials were in pursuit, escaped to the mountains, where they have since been joined by upwards of twenty of their comrades, who are implicated. They have taken with them a printing press and other materials, and are scattering liberal opinions from their place of retreat. They find no difficulty in receiving ample supplies from Puerto Principe.

15 July 1851, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, July 14.

D. MIXER, Proprietor.

D. de Guicouria, Havana.	P. Bogert, La Grange.
J. J. Goodwyn, Columbia.	H. E. Clarke, Augusta, Ga.
W. L. Kirkland, Charleston.	A. Blunt, Miss.
J. Glover, S. C.	W. A. Wellman, N. Y.
H. W. Ford, do.	M. M. Campbell, Augusta.
W. J. Hill, Mohrue.	W. H. Tutt, do.
Charles B. Moses, S. C.	F. P. Haywood, Florida.
W. Wells, Columbia.	J. H. Branch, do.
J. Trumble, —	M. M. Dyer and lady, two children and servant, Sav.
S. P. Storrs, —	T. M. Dyer, Augusta.
H. W. Stewart, Walterboro'.	S. Chapin, do.

Consignees per Rail Road, July 14.

44 bales Cotton and Mdze. To J. Fraser & Co. R. Dutt, H. W. Sullivan, Hopkins, Hudson & Co. W. B. Smith & Co. Stuart, Harper & Co. Howland & Tall, T. B. Clarkson, H. P. Lewis, and order.

Passengers.

Per steamer Wilmington, from Wilmington—Messrs. J. O'Neill, A. Wilson and 2 servants, W. Curry, and C. de Guicouria.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Savannah—M. M. Dye, lady, 2 children and servant, Messrs. J. M. Dye, W. C. Smith, W. Steadman, F. P. Haywood, J. H. Branch, C. G. English and servant, and J. W. Rinaldo

WASHINGTON

15 July 1851, 3

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13, 1851.
GENTLEMEN: May I ask of you to enable me, through your columns, to offer some evidence that will tend to disabuse the public of any unjust suspicions in regard to the character and conduct of my brother? Will you do me the favor to copy my note* of yesterday to the editor of the "Union," and to add to it my enclosed correspondence with General JARERO? I beg leave to send you the original, as well as the translation of General JARERO's kind letter.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. CARLOS GARDINER.

[*Published yesterday.]

WASHINGTON, JULY 12, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just returned from Mexico, and you may easily imagine my surprise to find in the Philadelphia Inquirer and New York Herald a statement of the evidence purported to have been given by you before the Grand Jury in this city, in reference to my brother's claim. And though it appears to me there is more newspaper speculation than truth in that report, I have deemed it prudent to address myself to you, in order that you may do me the favor to state, in answer to this letter, whether such statement is correct or not.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CARLOS GARDINER.

To Gen. DON JOSE M. JARERO,
Mexican Army, Washington.

[TRANSLATION.]

WASHINGTON, JULY 13, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR AND FRIEND: In answer to your communication of yesterday, I have to say to you that I am not responsible for newspaper statements, and that when I was summoned by the Grand Jury I answered truthfully, in a laconic and decisive manner, the interrogations made to me, without offence to any person whatever, and much less to your brother, to whom, since I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance in this city last year, I have professed the most cordial friendship.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOSE M. JARERO.

To J. CARLOS GARDINER, Esq., Washington.

The Daily Magazine.

15 July 1851, 4

Through Fare from Charleston to New York, \$20.



THE GREAT MAIL ROUTE FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

LEAVING the wharf at the foot of Laurens street daily, after the arrival of the Southern cars, via Wilmington and Weldon, N. C., Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg, to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of this line, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon road having recently been re laid with heavy T-rail,) thereby securing both safety and despatch. A Through Ticket having already been in operation will be continued as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York. By this route travelers may reach New York on the third day, during business hours. On and after the 1st of July next, Baggage will be ticketed from the point of departure to Washington City, under the charge of a Special Agent or Baggage Master. At Washington the same will be transferred to the care of similar agents, who will accompany it to New York, and the like arrangements will be pursued in returning South.

Through Tickets to New York can alone be had from F. WINSLOW, Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens street, Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply; and to Charleston, at the office of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, New York. my14-1y

Louisville Courier

16 July 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotel.

J W Athey, city;	L H Boyce, St Louis;
I J Bailey, Springfield;	H C Heth, Bowlinggreen;
E F Shackelford, Lebanon;	W Downing, do;
R H Shelton, Versailles;	W Bell and F, Lexington;
Rev C C Burton, N O;	Miss Huey, do;
H I Lovell, Nashville;	J Leherather, N Y;
J M Bennett, N O;	H Boltias, do;
F W Voydes, St Louis;	Dr Malarly and F, Havana;
C W Norton, Mobile;	Dr W Lecan, do;
Mr Davis, Lock Vue;	Miss Lecan, do;
A F Willmarth, Hartford;	C Browning, La;
R Pearce, Phila;	J Foster, do;
C Leach, Mobile;	Gen Buckley and F, N O;
T Martensbab;	J Jackson, do;
S Trapnall, Cin;	T J Roush, do;
A Birdwell, do;	S V Anshertz, do;
C Jamesson, do;	S P Mathews, Phila;
A H Barry, Lewisport;	W F Rice, do;
J L Lewis, West Point;	R Chambers, Ohio;
J M Taylor, Lexington;	B C Barnett, Balt;
W H Frewitt, Mo;	B A McClillac, Phila;
EB Bibb, Russellville;	Mrs Jeffries, Harrodsburg;
G B Bibb, do;	C F Mobery, do;
Miss M Wilson, Ills;	S Owen and F, La;
P R Wilson, do;	Miss Owen, do;
Miss E Wilson, do;	O F Hamilton, Augusta;
J C Warden, Mo;	Miss Hamilton, do;
E W Hollagaworth, Evansv'e;	J R Wakefield, St Louis;
J Makingly, Bardstown;	

Salt House.

F Orlin, Glasgow;	A F Pearce, city;
N G Hobson, Bowlinggreen	C H Ketchum, Cin;
E W Narce, Memphis;	A Johnson and F, Cin;
Mrs J W Young, do;	Miss Jackson, do;
J M Pendleton, Lady Franklin	M B Brown, city;
Gen W Barrow, Tenn;	Z F Wetzell, St Louis;
Mrs Ellett, N Y;	R H Waggoner, city;
S Andrews Memphis;	Mrs H Bettemon, Ills;
J D Williams, do;	J Strange, Mo;
J K Bishop, Harrodsburg;	R McConnell, N O;
O V Garnett, Boyle co;	A R Warner, N Y;
W E Blanton, Miss;	Dr Nuttall, La;
C Fritz, Harrodsburg;	Wm Hunt, Miss;
H L McIvaine, Maysville;	J Ballard, do;
Gen J Robb, Miss;	S S Jones, Frankfort;
M Rankin, do;	W D Ranger, Lexington;
Dr D F Blackburn and L, Miss	A M Yates, do;
D Cookrell, Memphis;	R McElhanev, do;
D Millard, C W Stephens;	J H Wheeler, Lagrange;
C F Turner, city;	J Downey, county;
R A Curd, do;	W Queen, Bardstown;
W W Wathan, Lebanon;	R M Gaines, Ark;

Exchange Hotel.

J M Glasscock, Elkton;	M S Deal, Salem;
Rev G W Brush, Shelbyville;	S Smith, Rockford;
W C Winlock, do;	C C Merh'n, Simpsonville;
T R Parkston, West Point;	J W Armstrong, city;
E F Duncan, Allen co;	J B Blair, Russellville;
T A Read, Scottsville;	S Messick, county;
E Kirkpatrick, Black's Ferry;	G W Johnston, Shelbyville;
G Tucker, N Y;	J W Wilson, do;
W O Berryman, New Castle;	F Neel, do;
J B Brinker, do;	G W Fishback, do;
J C Carter, Danville;	T Jordan and L, St Louis;
H R Dobyms, Mayal ek;	Miss Kaston, Carrollton;
W B Springer;	J W Dugan, do;
Miss Springer, Ia;	C E Wiswell, Cin;
Miss Cullender, Ia;	J B Sendrum, county;
C C Robins, Henry co;	A Reux, do;
W W Clemons, Bedford;	G L Patt, Big Spring;
J W Hutchings, Lagrange;	L J McLaughlin, Bloomington;
P A McCalb, Hartford;	J S Morris, Shawneetown;
W S Volres, Henry co;	J R Robb, Concordia;
J H Wheeler, Lagrange;	C C Ott, St Louis;
H H Lamlett, Henderson;	R A Kerry, Lexington;
T White, Ark;	J W Harcourt, Centreville;
Mrs M Burns, Memphis;	T G Neal, Pleasareville;
E P Holcroft, Alton;	J R Johnson, do;
W R Holcroft, str Fawn;	Miss A Offatt, Shelby co;
J W Mannry, Concordia;	J W Ofutt, do;
W Seaton, do;	Miss M Glass, do;
J Staples, do;	Miss Mathawa, do;
J M Cely, do;	Rev Mr Mathews, do;
W S Horaman, do;	J B Benefield and F, city;
T B Moore, Fayette co;	T Hall, Shelby co;

Strader's Hotel.

E S Butler, Pike No 9;	Mrs S Emory, Cin;
F E Shedmore, Bedford;	E E Cody, do;
R M Sport, Iowa City;	E Emory, do;
G Albert, city;	R Gird, do;
J C Johnson, Bourbon co;	J West, Covington;
J C Jones, Harrods' Creek;	W Thornton, Maysville;
G B White, N Y;	R Jackson, Miss;
M J Spencer, Charleston;	B W Winston, Va;

Bowles House.

J Wain, Bardstown;	J Cunningham, Mt Washington
W French, Ia;	B Wharton, Lagrange;
Miss Willerson, Ia;	J Taylor, Ky;
R Smith, city;	J Carson, Taylorsville;
J A Hays, Mays' Springs;	D Hadden, do;
J Athon, Charlestown;	W Butler, Cin;
S B Lewis, county;	E P Crider, Westport;
T H Young, Shelbyville;	D S Ford, Ky;
J Herson, Madison;	H G Jones, Bloomfeld;

Frederick's Hall.

G Osaley, Saitilo;	W James, Ia;
T Trigg, Oldham co;	G T Adams, New Albany;
J A Smith, Shelby co;	J S Crutchfield, Oldham co;
Willie James, Barron co;	W Shrader, do;
A Carpenter, county;	

16 July 1851, 2

COMMERCE OF CUBA.—The following is the exportation of produce of the island from Havana and Matanzas from 1st of January to the 31st of May, 1851: Havana—sugar, boxes, 412,296; coffee, lbs., 3,308,250; molasses, hhds., 26,876; honey, tierces, 1,418; wax, lbs., 512,300; rum, pipes, 2,445; cigars, thousands, 134,821; tobacco, lbs., 1,617,978. Matanzas—sugar, 206,130; coffee, 279,525 bbls.; molasses, 55,812. There is an increase this year in the exportation of sugar from these two ports of 77,913 boxes, and of coffee 2,207,350 lbs.

The Daily Delta

17 July 1851, 1

THE GARDINER CLAIM—THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.—The National Intelligencer publishes the following communication from M. de Cuesta, on a subject that is attracting just now much of the attention of our cotemporaries:

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1851.

Messrs. Editors: My attention has been called to an extract from a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, published in this morning's Sun, at Baltimore, in which my name is mentioned in a manner which has naturally excited my surprise and indignation. I am, therefore, reluctantly obliged to ask the favor of you to publish this note.

The publication referred to relates to the claim of Dr. G. A. Gardiner before the Mexican Commission.

On the 3d of July I received a summons to appear before the Grand Jury as a witness. But the statement says that I was summoned as belonging to the Mexican Legation. This is not so. I never have belonged to it; and, although I have been employed by the Mexican Minister as his private secretary and interpreter, my connection with the Legation has never been an official one.

The publication referred to purports to give an account of the examination of witnesses before the grand jury. Without stating what passed there, (which I know according to the laws and usages of this country is secret,) it is due to my personal character to say that the publication is inaccurate and false in every material particular.

I know nothing of the claim of Dr. Gardiner. I never certified any papers relating to it, or had anything to do with the "getting up" of the testimony. I have never written to the President. I have not been in Mexico since 1829. I have no reason to believe that the claim was fraudulent, and have never had any interest or concern with it, if it were so. The money I received of the indemnity was out of the claim of J. H. Sears, and was received upon a power of Attorney, transmitted from Mexico to his excellency the Mexican Minister, and by him transferred to me. It was, as I understood, due to a creditor of Gardiner & Sears. But I have no knowledge of the facts, what over.

I cannot forbear to express my surprise at the recklessness with which the name of a private individual is thus brought before the public.

F. DE LA CUESTA.

Louisville Courier

17 July 1851, 3

MARAUDING.—Some half a dozen youths left this county about the first of July, who are reported to be en route to join Lopez and other chiefs in another marauding expedition against Cuba.— *Shelby News*. 16th.

17 July 1851, 3

The most lamentable catastrophe of the death of Mr. FROST, at New Orleans, in a duel a few days ago, grew out of a discussion which ought to have had no personality about it, being a simple question amongst political friends as to who would make the most eligible candidate of their party and their district for a seat in Congress. The gentleman who was killed was the Editor of the New Orleans "Crescent," and his antagonist was Doctor THOMAS HUNT, Brother of Col. THEOD. G. HUNT, a Member of the Bar, who had been named by his friends as a fit person to be run for Congress, and was warmly opposed by the deceased, as well in his newspaper as in a public meeting.

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

17 July 1850, 4

FROM CUBA.

We understand that information has recently been received at the Navy Department, from Cuba, which promises a most happy and immediate termination of all difficulties growing out of the Lopez Expedition.

FROM HAVANA.—We are in receipt of *private* advices from Havana of considerable interest.

The Governor General has requested Commodore McKeever to delay his departure for a day or two. The impression upon our informant's mind was that arrangements would speedily be completed with respect to the persons held prisoners by the Spanish authorities.

It is not improbable that Count de Alcey would much prefer to settle the matter through the Commodore of an American squadron specially dispatched for that purpose than through any less diplomatic agent. We expect that the prisoners will be promptly given up on the arrival of Commodore MORRIS.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Evening Picayune.

17 July 1851, 1

The Steamer Cleopatra.—It was announced in several of the New York papers, on the 8th inst., that the steamer Cleopatra was to be sold at the Merchants' Exchange at 1 o'clock the next day. She was put up at \$7,000, and knocked down at \$10,000. The Herald says there was no *bona fide* sale, no person seeming desirous to have any thing to do with her.

The Daily Delta

18 July 1851, 2

**The Gardiner and Mears Affair—Investigation.
—The Probable Result—The French Claims.**

WASHINGTON, July 8.

The Gardiner investigation was continued before the grand jury to-day, and the facts elicited are highly important, and bear strongly against Gardiner and Mears. Mears's claim was precisely the same as Gardiner's, and was conducted by Gardiner as Mears's agent. It was for losses in consequence of expulsion from a quicksilver mine in the vicinity of Gardiner's silver mine.

Gen. José María Jarero, Brigadier General in the Mexican army, being in town, was subpoenaed, as is understood, at the suggestion of the President, and not understanding English, Dr. Charles W. Davis, Secretary of the late Board, was sworn in as interpreter. The General testified that he had never heard of Dr. Gardiner, except as a dentist. Being well acquainted in San Luis Potosí, he would necessarily have known if Gardiner had possessed a valuable mine, such as he represented, but that he was wholly ignorant of it. That, as to Mears's claim, "he," Jarero, "had never heard of a quicksilver mine in México, which paid the expense of working it; but that on the contrary, the Mexican Government had offered a reward of one hundred thousand dollars to any one who would discover such a mine, and the reward, up to this day, had never been claimed. That he is confident no order was ever given by the Mexican Government to destroy the property of any American citizen. That whenever the American army approached any place, the Americans were ordered into the interior, and their property, to the knowledge of the witness, "was invariably protected; and, finally, if a valuable quicksilver mine had been discovered, such as Mears represented, it would have been a matter of notoriety; but that he had never heard of it."

Senor Cuesta, interpreter to the Mexican Legation, testified that a power of attorney had been sent to the Mexican Minister from Irasjo Irastiqui, the Prefect of Rio Verde, who certified Gardiner and Mears's papers, to collect from Gardiner a certain per centage, in case the amount allowed on the claim was up to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; and a different per centage if the amount was larger. According to this agreement, Irastiqui should have received forty-nine thousand dollars, but Gardiner deducted attorney's fees, &c., and only paid twenty eight thousand. The Mexican Minister refused to have any thing to do with the paper, and handed it to Cuesta, who employed J. M. Carlsle to collect it, and to whom it was paid. Evidence can be procured in relation to the character of Irastiqui. The jury adjourned to await the arrival of Porte, who will be here to-morrow. It is probable that a true bill will be found against Gardiner and Mears, and against Dr. Gardiner as accessory. This will bring matters to a crisis.

The French papers are abusing this Government, because, as they assert, it will not refund the value of the seizures alleged to have been improperly made by Collector Collier in California. I have the best reason to know that every claim thus due by this Government to French citizens will be promptly paid the moment proofs of the amount of the losses are laid before the proper department, but in the absence of all proof, and a refusal to enter into details, it cannot be expected that this Government will pay just what the extreme honesty of the French claimants choose to demand.

CORRUTATOR.

WASHINGTON

18 July 1851, 3

We understand that the Grand Jury of the County of Washington yesterday made Presentments against GEO. A. GARDINER and JOHN C. GARDINER, for perjury; and against MEARS for presenting false papers.

WASHINGTON

18 July 1851, 3

ALLEGED CUBAN EXPEDITION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, NEW YORK.—Before Judge BETTS.—The Judge gave an opinion at much length on the motion to quash the indictment in this case. He considered that the charging the offence in the language of the statute is sufficient, and better than to give, in the indictment, multitudinous details. The law, he considers, and cited various authorities in proof, is intended to prevent citizens or residents of the United States from beginning or setting on foot a military expedition against another country with which the United States are at peace, and not intended merely to observe neutrality as respects other nations at war with each other.

The motion to quash is overruled ; but, out of respect to counsel, the Judge will submit the opinion to the Circuit Judge, and, in the event of his not coinciding in the views, the case will be referred for trial to the Circuit Court, so that there may be a division of opinion in the Judges and the case go up to the United States Supreme Court.—*Express*,

18 July 1851, 3

FATAL DUEL—CHURCH CONSUMED.—A despatch from New Orleans of July 12 says that a duel was fought to-day between Dr. Thomas Hunt and J. W. Frost, of the New Orleans Crescent, in which the latter was killed, having received a ball through his heart. The weapons used were guns. Writs have been issued against Dr. Hunter and his seconds on the charge of murder and of being accessory thereto.

The Trinity Catholic Church, which was seized by the sheriff in consequence of some difficulties between the Bishop and Pastor, has just been destroyed by fire. The well-known facts of the case suggest that it was possibly the work of an incendiary, a party to the quarrel. Loss \$25,000.

[We regret to have reason for believing that the unfortunate duel above reported is one of the fruits of a feud between some of the whigs of the second district of Louisiana in the selection of a candidate for Congress. The competitors for the nomination are Col. Theodore T. Hunt and ex-Alderman Isaac N. Marks. We have not noticed that either of these gentlemen is to blame for the warmth with which their friends have urged their respective claims. But the "Crescent" of the 7th instant, which advocates the claim of Mr. Marks, contained an article in disparagement of Mr. Hunt which may have led to the lamented catastrophe above recorded. The name of the party reported to have been engaged in the duel, it will be observed, does not correspond with that of the candidate. It may have been a relative of his, or the discrepancy may be owing to an error of the telegraph.]

The difficulty alluded to respecting the Catholic Church was between Bishop Blanc and the Rev. Mr. Guidziorewsky as to the right to its possession. While the latter gentleman was officiating there the Bishop appointed another priest to supersede him, and Mr. G. refused to relinquish the church; in which proceeding he was sustained by many of the congregation. The Bishop appealed to the law, and the judgment of the court placed him in possession of the property.—*Nat. Intel.*]

The Daily Delta

19 July 1851, 2

U. S. District Court, N. Y. — Before Judge Wells —
alleged Cuban Expedition — Mr. O'Sullivan, Captain
Lewis, and Major Blalower, indicted in reference to
the steamer *Cleopatra*, being employed for an expedi-
tion to Cuba, &c., were present in court on the
9th inst. The Judge said he had not had time to give
the matter which has been argued to quote the in-
dicements, the necessary considerations, the papers
being voluminous, and the matter lay over to the
15th instant.

WASHINGTON

19 July 1851, 3

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE GARDINER CASE.—On Thursday evening, in pursuance of the finding of the Grand Jury, Mr. J. C. Gardiner was arrested by the officers of the law. Yesterday he was brought before Judge Crawford on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after consideration of the case, in which the counsel for the accused, Messrs. BRADLEY and CARLISLE, were heard, he was held to bail in the sum of \$8,000, Dr. THOMAS MILLER uniting in the recognizance. Before the trial can be had evidence touching the case must be obtained from Mexico.

WASHINGTON

19 July 1851, 3

THE LATE FATAL DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE OF JULY 11.

We lament to announce that the difficulties which have for some time existed, and with which the public has been made familiar through the press, between Mr. JOHN W. FROST, the editor of the Crescent, and Col. T. G. HUNT, one of the candidates for the nomination to Congress, have had a fatal termination. Mr. FROST fought a duel yesterday at about one o'clock P. M., at the U. S. Barracks, below the city, with Dr. THOMAS HUNT, the brother of Col. T. G. Hunt. They fought, as we hear, with double-barreled guns, at forty paces, and on the second fire Mr. Frost was mortally wounded, the bullet passing through his left breast, and he died within half an hour.

The immediate cause of offence was an altercation which took place at the Whig meeting in Perdido street on Monday evening. It was, however, only the renewal of an ancient difficulty, arising out of the Congressional election last fall, when Col. T. G. HUNT was a candidate before the Whig Convention, and Judge BULLARD, the law partner of Mr. Frost, obtained the nomination. Another of the brothers of Col. Hunt became then involved in a personal difficulty with Mr. Frost, and the preliminary movements for a duel were made upon the part of Mr. Frost, but they failed. The whole correspondence was published at the time, and is doubtless familiar to our readers. The ill feeling has rankled ever since, and the new canvass, in which Col. Hunt is again a candidate, revived it, produced the collision at "The Shades," and has ended in this lamentable manner. It has already been published that there was a meeting between the parties on Wednesday, which the police interrupted, and both challenger and challenged were bound over. They disregarded the bonds, went almost directly from the Recorder's office to the United States Barracks, and finally closed up this most unhappy quarrel with the death of Mr. Frost by the hands of Dr. Hunt.

In the excitement of this event, which agitates and divides the whole city, the merits of the cause of the quarrel are hardly fit subjects of discussion. We have a profound regret for the deceased; we have more pity for the survivor. Very rare indeed are the meetings of this sort in which the man whom fortune has made the victor does not envy the quiet of the dead.

But though we may not wisely or generously, in the midst of this excitement and sorrow, aid in reviving the angry controversies among the living, of which this event is a deplorable consequence, we may pay a tribute of sincere respect to the memory of the dead. Mr. Frost was a valuable and rising citizen, and a most estimable man. His talents were of a high order, and he had cultivated them well. In his profession of the law he was a successful advocate, and was rising to a fine practice, which he might easily have secured but for his predilection for politics, and the zeal for his party, which brought him much into public life as a popular orator, and then into the editorial profession. He was a fluent writer as well as a speaker. The ardor of his temperament led him often into controversies, wherein he maintained himself with spirit and talent. He had many warm friends, who give him the credit of being of an extremely impulsive and generous as well as sensitive temperament; and they deplore his death as that of a warm-hearted and gallant gentleman, who had the qualities and capacities to be useful to his country, as he was dear to his own circle of intimates and associates.

The Daily Tribune.

19 July 1851, 2

FOOTE AND DAVIS.—The Vicksburg Sentinel states that Col. Jeff. Davis called upon Gen. Foote at Yazoo City for an explanation relative to the report that the latter had called the former a cut-throat. Gen. Foote in reply sent Col. Davis his card, which was considered satisfactory by the latter.

The "card" referred to was not the piece of pasteboard preliminary to a duel, but the "card" which Gen. Foote had previously published in the newspapers, explanatory of the same matter.

The Evening Picayune.

19 July 1851, 1

Cuba Rumors.—The Savannah Republican of the 14th inst. says:

Nearly every week brings some idle report about a new expedition to Cuba. We should be gratified to hear less of these rumors, as we do not believe that they are based on any sufficient foundation. The last one here was that Gen. Gonzales had left the sea-coast of Georgia with troops in three steamboats. Another report of a movement from New Orleans, we see by the Western papers, was started by a letter writer from that place about the same time. We confess that the frequent and regular recurrence of this Cuba news looks a little like design—rather fishy.

19 July 1851, 3

The Gardiner Claim.

We mentioned a few days ago that the circumstances connected with this claim were being investigated by the grand jury in this city. The grand jury found true bills for perjury against Dr. Gardiner, who is now in Europe, and against his brother. The latter was arrested, and was yesterday admitted to bail. The investigation before the grand jury was of course in secret; and we do not therefore know the force of the evidence on which it acted. We have heard many complaints against the late Mexican board, and of the wrongfulness of many of the awards made by it; but, as we have no authority to send for "persons and papers," we must wait for further developments before we can venture to give currency to the statements which have reached us. Congress will doubtless sift the action of the board; and if a tithe of what we have heard be satisfactorily proved, the Galphin case will be forgotten.

VISIT TO VIRGINIA.—The Staunton (Va.) Messenger states that a letter has been received from Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, stating that he will be at Staunton about the 1st of August, on his way to the court of appeals at Lewisburg, and that the President will probably accompany him with a view to spend a few days at the White Sulphur Springs.

20 July 1851

The Fraud Case.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives a synopsis of the testimony before the grand jury of Washington in the case of Dr. Gardiner. We extract the following portion, premising that the remainder is to nearly the same effect:

1. Juan Solo swore that he was the superintendent of the refinery; that at the time of Dr. Gardiner's expulsion his mines were in a prosperous state; that they yielded, in the last four months they were worked, upwards of \$80,000, and that had they not been destroyed, they would have yielded about \$50,000 per month, for five or six years; that in his opinion the business was worth at least \$500,000. He also states the particulars of the expulsion, destruction and pillage of the property.

2. Antonio Marin deposed that he was in charge of the pay store, and that the business was in a prosperous condition in the month of October, 1846, having yielded in the four previous months upwards of \$80,000 of silver; that Dr. Gardiner was expelled by violent means, and his property confiscated or destroyed about the 24th of October, 1846, by order of the Government; that there was also lost about \$50,000 worth of silver, then in a state of amalgam; and that the business would have produced about \$50,000 per month, for five or six years, with an expense of about \$12,000 per month; that this enterprise was worth at least \$500,000.

3. William P. Johnson, of Liverpool, a machinist, swore that he was employed at these mines by Dr. Gardiner to construct a water-wheel, and was on the premises from January, 1845, to October, 1846, and states the particulars of the expulsion, confiscation and destruction of this property; that the cost of the property was about \$280,000, and that it was worth upwards of double that amount, \$560,000; that it had yielded \$80,000 of silver in the last four months, and would in future yield about \$50,000 per month, at an expense of about \$12,000 per month; and that this condition would last for five or six years.

4. Jas. B. Smith, of Edinburgh, a machinist, swore that he was employed in the mines belonging to Dr. Gardiner, putting up machinery, &c., from the commencement of 1845 to October, 1846, and describes the manner in which Dr. Gardiner was expelled, and his property confiscated and destroyed; that the investment in this business amounted to about \$300,000; and that it was at the time of the expulsion, in a most prosperous condition, and would have yielded from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per month for five or six years, at an expense of about \$10,000 to \$12,000 per month; and that in his opinion it was worth about \$500,000.

5. Sebastian Pacheco, superintendent of the mine or shaft of Dolores, on oath, gives a general description of the mining enterprise belonging to Dr. Gardiner, and of its condition, and estimates the investment at \$200,000. He describes the manner and particulars of his expulsion and of the confiscation of his property, and states it to have been in the most prosperous condition, the mine furnishing an abundance of rich ore, and the refining in successful operation, having furnished already \$80,000 worth of silver; that \$50,000 worth of silver in a state of amalgam was lost in the general destruction of the establishment, and that the mine would have yielded about \$50,000 per month for some six years, at an expense of about \$10,000 per month, and that this concern was worth at least \$500,000.

6. William Jackson of Manchester, an architect, swears that he was employed on Dr. Gardiner's mines from February, 1845, to October, 1846; that he erected smelting furnaces and other buildings, and described the business as being in a most prosperous condition; he describes the expulsion of Dr. Gardiner, and the confiscation and destruction of these mines; and says that there was also lost about \$50,000 worth of silver in amalgam; that the mines would produce about \$50,000 per month, for about five years, at an expense of \$10,000 or \$12,000 per month; and that the business was worth more than \$500,000.

7. Jo-6 Octos, chief miner of these mines, on oath, states that he was conversant with Dr. Gardiner's mining enterprise for two years; states the fact of his expulsion, and the confiscation of the mines; describes the different shafts and workings of the mines, and their depth, width of vein, &c; says that the ore was very rich, and so abundant that it could not be all extracted in less than five or six years; describes the principal expense to have been in erecting the buildings and machinery; he enumerates the cost of each separate part of the mines, and goes into a detailed account of the cost of every part of the concern, estimating the whole cost at about \$350,000; knew that the refinery would produce from \$45,000 to \$50,000 per month, for several years. He continues, that in the destruction of the mines there was lost 800 mule loads of crude ore, (\$80,000,) and also the silver in a state of amalgam, amounting to \$50,000. The deponent considers it difficult to estimate the true value of the enterprise on account of its great prosperity; but thinks at its lowest estimate it was worth double its cost (\$700,000.) He speaks of other enterprises not as valuable as this one, of which a twenty-fourth part was worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

Louisville Courier

21 July 1851, 2

☞ The persons engaged in the late duel at New Orleans resulting in the death of Mr. Frost, the talented editor of the Crescent, and who have been indicted by the Grand Jury for murder, are Dr. Thos. Hunt, Col. Bell, Edward Bouligny, J. H. Maddox and Victor Keir. The charge of the Judge to the Grand Jury the morning after the fatal meeting was very decisive in its character, who, after reading the law to them, told the jury they would be faithless to their duty if every person in any way connected with the duel, either as principal or as aider or abettor, was not presented by them upon a charge of murder. The Jury shortly after came into court requesting the arrest of the above named gentlemen, and the summoning of Robert McAlpin, E. T. Parker and Dr. Wedderburn as witnesses. The law should be enforced in this instance with just as much rigor as though the accused who stood indicted for murder were the humblest and poorest members of community. The only way to have the law respected and observed is in having its administration strictly impartial and operating alike on all classes in community.

Louisville Courier

21 July 1851, 3

☛ The Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New York, has refused to quash the indictment on the motion made of John L. O'Sullivan and others, who stand charged with having set on foot a military expedition against Cuba.

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

21 July 1851, 3

CASE OF JOHN CHARLES GARDINER.

CRIMINAL COURT, D. C., FRIDAY, 18TH JULY, 1851.
 JOHN CHARLES GARDINER, charged with false swearing in support of a claim of his brother, GEORGE A. GARDINER, was brought into Court on a motion by his counsel to admit him to bail. The DISTRICT ATTORNEY testified to the Court to the affidavit on which the prosecution was founded, and to the claim of GEORGE A. GARDINER, in support of which the affidavit was made, as indicating the nature of the offence, and proposed to examine a witness in regard to the ability of the party to give bail. Mr. WILLIAM W. CONCORAN was accordingly examined. He stated that GEORGE A. GARDINER, the brother of the defendant, had given to the defendant a letter of credit with the witness for ten thousand dollars, which amount was subject to the defendant's order; that the witness knew of no other property nor means of any kind belonging to the defendant, and had no reason to suppose that such existed; that the defendant received no portion of the award in favor of GEORGE A. GARDINER, made by the Commissioners under the treaty with Mexico; and that the defendant was only temporarily in Washington, and did not reside here. In answer to a question from one of the counsel for the defendant, Mr. CONCORAN stated that he had no interest whatever in the award made in favor of himself as assignee of GEORGE A. GARDINER for \$107,187.50, part of GEORGE A. GARDINER's claim, but that this amount, with other things, had been assigned to him as collateral security.

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY, on behalf of the United States, and Messrs. BRADLEY and CARLISLE, counsel for the prisoner, presented their respective views of the proper amount of bail. The Court then fixed the amount at eight thousand dollars, stating that the object of bail was to secure the appearance of an accused party; that, in this case, it was shown that he had received no part of the proceeds of the claim, in support of which the alleged offence was committed; and that the extent of his means was ten thousand dollars; and also that the suggestion of his counsel that he ought to be allowed to retain a portion of his means to enable him to prepare for his defence was proper for the consideration of the Court. Dr. THOMAS MILLER then entered into a recognizance with the prisoner in the sum of eight thousand dollars.

CASE OF Dr. GEORGE A. GARDINER.

On Saturday last the Grand Jury brought into Court an indictment for False Swearing (in reference to a heavy claim under the Mexican Treaty) against GEORGE A. GARDINER, framed, it is understood, on an act of Congress of 1st March, 1823, the third section of which act provides that "if any person shall swear or affirm falsely, touching the expenditure of public money, or in support of any claim against the United States, he or she shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury." We learn that it was the purpose of the PRESIDENT immediately to dispatch an agent to England, whither Dr. Gardiner has gone, with instructions to demand his surrender under the tenth article of the treaty of 22d August, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain; but it was found that the offence in this case is not among the crimes enumerated in the treaty. The article is as follows:

ARTICLE X. It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers, or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with the intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found, within the territories of the other: provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper Executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The expense of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

Without, of course, intending to intimate an opinion on the facts of any particular case, it seems to us plainly to be an oversight that a crime so heinous in all its aspects as perjury should not have been included among those as to which the treaty provides for bringing their perpetrators to justice.

Daily National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON

21 July 1851, 3

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

Information has, we understand, been received in this city that the parties heretofore engaged in the enterprise against the Island of Cuba have not yet abandoned their criminal intentions, but threaten that they will renew the attempt a few months hence. It is said that some hundreds of those who have been engaged for the purpose are to be sent to Cuba during the summer in small numbers, by different vessels, as mechanics seeking employment on the Island in their respective professions, but who will secretly provide themselves with arms and be prepared in a body to join any armed expedition which may succeed in landing.

It is really melancholy to think that there is any portion of the people of the United States who will willingly join in or aid such reckless and unprincipled proceedings. As to the deluded men who are thus made the tools of designing persons, they should recollect that the Spanish authorities are of course constantly and fully advised of all such movements; that the most vigilant lookout will be kept upon all strangers coming into the Island, particularly when an unusual number arrive from the United States without any ostensible object in the way of business; and if they are not immediately ordered out of the Island, they would no doubt be the first victims sacrificed in case of an attempted invasion.

The utter heartlessness of the leaders of this disreputable enterprise is fully exhibited in thus sending into such imminent jeopardy of liberty or life the poor ignorant men whom they have deceived

by false representations and specious promises, which are never intended to be, and which cannot be, fulfilled.

A successful invasion of Cuba by a private expedition we look upon as one of the most hopeless of all undertakings. Not only would our own Government exercise the utmost vigilance to break up and frustrate any attempt of the kind, either by the arrest of the parties and the seizure of their vessels before leaving the United States, or their capture on the ocean by American cruisers, but the Spanish Government has such a numerous and powerful steam and sailing naval force on the coast of Cuba as to render any private expedition entirely inadequate to cope with it. So that it would be next to, if not quite, impossible to effect a landing.

Were the landing, however, even effected, the overwhelmingly large military force on the Island would render death or capture inevitable to all those engaged, and all who should fall into the power of the Spanish Government could only expect an ignominious death, without the right or expectation to call upon their own Government for its interference in their favor. In the last attempt, when the landing was effected at Cardenas, no men could have fought more bravely or faithfully than did the Spanish citizens and troops at that place, and they fully disproved the silly reports so extensively circulated of wide-spread treason among the latter, and discontent and desire of change among the former. Let those who may thoughtlessly or in the spirit of adventure be disposed to join in such an enterprise, be convinced that such reports are merely one of the means adopted to lure them to their ruin.

The Evening Picayune.

21 July 1851.

The Gardiner Case.

The Union of the 13th inst. contains the following letter from Mr. J. C. Gardiner, brother of the doctor, on the subject of the alleged fraud. The letter of Mr. Port, enclosed, has been already reported by telegraph :

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1851.

To the Editor of the Union.—I hope you will, through your paper of to-morrow, allow the earliest opportunity that can be afforded to me on my return to this city, to contradict the unfounded and slanderous reports which have been circulated during the temporary absence of my brother, Dr. G. A. Gardiner, in relation to the award made in his favor by the Board of Commissioners under the treaty with Mexico.

It has been alleged that Mr. Port had stated that my brother had confessed or declared that he had obtained his award by false or forged evidence. Mr. Port, who is now in this city, utterly and indignantly denies this allegation, as will be seen from the following letter, addressed by him to me, and which I received on my arrival here, and of which I give a literal translation, to wit :

NEW YORK, July 8, 1851.

Dear Sir—I have just returned from the country, where I have passed a few days on a pleasure excursion; and great has been my surprise on learning through a friend what has been published in the newspapers in reference to your brother's claim and a conversation held with me.

"I think it my duty to declare to you, without any loss of time, that every thing asserted as coming from me is a base falsehood, and any person of common sense can easily perceive it; because who could suppose your brother capable of making me a disclosure so unfavorable to his reputation and person? As regards myself, I am incapable of supposing things to injure my fellow men, and much less would I do so with persons whom I esteem and who honor me with their friendship. With this assurance, you are at liberty to make any use you may deem proper of this letter; and believe me to be, as ever, your friend, who esteem you, &c.

J. A. PORT.

"To J. Carlos Gardiner, Esq., Washington"

Any statements or speculations prejudicial to my brother's reputation, or to the validity of his claim, may be very soon and very easily contradicted or explained.

While I court a full investigation of the subject in behalf of my brother, I may also hope that the public will give no credence to slanderous and idle reports in regard to him. My brother will return in a few weeks from Europe, where he has gone on a short visit, and will, I have no doubt, be prepared to protect his reputation, however or by whomsoever assailed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CARLOS GARDINER.

The Charleston Courier.

22 July 1851, 3

Passengers.

Per steamer Gladiator, from Wilmington—Rev. W. H. M'Cauley, lady and 4 children, Major L. Schlesinger, Messrs. C. Faysour, and C. Watson.

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—W. D. Holly and lady J. Dell and lady, Miss C. S. Kilnon, Miss M. Dell and servant, Messrs. W. Bird, Alexander, M'Clay, W. J. Magill, Hall, Crabree, R. T. Walters, Stuart, and 1 on deck.

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, July 21.

D. MIXER, Proprietor.

Maj. L. Schiunger,	N. O.	A. B. Estes,	Barnwell.
J. C. Maclay,	Fla.	Dr. Sessions,	Clarendon.
W. DeForest Hobby, & lady,	Mobile.	H. M. Lewis,	—
Miss C. Skillman,	do.	J. M. Newby,	Augusta.
G. Stewart,	Ala.	J. L. Browning, lady, child	—
N. S. Hall,	N. C.	and servant,	Ala.
Dr. Dell, lady and serv't.	Fla.	H. White,	Montgomery.
Miss M. Dell,	do.	J. Wiel,	do.
R. B. Watson,	do.	Col. M. E. Carn,	Walterboro'.
A. Penn,	N. O.	H. A. Robbins,	Augusta.
Dr. McCrawley and servant,	Clarendon.	G. Cratha,	Savannah.
		E. Alexander,	Ga.

The Daily Delta

22 July 1851, 1

FIRST DISTRICT COURT - The Late Duel. - Victor Kerr, one of the seconds in the late duel, appeared this morning in the First District Court, and offered bail for his appearance, to be tried on the charge laid against him. He was admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000, with Paulin Blanque and Henry St. Paul as his securities.

- The trial of J. A. Griffith, for manslaughter, was fixed for to-day, but was indefinitely postponed on account of the absence of material witnesses on behalf of the State.

STIRRING UP THE NEGROES. - A band of twenty or more negroes was made by the policy of the Second Municipality just at dark on Saturday evening. The negroes had just been discharged from work, and had gone into neighboring cabarets to spend socially the dimes which had been given them by their employers or masters. They were arrested because they constituted "unlawful assemblages." One old free negro, about seventy years old, received a frightful wound on his head in his endeavor to escape. All, with the exception of one, were brought before Alderman Hawthorn this morning and fined \$5 each. The one who was not fined was named Wilson, and was owned by Mr. Stockton. He died in the workhouse on Sunday night, *as it is said - deterrum tremens*. An inquest will be held on his remains.

The Daily Delta

22 July 1851, 3

NOVEMBER ELECTION.

FOR CONGRESS.

☞ The harmony of the Whig party being now restored by the withdrawal of both the candidates for Congress, permit me to suggest the name of SAMUEL J. PETERS, as a proper person to represent the district. His experience in public affairs, and his knowledge of the wants of the district, together with his great industry, will make him very acceptable to both city and country, if, as I have been led to suppose, he can be induced to serve.

July 18

COMMERCE

☞ We are requested to announce ALEXANDER C. HILL, as a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District in the next Congress, subject to a whig nomination.

July 17

☞ We are authorized to announce T. P. WHITE as a candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District, subject to a democratic nomination.

July 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!

SEVENTH WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

In accordance with a resolution, passed on the 11th instant, at a meeting of the Democracy of the 7th Representative District, First Municipality, the Democrats of the Seventh Ward, Second Municipality, will attend a MASS MEETING on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, at Michael Kelly's Seventh Ward House, corner of St. Paul and Poydras streets, for the purpose of electing five Delegates to represent the Ward in the Central Democratic Parish Committee.

J. C. Steward,
E. W. Perry,
Thos McCormick,
James Graham,
J. Sullivan,
M. Sullivan,
Henry Perry,
P. O'Brien,
Robert Moore,
P. Graham,
P. Finagan,
John Flanagan,
L. E. Hooper,
Thos Hackett,
J. Cleary.

Joseph Noe,
Joseph Howell,
Geo W. Patterson,
Philip Drury,
Michael Kelly,
Capt J. Compton,
Wm H. Noe,
N. Hall,
J. Holmes,
Thos Landy,
R. Bennett,
J. Williamson,
E. Cannon,
E. Agnew,
P. H. Taylor.

July 18

22 July 1851

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA. THE REVOLUTION.

The officers of the steamship Falcon report that, at the date of her leaving Havana, there were vague rumors of an insurrection in the interior, and that the insurgents had been successful in a contest with the Government troops. The authorities tried to prevent anything from being known, and therefore all was uncertain. Two Spaniards were garroted on the morning of the 18th, but whether for political offences is unknown.

The French steamer Mogador, which has been at Havana for some time, left in company with the Falcon. It is understood that she is bound for Martinique.

We find nothing editorial in the Havana papers relative to the revolution. The *Diario de la Marina* contains the following

PROCLAMATION:

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
Havana, July 15, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor Captain General has pleased to have published in the *Gaceta* the summary of the despatches received from his Excellency the Governor Commandant General of the Central Department, regarding the appearance of two parties, armed and mounted, in the district of Puerto Principe, one of which was surrounded at the "Tunas."

Under date of the 5th inst., the Commandant General says that on account of information received respecting this project of organizing said parties, he had taken suitable measures to frustrate them, and that one band of about twenty-one men strong was completely routed by D. Manuel Peromingo, cornet of the 2d Regiment of her Majesty's Lancers, at the head of the division under his command, the rebels flying before them and leaving their arms and munitions, say two guns, one double barreled, a brass cannon and balls, two pistols, two chopping-knives, seven flasks of powder, a ball mould, a cartridge-box taken from D. Joaquin Aguero y Sanchez. Confidential report says that D. Waldo and D. Juan Arteaga, two individuals just arrived from the United States, were of the party. Several papers were found on the said Aguero. Three mounted members of the party have been also arrested. To conclude, the Commandant General says that no section of the Department under his charge has taken part in the revolutionary movement, all the inhabitants being, as usual, occupied with their own business and cares.

In another note, dated at Puerto Principe, at half past 10 on the night of the 6th inst., he states that the Lieutenant Governor of Los Tunas had sent him still

another despatch. That chief states that at the time he received, from the Commandant-General, the intelligence of the existence of an armed party, he had already had news of it from an *arriero* whom the said party had robbed of some provisions and other articles which he was taking to some merchants at that point. He says that early on the morning of the same day, the 8th, while in his house, he heard the tramp of horses' hoofs, and afterwards heard six or eight discharges of fire arms, when he saw about twenty mounted men gallop past the house.

The Lieutenant Governor questioned them, but they were so frightened that they only replied by firing two shots at him, while he was standing at the window. They afterwards made for the "Sabana," where they disappeared instantaneously, without it being known which road they had taken. The Lieutenant Governor likewise says that one horse was killed, and two wounded, by the shots which were fired. Such was the disorder with which these persons entered the town, that they abandoned their arms and accoutrements, four horses and some other articles.

Two of them were captured, one was wounded and the other lamed in the wrist. The Commandant General, in writing this despatch, states that he has given orders for one of the parties of troops posted on the road to Las Tunas to go in pursuit of these fugitives, who were already in a state of complete route.

In a communication dated on the 10th, the Commandant General states that the public tranquillity continues undisturbed; the efforts of some incautious youths, instigated by emissaries from the United States, not having been able to draw the people from their accustomed quietude. His Excellency adds, that those who dream of promoting disorders in this tranquil country have been undeceived, since they have come to a knowledge of their own weakness, and have seen the confidence and security of the Government, which, without being able to resist to its whole strength, or to make use of its other resources, has been able, with only twenty horsemen, to defeat the barren plans of those few deluded people, who, after years of labor in concocting proclamations and expending every imaginable means of seduction, in the way in which they thought they could excite the youth of Puerto Principe, have not been able to secure a single man, but all those to whom they made their impudent overtures were the first to give information of all the steps that they took.

PEDRO ESTEBAN.

The letter of our Havana correspondent, in another column, gives more authentic and later particulars of these exciting events.

The Evening Picayune.

22 July 1851, 1

Great News from Cuba.

Our correspondence by the Falcon gives exciting intelligence from Cuba. The details are, of course, imperfect, for no place has fewer facilities than Cuba for the transmission of intelligence at any time, and the Government by possession of all the channels of intercourse. But it is evident that the Cubans have made an effort for themselves, have risen in their own cause against the Government, and unfurled the banner of Freedom. The rising appears to be nearly simultaneous in various quarters, and the disposition to rise is very general. What they can do, unassisted from abroad, and deprived as they have been of arms, against the formidable power which Spain has in the island, remains to be seen; but they must have strong friends among the troops, and the very attempt shows the resolution to do and dare every extremity. If they can maintain themselves a while, there is little doubt that ample assistance will be given to those who will have manifested the determination to help themselves. Show an organized and hopeful effort of the Cubans for themselves, and thousands upon thousands of sympathizing men cannot be hindered by any interposition from crowding to their aid, with strong arms and unerring rifles: not "Fillibusters," "Pirates," but volunteers in a war for liberty, as honorable as that which fired the generous hearts of Lafayette and Steuben. Even the chance of aiding in such a spontaneous movement of men struggling against such tremendous odds for the emancipation from a grinding oppression, will draw hosts to their succor. It is impossible to withhold from the effort the warm sympathies of our countrymen, or to keep back the succor that will be offered, if there be any prospect that aid will be of service to the patriot cause.

Revolution in Cuba.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, July 17, 1851.

Dear Pic.—Cuba having at last become convinced that she must trust to her own exertions, and look to her own right arm for the vindication of her rights, has at last struck the blow, and now has her Lexington in Guanamaquin, and may yet have her Bunker's Hill at Najaza. The revolution has broken out, and with that true sympathy with the Great Republic that leads to kind feelings and sympathizing protection, her sons determined that whilst the annals of the Continent was celebrating the birth of Liberty in the New World, the Genius of the Queen of the Antilles should call it into existence in the Isles. On the glorious Fourth of July the pronunciamiento was made near Principe, and the call ran fast through the country to concentrate on Najaza. A small party that was directing their steps to the point of union were attacked in the plain of Guanamaquin by a squadron of lancers, who, after a struggle of three-quarters of an hour, were forced to retire, leaving twenty on the field. The lancers unfortunately were able to bring off Don Joaquin Aguero, whose saddle girth broke and he was made prisoner.

Since the first news of the outbreak, our advices are very meagre, and entirely Spanish, so you can judge how much they can be relied upon. These represent the country as quiet; but at the same time acknowledge that in Las Tunas there has also occurred a pronunciamiento. The point where the patriots have concentrated is in the mountains of Najaza, between Puerto Principe and Las Tunas, which lies more toward Santiago. Their number

is variously estimated between three hundred and one thousand men, and the country round Principe and Nuevitas is said to be almost entirely deserted by the young men, who, it is supposed, are going in by by-paths to the revolutionists. Judging from circumstances, the affair is taking a very serious aspect. A portion of a regiment, so much as they dare spare, have this morning been taken up to windward, probably to Nuevitas, by steamer, and I have been told that Gen. Lymerich has been superceded in the command there. This is the old Spanish fashion when things go badly; the want of success is attributed to the general. I have seen a letter from a captain of one of the regiments at Principe, to his friend here, which states that he is "ordered out to reinforce the party in front of the insurgents, and, that it is said that men, both from the infantry and cavalry, are continually going over to the enemy." This is the position of the news now; the mail is due this afternoon, and may bring us further intelligence.

The effect is such as to cause much uneasiness and excitement here, and it is supposed that the mail to-day may bring advices of further insurrections. It is rumored that Trinidad is up, but this wants confirmation. From Matanzas the Government have received official advices that it is absolutely necessary to remove at once one of the regiments there, for it has shown the most evident signs of insubordination. So great is the discontent and desire throughout the country to throw off the yoke that has so long oppressed them, that should Lopez land now with one hundred men the revolution would be finished in ninety days. What has become of him? Can't he get on a raft and drift over here?

July 18.—The mail arrived yesterday with dates to the 13th from Puerto Principe; the Government were making arrests there for affording "aid and comfort" to the "rebels," and among other parties arrested are two young ladies, for having sent a quantity of lint to the hospital commissary, and one of them a sonnet to her lover. These have been confined in a nunnery *pro tem.*, where they are said to be very refractory and to sing continually—

"No, I won't be a nun,
No, I won't be a nun,
For I am too fond of freedom,
E'er to be a nun."

The patriots were daily gaining force in the hills of Najaza, and desertions are so frequent that the commanders fear to take their men too near the enemy. No attack has been made upon them and the news from the East is most cheering. Official accounts tell us that Baracoa has pronounced, and a gentleman showed me a letter from Trinidad, received last night, which assured him that the preparations were nearly completed, and that the cry would be raised on the 17th, (yesterday,) or at latest the 20th. I am assured that preparations are being rapidly made for a movement in this vicinity, but of course I cannot find out anything about it; things are kept mighty close.

Now that the ball has begun to roll it cannot be stopped, but our brothers in the United States, and all friends of freedom, must give us a helping hand to make the contest a short one and the result happy. It is to be hoped that the citizens of the Great Republic will not turn a deaf ear to the cry of Cuba.

Can you not induce your old correspondent Peregrine to resume the pen, or has he left the island?

Yours, PHILOPATRIA.

23 July 1851, 2

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM CUBA

THE REVOLUTION COMMENCED. First Battle on the Fourth of July! Auspicious Day.

The Patriots Triumphant!

Thirty of the Troops of Tyranny Killed in the First Conflict!

The Patriots concentrating at an Impregnable Point.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PATRIOTS

The Government Panic Stricken!

The 4th of July having been agreed upon by the Cuban Patriots to strike for freedom and independence, the men of Puerto Principe obtained the honor of commencing the struggle. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 4th, twenty young men, selected for that purpose, attacked one of the posts at the gates of the city, and took possession of it, hoisting the flag of free Cuba over it. They remained in possession of this place only a very short time, as their orders were to collect as soon as they should have made some public demonstration, and given the cry of independence. When attacked by superior forces, they retired in good order and joined the main body of the patriot forces, consisting of 700 Cubans and 200 Americans.

A similar movement was to take place at three other large cities, as soon as they would hear that the blow had been struck at Puerto Principe. We cannot now, from prudential motives, mention these places, but we have not the slightest doubt that they are now in arms.

The two places mentioned in the dispatch in cypher, are Puerto Principe and Tunua.

Extract from a letter addressed to General Lopez:

HAVANA, July 17, 1851.
Dear General: The day—the glorious day of North America—has been a good one for us too. Juan Arriaga and his brother Wado were at the head of the movement in the centre, and directed it with considerable skill. For, although the Government has taken possession of all the correspondence, we know, from private communications, that the patriots have been able to resist in their strongholds, with very little loss, although pursued by very superior forces. Joaquin Agüero, Sanchez, and another, were taken, and shot on the spot,—while the enemy lost twelve men, a captain and a lieutenant.

It is said that the Governor of the Central Department, Limerich, was killed in the fight, which report seems confirmed by the fact that General Manzano is in command of the troops.

The cry of independence was given at three o'clock in the morning, in the streets of Puerto Principe, by twenty men, who, as soon as they found themselves attacked by largely superior forces, fell back in good order upon the camp of the Patriots, in the mountains of Casaura, where seven hundred men and two hundred Americans were waiting for them. It is said that as soon as they hear from two other points, which were to pronounce on the same day, they would leave their retreats and commence active operations.

All eyes are turned towards you, dear General—all our hopes concentrate in you, to furnish us with arms, to give unity to those scattered and disconnected movements. You are expected at every moment, and the chief reason given for precipitating the revolution was, that as soon as it commenced, the Government of the United States would not interfere with you.

P. S.—It is now positively asserted that the Regiment of Cantabria has gone over to the Patriots. It is certain—very certain—that something of the kind has taken place from the seven measures now being taken to separate the soldiers entirely from the citizens.

They cannot move from their barracks without a special license from the Captain-General, which is tantamount to absolute imprisonment. E. F.

A brief dispatch, in cypher, addressed to Gen. Lopez, says:

HAVANA, July 17.
The Patriots have pronounced in two places and will maintain themselves. Tomorrow, the 18th, another pronouncement takes place, at H—. They are well prepared. Come! Come! E. F.

HAVANA, July 19, 1851.
Edo. Delta. "All is not lost," and "the end is not yet," as the Colonel said when he had the pleasure of discoursing for the benefit of your readers.

The time has come, long waited for with patient endurance by the Creoles, and blood-drops of the colonies—unnatural though they be—of Cuba, have already moistened the soil long marred by the foot-prints of oppression. Last evening was taken for the declaration of purpose, and to hurl defiance at the chief who has played the tyrant with impunity, in the Eastern Military District of the Island.

The "pronunciamento" at "Puerto Principe," on the 4th inst. was followed by an attack upon the camp of the Patriots, at "Guamaquín," while on their march to the mountains of Najaza, on the 5th inst., to concentrate with the Patriots of "Las Tunas," who awakened with the cry of freedom upon their lips, the same day—"the Fourth of July." The Spanish troops were driven back, leaving twenty killed and many wounded; and on the 6th, the line of march was resumed by the Patriots for the mountains of Najaza, where they are now "bivouaced" with their comrades from Las Tunas, occupied in organization, drilling, and defensive field-works, which will not long be needed, as the augmentation from the various arms of the Spanish service, by constant desertion, and from the people of the country, will enable them to take the open field, as soon as familiarity with the use of arms is obtained. The munitions and materials of war they have been long gathering in the mountain fastnesses, and they are in a position to maintain themselves against any force that the Government can bring to bear upon them.

We expect to hear of similar movements from other portions of the district (to-day); and at Trinidad, the signal walls only the quaking movements of the Government forces, under the first panic-attempt at defence, to divide and draw from the *defensible* points of the coast—then again to *drive free* with another "pronunciamento," that will come with the strength of *twelve thousand men*.

One prisoner was made by the Spaniards at Guamaquín, of a gentleman, the girl of whose saddle-broke suddenly and he fell. This was the only accident of harm that occurred to the Patriots in a battle of some thirty minutes or more, it being near dark when the attack was made.

There will be no *superstices* this fall. All the executive applications will be made in the country, and the heart will throb in sympathy with the extremities, wherever touched, to yield without commotion to the voice of the land, when it comes with trumpet blast to our walls.

You can rely upon my information, but I have not time to dilate upon it.

We received the following letter through a merchant the first of this city, but I cannot publish it in our extra. It is from an American merchant of Havana who has long resided in the island, is identified with its people, and one of the most devoted friends of its liberty and independence. A more reliable gentleman we know not. He writes in Spanish, to Gen. Lopez, a letter from which we make the following extracts, omitting what relates to facts which have already been mentioned. The letter bears date the 18th July:

"It may be that Trinidad did not pronounce last night, but the Patriots will move tomorrow, or at latest, day after tomorrow. One of the chiefs of the ———, to whom I handed your commission of Brigadier, received through De G., is here to-day to concert measures with the leaders here to strike at ——— on the 10th instant.

The Camagueyanos sustain themselves, and are receiving reinforcements. We have rumors of the rising of Bayamo and Holguin, but nothing certain. [We know the leaders of Bayamo and Holguin well, and we are sure that they did not fail, as it was agreed, to rise on the appointed day, which was when they

would receive orders of the rising in Puerto Principe. Editors of Delta! But our information from Puerto Principe, Guayama and Tunua, is entirely reliable. Your arrival in our midst will be the death blow; but we must be armed. Even the Spaniards say that what is to be feared now is that the Barragon Cavalry, (the best-bellied General) should come—for they know the loyalty of the soldiers for *Chicks*, a name given by the soldiers to Gen. Lopez.]

The Regiment of Leon has just arrived on board of the Blacorde Gray, and is now disembarking in great haste—disturbing its fidelity, they have determined to break it up and distribute its fragments to regiments considered more reliable.

The Governor of Matanzas is also concentrating the forces scattered around and about that city, for what object is not known.

LAYER—A messenger has just arrived from Bayamo, and reports that a pronunciamento has taken place in that city also. The Spaniards are silent, and look disheartened. A good sign this.

July 19, 1851. A messenger has just arrived from Villa Clara, and reports that a pronunciamento has taken place in that city also. The Spaniards are silent, and look disheartened. A good sign this. Fifty men on horse back, raised the cry of Viva Cuba! Viva Lopez! and left the city to join an equal number who were assembled in the neighborhood. When they had assembled themselves three hundred strong, and commenced their march towards the appointed rendezvous. Two companies of lancers were sent to attack them. Being hotly pressed by the lancers, (eleven of whom had joined them) they turned upon their pursuers and routed them. Agramonte was badly wounded in this rencontre.

They were attacked a second time by two companies, which they routed, killing and wounding sixty of their numbers. They are now safe in the mountains, and Col. Coull himself writes that it will be difficult to dislodge them. A letter just received by Dr. Juan Lacarriza, a rank Spaniard, says that the pronunciamento of Tunua commenced with one hundred men, who, after taking some of the authorities prisoners, and unfolding the banner of independence, pronounced the streets shouting Viva Cuba! Viva Lopez! retired to the mountains, where the main force of the patriots were drilling and practicing in the use of arms. The number of the "pronounced" in Guayama is not known with any certainty. They are said to be all well mounted.

The Gaceta de Habana, the official organ of La Concha, publishes the following account of the pronunciamento at Puerto Principe and Las Tunas. The falsity of this report is evident on the very face of it, and the excessive confidence displayed, is evidently assumed for effect. The Lieutenant Governor of TRINIDAD must indeed be either very careless in his duty, or possessed of considerable philosophy. He knew that a party of armed men were within his jurisdiction, and yet remained quietly at home, and allowed the revolutionists to ride through the town, uttering sedition cries, and bring into his windows. As they pass, he only appears at the window and hails them. Thereupon, these men who had had the boldness to parade the streets, shouting Viva Cuba! Viva Lopez! under the very windows of the Lieutenant Governor—at the very first sight of Don Pedro Esteban, fly panic-struck, towards the plains. This Don Pedro Esteban must be a terrible individual indeed!

But this report, false as it is on its very face, shows that, at least—that Pero has been a revolutionary movement in Puerto Principe and Las Tunas.

His Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, has been pleased to publish in the Gazette a recapitulation of the different official reports received by His Excellency from the Commander General of the Central Department, relative to the appearance of two parties of mounted and armed men in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe, one of which had passed into that of Tunua.

Under date of the 5th inst., the Commandant General, in virtue of information he had received of the projected rising of said parties, took the proper steps to follow them, one of which, consisting of about twenty men, was overtaken at 9 P. M., upon the plains or savanna of Guamaquín, by General Don Manuel Ponomarev, of the Queen's 21 regiment of Infantry, when the revolutionists were put to a precipitate flight, throwing away the arms and ammunition with which they were provided, consisting of two double-barrelled guns, one blunderbuss, two pistols, two swords, several loads of powder, one bag of bullets, a bullet mould, and a knapsack containing cartridges and percussion

23 July 1851, 2

capt. Don D. Joaquín Arzuer y Sánchez was captured, who gave the information that Don Wabdo and D. Juan Arizana, recently arrived from the United States, were with said party. Upon the said Arzuer several papers have been found. Three boxes belonging to the party were also captured. The Commandant General concludes, saying that no part of his jurisdiction has taken part in this revolutionary movement, all its inhabitants observing the strictest order, and occupying themselves with their usual business.

In another report, dated in the city of Puerto Príncipe, on the 23d instant, at 10 p. m., he endorses that which the Lieutenant-Governor of Tanús addressed to him on the 23d instant. That chief informs him that on receiving notice from the Commandant-Gen. of the existence of an armed party, he had already been informed of the fact by a carrier who had been robbed by said party of several articles of provisions, which he was carrying to various merchants of that place; that at daybreak on the 23d, whilst he was at his dwelling, he heard the clatter of approaching horsemen, and loud whistling, and also five or six discharges of firearms, and some eighteen or twenty men rapped by his house. The said Lieutenant-Governor hailed them as they passed, but they seemed to be so passionately that without heeding what he said, they fired several shots at the window, from which he had put out his head, to speak to them, flying towards the plains, where they disappeared, and it has not been ascertained which direction they afterwards took.

The Lieutenant-Governor gives the information also that the shot fired had no other effect than that of killing a horse and wounding two men of their own party, such was the state of disorder in which they entered the town, leaving their arms, baggage, four horses and a portion of other articles, and two prisoners, one of which was wounded, and the other with his wrist much hurt. The Commandant-General in transcribing the above report, states that he had given orders to a detachment of his troops, stationed on the road leading to Tanús, to advance in pursuit of the fugitive party, which was flying in complete defeat.

In his communication of the 10th inst., the Governor and Commandant-General gives the information, that public tranquillity was without change, and that order had been preserved, and the people could be induced to join the rebels, notwithstanding the efforts of a few restless young men, who have been incited to the said act by certain emissaries, lately arrived from the United States. His Excellency also says, that the parties have received an important lesson in their disappointment, and that all who dream of promoting disorder may expect the same, as it shows how impotent are their exertions and how great is the confidence and security of the Government, which, without having to put forth its strength and use its natural resources, has, with twenty men, quelled the movement, and destroyed the foolish scheme of a few who have been for years distilling proclamations, and using all possible means to seduce the people and create disorder among the poorer portion of the inhabitants of Puerto Príncipe, without being able to get a single man to join them; but, on the contrary, those very persons whom they so imprudently endeavored to seduce, have come forward to give information of their intentions.

(Signed)
Havana, 15th July, 1851

FEDECO ESTERAN.

LETTER FROM CUBA.

Hav. Ass., July 16, 1851.

Dear Delta—This morning there is an excitement in town, owing to the fact that the Government troops had a small fight with a party of the Creoles whom they overtook on their way to the mountains, to join about one thousand men who are now under arms, and to whom hundreds are flocking daily, with a full determination to rid the country of Spanish rule, henceforth and forever.

Those who are opposed to the independence of Cuba, on the ground that the Creoles are unwilling to fight, are very much mistaken. The people of the interior of the island, like those of Mississippi, are so accustomed to rural life, and know so well the interior of the country, that Spain can never subdue them when once aroused. The women all over the country are the greatest advocates of revolution—they are patriots, all.

This being the commencement of the rainy season, the Government troops find it impossible to reach the patriots; and, what is worse for Spain, it is well known that three-fourths of the army are now in favor of revolution, and ready to join the patriots at the first opportunity. Trinidad de Cuba, and other points in its vicinity, are all ready to join. The Government took a train of mules, a few days since, laden with powder for the patriots.

I am told by good authority, that if Lopez remained in this country some ten days longer than he did, the whole army would have joined him, and Cuba would have been rid of Old Spain.

What is called the Government here, is in a high state of excitement, having but fourteen thousand troops, which are scattered all over the country, and in no case to be depended on at that.

The people here at present are somewhat like the Irishman's parrot—they think and hope a great deal, but dare not speak anything. The Creoles in the city are appearing to take no interest whatever in the matter, whilst the Old Spaniards are closely watching their movements, with a hope of being able to make some important arrests.

Two thousand men now ready, if landed on the island any time within twenty days after this reaches you, could settle the question in a very short time.

The Governor of the province of Castles was dismissed for not marching his troops against General Lopez thirty-six hours sooner, but gave as his reason for not doing so, that he knew his men would join Lopez, immediately on the field, and consequently stand away.

The Government, today, are issuing long yarns, stating that there is no revolution, with a view to quiet the minds of the people, and to suppress the growing excitement, all of which is untrue. The revolution has already commenced, and nothing can stop it until we are annexed to the United States.

My friend, ~~whom~~ I rely for my information, is a man of high character, and is in a position to ascertain the facts relating to this matter; he is one, also, who wishes success to the enterprise. You will, of course, make any use of this which you may think fit.

All papers here are published under the supervision of the Government, and, consequently, go for naught.

Yours, &c. &c. C.

23 July 1851, 2

News from Cuba.
 The exciting news from Cuba yesterday morning, was...
 ...a moment from...
 ...compositors to...
 ...at 11 o'clock in a...
 ...sheet. Before that...
 ...generally known, that...
 ...oppressors to the...
 ...in and turned on...
 ...them, determined to...
 ...as, life, and all, of...
 ...achieve their liberty. This...
 ...this the Fourth of...
 ...July, — auspicious day...
 ...first till with their...
 ...oppressors, they made...
 ...of them bite the...
 ...dust — a favorable augury, we...
 ...hope, of their final...
 ...success.

But our object in summing this paragraph, was to say a word of the effect which the news had on our citizens. It created an enthusiasm among them, which we cannot describe. As it spread about, they left their vocations and hurried into the public streets, and to those places where the facts were most likely to be known. The thoroughfares became blocked up with eager inquirers, and from the previous general stillness of our streets, no one would imagine there were so many remaining in our city. At every corner a series of queries were heard: Is the news true? Have they risen in Cuba? May we at last hope that a termination is to be put to Spanish tyranny in the island? God prosper their cause! Now is the time to show our sympathy for the Cubans; they have done what nothing but the power of their oppressors prevented them from doing long ago.

In fact, the enthusiasm of our citizens seemed as strong as when the tidings of the triumphs of Generals Taylor and Scott used to reach our city, proving to a demonstration, that the warmest sympathies of our citizens, with some few mercenary exceptions, are with the struggling patriots of Cuba; and that nothing can be more enthusiastic than their desire for their release.

When our second edition was issued, the news-boys, like so many winged Mercuries, flitted through the streets with particulars of the tidings so eagerly sought for. Their papers were purchased from them in dozens, and within the space of an hour, three thousand copies were distributed. We had almost forgotten to add, that some gallant young men procured a cannon and the flag of free Cuba; with the former they fired a salute from Lafayette Square — the latter meantime, waving above them.

The news from Cuba will now be looked for with absorbing interest. That victory may perch on the banner of the oppressed, and that the guns fired by the patriots on the Fourth of July may prove to be the knell of Spanish despotism and domination in Cuba, is our most sanguine hope, our most ardent prayer.

The excitement of yesterday forenoon, in relation to the news from Cuba, of which we make mention in our last issue, continued, and gathered more and more strength through the day. Towards evening it became more deep, more broad and intense, when its victims found an outlet in a public meeting, assembled without any preconcerted arrangement, at the Cuba House, in O'Farrell street, where speeches were made, and eloquent appeals were uttered in favor of sustaining the Cuban patriots at this important crisis in their affairs, and urging it as the right and the duty of American citizens to render them all possible support in maintaining the stand which they have so gallantly taken. The meeting being an impromptu one, and the numbers assembled much greater than could have been anticipated, a resolution was moved and carried, that a public meeting be held in Lafayette square, at eight o'clock this evening, when the views of our citizens, on the subject of Cuban independence, could be more formally, and more emphatically expressed, and where the true position of the Cuban patriots could be more fully and more correctly explained.

The meeting in Lafayette square, this evening, we look forward to with interest. We anticipate that it will be an unerring index of true American feeling in relation to the independence of Cuba, and of American hate and hostility to the Spanish planters of that long-oppressed island. Let all, then, who sympathize with men struggling for their political rights and liberties, go to the meeting in Lafayette square this evening, and let the proceedings be conducted in such a manner as will show the Spanish authorities, who rule with a rod of iron in Cuba, that Americans say, the days of their despotism, in that island, are numbered, and that they mean what they say.

Another grand salute, in honor of the rising of the Cubans against their oppressors, was fired last evening at sundown, on the Leroc.

The Daily Delta

23 July 1851, 2

THE PEACH MARKET.—For years the peach market in this city has been monopolized by a few mercenary speculators, who compelled the sellers to dispose of their fruits on any terms these speculators chose to pay for them, and who then sold them at exorbitant profits to our citizens—fixing their own prices also. They were the only original purchasers, and the only retailers, and as they had nothing but their conscience, a very slender check, by the way, to control their cupidly. Gen. Felix Houston was the first to attack this monopoly, and, single handed, he broke it up. The consequence has been, that while peach growers find New Orleans a much better market for their fruit than it was in former years, the consumers have them in greater abundance, and for less than half the former rates. Now, our citizens, in the distribution of their patronage, should remember this act of the General. He has saved them thousands, and they should sustain him in his purpose of keeping New Orleans stocked through the season with an ample supply of fruit, and at moderate prices. The General receives a regular supply of peaches from his plantation four times a week, and he is now selling to hotel-keepers, private citizens and others, at prices greatly reduced—say from fifty cents a box to \$1 50, according to quality. Peaches for cooking and preserving can now be had from the General as cheap as they could be purchased in the Northern markets. Let all, then, patronize the original peach anti-monopolist, and purchase from his agent, Mr. L. W. Erwin, at Messrs. Scott & Robinson's, 18 Canal street.

Louisville Courier

23 July 1851, 3

BY THE TELEGRAPH

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COURIER.

BY ORIELLE, EASTERN LINE.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM THE

ISLAND OF CUBA

Rise against the Government!!

SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE
TROOPS AND INSURRECTIONISTS!

From 50 to 60 Killed.

FORTIFICATION OF THE INSURGENTS IN
THE MOUNTAINS.

THE INHABITANTS RALLYING TO THEIR SUPPORT

Preparations for a General Rise, &c.

New York, July 22.

The Cherokee arrived last night from California, via Havana. She brings intelligence of an insurrection at Puerto Principe, a city next in importance to Havana, situated in the eastern part of the Island. The insurgents are variously estimated at from 500 to 1,500 men, and pronounced against the Government on the 4th of July.

Troops were despatched to disperse them, and a skirmish ensued, in which the troops were defeated, with the loss of their commander and from 50 to 60 killed. The affair took place some 20 leagues from the city.

The insurgents retired to the mountains, where they have entrenched themselves, and are driving in cattle, gathering forage, men and arms.

It is reported also that a considerable number of the troops have gone over to the insurgents; that Muritas and the adjacent country has been almost abandoned by the young men, who are espousing the cause of the insurgents. Other parts of the Island are preparing to rise.

[The above should have been received Monday night or early yesterday morning.—*REP.*]

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotels

J B Ellis, Bellview;	S W Van Cullin, city;
J Standish, Ohio;	J H Martin, Lexington;
T F Henry, Tenn;	S P A Mason, St Louis;
W Stewart, Id;	C Carter, do;
H L Connor, Galveston;	M Black, Cin;
C Rossignol, do;	R S Triplett, Owensboro;
Mrs Maynard, Cannelton;	Miss S Triplett, do;
Mrs Archer, do;	R S Wade, St Louis;
J J Stallard, do;	T W Poston, Hopkinsville;
J N Forsee, str Chancellor;	L R Shryock, do;
N Streprey, Owensboro;	J A Newman, do;
J Thomas, do;	H H Miller, Miss;
J P McCawley, Mo;	J S Coulson, Natchez;
S P Bowers, St Louis;	J Dunkin, Mo;
C Judd, do;	J Craig, Stanford;
M Martin and L, Boston;	E B Bibb, Russellville;
J Wilson, str Lady Franklin;	G R Bibb, do;
R H Field, Shepherdsville;	G W Thum, city;

Galt House.

J W Forsee, str Chancellor;	S Frederick, St Louis;
Maj B S Stimson, U S A;	D B Shipman, Boston;
A McArthur, Cin;	W W Stapp, Frankfort;
J W Taylor, Frankfort;	G W Nelson;
Capt J W Gorlie and, Memphis;	H P McGrath, Miss;
J J Nicchel and F, N O;	T Grafton and 3 children, N
W Holmes, Brownsville;	J W Hall, Ohio;
G W Maryhugh, N O;	T A Goodwin and L, Geo'to
J Holmes, Brownsville;	H Rokbone, Frankfort;
C L Newton, N O;	M D Field, do;
S G Laycock and F, La;	E J Martin, city;
S H Smithers, Pittsburg;	T M D Sims, Miss;
T Moore, Ohio;	Col J A Eastham, Ia;
C W Foushel, Woodford;	D D Dickey, Nashville;
G Scarborough, Owensboro;	C W Smith, do;
Dr Mayer, Covington;	G M Taylor, do;
Dr J Elliot, N O;	Mrs Robinson, do;
J E Bormell, Lexington;	C Borland, Ohio;
J R Gross, do;	D Parkhill, Florida;
E K Sayre, do;	J J Sherman, Miss;
J Boland, Miss;	S Harris, do;
R H McEwin, jr, Miss;	W W Worley, Jessamine;
H Maney, Nashville;	H Chapege, do;
J W Lightfoot, Lexington;	J Brown, Bardstown;
D Drein, La;	J Sims, Mays Lick;
Mrs Drein, La;	J M Pendleton, Lady Franl
Master Drein, La;	B Col S Armsby, county;

Exchange Hotel.

M Brown, city;	H B Moyer, city;
J Wilson, Lexington;	S Leslie, Constantine;
A J Oldham, Oldham co;	E B Stratton, Henry co;
M L Cooper, Hawesville;	S B Allum, Lagrange;
W Haynes, Taylorsport;	W A Withers, Mo;
Miss Adams, Hancock co;	H Burgower, Woodville;
E J Collins, Madison;	D Ganter, Lexington;
J Spelding and L, Cin;	W T Rankin, Charlestown;
A D Thorn, Leavenworth;	

Strader's Hotel.

J C Phipps, Lexington;	J Smith, Shawneetown;
D Maguire, Shelby co;	A Magert, city;
C E Cady, city;	R S Brook, Middletown;
W Munster, Lagrange;	P Strain, Cin;
J F Fling, Cin;	J Parker, Scotland;
W Gibbon, Oldham co;	Judge Barry and L, Mem;
H M Gaunt, Carrollton;	W R Shields, Clarksville;
J Bell, Cin;	J Morrison, Vicksburg;
J Dennis, Lawrenceburg;	A Stahl, N O;
J Humphrey, Carrollton;	W W Parks, N O;
C Williams, Boston;	

Frederick's Hall.

Thos Crutcher, Shelby;	J G Livingston, Kenton;
J W Goodhue, do;	A G McBride, Franklin;
G Hoge, Paris, Ill;	J W Henly, Ia;
W H Frederick, county;	

Louisville Courier

23 July 1851, 3

Insurrection in Cuba

The telegraphic despatches which we publish this morning, brings the important intelligence that an insurrection has broken out in Cuba, and that a skirmish had already ensued, resulting in considerable loss to the troops. As this information is brought direct from Havana by the Cherokee, there seems to be no room to question the authenticity of the information. This will arouse the feeling throughout the whole Southern States and a part of the Northern, in favor of the Cubans struggling for liberty and independence, and thousands will volunteer to aid them in their struggle, that before refused to participate in either of the expeditions set on foot and originating in the United States. Great interest will hereafter be felt in the community to ascertain the progress of the insurrection, and the next arrival from Havana will be looked for with intense anxiety. We shall employ our usual vigilance in keeping the patrons of the Courier advised of the earliest intelligence that reaches the United States from the seat of war.

WASHINGTON

23 July 1851, 3

Reported Outbreak in Cuba.

NEW YORK, JULY 22.—Advices by the steamer *Cherokee*, from Havana, state that six hundred persons at Porto del Principe had revolted on the 4th of July. They were attacked next day by the troops and repulsed, with the loss of twenty-eight killed and wounded. The insurgents had retired to the mountains and assumed a defensive attitude. Large numbers of young men were joining the insurgents. Principe and St. Jago also had proclaimed against the Government.

The Daily Picayune

23 July 1851, 2

THE CUBAN NEWS.

The news of the revolutionary rising in Cuba was received in our city yesterday with signs of general joy. All faces seemed to glow with happy anticipations of the result of a struggle commenced in the right way, and which has, at the outset, such signs of concert and determination as the friends of Cuba elsewhere have long waited and hoped for. There are very few, indeed, who have not long desired the emancipation of this beautiful island, and the expulsion of the stranger power that has so long oppressed its native born population. Now that the Cubans have moved for themselves, and cast their lives and fortunes into a brave struggle with their oppressors, there will be scarcely any who will withhold their best wishes for the triumph of the people, or censure the expression of that sympathy in the most active forms by which it can be available. The friends who may be willing to risk the dangers of expatriation for their sake and fly to aid them, will be no longer obnoxious to the censure of being unwelcome intermeddlers in a peaceful country. "Filibusters" will be classed with generous allies, and "pirates" be elevated to the consideration of patriots.

We have heard regrets and doubts expressed, that after all, the extent of these demonstrations may be exaggerated, owing a great deal to rumor, and perhaps to the eager wishes of those who repeat them. Some think them only effervescences from the celebration of the Fourth of July, which it seems some of the Cubans have a habit of keeping. We think otherwise: our sources of information in Cuba are such as we confide in as discreet, no less than well informed. We are inclined to give credit to the reports and details, showing that a popular rising has commenced, and we believe it will proceed to a wide-spread revolution.

It is known that Puerto Principe and the surrounding country are strongly imbued with the revolutionary feeling, and it has been anticipated that a movement would commence either there or in the Vuelta de Abajo, where also the sentiment of the Creole population, in favor of a change, is very strong. The silence of the Havana papers is also a striking sign that something serious had taken place. If the brush with the twenty insurgents had been the termination of the affair, all the capitals and italics in the Spanish printing offices would have been used up in describing the total defeat and extermination of the *revoltosos*. Moreover, the rising appears to have been preconcerted, and the evident indecision of the authorities in not crushing the insurgents at once, shows that it is not merely local.

With all these fair promises and omens, it may be, possibly, that we are deceived, or that the Government is so strong, and so well prepared, as to extinguish the revolution in the blood of the martyrs. We hope not, and we believe not. Such a failure would be more deeply to be lamented for the discouragement to other exertions, and the weakening of those internal energies by which the way must be led before Cuba can achieve her much-coveted independence.

The Daily Delta

24 July 1851, 2

Cuban Liberty Meeting in Lafayette Square.

The meeting in Lafayette Square, in this city, on the 24th inst., was a most interesting and patriotic affair. It was held in the evening, and was attended by a large number of our countrymen, who were assembled to express their sympathy in the efforts of the Cuban people to free themselves from the yoke of Spanish oppression. The meeting was held in the evening, and was attended by a large number of our countrymen, who were assembled to express their sympathy in the efforts of the Cuban people to free themselves from the yoke of Spanish oppression. The meeting was held in the evening, and was attended by a large number of our countrymen, who were assembled to express their sympathy in the efforts of the Cuban people to free themselves from the yoke of Spanish oppression.

At the appointed time, Capt. Daley called the meeting to order, and moved that the following officers officiate—a motion which was carried by acclamation:
President—M. M. Cohen. Vice Presidents—Wm. McDonagh, Benjamin Campbell. Secretaries—J. G. Howard, Richard Howden, Jesse Gilmore, and Durante De Poite.

The officers of the meeting having taken their seats, Mr. Cohen, the President, advanced to the front of the platform and said in substance—

This meeting has been called by friends of freedom in consequence of the recent intelligence from Cuba, that her sons had risen against their oppressors. These friends have deemed this a proper occasion for Republicans to declare their sympathy for the oppressed and their joy at any effort by the down-trodden to break their chains. They believe it their high prerogative to cheer on all who are in letters, in their gallant efforts to burst the shackles that bind them in their ignominious bondage. We do not think so meanly of our own great and glorious Republic, as to suppose that we violate any of its laws in bidding God speed to oppressed fellow-men, when they would arise in the majesty of their might, and the dignity of their nature, and proclaim themselves free and independent.

The object of this meeting, then, is to afford to the Cubans this cheering expression of our sympathies—this declaration of our joy—this tender of our aid, so far as we may lawfully extend it to them. The call on me to preside on the present occasion, has been so sudden and unexpected, and it bids me so unwell, that I will not longer detain you.

Indeed, in almost any other cause, and on almost any other occasion, I should have declined the honor of presiding. But from this call I could not shrink. I would have come out of my sick bed to hail it, or to help it! Though not prepared to make a speech, yet I should despise the man so cold and callous, that he could not catch an inspiration from the glorious theme!

We come here not to violate any law of the United States, or of Louisiana; nay, not so much as any ordinance of the council, but we are here to obey that great law, written on every true heart, that makes it beat quicker and louder at the war-cry of Freedom. The Supplicator in Virgil sought Liberty, and found her an inhabitant of the mountains. God grant that the Cuban Planter may lead the goddess of Freedom from the mountains to the plain.

Mr. Cohen was frequently interrupted in the course of his remarks by evidences of approbation, and at the close he was loudly cheered.

Mr. Cohen having resumed the chair, our motion of Perry S. Warfield, Esq., the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and to present the same for its consideration: Messrs. P. S. Warfield, W. R. May, ———, V. S. G. ———, and J. C. Brigham. These gentlemen retired, and after a temporary absence returned, when the Chairman, P. S. Warfield, Esq., read the following resolutions, and submitted them for adoption to the meeting:

Resolved, Intelligence has been received from the island of Cuba, that hostilities have broken out in that country, between a portion of its inhabitants and the troops of the Queen of Spain, rendering it probable that the people of that beautiful, but long-oppressed island, have at length aroused from their lethargy and struck a blow for their independence.

And whereas, This meeting recognizes, to its fullest extent, the right and duty of American citizens to express their sympathy in the efforts of their fellow-men, whenever and wherever made, to achieve their liberties and rid themselves of intolerable oppression: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we have received the intelligence of the commencement of the revolutionary struggle in Cuba with the liveliest emotions of delight, and we do hereby tender to the down-trodden sons of Cuba our heart-felt sympathies in the unequal struggle they have so auspiciously begun on the natal day of our own national freedom, and we unite in prayers to the God of battles that Cuba may, ere long, be ranked among the free and independent nations of the earth.

Resolved, That we adopt the patriotic sentiment of President Monroe, that the American People should not tolerate any interference by European powers in the political affairs of America.

Resolved, That it is the sacred right and the imperative duty of all true American Republicans to give aid and comfort, by all legal means in their power, to the sons of Cuba in their struggle to throw off the yoke of old Spain, and that thereby we shall discharge, in some degree, the debt of gratitude we owe to the memories of Stephen, Kosciusko, Putaski, Montgomery and Lafayette, and a host of other gallant spirits who perilled their all to assist us in the times that tried man's souls.

The resolutions having been read, and their adoption moved, the question was put from the Chair, when it was unanimously and enthusiastically carried.

The cries for Warfield! Warfield! then became loud and incessant. That gentleman, in compliance with the general desire of the meeting so unequivocally expressed, stepped forward and addressed the assembly in a speech, brief, but true, but characterized by ardor and replete with eloquence.

We have taken full notes of Mr. Warfield's speech, and shall report it in full in the Delta of to-morrow morning.

Captain Clendenen followed in a bold, practical, and animating appeal, which aroused many a warm thrill of approbation. He alluded particularly to the comparative helplessness of this country when she first launched out on the sea of revolution, and to the defeat and obstacles which she had to encounter, but which could never move her arm or break down her courage. Cuba had made no effort for herself. She had struck the blow, which, while it showed the determination of her people, was prophetic of their freedom. No American who consulted the history of his own country, and honored it as he should, could fail to feel a warm interest in the present state of affairs in Cuba, and to extend in kind that substantial sympathy to its down-trodden inhabitants, which was so freely extended by the brave people of other lands to our own States in their early struggles. We will send them arms and ammunition—we will send them swords, bared of their scabbards, and if needs be, we will send stout arms and fearless hearts to assist in wielding them.

Mr. Clendenen concluded in the spirit-stirring words of Halleck, recommending the Cubans to

Strike for their wives and their ties,
Strike for the lost annuals of their lives,
Strike for the green graves of their sons,
Strike for their native land!

Mr. Clendenen retired, amid loud cheers, after which the meeting formally adjourned.

General Felix Huston being called on, addressed the assemblage at some length, after the adjournment of the regular meeting. Full of the soul of patriotism and exalted chivalry, his remarks partook of those essential elements of his mental constitution. He seemed to grow young, and warm, and ardent, as he spoke, while those who listened, became assimilated with him in feeling and patriotic daring.

Altogether, the meeting was conceived and carried on in the right spirit, and exhibited a sure index of the state of public opinion in our midst.
Let the toes of Cuba tremble!

WASHINGTON

24 July 1851, 3

REPORTED INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

The most reliable of the New York Presses do not appear to place any confidence in the report (a Telegraphic account of which we published yesterday) of a serious insurrectionary movement having taken place in the Island of Cuba. The Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday evening speaks of the rumor as follows :

“Some vague and contradictory intelligence from Havana has thrown at least one of our morning contemporaries into large letter excitement. Readers will probably remember that about ten days ago we published a statement to the effect that of certain parties liable to arrest for conspiracy at Puerto Principe about twenty had fled to the mountains, where they found security, were supplied with provisions from the town, had been joined by a few others in like danger of arrest, and that an attempt of the authorities to reach and capture them had failed. We apprehend, carefully weighing all the statements, that there are the simple facts which have been magnified into ‘revolution, the first blow struck, former news confirmed, revolt of the Principanos, troops driven back,’ with much more of the same sort. It is rather too bad this hot weather.”

In confirmation of the above we received last night, by way of Savannah, advices from Havana to the 17th instant, which pronounce the report of an insurrection at Principe to have been a sheer fabrication. It at first created some excitement at Havana, but it soon subsided.

24 July 1897, 2

The Cuban Meeting.

The recent intelligence from Cuba, the expectation that Gen. Lopez would address our citizens, and the absence of other attractions, induced a large crowd to visit Lafayette Square last evening, where, it was announced, that a meeting would be held for the purpose of expressing opinions regarding the struggle for Cuban independence. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and was conducted with much propriety. It was organized at the call of Mr. Daly, who named M. M. Cohen, Esq., as President; Wm. Monaghan and Benj. Campbell, Vice Presidents; and J. G. Howard, Richard Howden, and Durant Da Ponte, as Secretaries.

Mr. Cohen briefly addressed the meeting, expressing his gratification at the honor conferred upon him, and stating that, in consequence of physical debility, he would have declined the presidency of any other meeting than one held on the question of Cuban liberty.

On motion, P. S. Warfield, William R. May, M. Veazey, F. N. Gotey, and J. C. Brigham, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. They reported the following, through Mr. Warfield:

Whereas, intelligence has been received from the island of Cuba that hostilities have broken out in that country between a portion of its inhabitants and the troops of the Queen of Spain, rendering it probable that the people of that beautiful, but long oppressed island, have at length aroused from their lethargy and struck a blow for their independence.

And whereas this meeting recognizes, to its fullest extent, the right and duty of American citizens to express their sympathy in the efforts of their fellow men, whenever and wherever made, to achieve their liberties and rid themselves of intolerable oppression. Be it therefore

1. *Resolved*, That we have received the intelligence of the commencement of the revolutionary struggle in Cuba with the liveliest emotions of delight, and we do hereby tender to the down-trodden sons of Cuba our heart-felt sympathies in the unequal struggle they have so auspiciously begun on the natal day of our own national freedom, and we unite in prayers to the God of battles that ere long Cuba may be ranked among the free and independent nations of the earth.

2. *Resolved*, That we adopt the patriotic sentiment of President Monroe, that the American people should not tolerate any interference by European powers in the political affairs of America.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the sacred right and the imperative duty of all true American Republicans to give aid and comfort by all legal means in their power to the sons of Cuba in their struggle to throw off the yoke of Old Spain, and that thereby we shall discharge, in some degree, the debt of gratitude we owe to the memories of Steuben, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Montgomery and Lafayette, and a host of other gallant spirits who periled their all to assist us in the times that tried men's souls.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and Mr. Warfield and Mr. Clendenen addressed the meeting, when a motion for adjournment was put and carried. Among the gentlemen called to address the meeting was Gen. F. Huston, but he did not make his appearance until after the adjournment, when he made a brief address. The crowd which by this time had swelled to great magnitude, considering our thinned population, formed into a procession and moved down St. Charles street to the tune of Yankee Doodle, and with the American and Cuban flags waving above them. The meeting was much larger and more enthusiastic than was expected by many, and the whole affair passed off in an orderly manner, creditable to those engaged in it.

The Evening Picayune.

24 July 1851, 1

THE GARDINER CLAIM.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says:

The investigation into the Gardiner claim is still pending before the grand jury. The first rumors upon which the investigation was directed have proved to be without foundation, even by the declarations of the parties who were supposed to have propagated those rumors. But the inquiry is now taking such a direction as will elicit a full and interesting account of the management of the claim before the board, and the division of the spoils among counsel, agents and assignees. It will appear that when the claim came before the board Dr. Gardiner was not the only party interested in its prosecution, for he had sold out a part of his interest. It will appear that the Doctor was undoubtedly employed in mining operations, at San Luis Potosi, very largely and profitably, and that the product was forty thousand dollars a month. When the Government of Mexico broke up his establishment and when a party of soldiers blew up his mine, destroying \$50,000 worth of silver amalgam and a large quantity of silver ore which had been mixed. Dr. Gardiner's claim is founded chiefly on the value of his interest in the business and his prospective profits from it. He claimed \$1,650,000, and the board awarded him \$450,000. Dr. Gardiner's brother, who was concerned with him, has just arrived here from Mexico, and the Doctor himself will return here from Europe before the investigation closes.

Later intelligence from Washington states that the grand jury in the case of the Gardiners has found true bills ag'inst both of them, and Carlos Gardiner was remanded to prison. There is little doubt that he will be balled out.

24 July 1851, 1

The Telegraph in Cuba.—Two companies have been formed in Havana for the purpose of establishing lines of telegraph throughout the island. One of these companies, with a capital of \$200,000, propose a line from Havana to Cienfuegos, passing through Isabel, Trinidad and Manzanillo to Cuba. From this point it will be extended to Bayamo, and thence to Guansajoz and Pinar del Rio, ending at San Juan and Martinez. The second line, which also starts at Havana, will communicate with Cardenas, Matanzas, Sierra, Morena, Sagua la Grande, San Juan de los Remedios, Nuevitas, Moron, Holquin, and will end at Cuba, having three branches to Puerto-Principe, Sancto-Spiritus and Villa Clara. The same company propose a line from Havana to Mariel, Cabanas and Bahla-Honda. The capital of this company is \$300,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, payable in five installments. The lines when completed will connect the capital with every considerable town on the island.

27 July 1851, 3

The Insurrection in Cuba.

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

HAVANA, July 10, 1851.

I consider that, in a political point of view, this island was never in a more critical state than it is at this present moment. The Creoles of Cuba have at length thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the authority of Spain. The late act of the Captain General in dismissing the "Ayuntamiento and Sindico" (corporation) of Puerto Principe is alleged to have aroused the indignation not only of the "Camagueñanas," but that of the whole population of the interior cities of the island, and even that of Havana itself, loyal as they may be disposed to be towards Spain. His excellency, many think, might in the same manner dismiss them, should they venture to displease him in his course.

A disturbance broke out on the 3d instant in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe—a city next in importance to Havana—in the eastern department of the island. It is known that, simultaneously with the affair at Principe, a large meeting of men took place some twenty leagues from that city, and that upon the troops being sent to disperse them a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the troops being beaten off with the loss of their commander and 10 killed. The insurgents, who it is variously stated number from 500 to 1,500 men, took to the mountains, and have strongly intrenched themselves in the hope that the move now begun will prove general throughout the island, and that their friends, the Filibusteros, will fly to their assistance. The Creoles of the interior are excellent horsemen, strong, athletic, and hardy men, always on horseback, and accustomed to thread the dense and intricate forests of the island, in which the Spanish soldier would be found completely useless, however brave. The movement has, it is supposed, extensive ramifications throughout the whole of Cuba; and we are on the verge of a crisis which will require all the energy and ability of the government to put down—an event by no means certain, if we are to credit the reports of the natives, who seem to be quite confident of the success of their plans, and the speedy overthrow of the Spanish dominion in Cuba. It is no less a sign of the times to witness the hasty departure abroad of certain wealthy Creoles, who might, from their supposed opinions in favor of Cuban independence, become compromised by remaining on the island in the power of the government.

The mail from Puerto Principe is due this morning. I will endeavor to procure such additional information upon this subject as may prove interesting to you. Meanwhile, there are so many absurd reports floating about, it is difficult to arrive at the truth—each party, according to their hopes and wishes, either greatly exaggerating or depreciating the recent successes at Principe, and the political state of the island in general.

You will scarcely credit what I now tell you, but it is nevertheless a fact, that it was considered necessary that this "the always faithful city," surrounded as it is, and completely at the mercy of so many forts, should be guarded with the greatest vigilance, which was duly exercised over it on Saturday night last. Patrols were seen in every direction, and double guards mounted, for it was suspected that some were disloyal enough to follow the example of Principe; and yet such is the terror exercised over the minds of the Habaneros, from the system of espionage introduced into the city, that few indeed venture to express an open opinion upon the state of things, or even any opinion at all; so that a stranger coming here would imagine we were in the enjoyment of the most perfect state of political tranquillity.

It is deeply to be regretted that this fine island, prosperous far beyond all others of the West Indies, should become the scene of anarchy. That the present state of feeling which exists between the Cubans and the Spanish can last is out of the question. The hospitality and generosity of the Cubans in the interior are proverbial, and their love for their country amounts almost to adoration. I could recount many anecdotes illustrating this, but the following will be sufficient: About a month back, some one hundred men and their officers, belonging to a regiment of cavalry, on their way from Manati to Puerto Principe, halted for the night at a hacienda, where the proprietor received them with the greatest cordiality, made provision for the men to pass the night, and invited the officers to partake of the hospitality the house afforded. He being a Creole of great wealth, they fared well. His two daughters, handsome, well educated, and accomplished girls, were invited by the officers to play for them on the piano, and to sing, saying they had heard much of their vocal powers. The young ladies, with the grace and ease of their caste, at once conceded to their request, and commenced singing several of their most patriotic Cuban airs, to the consternation of the officers, who for some time, perhaps out delicacy or from surprise, remained rooted to the spot. At length they remonstrated with the ladies, declaring they could not listen to songs so treasonable and improper. The ladies, singularly enough, replied, "that those were their favorite songs, which they preferred to all others, and that if the gentlemen did not like them, they could proceed upon their journey when it suited their convenience."

25 July 1851, 2

Speech of P. B. Warfield
at the Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence of Cuba

After the adoption of the preamble and resolutions published by us yesterday, there were loud calls for Mr. Warfield. He addressed the meeting, in substance, as follows, being frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience. Our notes do not enable us to report some of the most telling points, which were elicited by the responses of voices in the crowd:

Citizens of New Orleans.—It is impossible for me to resist the repeated calls made upon me to address this large and enthusiastic meeting.

We have assembled here this evening, without distinction of party or sect, native citizens and adopted citizens, for one common purpose. The intelligence received yesterday from the Island of Cuba, is of the most interesting and momentous character. The information of the revolt of a people so near to our borders, and connected with us by so many ties, as the people of Cuba, could not fail to elicit the liveliest emotions; and when it is believed that the first blow has been struck in that lovely island, for emancipation from the galling yoke of Spain, and a national existence, it is most fit that the citizens of New Orleans should assemble in public meeting, to express their feelings and opinions. For, of all nations under Heaven, we, as a people, are bound, by the holiest motives and the strongest considerations, to assist and sympathize with other nations in their efforts for freedom. In your revolutionary struggle, in the late war with Great Britain, and in the still more recent contest with Mexico, the native sons of this country were judged, shoulder to shoulder, with the warm-hearted children of the Green Isle, the gallant Frenchman, the honest German, the brave Pole, and the generous Italian. In this great and happy Republic, stretching from the snows of Canada to the sunny fields of the South, and from the Atlantic coast to the golden sands of California,—composed of the descendants of all nations, tribes, and tongues, with various religious creeds and political tenets,—it is impossible that any narrow, contracted and bigoted views can long be tolerated.

We meet, fellow-citizens, on this occasion, on an appropriate spot. No better locality could be selected for a meeting to sympathize with the struggling patriots of other lands, than this square, named in honor of a gallant Frenchman, who, as one of the earliest friends of America, left home, family and country, and sacrificed his fortune to aid these colonies, under the guidance of our immortal Washington, in their long and bloody contest with Great Britain. I allude, of course, to the great Lafayette, whose services in our cause will be remembered so long as gratitude holds a seat in our hearts.

Last evening, gentlemen, I had the pleasure of holding a conversation with Gen. Narciso Lopez, I trust that, in the providence of God, it may be his glorious destiny to become to Cuba, what Bolivar was to South America, and what our own beloved Washington was to this country. Gen. Lopez told me the Declaration of Cuban Independence, proclaimed at Puerto Principe, on the morning of the 4th of July, 1851. It is couched in the sonorous and beautiful Castilian tongue, of which I have some knowledge. That Declaration will, doubtless, soon be translated and published in the newspapers. In the Cuban tract, the numerous wrongs and grievances under which they and their ancestors have labored, ever since the island had the misfortune to be a colony of Spain. Notwithstanding its large population, and the enormous reve-

lue, it yields, the island has never had a representative in the Cortes or Congress of Spain. It has never had even a colonial Legislature.

In Cuba, taxation without representation is brought to perfection. All the officers are imported from Spain, and they constitute a horde of rapacious and relentless task-masters, to eat out the substance of the people. A system of infamous espionage prevails every where. A native Cuban cannot go from place to place without a pass, such as is furnished to your negro slaves. Every movement, every look, every word of the wretched Cuban is watched and marked by a band of unscrupulous spies scattered in swarms in every nook and corner of the island, ever ready to drag forth new victims for the dungeon and the garrote. The liberty of speech and of the press is utterly unknown. The millions of dollars of taxes wrung from the toil and industry of Cuba go to supply the jabs, pleasures and avarice of the profligate and corrupt Court of Madrid. No people in modern times have been so oppressed by a worse than Egyptian bondage. They conclude their Declaration in the same manner that another Declaration was concluded at Philadelphia, on the Fourth of July, 1776. They say that Cuba, of right, ought to be free; and that relying upon the justice of their cause and the aid of the All-Powerful, they proclaim their Declaration to the world, and pledge support they pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors.

Why, fellow-citizens, should any one in this country blame Cuba for indulging aspirations for freedom? The free gales that sweep over your own fortunate land, bear to her shore the tokens of your prosperity, your happiness, and the inappreciable blessings of your civil and religious liberty. Your bright example has taught Cuba to wish for independence. She is almost within sight of your coast. Your glorious lot has revealed to her the misery, degradation and gloom of her own fate. Hundreds and thousands of her sons have been educated at your schools and colleges. They have imbibed the lessons of freedom which have grown with their growth, and strengthened with their strength. They have been banished from the land of their birth—cut off forever from home, kindred, and country—a priest set upon their heads, and doomed to the exile's melancholy lab. I leave you to imagine what rapacious emotions swell their breasts when they reflect that on the day this great Republic, in which they have found a hospitable asylum, was reverberating with the shouts and glad rejoicings of her twenty-three millions of inhabitants, their brethren in Cuba were raising the wail of woe. May that wail cry not cease until the foot-print of the oppressor shall no longer pollute the soil of the Gem of the Antilles!

Within the last thirty or forty years, one by one of the colonies of Spain, on this continent, have wrested from her their liberties at the point of the sword. On all her rich possessions in America, war from the aborigines by the progress of the dons and grandees of the olden time, none but Cuba and Porto Rico remain to her. The Spanish flag waves no where from the peaks of the Sierra Nevada to the plains of Patagonia. This is the result of tyanny in government, and bigotry in religion. It is, then, matter of astonishment that Cuba,—so near our confines—a close spectator of the working of free institutions—should so long have delayed the glorious task of her own redemption.

Fellow-citizens, it is now pretty well understood that when a young lady has made up her mind to get married, there is but little use in opposing her wishes. If she cannot wed in the paternal mansion, an elopement is apt to follow. Cuba seems determined to escape from her old mother, Spain, and if she should

take it into her head to wed Brother Jonathan, who shall oppose their entering into the holy state? Queen Victoria? She has a historical blood. Louis Napoleon? From all accounts, he ought to have a wife. The bear of Russia has enough to do to attend to his cub at home; and as for Austria, she has been totally demolished by the ponderous blows of Daniel Webster, in his letter to Chevalier Hulseman. Your second resolution, voted upon by you a few moments ago, declares that this meeting "adopts the patriotic sentiment of President Monroe, that the American people should not tolerate any interference by European powers in the political affairs of America."

The hearty enthusiasm with which you greeted that doctrine is an earnest that the young men of the United States will not stand idly by and see the fleets and armies of the crowned heads of Europe interfering between a decrepit, worn-out monarchy and her rebellious offspring. If Spain cannot conquer Cuba, her dominion over her phoical coast. Of all nations in the world, the Americans most admire fair play. The quarrel is exclusively between Spain and Cuba, and whatever the Federal Government may think proper to do, the people of this country will not permit Cuba to be crushed, as were Kossuth and his gallant companions in arms, by hordes of foreign soldiery, sent to trample out the life blood of poor Hungary, by the despots of the old world.

Fellow-citizens, the unusual enthusiasm which pervades this large assemblage, leaves no doubt that with respect to Cuba, you concur in the oft-quoted lines of the poet, that

"Freedom's battle, when begun,
Requires but a blood-stained sword,
Though buried in a corner won."

Logan, the Brave.

By M. F. Henry.

Logan, thou art no more! But in the song
Which shall be sung by thy deeds reborn,
And in the hymn, which may not do thee wrong,
And in America's more than mortal song,
Thou shalt revive again, and thou shalt live
A life which makes the freedom's love alive,
For time shall garner up thy deeds, to give
Them golden record on the scroll of fame.

Whoso Freedom raised her banner—
On Texas plains, or under Mes a Sabo—
Thou wert the foremost o'er, "to do, or die,"
Still ready, by far, to die thou yield!
And when for Cuba—men's latest aim—
The flag of liberty aloft was spread,
It met the promise of thy cheering song,
For when Liberty thy soul was wed.

And as the mission of the tyrant he,
Were with a battle on Cardenas' ground,
No arm than thine gave more decisive blow,
And none the day more bravely did withstand,
But thou art fallen now! Thy blood was shed
To set the nation Cuba's "dead of dead,"
And thou art now among the living dead,
And none will e'er above thy coral tomb.

New Orleans, Jan.

[The above lines were written nearly a year ago, on the death of a young and gallant hero of Kentucky, whose blood was the first which was shed in the glorious cause of Cuban liberty. Many there are who hold the name of Logan dear in the sacred treasures of remembrance, and to whom no watchword or battle-cry could be more potent in arousing to deeds of patriotic daring. Wrapped in the flag of free Cuba, under which he fought, his body was consigned to the "vasty deep," after the retreat from Cardenas, where well it "sleeps the sleep which knows no waking." We have thought the present a fitting time to give publicly to this small tribute to departed worth.

N. F. B.]

The Daily Delta

25 July 1851, 3

(From our Yesterday's Evening Edition.)

Rising of the Habaneros.

If no unforeseen event has interfered, this day will become illustrious in the annals of the struggle for Cuban independence. It is the day fixed for the rising of the Cubans in the centre, and under the frowning castles of Spanish oppression. May it be an auspicious day for Cuban liberty! Could the loud buzzes,—the glowing enthusiasm,—the intense sympathy displayed by the thousands who assembled in Lafayette Square last night, be communicated to our friends on the beautiful isle across the sea, there would be no doubt of the issue. We are full of hope that it will yet terminate favorably, though great embarrassment will be experienced by the patriots, from the want of military leaders, and of arms and ammunition.

The seventeenth of this month was fixed for the rising in the Vueltá Abajo, the most dissected and warlike portion of the island. It was calculated that a large force would be drawn from Havana to operate against the patriots in the Vueltá Abajo, and an opportunity would thus be afforded for a demonstration in Havana, the capture of which would close the contest. Should the occasion be favorable, the rising would take place before to-day; but this, the 24th July, is the farthest day appointed for the effect of the Habaneros. It will be a daring movement, but on that account more glorious, and, if successful, more decisive.

The Daily Delta

25 July 1851

Slaves! Slaves!



CARMAN & RICARDI, Auctioneers, have removed their SLAVE DEPOT to the large and commodious three story Brick Building, No. 10 PARDON STREET, opposite the Shades. This Establishment was built expressly for the Slave business, and is one of the most commodious and well-ventilated establishments for the purpose in the United States. They are now prepared with comfortable accommodations for 200 slaves; and as they do not speculate, they permit any man connected with their establishment to do so. They believe they can do ample justice to all parties entrusting them with their business.

The superintendance of their establishment is at present under the management of Mr. W. F. Tanshill, late of Mississippi.

All Slaves deposited at their establishment, must be first registered at their office, No. 10 Magazine street.

The Daily Delta

25 July 1891, 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!

FIRST WARD, FIRST MUNICIPALITY.
 The Democrats of the First Ward, First Municipality, are requested to meet at the Capitol Street Hotel, between Charter and Lane Streets, on **SATURDAY EVENING NEXT**, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting members of the Central Committee, and also Delegates, to be held for the purpose of nominating a Democratic Candidate for the first Congressional District.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Wm F. Wagner, | John B. Day, |
| H. L. Savage, | Andy Beach, |
| P. B. Harrison, | Norman Richards, |
| Fred. Frasier, | — Schroeder, |
| T. N. Hahn, | Norman Phillips, |
| H. C. Folger, | Dr. May, |
| — Negorath, | Hy W. Langdon, |
| H. J. Lynn, | Wm C. Lynd, |
| A. J. Gossel, | John Holman, |
| Wm. Shearer, | F. Conrad, |
| E. Grant, | John Cleburn, |
| D. Mitchell, | J. C. Ricks, |
| W. F. Rayburn, | John M. Scott. |

1891

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!

SEVENTH WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.
 In accordance with a resolution, passed on the 11th inst., at a meeting of the Democracy of the Fifth Representative District, First Municipality, the Democrats of the Seventh Ward, Second Municipality, will attend a **MEETING**, on **SATURDAY EVENING NEXT**, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Mahon's Nelly's Seventh Ward House, corner of St. Paul and Poplar streets, for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent the Ward in the Central Democratic Parish Committee.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| J. Stewart, | Joseph Wood, |
| D. W. Perry, | James H. Howell, |
| Thos McCormack, | Geo. W. Patterson, |
| James Graham, | Philip Brady, |
| J. Sullivan, | Wm. H. Kelly, |
| M. Sullivan, | Wm. J. Conroy, |
| Henry Perry, | Wm. H. Smith, |
| P. O'Brien, | M. Hall, |
| Robert Moore, | J. Thomas, |
| P. Graham, | Thos. J. Andy, |
| P. Flanagan, | M. Bennett, |
| John Flanagan, | J. W. Johnson, |
| L. E. Hunter, | K. Cantan, |
| Thos. Hackett, | E. Agnew, |
| J. Cleary, | P. H. Taylor. |

1891

DEMOCRATIC MEETING, SECOND WARD, FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

The undersigned Democratic citizens of the Second Ward, First Municipality, indignant at the manner in which the meeting on the 19th inst., at Gallagher's Coffee-house, was conducted, and fully impressed with the belief that said meeting was not fairly organized—that an opportunity was not afforded the Democrats of the Ward of expressing their individual preferences for Delegates to represent them in the Convention, to be held at Ponto a la Hache on the 31st Monday of August, and on the General Parish Central Committee; and finally, that said meeting was prematurely held, and not in accordance with the long established usage of the Democratic party, the Central Committee not having been as yet organized—do, therefore, solemnly protest against the proceedings of said meeting, holding ourselves in no manner bound by its action, and respectfully invite our democratic fellow-citizens of the Ward to attend a meeting, to be held at James Kithman's Coffee-house, corner of Marais and Bienville streets, on **SATURDAY NEXT**, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention, to be held at Ponto a la Hache; also, to represent us in the General Parish Central Committee.

(Signed)

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| P. Gardner, | H. Clark, | Martin Duggan, |
| John Gardner, | Thos. D. Galt, | John F. White, |
| Joe Marbo, | H. Richardson, | M. I. Martin, |
| John Malloy, | L. G. McQuinn, | J. P. Butler, |
| Albert Emanuel, | C. Hunt, | Robert Ashby, |
| H. K. Graham, | Ben. H. Grant, | Thomas Mahon, |
| C. Cavanaugh, | C. Kinney, | Charles Phillips, |
| Thos. Houghan, | M. Donnelly, | H. G. Quinn, |
| Wm. H. Styles, | P. M. Donnelly, | Paul Mahon, |
| Conrad Kahn, | Humphrey Huger, | Fred. Hoot, |
| Wm. Duffy, | Julius Laubach, | M. Farge, |
| Wm. Salk, | Louis Leonard, | Joseph Caggy, |
| Mark Mathews, | Wm. Lecher, | Henry Schwartz, |
| Franklin Johnson, | Joseph Barthardt, | A. Quinn, |
| Henry Huggins, | Henry Hoffman, | H. Sweeney, |
| G. C. Kuznetz, | G. I. Harshbarger, | Patrick Hender, |
| P. Shinde, | Nathan Hart, | Patrick Lawlor, |
| Peter Schneider, | Henry Hill, | John Seiler, |
| E. Kelly, | Fred. Hill, | Wm. Hyman, |
| H. Negro, | James P. Thomas, | Peter Hyman, |
| Louis Schuler, | Joseph Nisich, | Wm. Hyman, |
| P. Scherman, | Thos. Donoghue, | G. McCormack, |
| Ch. Flugo, | John Sevier, | H. Brown, |
| J. R. Thomas, | John Truitt, | Henry Kautman, |
| Pierre Houghton, | John Hoffmann, | J. E. Coger, |
| Francis Morel, | Joe Kelly, | |

1891

The Daily Delta

25 July 1857, 2

The Excitement.

The excitement produced by the late intelligence from Cuba is rapidly extending throughout the South-west. As the news flew along the sea coast, where thousands of our citizens and those of Mississippi are spending the summer, it was taken up and echoed far and near, with an enthusiasm we never saw equaled. At Pass Christian the single star and stripes was thrown out, and was greeted with loud huzzas. At Biloxi the electric spark fell upon the most combustible material, and kindled a bright flame of patriotic feeling. So at all the other resorts. But one feeling, one voice, one hope prevailed among all classes—and that was for the success of the glorious struggle. Were it practicable, a tithe of our fighting population would rush to the aid of the patriots. The wealthy planters of the South are among the most eager friends of Cuba. Our sugar planters, whose interests, it has been falsely alleged, would be jeopardized by the independence of Cuba, are too sensible to be deceived by such arguments, or too patriotic to be restrained by them. Our people are nearly a unit on this subject. The patriots of Cuba have only to maintain themselves for a short time, before they will be aided by large accessions from the United States.

DR. GILBERT.—This eminent and distinguished practitioner, whose reputation has filled the whole South-west, and of whose successful cures of that most horrible of human ailments, the Cancer, this paper has contained so many records, left the city yesterday afternoon for New York, by way of Memphis. The Doctor goes to the North partly to rest from the fatigues of the past winter, which has been a very exhausting one with him, and also to prepare for the coming campaign. We commend him warmly to all our friends as one of the greatest benefactors of his species. During his absence, the Doctor's son, who is fully competent to attend to such cases, will officiate at his father's office, No. 128 Poydras street.

ED. Colonel Bell and Edward Boulligny—the seconds of Doctor Hunt in the late duel—returned to this city yesterday, and immediately presented themselves to the sheriff, saying they were prepared to enter into the necessary recognizances for their appearance on trial. The sheriff told them to appear in the First District Court this morning, when the necessary bonds would be prepared and ready for signature. This morning, then, the bonds of these gentlemen will be consummated.

Louisville Courier

25 July 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotel.

J H Goodman, Mobile; J J Handell, Ky;
D Walker, do; W M Longnecker, La;
J B Walker, do; Mrs Dr Cooley, Lexington;
J P Carson, do; H D Bright, Danville;
J C Shannon, N O; C E Schmith, N O;
Mr Singleton and L, St Louis; E Planchard, do;
R B Stewart, N O; E F Smith, Cin;
M G Nash, Miss; D Dick, do;
E M Ruehll and son, N O; R Reams, Franklin;
J Y Patrick, San Francisco; R B Smith, Tenn;
Co W F Walworth, Pt Chicot; W R Thompson, Shepherdsv;
Miss Bailey, do; H C Thomas and son, do;
W Walworth, do; W Bailey, Empire Iron Wks;
C V McCracken, Nashville; Miss M A Williams, do;
M Carpenter, Jackson, Miss; Miss J Watson, do;
T E Harmon, Texas; E M Richeson, city;
W M Mayfield, Drennon; J A Richardson, city;
J Jones, do; H Simpson, N O;
W J Algeo, Memphis; W Watkins, do;
P Michel, N Y; S W Hartshorne, Cin;
G W Langley, Jackson, Miss; P S Salmon and son, Miss;
J Swan, city; Y F Hays, Buffalo;
B M White, St Louis; Dr W Rawlings, Go;
A C Dwight, do; E C Mayherd, do;
J Hartwell, Cleveland;

Galt House.

H H Lewis, Cin; W H H Johnston, county;
G V Haines, Paris; G Hancock, do;
W Colton, Woodford; J W Slaughter, Va;
L Hurt, Bardstown; J F Friabe, N O;
W J Lloyd, city; J Hoy, do;
J Dickenson, Texas; J C Gore, do;
B G Powell, do; A Devall and L, N O;
H Runge, do; R A Alexander, Woodford co;
Capt N Fleming, Cin; J B Waller, Lexington;
L Devereaux, do; C Hendy, Scotland;
W Luthicum, Brownsville; T T Hawkins, Newport;
J Adrance, Texas; Hon H Boyce, La;
T H House, do; F T Ichabel, St Louis;
Miss A L Davanport, N Y; J Ichabel, do;
J Crawford, Mo; J Baellard, N Y;
V Collins, do; G Bell, Texas;
W J Waller, Shelbyville; J Seaman, N Y;
J H Oliver, Cin; Capt J Davidson, St Louis;
W Garrett, N Y; J H Conn, do;
W Coran; A Benton, Tenn;
Mrs Dugan; L Benton, Cin;
R H Armstrong, Tenn; H H Devereaux;
P Clarke, Vicksburg; J B Troxell, Madison;
J Peel, do; J McIntosh, Tenn;
F A W Davis, Natchez; T T Barbour, Oldham co;
J Slene, Ohio; J W Gordon, city;

Exchange Hotel.

T J Dobyas, N O; E B Graham, Rock Haven;
W Leedum, Elizabethtown; D Kress, Frankfort;
A D Thorn, Leavenworth; A Batts, city;
S C Reed, Pittsburg; D W Cull, Owen co;
J P Scott, do; H C Threlkeld, Shelby co;
D H Goodwille, Pittsburg; W E Rosemen, Ohio;
E Hinton, Shelby co; W A Perry, New Castle;
T Hinton, do; J H Smith, city;
L Graber, do; J A Johnston, New Albany;
W A Withers, Mo; J M Reynolds, Clayville ge;
H Waltona, Henry co; G C Roberts, Owenton;
D J B English, Liberty; W G Taylor, Lagrange;
J S Frank, Warsaw; B F Moody, Greenville;
Dr J F Blanton, Owen co; H H Martin, Shelbyville;
J Baker, do; S Maxley, jr, Shelby co;
W H Bowman, Mercer co; S Maxley, do;
W Corn, Carrollton;

Strader's Hotel.

G S Scales, N O; W Bailey, E Iron Works;
S Parker, Syracuse; J Wilkins, Miss;
J Smise, Oxford; C F Collins, N Y;
C B Essler, Jacksonville; W Mason, N O;
G D Dicken, Drennon; W N Johnson, New Castle;
W E Lewis, Madison; H Davis, Ia;

Bowles House.

S Herbert, Ia; G Green, Madison;
G F Hart, county; D W Rowland, M Washington
J Chamberlth, county; J B Rowland, do;
J Shrader, do; J Scobee, Henry co;
J D Heady, Spencer co; C Scobee, do;
E Krous, Taylorsville; H Williams, Va;
D Haddox, do; D Humphries, Owensboro;
N Lawson and L, Ills; H G Jones, Bloomfield;
A Cole, Cannelton;

CITY OF JACKSON

25 July 1851, 3

From the Vicksburg Whig, of Wednesday.

**GLORIOUS NEWS FROM CUBA!
THE REVOLUTION COMMENCED!
FIRST BATTLE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY!
PATRIOTS TRIUMPHANT!!**

Thirty Troops of Tyranny Killed in the First Conflict—Patriots Concentrating at an Impregnable Point—Patriots Enthusiastic—Government Panic-stricken!

NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 2 P. M.

The 4th of July having been agreed upon by the Cuban Patriots to strike for freedom and independence, "the men of Puerto Principe obtained the honor of commencing the struggle. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, 20 young men selected for that purpose attacked one of the posts at the gates of the city, and took possession of it, hoisting a flag of "Free Cuba" over it. They remained in possession of this place only a very short time as their orders were to retire as soon as they had made some public demonstration, and given the cry of Independence. When attacked by superior forces they retired in good order, and joined the main body of the patriot forces, consisting of 700 Cubans and 200 Americans.

A similar movement was to take place at three other large cities, as soon as they should hear that the blow had been struck at Puerto Principe. An extract of a letter from Havana, dated 17th inst., to Gen. Lopez, says Joaquin Agüero Sánchez and another patriot, were taken and shot on the spot, while the enemy lost but 12 men, a captain and a lieutenant. It is said that the Governor of the Central Department, Lomerich, was killed in the fight. Another extract of a letter to Gen. Lopez says, "you are expected every moment— all eyes are turned to you for assistance. It is positively asserted that the regiment of Cantabria has gone over to the patriots."

WASHINGTON

25 July 1851, 3

THE CUBAN INVASION NOT YET KILLED.—We had thought that the disgraceful failure of the piratical attempt upon Cuba, with the subsequent dispersion of another intended plundering expedition of the same kind, would be sufficient to set at rest any further endeavor to carry out this infamous design ; but it seems that even dear-bought experience will not satisfy some people ; or rather, when plunder is in view, there are always unprincipled rascals enough ready to engage in the work, and always dupes sufficient to be caught by fair promises in illegal acts and outrages against the laws of their own country, as well as those of every other nation. The National Intelligencer says information has been received at Washington that the parties heretofore engaged in the enterprise against the Island of Cuba have not yet abandoned their criminal intentions, but threaten that they will renew the attempt a few months hence. It is said that some hundreds of those who have been engaged for the purpose are to be sent to Cuba during the summer in small numbers, by different vessels, as mechanics seeking employment on the Island in their respective professions, but who will secretly provide themselves with arms, and be prepared in a body to join any armed expedition which may succeed in landing. We agree with the Intelligencer that a successful invasion of Cuba by a private expedition is one of the most hopeless of undertakings ; and that the utter heartlessness of the leaders of this disreputable enterprise is fully exhibited in thus sending into such imminent jeopardy of liberty or life the poor ignorant men whom they have deceived by false representations and specious promises, which are never intended to be, and which cannot be, fulfilled. If the latter, however, will not be advised for their own good, they must take the consequences. The Governor of Cuba, if he once gets them into his power, will assuredly hang and shoot them, and they invite this fate by their own foolhardiness and criminality.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The Daily Picayune.

25 July 1851, 1

Fourth of July in Havana—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Havana, July 5th, says that on the Anniversary of American independence, the citizens of the United States assembled in various parts of the city, in celebration of the day, and were joined by the native inhabitants of the place.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 21.

The Cuba Expedition.—Advices have been received at Washington to the effect that the Cuba expedition will be renewed in a few days.

The Daily Picayune.

25 July 1851, 2

THE REVOLT IN CUBA.—The Delta of last evening says that yesterday was the day fixed by the Cuban patriots for a demonstration in and near the city of Havana, and that on the 17th of this month a rising was to take place in the *Vuelta de Abajo*, one of the *most warlike* and *most disaffected* portions of the island. It is supposed that the dispersion of the Government troops, necessarily consequent on the risings in the East and West, would present a favorable opportunity for an attack on the city of Havana, the stronghold of the Spanish authority. The next steamer will bring us news whether these expectations have been realized.

25 July 1851, 1

THE CUBAN INVADERS—*Judge Betts's Decision.*
At New York on the 16th Inst., Judge Betts of the United States District Court gave an opinion at much length on the motion to quash the indictment against Jno. L. O'Sullivan in the Cuban invasion case.

He considered that charging the offence in the language of the statute is sufficient; also that the law was not intended merely as a neutrality act to operate when other nations were at war, but to prevent citizens and residents of the United States from beginning or setting on foot a military expedition against the territories of another country at peace with the United States. The motion to quash was denied, but out of respect to the counsel the opinion will be submitted to the Judge of the Circuit Court, with a view that should he disagree with it; that the case may be referred to the Circuit, and on a division of opinion carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

25 July 1851, 1

RENCONTRER BETWEEN GENS. FOOTE AND
QUITMAN—We find the following in the Memphis
Eagle of the 21st inst. :

We regret to learn that a personal difficulty occurred between the candidates for Governor in Mississippi, Gens. Foote and Quitman, on Friday last, the 18th inst., during their discussion at Sledgeville, in Panola county. The circumstances, as we have heard them, were these :

They had agreed before leaving Jackson, to refrain from all personalities in their discussions. Gen. Foote deemed it no infraction of this agreement to allude to Gen. Quitman's connection with the late Cuban expedition; and had done so at several appointments previous to the one at Sledgeville, without provoking any interruption. At Sledgeville, however, when Gen. Foote spoke of the Cuban affair, Gen. Quitman stopped him and said that it was "*ungentlemanly and dishonest*" thus to violate their agreement! Thereupon Gen. Foote called him "*a liar*." Blows were instantly interchanged; but their mutual friends interposed and separated the combatants. We understand that Gen. Quitman has signified his determination not to speak to Gen. Foote at any more of their joint appointments.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn from reliable authority that Gen. Foote made no allusion whatever to the *Cuban affair* in his *first* speech—but that Gen. Quitman himself introduced the subject in his reply, and assailed the administration in strong terms for its course in regard to that matter. Gen. Foote's remarks were solely in rejoinder, and in defence of the Government.

THE CUBAN INVADERS—*Judge Betts's Decision.*
At New York on the 16th inst., Judge Betts of the United States District Court gave an opinion at much length on the motion to quash the indictment against Jno. L. O'Sullivan in the Cuban invasion case.

He considered that charging the offence in the language of the statute is sufficient; also that the law was not intended merely as a neutrality act to operate when other nations were at war, but to prevent citizens and residents of the United States from beginning or setting on foot a military expedition against the territories of another country at peace with the United States. The motion to quash was denied, but out of respect to the counsel the opinion will be submitted to the Judge of the Circuit Court, with a view that should he disagree with it, that the case may be referred to the Circuit, and on a division of opinion carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

25 July 1851, 2

From the New York Herald, July 23.

The Rumored Insurrection in Cuba.

We publish below all the documents received from Cuba which have emanated from the government. The official bulletin, with respect to the rumored insurrection at Puerto Principe, divests the first heated reports of the skirmish between the people and the troops of much of that air of general excitement and turbulent reality which created here at first unusual alarm and serious apprehensions. The publication of the government Gazette represents that the attack upon a few insurgents, about 20 in number, was wholly successful on the part of the Queen's troops, and that the insurrectionists fled to the interior, having left upon the field a small quantity of powder and guns. In fact, the affair is represented as being scarcely worthy of recognition by the government, yet is noticed because the outbreak is said to have originated with partisans who have recently returned to Cuba from the United States.

As no programme has been published with regard to the ultimate object of the people, we shall not be at all surprised to find that the insurrection is a mere offspring of individual temerity, and that the demonstration has been made without reference to any of the usual ends which revolutionists seek. One of our correspondents—a very intelligent gentleman—states, however, in a private note to us, that we "may be sure the affair is serious."

It is a rash undertaking when men commence sapping the foundations of government without having any tangible and reasonable platform for future rule and guidance. If it is true that the small body of insurgents who have been brought into collision with the government have been agitated to act thus from false representations on the part of persons recently from the United States, the event is much to be deplored. There is no general sentiment in this country favorable to any premature, irregular, and violent changes in the administration of the affairs of Cuba. Unquestionably many men desire that a liberal policy should govern the acts of the colonial power of Spain; but the good sense and intelligence of our countrymen believe that this will be best effected by wise, peaceful, and general measures, in conformity with the present views of civilized nations on commercial subjects, and not by throwing the island into a state of convulsion and anarchy. Within the past year the government of Cuba has made many admirable improvements in the conduct of public affairs, and has exhibited a disposition to enlarge the happiness of all classes of citizens, as far as seemed prudent under the circumstances in which the island has been placed by the spirit of lawless adventure which has been directed against its peace. It is apparent, however, that, whatever design the government may have had from time to time for making improvements, all efforts have been retarded and materially checked by the constant threatening attitude of those who in the United States and elsewhere have been connected with invading expeditions. No colonial government, under such apprehension as has been engendered by these repeated manifestations of mischievous intentions, could proceed in a course of wise and prudent reform; and if the results of the governor general's wishes have not been equal to the desires of some part of the population, the fault ought not to be charged upon him, but upon those who have kept the island in a state of agitation and alarm. The government itself, it is true, may not have partaken of the popular apprehension of a violent demonstration, but it has had a duty to perform not the less onerous or the less decisive on that account. The possibility of violence must have been as serious a point for its consideration as the very violence itself, and no wisdom could proceed to make peaceful changes in favor of the people, while the next hour threatened to bring trouble upon the government.

The disturbances at Puerto Principe may be an additional cause of disaster to the people, for the reasons we have named. The influence of such a demonstration, however slight it may be, will call into exercise all the powers of the government, lest such scenes should be repeated, and the governor general will necessarily be interrupted in the course of reform which we have been instructed to know he proposed to pursue. The evil is a great one, it must be confessed; but it is one which the enemies of Cuba, and not its friends, have brought upon it.

But our attention with respect to the probability of revolutionary occurrences of a serious character, at the present time, is directed to Mexico rather than to Cuba. We alluded, a few days since, to the reports of anticipated *pronunciamientos* in Mexico, in favor of the ex-President, General Santa Anna, and of the probability of his return to his native country to head and sustain his friends and recover his and their lost power in the republic. It will occasion no surprise with us if it should turn out that Spain and England secretly favor such a movement. Nay, we shall place little credit upon official denials of such being the fact. The British are not pleased that the administration of Gen. Arista is so exclusively Mexican and so little British. Spain, or, at any rate, Cuba, may see wisdom in the policy of diverting what they call the "Albusero" sentiment of certain "Yankee adventurers" towards the gold and silver mines of Mexico, and away from the sugar plantations of the Queen of the Antilles. General Narciso Lopez could not get recruits for another Cardenas expedition, if a rival project, promising rich rewards in bars of bullion, was set afloat. If, therefore, the loyal Spaniards, "*de la siempre fiel Isla de Cuba*," should have furnished Santa Anna with funds, even to the amount of a million or two of dollars, it would not astonish us in the least, or if the recent visit of the Spanish steam frigate Pizarro to this port was con-

ducted with some of the arrangements. Santa Anna has wealthy friends and partisans in the United States who have weight in Mexico. He has always been strong in the State of Oaxaco—the richest and most powerful State of Mexico, and close to the Tehuantepec pass—and made the grant under which the present company now claim the right to go on with the work, and his friends in Mexico were deeply interested in the project. Jealousy of the ex-President may have no little influence in causing its annulment, mixed with apprehensions that aid could be rendered to him by American and other foreign operatives introduced into the country, to be engaged on the work. Our minister is yet absent from Mexico, and the powers at Washington may not be fully advised of all that is in embryo. They seem deficient in the means of information. We do not indulge in idle surmise.

ADDITIONAL ADVICES FROM CUBA.—Our files of newspapers brought by the Cherokee are, the *Faro Industrial*, *Diario de la Marina*, *Diario de la Habana*, and the *Gaceta de la Habana*, to the 10th instant, inclusive. They contain the official or government account of the recent events at Puerto Principe. We have the proclamation translated.

The steamer Cherokee brought us files of the *Diario de la Marina*, *Faro Industrial de la Habana*, and *La Gaceta*, to the 10th instant. We looked over all these papers, and, strange to say, we have seen nothing relative to the insurrection at Puerto Principe, except the document which we have translated from the *Gaceta*. The inhabitants seemed to enjoy the greatest tranquillity, and appeared quite confiding in the bravery of the troops and the fleet of the government.

The amusements at the Tacon theatre and the Lyceum are always attracting numerous people. The Monplaisir troupe had arrived, and prepared to give some ballet performances at the Tacon before going to Europe, where they are impatiently expected.

Official Publication of the government.

His excellency the governor general has ordered the publication in the Gazette of a summary of the information received from the governor general, commander of the central department, upon the appearance of two armed and mounted parties in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

At the date of the 5th of July, the general in command says that, in virtue of the notices he had of the project of raising these armed parties, he took the proper disposition to pursue them, and pushed one, numbering about twenty men, at nine o'clock in the evening, to the Sabana de Guanaguay, by an officer of the Queen's regiment of cavalry, (the Second Lancers,) under D. Manuel Peromingo. The insurgents immediately took flight, leaving on the field the arms and the ammunition which they possessed, consisting of two fire-locks, one of them with two cannons, one bronze catapult, two pistols, two big knives, six flasks of powder, a bag of balls, a bullet mould, and another in the possession of D. Joaquin Agüero y Sanchez. Our information assures us that this gentleman and D. Waldo y Juan Arteaga, recently arrived from the United States, were with the insurgents. Some papers have already spoken of D. Agüero. Five horses of this party were also seized. The general in command terminates by saying that no other point of the department confided to him has taken a part in this revolutionary movement. The inhabitants continued to perform their ordinary and peaceful business.

By other information from the city of Puerto Principe, we have some lines from the lieutenant governor of Tamas. This chief says that, when he received from the general in command the intelligence of an armed troop, he had already received that news by a muleteer, from whom the said party stole some provisions and other merchandise, which he was taking to various merchants; that on the evening of the 8th instant, when he was going to his house, he heard the steps of horses and men, and the report of six or eight discharges, and about twenty men passing at a gallop before the same habitation. The lieutenant governor interrogated them, but they were so malicious that they fired at the window where the lieutenant governor was, and they disappeared instantly, without leaving any trace of the road which they took. The lieutenant governor adds, that the discharge received by the partisans wounded two men and a horse of the party. Such was the disorder with which they entered the village, that, having abandoned their arms, equipments, four horses, and a part of their effects, they were obliged to leave as prisoners one wounded man, and another who had only one arm. The general in command, in writing this report, adds, that he had given orders to one of the party of troops which are on the route of Tamas to pursue the insurgents, who were already in complete disorder.

In his communication of the 10th, the governor general in command says that public tranquillity continues unalterable, in spite of the efforts of some malicious young men, pushed by the emissaries recently arrived from the United States. His excellency adds, that the insurgents have had a great defeat, such as will overtake all those who want to bring disorder into this peaceful country—that they will learn to recognise their impotence, and the confidence and security of the government, which, without the necessity of calling on its forces and its other resources, has only sent twenty horsemen to destroy the sterile plans of those few who, for so many years, have employed all seductive means for exciting the young men of Puerto Principe. The government has long been apprized of their movements and their imprudent seductions.

PEDRO ESTEVAN.

HAVANA, July 19, 1851.

26 July 1851, 2

Highly Interesting from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL.

The steam ship *Isabel*, Capt. ROLLINS, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, at about five o'clock. She left Havana at 5 P. M. on the 22d inst., with a full list of passengers, and a large cargo, and Key West on the 23d. She was detained on the passage in consequence of the badness of the coal she had taken in at Havana, being unable to make more than nine knots per hour; and was, therefore, compelled, at about four o'clock yesterday morning, to put into Savannah. Her passengers and mails were brought on to this city by the *Gordon*.

The political intelligence from Cuba is highly interesting, but of a very contradictory nature. We give, however, the different reports as we have heard them.

We are indebted to a gentleman, who has resided for some time in Cuba, for the following items which certainly coincide with the intelligence we have been receiving for some days past. There had been, as is not denied as far as our accounts inform us, a rising of the Creole population at and near Puerto Principe, San Juan, &c., which had been joined by a part of the Spanish troops in the neighborhood. It is stated that the Colonel of a regiment stationed near Principe had informed the authorities at Havana that he had but a fragment of his regiment left. The regiment of Leon, stationed at or near Matanzas had become so insubordinate that the officers had advised the Government that the men could not be depended on, and the Regiment had to be removed to some other part of the Island. The authorities have stopped all sealed communications between different parts of the Island since the 10th inst., and all communications have to go through the mails open, unless written by some official. Views and feelings are now expressed in Havana, that would not have been attempted a few weeks since; and a meeting of the Habaneros, favorable to independence, was to have been held a few days before the sailing of the *Isabel*, but the place of meeting having become known to the government, it was taken possession of by a military force, and, thereby, frustrated. If the patriots meet with success in the interior, it is expected that an insurrection will take place, in Havana, immediately.

An elderly gentleman, who has been a planter for some years on the Island, and who possessed a sugar estate valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sold out for one hundred thousand, and came on in the *Isabel*. We are also informed, by passengers, that two agents of the Cuban authorities have arrived in the *Isabel*, to watch the movements of the friends of Cuba in this country.

Other gentlemen inform us that Colonel Conde, of the Regiment of Puerto Principe, was, together with nine officers and thirty soldiers, taken prisoner a few days since; and that in crossing a river on a raft some three hundred soldiers were drowned, the raft having capsized. It is stated, likewise, that, at the present moment,

there are about one thousand citizens in the woods, under the command of four American officers, who are ready to sustain the Provisional Government of the Island, adjacent to the Central Department in which is Puerto Principe. It is, likewise, according to our informants, expected that in the course of a few days—say ten, a revolution will break out in Havana; for which purpose it is said the disaffected have already one regiment engaged to co operate with them, and that another will come over to them on its commander being paid three hundred doubloons, equivalent to about \$5100 of our currency, he having pledged his word, as a military officer, to that effect.

We have moreover, been informed by a gentleman whose sources of information relative to Cuban affairs are generally most reliable, that many of the towns in Cuba are in arms—the present force amounting to about five thousand effective men—that a provisional Government is about to be organized, and that the Queen's troops have suffered a severe loss.

On the other hand we are told by other parties, whose information is generally unquestionable, that the insurrection at Principe is an affair that has created no alarm in the Island of Cuba, and that what they term the exaggerated reports in the journals of the day, have their origin in Havana, for the sole object of creating an excitement in the United States. They assert also that a *Senor Joaquin Anzaco* had been taken prisoner with a number of his followers, and that the rest of the party had offered to give themselves up to the Government if they were assured of pardon. The same gentlemen represent that Havana and all parts of the Island are tranquil as usual; and that all that is unsatisfactory at present is the prevalence of Cholera and Yellow Fever to some extent.

Corroboratory in some measure of the accuracy of this version is a dispatch, of which the following is a translation, which was received from Principe on the 22nd inst., by the authorities. It bears date the 16th inst.:

The party under the command of *Joaquin Anzaco* had been met by the troops under the command of the Governor of the Eastern Province, and dispersed, leaving five men dead on the field—the troops having seized also various horses, arms, &c. Many of the insurgents had presented themselves to the authorities, and nearly all the others were willing to surrender upon assurance of pardon.

The foregoing is all the information we have been able to obtain on the subject, and we leave it to the intelligence of our readers to discover what is actually the real state of the case. For our own parts we are inclined to imagine that where there is so much smoke, there must necessarily be some fire, but as to the extent of it we confess we are unable to form an opinion.

Subjoined are the favors of our attentive Havana and Key West Correspondents.

26 July 1851, 1

Arguments Against Cuba.

The Crescent, in a liberal and spirited article on "The Cuban Question," thus states the arguments which are sometimes urged against the acquisition of Cuba:

"It will conflict with, if not utterly ruin, the sugar-planting interests of Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States. It will probably involve us in a long and costly war with European powers. It will certainly take millions from the national Treasury. It will probably reopen and embitter the sectional questions which have threatened and imperiled the existence of the Union. It will form a pretext for the annexation of Canada, and thereby millions will flow from the national Treasury, and the much spoken of balance of sectional power will be more than ever a vain theory."

We think there is no force in any of these suggestions. Similar arguments constituted the staple of the speeches and publications made in this State against the annexation of Texas. We remember reading an address of the late Hon. Alexander Barrow, defending his course in voting in the Senate against the Texas bill, in which he prophesied that the acquisition of so large and favorable a territory for the production of sugar and cotton would ruin Louisiana, by increasing the supplies of her staples, and reducing prices. Mr. Barrow lived to see his predictions refuted. So far from being depressed, the staples of this State advanced in value after the annexation of Texas, through the settlement, development, and culture of the latter State have fully equaled the prediction. Here is one striking, salient fact, which is worth all the speculations and theories in the world. We believe that the annexation of Cuba will exhibit the same result. Such is the opinion of some of our most sagacious sugar planters.

We conversed, a few days ago, with one of the most successful producers and manufacturers of sugar in this State, who has \$125,000 invested in machinery alone, and who has quite recently visited Cuba. This gentleman believes that the people of the island are ripe for independence, and he has no fears whatever that its annexation would injure the sugar interests in the States, whilst it would be certain to give a great impulse

to every other department of labor, to the agricultural production of the great West, and to the mechanical industry of the North. The more sugar that is produced, the greater will be the consumption and demand. This article is at present in the infancy of its culture and consumption. Taking the experience of the last twenty years, we find that whilst the production has enormously increased the consumption has kept pace with it, and prices have hardly varied. There are millions, who at present desire sugar, but are unable to purchase it, chiefly on account of the high duty imposed by foreign governments. When the United States have control, as they will have by the acquisition of Cuba, of the whole production of this article, it will be very easy to create new markets in foreign countries by reciprocal treaties, and thus to produce this staple into countries where it is regarded as a costly luxury, unknown to the great mass.

As to the long and costly war with European powers, we believe this is a *brutum fulmen*,—a raw-head-and-blowsy-bones, evoked by certain commercial interests, to startle and scare that very timid class of our citizens who are engaged in foreign trade. Similar apprehensions were thrown out in regard to the annexation of Texas; they proved groundless then,—they will prove so again.

Great Britain is held now in bonds to keep the peace towards the United States, which she would not violate for any Cuba. Two years' interruption of peaceable relations with this country—the deprivation of two cotton crops, would fill every part of her empire with desolation, and ruin. Is she willing to incur

this great peril, to prevent the transfer of an island, from which, with the rest of the world, she is now nearly excluded by a severe restrictive system; the transfer, too, to a nation which will convert it into a new and rich market for her products and manufacturing factories? Such an idea ascribes to Great Britain a reckless folly and madness, never displayed by her in her foreign policy.

As to France, she is bound to us by still greater ties than those of commercial interests. Her people are Republicans, who regard the citizens of this Union as older brethren, as exemplars in the boldest of causes,—in the organization of liberty on republican basis. An attempt to array France on the side of Spain, against the people of Cuba, struggling for independence, and aided by the mighty power of this republic, would produce a revolution in that nation, exceeding in violence any of her recent agitations. England and France being thus prevented from interfering bellicosely with the acquisition of Cuba, there is no other European nation of whose interference we need indulge any fears,—there is no other that could give us the slightest concern.

As to the annexation of Cuba "taking millions from the national Treasury," we do not think the argument would produce much effect, even if it were correct in fact. But how is the annexation of Cuba to prove so costly to the United States, if its independence is achieved without the aid of our Government? The regenerated Cubans would sooner pay to come into the Union than wait to be bought.

But our article has extended too far for an evening edition. There are other important considerations connected with this subject which we must defer until tomorrow.

THE CUBAN INVADERS.—Judge Holt's Decision.—At New York, on the 16th inst., Judge Holt, of the U. States District Court, gave an opinion at much length on the motion to quash the indictment against John L. O'Reilly, in the Cuban invasion case.

He considered that charging the offense in the language of the statute is sufficient; also, that the law was not intended merely as a neutrality act to operate when other nations were at war, but to prevent citizens and residents of the United States from beginning or setting on foot a military expedition against the territories of another country, at peace with the United States. The motion to quash was denied, but, out of respect to the counsel the opinion will be submitted to the Judge of the Circuit Court, with a view that should be disagree with it, that the case may be referred to the Circuit, and on a division of opinion, carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE LATE DUEL.—Wm. Bell, Joseph Maddox, and Edward Boulligny appeared in the First District Court this morning, and gave bonds in the sum of \$10,000 each for their appearance to answer the charge of being engaged in a duel. The securities of Mr. Bell were Edward F. Parker and Walter Turnbull; of Mr. Maddox, John Coleman and Wm. E. Leverich; and of Mr. Boulligny, Wm. Brothers, J. A. Gullotta and J. K. Fabre.

Thus it appears that all the parties to the late duel have surrendered themselves into the hands of the law, and given bail for their appearance to answer the charge that has been laid against them.

IF Some idea of the audacity of Loucha's organ in this city, (La Union) may be formed from an assertion contained in this morning's edition, that all aid to be rendered the revolutionists shall be on the express and positive condition that no Cuban shall be eligible to office until four years after independence. This unblinking and atrocious falsehood is intended to circulate in Cuba,—it could deceive no one here. The editor of La Union knows well that in the whole movement in behalf of Cuban liberty, our citizens act subordinate to the gallant heroes, who have the lead and direction, and will be aided by us as brothers, equal in all the rights and attributes of man.

GLORIOUS NEWS!!

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CUBA!

PREVIOUS INTELLIGENCE CONFIRMED.

The Patriots' Ranks Increasing!

Successful in several Engagements

The Spanish Troops Joining the
Standard of Freedom!

Probable Insurrection of Matanzas.

The following dispatch, received last night at 11 o'clock, confirms the statements of our correspondent by the Falcon. The Isabel left Havana on the 22d inst. at 12 o'clock, &c. and therefore brought news four days later than the Falcon. The day fixed for the rising in Matanzas was the 24th. The dispatch shows that the Patriots were making active preparations to carry their revolution, and we have no doubt that they are in arms, battling against their oppressors. The capture of Brigadier General Ochoa and nine Spanish officers can be explained only by assuming that the regiment of Canabaris had gone over in a body to the Patriots. Our knowledge of the spirit and disposition of that regiment enables us to say that it is almost certain that such has been the case.

Here is the dispatch:

Savannah, July 25, 1851—9 o'clock P. M.

To the Daily Delta:

The passengers by the Isabel, arrived today, confirm the news received previously of the revolution in the Central and Eastern Department. The numbers of the patriots were daily increasing, and several engagements had taken place. In one of them, Brigadier Gen. Ochoa and nine other Spanish officers had been made prisoners; in another, three hundred Spanish soldiers had been destroyed by the Patriot Army.

The Governor of Matanzas had informed the Captain-General that the people of Matanzas were preparing to strike, and that an outbreak was hourly expected. The Captain-General was sending troops to reinforce the garrison of Matanzas.

The Patriots look for Gen. Lopez promptly.

La Coucha's Organ on the Revolution at Puerto Principe.

La Union, the organ of the garottiers, has a very spicy description of the late affair at Puerto Principe, which we cannot refrain from giving to our readers in full.

"The facts are these: at the dawn of day, on the 4th instant, a band of madmen, consisting of a short couple of dozen persons, made their appearance in our streets, and, after giving some hurrahs, and firing a few shots in the air, fled to the country as if the very devil was after them. These silly fellows were commanded by one Joaquin Aguirre (who has already paid the penalty of his crime) and almost every individual of the party, had been absent from this city until the moment of the row, and we have been informed by those who saw them and pretended to know something about the affair, that the greater part of the company were not acquainted with the streets of this city. They, as well as some 50 or 60 others, that made their appearance on the 4th instant, have been instructed to

the rash act by a few persons, recently arrived in the city from the United States, and amongst them are the two brothers Artigas Ochoa and Guadalupe Walle.

"It was here known that those individuals belonged to the Fillbuster horde that exist in that land of liberty; but the government did not wish to take any steps whatever to restrain their excesses, on account of its confidence of being able to exterminate the whole band of revolutionists at the very moment that a hostile manifestation should be made, and because it was never supposed that their audacity and boldness would arrive at the extreme of making a like demonstration, without being able to count upon the sympathy and the assistance of even those persons they believed most favorable to their party.

"As but little attention was paid to their silly movements of the 4th instant, on account of the ridiculousness and ineffectiveness of the demonstration, it appears they consider themselves victors, notwithstanding they fled in consternation, leaving on the road arms, ammunition, horses, and even some of their party. On the 5th, at daybreak, they appeared in Tunas, a town containing about twenty thousand souls in two parties, to all about sixty persons, who, taking each other to be enemies, commenced firing upon each other, until they fled, each party believing it had had an encounter with a regiment of Spanish troops, which they had put to flight, and had come off victorious! Nevertheless, barely one of the people of the town were awakened by the noise of the firing, and nobody opposed them. It is said that the *realist patriots* have fled to the Casaca mountains and Najasa, towards which some of our troops have been sent, and we are in momentary expectation of news to the effect that the disturbers of the peace have given themselves up, or shall be brought to us as prisoners, to be punished as they deserve, that it may serve as an example to others who intend to come here to make a second trial."

We have a few remarks to make on the foregoing. Its date is 12th July. Our date is the 17th, and "the momentary expectation" of this crisis correspondent had not been realized. But first, we must note the inconsistency of the account with that published in Wednesday's Delta, as the official Bulletin, over the signature of *Doña Estaban*. The writer of the above gives the force which appeared in the streets of Tunas "as some fifty or sixty others," exclusive of a "short couple of dozen," whereas Estaban, under orders from La Coucha, says there were some eighteen or twenty men. Both, however, concur in admitting that the patriots had retired to a safe place, where they were organizing. The most striking part of the foregoing story is the statement, that the patriots commenced firing upon one another, and imagining that they were encountering a regiment of Spanish troops, retired in haste. This shows that both sides must have fought pretty stiffly, to produce the impression that their antagonists were real Spanish soldiers. Both, too, fled, and both claimed the victory, which was quite fair and reasonable.

Another notable fact in the relation of La Union's correspondent, is thus stated: "Nevertheless barely four of the people of the town were awakened by the noise of the firing, and nobody opposed them." Presumably sleepers the Tunasians must be! Old Rip Van Winkle was a mere infantile slumborer to them: "Nobody opposed them." Loyal Tunasians who did not oppose this "Fillbuster horde!"

La Union's correspondent has hit upon one happy idea—it is his own signature—his signature, which in Spanish we translate it, "Hah!"

Cuba and the Union.

We have noticed, on our last page, (Evening's edition) several arguments which have been used to frighten off timid and sceptical people from sympathy with the Cubans in their aspirations for independence and annexation to the Union. We will now reply to the suggestion of the Crescent, that "If annexation of

Cuba) will probably reopen and embitter the sectional questions which have threatened and imperiled the existence of this Union." We are at a loss to understand how such a result could flow from such a fact. We understand that the sectional questions which lately disturbed the Union were settled upon a basis of reconciliation of the Proviso heresy, and upon the principle that the people of a State had the power to determine whether they should have slavery or not, and would be entitled to admission into the Union without regard to that matter.

The great merit of the Compromise in the South, was, that it killed the Wilmot Proviso. The North gave up that obnoxious principle in consideration of the large concessions made by the South. This being the case, what harm can come of the annexation of Cuba? The South will not be for applying the Proviso, and the North has agreed never to do so. The North, by waiving this pretension, has got all the territory acquired by the Mexican war; and now it is but just and fair,—it is certainly conformable to the letter and spirit of the Compromise, that the South should experience some advantage from such waiver.

So far, then, from endangering the Union, we look upon the acquisition of Cuba as the best practicable measure for prolonging it. More compromises, constitutional amendments, or laws, can never keep North and South together, when the equipoise of power and strength, between these two antagonistic, and in some respects, hostile sections, is destroyed.

The best, the only preservative of the Union, is equality of condition, as well as of right. The one can secure and enforce the other. No one will pretend that such equality of condition now exists between the North and South. We hold our rights in the Union at the will and power of our aggressive and domineering confederates. We are not in a condition to command and exact a regard for constitutional guarantees in our behalf; we lay helpless, and at the mercy of our political enemies.

This (a state of affairs unfavorable to independence on the one side, and regard for constitutional integrity and right on the other. States are but negations of individuality, embodying the vices and passions of humanity.—All men seek power, and grow proud with the acquisition of it. They must be subjected to checks and restraints. The most effectual of all such checks is the republican doctrine of equality. Upshure the power and conditions of men, and you extinguish tyranny.

These principles apply with great force to the relations of the North and South: The aggressions of the former on the latter have increased with every augmentation of power, and they will continue until the South is utterly prostrated. Now, what more practical remedy or preventive for this deplorable state of affairs can be suggested, than that of equalizing the power of the two sections of the Union, by adding to the weaker? Thus the two sections will be restored to that equality which once existed; and what it existed, prevented negotiations and aggressions by one section against the other.

Is not this a better and more effectual remedy than all the paper compromises which ephemeral politicians ever conceived? Add faith to this constancy, and we will stand where would before the Wilmot Proviso was originated. The South may then calmly rely upon his power to enforce respect for its rights, and no longer fear that the Union will be made an engine for oppression and degradation.

The Daily Delta

26 July 1851, 2

The Gardner Case—In Arrest.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, on the 17th instant, found a true bill against George A. Gardner and John C. Gardner for perjury, in connection with a claim against Mexico, allowed by the late Council of Commissioners, and on the evening of the same day John C. Gardner was arrested by the marshal's officers A. K. Reed and J. M. Wright, and committed to jail.

CINCINNATI

26 July 1851, 3

Steamboat Register.

Arrivals and Departures (for 24 hours) up to 6 P. M., last evening

ARRIVALS.

Lady Pike, Louisville; Editor, Dock; Cumberland No. 2, Pittsburgh; Emma Dean, Memphis; Lancaster, New Richmond; John Q. Adams, Madison; Ben Franklin, Louisville; American Star, Maysville; Forest Queen, Aurora; Mary Stevens, Louisville; Haverhill, Ironton;

DEPARTURES.

Express, Pittsburgh; Hindoo, St. Louis; Cumberland No. 2, Nashville; Lancaster, New Richmond; John Q. Adams, Madison; American Star, Maysville; Forest Queen, Aurora; Ben Franklin, Louisville; Mary Stevens, Louisville; Clara, St. Louis.

Louisville Courier

26 July 1851, 2

THE INVASION OF CUBA. — Information, has, we understand, been received in this city, that the parties heretofore engaged in the enterprise against the Island of Cuba, have not yet abandoned their criminal intentions, but threaten that they will renew the attempt a few months hence. It is said that some hundreds of those who have been engaged for the purpose, are to be sent to Cuba during the summer in small numbers, by different vessels, as mechanics seeking employment on the island in their respective professions, but who will secretly provide themselves with arms, and be prepared in a body to join any expedition which may succeed in landing.

Nat. Intel., 21st.

WASHINGTON

26 July 1851, 3

THE GARDINER CLAIM.

The following is the Opinion of the Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico in the case of Dr. George A. Gardiner. As so much has been said about this claim, the opinion of the Board will possess some interest.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO, MARCH 12, 1850.

The claim of George A. Gardiner, for loss of property consequent on his expulsion from the State of San Luis Potosi, in Mexico, in October, 1846.

It appears from the evidence in this case that the claimant was the sole proprietor of certain silver mines in the State of San Luis, in Mexico, and from the year 1844 upto the period of his expulsion, on the 24th day of October, 1846, he had, at a great outlay of capital, brought his operations in mining to a state of prosperity which bade fair to yield him a handsome profit upon the capital invested by him in said mines. While thus engaged in the prosecution of his lawful business, in which he had worked unmolested from the early part of the year 1844, the executive of the State of San Luis published a decree on the 21st of October, 1846, that all American citizens then in the State should leave the same within the period of three days, or else be subject to arrest and carried beyond the limits of the State. The cause alleged for such order of expulsion was the near approach to the State of San Luis of the invading army of the United States, and the apprehension that citizens of the United States, suffered to remain in the State, would give intelligence to the army of their country. In pursuance of this order of expulsion, the present claimant was driven out of said State, and forced to depart, by a body of Mexican troops, who, after expelling the claimant and pillaging his property, set fire to and destroyed his buildings, thus stripping him of all his property. By the treaty of 1831, article 26, between the United States and Mexico, it is expressly stipulated that, in the event of a war between the contending parties, the citizens of either nation residing in the territories of the other, and engaged in any other trade or profession than that of a merchant, "shall be permitted to remain in the uninterrupted enjoyment of their liberty and property as long as they conduct themselves peaceably, and do not commit any offences against the laws."

The claimant was, therefore, residing in Mexico under the guaranty of protection as set forth in the treaty of 1831, and

entitled, as a citizen of the United States, to the full benefit of the provision of that part of the treaty above set forth. It is to be observed, however, that, in estimating the damages which a citizen of the United States should receive for a violation of his rights of residence in Mexico, a due regard must be had to the motives which appear to have influenced the public authorities of Mexico to put an end to such right. It is not to be presumed that either nation, by any article of stipulation of the treaty of 1831, intended to deprive itself of taking a reasonable measure of precaution against an injury likely to result immediately from the residence of the citizens of the one nation in the territories of the other. To suppose the contrary would be to acknowledge that by the said treaty each nation had stipulated against the right to itself of self-protection. A reasonable cause of apprehension that an injury to its own security and protection was likely to arise from the residence of the citizens of the one nation in any particular part of the territories of the other, in a state of war between the two nations, would justify a proper precaution or prevention against the possibility of such an injury. The right of a citizen, therefore, violated under such circumstances, could not be considered as wantonly or vindictively done; and, under the treaty of 1831, he would be entitled not to vindictive damages, but to such only as resulted immediately from the interruption of such rights and the acts of the agents of the Government carrying out its orders. It appears from the evidence in this case that the expulsion of the present claimant was not vindictive or insulting, but that he and all other citizens of the United States resident in the State of San Luis were ordered to leave because the armies of their country were marching towards that State, and were then in the possession of the neighboring State of New Leon. If a reasonable time had been allowed the claimant to make necessary arrangements for the security of his property, preparatory to his leaving the State, he might have had little cause to complain; and no such time being allowed him, but, on the contrary, being compelled to abandon his property to pillage and destruction, he is entitled to indemnification for the losses he sustained by such immediate expulsion. The Board is therefore of the opinion, and does decide, that the claim of George A. Gardiner is a valid claim against Mexico, and the same is accordingly allowed—the amount to be awarded subject to the further action of the Board.

GEO. EVANS,
CALEB B. SMITH, } Commissioners.
ROBT. T. PAINE, }

26 July 1851, 2

Important from Cuba. Opening of the Cuban Revolution.

From the Savannah News.

By the brig *Luthern*, arrived at New York from Nuevitas, letters have been received, from which the *Sun* derives the following interesting facts. The *Sun* says the locality from which the news comes is the neighborhood of Coscorro, a village between Principe and the port of Nuevitas.

Accounts arrived at Principe on the 28th June states that a guerrilla party of about 50 men from Principe, under a resolute commander, had commenced operations. On the 25th of June, a detachment of 110 men; consisting of fifty lancers and sixty infantry, previously sent out from the garrison at Principe, by General Leimery, had arrived at the village of Coscorro, in pursuit of the guerrilla patriots. The latter were manœuvring within short distances of the government troops, endeavoring to draw them into ambush and destroy them.—The next news expected is the capture of all the government troops.

It is proper here to state that the Pronunciamiento of the people of Principe had not been given, but was expected to be made on the 4th of July!

The patriots already gathered in the mountains of Coscorro are receiving every assistance from the surrounding people, who send them provisions, money and men, and inform them of all the movements of the government. We await with anxiety fresh advices, and it is possible that the next steamer from Havana, now due at this port, may bring us further news, though the scene of hostilities is 450 miles from the capital.

The garrison at Principe consists of 2,400 men, under the command of Gen. Leimery.—The troops are quartered in the convents of the friars, there being no fortresses, and the city being without walls, open in every direction. The troops would stand a poor chance of success against the combined rising of the inhabitants. The excitement among the inhabitants is universal and deep.

The Spanish war steamer *Pizarro* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Havana, and is at anchor off the Battery. What may be the object of a second visit of this steamer to our port, within so short a time, can only be conjectured. It is not improbable that she is on the look-out for "filibusters," or to gather reports from the Spanish spies in this city.

A private letter received by a Cuban gentleman in this city, confirms the above intelligence. The letter, which we have seen, states that on the 3d inst. fifty patriots were in the town of Corrocos, that the Government had sent a body of 110 men to attack them, and that on the night of the 3d, 200 patriots left Puerto Principe, to reinforce the guerrillas at Corrocos. The people of Puerto Principe had sent the revolutionists \$1000, and were providing ammunition, arms, and provisions for them.

The distance from Corrocos to Havana is about 400 miles, and it requires from six to nine days to communicate by mail between these points, so it is probable that the movement of the patriots was not generally known at Havana at the time of the sailing of the *Isabel*, on the 8th inst. Had it been known, however, the government would have taken care to suppress the news.

The Daily Picayune.

26 July 1851

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Victory of the Patriots!

SAVANNAH, Friday, July 25.

The steamship Isabel has arrived here from Havana, bringing news to the 22d inst. We learn by her that the revolution in Cuba progresses favorably to the cause of the patriots. The *Faro Industrial* gives a report of the commander of the cavalry regiment of the centre, Don Joaquin Agüero, in which he says that he encountered and defeated the insurgents on the 5th inst. Letters received here state, on the contrary, that twenty-one of the Spaniards were killed and the remainder fled, and that the patriots lost three killed and five wounded. The letters also state that pronunciamentos have been made at Holguin and Tunas.

Gen. Conti was attacked while crossing the river Najaza, and defeated, with the loss of 100 men killed and fifty drowned.

The *Gaceta*, in noticing the first action, says that the patriots defeated the Government troops.

Fears of a revolt in Matanzas are entertained.

The Daily Picayune.

26 July 1851, 2

Married :

On Friday, 25th inst., at half past 8 o'clock P. M., in Annun-
ciation (Encopa') Church, by the Rev N. O. Preston, Mr.
ANGEL DE LONO. of this city, to Miss AMARYLLIS B
FAUST, formerly of Tallahassee, Fla.

The Evening Picayune.

26 July 1851, 1

New Advertisements.

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!
MEETING FOR CUBA.

All who are friendly to the cause of Cuban Liberty are requested to meet TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, at BANKS'S ARCADE, for the purpose of aiding the cause of Cuban Independence. The Declaration of Independence issued by the Patriots and signed by two hundred citizens at Puerto Principe, will be read to-night, and addresses delivered. Jy26E

Cuba Recruits.—The Shelby (Ky.) News of the 16th inst. says that some half a dozen youths have left that place to join Lopez in another expedition to Cuba.

The Evening Picayune.

26 July 1851, 1

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

[BY THE SOUTHERN (MORSE) LINE.]

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION!

Fuller Accounts by the Isabel.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 25.

The steamship Isabel has arrived at her wharf. The accounts which she brings from Cuba are contradictory. Letters received from credible quarters assert positively that many towns are in arms, and that the insurgents have organized their forces to the number of 5,000. It is also stated that in several actions the Queen's troops had suffered severe loss, and that the insurgents were about to declare a Provisional Government. So great is the alarm of the Spanish authorities that they open all letters passing through the mail.

An express received on the 22d by the Captain General, at Havana, from Puerto Principe, the 16th, reiterates the statements that a party of insurgents, headed by Don Joaquin Agüero, had been beaten and dispersed by the Governor of the Eastern Department, with the loss of five killed. The same Spanish accounts state that five of the insurgents were killed, that many horses and arms were captured, that numbers of the patriots had surrendered, and others were willing to do so on receiving assurances of pardon. Another letter, from a Spanish source, says that Havana and the rest of the island were quiet, and that the rumors to the contrary are circulated only for the purpose of creating excitement in the United States.

It is stated that two spies have arrived in the Isabel, being sent to watch the movements of the friends of Cuban liberty in the United States. One of them is named José M. Blanco de la Tufa.

The few Spanish men-of-war in the port of Havana had sailed with Government troops for Puerto Principe. [Probably for Nuevitas, as Puerto Principe is an inland town.—*Eds. Pic.*]

The French steamer Mogador has been ordered home, and will be replaced by another steamer.

The cholera and yellow fever are prevailing to some extent in Havana.

26 July 1851, 1

The Cuban Revolution.

A fact which leads to the belief that the revolution in Cuba was not merely an evanescent outbreak of a few discontented spirits, is that it was anticipated and preconcerted. The day on which the revolution was to commence had been fixed by prior arrangement, and the movements were actually made precisely as had been indicated. The N. Y. Sun of the 18th inst. gives its readers some news from Cuba, received by a sailing vessel, which left Nuevitas on the 3d inst., and confidently predicts that on the next day a *pronunciamiento* would be made at Puerto Principe, a prediction which the event has justified. The Sun also gives some particulars of prior movements, which have not yet been published. It says that the late sudden arrest, confinement and quick banishment of ten of the first and most distinguished men of Principe, for the crime of being concerned in the revolutionary movement for liberty, created the utmost consternation among the people. The action of the Government in the execution of such a high-handed act only seemed to bring on the crisis and the open outbreak.

The locality from which the Sun has news is the neighborhood of Coscorro, a village between Principe and Nuevitas. Accounts arrived at Principe on the 23th June, state that a guerilla party of about fifty men from Principe, under a resolute commander, had commenced operations. On the 25th of June, a detachment of 110 men, consisting of fifty lancers and sixty infantry, previously sent out from the garrison at Principe by Gen. Leymerich, had arrived at the village of Coscorro, in pursuit of the guerilla patriots. The latter were manœuvring within short distances of the Government troops, endeavoring to draw them into an ambush and destroy them. The next news expected, says the Sun, is the capture of all the Government troops.

The patriots already gathered in the mountains of Coscorro were receiving every assistance from the surrounding people, who send them provisions, money and men, and inform them of all the movements of the Government.

The garrison at Principe consisted of 2,400 men, under the command of Gen. Leymerich. The troops are quartered in the convents of the friars, there being no fortresses, and the city being without walls, open in every direction. The excitement among the inhabitants was universal and deep.

Of Puerto Principe the Sun says that it is a city comprising within its jurisdiction a population of one hundred thousand souls, mostly whites. An inland city, remote from all the blandishments, frivolities and foreign influences which operate upon and change the native disposition of the inhabitants of seaport towns, the Principanos are noted for their strength of character, inflexible uprightness, sturdy honesty, and conscientious adherence to right principles and abhorrence of wrong, in spite of persecution or opposition, no matter under what circumstances. The Principanos may, in fact, be considered types of real Cuban character. It would naturally be expected that such a place would be the hot-bed and nursery for liberty and democracy—and such is the fact.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro arrived at New York on the 17th inst. The Sun suggests that she is probably on the look out for "Filibusters."

The Daily Pirayune.

26 July 1851, 2

Married :

On Friday, 25th inst, at half past 8 o'clock P. M., in Annun-
ciation (En-copa'l) Church, by the Rev N. O. Preston, Mr.
ANGEL DE LENO, of this city, to Miss AMARYLLIS B
FAUST, formerly of Tallahassee, Fla.

27 July 1851, 1

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON. Further Confirmation of our Dispatch of this morning.

We have received a private dispatch, in words and figures, agreed between us and our correspondent, which we do not feel at liberty to publish. It is sent us by one of the leaders of the Havana patriots, who arrived in the Isabel on a mission to the United States. The 23d instant was the day fixed for the rising in Matanzas, and the 24th for Havana. The initials of the leaders selected in these two cities are given. We know them to be men of energy and determination.

Our informant speaks with confidence of the rising in the Vuella Abajo having taken place on the 18th, one day later than we anticipated. We have also the names of the spies sent over to Georgia and South Carolina to watch the movements of the American sympathizers in those States.

This dispatch confirms the information conveyed in our dispatch of this morning.

A. C. BULLITT, Esq.—A telegraphic dispatch was received in the city to-day, from a friend of A. C. Bullitt, who is at present spending the summer at Nashville, stating that he was willing to be a candidate for Congress in the second Congressional District, to heal the divisions of the party.

The News To-Day.

The news published in this morning's Delta, which came by dispatch from Savannah, in which place it was carried by the Isabel, direct from Havana, diffused general enthusiasm and encouragement among our citizens. Though the details vary slightly, they agree in the main facts, to wit, that the patriots have received large successes, and that a signal victory has been achieved over the royal troops. Our dispatch states that General Conill and nine other Spanish officers had been made prisoners. The Phoenix's is, that "General Conill was attacked while crossing the river Nejava and defeated with the loss of one hundred men killed and fifty drowned." If either report be correct—and they come from different sources,—it appears quite certain that a decided contest has taken place between the parties. As Conill is a Brigadier General, it is quite improbable that he would venture in the field without a large force. His capture, we imagine, was effected by the desertion of his men, who never bore him any great love. He commanded the regiment of Cantabria, stationed at Puerto Principe, which is known to be strongly disaffected.

Hints have been frequently thrown out of late, that Conill would not go to battle at the head of the Cantabrians, on account of their hostility to him, and their partiality for Lopez and Cuban independence. If, as we fondly hope, a large portion of this regiment has joined the Patriots, it would give them an immense advantage, and form an example for others to follow. Some persons have been perplexed to know who the two hundred Americans were, mentioned in several dispatches, as associated with the Patriots. We think it probable they are the laborers employed on the railroad from Havana to Puerto Principe. If so, they will prove a powerful addition to the patriot force, as they are, no doubt, gallant and able-bodied men.

The cause of liberty is looking up. Let not Americans lose the opportunity of contributing to so noble a cause.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE Citizens of Puerto Principe.

To the Inhabitants of Cuba, and to all Freemen:

Every people possesses the inalienable right of changing the form of Government by which it is ruled, whenever its interests, its honor, and its safety require such a change; since it is only for its advantage that it has delegated its powers to certain determinate persons.

A Government which is a standing conspiracy against the governed, loses its vitality and becomes a despotism intolerable to rational men. In such a case the sovereignty reverts, of right, to the centre whence it emanated, to be again remodelled into such a form as may best suit the wants and circumstances of those to whom that sovereignty appertains.

The people of Cuba present a strong, perhaps the strongest of all possible cases, for the application of these sacred principles, inasmuch as the colonial despotism of Spain over this Island is unequalled in the history of nations. Wherefore, resuming our outraged rights, we have, this day, determined to throw off the shackles of our tyrants, and to raise the bright standard of freedom to lead us to victory, with the unalterable purpose of raising ourselves to the rank of a free people, or of meeting on the field of battle a glorious death, preferable, a thousand times, to the degrading slavery which is now our lot.

But, as a revolution is always attended by sacrifices, calamities, and disasters, it is incumbent on us—in addition to the self-evident axiom set forth in the commencement of this solemn declaration—to expose the just causes which have impelled us to assume the position which we now occupy.

The world must know the grievous injustice, and arbitrary vexations, which the Spanish Government has exercised, and does now exercise towards the miserable inhabitants of Cuba—injustice and oppression of such magnitude, that the sufferings of any other people, compared with ours, are but as a shadow to a reality.

The Spanish Government has deprived us of all political rights, maintaining us in a state of colonial pupillage, notwithstanding that our population, wealth and other circumstances render us superior to the greater part of her turbulent, poor and ignorant provinces. The natural consequence of this usurpation is, that she imposes upon us the heaviest contributions, against our will and consent, (which alone could render them legitimate) and which, whilst they impoverish the country, are employed in the support of a numerous army and navy, in the payment of many and useless warlike expenses, and in keeping up the luxury of a corrupt and vicious Court.

The Spanish Government does, in effect, prohibit us from embracing either the ecclesiastical or civil professions; because education, instead of being gratuitous, is rendered so costly that the rich alone—who in general are absorbed in the management of their estates—can participate therein. Such a system has been evidently framed for the purpose of keeping us in ignorance, in order that despotism may reign triumphant.

The Spanish Government, so far from encouraging the cultivation of the mechanical arts, has constantly induced persons of color to apply themselves thereto,

with the sole diabolical and avowed object of preventing the Cubans from dedicating themselves to these useful and honorable pursuits. It has looked to our idleness and ignorance, fostered by her heartless policy, as the surest means of unfitting us for the assertion of our rights as freemen, and the performance of our duties as men.

This same Government bestows upon the natives of the Peninsula all the offices and places of emolument or honor, without any regard to merit; and, faithful to its pernicious maxims, it has provided no law for the Cuban but the overruling will of the Captain General of the Island.

The Cuban possesses no security for his life and property; for, besides the notorious partiality of the Government, always exercised against the native Cuban, the criminal laws have fallen into disuse, and most of the civil laws, through the progress of the age, have become inapplicable.

The Spanish Government, contrary to the plainest principles of sound legislation and of humanity, and as if the Island of Cuba were constantly in exceptional circumstances—has for years past established and maintained in our midst an executive and permanent military commission, which, in utter contempt of individual liberty, without proof, and often without a just cause of suspicion, and solely upon the bidding of the Captain General, delivers the unfortunate Cuban to an ignominious death upon the scaffold, confiscates his property, or sends him into exile.

As a necessary consequence of the odious tyranny of the Spanish Government, the liberty of speech and of the press is prohibited, and a rigid censorship prevents the defence of the people's rights and the development of their intelligence.

Commerce, fettered by a multitude of Custom houses, Revenue officers, and vexatious regulations, instead of expanding and extending, is notably on the decline; and agriculture, through the same causes, is found to be in a miserable situation. The laborer gains not enough for the payment of exorbitant taxes, and is, moreover, obliged to contribute gratuitously his personal services in police duties, to the further detriment of his labor.

The Spanish Government prohibits free traveling through the Island, obliging the inhabitants to take out a transit passport, in default of which they are severely punished.

Such criminal proceedings—such violent infractions of every right and of every principle, fully justify our determination to throw off the yoke of Spain and proclaim our independence,—which we do, in the name of the All powerful God, in whose protection we confide, and to whom we fervently appeal, to sustain us in a struggle, into which we bring our lives and our fortunes.

The sun which shone for Junius Brutus, for Washington, for Bolivar, and for Hidalgo, will not be less resplendent for us, and when our blood shall have watered the tree of liberty, it will produce the same fruits as it did in Rome and Greece of old, and as it does now in the favored land of our brothers of the North American Republic.

To carry us successfully through this fearful contest, weak, unarmed, and without guides, we rely upon the merciful protection of the most high, the justice of our cause, the valor of the Cubans, and the generous assistance of our free neighbors and brethren.

The Daily Delta

27 July 1851, 1

The New York Post of the 15th inst., has the following article, promissory of the movement which took place on 4th July, at Puerto Principe. This article is interesting, as showing the concert which existed among the patriots, and the plan of operations adopted by them. Subsequent events have realized three predictions in a remarkable degree:

Highly Important News from Cuba.

Opening of the Cuban Revolution. Formation of Guerrilla Parties in the Mountains of Cacuern. Spanish Troops in Pursuit of the Patriots. Commencement of Hostilities Expected. Great Excitement among the People of Principe. Arrangements expected to be made on the fourth of July.

The brig Lathera, Capt. Bentley, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Nuevitas, bringing the following highly interesting and important intelligence from Principe. The news is derived from letters received by a Cuban gentleman of respectability, residing in this city, to whom we are indebted for what we publish.

Port Principe, it will be remembered, is a city comprising within its jurisdiction a population of one hundred thousand souls, mostly whites. An inland city, remote from all the blighting influences, and foreign influences which operate upon and change the native disposition of the inhabitants of coast towns, the Principenses are noted for their strength of character, inflexible uprightness, sturdy honesty, and conscientious adherence to right principles and abhorrence of wrong, in spite of persecution or opposition, no matter under what circumstances. The Principenses may, in fact, be considered types of real Cuban character, and it is not too much to say that in many of their prominent characteristics they resemble the old Puritans of New England. It would naturally be expected that such a place would be the hot-bed and nursery for liberty and democracy; and such is the fact.

For years the desire of release from the terrible thralldom of despotism, which has so long menaced Cuba and the Cubans, has burned into the hearts of the Principenses. Each year has the fire grown stronger and greater, and many times has the smothered volcano of popular feeling all but burst forth. But till now, by the ceaseless watching and massacre of Spanish despots, the application of their tortures, the use of the garrote, the sword, the dungeon, and execution, they have managed to prevent, up to this time, a general rising of the people, though every act of cruelty has but made the day of vengeance more certain of approach, and the revenge, when it does come more terrible. Though we do not now announce the first signal, yet we have news of the commencement of hostilities, and doubtless the very next arrival will bring us the intelligence of the first Cuban TRINITY IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY!

The late sudden arrest, confinement and quick banishment of ten of the first and most distinguished

men of Principe, for the crime of being concerned in the revolutionary movement for Liberty, created the utmost consternation among the people. Full accounts of these arrests were recently published in the News. The action of the government in the execution of such a high-handed act, only seemed to bring on the crisis and open the outbreak. The advisors we are now in possession of, confirm our previous notions, in regard to the assemblage of revolutionists among the mountains.

The locality from which we now have news is the neighborhood of Cacuern, a village between Principe and the port of Nuevitas. Accounts arrived at Principe on the 25th June, state that a guerrilla party of about fifty men, from Principe, under a resolute commander, had commenced operations. On the 25th of June, a detachment of 110 men, consisting of fifty infantry and sixty infantry, previously sent out from the garrison at Principe, by General Leizurey, had arrived at the village of Cacuern, in pursuit of the guerrilla patriots. The latter were manœuvring within short distances of the government troops, endeavoring to draw them into an ambush and destroy them. In this they will doubtless be successful, especially as the guerrillas were daily augmenting their forces, by numbers, arms and munitions. The next news expected is the capture of all the government troops.

It is proper here to state that the Pronunciamento of the people of Principe had not been given, but was expected to be made on the fourth of July. If such is the case, the dawn of Cuban liberty will date with the glorious anniversary of our own freedom, for the Pronunciamento of Principe, once openly declared, will carry the whole island right onward, until Spanish tyranny is completely annihilated.

The patriots already gathered in the mountains of Cacuern are receiving every assistance from the surrounding people, who send them provisions, money and men, and inform them of all the movements of the government. We await with anxiety fresh arrivals, and it is possible that the steamer from Havana, now due at this port, may bring us further news, though the scene of hostilities is 450 miles from the capital.

The garrison of Principe consists of 2000 men, under the command of Gen. Leizurey. The troops are quartered in the convents of the friars, there being no barracks, and the city being without walls, open in every direction. The troops would stand a poor chance of success against the combined rising of the inhabitants. The excitement among the inhabitants is universal and deep. We shall leave until to-morrow a very interesting account of the state of public feeling at Principe, especially as exhibited in the late celebration of the Carnival, or feast day of San Juan on the 24th of June.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Havana, and is at anchor off the battery. What may be the object of a second visit of this steamer to our port, within so short a time, can only be conjectured. It is not improbable that she is on the look-out for "Sibbsters," or to gather reports from the Spanish spies in this city.

27 July 1851, 1

Our Duty.

We have sustained the right and duty of the American people, to aid and sympathize with the oppressed of all nations, in their aspirations, as well as in their practical struggles, for liberty. We have concluded that it was neither the duty of republicanism nor the dictate of chivalry and generosity, to withhold such aid, until a people, who were bound hand and foot, should hazard the present and the future, and secure their own destruction, by commencing the struggle. We are free, strong and powerful, and when we discover a people panting for freedom, but kept down by the power of tyranny, our sympathy and active aid are due, to the oppressed. The Knight of the age of Chivalry did not wait to hear whether the imprisoned damsel strove with her own feeble hand to wrench the bars and bolts that shut her from the free air, before he rushed forward to her protection and release, and hurled her oppressor from the turret of his own castle. So the chivalry of liberty and republicanism demands nobler motives and impulses than those which would induce us to withhold our assistance from the weak and powerless, because they are weak and powerless.

In this spirit, we have not acquiesced in the narrow-minded selfishness, which has excused its want of sympathy for the Cubans, by the pretence of faith of nations, laws of neutrality, &c. There is no faith or law of nations that requires us to contradict the law of our own creation, by respecting might over right. The tenure by which Spain holds Cuba, is one of lawless, arbitrary power. In our Declaration of Independence, we asserted the immutable principle, that governments derive their power from the consent of the governed. The government of Cuba do not consent to the despotism of Spain.—they renounce,—they abhor it; and we, in upholding that government, make ourselves aids in strengthening and supporting a lawless tyranny. Neutrality in a contest between right and wrong, between the powerful and the weak, is criminal. Any law which would require us to remain passive beholders of such a conflict, would be in derogation of the great principles of our government. As men, we would scorn ourselves, if we saw a poor feeble man gasping for aid, under the blows of the vigorous and powerful; and did not go promptly to his assistance.

So, as a people, we cannot, without shame and contrition, turn from the appeals of a gallant race struggling for liberty and life against a strong oppressor.

But these views have not hitherto prevailed with our countrymen. They demanded some practical proofs of the desire of the Cubans for independence. Let them strike the blow and we will to a man support them. Let them commence the struggle, and our sons shall rush to their rescue. We will pour forth our blood and our treasure to aid them. Let them follow our own example, that of Greece, of Poland, of Texas, of Hungary, and thousands will gather around their standard.

THEY HAVE STRUCK THE BLOW, THEY HAVE COMMENCED THE STRUGGLE; and now are our citizens ready to redeem their vows? They have commenced the contest, no doubt, under these assurances of our aid. Shall we betray them,—abandon them to destruction and despair, after inducing them to proclaim their independence? No! Never! It would be a lasting shame and disgrace to our country, a dark stain on our escutcheon. We are bound, now, by every obligation of honor, justice, and good faith, to come forward promptly to the aid of Cuba. She has

commenced the contest under circumstances, indicative of the highest degree of courage, devotion and patriotism. An island cut off from the world, without naval force, or arms, guarded by the most powerful forts in the world, by a disciplined army of many thousand, the Cubans have boldly proclaimed their determination to do or die. Their position is one of moral sublimity, which should command the applause of freemen in every part of the world. It has already kindled the warmest enthusiasm and sympathy of our people.

But mere sympathy, speeches, professions, and declarations will not suffice. The powerful dynasty of Cuba must be overthrown by more tangible and real weapons. In the struggle of Greece, of Poland, of Texas, and Hungary, our people did not content themselves with mere sympathy. They sent arms, provisions, men. The highest in authority took the lead in organizing and forwarding such aids. Even in the grave assembly of our august Senators, the eloquent tones of Clay and of Webster were heard in noble appeals to the legislators of the Republic, to stand by the patriots across the ocean.

We trust that the spirit of our people has not declined since those days. Let the experiment be made. Let our people come forward and say what they will give for the cause. Let the gallant citizens of New Orleans, ever the foremost in every great and noble cause, be the first on this occasion, in bringing their offerings to the altar of Cuban Liberty. How small soever the contribution, it will not be without advantage in the general result. Two dollars will purchase a musket, a smaller amount a cartridge box. A use will be found for every cent given to the cause. Rally, then, fellow-citizens, to the support of the patriots! Rally around the banner of the single star, and soon will it be borne, over the prostrate coast of Spanish despotism, and made proudly to float from the battlements of the Monarch.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

MEXICAN COMMISSION—THE GARDINER AFFAIR.
(Correspondence of the Delta.)

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1851.

The grand jury of this city have, after a long and patient investigation, found a true bill against the Gardiners, for perjury. In their testimony before the late Board of Commissioners, under the Mexican treaty. Mr. T. Carlos Gardiner arrived here the other day from Mexico, where he resides, and was last night arrested and held to bail in a large sum. Dr. G. O. Gardiner is in Europe, but is expected here by the next packet. He has a large amount of funds on deposit in this city. Upon what testimony the grand jury found a bill, is unknown; but it could not have been upon Mr. Forté's alleged story, after he had disclaimed that story—to wit: that Dr. Gardiner had, to him, confessed that his claim was a fraudulent one.

There has been a general impression here that the Board of Commissioners made some queer decisions, both in favor of and against claims; and those who got none, or insufficient awards, combined to make allegations against the more favored claims and claimants. We shall now have a full investigation and trial of all the charges against the Board, and of several of the claimants—for the subject will not only come before courts and juries, but Congress, when it meets, will take it up, and examine it in the most thorough manner.

It is difficult to believe that this Gardiner claim was spurious, for the reason that many eminent counsel were engaged in it, and because it was subject to their investigation for two years, and some of them had it in hand even for a longer time.

Again, the members of the Board were intelligent and sagacious, and could not be easily imposed upon,

especially when they had every possible opportunity to acquaint themselves with facts.

Among the counsel in the case, were Thos. Corwin, Gen. Waddy Thompson, and Major Lundy, the son-in-law of Mr. Evans, one of the Board. Mr. Corwin did not act in the case after he went into the Treasury Department. In the month of November last, three or four months subsequent to his acceptance of office, Mr. Corwin made an arrangement by which his interest in the Gardiner claim was sold to Mr. Geo. Law, of New York. Mr. Corwin was the actual owner, by purchase, as is now alleged, of one-fourth of the claimant for which one-fourth, Messrs. Corwin and Ruge were the assignees. It is even said that these facts were explained to the grand jury by Mr. Carter, Mr. R. S. Chase, and Mr. Corcoran.

Mr. George A. Gardiner went from Florida to Mexico some time before the war, and being well acquainted with the Spanish language, and also with geology and mining, he turned his attention to the discovery and development of silver mines, which, though formerly productive, had been abandoned after the revolution. One of these mines he obtained possession of from the government, and obtaining credit from a banker, he commenced operations so successfully that, according to his testimony, when he was expelled from the mine, he was making from it forty thousand dollars a month. He alleges also to have lost, when the troops expelled him, a quantity of silver ore, heavily mined, and a quantity of silver amalgam. He was wholly ruined by his expulsion and the destruction of his property, and he then joined the U. S. Army at Tampico, and was appointed and employed as assistant Surgeon of the army, and there served till the close of the war.

When he came to this city he brought, to my knowledge, the strongest possible letters of recommendation from distinguished officers of our army, and especially of the medical corps—Gen. Waddy Thompson, whom he engaged as one of his counsel, he had known in Mexico. Senator Corwin, and a kinsman of the Senator's, Mr. Robert Corwin, who became engaged as his counsel, bought an interest in his claim, and thus furnished him with means to go back to Mexico, and procure testimony in support of his claim. He claimed \$1,350,000, and the board allowed him \$450,000.

The Gardiner Case—Admitted to Bail.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Gardiner was brought before Judge Crawford to-day, for admission to bail, and was attended by Carleton and Bradley, his counsel. The District Attorney contended for \$20,000 bail, which was resisted by Carleton as exorbitant. The Court decided upon \$3000 as the amount, and Dr. Thomas Miller became his surety. Gardiner was therefore liberated.

27 July 1851, 2

Another Great Popular Demonstration for Cuba.

The second great popular display of sympathy, by the people of New Orleans, in favor of the Cuban struggle, came off last night at Hanky's Arcade. It was an impressive and prodigious outburst of popular enthusiasm. In a long residence in New Orleans, we never witnessed such intense, harmonious feeling. At an early hour, thousands were seen winding their way to the place of meeting. Long before the time fixed for the organization of the assembly, the spacious hall of the Arcade was filled to overflowing, by an ardent and excited crowd.

Mr. John Goodin called the meeting to order, by proposing the following officers:

President, Captain JAMES STOCKTON.

Vice-President—J. L. Carnan, Gardner Smith, S. W. Cutler, Patrick Irwin, Jas. Smith, Dr. Wedderburne, J. L. Levy, N. C. Hall, Jos. W. Burke, C. D. Yancey, T. P. White.

Secretaries—T. W. Hall, L. L. Dillard, Durando da Paula, Alex. Walker.

Captain Stockton stated that the object of the meeting was understood by all present. It was to speak forth, in decided and earnest terms, their applause and sympathy in the great struggle which had just commenced for the emancipation of Cuba. He was no orator,—he preferred acts to words,—but he would declare, on this occasion, that he hoped soon to rejoice over the extinction of the last vestige of Spanish despotism on this continent. He then announced that the Declaration of Independence, issued by the Cubans, would first be read to the assembly, and then addresses would be delivered.

The President then called on Alexander Walker to read the Declaration referred to, which he did, whilst the vast assembly hung in respectful and interested silence on the eloquent and earnest manifesto of the gallant Cubans. At the end of each sentence of manly declaration of the patriots, the assembly broke out into the loudest demonstration of approval and sympathy.

After concluding the reading of the Declaration, the assembly called loudly on Judge Walker for a speech. He responded in a short and earnest appeal for the Cubans, begging the assembly not to limit their aid to mere sympathy, to speeches and resolutions, but to proceed to more substantial measures, to send their men, means, and munitions. He described the perilous and embarrassed position of the Cubans, who had embarked in their struggle under circumstances more serious and appalling than ever characterized a similar effort. They had been induced to take this step by assurances that their free neighbors would come to their aid. It would be a stain upon our conscience, a dark page in our history, if we did not respond promptly to their call, their hope. If we should falter or hold back, we should prove forgetful and ungrateful for the prompt aid our fathers had received in their struggle from a people separated by a broad ocean from us. The relation of the Cubans to us was one of near neighbors and friends. They would be recreant to every instinct of republicanism and of manhood, if they did not rush to their assistance.

He alluded to the aid extended to Greece, to Poland and Texas. Were they not sons of those who kindled so wild an enthusiasm in behalf of those distant and oppressed people some twenty years ago?—were not many of them actual participants in those powerful demonstrations? Had they degenerated from the spirit which had wrought out the independence of Texas? The loud negative given to this query,—the unanimous and harmonious demonstration in behalf of Cuba, which had so enlightened our city for several days, and during this full season of the

year, when a great portion of our population were absent, had drawn forth such a numerous and respectable assembly,—the earnestness which shone in every face and sparkled in every eye, satisfied him that the present occasion would be one of the most decided and splendid displays of popular enthusiasm which had ever been made in this country. The dignified and manly appeal which closed the Declaration of the Puerto-Principales, he rejoiced to say, would receive its first response from the citizens of this gallant city. Judge Walker's speech, of which the above is a mere rough sketch, was frequently interrupted with loud applause, and at its close three cheers were given for the speaker.

The following resolutions were then offered by W. L. Cushing, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we greet with joy and enthusiasm the recent intelligence from the Island of Cuba, as indicative of the heroic resolution and devotion of that people, and of their purpose, to make every sacrifice to achieve their independence.

Resolved, That the Cubans having given an earnest proof of their sincerity and constancy in their struggle for liberty, it is our duty, as brother republicans and men, to aid, by all means in our power, their efforts, until they shall be crowned with success.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, to draft an address to the citizens of Louisiana and of the United States, in behalf of the Cuban Revolution.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair, to be called "The Committee for the Promotion of Cuban Liberty," whose duty it shall be to collect contributions from our citizens, to aid the Cuban Patriots and to forward the same as speedily as possible.

The President then stated that he would publish the names of the committees created by these resolutions, in the papers.

Here there was a loud call for General Huston. In a few moments, the tall, stalwart and imposing figure of the General appeared on the stand, and was greeted with tremendous applause. The General made a capital speech, full of palpable wit, genial humor and patriotic feeling. He declared that he had been a revolutionary character all his life. He had volunteered in 1824 in defence of Greece, and was only prevented from proceeding to the scene of the struggle by the interference of the Holy Alliance. In the Texan struggle he had raised five hundred men, who were encamped near Natchez. The District Attorney sought in vain to bring them under the law. He was of the same stuff now, and though he was not rich, he would say that he had a few boxes of peaches to offer up on the altar of Cuban liberty. (Great laughter and applause.) If any man wanted to go to Cuba to fight for liberty, and was unable to equip himself, he (Gen. H.) would divide his last cent with him. It was no violation of the law for individuals to proceed to Cuba with arms in their hands and determination in their hearts. There must be a regular military organization to bring it under the terms of a law which anyhow was behind the spirit of the age, and discreditable to the Republic.

The General proceeded at some length to the great satisfaction of the assembly, in urging the meeting to active and earnest efforts to help the glorious cause. He showed the danger of Cuba's falling into the hands of Great Britain, who would thus command the entrance to our Gulf, and be ready to threaten and injure our commerce. Such an occurrence would be fatal to the prosperity of New Orleans.

The General concluded a speech which was frequently interrupted by the loudest applause, by proposing three cheers for Cuba and liberty, which were given with the most hearty expressions.

There was next a loud call for Rendel Hunt, whose absence was greatly regretted. We know no one

whose style of oratory, whose glowing and earnest manner, and strong feeling, are better fitted for such a theme, as that which engaged this vast assembly, than those of Rendel Hunt.

At this point of the proceedings, there was an agitation in the crowd, and a number of persons were seen with difficulty making their way through the dense mass, and soon we discovered ascending the platform the fine countenance and manly form of General Lopez. Though a stranger to nearly all present he was immediately recognized, and the whole assembly burst forth into the most rapturous and tremendous cheers that were ever heard within that old hall. The General bowed his thanks, but so great was the enthusiasm of the crowd that some minutes elapsed before silence could be procured.

General Lopez then proceeded to address the meeting in the beautiful and sonorous language of his country, and though but few in the crowd understood the language, they gathered his meaning from the expression of his fine countenance, and applauded what they knew was patriotic and high toned.

Mr. L. J. Sagar translated the General's speech, which was as follows:

GENERAL LOPEZ'S SPEECH.

Although I would wish to address you all night on the affairs of Cuba, and her relations with the United States, I am yet compelled to restrain my earnest desires, by the knowledge that my words cannot flow directly from my lips to your generous hearts.

It is now publicly known, that the patriots of Cuba have struck the first blow in behalf of independence; that they have raised their own arms in their own cause; yet no one that knows not their helpless condition, and the terrible tyranny under which they suffer, can form an estimate of the heroism of the effort which they have made. For my part, I can say that, having myself early endeavored to sow the germs of liberty in the hearts of the Cuban people, I can appreciate the magnitude of the responsibility that you have assumed, and the obstacles they must overcome in order to achieve success. I know that they have looked to you, the noble American people, the pioneers in the cause of human freedom, for sympathy and aid in the cause they were about to undertake. They know not your laws—they were ignorant of treaties, but in the confidence of their hearts, they drew the sword, believing that you, who had pointed the way, could not forsake them when they but followed in your footsteps. They knew not that there was any prohibition to your extending the assistance which your example had given them a right to expect; and they were conscious that there was a powerful principle in the human bosom, which prompts universal sympathy for a suffering people, struggling with an oppressor.

But in this enthusiastic assembly, I see before my eyes, the evidence that the hopes of the Cubans were not unfounded, and that you will not suffer them to languish beneath the tyranny of Spain.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for your kind reception to myself, and for the enthusiastic feelings which you manifest towards my oppressed country.

At the conclusion of this speech, three tremendous cheers given for Lopez.

Capt. Clendon was then called on, and addressed the assembly in his usually popular and fervent style. When Capt. C. had finished, the crowd was still unreluctant and kept up a vociferous cry for other popular speakers, but a motion having been made to adjourn, the meeting broke up with unabated enthusiasm and earnestness in a cause which, in this city, commands a more unanimous sentiment of approval than any other which ever engaged their attention and sympathy.

27 July 1851, 2

The Cuban Meeting Last Night.

It is but seldom, and only at times when matters of great and general importance were to be considered, that we have seen so large or enthusiastic a meeting as that which assembled at Banks's Arcade last evening, in relation to the present struggle for Cuban independence. The meeting organized at the call of Mr. John Goodin, who nominated the following officers:

President—Capt. JAMES STOCKTON. Vice Presidents—J. L. Carman, Gardner Smith, S. W. Cutler, Patrick Irwin, James Smith, Dr. Wedderburn, J. L. Lewis, N. C. Hall, Joseph W. Burke, C. D. Yancey, T. P. White. Secretaries—T. W. Hall, L. L. Dillard, Dursut Da Costa, Alex. Walker.

The nominations were approved by acclamation, and Capt. Stockton briefly addressed the meeting. He said that they had assembled there to hear read the Declaration of Independence made at Puerto Principe on the Fourth of July, and signed by two hundred patriots, who were battling for the freedom of their country.

Judge Walker then read the following declaration of Cuban independence, which was listened to throughout with profound attention:

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CUBA AND TO ALL FREEMEN

Every people possesses the unalienable right of changing the form of government by which it is ruled, whenever its interests, its honor, and its safety require such a change; since it is only for its advantage that it has delegated its powers to certain determinate persons.

A Government which is a standing conspiracy against the governed, loses its vitality and becomes a despotism intolerable to rational men. In such a case the sovereignty reverts, of right, to the centre whence it emanated, to be again remodeled into such a form as may best suit the wants and circumstances of those to whom that sovereignty appertains.

The people of Cuba present a strong, perhaps the strongest of all possible cases, for the application of these sacred principles, inasmuch as the colonial despotism of Spain over this island is unequalled in the history of nations: Wherefore, resuming our outraged rights, we have this day determined to throw off the shackles of our tyrants, and to raise the bright standard of freedom to lead us to victory, with the unalterable purpose of raising ourselves to the rank of a free people, or of meeting on the field of battle a glorious death, preferable, a thousand times, to the degrading slavery which is now our lot.

But as a revolution is always attended by sacrifices, calamities and disasters, it is incumbent on us—in addition to the self-evident axiom, set forth in the commencement of this solemn declaration—to expose the just causes which have impelled us to assume the position which we now occupy.

The world must know the grievous injustice, and arbitrary vexations, which the Spanish Government has exercised, and does now exercise towards the miserable inhabitants of Cuba—injustice and oppression of such magnitude that the sufferings of any other people, compared with ours, are but as a shadow to a reality.

The Spanish Government has deprived us of all political rights, maintaining us in a state of pupillage, notwithstanding that our population, wealth and other circumstances render us superior to the greater part of her turbulent, poor and ignorant provinces. The natural consequences of this usurpation is, that she imposes upon us the heaviest contributions against our will and consent, (which alone could make them legitimate,) and which, whilst they impoverish the country, are employed in the support of a numerous army and navy, in the payment of many and useless savaried officers, and the keeping up the luxury of a corrupt and vicious court.

The Spanish Government does, in effect, prohibit us from embracing either the ecclesiastical or civil professions; because education, instead of being gratuitous, is rendered so costly that the rich alone—who in general are absorbed in the management of their estates, can participate therein. Such a system has been evidently framed for the purpose of keeping us in ignorance, in order that despotism may reign triumphant.

The Spanish Government, so far from encouraging the cultivation of the mechanical arts, has constantly induced persons of color to apply themselves thereto, with the sole diabolical and avowed object of pre-

venting the Cubans from dedicating themselves to those useful and honorable pursuits. It has looked to our idleness and ignorance, fostered by their heartless policy, as the surest means of unfitting us for the assertion of our rights as freemen, and the performance of our duties as men.

The same Government bestows upon the natives of the Peninsula all the offices and places of emolument or honor, without any regard to merit; and, faithful to its pernicious maxim, it has provided no law for the Cuban but the ever-changing will of the Captain General of the Island.

The Cuban possesses no security for his life and property; for, besides the notorious partiality of the Government, always exercised against the native Cuban, the criminal laws have fallen into disuse, and most of the evil laws, through the progress of the age, have become inapplicable.

The Spanish Government, contrary to the plainest principles of sound legislation and of humanity, and as if the island of Cuba were constantly in exceptional circumstances, has for years past established and maintained in our midst an executive and permanent military commission, which, in utter contempt of individual liberty, without proof, and often without a just cause of suspicion, and solely upon the bidding of the Captain General, delivers the unfortunate Cuban to an ignominious death upon the scaffold, confiscates his property, or sends him to exile.

As a necessary consequence of the odious tyranny of the Spanish Government, the liberty of speech and of the press is prohibited, and a rigid censorship prevents the defence of the people's rights and the development of their intelligence.

Commerce, fettered by a multitude of custom-houses, revenue offices, and vexatious regulations, instead of expanding and extending, is notably on the decline; and agriculture, through the same causes, is found to be in a miserable situation. The laborer gains not enough for the payment of exorbitant taxes, and is, moreover, obliged to contribute gratuitously his personal services in police duties, to the further detriment of his labors.

The Spanish Government prohibits free traveling through the island, obliging the inhabitants to take out a transit passport, in defect of which they are severely punished.

Such criminal proceedings, such violent infractions of every right and of every principle, fully justify our determination to throw off the yoke of Spain and proclaim our independence; to which we do in the name of the All-powerful God, in whose protection we confide, and to whom we fervently appeal to sustain us in a struggle into which we bring our lives and our fortunes.

The sun which shone for Junius Brutus, for Washington, for Bolivar, for Hidalgo, and for Suero, will not be less resplendent for us; and when our blood shall have watered the tree of liberty, it will produce the same fruits as it did in Rome and Greece of old, and as it does now in the favored land of our brothers of the North American Republic.

To carry us successfully through this fearful contest, weak, unarmed and without guides, we rely upon the merciful protection of the Most High, for the justice of our cause, the valor of the Cubans and the generous assistance of our free neighbors and brethren.

After the reading of the document there were loud calls for Judge Walker, who made a brief but spirited and eloquent address. He said that however conflicting the intelligence from Cuba, it was certain that the patriots had taken up arms and met their oppressors; that a battle had been fought and victory perched upon the banner of the patriots. Something more, he said, should be done for them than mere speeching. Sympathy was not what was required. They should send to the struggling patriots of Cuba men, arms and means.

Judge Walker, at the close of his address, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we greet with joy and enthusiasm the recent intelligence from the Island of Cuba as indicative of the heroic resolution and devotion of that people, and of their purpose to make every sacrifice to achieve their independence.

Resolved, That the Cubans having given an earnest of their sincerity and constancy in the struggle for liberty, it is our duty, as brother republicans and men, to aid by all means in our power their efforts, until they shall be crowned with success.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to draft an address to the citizens of Louisiana and the United States in behalf of the Cuban revolution.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair, to be called the Committee for the Promo-

tion of Cuban Liberty, whose duty it shall be to collect contributions from our citizens to aid the Cuban patriots, and to forward the same as speedily as possible.

The President put the question on the adoption of these resolutions, and a unanimous aye pealed from the assembled multitude. He said there was no necessity in calling for the ayes, for he knew there was no man among them who would say nay.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed, in accordance with the fourth resolution, a committee on collections:

M. M. Cohen, D. I. Ricardo, Joseph Genola, Malachi Kelly, J. J. Fitzpatrick, J. L. Levy, J. L. Carman, Gardner Smith, Emile Elhart, Chas. H. Noble, Wm. Burns, E. W. Perry.

The President said that he could not immediately appoint the committee on the address, but would do so at as early an hour as possible.

At the call of the meeting, Gen. F. Huston came forward and spoke for nearly an hour. He said that we had sympathized with the South American States when struggling for their independence, and in 1825 the people of New York fitted out a ship and loaded her with men and arms to aid Greece in her efforts to overthrow the power of the Turks. In 1836, when Texas hoisted the single star to the breeze, the men of wealth came to her aid, and those who had no wealth brought to the cause of freedom strong arms and stout hearts.

He contended that an American citizen had the right to aid Cuba in her struggle for independence, and concluded, by asking three cheers for the declaration of Cuban patriots; which were given long and loud.

At the close of Gen. Huston's speech, Gen. Lopez appeared on the stand and was received by cheers perfectly electrifying, which were continued for several minutes amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. He spoke as follows in Spanish, which was translated to the meeting by Mr. Siger:

Although I would wish to address you all night on the affairs of Cuba, and her relations with the United States, I am yet compelled to restrain my earnest desire by the knowledge that my words cannot flow directly from my lips to your glorious hearth.

It is now publicly known that the patriots of Cuba have struck the first blow in behalf of independence—that they have raised their own arms in their own cause—yet no one that knows not their helpless condition, and the terrible tyranny under which they suffer, can form an estimate of the herotism of the effort which they have made. For my part, I can say that, having myself early endeavored to sow the germ of liberty in the hearts of the Cuban people, I can appreciate the magnitude of the responsibility they have assumed, and of the obstacles they must overcome, in order to achieve success. I know that they have looked to you, the noble American people, the pioneers in the cause of human freedom, for sympathy and aid in the cause they were about to undertake.

They knew not your laws; they were ignorant of treaties; but in the confidence of their hearts they drew the sword, believing that you, who had pointed the way, could not forsake them when they had followed in your footsteps. They knew not that there was any prohibition to your extending the assistance which your example had given them a right to expect; and they were conscious that there was a pervading principle in the human bosom which prompts universal sympathy for a suffering people, struggling with an oppressor.

But in this enthusiastic assemblage I see before my eyes the evidence that the hopes of the Cubans were not unfounded, and that you will not suffer them long to languish beneath the tyranny of Spain.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for your kind reception to myself, and for the enthusiastic feeling which you manifest towards my oppressed country.

There were frequent calls for Judge Larue, Randall Hunt, and Capt. Clendennon. The latter gentleman finally came forward, and addressed the meeting; after which a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

28 July 1851, 1.

INVASION OF CUBA.--The National Intelligencer says information has been received in that city, that the parties heretofore engaged in the enterprise against the Island of Cuba, have not yet abandoned their intentions, but threaten that they will renew the attempt a few months hence.

It is said that some hundreds of those who have been engaged for the purpose, are to be sent to Cuba during the summer in small numbers, by different vessels, as mechanics seeking employment on the Island in their respective professions, but who will secretly provide themselves with arms and be prepared in a body to join any armed expedition which may succeed in landing.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

28 July 1851, 2

The Outbreak in Cuba--"Heaven Defend the Right."

It appears, by the telegraphic despatches, which we publish this morning, that the rumored insurrection in Cuba is *not* a hoax. On the contrary, the defeat of the Government troops by the insurgents is confirmed.

At Puerto Principe, on the *Fourth of July*, the Anniversary of American Independence, the bone and sinew of the land pronounced against the Governor and put at defiance the troops. They were attacked on the 5th of July, and the troops were repulsed, with a loss of killed and wounded 28, which shows the desperate character of the struggle, and confirms the number as having been at least five or six hundred.

They have retired to the mountains, and put themselves in position for defiance, it is said, with munition and materials to maintain themselves--taking with them the lever of civilization, a printing press.

Other towns have followed the lead, and in a few days the whole eastern portion of the Island of Cuba will be in a state of revolution, and in sixty days, perhaps, Creole destiny will be determined. The Government have been sending troops to Matanzas, but it seems they did not call there, as something more urgent pressed them eastward.

The affair is alluded to in the government papers, but it is supposed the whole story is not told, and that it is thrown off to allay public apprehension.

A letter from Havana, dated the 17th of July, says, "two emissaries from the United States are spoken of as being at the head of this outbreak, from leading strings and bayonets, which is one of the usual *purposed* mistakes of the authorities.

"Two Creole youths, educated in the United States, were at the gathering, and probably mainly instrumental in opening the cry--but there were no Americans mixed up in the matter. The immediate cause of this movement rests with the newly appointed military Governor, by several tyrannical and oppressive acts. The purser of the *Cherokee* says that it is rumored that Havana had been placed under martial law, owing to the outbreak. Women, a la Bloomer are said to be in the field, with armor buckled on, ready to do or die."

So much for the first downright earnest attempt of the oppressed people of Cuba to overthrow the tyrannical government of that unhappy Island, and gain their independence.--Whether this movement shall be successful or not, the patriots have at last shown that they are not the cowardly, submissive people they have been represented. Revolutions never go backwards, and the time is not far distant when Cuba will be free.

"For freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed by bleedin sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won"

Louisville Courier

28 July 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotels.

T Jackson, Ala;
 S Cockrell, Natchez;
 Mrs Colton, do;
 M Colton, do;
 Miss Walden, do;
 Q Walden, do;
 M Walden, do;
 F Leakey, do;
 C Davidson, do;
 R C Hunt, do;
 F B Russell, do;
 S Odell, do;
 F C Folsom, do;
 E D Rank, Rushville, Ia;
 S Maddox, do;
 A G Brice, do;
 J R Daily, Miss;
 Judge Anderson, La;
 E Hays, Cla;
 J A Higgins, New Albany;
 F Harris, N Y;
 M Kastorwich, N O;
 T S Crane, do;
 W Hall, do;
 E Lawton, do;
 P M Eppes, N O;
 S M Harden, Cla;
 J W Shaw, Miss;
 L P Marlock, N O;
 W W Withersburg, Cla;
 J L Bramlett, Miss;
 C S Moore, do;
 W E Tabott, do;
 J M Monrath, city;
 G H Clark, str Choctaw;
 Miss Birkley, Natchez;
 Miss Gou, Miss;
 J H Boyd, do;
 E M Avery, do;
 O W Wilder, city;
 B R Kirby, str Lexington;
 A J Healy, Ark;
 W W B Sparks, Cla;
 E E Stroh, do;
 Col H F Walworth, Pt Chicot;
 W Walworth, do;
 Miss Baily, do;
 J P Hartwell, St Louis;
 P B Horland, Arka;
 M G Hood, do;
 R C Davis, N Y;
 F Wellard, do;
 W H Randall, Charlestown;
 L A Dunbar, do;
 A T Phillips, Lexington;
 A J Field, Shepherdsville;
 A M Field, Lexington;
 T A Frost, Ia;
 J A Miller, Millersburg;
 J Watson, city;
 J Ashmore, Bardstow;
 G L Fitzman, Memphis;
 O Pope, do;
 U Rampage, Ark;
 S May, do;
 T H Moore, Winchester;
 E Brichors, N O;
 M Klaska, Batesville;
 C M Rampage, Ark;
 S J Mayn, Memphis;
 M Johnson, Ia;
 M B Sellers and L. La;
 O W Gibbs, Miss;
 Dr Thornton and F, Miss;
 Miss Thornton, do;
 Col Stratton, Florida;
 Gen Fremie, do;
 Miss Fremie, do;
 Miss Taylor, do;
 Mrs Bridges, do;
 A Palace, str Empire;
 S W Ceyer, Mobile;
 W B Lewis, U E A;
 W H Byington, Cla;
 T B Bradford, city;
 J Shuck, Lebanon;
 Mr Pickett, Newport;
 A Sandford, do;
 S Winston, do;
 Capt Bell, John Simpson;
 Mrs R E Lathrop, Pa;
 J W Quiggles, Baton Rouge;
 J King, Vicksburg;
 M King, do;
 A J Johnson, Harrisburg;
 J Buchanan, do;
 S Andrews, Memphis;
 T J Stephens and L, Cla;
 W Mariner, Tenn;
 G A Mariner, do;
 Miss Cassitt, do;
 E J Foster, Nashville;
 J Penny, Meads co;

Galt House.

A Patterapa, Woodford;
 H A Numbley, Miss;
 S H Wilson, do;
 L C Graves, Memphis;
 L P Williams, Miss;
 B Forbes, do;
 W E Walker, do;
 W E Specker, do;
 Miss Gilisa, do;
 W Slassop, do;
 C O Hamilton, do;
 A B Graves, Miss;
 N C Keece, Ia;
 J M Adee, Va;
 C Marsh, Natchez;
 Miss Marsh, do;
 Dr P T Ford and L, Natchez;
 Mr Greenleaf and L, N O;
 Mr Ashbridge and L, do;
 Miss Harp, do;
 J Hufty, do;
 C Barrell and L, do;
 Miss M C Brannen, do;
 W Bennett and L, La;
 Mr Benditt, do;
 Mr Cross, do;
 A Williamson, N O;
 R N Smith, do;
 W Smith, do;
 R Mills, Texas;
 M Tamton, Miss;
 R Green, La;
 Col U Marshall, New Castle;
 J H Bobb and L, Vicksburg;
 A M Field, Bunker Hill;
 C Stringer, N O;
 J Jackson, Cla;
 J Owings, county;
 G A Haves, Paris;
 P Fitzpatrick, Lexington;
 J D Matthews, Henderson;
 G R Kinner, Texas;
 H J Williams, city;
 L D Moss, do;
 W B Kavanaugh, Nicholas;
 G G Moore, Cla;
 J W Denny, str J Simpson;
 J Eastham, city;
 C E Williams, Mt Sterling;
 Master H Boyce, Bardstown;
 Master W Boyce, do;
 Hon J J Crittenden, Washington;
 Gen P F Smith, do;
 W A Dudley, Lexington;
 R W Bush, do;
 J P Leavy, do;
 J A Craig, Ark;
 J P Young, Vicksburg;
 H L Brown, Madison;
 W C Maynard, Ia;
 J J Nichol, Yazoo, Miss;
 Miss M C Scott, do;
 Judge Boyce, Ia;
 Miss Boyce, do;
 Master Nocker, do;
 C G McHatton, La;
 A Lashley, do;
 J D Ferguson, Charlestown;
 D D Harlan, Evansville;
 J Newman, Ia;
 A M Williams, Penn;
 J P May, do;
 A R Buchanan, do;
 L H Fite, do;
 C Thompson, do;
 C A Sheldon, do;
 A Avery, do;
 D Cook, do;
 G H Sheldon, do;
 E H Ch Ma, do;
 W P Hiesland, Covington;
 J R M Walter, Ala;
 T G Walter, Cla;
 S C Hunter, do;
 G Mouton, Cla;
 J McIntosh, Rising Sun;
 S Douglass, Tenn;
 H C Stevens and L, Ia;
 Miss Stevens, do;
 P R Hacker, Mobile;
 S McGriff, Ia;
 J Sottercase, Ia;
 T J Demmas and L, U S A;
 L P Thurston, Ala;
 Capt E B Martin, Ala;
 R J Gordon, Tenn;
 P Goodin, do;
 W B Sparks, county;
 J R Taylor, Frankfort;
 A Sandhouse, Tenn;
 O F Badger, California;

Exchange Hotel.

R Tallaferto, Lagrange;
 W Wade, do;
 N Jones, New Castle;
 J Baker, Owen co;
 W G Shaddock, city;
 R Moody, str M Stephens;
 J B Herd, Elizabethtown;
 D E Brower, Phila;
 E P Boisseau, Franklin;
 G B Connell, Dragoon;
 J Eaker, Graves co;
 D Cux, Branlenburg;
 R M Davis, West Point;
 E McCubbin, Madison;
 J Reed, Cla;
 B Boiling, Danville;
 J Hubbard, Phila;
 J Etal, Ia;
 D P White, West Point;
 Miss J White, do;
 T Brown, Mt Pleasant;
 J R Payne, Meads co;
 C Duwese, Hunters Bottom;
 W Shepard, N Y;
 A M Field, str Bunker Hill;
 J W Cassler, N O;
 G M Bennett, N Y;
 C Hunt, Boston;
 O Hart, city;
 W Stone, city, Ala;
 J Carroll, Henderson;
 Miss Carroll, do;
 J C Dyer, Springfield;
 J Dyer, do;
 Dr D Twoby, Marion co;
 A E Matungly, Lexington;
 E Kocbell, do;
 J Kocbell, do;
 J R Neal, Munfordville;
 P L Commandant, N O;
 S Porter, Spenceco;

Strader's Hotel.

R Bell, Bedford;
 J Reed, Cla;
 J Jones, Hartford;
 Mrs Jennings, Dayton;
 R C Stuart, Lagrange;
 R F Jack, Ia;
 W Neuzmore;
 Dr Henry, and cousin, Cy;
 W H Moss, Cla;

Louisville Courier

28 July 1851, 3

Interesting News from Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, Midnight.

Accounts from Savannah, of to-day, state that the steamer Isabel arrived from Havana, and that the Patriots had several engagements, and in one of them destroyed 300 soldiers. The Spanish soldiers are joining the Patriots. The Governor of Matanzas, informed the Captain General, that the citizens are preparing to raise the troops ordered to his relief.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 1600 bales at 7½¢.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.

A meeting was called to-night to aid the Cuban patriots, when their declaration of independence will be read.

The Fanny Smith arrived; the Georgetown, Silas Wright and Swallow left for Louisville and Cincinnati; the Griffin, Yeatman and Saranac, No. 2, left for St. Louis.

RECONCILE BETWEEN GEN. FOOTE AND QUITMAN.

We regret to learn that a personal difficulty occurred between the candidates for Governor in Mississippi, Gen. Foote and Quitman, on Friday last, the 18th inst., during their discussion at Sledgeville, in Panola county. The circumstances as we have heard them were these:

They had agreed before leaving Jackson to refrain from all personalities in their discussions. General Foote deemed it no infraction of this agreement to allude to Gen. Quitman's connection with the late Cuban expedition, and had done so at several appointments previous to the one at Sledgeville, without provoking any interruption. At Sledgeville, however, when Gen. Foote spoke of the Cuban affair, Gen. Quitman stopped him and said that it was "ungentlemanly and dishonest thus to violate their agreement." Thereupon Gen. Foote called him "a liar." Blows were instantly interchanged; but their mutual friends interposed and separated the combatants. We understand that Gen. Quitman has signified his determination not to speak with Gen. Foote at any more of their joint appointments.

P. S. Since the above was in type we learn from reliable authority that Gen. Foote made no allusion whatever to the Cuban affair in his first speech—but that Gen. Quitman himself introduced the subject in his reply, and assailed the Administration in strong terms for its course in regard to that matter. Gen. Foote's remarks were solely in rejoinder, and in defence of the Government.—*Memphis Eagle*, 21st.

WASHINGTON

28 July 1851, 3

LATE FROM HAVANA.

We last evening saw a gentleman direct from Havana, who, having been a passenger in the steamer Isabel as far as Charleston, had made the trip to this city in less than six days. He states that Havana was filled with rumors of a revolt against the Government in the eastern part of the Island, which many persons supposed to be of a serious nature. Among the reports is one that at Puerto Principe three companies of the regiment of Cantabria threw down their arms and went over to the Creole insurgents. The remainder of the regiment has been publicly disbanded at Havana. Another report is, that the people of San Juan de los Remedios are in open insurrection, and have already established a Provisional Government. It is also said that at Tunas a detachment of Spanish troops were defeated, whilst in pursuit of the insurgents, with a loss of two or three hundred men. This loss and defeat, however, according to our information, may have been the result of accident, as the troops are stated to have been crossing a river in a scow, which suddenly sunk, whereby a large number were drowned. All we have on the subject of these reported outbreaks in the "*Gaceta de la Habana*" of Tuesday last, the 22d instant, now before us, is an Official Publication of which the following is a translation :

DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

His excellency the Captain General has received a communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Department (Gen. MANZANO) dated July 15th, including a copy of a letter sent to him on the same day by the commander of the infantry regiment of Isabel II., (Don JOAQUIN GIL,) in which this officer states that he attacked the band of insurgents commanded by the rebel Don JOAQUIN AGUIERO Y AGUIXAO, in which the latter lost five men killed, fourteen horses, eleven saddles, eighteen guns and carbines, six pistols, eleven machetes, (long swords,) fifteen bowie knives, and a medicine chest, with all its contents ; he not being able to destroy the remainder of those miserable and deluded men, because they retreated to a thick and impenetrable forest, whence they cannot escape without receiving another severe lesson that will entirely dissipate their vain hopes.

His Excellency has likewise received another communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the Central Department, (Gen. LYNNERY,) dated Puerto Principe, July 16th, in which he states that another body of rebels (twenty men, commanded by MANUEL NUÑEZ) had appeared, and that forces had been sent to pursue and arrest them, which has probably already been done.

In view of these events, his Excellency has ordered courts-martial to be convened in the disaffected districts, to judge briefly and summarily the insurgents, their accomplices and abettors.

Published by order of his Excellency, for the general knowledge of the inhabitants of this island.

PEDRO ESTEBAN.

HAVANA, JULY 21, 1851.

WASHINGTON

28 July 1851, 3

RAIL-CAR BRAKES.—We understand that Don MARCIAL ABIAS CARBAJAL, a young Spaniard, has deposited at the Patent Office the plan of a mechanism which he has invented, and to which he has given the name of Brake *à la Marcialina*, or the Application of Steam to the Brakes, and which enables the engineer to close them when necessary from his place.

To the part of the mechanism fixed to the locomotive and moved by its steam, he has given the name of Marcialina. It is calculated to regulate its action in whatever position the cars may find themselves.

It appears that he conceived this idea upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he has been running engines. His plan deserves the attention of railroad companies.

The Gardiner Fraud Case.

The National Intelligencer of the 21st inst. contains a report of the proceedings, in the Criminal Court, D. C., on the 18th. in the case of John C. Gardiner, charged with false swearing in support of the claim of his brother, George A. Gardiner. The prisoner was brought into court on a motion by his counsel to admit him to bail. The District Attorney referred the court to the affidavit on which the prosecution was founded, and to the claim of George A. Gardiner, in support of which the affidavit was made, as indicating the nature of the notice, and propose to examine a witness in regard to the ability of the party to give bail. Mr. William W. Corcoran was accordingly examined. He stated that George A. Gardiner, the brother of the defendant, had given to the defendant a letter of credit with the witness for ten thousand dollars, which amount was subject to the defendant's order; that the witness knew of no other property nor means of any kind belonging to the defendant, and had no reason to suppose that any such existed; that the defendant received no portion of the award in favor of George A. Gardiner, made by the commissioners under the treaty with Mexico; and that the defendant was only temporarily in Washington and did not reside there. In answer to a question from one of the counsel for the defendant, Mr. Corcoran stated that he had no interest whatever in the award made in favor of himself, as assignee of George A. Gardiner, for \$107,120 50, part of George A. Gardiner's claim, but that this amount, with other things, had been assigned to him as collateral security.

The District Attorney, on behalf of the United States, and Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle, counsel for the prisoner, presented their respective views of the proper amount of bail. The court then fixed the amount at \$8,000, stating that the object of the bail was to secure the appearance of an accused party; that, in this case, it was shown that he had received no part of the proceeds of the claim, in support of which the alleged offence was committed; and that the extent of his means was \$10,000; and also that the suggestion of his counsel that he ought to be allowed to retain a portion of his means to enable him to prepare for his defence was proper for the consideration of the court. Dr. Thomas Miller then entered into a recognizance with the prisoner in the sum of \$8,000.

On the 19th inst. the grand jury brought into court an indictment for false swearing (in reference to a heavy claim under the Mexican treaty) against George A. Gardiner, framed, it is understood, on an act of Congress of 1st March, 1823, the third section of which act provides that "if any person shall swear or affirm falsely, touching the expenditure of public money, or in support of any claim against the United States, he or she shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer as for willful and corrupt perjury." The National Intelligencer says that it was the purpose of the President immediately to despatch an agent to England, whither Dr. Gardiner has gone, with instructions to demand his surrender under the tenth article of the treaty of 22d August, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain; but it was found that the offence in this case is not among the crimes enumerated in the treaty.

28 July 1851, 2

The Cuban Revolution.

We find the following additional items of intelligence from Cuba in the Charleston papers.—
The Mercury says:—

The steamer *Georgia* sailed for Chagres, and the *Falcon* for New-Orleans, on the 18th inst. There are but few Spanish men of war in port, most of them having sailed for Puerto Principe with Government troops. The French steamer *Mogador* was ordered home, and the *Medea* has taken her place.

It is also reported as we learn from another passenger, that many of the towns in the interior of the Island are in arms, and that the strength of the insurgents is estimated at about 5000 men. It is stated that in an engagement the Queen's troops suffered severely, and that in a short time a Provisional Government will be proclaimed.

The same paper says:—

We are indebted to a gentleman who has resided for some time in Cuba, for the following items, which confirm the intelligence we have been receiving for some days past. There has been arising of the Creole population at and near Puerto Principe, San Juan, which had been joined by a part of the Spanish troops in the neighborhood. It is stated that a Colonel of a regiment stationed near Principe, had informed the authorities at Havana that he had but a fragment of his regiment left. The regiment of Leon, stationed at Matanzas, had become so insubordinate, that the officers had advised the Government that the men could not be depended on, and the regiment had been removed to some other part of the Island.

The authorities have stopped all sealed communications between different parts of the Island since the 10th inst., and all communications had to go through the mails opened unless written by some official. Views and feelings are now expressed in Havana that would not have attempted a few weeks since, and a meeting of the Habaneros favorable to independence was to have been held a few days before the sailing of the *Isabel*, but the place of meeting having become known to the Government it was taken possession of by a military force, and the purpose thereby frustrated. If the insurgents meet with success in the interior, an insurrection will take place in Havana immediately. An elderly gentleman who has been a planter for some years on the Island, and who possessed a sugar estate valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sold out for one hundred thousand, and came passenger in the *Isabel*.

The above is the substance of statements which we have received from different sources. A contradictory one has been furnished us by a merchant of high respectability who vouches for the character and intelligence of his informant. The statement is as follows:

"The insurrection at Principe is an affair that has created no alarm in the Island of Cuba, and the exaggerated reports published in the papers, have their origin at Havana with the sole object of making an excitement in the United States. The leader of the insurrectionists, a Senor Agüero, had been taken prisoner with a number of his followers, and the rest of the party had offered to give themselves up to the Government

if they were assured of pardon. Havana and all other parts of the Island tranquil as usual. Cholera and yellow fever prevailing to some extent.

The *Evening News* learns from passengers on board the *Isabel* that it was expected that a revolution would break out in the course of a few days. For this purpose the patriots had one regiment of troops already engaged, and it was reported that another regiment held itself in readiness for the sum of \$5,000.

These were of course only rumors of the city.

The *News* also learns from passengers that two passengers were on board the *Isabel* with false *Gazettes* to circulate in this country contradicting the affairs in Puerto Principe. The names of one of the spies is Jose M. Blanco de la Tufa. The name of the other, an old man, was not known.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer *Florida*, for New York—John G. Gunn, lady and child, John E. Ward, lady, child and servant, Dr J W Schley, Richard H Clark, Jos F Durham, Henry Hora, A T McIntire, E K Young, Mr Remington, Master S A Smith, V Sanchez and lady, Miguel Mulliner and servant, Adolfo Muller, Edward McCully, G C Gibbs, B B Hotchkiss, A Pettly, Mrs Clark and child, Mrs Boyd, A Nuttall, lady and child, C A Cloud and lady, Rev W Preston, Mrs Drayler and servant, T K Mills, lady, 3 children and servant, Miss Lareth, Mrs N Adams and child, E P Smith, lady and child, Geo Waldburg, Miss Bond, J McQueen McIntosh, J V Connerat, J Prindle and lady, J C Burnham, B T Bathurst, Wm D Emory, S T Beecher, Jos Lumber, M Shushan, Philip S Leaver, E Clark, W H Hanson, Mr Herriman, Francis Kopman, D J Sutton, W H Baldwin, B H Slaphey and lady, P A Fisher, John Wilmer, E Davis, W T Mitchell, B W Swift, Chas F Hathaway, John Frogner, N M Hyatt, Geo B Swift, Robt Swift, P Parkhurst, J H Merry, J A Sperry, Mrs J A Johnson, Wm Battersby, lady, child and servant, Miss Preston, S M Bond, Miss Lucinda Eston, John S Rogers, G S Wait, Master Jos D Weed, A A Ross, E Russell, Mrs F Saltmoull, Miss H Saltmoull, Miss Harshige, Miss S A Ollree, Miss E Slaphey, Miss J C Nicholl, Miss Anderson, Miss Sarah Rivers, Miss J F Morris, Mrs B Fulton and child, Miss Missouri Platt, Mrs W Harvey, Mrs Davis, Beth Bunker, H H Holcombe, Wm Conkr, Robert Mackall, H Hilber, Jacob Rosenbaum, C Chevalier, W Simons, Jonathan Cole, George McCleaky, Geo. B Beecher,—123 cabin, and 23 storages.

Per steamer *Magnolia*, from Palatka, &c—Mrs Sutton, Mrs Nostrand, Mrs Clark and child, Mrs Dunwoody, Mrs Dunwoody, Miss Bond, Miss Kell, Miss Boyd, V Sanchez, Mrs Gilpin, Rev B P Hallstar, P S Leaver, A Abram, T Nostrand, Capt Crage, P Coby, Dr E Riley, H R Fort, J V Sutton, G O Dent, S Bunker, D Clark, G C Gibbs, J Lumber, Capt Peoples, Mrs Sanchez, B Mansford, J F King, E P Burton, A Hyatt, J G Burns, J C Teytor, J W Dunson, J J Humphreys, J F Dunwoody, J Prindle and lady, S M Bondard and lady, and 9 deck. 13 passengers for the steamer *Florida*.

Per steamer *Gordon*, from Charleston—C H Baird, Col Pritchard, T Cleus, Hugh Vincent and child, Master Douglas, and 3 on deck.

Per steamer *Callous*, from Charleston—A Angela, R Lalla, P Wilmer, lady & child, E Verbon, R H Chevis, W J Whitehurst, L J Harris, C M Hollet, Jos Rilla, H Rillo, M Lovison, G W Willett, James D Prouson, Capt Rose, and 6 deck.

The Daily Delta

29 July 1851, 1

The Adams Gray.

This brig left Havana on the 23d, the day after the Isabel. She crossed the bar yesterday, and will be up in the course of the day. We have reasons for believing that the Adams Gray will bring but little intelligence respecting recent movements at Puerto Principe. The Government has taken measures to suppress all information on this subject, and the Adams Gray was no doubt prohibited from bringing any but Spanish news of the affair. We need not warn our readers to place no confidence in statements from such a quarter.

(Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.)

The Rencontre between General Quitman and Senator Foote.

Holly Springs, Miss., July 19, 1851.

On yesterday, at Steagville, Panola county, General Quitman and H. S. Foote had a rencontre, that ends their debates together. A new set of appointments will have to be made for each, of which you will be duly notified. General Foote had, from Yazoo City up, been apologizing for Fillmore in the affair of Quitman's arms, by saying that there were grounds upon which to have acquiescence, and that he (Foote) had the proofs in his possession. Quitman indignantly denied the implication, and desired Foote to produce them. At Panola, Foote stated that the President well knew that Lopez had supplied with Quitman, and that the State arms were found in the expedition, and upon that he based his action. Notwithstanding General Quitman's solemn asseverations of his innocence, Foote reproduced the charge at Steagville. Quitman arose, and said that this charge, "whether brought openly or by insinuation, was false and cowardly—indecent and ungentlemanly." Foote ran up and asked if he meant to say that he had made such a charge, either openly or by implication. General Quitman, being desirous of having no indecorous scenes before ladies, told General Foote not to interrupt him—(they had, but two days before, at Foote's instance, agreed not to interrupt each other.) Foote repeated the question. Quitman told him that he would answer him elsewhere, Foote again, in angry tone, demanded the same—when Quitman said, "Then, sir, if you insist upon an answer here, I say that I do." General Foote then called Quitman a liar, and struck him in the face—not even scratching him though. General Quitman returned the blow, skinning or bruising Foote's forehead. Mutual friends separated the parties.

The Daily Delta

29 July 1851, 1

THE GARDINER CASE AT WASHINGTON.—We have already stated that John C. Gardiner, against whom the grand jury had found true bills, with G. A. Gardner, for perjury, in connection with a large claim against Mexico, allowed by the late Board of Commissioners, had been admitted to bail in \$2000. The Washington Republic gives the following particulars:

“Early on Friday afternoon he was brought before Judge Crawford, accompanied by counsel, Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle, with a view of giving bail. It appeared from the testimony of W. W. Corcoran, Esq., that Dr. Gardiner, who is now absent in Europe, had set apart ten thousand dollars for the use of his brother, which sum was on deposit in the banking house of Corcoran & Riggs; and no part of which had, according to his knowledge, been drawn. In consideration of Mr. Gardiner being a non-resident, and the extent of his pecuniary means being ascertained, he was admitted to bail in the sum of eight thousand dollars—Dr. Thomas Miller becoming his surety—with an understanding, we learn, that the remaining two thousand dollars should be within his control, to conduct, in part, the legal proceedings in his behalf.”

The Intelligencer says that before the trial can be had, evidence touching the case must be obtained from Mexico.

The Washington Union of Saturday evening, the 19th, in relation to the arrest, says:

“We are not unmindful of the rumors afloat on every side, implicating high officers of the Government in connection with alleged frauds relative to Mexican claims and other demands on the Treasury. We have, however, deemed it to be the more prudent course to refrain from animal verbiage on these topics, until the Administration shall make the necessary movement with a view to the development of facts. It will be time enough to speak out when the exigencies of the case, coupled with the action of the grand inquest of the nation, shall have elicited circumstances which can be relied on. In the meantime let our friends be patient. We are not sleeping on our post.”

The Daily Delta

27 July 1851, 2

Committees in Favor of Cuba.

The following are the committees appointed by the President of the meeting held at Banks' Arcade, on Saturday night last, for the promotion of Cuban Independence. The gentlemen appointed are requested to enter upon the performance of their duties as speedily as possible.

Committee on Collections.—H. M. Cohen, Joseph Gomez, D. I. Ricardo, J. E. Lacy, Malachi Kelly, J. J. Fitzpatrick, J. I. Carman, Gardner Smith, Knute Hiram, Charles H. Noble, Wm. Burns, E. Wood, Perry, T. D. Harner, W. L. Crittenden, David O'Connell, Dr. A. L. Sanders, Arthur O'Donnell, Henry Barnhart, John Pettit, D. Mitchell, W. H. Feltz.

Committee on Address.—Isaac Johnson, Cathbert Hobitt, J. F. H. Claiborne, Alex. Walker, Christian Rosellus, Durand Da Ponte, W. R. Thompson, John Hutton, Cyrena Dufour, Perry S. Warfield.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GEN. FOOTE AND QUITMAN.

The following is the account of the late difficulty between Messrs. Foote and Quitman, which we clip from the Vicksburg Whig. The only wonder is, that two such ardent and impulsive gentlemen should have traveled so far without having a blow up:

It has been generally believed that a difficulty would occur between Gen. Foote and Gen. Quitman before the close of the canvass, but we had hoped that their own sense of self-respect, and regard for the opinions of the people, would prevent such an occurrence. The following report brought down to Lexington from Paducah, by passengers in the stage, announces the commencement of hostilities. The telegraphic wires are out of order above Lexington.

[Telegraphed to the Vicksburg Whig.]

LEXINGTON, July 23—4 P. M.

A difficulty occurred on Friday, the 18th, in the speaker's stand at Paducah, between Gen. Foote and Gen. Quitman. It originated about a letter which they had mutually agreed not to allude to hereafter. In the course of conversation Quitman called Foote a liar, whereupon Foote slapped Quitman in the mouth, for which, Quitman knocked him down. They were then separated, and have since been traveling alone.

We presume the letter alluded to, is the same one about which the difficulty in Jackson occurred. The people have been so much annoyed about that letter that we think they have a right to see it. Such occurrences between candidates for high station are discreditable.

The Daily Delta

29 July 1851, 4

Slaves! Slaves!

CARNAN & RICARDO, Auctioneers, have removed their **SLAVE DEPOT** to the large and commodious three-story brick Building, No. 15 **PERDIDO ST.**, opposite the Shades. This Establishment was built expressly for the Slave business, and is one of the most commodious and well-ventilated establishments for the purpose in the United States. They are now prepared with comfortable accommodations for 200 slaves; and as they do not speculate, nor permit any one connected with their establishment to do so, they believe they can do ample justice to all parties entrusting them with their business.

The superintendance of their establishment is at present under the management of **Mr. W. F. Tanshill**, late of Mississippi.

All Slaves deposited at their establishment, must be first registered at their office, No. 60 Magazine street.

CINCINNATI

29 July 1851, 3

STEAMBOAT REGISTER.

Arrivals and Departures (for 24 hours) up to 6 P. M., last evening

ARRIVALS.

John Simpson, Louisville; Telegraph, do; Shenandoah, Pittsburgh; Cumberland No. 2, Louisville; Mt Vernon, Pittsburgh; Fleetwood, Dock; American Star, Maysville; J. Q. Adams, Madison; Forest Queen, Aurora; Grampus, Rising Sun; Lady Pike, Louisville.

DEPARTURES.

Trustee, St. Louis; Domain, Ironton; Lancaster, New Richmond; Lady Pike, Louisville; Jenny Lind, Frankfort; Emma Dean, Memphis; Banner State, St. Louis; Julia, New Orleans; Lydia Collins, Pittsburgh; Geneva, do; John Simpson, Louisville; Telegraph, do; American Star, Maysville; J. Q. Adams, Madison; Forest Queen, Aurora; Grampus, Rising Sun.

29 July 1851, 2

The Gardiner Claim.

The following is the Opinion of the Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico in the case of Dr. George A. Gardiner. As so much has been said about this claim, the opinion of the Board will possess some interest.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO, March 12, 1850.—The claim of George A. Gardiner, for loss of property consequent on his expulsion from the State of San Luis Potosi, in October, 1846.

It appears from the evidence in this case that the claimant was the sole proprietor of certain silver mines in the State of San Luis, in Mexico, and from the year 1844 up to the period of his expulsion, on the 24th day of October, 1846, he had, at a great outlay of capital, brought his operations in mining to a state of prosperity which bade fair to yield him a handsome profit upon the capital invested by him in said mines. While thus engaged in the prosecution of his lawful business, in which he had worked unmolested from the early part of the year 1844, the executive of the State of San Luis published a decree on the 21st of October, 1846, that all American citizens then in the State should leave the same within the period of three days, or else be subject to arrest and carried beyond the limits of the State. The cause alleged for such order of expulsion was the near approach to the State of San Luis of the invading army of the United States, and the apprehension that citizens of the United States, suffered to remain in the State, would give intelligence to the army of their country. In pursuance of this order of expulsion, the present claimant was driven out of said State, and forced to depart, by a body of Mexican troops; who, after expelling the claimant and pillaging his property, set fire to and destroyed his buildings, thus stripping him of all his property. By the treaty of 1831, article 26, between the United States and Mexico, it is expressly stipulated that, in the event of a war between the contending parties, the citizens of either nation residing in the territories of the other, and engaged in any other trade or profession than that of a merchant, "shall be permitted to remain in the uninterrupted enjoyment of their liberty and property as long as they conduct themselves peaceably, and do not commit any offence against the laws.

The claimant was, therefore, residing in Mexico under the guaranty of protection as set forth in the treaty of 1831, and entitled, as a citizen of the United States, to the full benefit of the provision of that part of the treaty above set forth. It is to be observed, however, that, in estimating the damages which a citizen of the United States should receive for a violation of his rights of residence in Mexico, a due regard must be had to the motives which appear to have influenced the public authorities of Mexico to put an end to such right. It is not to be presumed that either nation, by any article of stipulation of the treaty of 1831, intended to deprive itself of taking a reasonable measure of precaution against an injury likely to result immediately from the residence of the citizens of the one nation in the territories of the other. To suppose the contrary would be to acknowledge that by the said treaty each nation had stipulated against the right to itself of self-protection. A reasonable cause of apprehension that an injury to its own security and protection was likely to arise from the residence of the citizens of the one nation in any particular part of the territories of the other, in a state of war between the two nations, would justify a proper precaution or prevention against the possibility of such an injury. The right of a citizen, therefore, violated under such circumstances, could not be considered as wantonly or vindictively done; and, under the treaty of 1831, he would be entitled not to vindictive damages, but to such only as resulted immediately from the interruption of such rights and the acts of the agents of the Government carrying out its orders. It appears from the evidence in this case that the expulsion of the present claimant was not vindictive or insulting, but that he and all other citizens of the United States resident in the State of San Luis, were ordered to leave because the armies of their country were marching towards that State, and were then in the possession of the neighboring State of New Leon. If a reasonable time had been allowed the claimant to make necessary arrangements for the security of his property, preparatory to his leaving the State, he might have had little cause to complain; and no such time being allowed him, but, on the contrary, being compelled to abandon his property to pillage and destruction, he is entitled to indemnification for the losses he sustained by such immediate expulsion. The Board is therefore of the opinion, and does decide, that the claim of George A. Gardiner is a valid claim against Mexico, and the same is accordingly allowed—the amount to be awarded subject to the further action of the Board.

Geo. Evans,
CALEB H. SMITH,
ROBT. T. PAINE. } Commissioners.

Cincinnati Gazette

29 July 1851, 2

✱ A number of young men from this city left
per steamer, yesterday morning, to join the Cu-
ban insurrection. A number of posters were scat-
tered yesterday, proposing wages of sixty to sev-
enty dollars per month, for able-bodied young
men. They were understood to be for recruits for
the Cuban movement.

Louisville Courier

29 July 1851, 3

BY THE TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COURIER.

BY THE O'RIELLY LINES.

LATER FROM CUBA.

Revolt of the Eastern Cuban Provinces!!!

Defeat of the Spaniards!

Provisional Government Established—Spies sent to this Country to watch the movements of the friends of Cuba!

WASHINGTON, July 28.

We learn by a gentleman from Havana, just arrived in this city, that the city at the time of his departure, the 25th inst., was filled with rumors of a revolt among the provinces in the eastern part of the island.

It was reported that at Puerto Principe, three companies of the regiment of Cantalam, had thrown down their arms and went over to the insurgents, the remainder had been publicly disbanded at Havana.

Another report was, that the people of San Juan De Los Remedios were in open insurrection and had already established a Provisional Government.

Another insurrection had broken out at —. A detachment of Spanish troops had been defeated while pursuing the insurgents, with a loss of two or three hundred.

New York, July 28.

Advices from Charleston of the 26th, states that the steamer Isabel, from Havana, had just arrived. Her accounts are to the lat, and are very contradictory.— Letters from credible sources state that many towns are in arms, and that the insurgents number 5000— The Spanish troops in the skirmish with the insurgents had suffered some losses. The rebels, according to some accounts, were about declaring a Provisional Government.

An express had arrived at Havana from Puerto Principe with dates of July —, for the Captain General, that states that the rebels, commanded by Joaquin Agnaro, had been dispersed by the Government troops in the eastern provinces with a loss of five killed, and many munitions of war. Many of the insurgents, it is added, surrendered; others were willing to lay down their arms upon assurances of freedom.— Another letter states that Agnero, the insurgent leader, had been captured. Havana and the rest of the Island was quiet.

The subject of the contrary rumors was beginning to create some excitement among them.

The cholera and yellow fever was prevailing to some extent at Havana.

There were but four Spanish men-of-war in port, most of them having sailed to Puerto Principe with Government troops.

The French steamer Mogadore had been ordered home. The steamer Model was to take her place.

It is reported that two spies had arrived here in the Isabella, to watch the doings in America, of the friends of Cuba. One of them is named José M. Bisnco.

A letter dated Havana, 25th, states that a battle had been fought between the patriots and Spanish troops at Nuevitas, in which the Spanish forces were defeated, and 9 officers were taken, among them Col. Conti; the commander of the Spanish troops fled and embarked on board the steamer. The patriots returned to Nuevitas 1,000 strong and were daily being reinforced. The Government has despatched 2,000 troops against them. The citizens of Nuevitas were leaving in large numbers.

The Brother Jonathan sailed this afternoon with 208 passengers.

The steamer Ohio sailed for Chagres with 260 passengers.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotel.

Mrs Brus and F. La	J Hurley, N O;
E B Webb, Ills;	J Boehlms, do;
Miss Webb, do;	Dr J H Chapman, Warrington;
E M Greenway, N Y;	E Wilder, city;
C E Greenway, do;	T P Hughes, city;
E Webb, Galveston;	A J Colburn, Evansville;
L G Howard, city;	D Berry, Cin;
W H Johnson, St Louis;	H S Moore, city;
Capt Kemble, N Y;	W Thomas, Madison;
A C Watts, Cin;	R G Doom, Rockport;
G F Fuller and F, city;	M Reddihg, N Y;
S C Burton, Cleveland;	M Mathews, do;
H Profest, N O;	J Going, Cin;
S McAdams, Hawesville;	T C Pollock, Natchez;
A G Tabb, Ark;	S Odell, do;
J M Nevill, do;	S C Wakeman, St Louis;
J M Blount, do;	R A Bester, do;
W F Winlock, Shelbyville;	Miss Wells, do;
Mrs H W Balmale, Wash Cty	A C Wells, do;
J R Sill, str Swsn;	C Turner, N Y;
W Rochel, Bardstown;	W M Boyce, Memphis;
H Rawlins, Bedford, Ia;	Miss C Boyce, do;
A G Wilder, do;	Miss D Boyce, do;

Galt House.

O F Badger, California;	N D Bell, Lexington;
C Stringer, N O;	H Bell, do;
B G Davenport, La;	C Bell, do;
G J Moor, Cin;	D M Haydon, N O;
J J Johnston, Yale College;	Dr W J Walker, Shelby co;
C A Johnston, Balt;	M W Ewing and F, Miss;
J F Collins, Drennon Springs;	Miss Ewing, do;
J B Poynter, Mayesville;	R Hitt, Ills;
J H B Morton, N O;	Dr Lloyd, Frankfort;
W B Sommerville, N O;	Mrs Steele, do;
A S Mitchell, St Louis;	Miss Lloyd, do;
J B Eads, do;	W B Parker and L, Ga;
C F Reynolds, Blue Wing;	W Dickey and L, Balt;
Col O F Payne, Lexington;	Miss Cady, do;
H B Wallace, Cin;	J P O'Blengis, St Louis;
B F Lockett, do;	W A Dutcher, N Y;
E M Apperson, Memphis;	W F Peables, Memphis;
R T Ross, Balt;	Miss L P Smith, do;
Mrs Eshaw, do;	J Carter, Miss;
W R Rawlins, N O;	W Green, Washington;
J Denney, Mo;	R S Saunders, Nashville;
Mrs McMeckins and F, Bardst;	T A Theobald, Frankfort;
Rev J D Mathews, Henderson;	

Exchange Hotel.

M Sanders, Owen co;	W Hieronymous, Union co;
R Yancy, do;	W B Tuttle, Madison;
J V Lemon, West Point;	T J Dobyus, N O;
S R Wilson, Henderson;	Lieut C E Norris, U S A;
J L Kinney, Fayette co;	Mrs McMahan, Salem;
Miss Kinney, do;	J Murphy, Boone co;
G Huston, Morganfield;	J H McMahan, Salem;
J C Ewing and L, Harrodsburg;	J A Norris, do;
W L Sublett, Owensboro;	C L Cosby, Hart co;
Mrs Diggs, N O;	Dr A A Yates, Texas;
Miss Diggs, do;	Miss S E Yates, do;
C Murray, Cloverport;	W P Jackson, Owensboro;
S M Coffin, Indianapolis;	Master Jackson, do;
S Marra, Salvisa;	D D Marra, do;
J H Hobbs and L, Vicksburg;	F P Cromwell, Morganfield;
R Hodge, Smithland;	D Mills, Henry co;

Strader's Hotel.

Dr H Stringfellow, Bardstown;	M Chambers, Cin;
Mrs Noe, do;	J M Chambers, do;
W Jackson, city;	C B Epler, Bardstown;
B Perkins, do;	J McCormick, city;
J O'Neill, Madison;	G D Dicken, Drennon;
R Bell, city;	

Bowles House.

M C White, county;	J Wimack, county;
M Knox, Shelby co;	G Wimack, do;
S Knox and L, do;	S Stoekwell, Charlestown;
W J Heady, Spencer co;	J Riley, do;
W Cook and L, Mo;	H B Shannon, Shelby co;
Mrs Mayball, do;	J W Wells, Shelbyville;
J Hawkins, do;	W H Newman, Spencer co;
C Ballard, Eholby co;	L Cannon, do;
Dr B M Beckham, Spencer co;	G Webb, do;
Dr W Taylor, Shelby co;	S Rule, Paris;
O B Pletcher, Madison;	I C Hughes, Shelbyville;
T L Taylor, Oldham co;	R Jackman, Taylorville;
M Fidd, do;	J Wright, Mt Washington;

Frederick's Hall.

J Alexander, Ia;	W G Jones, Lebanon;
W M Grogg, New Albany;	A M Steele, St Louis;
R H Crump, Mt-beraville;	A G Jones, do;

WASHINGTON

29 July 1851, 3

THE REPORTED CUBAN REVOLT.

We give place below to all the reports which have reached us from the South on the subject of the reported insurrection in Cuba. It is needless to say that, in the shape in which they reach us, we do not place confidence in all of them; for, as the reader will see, they in some points contradict each other:

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 25.—The accounts from Havana respecting the revolution at Puerto Principe have created the liveliest enthusiasm among the friends of Cuban independence in this city. There was a large mass meeting and torch-light procession last night in celebration of the event.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 25.—We learn from a person who escaped from Cuba that the report of the uprising at Puerto Principe is correct. The movement was premature, and failed principally for want of arms. Much dissatisfaction prevails in the mountainous parts of the island. A great blow for liberty, it is thought, will be struck in November.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 25.—The steamship *Falcon* has arrived at this port from Havana. Private advices state that a revolution had broken out in Matanzas and in Santiago de Cuba. Large bands of the insurgents were in the mountains, and it was supposed the insurrection would spread rapidly. A fight between a portion of the insurgents and a corps of Government lancers resulted in the defeat of the lancers, and they afterwards joined the enemy. The Government was beginning to manifest considerable alarm.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 25, P. M.—A private letter has been received here from a highly influential American merchant in Havana; stating that the Spanish Government is endeavoring to smother the particulars of the recent outbreak at Puerto Principe, in order to prevent creating a sensation in the United States. The insurrectionary movement is represented as being quite formidable.

SAVANNAH, JULY 26.—The steamer *Isabel* from Havana has arrived, and brings intelligence that the patriots had had several engagements with the troops, in one of which the latter were defeated, with the loss of three hundred men. The troops were deserting to the patriots. The citizens of Matanzas were raising men to assist the Government.

CHARLESTON, JULY 26.—The steamer *Isabel*, being short of coal, put in at Savannah. The *Gordon* brought up the mail. Col. Conti's regiment at Principe, with nine officers and thirty men, had been taken prisoners by the patriots. The passengers say that the accounts are exaggerated, and that the Government is prepared for any emergency. Effectual means have been taken to prevent invasion. No alarm was felt.

We add to the above Telegraphic reports such accounts of the alleged condition of things in Cuba as we find in the newspapers of Charleston, where the steamer *Isabel* landed the most of her passengers. We copy from the *Courier*, though the statements in all the papers are substantially the same, and all equally contradictory in their representations. Order and quiet prevailed at Havana:

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER OF SATURDAY.

The political intelligence from Cuba is highly interesting, but of a very contradictory nature. We give, however, the different reports as we have heard them.

There had been, as is not denied as far as our accounts inform us, a rising of the Creole population at and near Puerto Principe, San Juan, &c., which had been joined by a part

of the Spanish troops in the neighborhood. It is stated that the colonel of a regiment, stationed near Principe, had informed the authorities at Havana that he had but a fragment of his regiment left. The regiment of Leon, stationed at or near Matanzas, had become so insubordinate that the officers had advised the Government that the men could not be depended on, and the regiment had to be removed to some other part of the island. The authorities have stopped all sealed communications between different parts of the island since the 10th instant, and all communications have to go through the mails open, unless written by some official. Views and feelings are now expressed in Havana that would not have been attempted a few weeks since, and a meeting of the Habaneros, favorable to independence, was to have been held a few days before the sailing of the *Isabel*; but, the place of meeting having become known to the Government, it was taken possession of by a military force, and thereby frustrated. If the patriots meet with success in the interior, it is expected that an insurrection will take place in Havana immediately.

Other gentlemen inform us that Col. Copde, of the Regiment of Puerto Principe, was, together with nine officers and thirty soldiers, taken prisoner a few days since; and that in crossing a river on a raft some three hundred soldiers were drowned, the raft having capsized. It is stated, likewise, that at the present moment there are about one thousand citizens in the woods, under the command of four American officers, who are ready to sustain the Provisional Government, already reinstated at Tunar, in the Eastern Department of the Island, adjacent to the Central Department, in which is Puerto Principe. It is, likewise, according to our informants, expected that in the course of a few days, say *ten*, a revolution will break out in Havana; for which purpose it is said the disaffected have already one regiment engaged to co-operate with them, and that another will come over to them on its commander being paid three hundred doubloons, equivalent to about \$5,100 of our currency, he having pledged his word as a military officer to that effect.

We have, moreover, been informed that many of the towns in Cuba are in arms—the present force amounting to about five thousand effective men—that a provisional Government is about to be organized, and that the Queen's troops have suffered a severe loss.

On the other hand we are told by other parties, whose information is generally unquestionable, that the insurrection at Principe is an affair that has created no alarm in the Island of Cuba, and that what they term the exaggerated reports in the journals of the day have their origin in Havana, for the sole object of creating an excitement in the United States. They assert also that Senor JOAQUIN AGUIRRE had been taken prisoner with a number of his followers, and that the rest of the party had offered to give themselves up to the Government if they were assured of pardon. The same gentlemen represent that Havana and all parts of the Island are tranquil as usual; and that all that is unsatisfactory at present is the prevalence of cholera and yellow fever to some extent.

Corroboratory in some measure of the accuracy of this version is a despatch, of which the following is a translation, which was received from Principe on the 22d instant by the authorities. It bears date the 16th instant:

The party under the command of JOAQUIN AGUIRRE had been met by the troops under the command of the Governor of the Eastern Province, and dispersed, leaving five men dead on the field, the troops having seized also various horses, arms, &c. Many of the insurgents had presented themselves to the authorities, and nearly all the others were willing to surrender upon assurance of pardon.

The foregoing is all the information we have been able to obtain on the subject, and we leave it to the intelligence of our readers to discover what is actually the real state of the case. For our own parts, we are inclined to imagine that where there is so much smoke there must necessarily be some fire, but as to the extent of it we confess we are unable to form an opinion.

The Daily Pirayune.

29 July 1851, 2

CUBAN COMMITTEES.—It is officially announced that the following named gentlemen compose the committees appointed by the President of the meeting held at Banks's Arcade, on Saturday night last, for the promotion of Cuban independence. The gentlemen appointed are requested to enter upon the performance of their duties as speedily as possible :

Committee on Collections.—M. M. Cohen, Joseph Genois, D. I. Ricardo, J. L. Levy, Malachi Kelly, J. J. Fitzpatrick, J. L. Carman, Gardner Smith, Emile Hirsart, Charles H. Noble, William Burns, E. Wood Perry, T. D. Harper, W. L. Crittenden, David Orcutt, Dr. A. L. Saunders, Arthur O'Donnell, Henry Rare-shide, John Petit, D. Mitchell.

Committee on Address.—Isaac Johnson, Cuthbert Bullitt, J. F. H. Claiborne, Alex. Walker, Christian Rosellus, Durant Da Ponta, W. E. Thompson, Felix Huston, Cyprien Dufour, Perry S. Warfield.

on database

29 July 1851, 2

CHARLESTON SECESSIONISTS.—A writer in the Charleston Mercury is calling loudly for the formation of a new "Southern Rights" or secession "Association" in that city, alleging that the existing association is lukewarm. It has had no meeting for two regular periods, and the neglect is charged to be intentional, with a view of abolishing the association altogether. The motive assigned is, that the members are non-actionists, and opposed to the "resistance" policy of the State, and therefore in effect "submissionists." The writer demands a new and vigorous association of resistance men, something which will give active cooperation from Charleston to the secession spirit of the interior. Is Charleston, indeed, so slow to help on disunion, that she must be pricked with the secession rowels to make her go faster? We are glad to see this sign of political health, and hope most earnestly that she cannot be goaded, nor taunted, nor blustered into Rhetoric.

FOOTE AND QUITMAN.—A writer in the Vicksburg Whig gives the following account of the late "set-to" between Gens. Foote and Quitman:

A difficulty occurred on Friday, the 18th, in the speaker's stand at Panola, between Gen. Foote and Gen. Quitman. It originated about a letter which they had mutually agreed not to allude to hereafter. In the course of conversation, Quitman called Foote a liar, whereupon Foote slapped Quitman in the mouth, for which Quitman knocked him down. They were then separated, and have since been traveling alone.

The Memphis Eagle of the 23d inst. says:

Gen. Foote and Gov. Quitman, candidates for Governor of Mississippi, both spoke at Hernando yesterday, though they did not meet in discussion, in consequence of the personal difficulty between them which occurred a few days ago. Gen. Foote spoke first and occupied about three hours. Gen. Quitman commenced his speech at 3 P. M., and signified his intention of publishing a statement in reference to the rencounter and the causes which led to it. Gen. Foote will of course reply with a counter statement.

29 July 1851, 3

The Cuban Revolution.

In addition to the telegraphic report from Savannah, published in the *Union* of Sunday morning, we copy the following despatches received by other papers in relation to the popular outbreak in Cuba:

NEW ORLEANS, July 23, 1851.

By the arrival of the steamer *Falcon* to-day from Havana, we learn that the patriots had several engagements with the government troops. In one battle, it is reported that not less than three hundred of the latter were killed. Many of the government troops had joined the revolutionary movement. The governor of Matanzas states, in a communication to the Captain General, that the citizens are coming forward promptly to defend the city against the insurgents.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1851.

We learn, from a person who escaped from Cuba, that the report of the uprising at Puerto Principe is correct. The movement was premature, and failed principally for want of arms. Much dissatisfaction prevails in the mountainous part of the island. A great blow for liberty, it is thought, will be struck in November.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1851.

The steamship *Falcon* has arrived at this port from Havana. She brings the California mails and later accounts from Havana. Private advices state that a revolution had broken out in Matanzas and in Santiago de Cuba. Large bands of insurgents were in the mountains, and it was supposed the insurrection would spread rapidly. A fight between a portion of the insurgents and a corps of government lancers resulted in the defeat of the lancers, and they afterwards joined the enemy. The government was beginning to manifest considerable alarm.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25—p. m.

A private letter has been received here from a highly influential American merchant in Havana, stating that the Spanish government is endeavoring to smother the particulars of the recent outbreak at Puerto Principe, in order to prevent creating a sensation in the United States. The insurrectionary movement is represented as being quite formidable. Americans have been for some time past drilling the insurgents.

It is said that a ship from New York, with arms and ammunition for the insurgents, had succeeded in landing her cargo. Several others are daily expected to arrive. The government has spies out in all directions. Two Spanish officers of high rank had been imprisoned on suspicion of favoring the insurgents.

It is reported that an American had been garroted on suspicion of being concerned in the insurrectionary movement.

The following extracts from the *Charleston Mercury* of the 20th shed additional light upon the subject:

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ISABEL.—The steamship *Isabel*, Captain Rollins, arrived at her wharf from Havana last evening at 5 o'clock, which place she left at 5 p. m., on the 23d inst.

The *Isabel* was detained on the passage by the very inferior quality of fuel taken on board at Havana, but

arrived at Savannah yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, where she procured a fresh supply of coal, and reached her wharf as above mentioned.

The steamer *Georgia* sailed for Chagres and the *Falcon* for New Orleans on the 15th inst. There are but few Spanish men-of-war in port, most of them having sailed for Puerto Principe with government troops. The French steamer *Mogador* was ordered home, and the *Merced* has taken her place.

The *Isabel* brings a long list of passengers and a full cargo, consigned to M. C. Morderat and others.

It is also reported, as we learn from another passenger, that many of the towns in the interior of the island are in arms, and that the strength of the insurgents is estimated at about 5,000 men. It is stated that in an engagement the Queen's troops suffered severely, and that in a short time a provisional government will be proclaimed.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.—We are indebted to a gentleman who has resided for some time in Cuba for the following items, which confirm the intelligence we have been receiving for some days: There has been a rising of the Creole population at and near Puerto Principe, San Juan, which had been joined by a part of the Spanish troops in the neighborhood. It is stated that a colonel of a regiment stationed near Principe had informed the authorities at Havana that he had but a fragment of his regiment left. The regiment of Leon, stationed at Matanzas, had become so insubordinate that the officers had advised the government that the men could not be depended on, and the regiment had been removed to some other part of the island.

The authorities have stopped all sealed communications between different parts of the island since the 10th instant, and all communications had to go through the mails opened unless written by some official. Views and feelings are now expressed in Havana that would not have been attempted a few weeks since, and a meeting of the Habaneros favorable to independence was to have been held a few days before the sailing of the *Isabel*; but the place of meeting having become known to the government, it was taken possession of by a military force, and the purpose thereby frustrated. If the insurgents meet with success in the interior, an insurrection will take place in Havana immediately. An elderly gentleman who has been a planter for some years on the island, and who possessed a sugar estate valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sold out for one hundred thousand, and came passenger in the *Isabel*.

The above is the substance of statements which we have received from different sources. A contradictory one has been furnished us by a merchant of high respectability, who vouches for the character and intelligence of his informant. The statement is as follows:

"The insurrection at Principe is an affair that has created no alarm in the island of Cuba, and the exaggerated reports published in the papers have their origin at Havana, with the sole object of making an excitement in the United States. The leader of the insurrectionists, a Señor Aguero, had been taken prisoner, with a number of his followers, and the rest of the party had offered to give themselves up to the government if they were assured of pardon. Havana and all other parts of the island tranquil as usual. Cholera and yellow fever prevailing to some extent."

29 July 1851, 3

Cuba.

We publish to-day all the telegraphic accounts, &c., which have reached us, either through our own correspondents or those of other journals. Our readers can judge as well as we can of the extent of the Cuban outbreak; and it is, therefore, unnecessary for us to make any comments or express any opinion in that behalf.

General Taylor's administration and Mr. Fillmore's administration have heretofore expended large amounts of money—more than sufficient to protect the Rio Grande frontier—by sending our vessels of war to defend the coast of Cuba. It appears that the interests of her Spanish Majesty have hitherto been of more concern to two whig dynasties than the safety of our own citizens. Now the Cuban affair has taken a new direction. But we await further despatches before we make harsher comments.

Cincinnati Nonpareil
30 July 1851, 2.

Volunteers for Cuba.

A company of about 40 persons left this city last evening on board the steamer *Editor*, for New Orleans. Their destination is supposed to be the Island of Cuba, where they purpose to join the brave men *and women*, who have raised the standard of revolution on the beautiful Isle of the Antilles.

The Daily Delta

30 July 1851, 1

Case of Dr. Geo. A. Gardiner. — No Chance for a Verdict.— In addition to the indictment against John C. Gardiner, (who has been arrested in Washington and held to bail) charged with false swearing in support of the claims of his brother, the Grand Jury, it is known, brought into court an indictment for false swearing (in reference to a heavy claim under the Mexican treaty) against Geo. A. Gardiner, the brother referred to; namely, it is understood, an act of Congress, March 1, 1850, the third section of which act provides that "if any person shall swear or affirm falsely, touching the expenditure of public money, or in support of any claim against the United States, he or she shall, upon conviction thereof, suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury." We learn from the National Intelligencer that it was the purpose of the President immediately to dispatch an agent to England, whither Dr. Gardiner had gone, with instructions to demand his arrears under the 10th article of the treaty of 22d August, 1842, between the United States and Great Britain; but it was found that the offence in this case was not among the crimes enumerated in the treaty.

The Washington Telegraph, of the 21st ult., says:

"It is now understood that it was not Dr. Gardiner's confession to M. Porter, but M. Porter's statement of what he himself knew of Dr. Gardiner and his claim, which caused the rumor to get into the newspapers that the above claim was obtained upon forged papers; and second, the papers, documents, &c. in relation to the Gardiner and Mear's claims, which the Intelligencer presumed were, on the 2d inst., filed in the State Department, as by law they ought to have been, never have been, and are not now filed in that department. They were, as late as Saturday last, in the keeping of Dr. Davis, the Clerk of the late Board of Commissioners. In the event that some or all of the documents should be stolen from the possession of Dr. Davis, would not the State Department be censurable in the matter for not having secured and filed them as the law directs?"

Mr. Coeoran testified that he had no interest whatever in the quarter of the award of \$428,850 made to Dr. Gardiner, which was assigned to himself; that this amount, \$107,187.50, with oil or things, had been assigned to him as collateral security. But he did not state who the party was, nor who the parties were for whose benefit the assignment of one quarter of Dr. Gardiner's award was made. Nor did he state what amount of Dr. Gardiner's award had been, to his knowledge, deposited by Dr. Gardiner in this city.

A story has been sent abroad from Washington and been often published, that Dr. Gardiner had deposited some two or three hundred thousand dollars of his own award, and of this he fears swindled in this city.

It has been whispered that the Corwins, Thomas and Robert, were the parties for whose benefit the assignment of \$107,187.50 was made to Mr. Coeoran by Dr. Gardiner, as collateral security for some \$27,000 advanced by Mr. Coeoran, in behalf of the Corwins, to Dr. Gardiner. We are inclined to disbelieve this report. However, as the Corwins are expected to arrive here in a day or two, we shall soon know how the fact is.

Louisville Courier

30 July 1851, 2

The Cuba Revolution!

The Washington Republic, of the 25th inst., contains full accounts of the reported revolution in Cuba, translated from the Spanish papers published at Havana. The Republic says that according to these translations, "it seems to have been a mere local outbreak, embracing very few persons; easily put down, and scarcely constituting a foundation for the glowing accounts of a formidable revolution furnished by the Cuban correspondents of several Northern newspapers."

Subsequent telegraphic news dissipates much that is asserted in the above paragraph. We have no doubt that exaggerated statements are made on both sides. The friends of Cuban emancipation from the oppression of Spain, desire to create the impression that the revolt is deep rooted and wide spread throughout the Island, so as to augment the sympathy, and hasten the assistance which they confidently look for from the United States, that is to secure to them their liberties and independence. On the other hand, the Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba, fearing reinforcements to the revolutionists from this country, and desirous to prevent it if possible by peaceable means, adopt the plan of making the representations, such as are alluded to in the extract from the Republic which we have above copied. To arrive at the true condition of affairs therefore, at the seat of war, great allowance should be made on both sides, and statements whether pro or con received with great caution. That Cuba rests upon a volcano which is confined by but a thin crust, and which is as sure to burst forth with a violence, at no distant day, that will consume everything like resistance to their struggle for liberty, we have no doubt. This every well informed person must concede, and is no more than what Spain, as well as England and France, look forward to as one of the fixed facts in the progress of nations. It is merely a question of time when this revolution is to occur; our own papers therefore should seek to present the facts as they transpire without prejudice, and without lending their influence to give greater credence to the Spanish accounts, which are in most instances published in Cuba *under address*, than to accounts from citizens to our own press, and who may be sojourning at Havana.

Louisville Courier

30 July 1851, 3

BY THE TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COURIER.

BY THE O'RIELLY LINES

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 29.

The intelligence from Cuba has caused much excitement among the friends of the insurgents, and a torch-light procession was held last night, followed by a grand dinner to-day, to celebrate the cause at Puerto Principe. A large number also signed a roll for the formation of a new expedition to aid the insurgents. A meeting is to be held in a few days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 29.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Jno. Carlos Gardiner for false swearing, and a true bill against Mears for fraud on the Government.

The Postmaster-General, with the advice of the Attorney-General, has decided that there can be but one office for the publication of newspapers and periodicals, and that it is where they are printed and published.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, July 29.

Two parties of young men are forming for Cuba, under Capt. Robinson, who was concerned in the late Cuban invasion. They will leave to-morrow for the South.

After an unusual drought, we have had fine rains throughout to-day.

Freights have declined on account of the prospect of a rise, yet prices are very high.

The river has fallen 4 inches since last evening, but is now stationary.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, July 26.

Sailed—Ship Atlantic, for New York; Magnolia, for Boston. The Cuba intelligence has produced great excitement. Gen. Lopez is reported about starting to take command. The slave of Jno. R. Shaw & Co., yesterday absconded with \$4,500, the proceeds of a checks entrusted to him to draw from Bank. No trace of the boy has yet been found.

New Orleans, July 28.

The brig Adams, Gray, with Havana dates of 23d inst., represents the city quiet. The Government is very vigilant. Nothing has been received from the patriots by this arrival. The brig was thoroughly searched before leaving.

A strong feeling prevails for the Cuban patriots. The committee appointed by the meeting of Saturday are engaged in collecting money, &c.

The Falcon sailed this A. M. with 130 passengers.

Arrived, ship Vicksburg from New York, and John Murray from Boston; sailed, ship Thos. Perkins for Boston.

The Tuscumbia from St. Louis arrived to-day. The Fanny Smith goes out to-night.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotel.

J. McLure, Wheeling;	J. S. Rensdell, Pleasureville;
J. List, do;	J. H. Nyles, do;
T. Butler, Henderson;	J. H. Todd, Owensboro;
Mrs. Vanmeter, Lexington;	J. Wilson, str Lady Franklin;
M. Pricer, do;	D. L. Freeman, Floydsburg;
J. E. Palmer, Mayersville;	M. Woodruff, county;
L. Isaacs, Cin;	Col. Stewart, Baton Rouge;
J. Collopsy, do;	M. E. Waterman, St. Louis;
A. T. Drysdale, St. Louis;	J. P. Hardey, Eastport;
S. P. Green, do;	Miss Bransford, Glasgow;
C. Connor, Cin;	F. B. Jackson, Miss;
T. Haydock, Smithland;	Miss Peters, do;
J. McMeekin, city;	Miss Wise, do;
C. W. Gray, do;	R. T. Aspell, N. Y.;
J. W. S. Mitchell, St. Louis;	C. E. Thomas, do;
J. Graham, Phila;	W. Daniel, Shelbyville;
J. B. Foster, Evansville;	Dr. B. W. Byrne, U. S. A.;
C. G. Digges, N. O.;	D. C. Anthony, New Albany;
W. B. Hall, do;	W. S. Hillier, do;
G. Smith, Vicksburg;	S. B. Axtell, Baton Rouge;

Galt House.

R. Tavis, Shelby co.;	Miss Baxter, N. J.;
R. Mallory, Oldham co.;	H. E. Barton, Balt.;
M. G. Anders, do;	J. Brown, Miss;
J. M. Anders, Ark.;	P. Bayley, N. O.;
J. Farnsworth, Madison;	J. W. George, Shelby co.;
J. Woodburn, do;	J. S. Layson, Paris;
M. Woodburn, do;	Rev. W. H. Crenshaw, Baton Ro.;
Mrs. Shrewsbury, do;	Dr. J. D. Mundy, Miss;
Mrs. T. Nunn, Cin.;	J. M. Pendleton, Lady Franklin;
Capt. Van Buren, U. S. A.;	L. D. Prindle, Nashville;
Lieut. Col. Porter, do;	W. T. Cheatham, Nashville;
Miss C. Garick, Tenn.;	G. P. Ware, do;
D. Dick, do;	J. L. Saffarns and L. Tenn.;
J. N. Alvord, St. Louis;	D. L. Nuttall, Miss;
Mrs. Van Buren, Ia.;	Major Pottitt, Ark.;
A. G. Kennett, St. Louis;	Miss Pettitt, do;
R. S. Saundress, Tenn.;	F. Carter, Tenn.;
J. Seggett, N. O.;	J. S. Hart, do;
Mr. Hunt;	J. E. Broadus, Clarksville;
J. Clay;	Miss Ward, do;
D. W. Daley, Ia.;	T. R. Browell, Miss;
W. O. Graddy, N. O.;	L. H. Phillips, Tenn.;
P. J. Bellinghurst, Lancaster;	O. B. Smith, do;
W. B. Parker and L. Ga.;	J. F. Mills, Miss;
L. L. Robinson, L. & N. R. R.;	

Exchange Hotel.

Dr. A. D. Guthrie, Helena;	Miss E. Campbell, Muhlenburg;
L. T. Guthrie, do;	J. Force, Henry co.;
G. Bryant, Owensboro;	S. M. Baker, Columbia;
M. Connor, N. O.;	J. Hyatt, Ia.;
Miss Asher, city;	Mej. R. B. Russell, Shelbyville;
Mrs. Lyntte and F., St. Louis;	Capt. W. H. Standiford;
W. R. Shearman, Mt. Pleasant;	Dr. J. P. Blackwell, Frankfort;
T. H. Kyles, do;	W. P. Burk, Salvia;
W. H. Burgess, city;	V. P. Armstrong, West Point;
T. Calegan, Mejico;	G. Yeizer, Casey;
R. Ohea, do;	M. Miller, Memphis;
T. Gutleres, do;	J. S. Rensdell, Pleasureville;
T. Brown, New Castle;	W. W. Kincheloe, Ark.;
Q. T. Scott, Eminence;	Miss M. Kincheloe, Nazareth;
Master Scott, do;	Miss E. Kincheloe, do;

Strader's Hotel.

J. Scott, U. S. A.;	Col. Montgomery, N. Y.;
J. P. Monry, str Schuylkill;	W. Nobery, do;
G. W. Rolfe, St. Louis;	J. Thompson, Ia.;
T. Holliday;	W. Harrison, do;
T. Morris;	H. N. Milan, Montgomery;
Dr. T. J. Griffith and L., N. O.;	W. Collins, La.;

Bowles House.

Mrs. M. Bemiss, county;	G. W. Cannon, Bardstown;
Mrs. Merrifield, Nelson co.;	E. S. Watts, do;
Mrs. Bemiss, do;	W. O. Watts, do;
A. Merrifield, do;	J. Bargett, do;
J. J. Beck, Mo.;	Q. T. Rayman, Ky.;
W. Postlewaite, county;	J. Saffell, Lawrenceburg;
A. Meritt and F., Clarke co.;	J. W. Tuxton, Owensboro;
J. L. Tichenor, Ky.;	H. G. Jones, Bloomfield;
D. Haddock, Taylorsville;	

Frederick's Hall.

W. H. Doak, county;	D. Brown, Cin.;
B. Anderson, Oldham co.;	W. Kendal, Franklin co.;
G. Hoge, Ills.;	Rev. S. B. Howard, Oldham co.;
Col. I. Smith, Brownsboro;	

30 July 1851, 1

The Cuban Revolution.

The Cherokee, which arrived at New York on the 21st inst., having left Havana on the 18th, (the same day as the Falcon,) took accounts of the insurrection in Cuba not very different from those received in this city. Nevertheless, some particulars are given which we have not seen, and as every thing on the subject is of interest, we reproduce what may seem new to us, even at the risk of repetition. A correspondent of the Herald gives the following account of the commencement of the insurrection. It differs slightly, though not in any important point, from our own account:

It appears that about the 5th inst. from about 800 to 1,000 men, attended by great numbers of women and children, assembled at a place some twenty leagues from Principe, unfurled the standard of Cuban independence, amidst cries of "Viva la Independencia Cubana!" "Mueran los opresores Espanol," displaying, at the same time, several American banners. The men were fully equipped for war, so that the troops sent after them by Gen. Lemory were beaten off with the loss of one of the General's adjutants and several soldiers. The loss on the part of the insurgents was small. A larger force, under Lemory in person, was then sent out for them, when, it is said, 100 cavalry went over to the people, who fought their way to the mountains, where they have entrenched themselves for the present, in the hope of receiving reinforcements from their friends in the States. In this first affair forty or forty-two prisoners were captured by the troops, and, although it is difficult to credit, I am assured they were instantly shot. Such is the history of the affair, as it stands at present. The object of the Government being to prevent reports becoming known, seem under no apprehension or alarm as to the result of this affair. But it is easily to be seen, from the anxiety displayed by those better acquainted with the country, that there is every reason to think that the terrible disasters which have been long foreboded in Cuba, are about to be brought to a crisis.

Las Tunas, Sobecu, Bayamo, Trinidad and Pico del Rio are named among the places which have pronounced for the insurgents.

At a benefit given at the grand theatre Tacon, in behalf of the Spanish sufferers in the Cardenas affair, the immense sum of \$420 was collected, and this was probably given by Government officials.

The yellow fever was making great ravages among the troops recently arrived from Spain.

We take the following interesting paragraphs from another letter in the Herald:

John Foster, a native of Portsmouth, U. S., has been the driver of an omnibus between Havana and Jesus del Monte. Some three weeks ago, two comisarios, or policemen, came to the stand at the Plaza de Armas, and arrested the coachman of an omnibus belonging to the Cerro line of coaches, a line quite distinct from that of Jesus del Monte, for, as they stated, running over a child in the street. This coachman

being a Spaniard, protested he knew nothing at all about what they accused him of, when, unfortunately for Foster, he happening to be on the stand at the time, they went towards him, and said: "You are the man who run over the child." Foster knew as much about it as the other, perhaps less, but being an American, he was forthwith conducted to jail, where he has been locked up ever since, and up to yesterday not a soul had been near him, to inquire into the case; his deposition, if he had any to make, poor fellow, was not even taken, and there he may remain, probably for months, shut up with assassins and robbers of all descriptions, while his poor wife and children are left to starve, and he, all the while, entirely innocent of the charge against him.

The father of the child, which I have since learned was knocked down by a volante, and was only slightly bruised, said he would compromise the matter with Foster for \$30. But Foster, adhering to the fact of his being entirely innocent of the charge, and supported in the assertion by the passengers who were in his coach at the time the accident is said to have happened, and who have declared through a public journal that it was not done by him, refused to pay so large a sum out of his hardly earned wages, and so he is still confined in jail.

The Austrian frigate Venus, of 44 guns, arrived here yesterday, from the island of St. Thomas, having on board a young prince of the royal family of Wirtemberg, who, I understand, is to be feted on a very magnificent scale, if the attention of the Government be not otherwise engaged by the present difficulties in the interior.

To show the spirit of the Creole population, the following anecdote is related:

It is deeply to be regretted that this fine island, prosperous far beyond all others of the West Indies, should become the scene of anarchy. That the present state of feeling which exists between the Cubans and the Spanish can last, is out of the question. The hospitality and generosity of the Cubans in the interior is proverbial, and their love for their country amounts almost to adoration. I could recount many anecdotes illustrating this, but the following will be sufficient: About a month back, some one hundred men and their officers, belonging to a regiment of cavalry, on their way from Manati to Puerto Principe, halted for the night at a hacienda, where the proprietor received them with the greatest cordiality—made provision for the men to pass the night, and invited the officers to partake of the hospitality the house afforded. He being a creole of great wealth, they fared well; his two daughters, handsome, well educated, and accomplished girls, were invited by the officers to play for them on the piano and to sing, saying they had heard much of their vocal powers. The young ladies, with the grace and ease of their caste, at once conceded to their request, and commenced singing several of their most patriotic Cuban airs, to the consternation of the officers, who for some time, perhaps out of delicacy, or from surprise, remained rooted to the spot; at length they remonstrated with the ladies, declaring they could not listen to songs so treasurable and improper. The ladies, singularly enough, replied "that those were their favorite songs, which they preferred to all others, and that if the gentlemen did not like them, they could proceed upon their journey when it suited their convenience."

The French steamship Asmodea, to replace the Mogador, has arrived from St. Thomas.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
30 July 1851, 2

Public are the petty exactions and plunderings at every turn, inflicted in the most unblushing manner, in addition to the general impositions by the subaltern mandarins of authority in their respective localities.

Finally, the government has publicly and officially declared, and the journals in its pay have labored to sustain the declaration with foul commentary, "that the inhabitants of Cuba have no organ nor right of action even for the purpose of directing an humble prayer to the feet of the sovereign." The fact that the corporation of Puerto Principe, with the authorization of the governor who presided over it, addressed to the Queen a memorial to the effect that the royal court (Audiencia) should not be suppressed in that district, gave rise to the removal of the members of the corporation from office, and to the unheard-of arbitrariness of that declaration, in which, to increase the outrage, it is added that the government is not bound in its proceedings to consult the opinion and interests of the country.

Outrages so great and so frequent, reasons so many and so strong, suffice not merely to justify, but to sanctify, in the eyes of the whole world, the cause of the independence of Cuba, and any effort of her people, by their own exertions or with friendly aid from abroad, to put an end to the evils they suffer, and secure the rights with which God and Nature have invested man.

Who will in Cuba oppose this indefeasible instinct, this imperative necessity, of defending our property, and of seeking, in the institutions of a just, free, and regulated government, that welfare and security which are the conditions on which alone civilized society can exist?

The Peninsulars (Spaniards) perhaps who have come to Cuba to marry our daughters, who have here their children, their affections, and their property—will they disregard the laws of Nature to range themselves on the side of a government which oppresses them as it oppresses us, and which will neither thank them for the service, nor be able, with all their help, to prevent the triumph of the independence of Cuba?

Are not they as intimately bound up with the happiness and interests of Cuba as those blood-natives of her soil who will never be able to deny the name of their fathers, and who, in rising up to-day against the despotism of the government, would wish to count upon their co-operation as the best guarantee of their new social organization, and the strongest proof of the justice of their cause?

Have they not fought in the Peninsula itself for their national independence, for the support of the same principles which we, the sons of Cuba, proclaim, and which, being the same for men in all countries, cannot be admitted in one and rejected in another without doing treason to Nature and to the light of reason, from which they spring?

No, no; it cannot be that they should carry subservience to the point of preferring their own ruin and the spilling of the blood of their sons and brothers to the triumph of the holiest cause ever embraced by men—a cause which aims to promote their own happiness and to protect their rights and properties. The Peninsulars who adorn and enrich our soil, and to whom the title of labor gives as high a rank as our own to its preservation, know very well that the sons of Cuba regard them with personal affection, have never failed to recognize the interests and reciprocal wants which unite the two, nor have ever held them responsible for the perverseness of a few, and for the iniquities of a government whose infernal policy alone has labored to separate them, on the tyrant's familiar maxim, to *divide and conquer*.

We who proceed in good faith, and with the noble ambition of earning the applause of the world for the justice of our acts—we surely cannot aim at the destruction of our brethren, nor at the usurpation of their properties; and, far from meriting that vile calumny which the government will endeavor to fasten upon us, we do not hesitate to swear, in the sight of God and of man, that nothing would better accord with the wishes of our hearts, or with the glory and happiness of our country, than the co-operation of the Peninsulars in the sacred work of LIBERATION. United with them, we could realize that idea of entire independence which is a pleasing one to their own minds; but if they present themselves in any way as enemies, we shall not be able to answer for the security of their persons and property, nor, when adventuring all for the main object of the liberty of Cuba, shall we be able to renounce any means of effecting it.

But if we have all these reasons to expect that the Peninsulars, who are in no wise dependent on the government, and who are so bound up with the fate of Cuba, will at least remain neutral, it will not be supposed that we can promise ourselves the same conduct on the part of the army, the individuals composing which, without ties or affections, know no other law nor consideration than the will of their commander. We pity the lot of those unfortunate men, subject to a tyranny as hard as our own, who, torn from their homes in the flower of their youth, have been brought to Cuba to oppress us, on the condition of themselves renouncing the dignity of men, and all the enjoyments and hopes of life. If they shall appreciate the difference between a free and happy citizen and a dependent and hireling soldier, and choose to accept the benefits of liberty and prosperity which we tender them, we will admit them into our ranks as brethren. But if they shall disregard the dictates of reason and of their own interest, and allow themselves to be controlled by the insidious representations of their tyrants, so as to regard it as their duty to oppose themselves to us on the field of battle as enemies, we will then accept the combat, alike without hate and without fear, and always willing, whenever they may lay down their arms, to welcome them to our embrace.

To employ the language of moderation and justice, to

seek for means of peace and conciliation, to invoke the sentiments of love and brotherhood, to bestir a cultivated and Christian people, which finds itself forced to appeal to the violent recourse of arms, not for the purpose of attacking the social order and the lives of fellow-beings, but to recover the condition and the rights of men, usurped from them by an unjust and tyrannical power. But let not the expression of our progress and wishes encourage in our opponents the idea that we are ignorant of our resources, or distrustful of our strength. All the means united at the disposal of the Peninsula in Cuba against us could only make the struggle more protracted and disastrous, but the issue in our favor could not be any the less sure and decisive.

In the ranks of independence we have to count all the free sons of Cuba, whatever may be the color of their race; the brave natives of South America who inhabit our soil, and who have already made trial of the strength and conduct of our tyrants; the sturdy islanders of the Canaries, who love Cuba as their country, and who have already had a Hernandez and a Montes de Oca to seal with the proof of martyrdom the heroic decision of their compatriots for our cause.

The ranks of the government would find themselves constantly thinned by desertion, by the climate, by death, which from all quarters would spring up among them, in a thousand forms. Cut short of means to pay and maintain their army, dependent on recruits from Spain to fill up their vacancies, without an inch of friendly ground on which to plant their foot, or an individual on whom to rely with security, war in the field would be for them one of extermination; while, if they shut themselves within the defences of their fortresses, hunger and want would soon compel them to abandon them, if they were not carried by force of arms. The example of the whole continent of Spanish America, under circumstances more favorable for them, when they had Cuba as their arsenal, the benefit of her coffers, and native aid in those countries themselves, ought to serve them as a lesson not to undertake an exterminating and fratricidal struggle, which could not fail to be attended with the same or worse results.

We, on the other hand, besides our own resources, have, in the neighboring States of the Union, and in all the republics of America, the encampments of our troops, the depots of our supplies, and the arsenals of our arms. All the sons of this vast New World, whose bosom shelters the island of Cuba, and who have had like us to shake off, by force, the yoke of tyranny, will enthusiastically applaud our resolve, will fly by hundreds to place themselves beneath the flag of liberty in our ranks, and their trained and experienced valor will aid us in annihilating, once and for always, the last badge of ignominy that still disgraces the free and independent soil of America.

If we have hitherto hoped with patience and resignation that justice and their own interests would change the minds of our tyrants, if we have trusted in external efforts to bring the mother country to a negotiation which should avoid the disasters of war, we are resolved to prove by deeds that that inaction and that endurance have not been the result of impotence and cowardice. Let the government deceive itself in regard to the power of its bayonets and the efficacy of all the means it has invented to oppress and watch us. In the face of its very authorities, in the sight of the spies at our side, on the day when we have resolved to demand back our rights, and by force to break our chains, nothing has prevented us from combining the plan of our revolution, and the cry of *liberty and independence* will rise from the Cape of San Antonio to the Point of Mais.

We, then, as provisional representatives of the people of Cuba, and in the exercise of the rights which God and Nature have bestowed upon every freeman to secure his welfare and establish himself under the form of government that suits him, do solemnly declare, taking God to witness the ends we propose, and invoking the favor of the people of America, who have preceded us with their example, that the island of Cuba is, and by the laws of Nature ought to be, independent of Spain; and that henceforth the inhabitants of Cuba are free from all obedience or subjection to the Spanish government, and the individuals composing it, owing submission only to the authority and direction of those who, while awaiting the action of the general suffrage of the people, are charged, or may provisionally charge themselves, with the command and government of each locality, and of the military forces.

By virtue of this declaration, the free sons of Cuba and the other inhabitants of the island, adhering to the cause, are authorized to take up arms, to unite into corps, to name officers and juntas of government, for their organization and direction, for the purpose, of putting themselves in communication with the juntas constitutional for the proclamation of the independence of Cuba, and which have given the initiative to this movement. Faced in the imposing attitude of making themselves respected, our compatriots will prefer all the means of persuasion to those of force; they will protect the property or article, whatever may be their origin; they will welcome the Peninsulars into their ranks as brothers, and will respect all property.

If, notwithstanding our purposes and fraternal intentions, the Spanish government should find it untenable to persist in its present course, and should be bent upon sustaining it, and we have to our aid the force of arms, some of Cuba, let us prove to the republics of America, which are contemplating us, that our having been the last to follow their example does not make us unworthy of them, nor incapable of meriting our liberty and achieving our independence.

JOAQUIN DE AGUERO, FRANCISCO AGUERO ESTRADA, UBALDO ARTEAGA PINA.

30 July 1851, 3

Mr. Corwin and the Gardiner Claim.

Mr. Corwin has been in the city several days; but as yet he has made no statement of the facts relative to the Gardiner claim; and it is remarkable also that since his return neither the *Intelligencer* nor the *Republic* has deigned to notice the affair.

A private individual may, under certain circumstances, afford to pass by charges of wrong practices; but a public servant has no right to throw himself on his dignity when corrupt practices are charged on him, and supported even by *prima facie* evidence. According to the theory of our government, public servants are always and at all times amenable to the public, which is their master. Under such a theory, the officer who refuses to lay open his transactions well nigh makes a confession of guilt.

Within the last few days we have heard various and conflicting rumors. We use the mildest term; for in many cases we have heard statements as facts, not as rumors. But not meaning to make any statement as a statement of fact, unless we feel so confident in the source of our information as to vouch its accuracy, we prefer to use the word "rumors," and draw our own deductions. The rumors, then, which have reached us are:

1. That Mr. Corwin was interested in the Gardiner claim as counsel only.
2. That Mr. Corwin was interested both as counsel and part purchaser.
3. That Mr. Corwin sold his claim before he went into the treasury.
4. That Mr. Corwin only agreed to sell his claim before he went into the treasury.
5. That the value of Mr. Corwin's interest was not determined until after he went into the treasury, and that the valuation was not made until after the board had met.

We do not mean to vouch for the accuracy of any of these statements, although we would be justified, considering Mr. Corwin's silence, in taking for granted the truth of the worst of them.

But, to begin with the beginning, we will suppose that Mr. Corwin was interested only as counsel, and that one-fourth of the Gardiner claim had been given him purely as a fee. Now, the Gardiner claim amounted to \$1,600,000. One-fourth of that sum is just \$400,000. Now, we ask, "if Mr. Corwin believed that the claim was a just claim, would he have taken \$100,000 for one-fourth of it?" If the persons who appraised Mr. Corwin's interest thought that the claim was just and well substantiated, would they have appraised one-fourth of it at \$100,000—deducting *fifteen per cent.* for contingencies and *seven per cent.* for a cash payment? There is something singular here which we might (but will not just now) attempt to explain.

But, further, on this supposition: If Mr. Corwin was simply employed as counsel, and was promised or given a contingent fee for his services, what, we ask with all deference, had he to sell and dispose of, if he retired from his post of attorney before his duties were performed? Nothing. His acceptance of a position which forbade him to act as counsel annulled the promise to pay a fee. The promise of the contingent fee was annulled, and that fee reverted to Doctor Gardiner, who was alone authorized to use it in order to procure other legal assistance or political influence to further his interests. The idea is preposterous that a lawyer employed to obtain a tract of land for his client, on the promise of one-fourth the land recovered, can have his interest appraised, and sell that interest to an entire stranger to his client, and then fail to appear in court. True, he might do no wrong to his cli-

ent on these two suppositions:

1. That, although he had sold his interest to a stranger, his talents and his influence would still be used for his client; or,
2. That the verdict was known before the terms of sale were fixed.

Our unsophisticated intellect cannot perceive any escape from this reasoning; and we cannot understand how it can be avoided in the Gardiner case, if Mr. Corwin's interest was simply—as his friends have stated—as counsel or attorney. If there be any reliance in logical deduction, we must say that on any of the rumors now afloat Mr. Corwin cannot be defended; for each and all of them would convict him of a wrongful act either to the government or to his client, even leaving out of view the remarks we made about a week ago, showing that as a senator he had no right to accept a fee before the Mexican board.

But let us make some other suppositions—suppositions which are in strict accordance with the principles of Euclid.

Mr. Corwin either sold or he did not sell his interest in the Mexican claims before he went into the treasury. If he did sell it before he went into the treasury, we have already shown he was still interested in them, unless he "sold" his client at the same time. If he did not sell it before he went into the treasury, then he accepted office deeply interested in claims against the government. It may be said that he agreed to sell, and had found a purchaser before he went into the treasury, but that the price was not fixed until after he went into the treasury. In reply to that idea, we have to say that the price is a part of every sale, and that no agreement to sell personal interests can divest the vender of his claim in the thing sold until some specified price is agreed on; and not even then, if we recollect the common-law rightly, unless something in the shape of *earnest money* is paid in hand. True, even a manual delivery of personal property passes the title, but that principle does not apply to an agreement to sell and deliver.

But we have said enough on this subject for one day. We will not, however, close our remarks without repeating again, that we know nothing of the justice or the injustice of the Gardiner claim. We speak of it and reason about it in the abstract—not meaning that the language we use toward those who have been improperly and wrongfully connected with it should be interpreted by any one as an impeachment of the claim itself. What we have said we would say again, even if the claim was as just as any ever preferred against the government. We are not dealing with the justice or the injustice of the claim. Our purpose is to bring to the public view the conduct of high officers of the government who connect themselves with claims against the government.

If the President knew that Mr. Corwin was interested in the Gardiner or other claims, then he is as culpable as Mr. Corwin himself; if not, then Mr. Corwin must have felt the culpable weakness of his position, or he would not have resorted to Galphin concealment. But we will touch these points at another time, as circumstances justify, contenting ourselves for the present with saying that Mr. Corwin was placed in the only position which could have stopped the payment of any wrongful award.

We trust that Mr. Corwin will soon make a full exposition of this affair. It would injure the credit of our institutions, and be a subject of mortification to every good citizen, if Congress should be forced to resort to the stringent means of a committee of inquiry.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

31 July 1851, 2

✶ The Democrats of New Orleans have nominated Col. A. G. PENN as their candidate for Congress. Col. T. C. PORTER has received the nomination of the same party for State Auditor.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

31 July 1851, 2

The Cuban Revolution.

The telegraph dispatches and the more lengthy details given in the eastern papers confirm, to a considerable degree, the first report we had of a revolution in Cuba and, for the time, the success of the revolutionists. The Declaration of Independence is published at length, signed by three influential Spaniards, and is well written and very patriotic. This was proclaimed on the 4th July.

On the 3d July the first action took place.

The Government troops, finding themselves prisoners of any revolutionists, came up with the guerrilla party of Joaquin Agüero y Agüero, at the foot of the Cocorro mountains, and about four or five miles from the village by that name. The Cubans numbered 300 men and the Spaniards 300 men, consisting of 100 lanceros and 200 infantry. After a sharp engagement, the Spaniards fled, their captain being killed and twenty others, together with eighteen wounded. The Cubans had only two or three wounded and none killed. Twelve of the Spanish soldiers came over to the Cuban side. This battle inspired very great confidence among the people, and immediately the number of insurgents increased rapidly. At the last accounts their numbers were known to be as high as one thousand men. These were divided up into five guerrilla parties of 200 each, under the commands of Joaquin Agüero y Agüero, Francisco Agüero y Estrada, and Ubaldo Ariza y Pina. These parties are stationed around in the strongholds in the vicinity of Cocorro and Principe, drilling and augmenting their numbers.

Although the garrison at Principe numbered 4,000 troops, the commander was afraid to march out, so he sent to Havana for 2,000 more.

Several engagements took place in the mountains after the 4th, with more or less important results, and on the 15th, a battle was fought which lasted for 12 hours, the Patriotic Government coming off victors. In another engagement Government troops were attacked while crossing a river near Puerto Principe, in which some 300 of the latter were slaughtered, and the Brigadier General with nine other officers taken prisoners.

The steamer Isabel brought over a Spanish paper which represented all these matters as trifling, and where reconnoitres had taken place that the Government forces had been successful. A passenger denied the New York Sun that it was false. It was printed by order of the Government to deceive the people of the United States.

This will all do to talk about, and sharpen the appetite to learn anxiously for more, which we shall soon have.

Cincinnati Gazette

31 July 1851, 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

✂ The steamer Wm. Noble left before daylight yesterday morning, with a large number of young Cincinnatians on board, supposed to be bound for Cuba.

Cincinnati Nonpareil
31 July 1851, 2 (Thursday)

The steamer *Editor*, having on board the volunteers for Cuba, did not get off on Tuesday night, as was stated. She left at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

31 July 1851, 2.

Cuba and Freedom

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

...

JOAQUIN DE AGUERO AGUERO
FRANCISCO AGUERO ESTRADA
UBALDO ARTEAGA PINA

In point of literary excellence, this is a creditable paper, and we trust that capable men are at the head of the movement.

The Revolution in Cuba.

Fuller Accounts from the New York Papers, per Cherokee.

Celebration of the Fourth at Puerto Principe.

Engagement between the Troops and the People.

DEFEAT OF LEMORY.

Retirement of the Patriots into the Mountains.

By the mail of to-day we have the New York papers, containing fuller intelligence than has yet been published, of the recent movement in Cuba, received by the Cherokee, whose dates from Havana are to the 17th. The New York Sun is the only paper in New York friendly to Cuban Independence, but we prefer taking our accounts of this affair from the bitter enemies of that cause, the Herald and Tribune. The former journal, ever since Hemmett's visit to the island, has been the most active and earnest in decrying the patriots and diminishing their efforts. We need not inform our readers how violent that abolition organ the Tribune, is against the same cause. The correspondents of such journals would hardly exaggerate the extent of the revolutionary resistance of the Cuban patriots. It is with obvious reluctance they publish the statements which appear in their papers.

The Herald says:

The Cherokee brings advices from Havana of the highest importance. They are to the 17th inst., and indicate serious troubles in the interior of Cuba. Our correspondents, which is pretty full, will give the public the details of the intelligence.

HAVANA, July 16, 1851.

Insurrection at Principe—The Fourth of July at Principe—Engagement between the People and the Troops—General Insurrection in the Central and Eastern part of Cuba—Business on the subject—Attraction of the Troops—Retreat of the People, &c. The revolution of Cuba has changed its chrysalis for the full grown fly. The first blood has been spilled, Cuba, must seem to think, has her Lexington. The particulars of the accounts which we receive from the interior are exceedingly various, but all unite on the one great fact, that the pronunciamento has been made, and a slight advantage gained over the troops. The people of Principe have been the first to draw the sword.

One of the most probable versions of the affair is the following: Under pretence of celebrating St. John and St. Peter's festivals, (which occur on the 24th and 30th of June, respectively) and in consequence, by order of the government, of their not being celebrated in Puerto Principe, a gathering of people was made a few leagues from the city, on the 4th day of July. The Governor, anticipating some open act, sent a detachment of dragoons to disperse them. These did not come up with the Cubans until evening, when they were attacked and forced to retire with a loss of (according to some accounts) 25, and others 60 men. When the troops had fled, the Cubans retired to the hills, where they have formed an entrenched camp, and are driving in cattle, collecting forage, and men, and arms. It is said that Puerto Principe, Navarre, and all the adjacent country, has been abandoned by the young men, who are supposed to have gone to join the insurgents. The point where they are collecting is in the hills of Najana. This pronunciamento was followed by another at Tunas, a village about half way between Principe and St. Jago; and it is supposed that the rising has, before this time, become general in the centre and eastern portion of the island. In the official accounts, which you will find in to-day's Gazette, you will observe that we report later than the 5th is given from Principe.

Letters have been received up to the 10th by which we learn that a detachment of troops had been sent out, but did not consider itself strong enough to penetrate the hill country. It is feared that a corresponding movement may be made here, and I am told that on Saturday night last, very strong rumors were about, as though some movement was anticipated. The revolution having begun, it cannot go backward; and it is more than probable that the days of Spain's rule here, are at least to be much embarrassed. The government count 14,000 troops, and no more, in all the island, and may, perhaps, be able to raise as many more from the Spanish population; but their feet is

2,000 men, comprising some twenty sail, of which six are steamers. Whether the struggle be a long or a short one, will depend upon the "aid and comfort" the Cubans receive from the United States in the shape of guns, pistols, powder, ball, and men that can teach them to organize and manœuvre. The Spanish troops are scattered all over the island, and cannot with facility be now concentrated. If, therefore, the movement becomes at all general they will probably fall or pass to the other side—a thing that is not at all improbable—and whippersnats that amount are already abroad. The civil war in Spain has accustomed the army to change sides that there is, hardly a regiment that has not fought once or more for each. It is this, it appears to me, that makes the fidelity of the Spanish army such a strange contradiction. True to their colors but following their colors either way.

P. S.—4 p. m. Letters from Principe state that the troops are deserting in squads to the insurgents. Two steamers have to-morrow morning with reinforcements. A rumor is about town that Trinidad will rise to-morrow.

Here we find from a writer who is obviously no friend to the cause, a confession of the falsehood so often asserted by the Herald, that the army in the island amounted to 25,000 men. It turns out that its strength is 14,000, which we imagine is a little over the mark. This will leave them about 6000 men to defend the island outside of Havana. This writer also acknowledged the disaffected spirit of the army, and hints at a probable demonstration in Havana.

The second letter of the Herald presents a still more encouraging view of affairs. It is as follows:

HAVANA, July 16, 1851.

The Condition of Things in Cuba—Account of the Insurrection at Puerto Principe—The Movement of the Government—The Case of John Foster His Imprisonment—General Lemoire's Conduct at Principe, &c. You may place the fullest confidence in the following information, as to the insurrection going on in the eastern department of the island especially in the district of Puerto Principe, for I have my intelligence from a source upon which I place the most implicit reliance. It appears that, about the 5th inst., from about 800 to 1000 men, attended by great numbers of women and children, assembled at a place some twenty leagues from Principe, notified the standard of Cuban Independence, and set on foot the *lucha por la independencia cubana*. Almost all the *proversos Espanoles*, displaying, at the same time, several American banners. The men were fully equipped for war, so that the troops sent after them by General Lemoire, were beaten off, with the loss of one of the General's adjutants, and several soldiers. The loss on the part of the insurgents was small. A larger force under Lemoire in person, was then sent out to them, when it was said, one hundred cavalry went over to the people, who fought their way to the mountains, where they have entrenched themselves for the present, in the hope of receiving reinforcements from their friends in the interior. In this last affair forty or fifty-two prisoners were captured by the troops, and although it is difficult to credit, I am assured they were instantly slain. Such is the history of the affair as it stands at present. The object of the government being to prevent reports becoming known, seem under no apprehension or alarm as to the result of this affair. But it is easily to be seen, from the anxiety displayed by those better acquainted with the country, that there is every reason to think that the terrible disasters which have been long foreboded in Cuba, are about to be brought to a crisis.

General Lemoire has himself to thank for the insurrection at Principe. From the moment of his arrival at that city as its governor, arrests were the order of the day. The prisons were filled with what he was pleased to term suspected people, and those, too, from the position they held as proprietors, planters, &c., the most influential of the place. We have seen numbers banished the island, and others confined in the forts; and it is absurd to suppose that the tearing away from the bosoms of their families, of fathers and sons, in the barbarous manner in which this has been done, on the most trifling pretences and suspicions, would not be resented, and rouse feelings which have now burst forth with a vigor which will require all the means of this Government to quash.

P. S. The Government, alarmed by the probable consequences of the information reaching the Lower States, as to the critical state of things in the interior, have today published a statement which you will find in the Gazette of this day's date, to the effect that two parties had arisen in insurrection, but had been compelled to seek safety in flight, and calling upon the people to be under no apprehension.

This statement by the Government is admitted, even by the Spaniards themselves, to be by no means correct, and that the affair is of far greater importance than what they are willing to admit. I think from all I can gather, that the statements already made, are much nearer the truth, and you may make them pub-

lic accordingly.

The statement is evidently published to mislead the American people as to the serious nature of the Principe business—got up for the steamers about to sail, well knowing that the affair would reach the United States in spite of their wishes to the contrary.

HAVANA, July 16, 1851.

Critical Condition of the Government—Cause of the Displeasure—Conflict at Puerto Principe—Defeat of the Government Troops—The Condition of Havana—Anecdote. I consider that, in a political point of view, this island was never in a more critical state than it is at this present moment. The Crooks of Cuba have at length thrown down the gauntlet of defiance to the authority of Spain. The late act of the Captain-General, in dissolving the "Ayuntamientos and Juntas" (corporation) of Puerto Principe, is alleged to have aroused the indignation not only of the "Canaquehanas," but that of the whole population of the interior cities of the island, and even that of Havana itself, loyal as they may be disposed to be towards Spain. His Excellency, many think, might in the same manner dismiss them, should they venture to displeasure him in his course.

A disturbance broke out on the 3d instant, in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe—a city next in importance to Havana—in the eastern department of the island. It is known that, simultaneous with the affair at Principe, a large meeting of men took place some twenty leagues from that city, and that upon the troops being sent to disperse them, a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the troops being beaten off, with the loss of their commander and sixteen killed. The insurgents, who, it is variously stated, number from 500 to 1500 men, took to the mountains and have strongly entrenched themselves, in the hope that the movement begun will prove general throughout the island, and that their friends, the *Filibusteros*, will fly to their assistance. The crooks of the interior are excellent horsemen, strong, athletic, and hardy men, always on horseback, and accustomed to thread the dense and intricate forests of the island, in which the Spanish soldier would be found completely at fault, however brave. This movement has, it is supposed, extensive ramifications throughout the whole of Cuba; and we are on the verge of a crisis which will require all the energy and ability of the government to put down—an event by no means certain, if we are to credit the reports of the natives, who seem to be quite confident of the success of their plans, and the speedy overthrow of the Spanish dominion in Cuba. It is a business of the times to witness the hasty departure abroad of certain wealthy crooks, who might, from their supposed opinions in favor of Cuban independence, become compromised by remaining on the island in the power of the government.

The mail from Puerto Principe is due this morning. I will endeavor to procure such additional information upon this subject, as may prove interesting to you. Meanwhile, there are so many absurd reports floating about, it is difficult to arrive at the truth, each party, according to their hopes and wishes, either greatly exaggerating or depreciating the recent successes at Puerto Principe, and the political state of the island in general.

You will scarcely credit what I now tell you, but it is nevertheless a fact, that it was considered necessary that this, "the always faithful city," surrounded as it is, and completely at the mercy of as many forts, should be guarded with the greatest vigilance, which was daily exercised over it on Saturday night last. Patrols were sent in every direction, and double guards mounted, for it was suspected that some were disposed enough to follow the example of Principe; and yet, such is the terror exercised over the minds of the Habaneros, from the system of espionage introduced into the city, that few indeed venture to express an open opinion upon the state of things, or even any opinion at all, so that a stranger coming here would imagine we were in the enjoyment of the most perfect state of political tranquility.

It is deeply to be regretted that this fine island, prosperous far beyond all others of the West Indies, should become the scene of anarchy. That the present state of feeling which exists between the Cubans and the Spaniards can last, is out of the question. The hospitality and generosity of the Cubans in the interior is proverbial, and their love for their country amounts almost to adoration. I could recollect many anecdotes illustrating this, but the following will be sufficient: About a month back, some one hundred men and their wives, belonging to a regiment of cavalry, on their way from Manati to Puerto Principe, halted for the night at a hacienda, where the proprietor received them with the greatest cordiality—made provision for the men to pass the night, and invited the officers to partake of the hospitality the house afforded. On being a crowd of great wealth they first well-bred, well-educated, handsome, well educated, and accomplished girls, were invited by the officers to play for them on the piano, and in singing, saying they had heard much of their vocal powers. The young ladies, with the grace and ease of their caste, at once consented to their request, and commenced singing several of their most patriotic Cuban airs, to the consternation of the officers, who for some time, perhaps out of delicacy, or from surprise, remained rooted to the spot; at length

31 July 1851, 1

they demonstrated with the ladies, declaring they could not listen to songs so troublesome and improper. The ladies, singularly enough, replied: "that those were their favorite songs, which they preferred to all others, and that if the gentlemen did not like them, they could proceed upon their journey when it suited their convenience."

HAVANA, July 17--11.30 A. M.

Extent and Growth of the Insurrection--Height to the Cordons Suffocans, &c., &c. Notwithstanding the counter statements again put forth by the Government this morning, I confirm all the previous information which you will find in my letters of yesterday's date, relative to the revolution going on in the interior and Eastern Districts of this island, with the addition that similar movements have taken place at Las Tunas, Saguen, Bayamo, Trinidad, and Pinar del Rio, and that it is positively stated that great numbers of the troops have gone over to the insurgents. The Government do all in their power to prevent the true state of things becoming known to the people of the capital, and it is easily to be perceived they are under great apprehension and alarm. Nearly all the vessels of war have been sent to sea, and the steamer *Hisco de Garey* sailed at 10 P. M. last night, with troops for Principe.

The expected French steamer *Amolea*, a large vessel, arrived from St. Thomas yesterday afternoon. I find that several Americans from New Orleans, have been busily engaged writing an account of the present state of things here, for the papers at New Orleans.

A benefit on behalf of the sufferers in the late piratical attempt on Charlotte, was given at the Tacon Theatre a few nights ago, when only \$420 was taken at the door.

I regret to say that the yellow fever is making fearful ravages among the troops recently arrived from Spain, great numbers having already fallen victims to that dreadful scourge of humanity in this climate.

An account is given in the *Gaceta*, of to day's date, relative to the little success of the scheme for providing for the widows and orphans, who suffered in the Carolina expedition of that year, by the benefit at the Tacon, and appears to be written in a manner somewhat ironical.

This is the New York Herald's account of the revolution. The editor of that journal, by way of selecting his merited feelings and disappointment at such a glorious refutation, of all his pretensions, publishes an article from that anti-Republican, anti-American journal, the *National Intelligencer*, which, ever since the war of 1812, has taken part against the United States in every contest against a foreign nation in which it was ever engaged. The article of the *Intelligencer* warns the American youth against the consequences of any attempt on their part, to aid the Cubans in their struggle, and predicts that the revolution in that island will terminate disastrously. The article of the *Intelligencer* is disgraceful to the nation. The gallant, patriotic, and intelligent party which supports that journal, ought to rise in *express* and republish the debating sentiments and infamous counsel with which it insults the noble-hearted, liberty-loving people of our country.

Next we have the letter in the *Tribune*, which is as follows:

HAVANA, Thursday, July 17.

It seems to be fairly confirmed, that on the 4th of July, at Puerto Principe, the *hono* and *siervo* of the fatal pronouncement against the Government and put at defiance the troops. They were attacked on the 5th of July, and the troops were repulsed, with a loss of killed and wounded 24, which shows the desperate character of the struggle, and confirms the number as having been at least five or six hundred.

They have retired to the mountains, and put themselves in position for defence, *hono*, with munitions and material to maintain themselves—taking with them the *lover* of civilization, a printing press, so much for the best struggles of the *chiki*. Other towns have followed the lead, and in a few days the whole eastern portion of the island of Cuba will be in a state of revolution; and in sixty days, perhaps, *Creole* they will be determined. The Government have been sending troops to *Matanzas* the past week, but it seems they do not call there, as something more urgent pressed them eastward.

It is common to charge the location of troops here often, in order that no social attachments may be formed, and the late movements were intentional as of this character, which has misled many as to the importance attached by the Government to the progressive excitement now bearing upon the minds

and hearts of the people. I do not see how there can be any mistake in what I write. From the character of the data we have and the success from whence obtained, it is certain that General *Ureola* conceives that a crisis is at hand, and he is prepared to meet it—and will do so with nerve and ability. The affair is already in the Government papers of this morning, but I supposed that the whole story is not told, and that this thrown off to allay public apprehensions here. Two emissaries from the United States are spoken of as being at the head of this outbreak, from leading strings and bayonets, which is one of the usual purposes of the authorities. The *Creole* party, educated in the United States, were at the gathering, and probably nearly instrumental in opening the cry—but there were no Americans mixed up in the matter. The immediate cause of this movement rests with the newly appointed military Governor, by several tyrannical and oppressive acts, which prove indisputable for the responsible and delicate trust imposed upon him by his Queen. He treats the people with "general orders" as part and parcel of his own division of the army, and comprehends no other legislation, to be taught and enforced by the sword.

I read the official notice of this "emancipation" in the *Free* of the 27th. It is too much in admission for a thing of importance, and not sufficient in details to relieve the doubts of the anxious faithful of our city.

U. S. D.

The *Tribune* remarks upon this intelligence as follows:

"There is, however, a feverish state of affairs in Cuba, and we shall wait with no little interest for further advice."

"The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, it will be seen, states that information has reached Washington which leads to a belief that a fresh effort is about to be made to organize in this country an expedition against Cuba. We trust that, like those which have preceded it, it will prove abortive."

This is the journal which has professed to take the most ardent interest in the struggle for independence all over the world, whose editor gave \$500 to aid the Irish in their revolutionary movements in 1847, and who has pretended to be a great friend of struggling Hungary and Italy!

The Daily Delta

31 July 1856, 2

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

GARDNER CASE—TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD, &c.
(Correspondence of the Delta.)

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The Gardner case is becoming more interesting, in consequence of recent disclosures relative to the actual ownership of the fourth part of the award, which was represented by Mr. Corcoran. Mr. Corcoran has stated, under oath, that he had no interest whatever in the sum (\$107,000) which he received as assistance of Gardner. He says that he advanced the money, twenty-seven thousand dollars, for the purchase of a fourth part of the claim, taking security, in addition to the claim, for the amount. It is now known that the real purchaser was Thomas Corwin, the Secretary of the Treasury. The transaction was made by Mr. Robert Corwin, in behalf of his kinsman. Subsequently, and after Mr. Corwin became Secretary of the Treasury, this and all his interest in Mexican claims was sold to Mr. George Law, for a sum in hand, which proved to be very little short of the sum which Mr. Law received.

If the Gardner claim shall prove to be just, and if the award shall be found to have been honestly obtained, then the beneficiaries of the award can be subjected to no discredit. But still, as in the Galphin case, many, who do not dispute the legality of the transaction, will express their doubts as to its propriety. The time has arrived when public opinion requires that senators, representatives, and secretaries shall keep their own hands out of the public chest.

Mr. Secretary Corwin and Mr. Robert Corwin will both return to this city in a few days.

The President has manifested much concern in relation to the Gardner case, though he had become convinced that the original tale attributed to Mr. T. A. Porto was wholly a fabrication. Benjamin E. Green, who was in Mexico, as Secretary of Legation, in 1844, gave some testimony showing that the general statements made by the Gardiners were in several respects untrue, to his knowledge.

It is now said that the President will send Mr. Green to Mexico as a special agent, to procure records and statements bearing on this and other of the Mexican claims which have become a subject of suspicion.

As Dr. George A. Gardner cannot be demanded from the British Government under the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty on the charge of perjury, the Government must await Dr. G.'s leisure and pleasure in regard to the time of his trial. The trial of Mr. Charles Gardner will, however, take place in due time, and as soon as the case is ready on the part of the defence and of the prosecution. This trial will settle the question whether the award was fraudulently obtained or not.

But neither this nor any other trial will supersede an investigation into the conduct of the Board of Commissioners, by Congress, or the grand inquest of the country.

The Tehuantepec Railroad Company have established their head quarters here, and opened an office fronting the Treasury; and the general impression seems to be that the enterprise must and will be speedily prosecuted to successful completion, manure any obstacles Mexico has interposed. Our newspapers also contain advertisements of propositions authorized by the Mexican Government, for the construction of a railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. It is said that Gen. Waddy Thompson and Gen. Duff Green are at the head of this project. The scheme must be essentially modified before it can command itself to the support of citizens of the United States.

The Daily Delta

31 July 1851, 2

The Contributions.

Thus far, the committee to raise funds for the cause of Cuba, have met with the most encouraging success. Many of our citizens have contributed largely and liberally, but much yet remains to be done in order to complete the arrangements on foot. The committee will, we trust, organize so as to assign to each member a particular district. All our citizens should be invited to cooperate in the glorious cause. The smallest sum will be thankfully received. Let every citizen who would connect his name with a glorious struggle, contribute his mite. Should the contest end, as we fervently believe it will, in rescuing this beautiful isle from the grasp of Spanish despotism, it will be a source of proud and pleasing recollection to all who have aided it. Come forward, then, citizens and patriots of New Orleans, and help on the cause of freedom and humanity.

The Daily Delta

31 July 1851, 2

NOTICE.

All Persons desirous of aiding the Cuban Cause, can do so, by leaving any subscriptions with any of the undersigned, who are the only ones authorized to receive the same:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

M M Cohen,	Ernst Hirtel,	Dr. A. L. Saunders,
D I Ricardo,	Charles H. Noble,	Arthur O'Donnell,
J L Levy,	Wm Barer,	Henry Marshide,
Malachi Kelly,	E Wood Perry,	John Fitt,
J J Fitzpatrick,	T D Harper,	D Mitchell,
J L Carman,	W L Crittenden,	W H Pattison,
Gardner Smith,	David Orcutt,	

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

on database

31 July 1851, Z

LATER FROM HAVANA.

More about the Revolution.

From the Savannah Republican of Saturday last.

The steamship *Isabel*, came in to Tybee, 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The steamer *J. Stone*, Capt STEVENA, communicated with her there, taking off a few passengers and the U. S. Mails.

We are indebted to our contemporaries of the Havana press, for their several favors, being supplied with complete files of the *Faro Industrial*, *Gaceta*, and *Diario de la Habana*, extending down to the 22d inst. inclusive.

We find in the *Faro*, in most unostentatious type a synopsis of a report transmitted to the Governor General by the Commandant of the Department of the Centre. This department comprehends the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

This report states that, having heard of the rising of certain parties near Puerto Principe, measures were taken to pursue them; that on the 5th instant, at nine o'clock in the evening, the 2d Cavalry Regiment of Her Majesty, commanded by Don Joaquin Agüero, encountered one of them, numbering twenty-one persons, and put it to rout, capturing at the same time two muskets, one or two cannon, cartridges, &c. &c., and papers implicating certain parties named,—among them emissaries alleged to have come from the United States. Such is, in brief, the Government account.

Our esteemed correspondent, J. C. BURNHAM Esq., is one of the passengers by the *Isabel*—to leave in the *Florida*, this day for New York. Mr. B. represents every thing to be in a quiet state in Havana.

SOMETHING MORE IMPORTANT!
THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION!

Since writing the above, we have the following important news, received by a Cuban friend now residing in this city. It is the substance of a letter, which confirms, while it corrects and extends, the accounts brought by the *Cherokee* at New York:

HAVANA, July 21, 1851.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Notwithstanding you may have heard of the movement at Principe, on the 4th of July, which was very happily conducted, and of that to follow in Tunas, Holguin, Bayamo, Trinidad, Baracoa, Guantana, Guanajay, Pinar de Rio, I send you the following: The patriots from Principe are in the mountains of Cascaro, whence they sallied forth and destroyed the whole command of Brig Gen. Conti, while he was crossing the river Najasa. The patriots captured Gen. C. and killed about 100 of his men, while some 50 were drowned. The movement at Tunas has been complete, also that at Holguin; both points are in the power of the liberators, and they have formed a provisional government.

How very ridiculous it is that by the last mail the Governor did not advise the public one word of this; but on the contrary stated, that all is quiet. An official statement of the affair at Tunas is published in the *Gaceta*,

as received here by last night's mail, giving an account in which the "Liberators, commanded by Don Joaquin Agüero, were met by the Government troops, and that the Liberators lost five men, eleven horses, and some ammunition—and Providence has so ordained it that we have not lost one man." This speaks clear enough what is passing, and is suppressed by the Government in order to keep down our people, and keep them in ignorance of the real state of affairs. We know well enough that the Spanish troops did lose in this action 21 men and had cowardly fled, and that only three of the patriots were killed and five wounded. This is the truth.

The Captain General has received news from the Governor of Matanzas that the Catalans and Creoles had united in a conspiracy, and that he was in dread that the revolution would break out every instant.

My friends—All that is wanted for a universal rising of the people, is sympathy from the United States.

FROM COCA.—The *Cherokee* arrived at New York on Monday, the 21st. She brings intelligence that six hundred persons at Port au Prince had revolted against the government, were attacked the next day, and had been repulsed by the troops, with a loss of 28 men. The insurgents had retired to the mountains, and had been joined by large numbers of young men. Many persons between Principe and St. Jago had declared against the Government.

THE GARDNER FRAUD.—The correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* writes from Washington under date of July 13th:

"In consequence of the allegations of fraud made against Dr. G. A. Gardner, who recently obtained an award of nearly half a million of dollars from the Mexican Board, the President directed an inquiry before the Grand Jury of the District on the subject. The basis of the suspicions excited against Gardner was a statement attributed to M. Porte, a Frenchman, formerly of Mexico, but now of New York, that Dr. Gardner had made certain avowals to him, tantamount to a declaration that the documentary testimony on which his award was obtained was forged and false, and that he had been fleeced by his counsel out of the greater part of the amount, and that he was going to Europe to spend the money, &c. M. Porte was absent from New York and in the country when this tale was got up, and did not receive the summons to attend the grand jury till the 8th. He arrived here on Friday, and disavows and disclaims every word attributed to him, declaring on oath that the whole is a base falsehood. A letter appears from M. Porte to this effect in the Union."

The Grand Jury has, according to later intelligence, indicted Dr. Gardner, and his brother Carlos Gardner, for perjury. The latter was bailed in the sum of \$8,000. Instructions have been sent to Europe to apprehend the doctor.

Cuba.

Recent intelligence from Cuba indicates that the revolutionists in that island were forming a nucleus in the vicinity of Puerto Principe. It will be remembered that on the 3d of May last, nine of the principal citizens of Puerto Principe were arrested on the charge of being concerned in a conspiracy against the Government. Four others, of whom the Government officials were in pursuit, escaped to the mountains, where they have since been joined by upwards of twenty of their comrades, who are implicated. They have taken with them a printing press and other materials, and are scattering liberal opinions from their place of retreat. They find no difficulty in receiving ample supplies from Puerto Principe.

The *New York Sun* (for several years past a fomentor and strenuous advocate of Cuba revolution) announces that a guerrilla party of about 50 men from Principe had commenced operations at Coscarro, a village between Principe and the Port of Nuevitas. This account it gives from Principe under date of 28th of June. The *Sun* further states that a body of 116 lancers and infantry were in pursuit of the guerrilla patriots, and that the latter were manœuvring with in short distance of the government troops and endeavoring to draw them into an ambush to destroy them. A pronunciamento was expected to be made on the 4th of July. Coscarro is 450 miles from the Capital.

The *Savannah News*, which heralds this as the "opening of the Cuba Revolution," adds the following:

"A private letter received by a Cuba gentleman in this city, confirms the above intelligence. The letter, which we have seen, states that on the 3d inst. 50 patriots were in the town of Corrocos, that the government has sent a body of 110 men to attack them, and that on the night of the 3d, 200 patriots left Puerto Principe, to reinforce the guerrillas at Corrocos. The people of Puerto Principe, had sent the revolutionists \$1000 and were providing ammunition, arms and provisions for them.

"The distance from Corrocos to Havana is about 400 miles, and as it requires from six to nine days to communicate by mail between these points, it is probable that the movement of the patriots was not generally known at Havana at the time of the sailing of the *Isabel*, on the 8th inst. Had it been known, however, the government would have taken care to suppress the news."

Louisville Courier

31 July 1851, 3

Several gentlemen *en route* for Cuba, among whom, as we learn, was a son of Col. Tibbatts, reached this city yesterday morning, on the *Lady Pike*. The officer in command at Newport Barracks, we further learn, despatched to the proper authorities here by telegraph, giving the information as to who had left on this mission, and instructing their arrest. Upon what authority these orders were transmitted here, we have not been able to ascertain; but owing to the quick movements of the gentlemen destined for Cuba or from some other cause, no arrests were made. It is not to be concealed that a great many are contemplating volunteering for the Cuban revolution. They will go from all parts of the West, but not in sufficiently large numbers as to excite suspicion while on their way South.

Louisville Courier

31 July 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotel.

W T Thayer, Va;	A M Taylor, Lexington;
J D Thayer, do;	J Wilson, N O;
W B Lane, T S A;	R Jamieson, N O;
J Thomas, Owensboro;	Z M Sherry, city;
J B Stealman, county;	T C Walter, Cin;
D A C Keena, La;	H Long, city;
Col F B Atwood, city;	F C Parkison, N Y;
N Strapsy, Owensboro;	E T Coyne, do;
A Covington, Springfield;	A C Bayly, Springfield;
W W Johnson, Madison;	O V Glover, La;
E G Leonard, do;	Mrs Bayley and 3 children;
M P Smith, city;	N Shields and son, Frankfort;
Dr Brookhart, Bardstown;	T M Harper, St Louis;
T E Herman, Texas;	A Warren, do;
L S Elliott, N Y & E R R;	S M Jones, N Y;
Col L Benton, Cin;	R R Bryant, Ia;

Galt House.

A Blevett, Miss;	W B Munford, N O;
J W James, La;	S Simons, N Y;
J J Talson, Ia;	B S Elliott, N Y & E R R;
J G Simpson, St Louis;	N Moore, Buffalo;
J Brice, Shreveport;	B Campbell, Cin;
J M Price, Madison;	J Taylor, Cin;
J Maddox, Rushville;	A D Hawkins, La;
W B Maddox, do;	C Ormsby, Drennon;
C R McKimber and L, Tenn;	E A Devany, do;
Capt C Haslep, str Cornelia;	W W Gardner, city;
W J Duncan, do;	J H Griffith, Balt;
A J Haslep, do;	A Harrington, N O;
C H Eades, do;	H B Lawes, Woodford co;
A Bedford, St Louis;	J W Morton, Midway;
N J Ashaughnessy, Cin;	A M Gazlay and L, Lagrange;
W L Graddy, Woodford co;	Miss Wheeler, do;
W J Carlyle, do;	Miss V F Bibb, do;
Col W B Carlyle, do;	J A Berry, La;
R A Raphael, Mo;	J J Berry, do;
Mr Poole, N O;	G L Postlethwait and son, Lex;
L L Taylor and F, Miss;	J H Trabue, Franklin co;
J F Leavy, Frankfort;	W Lockwood and L, Ia;
P Scott and L, Lexington;	E A Morrison, Lexington;
J S Brown, do;	C F Reynolds, Blue Wing;
J W Smith, do;	H U Wright, Tenn;
J E Polk, La;	H L Schlester, do;
W M French, Nashville;	R B Martha, do;
J W Engle, do;	W Rochel, La;
G Mallory, Oldham co;	W B Sheppard, Tenn;
S Hall, Nashville;	J D G E, do;
S Conn, Vincennes;	J M Swanson, Texas;
T H Chambers, St Louis;	W Wade, St Louis;
J Cutler, N Y;	

Exchange Hotel.

J W Warden, Frankfort;	J M Miller, Charentown;
N Howell, Shelbyville;	J Jones, Sparta;
L G Baker, Buffalo;	J Larue, Moorsville;
G B Carter, Morgan co;	W S D Megowan, B Green;
Miss M Garnett, Moorsville;	J Rodman, Lagrange;
Miss Garnett, do;	J P McCary, Mo;
J English, do;	B Tallaferrro, Lagrange;
J Pipbor, Cin;	J R Draca, Scottsville;

Strader's Hotel.

C Sheppard, Lexington;	F Atkinson, city;
F Weizart, do;	J Jones, do;
L N Poindexter, do;	T E Sweets, do;
J Martin, Carrollton;	C E Case, U S T O;
W S Townsend, Ia;	J Watson, Lagrange;
J C Hondener, Lexington;	W F Walker, Cin;
W K Allan, Brownsboro;	

Frederick's Hall.

L Green, Nelson co;	Mrs S Clark, Cin;
A S Bennet, Plumb Creek;	Miss S Clark, do;
P Kerlin, Spencer co;	J A Craik, Spencer co;
T J Smith, St Louis;	R J Craik, do;

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY COURIER.

ARRIVALS—Wednesday, July 30.

Ben Franklin, Sherley, Cincinnati;
 Cornelia, Hazlep, do;
 Lady Pike, Fuller, do;
 Gen. Gaines, Webb, do;
 Wm Noble, Newcomb, do;
 Fashion, Anders, St Louis;
 Blue Wing No. 1, Cline, Madison;
 Blue Wing No. 2, Sanders, Frankfort.

DEPARTURES—Wednesday.

Ben Franklin, Sherley, Cincinnati;
 Lady Pike, Fuller, do;
 Blue Wing No. 1, Cline, Madison;
 Blue Wing No. 2, Sanders, Frankfort;
 Lady Franklin, Tucker, St. Louis;
 Gen. Gaines, Webb, do;
 Wm. Noble, Newcomb, N. Orleans;
 Lexington, Mather, do.

WASHINGTON

31 July 1851, 3

"We have approved the course pursued by the Government in reference to Cuban affairs; for it was bound to enforce respect to treaty obligations, and we always thought that if the people of Cuba desired to be free they should strike for themselves, instead of relying on American citizens to fight their battles. They have now hoisted the banner of liberty, and should rally around it to a man. Having put their own shoulder to the wheel, their calls on Hercules for assistance may not be in vain. We shall look for further news from Cuba with interest. The patriots will fight desperately; for, if defeated and taken, their lives will be the sacrifice."

[Baltimore Clipper.]

We presume that our respected Baltimore neighbor, from whose paper we take the preceding, when he speaks thus of the Cubans as "having hoisted the banner of liberty," has suffered himself to be imposed upon by a publication, the making of which is obviously one of the artifices of those persons in this country who are in one way or another connected with the operations of the New York and New Orleans "Flibustiers," and whose objects are, in violation of the laws of their own country and the laws of nations, to wrest the Island of Cuba from its parent stock, by means of invasion for the purposes of plunder, attended with wholesale murder, sequestration, and confiscation. That publication, whose caption is "Declaration of Independence," (of Cubans,) so far as it is pretended to be the act of more than a few individuals, whose names (if they be not men of straw) are signed to it, is obviously a rank forgery and imposture. This "Declaration," had it any valid sanction from any but a few individuals in the mountains of Cuba, is beyond all doubt of the manufacture of "Cuban patriots" in this country, better skilled in the use of the pen than of any other weapon, and whose perfect familiarity with the Anglo-Saxon tongue has enabled them to wield it with too much ability and dexterity in this "Declaration" to allow it to be mistaken by any educated men for the work of the Creoles or the Spaniards of Cuba. Take the first paragraph as a sample:

"JULY 4, 1851.—Human reason revolts against the idea that the social and political condition of a people can be indefinitely prolonged, in which man, stripped of all rights and guarantees, with no security of person or property, no enjoyment in the present, no hope in the future, lives only by the will, and under the conditions imposed by the pleasure of his tyrants; where a vile calumny, a prisoner's denunciation, a despot's suspicion, a word caught up by surprise in the sanctuaries of home, or from the violated privacy of a letter, furnishes ample grounds for tearing a man from his hearth and casting him forth to die of destitution or despair on a foreign soil; if he escapes being subjected to the insulting forms of a barbarous arbitrary tribunal, where his persecutors are themselves the judges who condemn him, and where, instead of their proving his offence, he is required to prove his innocence."

Does any one of our readers believe that this parody upon the United States Declaration of Independence—these sounding phrases, these round and smoothly-turned periods—this date of the Fourth of July—was ever conceived or penned by any one of the Cubans or Spaniards, be they few or many, who have risen in arms against their Government? Or that the following paragraph was ever penned by any other than some one of those citizens of the United States who are engaged in clandestine criminal enterprises, for their own personal emolument, against the colonies of a country whose territories, by the strongest possible bonds of honor and morality, they are bound to respect and refrain from attempting to invade or molest?

"We, on the other hand, besides our own resources, have in the neighboring States of the Union, and in all the republics of America, the encampments of our troops, the depots of our supplies, and the arsenals of our arms. All the sons of this vast New World, whose bosom shelters the Island of Cuba, and who have had, like us, to shake off by force the yoke of tyranny, will enthusiastically applaud our resolve, will fly by hundreds to place themselves beneath the flag of liberty in our ranks, and their trained and experienced valor will aid us in annihilating, once and for always, the last badge of ignominy that still disgraces the free and independent soil of America."

This pretended Declaration, it is too plain, is no act of the People of Cuba, but of those individuals who have in different cities of this country opened recruiting rendezvous, raised and lent money, displayed strange flags, and marshalled processions, for the purpose of seducing and deluding innocent youths and reckless desperadoes from their allegiance to their own true Government, into wild and dangerous (and, so far as the main object, plunder, is concerned, infamous) enterprises against the dominions of Spain. This Cuban Declaration has the New York or New Orleans stamp too deeply impressed upon its face to pass current with any other persons than such—our friend at Baltimore, for example—who are themselves too honest to suspect the use of such subterfuges by those to whose criminal enterprises he is, if we rightly understand him, as much adverse as the most conscientious upholder of the laws and treaties of his own country.

The "Clipper" is far from being the only journal which shows more confidence in the news, made to order, and in this spurious "Declaration," than we accord to either. Several of our contemporaries—and among them some whose judgment we habitually respect—have republished this "Declaration" as an authentic document, entitled to as much consideration as it undoubtedly would have

been if really the act of the People of Cuba, or of any representatives chosen or authorized by them. Even if we were disposed to connive at the object of these clandestine and illegal movements from this country, we never could for an instant tolerate the principle, which lies at the bottom of them all, that *the end sanctifies the means*. It gives us pleasure to find that in the very centre and focus of that region of the city of New York in which "patriotism" of the Cuban sort most prevails, a journal is published which dares to confront the iniquity, and call things by their proper names. We refer to the paper from which we copy the following article:

FROM THE NEW YORK "MIRROR" OF TUESDAY EVENING.

THE CONTEST IN CUBA.—The reports of the insurrection in Cuba are too conflicting to enable us to form any very definite conclusions in regard to the result of the contest. That the islanders will at no very distant day throw off the yoke of Spanish dominion, we have never doubted. It is manifest destiny. But "the pear is not yet ripe," and this violent shaking of the tree by the "patriots," as they are termed, is likely to yield but a harvest of green and bitter fruits.

The contradictory reports that have reached us evidently come from the opposing parties, and it will be some time before the facts of the encounters can be fully known.

The Government, on the one side, suppresses all information unfavorable to the insurrection; while, on the other, the insurgents exaggerate their success, in order to produce effect, and tempt volunteers in the United States.

That a strong effort will be made on the part of American "sympathizers" to reach the Island and render aid and comfort to the insurgents we have no doubt, and the duty of our Government in relation to the adventurers is urgent and explicit. While we should be the first to hail the independence of Cuba, we should be the last to interfere in the rebellion of her people, more especially as the outbreak has been incited by Spanish outlaws and American demagogues. We have little faith in the disinterested patriotism of Lopez and Qullman, or the philanthropy of Beech and O'Sullivan. The former are not without ambition, and the latter not without avarice.

And as for the rowdy ragamuffins who are loafing and lingering about our cities, eager for the slodding of Castilian blood—what do they know of liberty, except as a license to crime, or of the blessings of freedom, except as it affords immunity for idleness and vagabondism? These fellows have nothing but their necks at stake, and a foreign blade may save them from a domestic halberd. Deal the dram and raise the cry of war and havoc, and in twenty-four hours you can raise in this city a regiment of rowdies ready to butcher their own grandmothers. The Island of Cuba, hanging

"Like a rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear,"

presents a strong temptation to the cupidity of nations, while the imaginations of reckless marauders revel in the "beauty and booty" of the Island of the Sun. In the sacred name of Liberty they would not hesitate to violate women and plunder churches, and then impudently call on men and gods to honor them as patriots and heroes! We sympathize with the oppressed subjects of Spain, whether in Cuba or in Castile, but Heaven save them from the aid and comfort of those who seek to liberate only that they may devour!

WASHINGTON

31 July 1851, 3

FURTHER REPORTS FROM CUBA.

The New Orleans papers received last night are filled with late letters from Havana relating to the reported Cuban insurrection; but the information which they contain is no more conclusive than that (of four days' later date) received by the steamer Isabel, at Charleston. We give the Mobile Register's summary of their contents, as follows:

"It appears that at three o'clock on the morning of the 4th, according to previous agreement, twenty young men at Puerto Principe attacked one of the posts at the gates of the city, and took possession of it, hoisting the flag of 'Free Cuba.' They held possession for a short while, but, being attacked by superior forces, retreated to the mountains of Cascorras, where the main body of the Patriots, consisting of seven hundred Cubans and two hundred Americans, is said to be collected. Inan Arteaga and his brother Waldo are mentioned as the leaders in the attack at Puerto Principe. Isosquin Agosero y Sanchez and another of the patriots were taken prisoners and shot, while the enemy lost twelve men, a captain, and lieutenant.

"This affair on the 4th was followed by an attack on the 5th on the camp of the Patriots, at Guanamaquin, while on their march to the mountains of Najasa. The Spanish troops were driven back, leaving twenty killed and many wounded. The Patriots proceeded on to the mountains, where they joined their comrades from Las Tunas, and were occupied in organising.

"Another account says that things took place also at Guaymano, Villa Clara, and Tunas, as well as Puerto Principe. At Villa Clara, fifty men raised the cry of 'Viva Cuba! Viva Lopez!' and left the city. In the neighborhood they were joined by others, who raised their forces to three hundred. On their way to the mountains they were twice attacked by two companies of lancers, whom they repelled, killing and wounding sixty of their number. Agreements were badly wounded.

"The pronunciamiento at Tunas was made by a hundred men, who raised the banner of independence, took some of the authorities prisoners, and retreated to the mountains.

"This is the substance of the letters published in the Delta. They were written to Gen. Lopez, who is, we suppose, in New Orleans. They are very vague, and somewhat confused in their statements.

"These letters were brought by the Falcon, which left Havana on the afternoon of the 18th. The general news, apart from these letters, as to the same subject, is thus stated:

"There were vague rumors at Havana that an insurrection had broken out at some interior point of the island, and that the insurgents had repelled, with bloodshed, the troops sent against them. The Government were endeavoring to prevent the news from spreading, and it was almost impossible to learn any thing from an authentic source. Two Spaniards were garroted at Havana on the morning of the 18th, but whether for civil or political offences we did not learn."

"We are disposed to look upon these statements of a 'Revolution in Cuba,' with some suspicion, as they may be gotten up to produce an excitement in this country."

[Mobile Register.]

THE CUBAN DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

The Procession of "Cuban Sympathizers" at New York, on Monday evening, which was mentioned in a Telegraph despatch published yesterday, consisted, as we learn from the papers of that city, of a party of about two hundred young Spaniards, (Cubans,) who paraded through the streets, giving vent to their joy in loud cheers at the recent news from Puerto Principe. They were accompanied by a band of music, which played the Marseilles Hymn, Hail Columbia, and other patriotic airs. The flag of the revolutionists was exhibited, consisting of three white and three blue stripes, with a red triangle near the staff, having in its centre a white star. About 10 o'clock, when the procession was over, the Cubans and their friends partook of a supper at Florence's Hotel, of which we have the subjoined account in the Express:

"After the cloth was removed, large quantities of wine were brought on, and the real festivities of the evening began. Every one present seemed to be laboring under a species of unnatural and fierce excitement. Every body was shaking every body's hand, and pledging him in a bumper to the liberty of Cuba. Most of the proceedings were conducted in the Spanish language; and, among others, the following toasts were drank with the wildest enthusiasm:

"The Independence of Cuba.

"The Success of the 'Flag of Free Cuba.'

"The American People.

"The Sympathizing Cubans in other cities.

"The Battle of Cardenas.

"The 'Decano,' (i. e. the oldest Cuban in New York.)

"The Annexation of Cuba to the United States.

"These toasts, particularly the last one, were honored with the most enthusiastic cheering we remember to have heard. Eloquent and impassioned speeches, setting forth the wrongs of Cuba and her right to be free, were made by Senores Gaspar de Betancourt and T. Tolon. Remarks were also made in English by a young American, whose name we could not learn. Before breaking up, the Cuban leaders gave the health of the newspapers of New York, which toast was of course duly honored. One of the young men who served under Lopez at the battle of Cardenas was present, and was enthusiastically toasted.

"Near midnight the assembly dispersed with loud cheers, but not until a number of young gentlemen had given in their names as members of the forthcoming expedition. A large meeting of the patriots and their friends will soon be held, though the place has not yet been finally fixed upon.

"This is in violation of law and of treaty, and of course the Government will not tolerate any such interference. If there are Cubans here, as there are no doubt many, who feel themselves disaffected towards Spain, they must keep that opposition within the bounds of the free speech and free opinion which are tolerated to all; but the fitting out of an expedition in the United States against Cuba is against all law, and of course the authorities will break up all such expeditions."

WASHINGTON

31 July 1851, 3

THE LATE REPORTS FROM CUBA.

Speaking on this subject the New York Journal of Commerce of Tuesday says:

"The extract which we copy from the Charleston Courier contains some additional statements relative to the alleged revolutionary movements in Cuba, which from their tenor seem to have been derived from parties who sympathize with the Insurrectionists. The announcement of a revolution fixed to come off at Havana on the first of August, to aid in which the co-operation of one regiment of Spanish troops had already been promised, and the success of negotiations to secure the services of another wanted nothing but the payment to its commander of \$5,000, is only exceeded in preposterous absurdity by the averment that the commander of the latter had pledged his word as a *military officer* to this mercenary treason to his sovereign.

"In our opinion, the want of reliable information respecting the extent of the outbreak, resulting apparently from the interposition of Government obstruction to the ordinary channels of intelligence, is the strongest evidence that exists of revolutionary movements in the interior calculated to justify serious alarm at Havana; and this course is probably adopted to prevent encouragement to invasion from this country, without which the insurrection cannot be expected to hold out."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says on the same subject:

"In view of the facts now before the reader, and especially the absence of all concern or uneasiness among the commercial circles at Havana, we feel justified in asserting that this attempt to beguile the American people into excitement on this oft-recurring Cuba topic is as unworthy as it will be futile. One would think that these repeated exposures of manufacturing and magnifying 'Cuban news' would put an end to the business. No doubt it will ere long. The hoax may be played once too often to serve its purpose; and then it will be found that those journals can best serve the interests and aid the efforts of an oppressed people which have preferred to look facts in the face, and to analyze them with care, rather than to color them for a specific purpose, or to gloss them over so as to conform to the popular sentiment of the hour."

The Evening Picayune.

31 July 1851

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune **THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA!**

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 31—7:30 A. M.

The brig Tehuantepec and schooner Home have just arrived from Havana. They report that Trinidad and Villa Clara have "pronounced" in favor of the revolution, and that five vessels of war have gone from Havana to blockade those ports.

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, July 22, 1851.

This morning the Government have announced that another pronouncement has been made at San Juan, a partida near Puerto Principe, and that near Los Tunas the troops have routed a band of insurgents. I send you the bulletin. It is a little strange that after fifteen days there should be no victory to report from Principe. This and the obstinate silence of the press here, which would be ready enough to cry out if they had gained the slightest advantage, together with the sending up of more troops, the removal of the Royal Audience, (supreme tribunal of the district,) to San Juan de los Remedios, the removal of Gen. Lymerich, who was in command in the Central Department, and other similar circumstances, make the thing look bad. On the other hand, there are plenty of Cuban reports, some of which are indeed mighty in their proportions, and occasional admissions and stories by the few officers who, for reasons of the service, have been sent down here.

There is no doubt that the Patriots are daily augmenting their numbers and extending the sphere of their operations; their movements are said to be directed with consummate military skill, and in every encounter they have obtained an advantage over the troops. The most formidable skirmish they have yet had was in a late affair

where Col. Conti, endeavoring to cross a river with a body of troops by means of rafts, was attacked, his troops routed, some three hundred killed and drowned, and himself and several officers taken prisoners. This has given the Patriots a decided advantage in the matter of prisoners, and thus far has prevented any shooting. It is said they sent in a threat to retaliate, and an offer to exchange.

I am told that the greatest difficulty Gen. Lymerich has found in the government of his department has been the ladies of Puerto Principe. They were rebels at all points; they would not dance with the officers; they would not play when officers were present; they would not flirt with any but Crookes; and when the revolution broke out, it is said that a party of them sent to several young men, who had remained at home, a message that as their brothers had taken the field for the freedom of their country while they had staid at home in ease, they sent them their petticoats and requested that they would send in return the pantalons they had no right to wear.

From all accounts we can get the revolution is spreading fast toward the East, but has as yet made no western progress. Every day a council is called at the Palace, and it is generally followed by a departure of troops, until the city is reduced to 1,200 men, (just enough to mount guard in town and in the fortifications,) and between five and six hundred in the hospitals. The cavalry were yesterday all ordered to windward, in order to form a sort of *cordon sanitaire* between us *siempre fieles* and the infected district.

The fleet are mostly at sea; the steamers engaged in carrying troops, and the sailing vessels watching to see if they can catch any one giving "aid and comfort," or winking at the insurgents. They have but few ships to watch some hundreds of miles of coast. Here people are beginning to look very serious, and we have daily talk about the proclamation of martial law, the arming of the militia, &c, but as yet there is no indication from the Government of any thing of the kind.

Yours,

PHILO PATRIA.

The Evening Picayune.

31 July 1851, 1

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.—The intelligence from Cuba, received this morning, confirmatory of the previous advices respecting the determined and gallant position assumed by the Patriots of that island, has created a general sentiment of pleasure and gratification; and those of our citizens who take a deeper interest in the struggle for freedom, are demonstrating their joy by the discharge of cannon on the Leves.

☞ The Spanish steamer Pizarro was libeled at New York, on the 21st inst., by the U. S. Marshal, for the sum of \$250, for damage done to the schr Thomas Connor, by coming in collision with that vessel.

The Charleston Courier.

1 August 1851, 3

Passengers.

Per steamer C. Vanderbilt, from Wilmington—Miss Marsh, Geo. Gregory and lady, A. C. Pulliam and lady, Dr. Q. M. Paschall, Messrs. J. V. Clark, J. Sanchez, T. Q. Stanford, T. F. Crump, F. Barnes, J. Carter, A. S. Levy, W. S. Nott, C. K. Garrison, M. E. Cohen, J. S. Burrell, and T. N. Nickerson.

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—Mrs. R. Corjova, E. B. Barstow, lady and son, Messrs. J. S. May, B. J. Relfa, M. C. Hundley, T. Hundley, T. Walker, J. Wilder, W. G. Fenman, and 3 on deck.

Cincinnati Commercial

1 August 1851, 1

The Cuban Revolution.

Our readers have been informed that a revolution had broken out in Cuba, but as yet the reports are so contradictory that it is impossible to judge of its extent. A declaration of independence, setting forth the reasons why Cuba is declared an independent State; was promulgated on the 4th of July, and some skirmishing had occurred between the patriots and the Government troops. But in these actions, only two to three hundred men on each side were engaged, and but few killed. The New York Tribune, of the 29th ult., acknowledges that its account of the Cuban affair, published on the preceding day, was exaggerated. This, we thought, on reading the account, and refrained from making remarks until we could get as near the true state of affairs as possible. In consequence of the present feeling in this country in regard to the independence of Cuba, it would be crucial to mislead the public mind so as to induce men in this country to embark in a hopeless enterprise; nor would we discourage the Cubanos from asserting their independence. Until there is something more tangible than has yet been received, nothing certain in regard to the outbreak can be known. The policy of the patriots is to send to this country exaggerated statements of their power, resources, and the general discontent prevailing throughout the island; while, on the other hand, the Government will make as light of it as possible.

According to the last accounts from Havana, neither business nor prices had been affected by the outbreak; and it is well known that the mercantile community is sensitive when danger threatens. The whole number of the patriots in arms is represented at only one thousand, divided into five guerrilla parties, and occupying mountain fastnesses. These men may become a nucleus for the concentration of an army, but their present power is scarcely felt by the authorities, which have at their command over 20,000 men, independent of a considerable fleet. Should the patriot cause become formidable, and threaten Spanish rule, dreadful scenes may be apprehended in that misgoverned island.

The Government has threatened to promulgate an edict freeing the slaves, and its emissaries will probably incite them to deeds too horrible to be written. The scenes of St. Domingo may be re-enacted in the Queen of the Antilles. But in regard to the future of Cuba speculation is at fault, and we must patiently await the denouements as they transpire.

In the declaration of independence the following grievances are set forth:

To the Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba.
MANIFESTO AND PROCLAMATION OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE BY THE LIBERATING SOCIETY OF PUERTO PRINCEPE. (LA SOCIEDAD LIBERTADORA DE P. P.)

Human reason revolts against the idea that the social and political condition of a people can be indefinitely prolonged, in which man—stripped of all rights and guarantees, with no security of person or property, no enjoyment in the present, no hope in the future—lives only by the will, and under the conditions imposed by the pleasure of his tyrants; where a vile calumny, a prisoner's denunciation, a despot's suspicion, a word caught up by surprise in the sanctuary of home, or from the violated privacy of a letter, furnishes ample grounds for tearing a

man from his hearth, and casting him forth to die of destitution or despair in a foreign soil, if he escapes being subjected to the insulting forms of a barbarous and arbitrary tribunal, where his persecutors are themselves the judges who condemn him, and where, instead of their proving his offences, he is required to prove his innocence.

A situation so violent as this, Cuba has now been for many years enduring; and far from any promise of remedy appearing, every day adds new proof that the policy of the mother-country, and the ferocity of her rulers, will grant neither truce nor rest till she is reduced to the condition of an immense prison, where every Cuban will be watched by a guard, and will have to pay that guard for watching him. In vain have this people exhibited a mildness, a prudence, and even a submission and loyalty, which have been proverbial.

When the iniquity of the government has not been able to find any ostensible grounds for persecution, it has had recourse to cowardly arts and snares to tempt its victims into some offence. Thus were various individuals of Matanzas entrapped into an ambush of the soldiery, by the pretext of selling them some arms, under circumstances which made them believe those arms were necessary for self defence, against threatened attack from the Peninsulars. Thus have sergeants, and even officers, been seen to mingle among the country people, and pass themselves off as enemies of the government, for the purpose of betraying them into avowals of their sentiments, to the ruin of many persons so informed against, as well as to the disgrace of military honor on the part of those who have lent themselves to so villainous a service.

If the sons of Cuba, moved by the dread of greater evils, have ever determined to employ legitimate means of imposing some law, or some restraint, upon the unbridled excesses of their rulers, they have always found the way to distort such acts into attempts at rebellion.

For having dared to give utterance to principles and opinions, which, to other nations constitute the foundation of their moral progress and glory, the Cubans most distinguished for their virtues and talents have found themselves wanderers and exiles. For the offence of having exhibited their opposition to the unlawful and perfidious slave trade, from which the avarice of General O'Donnell promised itself so rich a harvest, the latter exalted his resentment with the monstrous vengeance of involving them in a charge of conspiracy with the free colored people and the slaves of the colonies; endeavoring, as the last outrage that an immoral government could offer to law, to reason, or to nature, to prove the object of that conspiracy, in which they implicated whites of the most eminent virtue, knowledge, and patriotism, to have been no other than the "destruction of their own race."

All the laws of society and nature trampled under foot—all races and conditions confounded together—the island of Cuba then presented to the civilized world a spectacle worthy of the rejoicings of hell. The wretched slaves saw their flesh torn from them under the lash, and bespattered with blood the faces of their executioners, who did not cease exacting from their tortures denunciations against accomplices. Others were shot in platoons, without form of trial, and without even coming to understand the pretext under which they were massacred. The free colored people, after having been first lacerated by the lash, were then hurried to the scaffold, and those only escaped with life who had gold enough to appease the fury of their executioners. And, nevertheless, when the government or its followers has come to fear some rising of the Cubans, their first threat has been that of arming the colored population against them for their extermination. We abstain, from very shame, from repeating the senseless pretences to which they have had recourse, to terrify the timid. Wretches! how have they been able to imagine that the victims of their fury, with whom the whites of Cuba have shared in common the horrors of misery and persecution, will turn against

their own friends at the call of the very tyrant who has torn them in pieces? If the free colored people, who know their interests as well as the whites, take any part in the movement of Cuba, it certainly will not be to the injury of the mother who shelters them in her bosom, nor of those other sons of hers who have never made them feel the difference of their race and condition, and who, far from plundering them, have taken pride in being their defenders, and in meriting the title of their benefactors.

The world would refuse to believe the history of the horrid crimes which have been perpetrated in Cuba, and would reasonably consider that if there have been monsters to commit them, it is inconceivable that there could so long have been men to endure them. But if there are few able to penetrate to the truth of particular facts, through all the means employed by the government to obscure and distort them, no one will resist the evidence of public and official facts.

Publicly, and with arms in his hands, did Gen. Tacón despoil Cuba of the Constitution of Spain, proclaimed by all the powers of the monarchy, and sent to be sworn to in Cuba, as the fundamental law of the whole kingdom.

Publicly, and by legislative act, was Cuba declared to be deprived of all the rights enjoyed by all Spaniards, and conceded by nature and the laws of nations the least advanced in civilization.

Publicly have the sons of Cuba been cut off from all admission to the commands and lucrative employments of the Spaniards.

Publicly are the unlimited powers of every description granted to the Captain-Generals of Cuba, who can refuse to those whom they condemn even the right of a trial, and the privilege of being sentenced by a tribunal.

Public and permanent in the island of Cuba, are those court martials which the laws permit only in extraordinary cases of war, for offences against the State.

Publicly has the Spanish press hurled against Cuba the threat of converting the island into ruin and ashes, by liberating the slaves, and unchaining against her the hordes of barbarian Africans.

Public are the impediments and difficulties imposed upon every individual, to restrain him from moving from place to place, and from exercising any branch of industry—no one being safe from arrest and fine for some deficiency of authority or license, at every step he may take.

Public are the taxes which have wasted away the substance of the island, and the projects of other new ones, which threaten to abolish all the products of its riches—nothing being left for its people but the tools to produce them.

Public are the petty exactions and plunderings at every turn, inflicted in the most unblushing manner, in addition to the general impositions by the subaltern mandarins of authority in their respective localities.

Finally, the government has publicly and officially declared—and the journals in its pay have labored to sustain the declaration with foul commentary—"that the inhabitants of Cuba have no organ nor right of action, even for the purpose of directing an humble prayer to the feet of the sovereign." The fact that the corporation of Puerto Principe, with the authorization of the Governor, who presided over it, addressed to the Queen a memorial to the effect that the royal court (audiencia) shall not be suppressed in that district, gave rise to the removal of the members of the corporation from office, and to the unheard of arbitrariness of that declaration, in which to increase the outrage, it added that the government is not bound in its proceedings to consult the opinions and interests of the country.

Outrages so great and frequent, reasons so many and so strong, suffice not merely to justify, but to sanctify, in the eyes of the whole world, this cause of the independence of Cuba, and any effort of her people by their own exertions, or with friendly aid from abroad, to put an end to the evils they suffer, and secure the rights with which God and nature have invested them.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

1 August 1851, 2.

Rejoicing of the Cubans.

The exiled Cubans in New York were besides themselves with delight on receipt of the exciting news from Puerto Principe. We understand they have received private advices which confirm all the successes claimed by the revolutionists. In the afternoon they formed themselves into a procession, preceded by a band of music, playing national airs, and paraded through the streets. Their leader wore a broad silk sash, of the Cuban tri-color. About five o'clock they formed in Spruce street, in front of the *Tribune* office; which they saluted with hearty cheers.-- Overflowing with enthusiasm, they then continued their course, but about dusk returned, bearing with them, and over them as a canopy, the broad banner of the Cuban revolutionists. The design of this banner is a red triangular piece, with a white star in the center, next the staff, from which extend alternate blue and white stripes. The flag was large enough to cover the little delegation of patriots, who crowded under it and clung to its folds, with as ardent a devotion as if it were already consecrated by a victorious struggle. They afterward passed into the Park, with many cheers, and then to their head quarters.

1 August 1851, 1

Progress of the Revolution IN CUBA.

LATER NEWS!

ARRIVAL OF THE "TRINIDAD" AND "HOME."

Trinidad & Villa Clara Pronounced

BLOCKADE OF THE PORTS.

The Intelligencia by the Isabel.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN CONTI
AND THE PATRIOTS.

Defeat and Capture of the Former!

Excitement at Matanzas!

UNION OF CREOLES & CATALANS.

The following dispatch was received at this office at an early hour this morning:

SOUTH-WEST PASS, 7 1/2 A. M., July 31, 1851.

Brig. Telesford and schooner Home have arrived from Havana. They report that Trinidad and Villa Clara have proclaimed, and five war steamers have gone from Havana to blockade these ports.

We have also received the Charleston and Savannah papers of the 26th, containing fuller details of the news by the Isabel, which left Havana on the 23d. The Courier gives the following version of this news:

We are indebted to a gentleman, who has resided for some time in Cuba, for the following items which certainly coincide with the intelligence we have been receiving for some days past. There had been, as it is not denied as far as our accounts inform us, a rising of the Creole population at and near Puerto Principe, San Juan, &c., which had been joined by a part of the Spanish troops in the neighborhood. It is stated that the Colonel of a regiment stationed near Principe had informed the authorities at Havana that he had but a fragment of his regiment left. The regiment of Leon, stationed at Villa Clara, had become so indignant that the officers had advised the Government that the men could not be depended on, and the regiment had to be removed to some other part of the island. The authorities have stopped all sealed communications between different parts of the island since the 10th instant, and all communications have to go through the mails open, unless written by some official. Views and feelings are now expressed in Havana, that would not have been attempted a few weeks since, and a meeting of the Habaneros, favorable to independence, was to have been held a few days before the sailing of the Isabel, but the plan of meeting having become known to the Government, it was taken possession of by a military force, and thereby frustrated. If the patriots meet with success in the interior, it is expected that an insurrection will take place in Havana immediately.

An elderly gentleman, who has been a planter for some years on the island, and who possessed a sugar estate valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sold out for one hundred thousand, and came on to the Isabel. We are also informed, by passengers, that two agents of the Cuban authorities have arrived in the Isabel, to watch the movements of the friends of Cuba in this country.

Other gentlemen inform us that Colonel Conde, of the Regiment of Puerto Principe, was, together with nine officers and thirty soldiers, taken prisoner a few days since; and that in crossing a river on a raft some three hundred soldiers were drowned, the raft having capsized. It is stated, likewise, that, at the present moment, there are about one thousand citizens in the woods, under the command of four American officers, who are ready to sustain the Provisional Government, already reinstated at Tampa, in the Eastern Department of the island, subject to the Central Department in which is Puerto Principe. It is likewise, according to our informants, expected that in the course of a few days—may be, a revolution will break out in Havana; for which purpose it is said the disaffected have already received essential cooperation with them, and that another will come over to them as its commander being paid three hundred thousand, equivalent to about \$100 of our currency, he having pledged his word, as a military officer, to that effect.

We have, moreover, been informed by a gentleman whose sources of information relative to Cuban affairs are generally most reliable, that many of the troops in Cuba are in arms—the present force amounting to about five thousand effective men—their provisional Government is about to be organized, and that the Queen's troops have suffered a severe loss.

The Mercury has the following additional fact:

It is also reported, as we learn from another passenger, that many of the towns in the interior of the island are in arms, and that the strength of the insurgents is estimated at about 5000 men. It is stated that in an

engagement the Queen's troops suffered severely, and that in a short time a Provisional Government will be proclaimed.

The Daily News (Bavannah) publishes a letter from a very reliable source, giving a more detailed account of the engagement in which Conde was defeated by the patriots, than has yet appeared. We give this letter as follows:

HAVANA, July 29, 1851.

The revolutionary cause in this island is rapidly gaining ground, and the ranks of the insurgents are daily increasing in numbers from all sections of the country, so that, at last accurate, they were said to have numbered one thousand men, all badly armed and provisioned, but resolutely determined to defend the cause in which they are engaged, at every risk and to the last extremity. This revolutionary army—or band of patriots, have two banners—one white one, bearing the words "Ejército Libertador," [Ejército de Liberación] the other is the same that General Lopez carried at Camaguey.

Up to the present time there has been only one serious encounter with the troops of the Government. This engagement was with a body of 300 men sent from Havana in a steamer, as a reinforcement to the garrison of Nuevitas, under the command of Brigadier General Conde. The patriots observing their approach from their look-out on the mountain, hastened to the landing and attacked them immediately on their disembarkation. After a short skirmish, in which several were killed and wounded, on both sides, some of the Spanish officers including the commander of the detachment, Gen. Conde, were taken prisoners by the patriots, the balance of the party effected their escape precipitately, in the steamer which brought them.

After the brilliant little affair, so creditable and encouraging to the patriots, they retired to the mountains belonging to the range of Ombú, which lie between Pinar del Principe and Nuevitas, where they can fortify themselves with facility, and from thence open direct communication with the northern coast, from which direction they expect to receive reinforcements, arms, and ammunition, the latter of which they are greatly in need of.

In the first encounter with the patriots, the one near Camaguey, the Government troops succeeded in capturing a few prisoners, among them a man by the name of Aguero, whom they threatened to shoot.

Learning this, the patriots in the mountains of Camaguey notified the Government officers, that in case of the execution of their commander, they would, at once retaliate by putting to death the nine officers whom they had made prisoners at Nuevitas.

There is not, at present, any sign of revolution or much excitement at Trinidad or St. Jago de Cuba. But at Matanzas there is much excitement, and the apprehensions of the Government are greatly increased by the fact that the Catalans have joined the Creoles. The knowledge of this fact has induced the Government to send large reinforcements to the garrison at that place.

The Government has also sent 2000 troops from Havana to Puerto Principe, the news of the affair at Nuevitas having greatly excited the fears of the Captain General for the safety of that portion of the island.

In Havana, some of the papers have been suspended, as it is said, by order of the Government. Many of the Spanish families are disposing of their property and retiring to Spain.

The Government whose chief aim is to prevent the arrival of reinforcements from any quarter to the patriots, holds all the naval routes in readiness to guard the coast, employing the steamboats and merchant sailing vessels for the transportation of its troops to the revolutionary districts.

The French Republicans, from a different source, give the following contradictory statement:

The regiment of Leon, stationed at Matanzas, had become so indignant, that the officers had advised the Government that the men could not be depended on, and the regiment had been removed to some other part of the island.

The authorities have stopped all sealed communications between different parts of the island since the 10th inst., and all communications had to go through the mails open, unless written by some official. Views and feelings are now expressed in Havana that would not have been attempted a few weeks since,

and a gentleman whose sources of information relative to Cuban affairs are generally most reliable, that many of the troops in Cuba are in arms—the present force amounting to about five thousand effective men—their provisional Government is about to be organized, and that the Queen's troops have suffered a severe loss.

An elderly gentleman, who has been a planter for some years on the island, and who possessed a sugar estate valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sold out for one hundred thousand, and came on to the Isabel. We are also informed, by passengers, that two agents of the Cuban authorities have arrived in the Isabel, to watch the movements of the friends of Cuba in this country.

STILL BITTER.

The following are our letters from Cuba, or Isabel, if half of what they state is true, the cause of independence is half won:

HAVANA, July 22, 1851.

Editors Delta: Good—The cry is still they come. The blue is at last struck, and Cuba but only will be but in, true. News has just come in that Las Tunas is the place where the Provisional Government is declared,

and deputations sent to the United States.

No less than six points have risen—Puerto Principe, Las Tunas, Holguin, St. Jago de Cuba, Trinidad, and Santa Cruz. Many troops have gone over, my 1000. The insurgents are 4000 strong, and gaining rapidly.

The people have much confidence in our success. This will be the last point, and will fall very easily. Matanzas will strike the blow immediately. The Regiment "Leon" were about to pronounce when the Government got them on the steamer Nino de Gray, and conveyed them to this place and lodged them in the Catalan fort, front of the city.

The Government have prevented the mails and all intercourse from the interior, and they issue their new story to gull the people here, many of whom are foolish enough to believe.

The Governor, Leany, is here under court martial. The free negroes and mulattoes are all on the creole side, and many old Spaniards also. The Cubans are well armed and mounted, have plenty of money, and no lack of courage. You shall know more soon.

ONE OF US.

HAVANA, July 22, 1851.

Editors of the Delta: Since my note by the Falcon, there has been no retrograde movement on the part of the patriots—but, on the contrary, those devoted youths, over which the Diario de la Marina and its clericals have expended sheets of sympathy, and the Government a waste of intelligence and paper, in fabrication of reports for General Lamerick, of the Eastern District, the military Governor—~~they~~ have regenerated all that of "Puerto Principe"—and the "single star" only shines, with power, over this southern portion of the island of Cuba. The towns of Holguin, Matanzas, and St. Jago de Cuba, have pronounced most effectively.

Lieutenant Colonel Martin, of the cav'ry, leads the demonstration from the first named, with 200 whole command; half of the regiment of Maragosa, and four companies of the Cantabria, with a complement of officers, have announced the service of the Queen and joined the people, so that there is nothing left but a few unwilling and disheartened troops at Puerto Principe under Nuevitas, for the Government to form upon, while all the naturally strong places are in the possession of the patriots, with means abundant to maintain themselves. Add the facts, that constant detours are taking place by small detachments, from all points where the people, in their majesty and might, can be reached—the action of the sun, water, disease, and want of sleep, and the forces of the crown are fast wasting away.

The tyrant, General Lamerick, military governor, finding himself without any thing to govern, save a remnant of mutinous soldiers, a few superannated old women and negroes, has fled from ~~his~~ province for safety, and is now retiring upon his laurels in the sanctuary of Havana!

All communication with the interior, on the part of the people, is cut off, and all letters retained in the postoffice without distribution, &c. And we presume that our Northern correspondents will be thoroughly satisfied before we are permitted to use or act upon it. We are exceedingly happy in having an American Consul, and not one national vessel, that we can hear of, in all these waters. There are some marriages and low-voiced threats; and it is said a Catalan pledge, with six hundred signatures, is going the round, swearing "to put in the knife every Creole," should there be any communication in Havana. It will be a task, if it is undertaken—the will, I should not, be good for any such cowardly display, but there will be other voices and arms, for the doing, that may not be unguarded—or willing to the sublimation. Iniquities may have a few hours of unchecked operation, but it will not last.

The new rate, in honor of Gen. Cacha, will hardly be finished in time for the admission of the patriots' forces, but I presume it will be used for that purpose before the first of October. The work is of the "wild fire" order, and is warming the hearts of the people with consuming the weeds and taro indigents to motherland.

Villa Clara has gone to the mountain patriot party of "Principe" youth, and this meridian cut off from the Queen the last half of her Antilles gem. The Government is out with most of its stuff, to feed the patriots and slay the jealousy and fears of the Catalans, while all is action with the progressive "Hera" of the pain and the sun. With such prodding "boys" it is only strange that things have remained so long undone. There is silence in our streets, that speaks more emphatically than the guns booming their notes of vengeance and of victory, among the hills and glens of Najaza.

We have no more, and no better news to give at this moment.

Yours, &c.

HANES

The Daily Delta

1 August 1851, 2

The Cause.

The cause of Cuban Independence received a great impetus yesterday, from the exciting news received from the arrival of the boats, and ships Terentinos and Home. The most ardent and enthusiastic prevailed among persons of every class and condition. All passions were excited, passions were fired, excited feelings were kindled in every direction, and one sentiment prevailed among the great majority of our people. Leaders of aid, contributions, &c., were made, and had it been practicable, at least a tithe of our male population would have marched to the reinforcement of the patriots. There are a few who, having already denounced the Creoles as incapable and cowardly, were bound to gratify their own ignoble views, by assuming to be sceptical, and discouraging all movements in behalf of the patriots.

There are some who even pretend to be great friends of freedom in other parts of the world, but from motives (which we do not wish to designate as they deserve) exert every power they possess to oppose, frustrate and discourage the efforts of the Cubans. But this class, compared with the great mass of our patriotic, freedom-loving and chivalric population, is too small and contemptible for notice. They are mistaken the country,—the sphere for their sympathies. The American people were aided in their struggle by gallant volunteers from other lands. They are bound, by every sentiment of justice and gratitude, to aid all others who are placed in a situation similar to that which our fathers occupied in 1776. Whether it be in the mountains of Hungary,—amid the stalling scenes of fair Italy,—the classic remains of old Rome, in the very shadow of the Vatican,—on the green soil of old Ireland,—or, on that loveliest spot upon which God ever smiled, the beautiful Isle of Cuba,—wherever the standard of freedom is raised, the people of this glorious Republic—of this gallant city, will tender their cordial sympathy and active aid.

We speak of the people—not of a few, whose want of virtue makes them suspect a similar deficiency in others—the small class, who sneered at Hungary,—who denounced the Irish as rebel agitators—the French, as agrarian radicals—the Italians, as atheists and assassins—and would now throw contempt upon the Cubans. Nor do we include that class which, though loud supporters of other revolutions, would oppose the Independence of Cuba, in order to promote their own sectional, selfish, party purposes, of destroying the power, interests, and rights of one portion of this Union, to aggrandize the other.

Yes, it is not to be disguised that there are a few lurking even in the South, who view with disfavor the Cuban struggle, because it will restore the South in its former position of equality in this Union. To seek such equality is called an attempt to revive sectional and dangerous agitations and dissensions. To assert our rights is disunion; to contend that it is the interest of this Union to make the South as strong as the North, is high treason. But, thank God, this class is small and impotent. Now, that the Cubans have struck for themselves, the doubts, which we have so long battled, begin to dissipate like April clouds, and public confidence and enthusiasm are now nearly equalized in their behalf. This city is entitled to the honor of precedence in this glorious enterprise.

Here it was, that a small band of hopeful, enthusiastic, devoted friends, organized the movements for Cuba, kept up a constant correspondence with gallant and patriotic Creoles, and under the most serious discouragements against the power of our Government,

the sneers and ridicule of enemies, and the fears and warnings of timid friends, persevered unto the end—and are now rewarded by seeing their confidence in Creole patriotism and resolution justified, and the hopes that consoled and brightened their dark hours, realized. This is a victory,—a great victory, which compensates for all previous disasters.

The Cubans have struck the blow. They have risen in numbers sufficient to give their movement the dignity of a Revolution. They have not triumphed. We claim not the victory yet. But if they fall, their downfall will be our shame. The American people have solemnly called on them to commence the struggle, promising them success and aid. They have entered upon the contest under such an engagement, and our people must be impotent or faithless if they do not aid them to a glorious consummation. Under such circumstances, we have no doubt of the issue. It is a mere question of time. They must and will be successful. Those who contribute to that great object, will achieve names and immortality. Let our citizens, then, come forward with their purses, with their contributions of means, arms and munitions, and with strong arms and brave hearts, to help on the cause of Cuban Independence.

Resume of the Revolutionary Movements in Cuba.

General Lopez received a number of letters yesterday from his friends in Cuba, written in cipher, the purport of which was, as he expressed it, that the whole island was up for liberty. Authentic information had been received by his informants, that the following important places in the Central Department had pronounced, to wit: Puerto Principe, Las Tunas, Villa Clara, Trinidad. In the Eastern Department, Baracoa, Holguin, Santo Espirita, Pinal Del Rio—the principal towns in the island, after Havana.

The extensive and rapid spread of the revolution has induced the patriots to postpone the movement on Havana, which was fixed for the 24th. In a consultation held in that city, the subject was reconsidered, and for many reasons it was thought more prudent to defer the demonstration in that place. Of the five regiments now in Havana, two are counted on as friendly to the patriots.

If the revolution is successful in the rest of the island, it is believed that, with so strong a detachment of the troops in Havana in their favor, there will be no difficulty in effecting the capitulation of that city. The force of troops in Havana does not reach 5000, as the regiments are not all full, and 600 are reported on the sick list. The patriots have therefore determined to raise the country around, in which they will be aided by two squadrons of Rural Guards, and when their force is sufficiently strong and consolidated, they will march upon Havana. Eight hundred Creoles in that city have organized to go into the Vueltas Abajo to assist the movement there.

Gen. Lopez has certain information of the disaffection of the St. Leon regiment, stationed at Matanzas. This is the regiment which it was found impossible to get to march on Cardenas, when the expedition landed at that place last year. Puerto Principe, where the first declaration was made, had been deserted by all but women and children. Troops had been sent there, but they found no enemies to attack. The patriots had all gone into the mountains. The old Spaniards, throughout the island, including the Government officials, were very downcast. The rest of the intelligence communicated to Gen. Lopez relates to details which, though valuable and important to him, would not be very interesting to our readers.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA.

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.
OFFICE, COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ST. CHARLES ST.

Cuban Excitement in New York.

New York, July 29th.
The intelligence from Cuba has created much excitement in this city. A torch-light procession was formed last night and paraded the city, and to-day a grand dinner takes place to celebrate the success of the patriots. A mass meeting is to be held soon to provide assistance to the insurgents of men, arms and money, and an expedition is openly spoken of, for which, indeed, the men are already enrolled.

Gardiner Case—Inflictments.

Washington, July 29.
The Grand Jury has found true bills against Gardiner for perjury, and against Sears for fraud.

Parties Bound for Cuba—Cincinnati

Cincinnati, July 29.
Two parties of young men have left this city for Cuba. A company, under Captain Robinson, will start to-morrow.

Attention!—We would urge the gentlemen of the committee to collect contributions for Cuba, to a prompt attendance at the meeting which is called this evening, at six o'clock, at the office of D. L. Ricardo, 40 Camp street. Business of great importance will be held before them.

CUBAN HEROINE.—Gen. Lopez received authentic intelligence yesterday, that an accomplished lady, a friend and devotee of Cuban independence,—Dona Martina Pierra de Aguiro,—had taken the field with the patriots, dressed in the garb of a soldier, and mounted on a splendid charger, and was encountering all the perils and fatigues of protracted warfare.

Louisville Courier

1 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Revolution.

The reader is referred to the article in another column, taken from the New York Tribune of the 28th of July, as containing the latest and most reliable information of the progress and extent of the revolution in Cuba. It also contains the "Declaration of Independence" of the Revolutionists, setting forth their grievances, and assigning the causes which have impelled them to take up arms against their Government. That the spirit of liberty and independence pervades the Island to a greater extent than the Spanish authorities desire should be made public, every arrival from Havana confirms. The spirit of rebellion to the Spanish yoke, has been long slumbering in Cuba, and now that it has publicly manifested itself, and victory has attended the Revolutionists thus far, and a dissatisfaction exists among the regular Spanish troops no longer to be concealed, it will continue to rage, until the flames of liberty will consume every vestige of despotism that has so long overrun the Island. The Buffalo Evening Commercial Advertiser of the 28th inst., has the following dispatch from Washington City, which was transmitted after the appearance of the Monday morning Washington papers, which will not reach us until this morning:

WASHINGTON, July 28.

The *Intelligencer* states that the editor had conversed with a passenger in the *Isabel* who stated that the regiment at Cautin at Puerto Principe had come out against the government, and that the people of San Juan De Los—had openly rebelled and formed a provisional government.

The *Intelligencer* informant states that the reported defeat of the Spanish troops at Puerto, of 1300 men, probably originated from the circumstances that while troops were being transported across the river a scow was upset by which many were drowned.

The *Havana Gazette* merely notices the defeat of the insurgents under Aggreco, and states that the place had been placed under martial law, and that the insurgents would be summarily dealt with.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Havana July 22, 3 P. M.

The patriots attacked Col. Conte, who was raffing his troops across a river near Puerto Principe, and killed three hundred, and took the Colonel and others prisoners. The *Gazeta* announced another outbreak in the Vueta Arriba. Several companies have gone over.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 25.

Ed N. Y. *Sun*:—There has been sent by the *Isabel* a paper printed a few minutes before her leaving, stating that the patriots had been defeated in one of their positions. This is false. It was printed by order of the Government to deceive the people of the United States.

The patriots defeated the Spanish troops in an engagement on the 15th July. They fought bravely for twelve hours, with but few fire arms, making many prisoners; among them the Colonel of the Fifth Regiment. The patriots had many wounded and five killed.

Their cry was—LOPEZ, QUITMAN and LIBERTY!

Louisville Courier

1 August 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotel.

J Wallwe, Miss;
 J A Luedy, do;
 R J Summons, Boyle co;
 M M Paguee, Miss;
 E C McChalmers, Me;
 W M Wenbower, N Y;
 B B Meeker, Ky;
 J Jones, jr, Lexington;
 J H Roberts, Vincennes;
 Mrs Lamb, Balt;
 Miss Lamb, do;
 R M Gaines, Matchez;
 D H Townsend, Memphis;
 G F Cardona, Havana;
 C Gaily, do;
 Dr C Fulton, Ark;
 M Pike, do;
 S Pike, do;
 D Phillips, Mt Vernon;
 J A Mann, do;
 E R Parry, Cin;
 E H Harter, Hopkinsville;
 J K Davis, Ia;
 Mrs V Davis and F, Ia;
 T H Daves, Mobile;
 Dr R Hiron, Michigan;
 J Gibbs and L, Detroit;
 Dr Riegland, R A Montreal;
 Mrs Gamsch and son, do;
 S M Bowland, N O;
 T Graham, do;
 J Langdon, do;
 Mrs Enghart, do;
 Miss Enghart, do;
 M O Nash, Miss;
 J P Miller, county;

A M Phelps, Newburg;
 R Beard, do;
 T H Cook, Cincinnati;
 H J Moore, St Louis;
 T Brien, Baton Rouge;
 L S Overton, St Louis;
 P Q Doyle, do;
 S Harrett, Cin;
 P Roberts, do;
 P W Keaser, Cin;
 A Bonneral, N O;
 J W Aveyro, do;
 J W Schroder, county;
 J T Thomas, La;
 T A Mesmith, Cin;
 E R Parri b, Glasgow;
 J Knowles, Phila;
 Miss Eames, Nashville;
 Mrs Eames, do;
 M C Eames, do;
 Capt C Dalferos, La;
 Col Dav-report, Miss;
 D S Holmes, do;
 Mrs Thomas and son, Miss;
 E H Lakins and L, Henderson;
 E W Graves and L, Bloomfield;
 Miss E Furnan, do;
 Miss K Wells, do;
 F M Lewis, do;
 W S Hoyle, do;
 Capt Van Buren, U S A;
 C M Rutherford, N O;
 T McCargo, do;
 J M Benn H, do;
 R H Field, Shepherdsville;
 J H Martin, do;

Galt House.

G W Meriwether, Shelby co;
 A F Pearce, county;
 H H Buchanan, II R Agent;
 H B Hill, Ia;
 R Southard, II;
 J White, city;
 J W Shepard and F, N H;
 L Benjamin, N Y;
 R Wannock, Miss;
 Hiland, N O;
 H T Breat, St Louis;
 J Bradford, Paris;
 W Abbott, California;
 E Fyrns, San Francisco;
 A J Cowan, Danville;
 J J Craig, do;
 A Brother, N O;
 J V Caldwell and L, Yazoo City;
 Miss Cusack, do;
 J F Beecham, Nashville;
 H R Robbins, N Y;
 C Reiland L, Pittsburgh;
 J H Williams, Teus;
 J MoNitt, do;
 R C Wintersmith, Frankfort;

E C Butler, Tenn;
 J L Yusef, Jackson;
 R P Ford;
 J Myeris, St Louis;
 A Leetch, do;
 H R McCarty, do;
 W Z Blanton, Miss;
 J Dudley, Lexington;
 J J Dudley, do;
 R A Scotland, St Louis;
 W W Postlewaite, Ia;
 B Lowman, Florida;
 A F Lloyd, Frankfort;
 W Green, Washington co;
 G W Moreweather, Shelby;
 M Wells, Harrodsburg;
 J Mano, Shelbyville;
 J D Perryman, Harrodsburg;
 F R Beluncar and J, Nelson;
 J Nichol and L, Nashville;
 Mrs Bang, do;
 W N Hilbo, do;
 J Tueller, Miss;
 A Nanting do,
 Waringfield, Shelby co;

Exchange Hotel.

M B Moody, Henry co;
 W T Vories, New Castle;
 W Martin, Shelby co;
 E Scott, Ballardsville;
 J A Crenshaw, Henry co;
 J K Gaiden, Greensburg;
 F N Covington, Westport;
 B Ellis, New Castle;
 J S Morrison, Westport;
 W H Perkins, Henry co;
 J M Sandt rd, North Madison;
 J H Shoote, Henry co;
 A Mazon, Newburg;
 J T Fisher, Ghent, Ky;
 W Downy, Henry co;
 A Wells, Shelby co;
 J F Gray, Cin;
 F Newman, Vicksburg;
 J W Truman, Clayvillage;
 Dr C Elliott, Milton;
 J W Peiffer, do;

F N Phraier, Hawesville;
 J M Withrow, do;
 J T Cowan, city;
 E C Acher, do;
 T W Anthony, Ky;
 O F Hall, str Logan;
 J Hough, Mt Washington;
 J Rucker, Jack-on;
 T H Ja. Ken, Henry co;
 Mrs G Kelly, do;
 R A Smith, do;
 T H Hayden and F, city;
 M A Rider, Westport;
 S McMeikle, Oldham co;
 J Wilboite, Silgo;
 M Wa'ner, Springfield;
 J M Hoilger, Franklin co;
 J J Hall, Ia;
 J G Guthrie, West Point;
 W Mitchell, do;

Strader's Hotel.

L Green, Nelson co;
 J M Wilson, Cin;
 A Lyol, do;
 S B Caldwell, Paducah;
 J H Inley, Wavy;
 L S E. Holt, N Y R R Co;
 S S Stratton, Cin;
 G W McLean, do;
 D C Myerley, Zanesville;
 F LeCount, Cin;
 H Lloyd, do;
 W Heindon, do;
 R Harzer, Ohio;
 C M Blair, do;
 H H Robinson, Cin;
 A T Perrine, city;
 W C Hunt, Cin;
 D Perine, city;

H Hilleinger, Cin;
 S H Smith, do;
 F Collins, do;
 F Greer, do;
 T M G. rrett, do;
 A Gallup, do;
 G W McGrova, do;
 W A McGwen, do;
 J Mitchell, do;
 R Strader, Va;
 H Schou, city;
 L Mahona, Ohio;
 T T Houty, Harrodsburg;
 C H Braskett, city;
 C H Watts, N Y R R Co;
 G N Chappell, Cuba;
 J Doyle, Oldham co;

Bowles House.

W A Marra, Southport;
 D F Tundy, Carrollton;
 J B Wellitt, city;
 W S Brown, Ky;
 J A Hays, Hays Springs;
 R Cochrans, Spencer co;
 J Hikea, e uuty;
 J M Wat-co, Henry co;
 S Holtzclaw, Taylorville;
 J P Brown, do;
 C Terre l, Bloomfield;
 D Maguire, Shelby co;
 A Irone, Pa;
 J Hudd, Ky;

R B Russell, Shelbyville;
 A Ford, do;
 D Merritt, Ia;
 H Pace, Shelby co;
 A C Brown, do;
 A Burns, do;
 S Weck, Shelbyville;
 J Can-on, county;
 R P Smith, city;
 R V Kaiding, Shelby co;
 W P Ashley, Smithfield;
 C Stuart, Claracstown;
 F Greene, do;

Frederick's Hall.

A B Jones, Graves co;
 R K Summers, Bullitt co;
 M G Alexander, Fabersville;
 J H. Stratton, Jefferson town;

Dr W Ad-ina, Jefferson;
 C Prual, Jeffersonville;
 J Ropes, Nelson co;
 T B Ing am do;

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY COURIER.

ARRIVALS—Thursday, July 31.

Telegraph, McClellan, Cincinnati;
 Mary Stephens, Maine, do;
 Editor, Guldin, do;
 Fleetwood, Morrison, do;
 Swiftsure, Hamilton, Madison;
 Sea Gull, Triplett, Frankfort;
 Logan, Coombs, Memphis;
 G W. Kendall, Norton, N. Orleans;
 Hungarian, Neal, do;
 Anne Linnington, Hamilton, Owensboro;

DEPARTURES—Thursday.

Telegraph, McClellan, Cincinnati;
 Mary Stephens, Maine, do;
 Swiftsure, Hamilton Madison;
 Sea Gull, Triplett, Frankfort;
 Lady Franklin, Tucker, St. Louis;
 Fleetwood, Morrison, do;
 Editor, Guldin, N. Orleans.

Call of the Republic

CITY OF JACKSON

1 August 1851, 3

Cuban Freedom and Independence.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Cuban Independence, held at the City Hall, on Monday evening, the 28th, the Hon. A. Hutchinson was called to the Chair, and D. N. Barrows appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was happily explained by the Chairman, when, on the motion of Col. G. R. Fall, a Committee of ten was appointed to prepare suitable resolutions: The Chair named as said committee, Messrs. G. R. Fall, D. C. Glenn, C. R. Clifton, E. Barksdale, M. J. Bunch, W. P. Anderson, J. E. Fitzpatrick, A. Mizell, H. J. Shackelford; and E. P. Russell, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

on Latavase

Resolved, That the glorious intelligence of the commencement and successful prosecution of a War of Revolution in Cuba is received in this community with the most heartfelt gratification and delight.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the efforts of the noble patriots of that oppressed Island, in their begun struggle in behalf of the principles of free government and the rights of man, tender to them our cordial wishes for their triumphant success—and will offer such additional and more substantial aid as the occasion and our opportunities will permit.

The meeting was addressed in patriotic and soul-stirring sentiments, by D. W. Adams, Esq., Gen. D. C. Glenn, Col. M. J. Bunch, and Maj. W. P. Anderson.

A. HUTCHINSON, Ch'mn.

D. N. BARROWS, Sec'y.

(From the N. O. Delta.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CUBA.

The following dispatch, received last night at 11 o'clock, confirms the statements of our correspondent by the Falcon. The Isabel left Havana on the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, a. m., and therefore brought news four days later than the Falcon. The day fixed for the rising in Mantanzas was the 26th. The dispatch shows that the Patriots were making active preparations to carry their resolves, and we have no doubt that they are in arms, battling against their oppressors. The capture of Brigadier General Conti and nine Spanish officers can be explained only by assuming that the regiment of Cantabria had gone over in a body to the Patriots. Our knowledge of the spirit and disposition of that regiment enables us to say that it is almost certain that such has been the case.

Here is the despatch:

SAVANNAH, July 25, 1851—9 o'clock p. m.

To the Daily Delta:

The passengers by the Isabel, arrived to-day, confirmed the news received previously of the revolution in the Central and Eastern Department. The numbers of the patriots were daily increasing, and several engagements had taken place. In one of them, Brigadier General Conti and nine other Spanish officers had been taken prisoners; in another three hundred Spanish soldiers had been destroyed by the Patriot Army.

The Governor of Mantanzas had informed the Captain General that the people of Mantanzas were preparing to strike, and that an outbreak was hourly expected. The Captain-General was sending troops to reinforce the garrison of Mantanzas.

The Patriots look for Gen. Lopez promptly.

1 August 1851, 3

FROM CUBA.

The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman in Philadelphia who has extensive connexions and an intimate knowledge of the Island of Cuba, and numerous correspondents, both native and foreign, in the Island, who have access to the best and most prompt sources of information. It confirms us in the opinion we expressed yesterday of the fabrication in this country of the reputed documents said to emanate from Cuba. The following is the extract alluded to :

"The newspaper accounts of troubles in Cuba are all inventions for the purpose of arousing excitement in this country. I have letters from Havana of 15th to 22d instant, and no allusion is made in them to the occurrence in Principe. If any thing serious had occurred, I would have had the information, and I do not place any confidence in the reports and publications on the subject."

Mr. Secretary GRAHAM has returned from his visit to his native State, and resumed his duties as Head of the Department of the Navy.

The Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and Major General PERSIFER F. SMITH arrived at Louisville (Ky.) on Friday night last.

THE "UPRISING IN CUBA."

The question that is mooted among all classes of the country just now is, "How much truth is there in the formidable budget of reports received in this city, by mail and telegraph, from Charleston, after the Isabel's arrival there from Havana, a day or two since?" As we remarked yesterday, the reader must exercise his own discrimination and intelligence until such time as we have later and more circumstantial accounts from the seat of war. Meanwhile the telegraphic despatches are accommodating enough; for if you are a "sympathizer," or a "patriot," or a "fillibuster," there is material enough to justify your arriving at the exhilarating conclusion that the "Regenerators" are by this time triumphantly successful over the Government troops. On the other hand, if you happen to be neither a "sympathizer," a "fillibuster," nor a "patriot," you are equally entitled to conclude (for aught that the telegraph tells you) that the outbreak at Principe was but an incidental ebullition of public feeling that has by this time been overcome by the Spanish soldiery. This is one of the blessings of the "lightning line." It tries to please every body, and if it don't please (in this case at least) it certainly don't offend. And, in this respect, it is infinitely a better source of intelligence than those "private letters" that have been so profusely quoted for the day or two past; for a more boldly inconsistent batch of crudities and inconsistencies than that which has had its pertinacity there one does not often meet with, even in seasons of the utmost excitement, in war or in peace.—N. Y. Exp.

1 August 1851, 2

Cuba.

The intelligence from Cuba grows better and better. There is no longer question of a wide and apparently concerted rising of the people of the island against the Government. Not only are they gathering in arms at various and distant points, but they meet the Royal troops, and have gained decided advantages in several encounters. And what is better still, there is good ground to believe that the soldiers sent against them are unwilling servitors in the cause of despotism, fight reluctantly, and in numerous instances have deserted to the popular side.

This news comes to us through every channel of intelligence, even through the ports where the Spanish authority is supreme and holds absolute control over the mails and the press. A still more decided proof of the success of the insurgents in baffling the Government and in maintaining their ground is the silence of the Government. There are no bulletins of victory, no flaming proclamations over the defeat and dispersion of the rebels, such as we would have had had the Government forces been successful at any point. We have a right to believe, apart from the excitement of our wishes and sympathies, that the rising in Cuba is widespread, and makes head against the Government, thus far, boldly and with increasing force.

Such a demonstration is conclusive proof of the popular desire for freedom. They only who have studied the condition of Cuba, who know how completely its inhabitants have been crushed beneath the weight of a military despotism, how they have been deprived of arms, forbidden to hold intercourse with each other, surrounded by spies, and kept in the daily dread of persecution and punishment, for only expressing the desire of political emancipation—only they can comprehend how deep, and earnest, and universal, and, at the same time, almost despairing, must be the determination which could lead to an outbreak, such as we have reason to believe that this is; which could drive men to all the hazards of a conflict with such apparent and terrible odds. Under such an iron sway as that which possesses and rules Cuba, a general or even an extended insurrection is evidence of intolerable wrongs, and an unanswerable proof of the popular will. When such efforts are made by men, without preparation, without officers, without resources and without arms, we know that nothing but the presence of fleets and armies prevents the movement from being universal. The will of a people, rising under such pressure and calling for help, is the true national voice, and will be recognized as such, and answered with responsive sympathies by every true heart that loves liberty, and has a throb of admiration for the brave man struggling against adversity—a sight "worthy of the immortal gods."

It will be impossible, as it would be unnatural, to repress, in America, feelings of exultation at the spirit which is exhibiting itself in Cuba, or rejoicing at the success of the Patriots, and of zeal to join with them in their struggle, and aid them to achieve independence. The fullness of the national heart will speak out; and while men will submit to the injunctions of laws which forbid them from interfering with foreign quarrels in such a manner as to violate international compacts that are binding on our Government, they will, without doubt, in thousands, think themselves justified in resuming the natural right of expatriation, which every man enjoys who will encounter the perils, and each one with his life in his hand, go to succor the oppressed in Cuba in their struggle for liberty, as their fathers were succored by the chivalry of Europe.

THE LATE ARRIVALS FROM CUBA.—We learn by telegraph from the Southwest Pass that the schooner Home left Havana on Saturday evening, July 26, and the brig Tehuantepec on Sunday morning, the 27th. The news they bring, of which we gave a brief telegraphic notice in last evening's paper, is therefore four or five days' later than that received by the Isabel at Charleston. The Home and Tehuantepec will arrive here this morning, when we will doubtless have fuller and more satisfactory accounts.

The Daily Picayune.

1 August 1851, 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The members of the Collecting Committee appointed last Saturday evening at the Cuba Meeting, are requested to meet **THIS AFTERNOON**, at 6 o'clock, at the office of

D. I. RICARDO, No. 40 Camp street.

☞ Punctual attendance is required. nul--it

The Evening Picayune.

1 August 1851, 1

Further from Cuba.

The Savannah News of the 26th ult. contains some additional letters from Havana, which we have no doubt will be found of interest to our readers:

HAVANA, July 20, 1851.

The Government has published that every symptom of insurrection has been quieted. The object of this is to intimidate the people, and induce them to forego any measures of resistance they may have contemplated. The representations of the Government are all false. Notwithstanding the means it has employed to suppress the truth and intercept all correspondence, we have found means to ascertain the facts. We learn from our correspondent at Corroco, that the insurgents are in possession of four towns, the names of which are Los Tunas, Sevannico, Carcorro, and El Brazo. These four towns are within a circumference of twenty-three leagues, over which the glorious emblem of Cuba's future destiny, the white star, is now waving.

Our force is rapidly augmented—in one day its numbers were increased from 1,000 to 1,200 men. The mountains where the Patriots are posted is so inaccessible, in consequence of the badness of the roads, that there is no possibility of the Government troops reaching them in any considerable numbers; it is, besides, the nearest point to that from which they expect to receive reinforcements from Gen. Lopez.

The Government officials called a meeting, through the judge of the Superior Court, and proposed to all the parents of the rebels a general amnesty, on condition that their sons would lay down their arms and return to their respective avocations. This proposition was communicated to the young men, who returned for answer that they were embarked in the cause of Cuban liberty, and that they were determined to conquer or die in the cause.

Here, in Havana, we can hardly move for the system of espionage that has been adopted, the Government having made it the duty of the civil guard to watch all suspected persons.

We hope our friends abroad will aid us by supplying us with arms and ammunition, of which our brave fellows are in much need.

HAVANA, July 21, 1851.

Gen. Piquero, of the cavalry, left for Porto-au-Prince on the 3d inst. We have no accounts from the revolted districts by mail, but by private letters and other sources we learn that the free territories continue to increase, and part of the troops have declared for the Patriots.

La Concha and his friends are very much disheartened, so much so that the editor of the *Diario de la Marina*, the Government paper, has become perfectly desperate in his efforts to find out the means of communication between the rebels and their friends here.

Many of the wives of the insurgents have joined their husbands in the rebel camp, ready to aid them in their conflicts with the troops.

HAVANA, July 20, 1851.

My Dear Friend—At last our country has struck the first blow. We have begun by celebrating the Fourth of July with the cry for country and liberty, and by consecrating our cause with the memory of Washington. No, the revolutionary movement began on the Fourth of July, in the town of Carcorro, and has spread rapidly towards the east, embracing several towns of the Central and Eastern Departments, principally Tunas and Bayamo. Although the number of the insurgents till now has not been over 1,000, nevertheless, they have given a good deal of trouble to the forces of the Government. They have no arms but cutlasses, blunderbusses, and pistols; but even with these arms, in the two engagements which they have had with the Government troops, they have been victorious.

As I suppose you have already been advised of the particulars of the first engagement, I will not allude to it here. But in reference to the second one, the more glorious for the Patriot arms, although the accounts which we have had of it do not agree either in particulars of the fight nor in regard to the place where it occurred; some saying that it took place at Najussa, others that it was fought at Nuevitas, and others placing it at Guanaja; still all agree in this, that Cond, the commander of the three hundred troops sent against the Patriots, was beaten and taken prisoner, with several other officers, and besides that many privates were killed and drowned in effecting their escape.

The Government has published various reports from the officers of the army now acting against the insurgents, which are, of course, framed to suit their views and objects. They are not, however, credited here. I send them to you.

As the Patriots have already overrun a considerable portion of the territory, it is reported and believed here that a provisional government has been formed, though it is not known who are the men at the head of it. The Government having cut off all communication between the infected districts and the rest of the country, it is very difficult to obtain full and reliable information of the movements in that quarter. The individual who has thus far been most distinguished among the Patriots, and who is reputed as the leader of the present movement, is a young man named Joaquin Agüero. His brother was taken prisoner in the first encounter, after being wounded, and is lying now in jail at Puerto Principe. All the endeavors of the Patriots at this time are directed to the single object of maintaining their position and keeping open the communication with the northern shore, in order that they may receive the arms and ammunition which they expect, and of which they are now so much in need.

In the name God send them some, you who have them.

The Evening Post.

1 August 1851, 1

FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the schooner *Horn*, from Havana the 26th ult., we have received a paper of the 24th, being the *Gaceta* of that date.

This paper contains no news, but it copies from the *Diario* of the day before a short article, which treats the revolt with the greatest apparent indifference. The article says:

"The official reports, taken from the *Gaceta*, which we give in another column, and private letters which we have before us, fully confirm our belief respecting the easy and prompt suppression of the insurrection excited at Puerto Principe by some persons, impelled to the crime by the constant excitations of certain perverse people, who wish to consummate their plans of pillage. This little revolt, which has interrupted the profound quiet enjoyed by the island, could have been terminated completely at its first occurrence, as it is now, because the very place to which they fled for shelter from pursuit turned out not to be favorable to their designs.

"Our readers will see by the reports that troops were sent against the insurgents, not only from the Department of Puerto Principe, but likewise from Cuba, under the Governor of the Eastern District, Don Joaquin Mazano, who is now at Las Tunas, where he arrived at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th.

"It is from him that we received the news of the defeat of the party commanded by D. Joaquin Agüero de Agüero. The result of this action, in which only a few soldiers of the regiment of Isabel II. took part, shows sufficiently the terror with which the party disbanded. That it will soon be annihilated, the enthusiasm of our troops offers new proofs.

"We are informed from Tunas that they desired nothing more than to demonstrate once more the impossibility of an armed enemy sustaining itself in the territory whose tranquillity the troops are required to protect.

"For those reasons our correspondence from Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, as well as from Las Tunas, and other points not distant, from all of which we have received some letters, treat these affairs with the most complete indifference, viewing rather as a means of securing future tranquillity, and of showing the general spirit of the country, than as a cause of the slightest fear."

This seems to be very careless about the revolution, but we rather think these editors will be yet stirred up to a display of concern in the matter.

The Government, notwithstanding the assumption that all trouble is at an end, has issued an order establishing military commissions in the Eastern and Central Districts, to try and summarily punish all persons concerned in the rebellion. The principal difficulty will consist in first catching them.

The *Gaceta*, of the 24th, contains several official reports from Gen. Lymenich, and other commanders, detailing skirmishes and encounters, in which the advantage is always claimed for the Government troops.

(Special Correspondence of the Post.)

HAVANA, July 24—6 P. M.

Orders have been sent to Puerto Principe to shoot Agüero, and that in future all who are taken shall be shot at once, while all who come in voluntarily shall be pardoned. If these orders should be carried out not a Spaniard will be left in the country within six months; for the war will become one of extermination, and the immense numerical superiority of the Cubans leaves no doubt as to the result. On the eve of the sailing of the *Isabel* the Government circulated an extra, announcing that Manuel Núñez and Borrero had come in and given themselves up and were pardoned. It is said this was done for effect, as the Núñez that has come in is not the leader who lately pronounced at San Juan, but a common fellow of the same name, and Borrero is an employee of the Government, serving as a spy.

The mail due to-day from that part of the island has not arrived. At the last dates the Patriots were extending the scene of their operations, and a district twenty-three leagues long was subject to their rule. Gen. Manzano was advancing from the East upon them with eight hundred men, and much anxiety is felt here as to his operations. Rumors of pronouncements on all sides are afloat, but with what truth is uncertain.

PHILO PATRICK.

The Evening Picayune.

1 August 1851, 1

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN QUITMAN AND FOOTE.—The Memphis (Tenn) Enquirer gives a version of this matter, which the Appeal substantially concurs in. We therefore append it as correct:

The facts of the occurrence at Sledgeville, as well as we could gather them at Hernando, from persons who were present and saw it, are about as follows: It would seem that Gen. Foote, in his speech, in order to break the effect of the appeals addressed to the people of Mississippi on behalf of Gov. Quitman, as a man persecuted by the General Government in the Cuban prosecution, undertook to defend the Administration by showing the grounds it had to suspect and accuse Gov. Q. of a participation in the Cuban expedition. Among other facts, naturally tending to lead the President's mind to this conclusion, was the fact of the State arms of Mississippi having been taken from Jackson for the use of those engaged in the enterprise. But, as we are informed, Gen. Foote took occasion, when referring to this fact as naturally leading the Administration to the conclusion that they could not have been removed without the Governor's knowledge or connivance, to distinctly add that in his (Gen. Foote's) belief Gov. Quitman was not guilty of such connection with their abstraction.

Gov. Quitman, in his reply, referring to this allegation, said, very emphatically, that the charge that he had any knowledge of the abstraction of the State arms, or the insinuation to that effect, came from what quarter it might, was false, slanderous and cowardly. The words arrested the attention of Gen. Foote, who rose and demanded of Gen. Quitman if he intended them as applicable to him—prefacing the demand or accompanying it with a distinct disclaimer of having, on that occasion or at any time, believed or said that the Governor was guilty of any participation in the affair referred to. Gov. Quitman replied, that he did not wish to be interrupted in his speech. Gen. Foote renewed his demand, disclaiming as before. Gen. Quitman still declined to answer—stating, according to some, that he would answer when the speaking was over, but, as others allege, making no reply—when, for the third time, Foote renewed the demand and disclaimer: Gov. Quitman then said something that was tantamount to an avowal that he did use the words as applicable to Gen. Foote. Instantly Gen. Foote, who had during the colloquy approached the Governor, retorted, "You are a liar," accompanying the word with a blow. One or two passes took place between them, but they were so immediately separated that no injury whatever was done to either side.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Cuban Revolution.—Further Particulars.

The New Orleans papers of the 23d came to us last night, each well filled with letters from Havana relative to the Cuban revolution, received by the Falcon. The Delta, which is the official organ of General Lopez and the Cuban junta in New Orleans, thus introduces its correspondence:

The 4th of July having been agreed upon by the Cuban patriots in strike for freedom and independence, the men of Puerto Principe obtained the honor of commencing the struggle. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 4th, twenty young men, selected for that purpose, attacked one of the posts at the gates of the city, and took possession of it, hoisting the flag of free Cuba over it. They remained in possession of this place only a very short time, as their orders were to retire as soon as they should have made some public demonstration, and given the cry of independence. When attacked by superior forces, they retired in good order, and joined the main body of the patriot forces, consisting of 700 Cubans and 200 Americans.

A similar movement was to take place at three other large cities, as soon as they would hear that the blow had been struck at Puerto Principe. We cannot now, from prudential motives, mention these places, but we have not the slightest doubt that they are now in arms.

The following letter was received by Gen. Lopez from a most reliable source:

HAVANA, July 17, 1851.

DEAR GENERAL: The day—the glorious day—of North America has been a good one for us, too. Juan Arteaga and his brother Waldo were at the head of the movement in the centre, and directed it with considerable skill; for, although the government has taken possession of all the correspondences, we know, from private communications, that the patriots have been able to retire to their strongholds with very little loss, although pursued by very superior forces. Joaquin Agüero, Sanchez, and another, were taken, and shot on the spot; whilst the enemy lost twelve men, a captain, and a lieutenant.

It is said that the governor of the Central Department, Lymereich, was killed in the fight, which report seems confirmed by the fact that Gen. Monzano is in command of the troops.

The cry of Independence was given at three o'clock in the morning, in the streets of Puerto Principe, by twenty men, who, as soon as they found themselves attacked by largely superior forces, fell back in good order upon the camp of the patriots, in the mountains of Cascorra, where seven hundred men and two hundred Americans were waiting for them. It is said that as soon as they hear from two other points, which were to pronounce on the same day, they would leave their retreats and commence active operations.

All eyes are turned towards you, dear general—all our hopes concentrate in you to furnish us with arms, to give unity to those scattered and disconnected movements. You are expected at every moment, and the chief reason given for precipitating the revolution was, that as soon as it commenced the government of the United States would not interfere with you.

E. F.

P. S. It is now positively asserted that the regiment of Cantabria has gone over to the patriots. It is certain—very certain—that something of the kind has taken place, from the severe measures now being taken to separate the soldiers entirely from the citizens. They cannot move from their barracks without a special license from the Captain General, which is tantamount to absolute imprisonment.

E. F.

A brief despatch, in cipher, addressed to General Lopez, says:

HAVANA, July 17.

The patriots have pronounced in two places, and will maintain themselves. To-morrow, the 18th, another pronunciamiento takes place at H——. They are well prepared. Come! Come!

E. D.

We extract the following from the correspondence of the Delta:

"JULY 18.—The mail arrived yesterday with dates to the 13th from Puerto Principe. The government were making arrests there for affording aid and comfort to the rebels, and among other parties arrested are two young ladies, for having sent a quantity of lint to the hospital commissary, and one of them a sonnet to her lover. These have been confined in a nunnery *pro tem*.

The patriots were daily gaining force on the hills of Najaza, and desertions are so frequent that the commanders fear to take their men too near the enemy. No attack has been made upon them, and the news from the east is most cheering. Official accounts tell us that Baracoa has pronounced; and a gentleman showed me a letter from Trinidad, received last night, which assured him that the preparations were nearly completed, and that the cry was raised on the 17th, (yesterday,) or would be at latest on the 20th. I am assured that preparations are being rapidly made for a movement in this vicinity, but of course I cannot find out anything about it. Things are kept mighty close."

The following we take from the correspondence of the Picayune:

HAVANA, July 17, 1851.

Since the first news of the outbreak our advices are very meagre and entirely Spanish, so you can judge how much they can be relied upon. These represent the country as quiet, but at the same time acknowledge that in Las Tunas there has also occurred a pronunciamiento. The point where the patriots have concentrated is in the mountains of Najaza, between Puerto Principe and Las Tunas, which lies more toward Santiago. Their number is variously estimated between three hundred and one thousand men, and the country round Principe and Neuvitas is said to be almost entirely deserted by the young men, who it is supposed are going in by-paths to the revolutionists. Judging from circumstances, the affair is taking a very serious aspect.

A portion of a regiment, as much as they dare spare, have this morning been taken up to windward, probably

to Neuvitas, by steamer, and I have been told that Gen. Lymereich has been superseded in the command there. This is the old Spanish fashion when things go badly: the want of success is attributed to the general. I have seen a letter from a captain of one of the regiments at Principe, to his friend here, which states that he is ordered out to reinforce the party in front of the insurgents, and that it is said that men, both from the infantry and cavalry, are continually going over to the enemy.

The effect is such as to cause much uneasiness and excitement here, and it is supposed that the mail to-day may bring advices of further insurrections. It is rumored that Trinidad is up, but this wants confirmation. From Matanzas the government have received official advices that it is absolutely necessary to remove at once one of the regiments there, for it has shown the most evident signs of insubordination. So great is the discontent and desire throughout the country to throw off the yoke that has long oppressed them, that should Lopez land now with one hundred men the revolution would be finished in ninety days.

The following letter to the Delta, from an occasional correspondent, contains some additional statements:

HAVANA, July 16, 1851.

DEAR DELTA: This morning there is an excitement in town, owing to the fact that the government troops had a small fight with a party of the Creoles, whom they overlook on their way to the mountains, to join about one thousand men who are now under arms, and to whom hundreds are flocking daily with a full determination to rid the country of Spanish rule henceforth and forever.

Those who are opposed to the independence of Cuba, on the ground that the Creoles are unwilling to fight, are very much mistaken. The people of the interior of the island, like those of Mississippi, are so accustomed to rural life, and know so well the interior of the country, that Spain can never subdue them when once aroused. The women all over the country are the greatest advocates of revolution—they are patriots all.

This being the commencement of the rainy season, the government troops find it impossible to reach the patriots; and, what is worse for Spain, it is well known that three-fourths of the army are now in favor of a revolution, and ready to join the patriots at the first opportunity. Trinidad de Cuba and other points in its vicinity are all ready to join. The government took a train of mules a few days since, laden with powder for the patriots.

What is called the government here is in a high state of excitement, having but fourteen thousand troops, which are scattered all over the country, and in no case to be depended on at all.

The people here at present are somewhat like the Irishman's parrot—they think and hope a great deal, but dare not speak anything. The Creoles in the city are appearing to take no interest whatever in the matter, whilst the old Spaniards are closely watching their movements, with a hope of being able to make some important arrests.

Two thousand men now ready, if landed on the island any time within twenty days after this reaches you, could settle the question in a very short time.

The governor of the province of Cardenas was dismissed for not marching his troops against Gen. Lopez thirty-six hours sooner, but gave as his reason for not doing so that he knew his men would join Lopez immediately on the field, and consequently staid away.

The government to-day are issuing long yarns, stating that there is no revolution, with a view to quiet the minds of the people, and to suppress the growing excitement—all of which is untrue. The revolution has already commenced, and nothing can stop it until we are annexed to the United States.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin considers the whole affair as very trifling, and predicts the overthrow and speedy arrest of the whole party.

A letter to the New Orleans Crescent, dated at Havana on the 18th, closes as follows:

"Desertions from all arms of the government troops in the vicinity are continually taking place, and it is with fear and trembling that a single squadron is put a-field. We expect accounts from Trinidad to-morrow of a similar movement on the part of the masses there; and with the predications now before us, within sixty days the largest portion of the island of Cuba will have abjured all ties, obligations, and relations with the maternal land. "The accounts given in the government papers of the day are weak attempts to gloss over facts which are tearing from their hearts and minds every vestige of hope, in order to tranquillize or suppress the ebullition of similar sentiment and action in this community. Here there will be no outbreak, but the city will yield to the cause by the force of public opinion, without a struggle; when the proper time arrives—the work is being done elsewhere."

"General Concha has nerve, and will do all that may be becoming in a brave soldier to preserve intact the fealty and integrity of the island; but the game is already beyond the reach of his power to check—beyond the reach of the sword—and with intelligence to back it; and the matter of terms will soon be dictated for him, if but half is true that comes whispering with every breath from the east.

"To give details at this moment, with accuracy, is utterly impossible, for our communication is of necessity verbal, and all correspondence with the infected districts is cut off, except where the seal of office is displayed; but you may rely upon the intelligence, as it comes through your own correspondent, as being without exaggeration; and in due time all the features will be portrayed for the knowledge and appreciation of those who sympathize in this struggle for the common cause of human rights. There is no Lopez, no Yanes, no Fribusters, save of their own getting—no Poles or Hungarians. It is all right—an emanation from the intelligence of the people opening to the sunlight. The movement is like the strength of the whelp of the lioness, tearing its own power of self-defence, and rejoicing in its display."

1 August 1851, 3

The Cuban Revolt.

We cannot undertake, at this time to express an opinion as to the extent and probable consequences of the late movement in Cuba. We will not venture on mere surmises when a few days must give us reliable facts. But we do not hesitate to say that for years our indignation has been excited by the gross and brutal tyranny with which Spain, a monarchy of the Old World, has oppressed the fairest and most fruitful island of the New World. Hardly a week passes that we do not hear of some inhuman punishment inflicted by the order of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Reason tells us that we should think no more of such punishments on the island of Cuba than in the centre of Spain; but still the heart will war with the head at times. We do not pretend to have breathed that air which assuages all passion. We have never yet bathed in the waters of any pool or river that could purify us from the necessary weaknesses of humanity. We freely confess that every act of Spanish cruelty in Cuba has excited within us the greatest indignation, and that those indignant feelings were inflamed by the knowledge that tyranny was working its will in a portion of the Western Continent, and within two hundred miles of our own borders. It may be weak in us to confess these weaknesses, but he is less than a man who does not feel them.

It is unnecessary for us to say that we sympathize deeply with any respectable organization in Cuba which has attempted to throw off the galling and oppressive yoke of Spain. But, at the same time, our feelings of sympathy will not and cannot induce us to give any countenance or encouragement to any wrongful expeditions from the United States. The restraints of law are the only safeguards of liberty; for without law there can be no liberty. The act of 1819 is clear, plain, and explicit; and that act is in full force and vigor within the United States, and for three miles—one marine league—beyond the coast.

We were not, of course, surprised at reading the article in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday. Long experience had given us a knowledge of the anti-republican proclivities of that journal. Its course in the Round Island affair and in the Rey case had not faded from our memory. We were not, therefore, surprised when it awoke from its protracted slumber. It had said nothing worth remembering of the Gardiner case; it had not attempted even to defend Mr. Corwin; it had not alluded to the conduct of the Pennsylvania whigs, or to the Ohio whig convention, or to the election of Wade, or to the position of Governor Johnston, or to the double-dealing of the whig party; but we knew that when the interests of the Spanish monarchy were involved, it would wake up from its long-protracted slumbers. Sure enough, it did wake up; and its excuse for waking, according to its own statement, is the following extract from the Baltimore Clipper:

"We have approved the course pursued by the government in reference to Cuban affairs; for it was bound to enforce respect to treaty obligations, and we always thought that if the people of Cuba desired to be free they should strike for themselves, instead of relying on American citizens to fight their battles. They have now hoisted the banner of liberty, and should rally around it to a man. Having put their own shoulder to the wheel, their calls on Hercules for assistance may not be in vain. We shall look

for further news from Cuba with interest. The patriots will fight desperately; for, if defeated and taken, their lives will be the sacrifice."

These remarks are the remarks of a whig paper, and the *Intelligencer* makes them the text of an assault not only on the Cubans who have undertaken to free themselves from the intolerable oppression of the Spanish monarchy, but upon those who might be weak enough to wish well to Cuba. However, we have a large portion of a day's work before us, and we must therefore dismiss the *Intelligencer* for fear of becoming drowsy. There are some weights too heavy for our spine.

We will remark that it seems to be the purpose of leading whig journals to inculcate the idea that any American citizen, or any body of American citizens, who have gone or may go to Cuba, in order to assist the revolutionists, are pirates under the laws of nations. This is a mistake, and one which ought to be corrected; for it may do great injury to those whose warm and generous feelings would urge them to assist the Cubans.

The law of 1819 makes it a *misdemeanor* to organize and set on foot, or to prepare the means for organizing or setting on foot, within our territory, a military expedition against the possessions of any nation with which we are at peace. That law is binding within one marine league from our coast; but further than that it is of no force or virtue, and cannot be rightfully executed. It is a mistake to suppose that the law of 1819 has any more extended operation than a mere statute of the United States. It is a mistake to suppose that it is an act declaratory of international law. On the contrary, it limits and circumscribes the principles of international law.

We have ventured to be thus specific because we believe that American citizens have been induced by the recent news from Cuba to make their way to that island, and because the Secretary of State is absent from Washington, and the President and the Secretary of the Interior intend to leave the city on Monday next. If the idea should be entertained by British or French cruisers that American citizens attempting to reach Cuba, in order to aid the outbreak, are deemed pirates by the government of the United States, the most lamentable consequences might ensue. We have therefore spoken with decision on the point—admitting that any organized expedition from our shores in aid of the Cuban patriots is contrary to our law—admitting that the Spanish forces may deal with them as they may think fit, but contending that they are guilty of no offence which will allow a British, or a French, or a Russian cruiser to molest them. They lose their right of protection as against Spain, but in no other respect. We speak thus positively because we have high authority to sustain us. No one can have forgotten the Canada troubles—the burning of the *Caroline*; and the *McLeod* case; and no one of thirty years of age can fail to remember Mr. Webster's correspondence with Mr. Fox, the British Minister, on those subjects. For what we have said we cite Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, of the 24th April, 1841, from which we make the following extract. (The curious may find the whole letter in *Senators' Documents*, 1st session 27th Congress.) "The undersigned does not admit the propriety or justice of this designation. If citizens of the United States fitted out, or were engaged in fitting out, a military expedition from the United States, intended to act against the British government in Canada, they were clearly violating the laws of their own country, and exposing themselves to the just

consequences which might be inflicted on them if taken within the British dominions. But, notwithstanding this, they were certainly not 'pirates,' nor does the undersigned think it can advance the purpose of fair and friendly discussion so to denominate them. Their offence, whatever it was, had no analogy to cases of 'piracy.' Supposing all that is alleged against them to be true, they were taking a part in what they regarded as a civil war, and they were taking part on the side of the 'rebels.' Surely, Great Britain herself has not regarded persons thus engaged as deserving the appellation which her Majesty's government bestows upon these citizens of the United States.

"It is quite notorious that, for the greater part of the last two centuries, subjects of the British Crown have been permitted to engage in foreign wars, both national and civil, and in the latter in every stage of their progress; and yet it has not been imagined that England has at any time allowed her subjects to turn 'pirates.' Indeed, in our own times, not only have individual subjects of that Crown gone abroad to engage in civil wars, but we have seen whole regiments openly recruited, embodied, armed, and disciplined in England, with the avowed purpose of aiding a rebellion against a nation with which England was at peace; although it is true that subsequently an act of Parliament was passed to prevent transactions so nearly approaching to public war, without license from the Crown."

"It may be said that there is a difference between the case of a civil war arising from a disputed succession, or a protracted revolt of a colony against a mother country, and the case of a fresh outbreak or commencement of a rebellion. The undersigned does not deny that such distinction may for certain purposes be deemed well founded. He admits that a government called upon to consider its own rights, interests, and duties, when civil wars break out in other countries, may decide on all the circumstances of the particular case upon its own existing stipulations, on probable results, on what its own security requires, and on many other considerations. It may be already bound to assist one party, or it may become bound, if it so chooses, to assist the other, and to meet the consequences of such assistance.

"But, whether the revolt be recent or long continued, they who join those concerned in it, whatever may be their offence against their own country, or however they may be treated, if taken with arms in their hands in the territory of the government against which the standard of revolt is raised, cannot be denominated 'pirates' without departing from all ordinary use of language in the definition of offences. A cause which has so foul an origin as 'piracy' cannot, in its progress, or by its success, obtain a claim to any degree of respectability or tolerance among nations; and civil wars, therefore, are not understood to have such a commencement.

"It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities of the highest eminence in Great Britain, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one government from taking part in the civil commotions of another. There is some reason, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of her Majesty's government at the present moment.

"The undersigned has made these remarks from the conviction that it is important to regard established distinctions, and to view the acts and offences of individuals in the exactly proper light. But it is not to be inferred that there is, on the part of this government, any purpose of extenuating, in the slightest degree, the crimes of those persons, citizens of the United States, who have joined in military expeditions against the British government in Canada."

UNITED STATES SHIPS ORDERED TO CUBA.—Despatches were received by telegraph last evening at the Brooklyn navy-yard, ordering the school-ship *Preble* and the brig *Dolphin* to be prepared with all despatch to sail direct for Cuba. The object is supposed to be to intercept any expeditions that may be sent from this country for the invasion of the island. A reinforcement of marines will be put on board the *Preble* in addition to her actual complement.

It is believed that orders have been sent to Norfolk, directing the despatch of the *Cyane* and *Portsmouth* on the same service.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

2 August 1851, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, July 31.

D. MIXER, Proprietor.		
Dr. McCawley, Clarendon.	A. Price,	Camden.
J. Sanchez, Cuba.	W. C. Moore,	do.
O. K. Garrison, Lima, S.A.	J. W. White, Northampton.	
T. S. Nickerson, Balto.	H. J. Thornton, Jr., Ala.	
Master Heidt, Savannah.	Thos. Banks, N. O.	
J. B. Wilder, do.	B. Cohen, Mobile.	
T. Walker, Georgia.	P. Myers, do.	
T. Handly, —	M. Forehiner, do.	
M. C. Handly, —	G. D. Conner, Ala.	
E. B. Barstow, lady and son, Savannah.	Jno. T. Chibster, do.	
W. J. Freeman, Montgo'y.	Will Southworth, Tenn.	
B. J. Relfe, Alabama.	W. H. McBride, N. Y.	
H. A. Stottenebeck, do.	S. McNeal, Tenn.	
F. A. M. Heister, lady and son, Tennessee.	T. C. Coates, do.	
G. Drake and lady, Ala.	H. F. Abne, Fla.	
D. M. Fulton and lads, Miss.	M. Chamberlain, Express.	
S. L. Montgomery & lady, —	C. D. Farrar, Charleston.	
	T. W. Casking, Savannah.	

AUGUST 1.

John T. Puryear, Tenn.	W. C. Brown, Columbia.
Joseph Stern, Wilmington	J. H. Aiken, Winnsboro.
C. W. Whitfield, N. C.	Miss W. W. Cloud, do.
Geo. F. Cooper, Ga.	Miss E. R. Cloud, do.
C. B. Barney, Baltimore.	Miss S. Hamphill, do.
S. F. Grimes, Ga.	W. C. Beyer, Ala.
J. A. Morrison, —	W. G. England, do.
	D. C. Beaum, Ga.
P. W. Alexander, Savannah.	J. Mulford, Columbus.
O. Bailey, Wadmalaw.	Miss M. A. & F. P. Schley, do.
J. A. Davis, Ga.	H. B. Taylor, Apalachicola.
B. May, Ga.	A. W. Cunningham and lady, Ga.
Mr. P. O'Hara, Charleston.	Miss Powell, do.
F. J. Shaffer, do.	C. D. Stewart, do.
E. J. Johnston and lady, Ga.	Dr. Rayston, do.
H. D. Balkley, Tenn.	Mr. Roberts, —
J. Beace and lady, Camden.	Mr. Norman, —
Gusnon and lady, do.	J. W. K. Dix and lady, N. O.
J. Smeeton, Columbia.	Mr. Morgan, Greenville.
W. O. Moody, N. O.	Mr. Carroll, lady, child and servant, H. C.
C. Burgemrr, Ala.	L. Arnold, H.
A. Jones, do.	M. H. Williams, Augusta.
T. B. Randolph, Va.	W. H. Cooper, do.
J. Hurtz and daughter, Ga.	W. T. Wood, lady, child and servant, Florida.
M. W. Gracey and lady, Ala.	
J. Rone and lady, do.	
Henry Willis, do.	
G. B. Sampson, Texas.	

Arrivals at the Pavilion Hotel, July 31.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietor.	
N. Barnes, Macon, Ga.	G. W. Gregory and lady, Washington, N. C.
J. Carter, do.	do.
W. S. Nott, do.	Miss Marsh, do.
G. M. Pritchard, N. C.	D. Myrell, Washington, D. C.
John S. Bursell, do.	Thos. J. Fardue, Tenn.
A. C. Pullain and lady, Ga.	R. M. Foster, Va.
J. V. Clark, do.	C. H. Rice and lady, S. C.
Thos. Slandifer, Ala.	Col. S. J. Palmer, S. C.
P. T. Campbell, Ala.	James M. Case, Charleston.

Arrivals at the Moultrie House, July 29.

JAMES PAINÉ, Proprietor.	
T. C. H. Duke, Charleston.	A. M. Kennedy and lady, Camden.
W. Middleton & lady, do.	T. C. Antwerp & lady, S. C.
T. B. Bennett, do.	J. J. Fleming, Black Swamp.
F. L. Lockwood, do.	R. F. Smith, do.
T. M. Hume and lady, do.	H. Morris, do.
Mr. Tupper, do.	R. White, do.
R. W. Perry, do.	

JULY 30.

Miss C. C. Foreher, Charla's	S. Hall, Charleston.
Miss M. L. Forcher, do.	Miss Bl. Boyle, St. Paula.
Mrs. G. W. Egleston, do.	Dr. W. W. Brailsford, do.
W. W. Wilbur, do.	W. W. Shackelford, S. C.
James Morehead, do.	Hon. A. F. Butler, Edgefield.
J. C. Martin and lady, do.	T. P. Lockwood and lady, do.
W. Wragg Smith, do.	

JULY 31.

J. Dawson and lady, N. C.	Miss Demassure, Camden.
J. R. Johnson, do.	J. M. Demassure & lady, do.
W. F. Shingler, Charleston.	Master Demassure, do.
J. D. M. Peake, do.	Hon. B. F. Dunkin and lady, do.
N. Levin and lady, do.	C. R. Brewster, do.
J. D. Ford, do.	H. Morris, do.
J. D. Smith, Austin, Texas.	W. Lesene, do.
B. Champlin, do.	H. W. Conner, Jr., do.
M. Simons, U. S. N.	

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

2 August 1851, 2

More Exciting News from Havana.

The *New York Tribune*, of Wednesday, had a letter from Havana, dated the 22d ult., which gives a flattering account of the progress made by the Revolutionists and the weakness of the Government forces:

All that portion of Cuba which lies east of a line drawn from the coast at "Nuestitas" through "Puerto Principe," with the course from about north-east to south-west, is now under the control of the Patriots, and the banner of the single star is alone acknowledged. A few Spanish troops remain at the two points named, but they are powerless, and the Governor-General Limerick is a refugee at Havana, having arrived night before last at Betamanso by steamer, and came up from thence by an express train the same night.

His lady had preceded him but two or three days. Holguin, Baracoa and St. Jago de Cuba have pronounced since my last, and from the first place, the corps of dragoons or lancers that was stationed there, under the command of Lieut. Col. Martin, have joined in the movement, the colonel taking the lead. Four companies of the *Cantabria Regiment*, in the Eastern district, have joined the Patriots, and half of the Regiment of Saragoza.

Gen. Limerick says that they "fight bravely, and make the best military dispositions," and that they are safe from all the soldiery of the Queen on the Island. They have been offered by the General, before he left his "Head Quarters" at Puerto Principe, unconditional amnesty if they would return to their homes and lay down their arms—and they have responded "that they have taken arms not to be laid down but in freedom or the grave," with the usual thousand thanks for his kindness, of necessity.

The immense force that has always been reckoned as being upon the island, is easily counted now, and it does not appear the statements of your correspondent were the first even ventured in contradiction, and they are verified, as having been perfectly correct. The city of Havana, that is always supposed to have from 8,000 to 8,000 men, in and within the surrounding fortifications, has to-day left, after the drafts made upon it, about fifteen hundred men, and we shall be compelled to part with some hundreds of those. The game is fast approaching the west, and by the time the few troops are occupied or worn out, at the eastward, that have been dispatched in that direction, the cause will be knocking at our gates.

For Cuba.

The *Louisville Courier*, of Thursday, says: Several gentlemen en route for Cuba, among whom, as we learn, was a son of Col. Tibbatts, reached this city yesterday morning, on the *Lady Pike*. The officer in command at Newport Barracks, we further learn, despatched to the proper authorities here by telegraph, giving the information as to who had left on this mission, and instructing their arrest. Upon what authority these orders were transmitted here, we have not been able to ascertain; but owing to the quick movements of the gentlemen destined for Cuba or from some other cause, no arrests were made. It is not to be concealed that a great many are contemplating volunteering for the Cuban revolution.

The Daily Delta

2 August 1851, 1

FURTHER DETAILS
OF Affairs in Cuba.

AT THE MOUNT.

In order to make our accounts of the movements in Cuba as full as possible, we give the following letter, containing additional facts, which we had in the Savannah Daily News:

The Patriot Bands Rapidly Augmenting—Offer of Amnesty by the Government—Refused by the Patriots.

Havana, July 20, 1851.

The government has published that every symptom of insurrection has been quieted. The object of this is to intimidate the people, and induce them to forego any measures of resistance they may have contemplated. The representations of the government are all false. Notwithstanding the means it has employed to suppress the truth and intercept all correspondence, we have found means to ascertain the facts. We learn from our correspondent at Ciego de Avila, that the insurgents are in possession of four towns, the names of which are Las Tunas, Bayamo, Ciego de Avila and El Razo. These four towns are within a circumference of twenty-three leagues, over which the glorious emblem of Cuba's future destiny, the white star, is now waving.

Our force is rapidly augmenting—in one day its numbers were increased from 1000 to 1200 men. The mountains where the patriots are posted is so inaccessible, in consequence of the badness of the roads, that there is no possibility of the government troops reaching them in any considerable numbers; it is besides, the nearest point to that from which they expect to receive reinforcements from General Lopez.

The Government officials called a meeting, through the Judge of the Superior Court, and proposed to all the parents of the rebels a general amnesty, on condition that their sons would lay down their arms and return to their respective avocations. This proposition was communicated to the young men, who returned for answer, that they were embarked in the cause of Cuban liberty, and that they were determined to conquer or die in the cause.

Here, in Havana, we can hardly move for the system of espionage that has been adopted, the Government having made it the duty of the civil guard to watch all suspected persons.

We hope our friends abroad will aid us by supplying us with arms and ammunition, of which our brave fellows are in much need.

Departure of Troops under Gen. Piquero.

Havana, July 21, 1851.

Gen. Piquero, of the cavalry, left for Puerto Principe on the 21 instant. We have no accounts from the revolted districts by mail, but by private letters and other sources we learn that the free territories continue to increase, and part of the troops have declared for the patriots.

La Cueva and his friends are very much disheartened, so much so that the editor of El Mercurio in Matanzas, the Government paper, has become perfectly desperate in his efforts to find out the means of communication between the rebels and their friends here. Many of the wives of the insurgents have joined their husbands in the rebel camp, ready to aid them in their conflicts with the troops.

Havana, July 20, 1851.

My Dear Friend: At last our country has struck the first blow. We have begun by celebrating the 4th of July with the cry for country and liberty, and by consecrating our cause with the memory of Washington. So, the revolutionary movement begun on the fourth of July, in the town of Ciego de Avila, and has spread rapidly towards the east, embracing several towns of the central and eastern departments, principally Tunas and Bayamo. Although the number of the insurgents till now has not been over one thousand, nevertheless, they have given a good deal of trouble to the forces of the Government. They have no arms but cutlasses, blunderbusses, and pistols; but even with these arms, in the two engagements which they have had with the Government troops, they have been victorious.

As I suppose you have already been advised of the particulars of the first engagement, I will not allude to it here. But in reference to the second one, the more glorious for the patriot arms, although the accounts which we had of it do not agree either in the particulars of the fight, nor in regard to the place where it occurred—some saying that it took place at Najasa, others that it was fought at Nuevitas, and others placing it at Guaneja—still all agree in this—that Com. the commander of 200 troops, sent against the patriots, was beaten, and taken prisoner with several other officers, and besides, that many privates were killed and drowned in effecting their escape.

The Government has published various reports from the officers of the army now acting against the insurgents which are, of course, framed to suit their views and objects. They are not, however, credited here. I send them to you.

As the patriots have already overrun a considerable portion of the territory, it is reported and believed here, that a provisional Government has been formed, though it is not known who are the men at the head of it. The Government having cut off all communication between the interior districts and the rest of the country, it is very difficult to obtain full and reliable information of the movements in that quarter. The individual who has, thus far, been most distinguished among the patriots, and who is regarded as the leader of the present movement, is a young man named Joaquin Agüero. His brother was taken prisoner in the first encounter, after being wounded, and is lying now in jail at Puerto Principe. All the endeavors of the patriots, at this time, are directed to the single object of maintaining their position, and the keeping open of communication with the northern shore, in order that they may receive the arms and ammunition which they expect, and of which they are much in need.

In the name of God, send them some—you who have them.

The Daily Delta

2 August 1851, 1

Arrival of the Homo and Tehuantepec.

These vessels arrived to-day, just before our paper goes to press. They bring Havana dates to the 24th ultimo, which are exceedingly barren, but contain, nevertheless, several ominous allusions to movements against the Patriots. From persons who came on these vessels, we learn that, though no allusion to the fact appears in any of the journals, it was well known throughout Havana, that Villa Clara and Trinidad had pronounced.

All that is admitted in the Havana papers is that the government was apprised of the rising at Tunas, and also at San Juan; the extent, however, of these demonstrations is designally underrated. There is also a high flown dispatch from General Lemery, giving the old story of his rencontre with the Patriots under Aguero, his killing five, and capturing fourteen horses and a number of blunderbusses. There is also a dispatch from some military subordinate, giving a list of the "rebels" who have surrendered, which list includes the large number of two.

This is all that the Spanish censorship allows to appear in the papers.

The other Side.

That our readers may see both sides of the picture, we give the following version of the recent movements in Cuba from Conchó's organ in this city, *La Union*. We regard this view fully as encouraging as any statement we have yet published. No one can read these desperate words without perceiving in them conclusive evidence that the supporters of Cuban despotism begin to tremble and despair. Let them fall down upon their knees, repent of their past misdeeds, and join the ranks of freemen, and all will be forgotten and forgiven.

Here is *La Union's* article:

The News from Cuba.—In respect to the rumors published, as authentic relations, in regard to the state of affairs in Cuba, in the afternoon papers of yesterday, we have read nothing to convince us that things are going on so swimmingly for the Filibusters, or so disastrously for the Spaniards, as certain papers, interested in circulating false reports, would have the public believe. We who have resided in the island so many years, find many inconsistencies in the correspondence from Havana, published in the papers of this city, which the public in general cannot see. We are informed in the correspondence sent to the New York papers from Havana, that the New Orleans press has sent certain persons to Cuba to write for the Filibuster press in this city, therefore we cannot give the least credit, or consideration to anything published in those journals, upon Cuban affairs. Unfortunately, through some strange circumstance, we have not received any papers, or letters per the Isabel; but, as she left on the same day that the Adams Gray did, and as the latter vessel did not bring in her correspondence anything of importance, we have double motives to disbelieve the news circulated yesterday. It will please Heaven to let authentic news come into our possession one of these days, when we shall give it without any garbling, or any catch-penny garbage, to our readers. Let our friends have patience, our day for rejoicing is not distant.

The commercial letters per the Isabel contain nothing new, and business is going on as usual.

The Daily Delta

2 August 1851, 1

The Foote and Quitman Affair.

The following facts, and the manner in which they were related to the country, between Gen. and Senator Foote, and Governor Quitman, are of great interest. We think the circumstances rather very high credit on Senator Foote. His attempt to connect Governor Quitman with the appearance of the public arms at Jackson, was a most disgraceful breach of all propriety and good faith, equalled only by the insincerity of getting up a set bill in a large assembly, which included many ladies, when he, he had been duly informed that any demand from him on General Quitman, would be promptly attended to at another time and place.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.

HARRISBURG, July 19, 1851.

The joint canvass between Senator Foote and myself terminated yesterday abruptly in Sledgeville, Panola county.

It is due to you that the causes which brought about this event, should be made public.

I embarked in the canvass under no agreement, in writing, proposed by the friends of Senator Foote, and accepted by me, "that during our canvass, nothing of a personal character should be introduced by either party, but that the canvass should be confined to the political issues between us, before the people," to the observance of which understanding our friends mutually pledged themselves.

At our first and second appointments, I declared expressly, that I would neither introduce personal matter, nor assail my opponent's motives, nor even allude to his political acts, not connected with the present issues before the country, unless compelled so to do by the course of my opponent. On my part, I have, so far as I was permitted, conformed to this agreement, and adhered to the course proposed—but I regret to say, that my opponent has habitually disregarded the terms of the debate, and frequently used even irritating and inflammatory language. At Gretnah, he startled the audience with the declaration that his life had been endangered five or six times during the canvass, and that he expected to be assassinated, but that in such an event, the blood of an Cuban man would cry to Heaven for vengeance. It is true, he said that he did not accuse any prominent man of the State Rights party of such intentions; but by this language he left the murderous imputation upon his opponents generally. As the canvass proceeded, he became more personal. I had, upon several occasions, alluded to the arbitrary and alarming powers asserted by the present Administration—I intimated the threat of President Fillmore, to use the military force of the United States against Texas; and I cited the indignity lately offered to Mississippi in urging the

arrest and removal of the Governor of the State to New Orleans for trial, on a groundless charge, thus virtually suspending the executive powers of the State Government.

In the debate at Panola, Gen. Foote in answer to this point of my argument, defended the conduct of the President, and although he disavowed the intention of imputing to me any guilt, yet he intimated that there was cause for suspicion in the alleged fact that some arms belonging to the State of Mississippi had been carried off to be used in the Cuban expedition.

In my reply I said that the charge or insinuation, coming from whatever source it might, that I had been either instrumental in, or cognizant of the removal, or abstraction of any of the public arms from the State, was false and scandalous.

With this, I supposed further allusion to the subject would end; but on the next day at Sledgeville, Senator Foote, in the same qualified manner, repeated the insinuation. Determined to reply in a manner which could not be misunderstood, such indirect insinuations upon my character, in my rejoinder I deliberately pronounced the insinuation as false and cowardly, *scandalous and ungentlemanly*. Upon some inquiries by some of what I meant, I repeated the same language. He then inquired whether I intended to insult him—I said that I would answer that question outside of the crowd.

Standing upon the ground with a table and my papers before me, I then turned to the audience and was proceeding to say, that under the circumstances I believed that further joint debate between us, would be injurious to public morals, and therefore I declared our joint appointments terminated from that day. While thus speaking, I was several times interrupted by Senator Foote, and at length heard his voice near me on my right exclaim *you are a liar*, and turning towards him, I saw him advancing and aiming a blow at me, which slightly grazed my person. Before I could turn upon him, he quickly glided back out of the reach of my arm, and as I sprang towards him a number of gentlemen rushed in and protected him from merited chastisement, but not until I had dealt him a blow with my fist, and one with my foot, the force of both weakened by the efforts of persons present, to hold me back. This scene occurred in the presence of a large and respectful audience of ladies and gentlemen.

While I feel mortified in having been even an unwilling participator in a scene so disrespectful to a canvass for a high and dignified office, I feel assured that I will be justified by an intelligent public in having used the strongest language to repel an insidious attack upon my character, repeated for the second or third time. I shall make no comments upon this affair, being content to leave it to the judgment of an intelligent and high-minded community.

J. A. QUITMAN.

The Daily Delta

2 August 1851,

Israelites in the United States.—It is a mistake to suppose that Major Noah was the only distinguished Israelite in the United States. His position as an editor gave him unusual prominence. There are others of the faith who may well be mentioned, though their fame does not appear to have reached the South Side Democrat. Col. David Solomon, of Mobile, is one of the leading democrats of Alabama; he was a member of the Convention that nominated Gen. Cass. Mr. Judah Touro, of Newport, R. I., is one of the most charitable men of New Orleans; he was inspector of ammunition at the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Benjamin is at the head of the bar in the Crescent City; he recently declined the office of United States Judge for California; he is also one of the chief promoters of the Guatemala route to the Pacific.

The position and talents of Mr. Cohen, of Savannah, were required to sustain the credit of the principal monetary institution of Georgia, sinking under the delinquency of its Christian cashier, Mr. Bullock. Dr. Delamotta, of Charleston, was the United States Sub-Treasurer for South Carolina. Joshua Lazarus has the government of the gas works in that city; and Mr. Mordecai is one of the Ocean Mall contractors. Mr. Judah has been United States Attorney for the District of Indiana. Joseph M. Andrews is an active and distinguished citizen of Memphis, Illinois. The late Dr. Levy, formerly of Richmond, Va., was the Surgeon General of the Texas army during their revolution. The first chief mauler of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, was the late Mr. Furst; and Henry M. Phillips deservedly succeeds his father, the late Jonas Phillips, in one of the leading counsels in Pennsylvania. Uriah P. Levy, of this city, is a captain of the United States Navy.

Manuel B. Hart is a member of Congress elect from this district. David Seixas was the first teacher of the deaf and dumb in the United States. His father, the Rev. Mr. Seixas, was for years one of the trustees of the Columbia (Kinsey) College. Mordecai Myers, now of Schoenectady, left the army of the United States with the rank of Major. He distinguished himself in the war with England, and he was for six successive terms re-elected as a member of the Assembly from this city. Dr. Moses, Surgeon of the United States Army, is now stationed in Oregon.

These are but a few of those who might be named. It is unnecessary to refer to the former Hebrew residents of Newport, R. I. They have left their names and monuments behind them, but it would require more columns than the *American* can conveniently devote to enumerate Jews of the highest standing and influence in their own localities. As far as the State of New York is concerned, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo must admit that their Jewish population has tended greatly to the prosperity and advancement of what were villages, but now are large cities.

[New York Sun.]

The Daily Delta

2 August 1951, 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRIENDS OF LIBERTY!

A meeting of the friends of Cuban Independence will be held at Bank's Arcade, THIS EVENING, at 7 1/2 o'clock. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by Messrs. Scull, C. Rosellina, Randall Hunt, Cyrius Dufour and Gen. Lopez.

By order of the Committee.

aug1

J. L. CARMAN, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

FIFTH WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

The Democracy of the Fifth Ward of the Second Municipality are requested to assemble on SATURDAY EVENING, the 24 inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing members to represent said Ward in the Central Parochial Committee.

H. C. Vestagen,	M. M. Miller,
C. Nesbit,	William Armstrong,
B. Garrick,	James Dunn,
Deals Falvey,	Stewart Haynes,
James Congrove,	James Carter,
Andrew Doyle,	Thomas Heady,
Munford Perks,	Edward Lutze,

August 1

James Conolly.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!

SIXTH WARD—SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

The Democracy of this Ward are respectfully requested to meet at Liberty Hall, on the corner of Carondelet and Girard streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 24 inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said Ward in the Central Democratic Parish Committee.

H. B. Lee,	Lucius Y. Lusk,
Wm. C. Auld,	John Reynolds,
D. Orcutt,	R. D. Barry,
E. O'Sullivan,	M. Duffy,
John Lusk,	D. L. Holdar,
Samuel Jackson,	Hugh B. Lusk,
Robert Monteith,	J. G. Howard.

aug1

NOTICE.

All Persons desirous of aiding the Cuban Cause, can do so, by leaving any subscriptions with any of the undersigned, who are the only ones authorized to receive the same:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

M. M. Cobos,	Emile Hozart,	Dr. A. L. Sanders,
D. I. Ricardo,	Charles H. Noble,	Arthur O'Donnell,
J. L. Levy,	Wm. Hays,	Henry Raresbide,
Malachi Kelly,	E. Wood Perry,	John Pout,
J. J. Fitzpatrick,	T. D. Harper,	D. Mitchell,
J. L. Carrigan,	W. L. Cuffenden,	W. H. Patience.
Gardner Smith,	David Orcutt,	

1931

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

Louisville Courier

2 August 1851, 2

The Charleston Courier, of the 26th ult., has the following from Cuba, which was telegraphed to the Northern papers:

A meeting of Habaneros favorable to Independence had been called but it was suppressed by Government. It was supposed that if the patriots were successful in the interior an insurrection would immediately break out at Havana.

It is said one disaffected regiment there is willing to join the movement, and another could be brought over. Affairs were in such an uncertain state that an elderly gentleman who was a planter, and owned a large sugar plantation worth \$150,000, sold out for \$100,000, and came to Charleston in the Isabel.

New York, July 29,—2 P. M.—A procession of Cuban patriots, headed by a band of music and carrying a large new Republican flag of Cuba, paraded the streets last night, stopping in front of the various newspaper offices, &c., cheering vehemently for the new "Republic," "Cuba and Liberty," "Lopez," "Quitman," &c.

After the procession last night the Cubans had a splendid dinner at Florence's in commemoration of the success of the patriots. A great number signed the roll for the new expedition. A meeting is to be held in a day or two.

The news from Cuba has created a great stir among the filibusters in this city, and rumors of another expedition, to be put in operation immediately, are now in circulation.

Louisville Courier

2 August, 1851, 2

Cuban Affairs.

The New York Tribune of the 29th of July, known to be deadly hostile to the Cuban movement, has the following candid article upon the subject of the revolution that is in embryo upon that Island. Should the Spanish authorities emancipate the slaves, instead of the latter turning upon the Revolutionists, who will have been the means of giving them their freedom, they will be more apt to turn upon the Government under whose laws they were made slaves. The struggle of the Revolutionists is for *freedom*, not for oppression:

It seems almost certain that a serious revolution has broken out in Cuba. The nature of the accounts which reach us, notwithstanding their contradictory character, show at least that serious collisions have taken place between the "Patriots" and the Government troops, and we see no reason to doubt the success claimed by the former. The evident desire of the authorities at Havana to represent the whole affair as a trifling ebullition of disloyalty, which was speedily crushed, does not comport with the fact that reinforcements have been sent to Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, which were already well garrisoned. The advices which we published yesterday, from the former place, are doubtless exaggerated in particulars, but the main fact is entitled to credit.

The Cubans have this time shown considerable foresight in their choice of a locality for the initiative steps to revolution. The town of Puerto Principe, which is the capital of the Central Department of Cuba, is situated in the interior, a little to the east of the centre of the island, and 450 miles from Havana. It is thirty-six miles from Nuevitas, which is its seaport, and through which all its foreign trade passes. The town is situated between two rivulets, which unite and form the San Pedro river. The country in the neighborhood formerly produced immense quantities of cattle, and supplied the markets of Havana. The soil is exceedingly rich and productive, but much of it lies waste and uncultivated. The mountain range of Cuba flanks the city on either hand. The eastern chain, running to the point of the island at Cape Mayi, is savage and broken, some of the peaks rising to the height of 8,000 feet. These mountain valleys and defiles will afford ample shelter to the revolutionists, who may also draw their supplies from the rich agricultural region adjoining.

In addition to this advantage their distance from the seat of Government is also in their favor. It is said that the revolutionists have received reinforcements from Bayamo and Villa Clara, two of the most important inland towns. If this be correct, the insurrectionary district is near three hundred miles in extent, comprising the very heart of the island. The prospect of the movement is therefore encouraging to the revolutionary party; the exiled Cubans in this City are certain of success. The Government, however, has a terrible weapon in reserve, in this case, and would not hesitate to use it. A single decree will liberate the five hundred thousand slaves of Cuba and turn them against the whites, reenacting in a more horrid form the Haytian tragedy. This presents itself to us as the final issue, but we will hope for a more fortunate termination of the struggle.

Louisville Courier

2 August 1851, 3

Some ten or a dozen young men of our city started yesterday for New Orleans, on a trip to Cuba. We understand that quite a large number will be ready to take their departure for the same destination during next week. The Cuba fever is up and rising hereabouts.

Louisville Journal

2 August 1851, 2

The steamer Wm. Noble left before daylight yesterday morning, with a large number of young Cincinnatians on board, supposed to be bound for Cuba.

We take this paragraph from the Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday. We care not how many American citizens go to Cuba and take part with the revolutionists, provided they can find means of doing so without violating any treaty or law of the United States.

2 August 1851, 2

THE GARDINER CLAIM.

As the affair of the "Gardiner claim" has attracted a great share of public attention, and there have been various and very contradictory statements published respecting it, we have, for our own satisfaction as well as that of our readers, obtained from a gentleman who has devoted some time and attention to ascertain the facts, and who is perfectly disinterested and entirely unconnected with the claim, the following statement, the correctness of which he has no doubt will be fully and satisfactorily established under the legal investigation to which it will be subjected. We have ourselves not had the opportunity to verify the facts by personal examination; but, from the character of our informant, have no doubt of his entire conviction of the truth of all the points which he has taken the trouble to collate:

The claim of Dr. GARDINER was for loss and damages sustained by him for having, at a few days' notice, been driven from and obliged to abandon a silver mine which he owned in Mexico, and which he was working to great profit during the late war with that country, and from which he was thus suddenly expelled on the approach of the American armies, under the pretence that he might render services or communicate important information to the invading force.

The original and principal counsel employed by Dr. Gardiner to prosecute his claim before the Board of Commissioners in this city was the Hon. WADDY THOMPSON, of South Carolina, and the documents which he first produced to Mr. T. in support of it, being all that he then had, were his books of original entry, letters, bills, receipts, and other papers connected with the purchase and working of his mine, bearing the undoubted impress of originality and authenticity.

Though forming the crude materials and foundation of his evidence, these papers were not in such a form or so authenticated as to be considered sufficient to establish his claim under the rules which had been adopted by the Commissioners, and he was obliged to visit Mexico in order to have them duly authenticated and to obtain the legal testimony of the parties connected with these original vouchers. Having, as he thought, accomplished this object, he returned to Washington, and his claim was submitted to the Commissioners, who made a preliminary decision that the claim was admissible. The substance of this decision, which was the usual mode adopted by the Commissioners, was merely that the Mexican authorities had inflicted a pecuniary injury upon Dr. Gardiner; and that, as he was an American citizen, he was entitled to indemnity under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the amount of which indemnity was to be ascertained and decided after the documents had been examined upon that point.

The proofs, however, to establish the whole amount to which Dr. G. considered himself entitled were not complete, and it became necessary for him to make a second visit to Mexico. In this visit he also had another object in view, which was to endeavor to compromise in whole or in part with his creditors in Mexico, to whom he was very heavily indebted for the means to work his mine. Of the very large sums he had procured for this purpose a portion had been refunded from the produce of his mining operations, but still leaving a very heavy indebtedness existing at the time he was forcibly expelled from his property. To enable him to make these compromises, as well as to defray the needful expenses of his trip, he was obliged to sell a portion of his claim, as the only mode by which he could obtain money: for he had

been left entirely destitute of available means. In the completion of his testimony he was successful; but only partially so in his other object, and he still left unsettled demands against him in Mexico to the extent of more than \$100,000, being the balance due for money which he had obtained originally to procure the needful machinery, and to open and work his mine, as his whole expenditure on it amounted to \$330,000, part of which was defrayed by the produce of it. The above balance of debt was to be paid (and part of it has already been paid) from the amount which might be awarded to him for his claim.

The whole proceedings of Dr. G., and all the collateral circumstances connected with this claim, putting aside the overwhelming documentary evidence in its favor, tend irresistibly to establish its genuineness, both as to its authenticity and its amount. It was not a case completely and fully made up from the very commencement, with the documents and proofs all complete and duly arranged in legal and undeniable order, but the papers originally produced by him to his counsel were in their original and crude condition, and just in such a state as a man might be supposed to have his books and papers who, at a very short notice, had been obliged to pick them up in his office, in order that they might accompany him in his hurried and forced departure; and it was his counsel who had to point out to him the legal deficiency in his evidence; and what was necessary to be done in order to comply with the rules which the Commissioners had established. This would not have been so had the claim been a fraudulent or made-up one; but, on the contrary, in that case he would have come forward with every thing in due and complete order.

Among the statements put forth is one that he was always considered a poor man in Mexico, who neither possessed the means nor could procure the credit to work such a mine; and some have even denied that he ever owned a mine, or ever worked one; or even that such a mine ever existed. As regards the former, the acknowledged and undoubted fact of his present heavy indebtedness in Mexico shows that he not only had credit, but that he had successfully used that credit; and the books and vouchers before the Commissioners fully established that he had had the use of a much larger sum, and exhibit the most minute details of the expenditure of it.

With the view to the security of the revenue or tax imposed upon the produce of all mines, the laws of Mexico oblige the Alcalde of the place to keep a book of original entry for all the transactions of the mines, both for their expenditure and produce, all the details of which are furnished to him day by day by the parties interested. Among the documents produced in the present case is the duly authenticated copy of this book, thus kept for Dr. Gardiner's mine, the original being always on record in the office of the Alcalde. In this book are detailed all the operations of the mine day by day, and closed up weekly, with the outlay for labor, materials, quicksilver, mules, water-dam, saw-mill, erecting refinery, &c., and exhibiting the gradual progress and expansion of the work from its incipient state until its more full operation. All the collateral circumstances connected with the details of this book carry with them internal evidence of originality and authenticity, apparent even to a casual observer, and rendering it highly improbable that it could possibly have been prepared for the purpose. Among the items charged is a large sum for a steam-engine and machinery, procured in England, with the names of the party who furnished it, and the expenses of transporting it to and erecting it in Mexico, for the purpose of working the mine. The fact that such an engine and machinery were actually sent to him from

WASHINGTON

2 August 1851, 2

England, and paid for agreeably to the entries in the books, is pretty strong evidence that he was carrying on some extensive works in Mexico. His large indebtedness in Mexico is a matter of notoriety; and also that, in consequence of the knowledge that a preliminary award had been made in his favor, the bulk of his creditors there refused to accept of his offered compromise. This latter is also a proof that these creditors believed that his claim was not only a just one, but also for a heavy amount; as they were fully aware of the large sum for which he was indebted. One of these very debts, to the amount of \$20,000, has been paid by him to a gentleman of this city, authorized to collect it, thus showing that they are real, and not fictitious.

There are various strong collateral circumstances in proof of the reality and extent of the claim; one of these is, that he mentioned the particulars and details of his claim to various persons soon after his expulsion, and during the existence of the war with Mexico, when he could have had no motive for falsehood or exaggeration, as the treaty was not then made with Mexico, and neither he nor any one else could have the least idea that any provision for such claims would be made in the treaty. Among others to whom he made these statements was Col. GATZ, whilst he was in command of Tampico. This gentleman gave his testimony that Dr. G. made to him in Mexico a statement of the treatment he had received from the Mexican authorities, and his consequent losses, to the full extent of the amount he subsequently claimed; which shows the consistency of his tale, at a time when he could have no expectation that he would ever receive any indemnity, but that his loss, like all other losses sustained by individuals in a state of war, would have to be borne by himself, in the same manner as if his ship or cargo had been captured on the high seas by an enemy's cruiser. The testimonies in favor of the standing and character of Dr. Gardiner are of the most respectable nature, and are from such men as Gen. SCOTT, Senators DOWNS and JEFFERSON DAVIS, &c., all of whom speak of him in the highest terms.

All the recent assertions of his poverty, destitution of means, non-existence of such a mine, &c. were brought to the attention of the Commissioners, investigated by them, and dismissed as being entirely unsupported or completely refuted.

The first report on the subject of this alleged fraud was such a bald, disjointed falsehood, that it fell to pieces from its own rottenness. It was said that Dr. Gardiner had voluntarily confessed the fraud to Mr. Porte, and that he further stated that he had only been able to retain \$80,000 for himself out of the entire award of upwards of \$400,000; all the rest having been absorbed by his counsel and others, and that he was going to Europe with the \$80,000. To have gotten up and successfully car-

ried into effect such a fraud, would naturally indicate great shrewdness, tact, and talent; and voluntarily to have subsequently confessed to his own infamy, without motive, belied the possession of the very qualifications by which he had succeeded.

But the falsehood was on the face of the tale as reported; for, instead of taking \$80,000 with him, it is well known that he took only a letter of credit for \$10,000, and instead of having realized only \$80,000, it is a matter of public notoriety where he has left \$230,000, besides the \$20,000 already alluded to, as having been paid in this city for one of his debts in Mexico. The mere fact that out of his three-fourths of the award, amounting to \$321,000, he has left the above large sum perfectly accessible to the Government, is another proof, if another were required, of the correctness of his claim and the absence of fraud on his part; for, if the latter had existed, he would of course at once have placed all his means out of sight and inaccessible to any legal process. Mr. Porte also denies most emphatically ever having received any information or intimation of the kind from Dr. Gardiner, or that he ever stated any thing like it to others.

In the preceding statement no detail has been entered into as to the nature of the proof which was produced before the Commissioners, which was of the most respectable and conclusive nature, and in every respect confirmed by all the collateral circumstances connected with the case, and by a very rigid personal cross-examination of the claimant himself.

We will only add to the above that, as suspicion has been excited respecting the genuineness of this claim, we understand that the Government is determined to make the most complete and searching investigation on the subject, and to probe the facts of the case to the very bottom. This is alike due not only to the members of the Board of Commissioners, but also to all the parties in any way connected with the affair, all of whom, as we are informed, are most anxious that a thorough and complete investigation should be had. Should it prove to be fraudulent, it will be one of the most, if not the most extraordinary cases of the kind that has ever occurred, and has been got up with such consummate skill as might well deceive the most astute and investigating minds.

P. S. Since the preceding was in type, we learn that a letter has been received from Dr. Gardiner, at London, by the steamer at New York, which states that he had just heard of the reports which had been circulated respecting him, and that he should return immediately to the United States.

WASHINGTON

2 August 1851, 3

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The Charleston Courier of Tuesday has the following paragraph :

"We yesterday had two arrivals at this port from Havana, the brigs *Somers* and *Argus*. As far as we can learn there has been but little intelligence made known in Havana since the departure of the *Isabel*, relative to the existing difficulties in the Island, which can be relied upon. Rumors are current that fresh desertions of troops are taking place, and that out of four hundred men recently sent from Havana, two hundred went over to the Creole party and fired on their comrades. The real state of affairs is difficult to be ascertained. We have not, however, heard of any new proclamation emanating from the Captain General, and therefore conclude that his anticipations of those in arms accepting an amnesty, had not, up to the 24th instant, at all events, been realized."

The Savannah Republican of Wednesday also records the arrival of a vessel at that port from Havana, whence she sailed in the evening of the 24th, and adds: "Every thing is represented as 'being very quiet, there being no excitement in the 'city whatever.'"

The purpose of the late outbreak in the mountains of Cuba, and the contemporaneous dissemination of the counterfeit "Declaration of Independence," is very significantly glanced at in a Letter from Havana, under date of July 17, addressed to Gen. Lopez, now at New Orleans, and published in one of the papers of that city, from which the following is an extract:

"The cry of Independence was given at three o'clock in the morning, in the streets of Puerto Principe, by twenty men, who, as soon as they found themselves attacked by largely superior forces, fell back in good order upon the camp of the patriots, in the mountains of Cascorra, where seven hundred men and two hundred Americans were waiting for them. It is said that as soon as they hear from two other points, which were to pronounce on the same day, they would leave their retreats and commence active operations. [So they had not then commenced active operations.]

"All eyes are turned towards you, dear General; all our hopes concentrate in you to furnish us with arms, to give unity to those scattered and disconnected movements. You are expected at every moment, and the chief reason given for precipitating the revolution was, that as soon as it commenced the Government of the United States would not interfere with you."

2 August 1851, 2

THE CUBA NEWS.

The news from Cuba, which we publish on our first page, is very important. If it be correct, a revolution has commenced, which will not go backwards, but must progress to the independence of the Island. But we must confess we entertain doubts as to the truth of the statements, to their full extent; and this in spite of our warm sympathy in the cause of that oppressed people. It will not be long, however, before the whole truth will be known, and conjecture put to rest.

2 August 1851, 1

Late and Important from Cuba!!

ANOTHER BATTLE BETWEEN THE PATRIOTS AND GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

The Troops put to Flight by the Patriots!

THE SPANISH COMMANDER AND EIGHT OF HIS OFFICERS TAKEN PRISONERS!

The Insurgents Fortifying Themselves in the Mountains!!!

From the Savannah News of the 26th ult.

The steamer Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, from Havana. She placed her mail and passengers for this city on board the steamer J. Stone, which were brought up at 12 o'clock. The Havana papers were silent upon the subject of the revolution, which is going on in the interior. This was anticipated, as it is the well known policy of the government to suppress all publications in reference to the political affairs of the Island.—The passengers who arrived in this city by the Isabel, report that Havana is full of rumors in relation to the insurrection, but that the people there have no reliable knowledge of the matter. A gentleman who has been long a resident of Cuba, informed us that in his opinion the outbreak would soon be quelled. He stated that from report, the insurgents did not amount to more than 200 men. But private letters give a different and more encouraging account of the state of affairs on the Island. The letters, from which the following are extracts, are from reliable sources, and give the latest movements of the patriots. These extracts will be read with lively interest by the thousands of friends of Cuba in this country.

HAVANA, July 20, 1851.

The revolutionary cause in this Island is rapidly gaining ground, and the ranks of the insurgents are daily increasing in numbers from all sections of the country, so that, at the last accounts, they are said to have numbered one thousand men, all badly armed and provisioned, but resolutely determined to defend the cause in which they are engaged, at every risk and to the last extremity. This revolutionary army—or band of patriots, have two banners—one white one, bearing the words "Ejército Libertador;" (Regiment of Liberators,) the other is the same as that which Gen. Lopez unfurled at Cardenas.

Up to the present time there has been only one serious encounter with the troops of the Government. This engagement was with a body of 300 men sent from Havana in a steamboat, as a reinforcement to the garrison at Nuevitas, under the command of Brigadier General Conti. The patriots observing their approach from their look-out on the mountain, hastened to the landing and attacked them immediately on their disembarkation. After a short skirmish, in which several were killed and wounded on both sides, nine of the Spanish officers, including the commander of the detachment, Gen. Conti, taken prisoners by the patriots; the balance of the party effected their escape precipitately in the steamer which brought them.

After this brilliant little affair, so creditable and encouraging to the patriots, they retired to the mountains belonging to the range of Cubitas, which lie between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas, where they can fortify themselves with facility, and from thence open direct communication with the Northern coast, from which direction they expect to receive reinforcements, arms and ammunition, the latter of which they are greatly in need of.

In the first encounter with the patriots, the

one near Carcorro, the Government troops succeeded in cutting off a few prisoners, among them a man by the name of Agucero, whom they threatened to shoot.

Learning this, the patriots in the mountains of Cubitas notified the Government officers, that in case of the execution of their comrade, they would, at once, retaliate by putting to death the nine officers whom they had made prisoners at Nuevita.

There is not, at present, any sign of revolution or much excitement at Trinidad or St. Jago de Cuba. But at Matanzas there is much excitement, and the apprehensions of the government party are greatly increased by the fact that the Catalans have joined the Creoles. The knowledge of this fact has induced the Government to send large reinforcements to the garrison at that place.

The Government has also sent 2,000 troops from Havana to Puerto Principe, the news of the affair at Nuevitas having greatly excited the fears of the Captain General for the safety of that portion of the Island.

In Havana some of the papers have been suspended, as it is said, by order of the Government. Many of the Spanish families are disposing of their property and retiring to Spain.

The Government, whose chief aim is to prevent the arrival of reinforcements from any quarter to the patriots, holds all its naval forces in readiness to guard the coast, employing the steamboats and merchant vessels for the transportation of its troops to the revolutionary districts.

HAVANA, July 20, 1851.

The government has published that every symptom of insurrection has been quited.—The object of this is to intimidate the people, and induce them to forego any measures of resistance they may have contemplated. The representations of the Government are all false. Notwithstanding the means it has employed to suppress the truth and intercept all correspondence, we have found means to ascertain the facts. We learn from our correspondent at Corroscó, that the insurgents are in possession of four towns, the names of which are Las Tunas, Sevannico, Carcorra, and El Brazo: These four towns are within a circumference of twenty-three leagues, over which the glorious emblem of Cuba's future destiny, the white star, is now waving.

Our force is rapidly augmenting—in one day its numbers were increased from 1000 to 1200 men. The mountains where the patriots are posted is so inaccessible, in consequence of the badness of the roads, that there is no possibility of the government troops reaching them in any considerable numbers; it is, besides, the nearest point to that from which they expect to receive reinforcements from Gen. Lopez.

The Government officials called a meeting, through the Judge of the Superior Court, and proposed to all the parents of the rebels a general amnesty, on condition that their sons would lay down their arms and return to their respective avocations. This proposition was communicated to the young men, who returned for answer that they were embarked in the cause of Cuban liberty, and that they were determined to conquer or die in the cause.

Here, in Havana, we can hardly move for the system of espionage that has been adopted, the Government having made it the duty of the civil guard to watch all suspected persons.

We hope our friends abroad will aid us by supplying us with arms and ammunition, of which our brave fellows are much in need.

HAVANA, July 21, 1851

General Piquero, of the Cavalry, left for Puerto Principe on the 3d inst. We have no accounts from the revolted districts by mail, but by private letters and other sources we learn that the free territories continue to increase, and part of the troops have declared for the patriots.

La Concha and his friends are very much disheartened, so much so that the editor of El Diario de la Marina, the Government paper, has become perfectly desperate in his efforts to find out the means of communication between the rebels and their friends here.

Many of the wives of the insurgents have joined their husbands at the rebel camp, ready to aid them in their conflicts with the troops.

HAVANA, July 20, 1851.

My Dear Friend.—At last our country has struck the first blow. We have begun by celebrating the 4th of July with the cry for country and liberty, and by consecrating our cause with the memory of Washington. So, the revolutionary movements begun on the fourth of July, in the town of Carcorro, and has spread rapidly towards the east, embracing several towns in the central and eastern departments, principally Tunas and Bayamo. Although the number of the insurgents till now has not been over 1000, nevertheless, they have given a good deal of trouble to the forces of the Government. They have no arms but cutlasses, blunderbusses, and pistols; but even with these arms, in the two engagements which they have had with the Government troops, they have been victorious. As I suppose you have already been advised of the particulars of the first engagement, I will not allude to it here. But in reference to the second one, the more glorious for the patriot arms, although the accounts which we have had of it do not agree either in the particulars of the fight, nor in regard to the place where it occurred—some saying that it took place at Najussa, others that it was fought at Nuevitas, and others placing it at Guannaja—still all agree in this—that CONTI, the commander of the 300 troops, sent against the patriots, was beaten, and taken prisoner with several other officers, and besides, that many privates were killed and drowned in effecting their escape.

The Government has published various reports from the officers of the army now acting against the insurgents, which are, of course, framed to suit their views and objects. They are not, however, credited here. I send them to you.

As the patriots have already overrun a considerable portion of the territory, it is reported and believed here that a provisional Government has been formed; though it is not known who are the men at the head of it.—The Government having cut off all communication between the infected districts and the rest of the country, it is very difficult to obtain full and reliable information of the movements in that quarter. The individual who has, thus far, been most distinguished among the patriots, and who is regarded as the leader in the present movement, is a young man named JOAQUIN AGUCERO. His brother was taken prisoner, in the first encounter, after being wounded, and is lying now in jail at Puerto Principe. All the endeavors of the patriots at this time, are directed to the single object of maintaining their position, and the keeping open the communication with the northern shore in order that they may receive the arms and ammunition which they expect, and of which they are much in need.

In the name of God, send them some—you who have them.

THE NEWS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

2 August 1851, 3

Recontre between Generals Foote and Quitman.

We percieve from the *Memphis Eagle*, of the 21st inst., that a personal difficulty occurred between the candidates for Governor in Mississippi. Generals Foote and Quitman, on the 18th instant, during their discussion at Sledgefield, in Panola county. It appears from the *Eagle's* account that both gentlemen had agreed to refrain from all personalities in their discussions. General Foote however, deemed it no infraction of this agreement to allude to Gen. Quitman's connection with the late Cuban expedition, and had done so at several appointments previous to the one at Sledgeville, without provoking any interruption. At Sledgeville however, when Gen. Foote spoke of the Cuban affair, Gen. Quitman stopped him and said that it was "ungentlemanly and dishonest" thus to violate their agreement. Theroupon Gen. Foote called him "a liar." Blows were instantly interchanged; but their mutual friends interposed and seperated the combatants. According to the *Eagle* General Quitman has signified his determination not to speak with General Foote, at any more of their joint appointments.

The Daily Phoenix.

2 August 1851, 2

CUBAN MEETING.—By referring to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the friends of Cuban liberty will hold another meeting at Banks's Arcade this evening. Pierre Soulé, Randell Hunt, Christian Rosellus and Cyprion Du four are announced among those who are to address the meeting.

The Daily Freeman.

2 August 1851, 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Friends of Liberty!

A Meeting of the friends of Cuban Independence will be held at Banks's Arcade, **THIS EVENING**, at half-past 7 o'clock. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by Messrs. P. Soule, C. Roschus, Randell Hunt, Cyprien Dufour and Gen. Lopez.

By order of the Committee:

au2

J. L. CARMAN, Chairman.

The Evening Picayune.

2 August 1851, 1

Letter from Havana.

Quiet appearance of Havana—The Declaration of Independence—Its appearance in Havana—Pronunciamientos at Villa Clara and Trinidad—Terror of the Government—Departure of Troops—Disaffection in the Army—Symptoms in Matanzas and Havana, &c. &c.

(Special Correspondence of the Picayune.)

HAVANA, July 24, 1851.

A calm—a portentous calm reigns here—a profound stillness prevails, like that solemn repose which seems to settle upon all things on the eve of the hurricane. Havana is apparently as quiet as if the inhabitants were blessed with a government of their own choice, and there were no scenes of strife between the seas that surround Cuba. No man is heard to speak of the revolutionary movements which have roused into open insurrection all the eastern part of the island; no word is breathed in public on the all-absorbing subject which fills every mind; but yet there exists a general understanding that events are about to transpire which will "try men's souls." That glorious document put forth by the Patriots of Puerto Principe, the Declaration of Independence made by them on the 4th of July, has been extensively circulated here, and although it would cost a man his life if discovered in his possession, it is generally read in private, and has given rise to hopes of freedom which no personal fear can suppress.

The intelligence that Trinidad and Villa Clara had pronounced was generally known here yesterday, and it has had a visible effect upon the Government officials. There was a hurrying to and fro, and vessels of war and troops were sent with the utmost despatch to the revolutionary districts. One frigate, two brigs, and a French and Spanish war steamer have left here with three thousand soldiers. There was a rumor here that an order had been despatched for the execution of Agüero, but it is my opinion that the gallant Patriot, and those taken with him, are now in Havana. There were but ten prisoners in all; I saw them land a few days ago, and you may feel assured that I felt too deeply interested in their fate not to have counted them accurately.

The Government troops that went over to the Patriots at Puerto Principe comprised all that were stationed there at the time—one company of artillery, one company of cavalry, and one company of infantry. I believe the soldiers generally will side with the Patriots; but some of them are as much to be dreaded as friends as they are as foes, and will need a tight rein to keep their licentiousness in check.

An old gentleman, who owns considerable property at Puerto Principe, was here on business when the revolutionary movement commenced there, and immediately embarked for the United States on the first opportunity. He has two sons at school in the States, and is known to the Government to be favorable to the cause of freedom. Such is the dread of the tyranny and injustice of the Government that he concluded he would be cast into prison on suspicion if he remained on the

island, and perhaps suffer death. His son, a noble lad of only fifteen, was, however, most anxious to return home, to use his dagger, as he said, upon some dozen of rascally officials.

The affair at Cardenas last year has done much good, having created a spirit of inquiry which has brought many a stout heart to the good cause. Americans are watched here with the most untiring vigilance; and if they get into trouble, have nothing to hope from the American Consul, who has, in fact, made a declaration to that effect.

Among the regiments which are most disaffected to the Government are those of Cantabria and Leon. The latter had been stationed at Matanzas, but on receiving the news of the recent movements to the Eastward it manifested such symptoms of insubordination and sympathy with the republican cause, that it was deemed prudent to remove it to Havana, which was accordingly done. Had this regiment remained at Matanzas, a rising most certainly would have already taken place there, or in the neighborhood. The Patriot organization at Matanzas is very extensive and efficient. A year ago, at the time of the Cardenas affair, it numbered three thousand men capable of bearing arms, and has received continual accessions since. The attention of the Government is called to this point very frequently, as its example, so close to Havana, might have a bad effect on those of the *siempre fieles* living in the capital. Even here in Havana the Creoles, in spite of the presence of the Spanish garrison, do not hesitate to show their detestation of Spanish rule. They hope that their brethren in the East will be able to make such a stand as will justify a rising here. In that case the rural will certainly take part with the citizens, and it is not sure that many of the regular soldiers will not follow in the same track.

An evidence that the authorities fear, and have no confidence in the troops, is that they have offered a reward to any soldier who will denounce any person trying to seduce him from his allegiance. This affords an opportunity to some of the more worthless among them to make a little money by informing against innocent persons. Yesterday Senor Arocha was tried on a charge of endeavoring to induce certain soldiers to desert and join Gen. Narciso Lopez, "who is endeavoring to revolutionize this island." Arocha was acquitted of the charge, but was condemned to pay the expenses of the prosecution, which was rather hard, considering that he had been declared innocent. It reminds me of the verdict of the Michigan Jury, who acquitted a man of horse stealing on condition that he would leave the town.

We have rumors in town of a rising in the Vuelta de Abajo and the Vueltas de Arriba, the southern and southwestern coasts of the Western District, and that the flag of Cuba has been raised in the town of Pinar del Rio. I have no doubt, in view of the sources of my information, that the rumor is founded in truth. The Vuelta de Abajo is the great tobacco raising district, but I hope that the patriotism of the inhabitants will not go off in smoke, like their great staple. PATRIOTA.

2 August 1851, 1

One Man Lost to Cuba.

We were informed yesterday of a hostile meeting which took place on Tuesday morning last, at the New Canal, near the terminus of Common street, which had its origin in circumstances bordering somewhat on the romantic.

It appears that, about three years ago, a young man who resided in Fayette county, Ky., and who for convenience we shall call Hardy, was deeply smitten by the beauty and many accomplishments of a charming miss of sixteen. She had grown up, as it were, under his eye, and for many years before her childish form ripened into womanhood he had determined to make her his wife. But a rival came to disturb his dreams of happiness, and, as is frequently the case, the lady bestowed her affections on the new lover. He was not acceptable, however, to pa and ma, and our young miss was married to Hardy. But she had a will of her own, and a most determined one, as the sequel proved, for she had not been wed a month when she left the matrimonial domicile, and fled to Cincinnati with her favored lover.

He did not betray the trust she reposed in him; and it is said that they have lived together as happily as if their union was sanctioned by laws human and divine. The lover-husband, however, lately took a fancy to visiting the Island of Cuba, for reasons best known to himself, and with that intention arrived here a few days ago. The same spirit of adventure which excited his desire for travel, had also stimulated some ardent spirits in Kentucky, and Hardy was one of some half dozen young men who also arrived here a few days ago. The injured husband and the fortunate lover met, were introduced, recognized one another and drank juleps together. But the memory of Hardy's wrongs rankled too deeply for endurance in the presence of his successful rival, and like a brave and generous man he acknowledged the fact, and having declared that one of them had already lived too long, proposed that they should determine the matter of life and death between them by a hostile meeting. The proposition was accepted, and on last Monday evening both parties, with two friends, drove out on the Shell Road, and selected a small opening or glade on the opposite side of the canal, for the execution of their resolve.

Early on Tuesday morning they went to the appointed spot, still accompanied only by two friends. The weapons were pistols, and when the ground was measured and each was about to assume his position, Hardy's opponent advanced to him, and having taken his hand, said that he hoped that similar feelings animated them both, and although about to enter into mortal combat, that there was no malice in the heart of either. Hardy nodded acquiescence to this sentiment, and each took his stand at the appointed place. At the first fire Hardy received a flesh wound in the thigh, but did not fall, and coolly demanded that the pistols be reloaded. The seconds remonstrated with him; but he was determined, and declared that it was impossible that he and his opponent could live, travel and act together; that they might be called upon to fight side by side in the same good cause, and he, in a moment of excited passion, would, perhaps, avenge in a more dishonorable manner the wrongs which had impressed themselves upon his heart and mind. Both seconds, however, were united in their opinion that the affair had gone far enough, and, after some discussion, all parties were reconciled by a proposition that Hardy and his opponent and rival should decide by chance which of them should return home and who proceed on the intended enterprise. A half dollar was whirled into the air, and again fortune was against the injured husband. They all returned to the city, and Hardy, who had his wound dressed, left here on Wednesday.

What the lady will do under these circumstances it is difficult to say; but she may consider a man safe at home better than one whose life and fortunes are cast upon the uncertain tide of war, and may return to her lawful lord. "Oh woman, woman, thou should'st have few sins of thine own to answer for, for thou art the cause of such a book of follies in man; that it would take the tears of all the angels to blot the record out."

2 August 1851, 2

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, July 31.
The Cuban Insurrection.

We are indebted for the following intelligence to some Cuban gentlemen, of this city, from whom we received our first advices of the outbreak of the insurrection at Puerto Principe. Our informants state that the annexed information is derived from their letters received here by the steamer Isabel. Their letters are from their friends in Cuba, who are engaged in the revolution:

The defeat of Colonel Conti, with three hundred men, is confirmed. On the 18th of July, in attempting to cross the river Najasa with his command, on a raft, he was attacked by the patriot Cubans. Conti himself was taken prisoner, together with several officers and a large number of soldiers; 150 were shot, and 30 drowned—the rest escaped. The Najasa, though commonly a small stream, is now swollen into a large and rapid torrent, overflowing its banks, owing to the rainy season, which now prevails all over the island. A large quantity of ammunition, arms, &c., was lost, together with two field-pieces of artillery.

The attack and taking of the town of Las Tunas (pricked pear) by the patriots is confirmed, together with the formation of a provisional government at that place, the first acts of which we shall receive accounts of by the next arrival. The formation of a guerilla party of one hundred men in the district of Guamutas (near Cardenas, in the western department) is confirmed. The patriot chief Mancebo is the commander. This party had been joined by the small garrison of Spanish troops stationed at the town of Palmillas, (small palms.) At the latest dates Mancebo's guerillas numbered over two hundred men.

The formation of a guerilla in the hacienda San Juan, 12 miles from the port of Santa Cruz, on the south side of the island, is confirmed. The chief of these guerillas is the brave patriot Don Manuel Nunez, and thus far he had not been molested by the Spanish troops. It is false that he has surrendered.

When the Isabel left Havana the following rumors were in circulation:

The city of Holguin, on the south side, eastern department, had pronounced against the government; the colonel of the garrison at that place having put himself at the head of the movement.

The city of Baracoa had also pronounced for liberty.

The steamer from Trinidad, which ought to have arrived at Batabano before the Isabel—viz: July 21—had not come, which is confirmatory of the reported rising at Trinidad. Batabano is opposite Havana, on the south side of the island. There is a railroad across from Havana to Batabano, distance forty miles, time 2½ hours. The city of Trinidad is on the south side of the island, 270 miles east of Havana. The mails are sent by railroad from Havana to Batabano, thence by steamboat along the south shore to Trinidad and other points.

In consequence of the pronunciamiento of July 4, the Captain General had sent 2,000 men into the central department.

The supreme court of Cuba, always until now held at Principe, has been removed to San Juan de los Remedios, a port on the north side of the island, in order to enable the judges to embark quickly on board of a war vessel in case of a general revolution.

The above advices exhibit a large portion of the island to be in a state of revolution, confirmatory of which is the order of the Captain General, placing the eastern and central departments under martial law, and establishing courts-martial, with summary powers to punish the revolutionists at the capitals, Principe and St. Jago.

To the Editors of the Courier & Enquirer:

We have been received and shielded in this free country from the proscriptions and persecuting severity of the government of our native island. We have learned to admire its constitution, respect its laws, and during our residence here we trust that we have not exposed ourselves to any reproach, unless it be that the independence of our native Cuba has been the chief object of our desires and hopes. Recent events in Cuba inspire us with

a brighter faith in the emancipation of our country from a cruel and unjust government. Being exiled for manifesting a love of justice and expressing dissent from the iniquitous policy by which our country has been long governed, it is natural that we should feel strongly in sympathy with the movement that our patriotic countrymen have begun. We would be recreant to the principles for which we became exiles, unworthy to be called Cubans, and less than men, did we not desire to devote ourselves, and all the means we possess, to the cause of our country's independence. But how can we carry out this desire? If we attempt to depart in secret we will be denounced—probably arrested and punished as law-breakers and "pirates." If we propose to depart openly, we have no guarantee that we would be judged or treated less harshly. We have learned to entertain a deep reverence for constitutional law; and however hard it might appear to us to be prevented in returning to share in the patriotic struggles of our brother Cubans, we would prefer to submit to the laws of the country, rather than expose ourselves to disgrace, and our motives to unjust interpretations.

But we would ask for ourselves and for Cuba the same just and liberal interpretation of the constitution and laws of the United States that prevailed on former occasions in the history of this republic. When Texas revolted against the government of Mexico, not Texans merely, but large numbers of citizens of the United States emigrated, armed, to this province. This armed emigration caused the government of Mexico to complain bitterly, and M. de Bocanegra, a Minister of Foreign Relations, laid the matter before the United States government. The exalted statesman and profound lawyer, Daniel Webster, then, as now, presided in the bureau of the State Department. We refer with pride and hope to his reply to the Mexican Minister's letter. One extract is sufficient:

"Neither the constitution nor the law of the land, nor principles known to the usages of modern States, authorize him (the President) to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas, or any other foreign country."

We think that Cuba stands still more favorably for generous treatment, and we protest against the liberties of our country and our own rights being prejudiced by the predictions or fears of political parties in this country. The rights of the Cubans must not be cruelly sacrificed to what may be political expediency. We ask for ourselves and our brethren justice from republican America. Let the United States be prudent; but let it be just to Cuba and its oppressed people.

We know that the free and the brave and generous people of the United States have large and expanded sympathies with the cause of liberty wherever it is maintained; but we have no appeal to make to these sympathies—they will be ours if we only prove that we deserve them.

One appeal we have to make, and we will make it publicly—publicly, in presence of our enemies, and before the world. Our appeal will be to the President, as the supreme magistrate of this republic, and its object will be to obtain from him the permission to openly leave the jurisdiction of the United States in the manner we shall deem most expedient, other than a military organization, not to the violation of any law of the country, but as Cubans returning to share in the struggles of our brethren for independence. We have a name to bear before this and other countries, and this country has a character to maintain. We, therefore, have resolved to adopt a course which prudence as well as respect dictates; and to prevent misapprehensions or false constructions afterwards, we have made this avowal, and ask you to do us the favor of laying it before your readers, a portion of the great American republic, whose good opinion we desire to merit and possess.

On behalf of the Cuban exiles in New York:

OCTAVIANO DUANY, Department Oriental.
FRANCISCO SEDANO, Department Central.
MIGUEL T. FOLON, Department Occidental.

2 August 1851 2

From the *Exh-Yan* (N. Y.) Democrat.
The Democratic Party—Its Origin and Its Nationality.

The democratic party has ever been distinguished for its nationality. The corner-stone principles upon which it rests, the foundation upon which it is reared, and the basis which sustains and upholds the noble structure, are eminently national in their character, scope, and design. Limited to no single State, circumscribed to no particular party, they are suited to all the States, and are fitted for all sections.

The rights of the citizen are the same everywhere; and as the democratic party was organized to look after and protect those rights, it of course is general and as wide-reaching as the country itself. As the rights of the States are equally sacred in all parts of the confederacy, and as the democratic party was formed to guard and defend those rights, it follows that its nature is coextensive with the States themselves. As individual rights are equally sacred everywhere, and individual wrongs equally prevalent, and as the democratic party was created to uphold the one and redress the other, it must be, if it fulfil its calling, as broad as the nation. As the constitution is made for all parts, and the democratic party formed to give it a right construction and force, so must it be alike general and extensive. From its organization in 1800 down to the present time, it has maintained with inflexible purpose its great characteristic, viz: its nationality. Without change in principles or name, it has kept on its way boldly and gloriously. Not so with the federal party. At first that party was organized as a party of principle, but so odious did those principles become that its whole history since has been one continual round of change and dissimulation. Never entirely repudiating its old notions and doctrines, it has exhibited in its course a continued system of dodging, deceit, false issues, and misrepresentations. Without nationality or fixed principles or purpose, it has mounted every hobby in every locality. Bank and anti-bank, tariff and anti-tariff, Masonic and anti-Masonic—here for slavery, and there anti-slavery—now against military chieftains, and then with a military hero at their head—now with strong resolutions, and then without any declaration for the public eye. In truth, "everything by turns, and nothing long," comprises the history of the federal or whig party. In one, and only one, thing has it been consistent, viz: both opposition and hate to the democratic party.

The great distinguishing features, then, of the two parties have been and now are these: The one has fixed and well-defined principles, acts in view of a general policy, and is essentially general and national in its character and action; while the other is destitute of a creed, and acts upon the doctrine of expediency—has no national character—is one thing in New England, a different one in Pennsylvania, and still another in Virginia and the South. The one advocates principles; the other goes for anything for votes. The one hoists its colors at mast-head and nails them there, and they are the same for all; the other puts up a different flag for every "ism" and colors for every section. The one, in short, is a great national party; the other is made up of a great many factions, adverse sentiments, and conflicting doctrines, and only bound together into one mass of opposition to the democratic party, and a common desire for power and plunder.

The democratic party, then, is a great and noble party: great, because it embraces general principles and reaches over all parts of the land; noble, because its doctrines and measures, its sympathies and actions, tend to elevate all the people, advance their interests, and unite them firmly and fraternally together as a great nation.

The democratic party has ever been, and still is, the hope of the country. She possesses a mighty moral power; her nationality makes her mighty for good. The North and the South, the East and the West, come together under her general organization and join hands, swear fidelity to common principles, and pledge support to common rights; and, thus bound and united, they together stand up for the country. Amid storms and strife, amid sectional discord and agitation, the democratic party, if true to herself and her mission, will stand fixed, firm, and immovable, like the rock amid the ocean's wave, defying alike its fury and its power. It will in perilous times raise aloft its principles—its great doctrines of State sovereignty, of a strict construction of the constitution, of the non-interference of one State with the local institutions of another, of the firm adherence by the general government to its duties, and the terms of the compact between the States, and will point to them as the ark of safety, and bid the people to come back upon the solid foundation thus afforded for all the people of the land to stand upon, and thus arrest threatened dangers, and rescue the land from commotion and anarchy.

This the democratic party has done once and again; and this she will do in all time to come, if she be true to her position, character, and destiny, and if she be not lured away from duty or seduced into sectional quarrels and local issues.

Her nationality is her great characteristic: that gone, and her power is departed; that taken away, and like Samson, when shorn of his locks, her strength, her might is forever lost, or, if ever to be regained, only for a season, like the ancient giant to be used for its own and the country's destruction. We have passed through a fearful crisis, in which the democratic party acted a noble part. The churches had divided; much bitterness was felt between different sections of the country; imminent dangers threatened the Union; the democratic party itself had been convulsed, its virtue and its integrity been sorely tried, but, although it bent before the blast, it did not break.

Like a noble vessel when the tempest strikes her, the great national party felt the shock, yielded for the moment, but did not entirely go under. She was strong in the right, had skillful pilots, and soon she righted and sailed up to the danger boldly, and breast the storm right gallantly, and saved the country and herself by her bold and noble bearing.

It was her nationality, the force of great and general principles, the binding force of doctrines and sentiments held in common by those of every section, that enabled the democratic party to outride the storm—to render such powerful aid in rescuing the country from impending ruin. Her integrity has been preserved, and she stands to-day as she stood fifty years ago—a great national party. And shall not her position in the future be the same as in the past? We trust and believe so. The best interests of the nation demand the unity of the democratic party, for its union is its vitality; to divide is to perish; to break up into State or sectional organizations is to strike a blow at once fatal and deadly. To remain united we must preserve unimpaired our common standard, our national principles and organization. We must not do as the whigs do—cater for votes by repudiating all principle when it seems expedient, or adopt in this section one set of doctrines, and in another locality entirely different ones; but we must stand by our ancient faith, our time-honored platform, where all have stood in other days, and where all of every section may yet stand, and standing greet each other as brothers. Thus united we shall stand a sure defence to the nation in every trial—a perfect shield in every storm.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

3 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Revolution.

There is no reconciling the conflicting accounts given of the late revolution in Cuba. They differ widely, and if one is to be believed, instead of a revolution, it was little more than a mob, which was quelled without difficulty.—

There is an impression abroad that reports of such extensive revolts and such successful engagements on the part of the insurgents are sent over here to induce a rush of our gun-powder spirits to the island, who may help them in getting up a real revolution. The New York Herald has private advices that the uprising, of which we have heard so much in a few days, was of no account,—that it was promptly put down; and that those who took part in it sued for pardon, which was granted, and that this was the substance of the whole affair.

— We can only wait for the next arrival, and if this is the case, all we can say is, that the advisers of those Cubans who wish to rid themselves of the Spanish yoke have conducted themselves very indiscreetly. The issuing of false bulletins never helped any cause, as the history of the world will show.

The Daily Delta

3 August 1851, 1

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

The Beginning.

The sceptics have a new excuse for justifying their enmity to the cause of Cuban liberty. Before the movement began, their cry was—"Oh, let the Cubans strike the first blow themselves, and then our people will give them sympathy, aid and encouragement." Now, that the blow has been struck, the revolution commenced, they take refuge in another pretext—that the revolution has not become general enough. They say, "Wait a little longer; the patriots will be defeated, put down. Only two of the three Departments of the island have pronounced, only a few towns have risen, and thus far only skirmishes have been had between the patriots and loyalists." This is the view of cock-bloated speculators, waiters upon Providence, whose chivalry calculates coolly the chances of success, and displays itself only when all is certain and safe. Such is not the spirit, however, of the great mass of the American people. The cause of independence engages their hopes and cordial aid from the beginning.

Our revolution commenced with the skirmish at Lexington. That of Cuba began with the affair between Lemory and Aguero. If we wait until the whole island has risen, we shall not be wanted. The revolution will be achieved without our aid.

All revolutionary movements must at first be partial, disconnected, unorganized, and but few have succeeded without external aid. The revolutionary army of the Colonies of 1776, derived its chief efficiency from the drill and discipline taught by experienced officers from abroad. Our people were brave,--skillful in the use of arms, but lacked discipline and knowledge of combined military operations against regular troops. They only required this to enable them to cope with the Irish bands of England. Gallant officers from Europe volunteered to come over and teach our soldiers the necessary drill, discipline, and science, and in a short time they became excellent soldiers.

The Creoles are in a situation similar to that of the colonists at the breaking out of the war of 1776. They are ardent, enthusiastic, brave and devoted; but are unaccustomed to military discipline and warlike operations. They need instructors in the art of warfare, and we know no country to which they have a better right to look for such teachers, than to the United States, where every man is a soldier, acquainted with the general rules and duties of war, and skilled in the use of all its means and appliances. Thank God, there is no law to interfere with those American citizens who desire to go to Cuba for the purpose of instructing the patriots in the useful art of war. They may go as individuals or in squads, armed or unarmed. There is no power can prevent them; and it would be a disgrace to this Republic if any attempt were made to usurp such power.

The Daily Delta

3 August 1851, 2

THE SPANISH WAR STEAMER PIZZARO LABELLED.
As the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, lying at anchor in New York, was getting up steam on the 21st ult., to proceed on her voyage to Cuba, she was labelled by Deputy Marshal De Angelis, on a claim for \$250, on behalf of the owners of the schooner Thomas O'Connor, which vessel was injured in a collision at the Narrows by the Pizarro in coming in. The officer went on board at one o'clock and served the process. The captain of the Pizarro, it is said, told the officer that he was bound to sea, and he would go; but the officer told him he could not, and also notified the pilot that he must not take the vessel out. The matter was settled by the parties on shore about five o'clock, and the steamer sailed.

The Daily Delta

3 August 1851, 3

Slaves! Slaves!

BY J. L. CARMAN & CO.—TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold at auction, at Bate's Arcade, with a reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash—the following consigned SLAVES:

The Negro Man **CALEB**, aged 26 years, a superior house and dining-room servant.

MARY, a Negro Woman, aged 40 years, cook, washer and ironer and matchmaker; together with her son **DAVID**, aged 6 years.

3 August 1851, 2

THE CUBAN EXCITEMENT.—There is considerable talk around town of volunteers preparing to aid the patriots in revolutionizing Cuba, should the last news from there be confirmed. A mysterious call, which has been published and circulated, for a meeting of volunteers on Sunday night, adds some little to the plausibility of such an intention on the part of our "fighting" men. There is no doubt but that a number of our young men will be ready to join such an expedition, and it will require better means than we think the government at Washington commands to defeat their intention.—*Balt. Clipper.*

Louisville Journal

4 August, 1851, 3

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—We are indebted for the following intelligence to several Cuban gentlemen of this city, the same from whom we received the first advices of the outbreak of the insurrection at Puerto Principe. Our informants state that the annexed information is derived from their letters received here by the steamer Isabel. Their letters are from their friends in Cuba, who are engaged in the revolution, and this news may therefore be considered as more authentic than anything yet received.

The defeat of Col. Conti, with three hundred men, is confirmed. On the 16th of July, in attempting to cross the river Najasa, (a small stream on the southern side of the island,) with his command on a raft, he was attacked by the patriot Cubans. Conti himself was taken prisoner, together with several officers and a large number of soldiers; 150 were shot and 50 drowned; the rest escaped. The Najasa, though commonly a small stream, is now swollen into a large and rapid torrent, overflowing its banks, owing to the rainy season, which now prevails all over the island. A large quantity of ammunition, arms, &c., were lost, together with two field pieces.

The attack and taking of the town of Las Fugas (Prickle Pear) by the patriots is confirmed, together with the formation of a provisional government at that place, of the first acts of which we shall receive accounts by the next arrival.

The formation of a guerrilla party of 100 men in the district of Guamutas (near Cardenas in the Western Department) is confirmed. The patriot chief Mancebo is the commander. This party had been joined by the small garrison of Spanish troops stationed at the town of Palmilla (Small Palm). At the latest dates, Mancebo's guerrillas numbered over 200 men. The formation of a guerrilla party in the hacienda San Juan, 12 miles from the port of Santa Cruz, which is on the south side of the island, is also stated. The chief of this is the brave Don Manuel Munez, and thus far he had not been molested by the Spanish troops. The statement that he has surrendered is false.

When the Isabel left Havana the following rumors were in circulation:

The city of Holguin, on the south side, Eastern Department, had pronounced against the government, the colonel of the garrison at that place having put himself at the head of the movement.

The city of Baracoa had also pronounced for liberty.

The steamer from Trinidad, which ought to have arrived at Batabano before the Isabel, viz., July 21, had not come, which is confirmatory of the reported rising at Trinidad. Batabano is opposite Havana, on the south side of the island. There is a railroad across from Havana to Batabano—distance 40 miles; time 2½ hours. The city of Trinidad is on the south side of the island, 270 miles east of Havana. The mails are sent by rail from Havana to Batabano, and thence by steamboat along the south shore to Trinidad and other points.

In consequence of the pronouncement of July 4, the Captain General had sent 2000 men into the Central Department.

The supreme court of Cuba, always until now held at Principe, has been removed to San Juan de los Remedios, a port on the north side of the island, in order to enable the judges to embark quickly on board of a war vessel in case of a general revolution.

The above advices show that a large portion of the island is in a state of revolution—confirmatory of which is the order of the Captain General, placing the Eastern and Central Departments under martial law, and establishing courts martial, with summary power to punish the revolutionists, at the capitals Principe and St. Iago.

An intelligent American gentleman, just arrived from Cuba, had an interview with the President yesterday, and informed him of the real state of affairs there, which are supposed to be quite as bad as previous accounts made them.

N. Y. Tribune.

CUBANS.—We understand that a number of young men in this city have enlisted in a Cuba expedition. We know that efforts have been made to persuade boys, some of them not more than sixteen years old, to enlist, under promise that they would be provided with everything necessary for their comfort, and on their arrival receive \$3,000.

THE GEORGETOWN.—This splendid steamer leaves for New Orleans to-day. The G. is now the fastest packet running in the trade, has splendid accommodations, and provides for her passengers sumptuously. Capt. McPherson is a trump on the hurricane deck and Mr. Kerby, his clerk, is a trump at the desk.

4 August 1851, 3

REPORTED CUBAN MOVEMENTS.

We put no faith in the statements of the subjoined Telegraphic Bulletin. It comes to us with an editorial caption, ready prepared, stating that it is "sent by the Editors of the Savannah Morning News, gentlemen well informed with reference to Cuban affairs." We do not believe that it comes from the source mentioned, and, if it did, their being well-informed concerning Cuba affairs does not give any weight to the statements of this despatch, which professes to relate events that have lately occurred at Savannah and New Orleans, and which could not be concealed from the observation of other persons—more especially the alleged departure of a thousand men from New Orleans, eight days ago, of which the Telegraphic Reporters and Newspaper Editors of that city appear to be yet in profound ignorance. In short, we regard the despatch as a mere invention, to get up excitement in other parts of the country :

SAVANNAH, AUGUST 2.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—Much excitement at present exists here in regard to the revolution in Cuba. Already a number of persons have volunteered their services and gone off en route for Cardenas. Several left yesterday and to-day, and others are preparing to leave. We have it also upon good authority that an immense number will go from the interior of Georgia and Alabama. A letter which has just come to hand from New Orleans states that one thousand men left that city on the night of the 26th ultimo for Cuba. Many others were preparing to leave. Two steamers have been purchased by the Cubans to facilitate their designs.

The general belief is that the current of events in regard to the present Cuban revolution will continue until something definite is accomplished.

WASHINGTON

4 August 1851, 3

CUBAN "EXILES" IN NEW YORK.

With a courtesy entirely gratuitous, since no such civility has been shown by the authors of it to this paper, we transfer to our columns the following from the *New York Journal of Commerce*:

THE CUBANS AND THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
To the Editor of the *Journal of Commerce*:

Sir: An article published in the "*National Intelligencer*" of the 31st ultimo does great injustice to a cause and to friends that are dear to us. The *Intelligencer* being the reputed organ of the National Executive, its article possesses an importance which induces us to give an emphatic denial to all its assumptions, influences, and insinuations. We also indignantly deny that we have imposed upon, or sought to impose upon, the press and people of this country, by manufactured and exaggerated statements, or by false and forged documents. All statements and publications given by us to the press of this city have emanated from the sources indicated in them—our friends in Cuba—and they are neither "men of straw," nor men capable of fabricating falsehoods.

On behalf of the Cuban exiles in New York.

OCTAVIANO DUANY, Departamento Oriental.
FRANCISCO SEDANO, Departamento Central.
MIGUEL T. TOLOS, Departamento Occidental.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1851.

Upon this publication we shall make few remarks; and these would not be made if either the "Cubans" in New York, or the press which publishes their imputations upon the *National Intelligencer*, had done common justice to that journal.

In the first place, the Administration is not accountable, and must not be held responsible, for any publication made in the *National Intelligencer* which does not clearly import to be made by its authority. The Administration had no agency of any kind in the article to which the note of "the Cubans" refers.

Secondly. The article to which their note alludes contained no "assumptions, influences, or insinuations" against real Cubans, whether residents in the island or "exiles" from it. The rights of Cuban exiles resident among us, so long as they respect the hospitality and the laws of the United States, the *National Intelligencer* would be the last to disturb or to question. Neither do we question their right individually to return to Cuba from the United

States without let or hindrance. All that is expected from them by the friends of law and good government in this country is, that they shall not, in the teeth of the statutes of the United States, engage in fitting out from the ports or shores of the United States military or naval expeditions against a country with which the United States is in peace and amity.

Thirdly. So far from imputing to Cubans, whether in Cuba or in New York, the fabrication of documents for the purpose of producing false impressions upon the People of this country, the *National Intelligencer* distinctly showed, by circumstantial evidence, that the pretended "Declaration of Independence" was of Anglo-Saxon origin and manufacture, and that the Cubans at home had no hand in its production.

Fourthly. Nor has the *National Intelligencer* hitherto charged, at any time, that the Cubans in New York had given "statements and publications to the press" of that city in any deceptive form. It has not even denied that the Proclamation, as copied into the papers of the United States, may have been printed upon a press in the fastnesses of Cuba. But we still maintain that the Declaration is not an emanation from any city or province of Cuba, or the Representative of any such; but, so far as it purports to be so, is a counterfeit and an imposition.

In further and conclusive proof of this position, we offer the following statement of facts from the *New York Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday last:

"The *Savannah News* publishes a 'free translation' of a Proclamation of the 'Cuban Patriots,' dated July 3, very different from that supplied to the press in this city. In this document, dated prior to the one prepared for *New York papers*, a much more warlike tone is adopted, and the '800 victors of Puerto Principe,' who, as a 'heroic example, have spilled their blood,' are spoken of in the past tense. The accounts published here gave no account of any rising before the 4th of July, or any fighting before the 5th. The two branches, North and South, of the Cuban junta in this country cannot have sufficiently compared notes before publication."

WASHINGTON

4 August 1851, 3

It is a bad omen of respect for the law, if not of public virtue, (says the Charleston "News,") when mass meetings are held in our principal cities to sympathize with foreign adventurers who make no secret of their plans for invading and revolutionizing countries with which the United States are at peace. But the offence is aggravated, if it admits of aggravation, when the adventurers, emboldened by this sympathy, receive encouragement in reading the very Declaration of Independence by which they mean to liberate those countries from the authority that rules them, and which we have acknowledged in our treaties with them. We received an account yesterday of a mass meeting in New Orleans which was addressed by Gen. Lopez, and at which he read the Cuban Declaration of Independence. This adventurer, haranguing in our midst to induce our citizens to violate their obligations to the laws of their country, by lending their aid in men or money to revolutionize a country with which we have pacific relations, commits that very moral offence by which Thompson and other meddlers have drawn down the indignation of our citizens. The only difference is, that Thompson has made as the theatre of his labors the country itself, where he desired to produce disaffection to law. Lopez has a wider plan. His scheme embraces the overthrow of Government, and all the worst hazards of revolution. He enters a country whose general sympathy for liberty is made the instrument of enticing its citizens to violate their legal obligations. At bottom the moral crime is the same, although the aim and purpose may be different.

The prediction we ventured a few days ago is having an earlier verification than we thought it would at the time. The present "insurrection" [in the island of Cuba] is about as great a failure as the Lopez foray, so far as it goes to help along the cause of eventual independence. The means to accomplish the end have been miserably inadequate, and the only effect of the ill-timed demonstration at Principe, it is easy to see, will be to make the Spanish Government more watchful, more jealous, stronger, and ten times more tyrannical than it was before. There can be no diversity of opinion on that point. A telegraphic despatch, dated New Orleans, July 29th, says: "Senor Carto, a Spaniard, sailed in the steamship Falcon yesterday for Havana, to offer the services of a thousand Spaniards to aid the Captain-General in suppressing the disturbances on the Island." This, if true, seems to indicate that even in the United States there is not so much unanimity among Spaniards for a revolution in Cuba as we are often told there is.—*New York Express.*

A correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin, writing from Havana, giving the recent reports, says that if the sentiments of the city of Havana were taken as the criterion, a very great majority of the people would be opposed to revolution. A revolution of any kind, more especially an internal one, would involve the island in the worst of horrors—those of civil war—aggravated as they would be here by the vast commercial and agricultural interests at stake. They point to the general prosperity of the island, evinced by its rapid progress, having doubled, or more, its exports within twenty years, and allege that, if the oppressions of Spain were so grinding as they are represented to be, would not things present a different aspect? They refer also to South America, where disappointed ambition, family jealousy, angered spirit, or wounded feeling of a disappointed candidate, are causes of long and protracted wars, keeping the country in continual disturbance. The descendants of the Spaniards, he conceives, cannot enjoy a republican form of Government like an American.

[Public Ledger.]

The Evening Picayune.

4 August 1851, 1

Proclamation of the Patriots.

The Charleston News says that the following is a free translation of the proclamation or circular issued by the Cuban Patriots, copies of which have been received in Savannah and Charleston. It was disseminated throughout the island by means of the press in the possession of the revolutionists:

JULY 3, 1851.

Cubans! Eight hundred of our compatriots have raised the cry of liberty, and have planted on the heights of Cuba the flag of the white star, dedicated to war. All that is required is union, constancy and fraternity to secure their triumph in the holy cause of Cuban liberty. Imitate the glorious example which they have given to the world.

The Government has not the power to suppress the revolution which has been begun in four distinct places at the same time, because of the uncertainty with which they are surrounded. Confusion, ignorance and fear blind their eyes and bind their hands, and then will cause them to fall into the abyss which awaits them.

Cubans! Do not permit, by your continued inaction, the blood of the sons of Puerto Principe to be spilled alone. Do not let their heroic example be in vain, nor the magic cry of liberty which they have raised be extinguished without an echo. No, never give a proof to the world of such dastardly, ignoble spirit. Understand well, that if by your indifference, and for want of your cooperation, they perish, we shall merit the contempt of the whole world, while we will be condemned forever to bear the Spanish yoke.

The victors of Puerto Principe count on us; they look to us to join them in their struggle to break the chains of our tyrants—chains which, with so much ignominy, we drag in the face of the infamous pleasures of our oppressors. We offer our extended arms to all Spaniards who judge with justice our cause; their lives and property shall be held inviolate. The Cubans regard as enemies only those who take up arms against them; the history of their struggle for independence shall not be stained by deeds of rapine and plunder.

Enthusiasm and valor! We expect the aid the generous North Americans offer us, if we prove ourselves worthy of their assistance.

The hero of Cardenas impatiently awaits the hour when he may land upon our shores. It will take but a few hours for his arrival.

To arms, Cubans! The field be witness of your heroism, and may Heaven give you the victory. Provoke the battle! Throw yourselves valiantly into the combat! Strike down the tyrants, and obtain for your triumph the bloody spoils of their throne, upon which we will raise the temple of liberty.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The Evening Picayune.

4 August 1851, 1

Anti-Secession Meeting in Charleston.

A large and enthusiastic anti-separate secession meeting was held at Charleston on the night of the 29th ult. John Rutledge acted as President, and was assisted by sixty Vice Presidents, and six Secretaries, among whose names are those of some of the most influential citizens of Charleston. Letters were read from Langdon Cheves, James L. Orr and James Chesnut, Jr. Mr. Orr, in his letter, makes the following remarks:

If the State is to be put upon the perils of separate secession, and your beautiful city is to share the fate of Moscow, in God's name, let it not be done by a minority of the people. If the immediate actionists have by accident secured a majority of the convention, and are resolved in pushing their advantage to the utmost limit, we have no recourse left but to instruct the delegates elect through public meetings of the people. I had hoped that the convention would be left untrammelled, to act with wisdom, according to circumstances, when it assembled.

The late proceedings of the actionists, wherever they have the strength to move, has dispelled that illusion, and if the schemes of the leaders cannot be frustrated, then secession is a fixed fact. The people, however, in my judgment, are not with them, and whenever the issue is made the self-appointed leaders will be routed—overwhelmed by the voice of the people rebuking their temerity. In such an issue, gentlemen, they will be beaten in the mountain districts. Our people here are not submissionists—nearly all are for resistance; and for efficient resistance to the Clay compromise; but they have yet to be convinced that they have more courage and patriotism than their Georgia and North Carolina neighbors. They have too much modesty to thrust themselves forward as the only champions of Southern rights and Southern honor. They believe that Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi are as spirited as South Carolina, and that there is no very startling disgrace in their waiting for the cooperation of these States.

We extract the following paragraph from Mr. Chesnut's letter:

I agree entirely in the position you have indicated, and think it points to the only true and wise policy for the State. A concerted action on the part of the Southern States must produce redress and security in the Union, or result in our independence as a Southern confederacy out of it. With either condition I believe South Carolina would be satisfied. For myself, however, I consider the first not very probable, and prefer the latter as furnishing the only permanently safe condition. Any step, therefore, which leads to the attainment of this end has my hearty concurrence, and will receive whatever support I can give.

The following are the resolutions passed by this meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That the aggressive measures of the Federal Government, in connection with various exhibitions of public sentiment by the people of the North, through their State Governments and otherwise, for a series of years, indicate, in our opinion, a deep-rooted hostility to the interests of the Southern States on account of their peculiar institutions, of their original rank as sovereigns and equals in this confederacy; and the inevitable result of such proceedings, if allowed to take their course, must ultimately be the entire abolition of negro slavery in the South, and the erection, in place of our Federal Union, of a consolidated government, alike despotic and irresponsible.

2. *Resolved*, That in view of the humiliating condition of the slaveholding States in this confederacy—their rights violated—their institutions proscribed—their character vilified—their offers of compromise rejected—and in view of the still greater dangers which are impending over them, we believe the time has come when this Union should be dissolved, and a new Government organized on the basis of a Southern confederacy. But while such is our deliberate opinion as to our wrongs and our remedy, we would still be

willing to give a trial, fairly and in good faith, to any plan, short of dissolving the Union, which our sister States of the South may propose, for reinstating us in the possession of our equal rights, and providing us with adequate guarantees for our future security.

3. *Resolved*, That, as the subject of the controversy in which we are engaged is not peculiar to South Carolina, but equally concerns the other slaveholding States of this Union, our true policy and most proper mode of procedure is, in our opinion, to make common cause with our aggrieved confederates, and unite with them in counsel and action to obtain redress for our common wrongs; "such concert of action," according to the views of our own Calhoun, being "the one thing needful," whether to save the Union, or if (as we believe) that be now too late, then "to save ourselves."

4. *Resolved*, That in the present aspect of our political affairs, we deprecate the separate secession of South Carolina from the Union: 1. Because it is due to our Southern confederates, having a common interest and threatened by a common danger, to take counsel with them, and especially with such of their citizens as are known to be faithful and devoted friends, as to the mode and measure of redress for our common wrongs; and because our precipitate secession from the Union, in opposition to their views and wishes, would seem as if we claimed to be the exclusive champions of Southern rights—an assumption which could not but be regarded as arrogant in us, and insulting to them—thus, in place of harmony of feeling, and concert of action, provoking jealousies, and sowing the seeds of discord between us and our natural allies, and operating to prevent the formation of a Southern Confederacy. 2. Because our separate secession would be imminently premature and unwise at this time, when we may fairly calculate on the cooperation of other States at no distant period, since the effect of renewed agitation and continued aggression by Northern fanatics—results which may be regarded as absolutely certain, must inevitably be, to bring up some of our sister States of the South to the same position which we now occupy, and thus operate to ensure the formation of a Southern Confederacy. 3. Because South Carolina, by separate secession, would be placed in the attitude of a foreign Government to the other slaveholding States of this Union, the effect of which would be, that, under the laws of Congress prohibiting the migration or importation of slaves from a foreign country into the United States, we should be subjected practically to the Wilmot proviso in its most aggravated form. 4. Because in all her public resolves, South Carolina has given no other pledge—has avowed no other determination, than to cooperate with her sister States of the South in resisting those aggressions; and, finally, because in the present posture of affairs, to dissolve our union with the South, and thus isolate ourselves from the sympathies and support of those with whom we are bound together in a common destiny, would be not only abortive as a measure of deliverance, but if not utterly suicidal in its effects, in the highest degree dangerous to the stability of our institutions.

5. *Resolved*, That while we are opposed to the separate secession of South Carolina from the Union without the concurrence and cooperation of at least some other slaveholding State, or the reasonable assurance that such would be the result of her separate action, we hold the right of a State to secede as no longer an open question, and as essential to the sovereignty and freedom of each member of this confederacy.

6. *Resolved*, That as our hope of deliverance at this crisis rests on the formation of a Southern Confederacy—a conclusion which we believe to be entertained by a large majority of the people of South Carolina—we would earnestly invoke the early action of our State Convention, whenever it shall be assembled, to devise and adopt such measures as in their wisdom shall seem most effectual to bring about a system of concert and cooperation among the slaveholding States in resisting the aggressions of the Federal Government; and also as representing the sovereignty of South Carolina to determine by a solemn ordinance what relation to that Government it shall meanwhile become us to occupy; and at the same time to prescribe to the constituted authorities of the State such a course of action as will enable them to take advantage of all emergencies, and to be prepared for all results.

The Daily Pirayune

5 August 1851, 2

AFFAIRS OF CUBA.

The steamship Cherokee is due at this port to-day. She left New York on the 26th of last month, and probably arrived at Havana on the 30th, and left again on the 31st, unless she was detained by some unforeseen accident. She will bring at least two days' later news, but whether it will be at all decisive, or whether we shall even get sufficient by net to take the edge off of our voracious appetite, is very doubtful. There are good reasons for believing that unless the course of events has been favorable to the Government, we shall get no news at all by the Cherokee. The Captain General knows very well that the slightest spark is sufficient to set the patriotism of our excitable population in a blaze, and it is therefore his policy to keep every thing from us, except such news as will tend to cast discredit on the Patriot cause. He is sagacious enough to have discovered already that the sympathies of a vast majority of the Americans are with the Cubans, and that thousands only await the signal to rush to her assistance. Whether this feeling is right or wrong, may be a subject for discussion with some, but no one can doubt or deny its existence.

The Spanish Government, naturally sensitive, is now rendered doubly suspicious by the impending danger of losing Cuba, the most valuable of its possessions, and it has naturally secured full information on the subject of the feelings and disposition of the American people, who in any event must take an important part in the contest whenever it comes. The authorities of Cuba know that their dominion would be at an end the moment the United States might interfere on the side of the people; but they also know, that as a nation we could not so far forget our neutral obligations as to take sides in the quarrel, unless forced into it. Yet the numberless persons who could, as individuals, rush to the assistance of Cuba, at the first cry of revolution, would be sufficient of themselves to overturn the Spanish domination. It is therefore natural that the Government should take every means of depressing the hopes of the Cuban sympathizers in this country, and of thus discouraging them from rendering any assistance to the Creoles. So far this policy has been steadily pursued.

The first outbreak at Puerto Principe, which we know to have merited the dignity of the initiation of a revolution—or at least of an insurrection—was described as a mere ebullition of drunken braggadoles; the whole island was described as being in a state of peaceful repose, and the inhabitants were complimented on their loyalty and fidelity to the Government. Up to the date of our last news from Havana this course was continued. The encounters which had already taken place

between the Patriots and the regular troops are alluded to only as slight skirmishes within insignificant parties of marauders; no mention at all is made of the victory gained by the insurgents at the Najaza; and not the slightest allusion to the frequent desertions of the troops is to be found in the official reports or the newspapers.

This systematic course of misrepresentation might really delude us into the belief that nothing serious has occurred; that the island is perfectly quiet, and the people the happiest under the sun, were it not that a multitude of private letters, all the newspaper correspondence received here, and our own accounts, from sources in which we place the most unlimited confidence, all concur in telling a very different story. They represent that a declaration of independence, which declaration has been received and published here, was solemnly made at Puerto Principe on the 4th of July; that a large number of insurgents congregated in the mountains; that their ranks were receiving daily accessions; that a Provisional Government had been established at Las Tunas, which place, however, was subsequently abandoned; that Holguin, Baracoa, Pinar del Rio, Trinidad, Villa Clara and other towns of importance had "pronounced" in favor of the Patriots; that the latter had been successful in several skirmishes and in one important fight; and that many of the Spanish soldiers had gone over to the popular cause.

Thus appearances at present are in favor of the revolution, notwithstanding the assumed ignorance and indifference of the Havana papers. The Cherokee may bring us definite information; but it is by no means certain that she will. It would not surprise us if the authorities were to deny her the privilege of communicating with the shore, and send her away in total ignorance of everything that has taken place. But if any thing favorable to the Spanish cause has happened, we shall be sure to know it, as the authorities will take good care that it is communicated to us, for the benefit of any who may be desirous of assisting the Cubans in their struggle for independence.

However, any such news will arrive here too late to have its full effect, since substantial aid is already on its way to the shores of Cuba. The steamship Panpero, which left here on Sunday morning, took five hundred men, under Gen. Lopez, all well provided with munitions of war, including a full battery of artillery. These emigrants will no doubt be well received by the Creoles in Cuba, and if they determine to organize as a military force, and take a hand in the fray, we have no doubt they will be very effective in the cause.

As we have before said, the Cherokee is expected to-day, and her arrival is looked for with great anxiety by all who feel an interest in the fate of liberty in the neighboring island.

3 4/20/51

The Watling Delta

5 August 1851, 2

Proclamation of the Patriots.

The Charleston News says that the following is a free translation of the circular issued by the Cuban Patriots, copies of which have been received in Savannah and Charleston. It was disseminated throughout the Island by means of the press in the possession of the revolutionists:

JULY 3, 1851.

Cubans! Eight hundred of our compatriots have raised the cry of liberty, and have planted on the heights of Cuba the flag of the white star, dedicated to war. All that is required is union, constancy and fraternity, to secure their triumph in the holy cause of Cuban liberty. Imitate the glorious example which they have given to the world.

The Government has not the power to suppress the revolution which has been begun in four distinct places at the same time, because of the uncertainty with which they are surrounded. Confusion, ignorance and fear blind their eyes and bind their hands, and then will cause them to fall into the abyss which awaits them.

Cubans! Do not permit, by your continued inaction, the blood of the sons of Puerto Principe to be spilled alone. Do not let their heroic example be in vain, nor the magic cry of liberty which they have raised, be extinguished without an echo. No, never give a proof to the world of such dastardly, ignoble spirit. Understand well, that if by your indifference, and for want of your cooperation, they perish, we shall merit the contempt of the whole world, while we will be condemned forever to bear the Spanish yoke.

The victors of Puerto Principe confide in us; they look to us to join them in their struggle to break the chains of our tyrants—chains which, with so much ignominy, we drag in the face of the infamous pleasures of our oppressors. We offer our extended arms to all Spaniards who judge with justice our cause; their lives and property shall be held inviolate. The Cubans regard as enemies only those who take up arms against them; the history of their struggle for independence shall not be stained by deeds of rapine and plunder.

Enthusiasm and valor! We expect the aid the generous North Americans offer us, if we prove ourselves worthy of their assistance.

The hero of Cardenas impatiently awaits the hour when he may land upon our shores. It will take but a few hours for his arrival.

To arms, Cubans! The field be witness of your heroism, and may Heaven give you the victory. Provoke the battle! Throw yourselves valiantly into the combat! Strike down the tyrants, and obtain for your triumph the bloody spoils of their throne, upon which we will raise the temple of liberty.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CUBAN JUSTA.

LETTER FROM HAVANA.—We yesterday, says the Charleston Courier of the 29th ult., had two arrivals at this port from Havana—the brigs Somers and Argus. As far as we can learn, there has been but little intelligence made known in Havana since the departure of the Isabel, relative to the existing difficulties in the Island, which can be relied upon. Rumors are current that fresh desertions of troops are taking place, and that but of four hundred men recently sent from Havana, two hundred went over to the Creole party, and fired on their comrades. The real state of affairs is difficult to be ascertained. We have not, however, heard of any new proclamation emanating from the Captain General, and therefore conclude that his anticipations of those in arms accepting an amnesty, had not, up to the 24th inst., at least, been realized.

The Daily Delta

5 August 1851, 2

[For the Delta.]

COLUMBIAN G. W. P.

Mark them! in the distance of woe,
As they sweep o'er the land and the sea,
What sound thrills the ears and the hearts of mankind! --
"In the watchword and voice of the free!
Like the notes of the trumpet, they swell
From the breast of that congealed ice,
Where the loved, and the brave, and the beautiful dwell,
And nature jumps as with a quail.

Who could deem wild, these Eden-like lands,
That the serpent of tyranny trod;
That the great should bow down at Oppression's command,
And thought like a martyr impaled,
Should languish and die with the words
That should teach the oppressor to start --
When hearts should leap forth with their conquering empires,
United in hand and in heart!

The dagger, the rack, and the chain,
These engines of tyrannous power,
Shall awe and subdue the bold spirit in vain,
For the time has arrived -- aye, the hour,
When all that is wish, may be free --
When millions shall rise up and stand
In the image of God -- and each peasant shall be
A king in his own native land.

Com of the Andines, arise!
Strike for the altar and home,
With spirits as bright as their own native skies
Where Freedom has tempted her doom,
With all that the heart can state,
Of the strong or the feeble alike --
The applause of the brave and the smile of the free --
Arise, then -- for Liberty strike!

Around ye, behind the blue waves
As they roll to the ocean's coast
Can ye mark on that water's end dare to be slaves?
Where, where is that fatal host?
Let them come like the onset of their seas,
With the banners of Freedom unrolled,
And their triumphs are borne on the tongues of the breeze
To the uttermost ends of the world.

'Tis better to die in the cause
Of justice, of truth, and of right,
Than to grovel to the dust by tyrannical laws --
'Tis the cause that enables the right!
'Tis the cause that shines on impact
A grandeur to actions and deeds,
And fight with a huff the most desolate host,
'Tho' the leaves of freedom may bleed!

Ye may fail -- but the deed will live on,
And give to each subsequent age,
A spirit that dwells like the new risen sun,
Prophetic on history's page --
To stain the leaf with days,
That spring from the bosom of Hope,
And man shall remember those glorious days
When ye dared with the trait to cope

Louisville Journal

5 August 1851, 2

Our Government ought to re-issure its proclamation, showing to these adventurers that, while they violate the law and hazard the peace and honor of this country, they will be severely punished from the protection of this country, in the hour of their peril and just punishment.—*Journal of Commerce.*

We see no reason why the Government should re-issure the proclamation. A great many men will go or at least attempt to go to Cuba for the purpose of joining the insurgents in that island, but they will do so with a perfect knowledge of the views and determination of the U. S. Government. We have no objection to their going to Cuba if they can find means of doing so without a violation of the laws and the national obligations of the United States, but, in the event of their falling into the hands of the Spanish authorities, they must not expect and they will not expect any interference in their behalf from the Government at Washington. We have conversed with some of the most intelligent of them who seem fully to understand the danger they incur, and are ready to meet it.

We should like to see the Cubans achieve their independence, but we fear that the rebellion is not as formidable as the publications made in this country would lead men to suppose. The National Intelligencer insists, and we think proves, that the document published a few days ago as the Cuban declaration of independence, was a thing got up in the United States for effect.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.—
The receipts from passengers upon this road were, for July, \$7,012; for June, \$6,380—showing a difference in favor of July over June of \$632, or of nearly ten per cent. Owing to several accidents that occurred during July, four or five trips were lost, which fact probably made a diminution of several hundred dollars in the receipts. The freight receipts, it is estimated, will hereafter be as large as the receipts from passengers. The total receipts will probably in future reach \$15,000 or \$20,000 per month. The stock of the company is now worth 80 cents and will ere long be worth, it is believed, at least par. It is thought that the road will certainly pay 7½ per cent dividends upon its stock, if not 9 or 10 per cent.

UNITED STATES SHIPS ORDERED TO CUBA.—
Dispatches were received by telegraph on Tuesday evening last, at the Brooklyn navy-yard, ordering the schooner Preble and the brig Dolphin to be prepared with all dispatch to sail direct for Cuba. The object is supposed to be to intercept any expeditions that may be sent from this country for the invasion of the Island. A reinforcement of marines will be put on board the Preble, in addition to her usual complement.

It is believed that orders have been sent to Norfolk, directing the dispatch of the Cyane and Portsmouth on the same service.

WASHINGTON

5 August 1851, 3

THE CUBAN "DECLARATION."

We have already spoken of *two* versions of the "Declaration of Independence" said to have been issued at Puerto Principe, in the Island of Cuba. We have now before us a *third*, having no relation whatever to the other two. To enable our readers to compare them, we copy the few first lines of each of the two of which we have copies :

The First.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE
ISLAND OF CUBA.

*Manifest and Proclamation
of their Independence by
the Liberating Society of
Puerto Principe. (La
Sociedad Libertadora de
P. P.)*

JULY 4, 1851.)

Human reason revolts against the idea that the social and political condition of a people can be indefinitely prolonged, in which man, stripped of all rights and guaranties, with no security of person or property, no enjoyment in the present, no hope in the future, lives only by the will and under the conditions imposed by the pleasure of his tyrants ; where a vile calumny, a prisoner's denunciation, a despot's suspicion, a word caught up by surprise in the sanctuary of home, or from the violated privacy of a letter, furnishes ample ground for tearing a man from his hearth and casting him forth to die of destitution and despair in a foreign soil, if he escapes being subjected to the insulting forms of a barbarous and arbitrary tribunal, where his persecutors are themselves his judges, who condemn him, and where, instead of proving his offence, he is required to prove his innocence.

A situation so violent as this Cuba has now been for many years enduring ; and, far from any promise of remedy appearing, every day adds that the policy of the mother country and the ferocity of her rulers will grant neither truce nor rest till she is reduced to the condition of an immense prison, where every Cuban will be watched by a guard, and will have to pay that guard for watching him, &c.

[Signed by three persons.]

The Third.

*Declaration of Independence
made at Puerto Principe
on the Fourth of July,
and signed by two hun-
dred patriots, who were
batlling for the freedom of
their country.*

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CU-
BA AND TO ALL FREEMEN.

Every people possesses the unalienable right of changing the form of Government by which it is ruled, whenever its interests, its honor, and its safety require such a change ; since it is only for its advantage that it has delegated its powers to certain determinate persons.

A Government which is a standing conspiracy against the governed loses its vitality, and becomes a despotism intolerable to rational men. In such a case the sovereignty reverts of right to the centre whence it emanated, to be again remodelled into such a form as may best suit the wants and circumstances of those to whom that sovereignty appertains.


The people of Cuba present a strong, perhaps the strongest of all possible cases, for the application of these sacred principles, inasmuch as the colonial despotism of Spain over this island is unequalled in the history of nations. Wherefore, resuming our outraged rights, we have this day determined to throw off the shackles of our tyrants, and to raise the bright standard of freedom to lead us to victory, with the unalterable purpose of raising ourselves to the rank of a free people, or of meeting on the field of battle a glorious death, preferable a thousand times to the degrading slavery which is now our lot, &c.

[Said to have 200 signatures.]

The Daily Picayune.

5 August 1851, 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

 **MOUNT MORIAH LODGE No. 89 A. Y. M.**— A meeting of this Lodge will be held at their Lodge Room, corner of Camp and Natchez streets, on **TUESDAY EVENING**, the 5th inst, at 7½ o'clock. The members and visiting brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.:

au5

H. L. HUNLEY, Secretary.

5 August 1851, 2

AFFAIRS OF CUBA.

The steamship Cherokee is due at this port to-day. She left New York on the 26th of last month, and probably arrived at Havana on the 30th, and left again on the 31st, unless she was detained by some unforeseen accident. She will bring at least five days' later news, but whether it will be at all decisive, or whether we shall even get sufficient by her to take the edge off of our voracious appetites, is very doubtful. There are good reasons for believing that unless the course of events has been favorable to the Government, we shall get no news at all by the Cherokee. The Captain General knows very well that the slightest spark is sufficient to set the patriotism of our excitable population in a blaze, and it is therefore his policy to keep every thing from us, except such news as will tend to cast discredit on the Patriot cause. He is sagacious enough to have discovered already that the sympathies of a vast majority of the Americans are with the Cubans, and that thousands only await the signal to rush to her assistance. Whether this feeling is right or wrong, may be a subject for discussion with some, but no one can doubt or deny its existence.

The Spanish Government, naturally sensitive, is now rendered doubly suspicious by the impending danger of losing Cuba, the most valuable of its possessions, and it has naturally secured full information on the subject of the feelings and disposition of the American people, who in any event must take an important part in the contest whenever it comes. The authorities of Cuba know that their dominion would be at an end the moment the United States might interfere on the side of the people; but they also know, that as a nation we could not so far forget our neutral obligations as to take sides in the quarrel, unless forced into it. Yet the numberless persons who could, as individuals, rush to the assistance of Cuba, at the first cry of revolution, would be sufficient of themselves to overturn the Spanish domination. It is therefore natural that the Government should take every means of depressing the hopes of the Cuban sympathizers in this country, and of thus discouraging them from rendering any assistance to the Creoles. So far this policy has been steadily pursued.

The first outbreak at Puerto Principe, which we know to have merited the dignity of the initiation of a revolution—or at least of an insurrection—was described as a mere ebullition of drunken braggadoles; the whole island was described as being in a state of peaceful repose, and the inhabitants were complimented on their loyalty and fidelity to the Government. Up to the date of our last news from Havana this course was continued. The encounters which had already taken place

between the Patriots and the regular troops are alluded to only as slight skirmishes within insignificant parties of marauders; no mention at all is made of the victory gained by the insurgents at the Najaza; and not the slightest allusion to the frequent desertions of the troops is to be found in the official reports or the newspapers.

This systematic course of misrepresentation might really delude us into the belief that nothing serious has occurred; that the island is perfectly quiet, and the people the happiest under the sun, were it not that a multitude of private letters, all the newspaper correspondence received here, and our own accounts, from sources in which we place the most unlimited confidence, all concur in telling a very different story. They represent that a declaration of independence, which declaration has been received and published here, was solemnly made at Puerto Principe on the 4th of July; that a large number of insurgents congregated in the mountains; that their ranks were receiving daily accessions; that a Provisional Government had been established at Las Tunas, which place, however, was subsequently abandoned; that Holguin, Baracos, Pinar del Rio, Trinidad, Villa Clara and other towns of importance had "pronounced" in favor of the Patriots; that the latter had been successful in several skirmishes and in one important fight; and that many of the Spanish soldiers had gone over to the popular cause.

Thus appearances at present are in favor of the revolution, notwithstanding the assumed ignorance and indifference of the Havana papers. The Cherokee may bring us definite information; but it is by no means certain that she will. It would not surprise us if the authorities were to deny her the privilege of communicating with the shore, and send her away in total ignorance of everything that has taken place. But if any thing favorable to the Spanish cause has happened, we shall be sure to know it, as the authorities will take good care that it is communicated to us, for the benefit of any who may be desirous of assisting the Cubans in their struggle for independence.

However, any such news will arrive here too late to have its full effect, since substantial aid is already on its way to the shores of Cuba. The steamship Pampero, which left here on Sunday morning, took five hundred men, under Gen. Lopez, all well provided with munitions of war, including a full battery of artillery. These emigrants will no doubt be well received by the Creoles in Cuba, and if they determine to organize as a military force, and take a hand in the fray, we have no doubt they will be very effective in the cause.


As we have before said, the Cherokee is expected to-day, and her arrival is looked for with great anxiety by all who feel an interest in the fate of liberty in the neighboring island.

The Daily Phoenix.

5 August 1851, 2

Cuban Meeting in Jackson, Miss.—There was a meeting in Jackson, Miss., on the 28th ult., to express sympathy for the cause of Cuban independence. Speeches were made and much enthusiasm prevailed. The following was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the efforts of the noble Patriots of that oppressed island in their begun struggle in behalf of the principles of free government and the rights of man—tender to them our cordial wishes for their triumphant success, and will offer such additional and more substantial aid as the occasion and our opportunities will permit.

 The steamer Cleopatra, of Cuban invasion notoriety, is to be dismantled, and her machinery transported to the lakes.

5 August 1851, 1

MORE NEWS FROM CUBA**Progress of the Revolution.****ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CHEROKEE.**

The steamship, Cherokee, Capt. Henry Windle, arrived this morning from Havana, which place she left on the 2d inst., at 3 P. M. She brings, therefore, eight days' later news. Though the intelligence by this arrival, is not decisive, it is of such a character as to encourage the hope and belief that the cause of the Patriots is gaining ground. The vigilance of the authorities has, as we anticipated, kept us in ignorance of much which we might otherwise have learned; but the light that does reach us, shows that there must be a good deal of fire behind.

The letter of our correspondent, in another column, gives the news.

We have before us two or three proclamations or addresses of the rival parties. As these are a pretty good indication of the state of affairs, we shall proceed to translate them.

The first is dated at Trinidad, July 26, 1851, and shows conclusively that the movements at Puerto Principe had been seconded at Trinidad and in the vicinity. It is addressed—

To the Spanish Army.

Soldiers!—The moment has arrived when a few obstinate ingrates to their Queen, to their country, and to the munificence of her Majesty's Government, have raised the cry of rebellion in this country, so envied by all the world for its prosperity and riches, which you, like intrepid Spaniards, have sworn to defend at all hazards.

Some vagabonds of Puerto Principe were the first to raise the cry of insurrection, and you have seen how your companions have behaved in suppressing it. Had it not been for the natural benignity of the Government of our adored Queen, they would have paid dearer for their audacity.

In spite of all, some cursed vagabonds and prostitutes (*prostituidos*) of the jurisdiction of Trinidad, have ventured to second the movement of those imbeciles by raising parties headed by desperate men, without credit of any kind, and who until now have been adorned with honors which they did not merit.

You are about to go in pursuit of them, and you will present their heads on the points of your bayonets. The Spanish soldier never betrays his flag. His sacred oath to defend the rights of his country and of his Queen, have led him, and will always lead him, to prosperity or the tomb.

Four of your companions sufficed to make five hundred handbills flee shamefully from Cardenas, and those of you who go in pursuit of the factionists, at the call of the brave leader who conducts you, will be more than enough to exterminate this rabble, the opprobrium of society, and the ruin, the shame and the sorrow of their unhappy families.

Soldiers! The time has come to postpone every human consideration; bear yourselves as you know how to, and before eight days the garrison of Trinidad, in its valley or beyond it, will make a worthy example, by imitating the valiant men who at Jolo unfurled the flag of Castile above the inaccessible walls of the fortifications of those barbarians. [What barbarians?] *Soldiers!* Viva Isabel II.! Viva España! Viva our worthy Captain General Concha, and viva the Island of Cuba, under the legitimate government of our excellent sovereign!

The Cubans, on the other hand, from their post at Guinía Miranda, have issued an address, as follows:

To the Spanish Army.

Soldiers!—The moment has arrived when this precious (*preciosa*) part of the country which you inhabit has arisen to break at once the chains which bind it. Our brothers at Puerto Principe have preceded us in the noble enterprise of liberating the country, and a brilliant result crowned their first efforts. The Government finds itself in a desperate position, in want of resources, without sympathy, without confidence in itself, since many of your brethren at Puerto Principe have enlisted in the ranks of the Patriots, and fearing the next arrival of the valiant and powerful Gen. Narciso Lopez.

Under these circumstances its defeat is certain, its destruction sure. If you take sides with this sanguinary and corrupt Government, which without mercy has torn you from your homes in the flower of your youth, and brought you to Cuba to oppress your brothers, you will receive the same reward as those who in its defence were sacrificed throughout the whole continent of America: if you escape from a death, almost certain, misery and desperation will be your recompense.

We, if you come to our ranks and contribute to the liberation of Cuba, will receive you as friends, as brothers, will treat you as freemen, and will reward you with interest for your services. Each soldier from among you, who may enlist on our side, shall receive a gratuity of twelve ounces of gold and a portion (*una caballeria*) of land, as soon as the country, free from tyrants, shall recover its tranquillity, and during the campaign he shall receive the pay of five reales per day.

Soldiers! Choose between the two parties; in our ranks you will be free citizens fighting in the cause of humanity and progress. On the opposite side, you will be treated like beasts, without consideration for your dignity as men. If after all you remain obstinate and persist in your adhesion to a Government which oppresses and degrades you, if its insidious promises seduce you in the field, we will await you without fear or hesitation; but we will expect to shed our last drop of blood in defence of the holy cause of independence and the liberty of Cuba.

Another proclamation of the authorities is also dated at Trinidad, on the 26th of July. It is as follows, and is directed—

To the Sons of Cuba.

The unhappy hour has at last arrived when the ruin of this happy country, which the illustrious representatives of her Majesty the Queen have governed with so much intelligence and skill, is to be undertaken. Puerto Principe has been the first to pronounce against the Government, and Puerto Principe was likewise the first to experience the power of the resources on which the Government relies.

Cubans! In Trinidad, as in all places, there are imprudent and scandalous men, of whom some have already revolted, in order to procure the ruin of their country and that of their families. But in general we are a sensible people, disposed to unite with the troops of her Majesty for the annihilation of the insurgents.

Cubans! Be tranquil, if you do not wish to experience the disasters of an intestine revolution, in which an ignominious death upon the scaffold would be prepared for you. The god of battles commands the armies of Isabel II., and always extends his protecting hand, in accordance with reason and justice. He whom they call the chosen son of Mars [this refers to Gen. Lopez] is nothing but an iniquitous traitor, destined to a dishonorable death upon our shores. Do not obey them! Flee from the nets which are spread for you; but whatever may be the result of the question which in an evil hour comes to disturb our repose, our fate will be the same, and who knows that some day we will not have to deplore the destruction of the Spanish domination, of which we are all children.

This proclamation has a note by way of postscript, advising the disaffected to beware of the consequences before joining the insurgents, as

"the invincible arms of Isabel II. know who to conquer or die." We do not know the exact method in which arms are accustomed to conquer or die, but we suppose Spanish arms are up to that kind of thing.

The Havana papers, as our correspondent says, are either silent concerning the revolution, or insist that it has been completely suppressed.

The *Gaceta* of the latest date, August 2d, contains an article not very complimentary to the people of New Orleans. As it may be interesting to show what our neighbors think of us, we shall translate a portion:

"If there had been any doubt concerning the true origin of the partial and already suppressed insurrections of Puerto Principe and Trinidad, it would completely disappear on the news of the effect which the intelligence produced in New Orleans, the place where are born, and the centre and focus where originate all the piratical enterprises undertaken in this country, the shameful acts which so sadly recall the memory of the buccaneers and *Alibusteros* of the seventeenth century.

The known circumstance that the movement at Puerto Principe was coincident with the arrival at that place of some emissaries from the United States, was a sufficient indication of the true motive of this senseless attempt. The meetings and resolutions of the pirates assembled at New Orleans, when they scarcely had received news of the event, places the affair in so clear a light that it cannot be hidden from any one. * * * Two things eminently characterize the pirates of our day: zeal for plunder, and cowardice. The first likens them to the ancient *Alibusteros*; the second still more degrades and lowers them, because the former encountered with courage the dangers to which their criminal life exposed them.

That they are cowards, their conduct at Cardenas clearly proves; but they have given us one proof more. Among the resolutions passed at one of the recent meetings in New Orleans, was one requesting that those persons in this island, who should fall into the power of our troops, may be considered as prisoners of war."

The *Gaceta* thinks this proposition a very ridiculous one.

The Havana papers, as usual, contain a great many reports of victories over small parties of insurgents. One of these recounts with great exultation the capture of one escopet, two swords and a couple of cartridge boxes. Another recounts for the fifth time the pretended defeat of the party under D. Joaquin Agüero; but says that the rascal managed to escape. The assertions of the papers that the revolution is at an end are belied by their proclamations and those of the insurgents.

Letter from Havana.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, August 2, 1851.

Dear Pic.—Never did a nation's pulse thrill with a higher and holier gratitude than did Cuba's young heart when the news of the generous sympathy which your citizens displayed on the receipt of the advices of the beginning of our revolution, ran like wildfire from mouth to mouth. Every Cuban felt a new spirit born within him, and knew that he, too, could now claim to be a man. Long years, long and very many, will pass away ere the remembrance of that first generous impulsive hail to our new-born freedom shall fade from Cuba's heart.

You will see by the published bulletins of the Government that the affair is all over; that the country is pacified; that the attempt was a foolish

The Evening Post.

5 August 1851, 1

place of boys' play. But far otherwise is the case. Trinidad, Clentuegos, Villa Clara and all the adjacent towns and villagos have sent out their bands; and on the 24th ult. the banner was raised at Gu-
nia Miranda, and proclamations issued to the citizens and to the troops, of which I send you copies.

The Government report that Armentoros has come in and asked for pardon is universally disbelieved here and supposed to be got up expressly for the sailing of the steamers for the United States. It is a known fact that there are 700 patriots under arms, and that they are endeavoring to open communications with the patriot forces at Najaza and Cascorro, who are now over 2,000 strong.

Orders have been sent to Gen. Lemery, commanding at Principe, to bring all his troops into the field and open the campaign in regular form, and Gen. Vargas has been sent to Trinidad to take command in the field there. The *Gaceta* comes out this morning with a leader against mercy to prisoners and exchanges, and pertinently asks, "to what nation do you belong, to what flag known to the world?" These events are passing when the Government is proclaiming the country "pacified." I send you the Spanish proclamations issued also at Trinidad.

The fleet is all at sea looking for filibusters, and on shore the Government are very fearful of their troops. Rumors of new pronouncements are daily rife, but want confirmation. You may set it down that the end has begun. PUELO-PATRIA.

The Cherokee brings the following passengers:

L. DeBlanc, Miss A. DeBlanc, Miss M. DeBlanc, M. Nolan and lady, George Lewis, A. Desomes, mother and three sisters; Dr. Scott and son, W. S. DeWees, J. L. Joliffe, H. Johnson, Capt. A. A. Pitfield, A. M. Hedelge, P. Bertran, Mrs. J. Valate, C. DeFaentes, S. R. De'Olis, L. Duvegnued, J. J. Earhart, W. A. Brunond, F. A. Stanton, R. Anderson, J. Trower, S. Benchue, H. Keller, R. S. Hardin, J. Sargent, Thos. R. Hawkins, J. H. Cline, Thos. H. Clark, P. Melcher, Wm. Goadby, P. L. Wiltz, P. Cabreau, James Somers, J. R. Hastings, D. Jones, J. L. Jones, J. C. Fagan, B. B. Morris, J. Bradburry, D. H. Gates, L. Wildeman, J. Cade and servant, M. Victor and lady, J. BeBerry, R. B. Alexander, James A. Hill, William Love, H. Hatfield, James Montean, W. H. Phillips, T. Dugan, L. Johnson, John Rowley, B. J. McClanahan, H. Lamp, J. W. Scott, G. Marvin, L. Camer, Thomas Jones, N. Miller, D. P. Smith, J. Cernager, S. Cernager, B. Mooney, J. Watson, W. Weimoro, M. Melcher, J. Smith, W. B. Gorden, J. Stone, F. Ashbrook, B. Davis, F. L. Terrill, J. Turner, J. J. Jones, C. Rigenay, Jno. Clark, S. Humphrey, A. J. Fowler, L. Smith, B. F. Canahan, L. Anderson, S. M. Simpkins, L. Galway, N. Clock, D. Andrews, Wm. Carter, S. Ward, Jno. W. Varner, C. C. Vance, A. Benson, L. Amison, J. Peabody, P. Wagner, D. F. Markley, Jas. Moore, R. T. Ransom, S. Barney, T. S. Beesley, W. Franklin, J. S. Thomas, A. Francis, H. McCaskey, J. H. Wheelley, F. Wilson, R. Smith, Wm. R. Haxton, Wm. Provost, Chas. Killgrove, R. Woodward, Jos. Dargan, A. Lerevans, S. Cone, J. M. Hatfield, J. Avis, D. Patson, R. Hicks, A. Enaley, J. P. Thurston, Wm. McQueen, C. P. Cunningham, C. J. Haines, H. Childress, J. B. McCulloch, J. T. Owens, H. Letulee, J. Strickland, M. Fink, L. Stone, H. Bacon, L. Allen, N. Shipland, A. Cheeny, Jas. Harvey, W. Holzian, R. Holtzian, J. M. Young, L. B. Shannon and servant, F. Clark, R. Beac, Burbridge, J. J. Childers, D. Lee, L. Brackenridge, W. R. Thompson, Wm. Dayton, J. M. Bell, J. Connell, J. Hill, W. Gilman, T. Davidson, M. Lampson, A. Maxwell, H. Holt, W. Holt, J. Darns, E. Booth, O. T. Hall, H. Cheeny, J. Simpkin, J. P. Hughes, J. McDonald, Jos. Pierson, Wm. Stanaver, Saml. Brady, Henry Wright, E. Gullot, Peter Moore, G. Mallard, Frank Riley, Jas. Walsh, Jno. Fergusson, H. B. Hickey.

5 August 1851, 3

From the Baltimore Sun.

Letter from Cuba — Progress of the Revolution.

Some important despatches relative to Cuban affairs will be found in our columns to-day. It will be seen that in the South parties are already hurrying off from this country to their aid, and that later advices from Havana seem to confirm, to a considerable extent, the previous accounts of the Principe affair, &c., with further risings at Trinidad and Villa Clara. The "patriots" at New York, through their correspondents at St. Jago de Cuba, have, by the barque Sturges, at New York, some further intelligence concerning the state of affairs in that part of the island.

The dates from St. Jago, by the A. P. Sturges, are to the 10th ultimo. The news of the insurrection at Puerto Principe arrived at St. Jago on the 9th of July, but the accounts were very vague. A letter from a Cuban there says:

"On the 11th, early in the morning, an express arrived at St. Jago from Las Tunas, and soon after two more expresses arrived, following in rapid succession, bringing despatches to the governor. An extraordinary meeting of the city council was immediately called, when the governor, General Manzano, announced that he had received despatches from the governor of Las Tunas, but that he was ashamed to show them to the council, because, in the first place, the governor of Las Tunas said that he was threatened with an attack from the insurgents; in the second place, that they had succeeded in capturing all the Queen's funds from the treasury; and, in the third place, that 'he does not know what to do,' and that he would have to abandon the place that afternoon.

"If the governor was ashamed to show his despatches to the council, you can form an idea what their real contents must have been. We think the affair at Las Tunas must be, indeed, disgraceful to our enemies, especially as the Spanish *employés*, usually so talkative, are now so very silent, remaining shut up in their houses.

"On the 11th, at 3, p. m., our worthy governor, Gen. Manzano, started out of the city, accompanied by Col. Lanzarote, his secretary and his aid-de camp, twenty-six lancers, and four companies of riflemen. Lanzarote is an effeminate fellow.

"On the 12th the battery of mountain artillery left for Las Tunas, and it is reported that five hundred more men are on the point of starting.

"From this you may see whether the insurgents number only thirty-five men, as the government pretends; and if so, nobody can fail to conclude that the Spaniards are the greatest cowards in the world.

"We are only awaiting here to have more positive news that our brethren in Principe have risen, when we shall instantly unite and give the *grito* (pronunciamiento.) At this moment we number five hundred men, all well armed with muskets, ammunition, and weapons, and ready to pounce upon the enemy.

"The feeling here for freedom is universal, and the determination firm. All the young men of the first families will join the ranks of the patriots. We at first lacked money to begin the struggle; but since the news from Principe we have raised a large sum. We are now *all right*, and by eight o'clock to-morrow night we hope to have given the *grito*, (pronunciamiento,) for so we have arranged.

"P. S.—The latest reports that we have are that General Manzano has been unable to pass at Bayamo, (90 miles from St. Jago,) being hindered by the patriots, and that he has sent for more troops; that in Las Tunas the governor armed 150 countrymen to go in pursuit of the insurgents, but that they had gone over to our side, together with two companies of the regiment of Isabel Segunna."

THE CUBANS AND THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—At the request of the gentlemen whose names are attached to it, the New York Express gives place to the following communication, which speaks for itself:

To the Editors:

An article published in the National Intelligencer of the 31st ult. does great injustice to a cause and to friends that are dear to us. The Intelligencer being the reputed organ of the national executive, its article possesses an importance which induces us to give an emphatic denial to all its assumptions, inferences, and insinuations. We also indignantly deny that we have imposed upon, or sought to impose upon, the press and people of this country by manufactured and exaggerated statements, or by false and forged documents.

All statements and publications given by us to the press of this city have emanated from the sources indicated in them—our friends in Cuba—and they are neither "men of straw" nor men capable of fabricating falsehoods.

On behalf of the Cuban exiles in New York:

OCTAVIANO DUANY, Departamento Oriental.

FRANCISCO SEDANO, Departamento Central.

MIGUAL T. TOLON, Departamento Occidental.

New York, Aug. 1, 1851.

5 August 1851, 3

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE:

From our New York Correspondent.

Dullness of the City.—Dearth of News.—Cuban Insurrection.—Considerations in regard to it.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1851.

City life in the dog-days is proverbially dull, wearisome, and insupportable. What wonder, then, that all whom time and circumstances favor have left the town, and sought, as their varied tastes have dictated, seclusion and retirement beneath the sylvan shades of the country, or gaiety and excitement at the springs and the watering-places? The fashionables have long ago taken flight; statesmen and politicians, the bench, the bar, the clergy, and the faculty, have followed at different intervals; men of business have left their counting rooms under the charge of their juniors and head clerks; and now even the green grocer and haberdasher pack their kits, and are off for a trip to Shrewsbury or Long Branch—a sail up the Sound, or a ride on the Island. The metropolis is no longer the scene of political action and intrigue—the centre from which emanates all the news and all the scandal, and to which all look for information upon the interesting topics of the day. We are dull—those of us who are left here; and if perchance our communications to our friends partake of that dullness, we must crave indulgence, for just at present it is the principal commodity we have on hand.

The subject which now attracts the most attention is, perhaps, the insurrection in Cuba. We have among us a considerable number of sympathizers, some of whom, especially the military portion of them—men of known gallantry and conduct—possess to a certain extent the respect and confidence of the community: of the civilians attached to the cause, we have not quite so good an opinion. As it is from these gentlemen that we obtain what we conceive to be the most reliable information in regard to the real state of affairs in the island in question, it is not surprising that a great diversity of opinion exists in regard to the extent of the movement, its importance, and the probability, or rather the possibility, of its success.

Upon the whole, however, the impression is gaining ground that the effort now making by the Creole population of Cuba is a serious and determined one, if not well-timed, and that there is a strong probability that it may lead to consequences of the most momentous importance to this country, involving an interest vastly greater than any we may take in the success of the patriots, deeply as our feelings may be enlisted in behalf of a people struggling for liberty.

It seems to us that if the contest between the Spanish authorities and the people of Cuba becomes serious and general, the United States must, in one way or other, inevitably have a stake in the issue of it, the immensity of which, however well it may be understood by ourselves, is by no means so fully and generally appreciated by the people at large as it should be. In the first place, there can be little doubt that both England and France have guaranteed to Spain the integrity of Cuba against any invasion, direct or indirect, authorized or unauthorized, on the part of this country or any portion of its inhabitants. They have a considerable naval force in those seas; and if a private expedition from the United States should succeed in landing upon that island, they would undoubtedly send any number of troops that might be deemed requisite to the assistance of the royalists. If the contest becomes earnest and protracted, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for our government to prevent sympathizers from this country from joining the insurgents; and if the insurrection attains

such an importance as to sanction a recognition of the independence of Cuba, public sentiment will compel a prompt adoption of that measure. Then all restraint will be withdrawn, and thousands of warlike adventurers will embark from every port on our seaboard to join the patriots and fight for the freedom of the Queen of the Antilles. What would be the result? A war with the three powers—France, Spain, and England? Not necessarily, and, except for one contingency, not probably. If private expeditions should succeed in joining the Creoles by eluding the vigilance of our cruisers, no just cause of complaint could exist, providing due vigilance had been exercised. Nor if, in accordance with the laws of nations and the usages of the civilized world, we were to recognise the successful insurgents as an independent people, and permit our citizens, upon their own responsibility and at their own risk, to enter their service, could this be properly deemed a cause of war. Questions might arise out of such a state of things which would endanger the amicable relations existing between the several powers, but not necessarily sever them. If, however, Spain, hard pressed by the revolutionists, should carry into execution a threat which she has often held in *terrorem* over the heads of her colonies, and liberate the slaves, then would a feature enter into the contest which would speedily change the whole face of affairs; then would possibilities and probabilities be converted into certainties with wondrous rapidity, and a war with France, Spain, and England, and all the European powers they could persuade to join them, be upon us at a moment's warning. England could never resist such an opportunity for the indulgence of her pseudo philanthropy—such a chance of planting a thorn in the most vulnerable side of her enemy and rival. France, who, out of a spirit of sheer ostentation, has imitated England in her policy of granting freedom to the blacks at the expense of the ruin of her colonies, would, in the same spirit, cordially join in this crusade against the domestic institutions which Providence has founded for the benefit of the tropics. Spain, who never yet set limits to her vengeance, would place the sword and the torch in the hand of the negro, convert the garden of the Antilles into a desert, and ruin where she could not rule. How many more of the European sovereignties would join in the foray for the chance of striking a blow at the great republic it is impossible to predict; but it is by no means improbable that we may, if this impending struggle comes, find ourselves alone against a world in arms. The United States could never see the atrocities of St. Domingo perpetrated again, under her own eyes, and at her very doors, without coming to the rescue. She could never tolerate the erection of a black empire (for that would be the eventual result of the success of the contemplated movement) to threaten her whole southern coast and blockade the Gulf of Mexico. With her it would be a question of life or death—a question the decision of which would involve consequences almost too tremendous for the human mind to grasp. In such a cause she might well oppose a world in arms, and fight it to the last; but though unappalled our country may face every danger, and if united face them, too, with confidence, wisdom teaches us that when it may be done with honor it is still better to arrest than to encounter them.

If the contest in Cuba becomes serious, or at all events doubtful, sound policy would seem to dictate the purchase and annexation of the island by our government. Spain would be more inclined to sell than heretofore if she found her sovereignty in jeopardy, and almost any price which she could ask would be an advantageous one, considering the inestimable value of the acquisition, and the magnitude of the dangers which would be averted by the transfer.

Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.

5 August 1851, 2

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

A Movement in favor of Independence.

The Revolution in Cuba is the all-important topic of the day. The probability of the success of the Republicans is increased, and the strength of the government of Spain to put down an insurrection fully ascertained. The rumors are so conflicting and contradictory in regard to the conflicts which have taken place, that no one can safely venture a prediction in reference to the final result. It is at least certain, however, that an organized movement in favor of independence has been made, that a formal declaration has been issued, that one or two skirmishes or battles have taken place between the regular troops and insurgents, and that several lives have been lost. That the islanders will, at no very distant day, throw off the yoke of Spanish dominion, we have never doubted. It is manifest destiny. But "the pear is not yet ripe;" and this violent shaking of the tree by the "patriots," as they are termed, is likely to yield but a harvest of green and bitter fruit. The contradictory reports that have reached us evidently come from the opposing parties, and it will be some time before the facts of the encounters can be fully known.—The government, on the one side, suppresses all information unfavorable to the authorities; while, on the other, the insurgents exaggerate their success in order to produce effect and tempt assistance in the United States.

The people of Cuba have been badly treated—they have suffered the grossest indignities—and it appears that they have at last determined to free themselves, or perish in the attempt. An address has been published, setting forth their grievances, and appealing to all who love freedom and hate oppression, to aid them in their struggle for Independence.

They will receive the sympathy of millions, as the down-trodden sons of the earth will, when they attempt to throw off the bonds that have bound them. There is that in the nature of every man, who is not blinded by prejudice or corrupted by power, which leads him to sympathize with the oppressed, and he involuntarily hopes for their triumph. This feeling will prompt many of our countrymen to rush to their assistance in defiance of all laws, and without regard to consequences. Such conduct is wrong, but we cannot expect any thing better from those who set a light estimate on their own lives, and a lighter one still on the sacredness of treaty stipulations. The rash and impetuous will break over every barrier to reach the scene of conflict; but the prudent and discreet will hold to the doctrine laid down in the days of Washington: non-intervention in the affairs of foreign countries, and urge the importance and necessity of not drawing our government into a conflict, which might prove disastrous to us, and at the same time be of no advantage to those we design to assist. The stand our government has taken is certainly a correct one, though we have no doubt, should the war continue, but Demagogues will endeavor to turn it to the injury of those who control it, so that they can effect their overthrow. Bad men alone endeavor to turn a proper action to the injury of any one, or to render a man odious on account of his strict performance of duty. We have seen such things, however, and we expect to see them again. There is no security in right doing against the attacks of Demagogues; the end with them justifies the means used for its accomplishment. We hope our readers will bear this in mind, as stirring events will transpire the coming year, and things may occur that the wisest men, at the present, little dream of.

Wig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.

5 August 1851, 3

Political Clubs.

A meeting was held at Col. SANDER'S "Washington House," on Saturday evening, for the purpose of forming a "Johnston Club." But very few persons being in attendance, a committee was appointed to select officers and prepare a constitution and by-laws for the permanent organization of the Club, when the meeting adjourned. Another meeting will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee.

The Democrats met on the same evening at the "Franklin House," and organized a "Bigler Club." We learn that a resolution was offered repudiating the action of the County Convention on the Presidential question, which, after some discussion, was laid on the table by nearly a unanimous vote. Buchanan stock is evidently below par in Dauphin county.

Whig State Journal

Harrisburg, Penn.

5 August 1851, 3

Later from Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—We have later advices from Havana, which state that Trinidad and Villa Clara had declared against the Government, and in favor of the insurgents.

A despatch received here to-day from Cincinnati reports that large bodies of young men in that region are waiting for an opportunity to join the insurgents.

Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.

5 August 1851, 3

Volunteers for Cuba.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The *Louisville Courier*, of Thursday, states that a large number of the young men are leaving and preparing to leave Kentucky, to volunteer for the Cuban expedition.

Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.

5 August 1851, 3

Some of the Cubans in New York are forming Societies, and pledging themselves to the expedition against Cuba. What will the United States Government say and do? Sympathy is one thing, but active interference is another.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

6 August 1851, 2

Cuban Declaration of Independence.

The *National Intelligencer* expresses the opinion that the Declaration of Independence of the Cubans, so far as it is pretended to be the act of more than a few individuals whose names are signed to it, is a rank forgery and imposture—that it is no act of the people of Cuba, but of those individuals who have, in different cities of this country, opened recruiting rendezvous, displayed strange flags, &c.,—that it has the New York or New Orleans stamp too deeply impressed upon its face to pass current as a genuine Cuban production, that the sounding phrases and smoothly turned periods of the "Declaration" were never conceived or penned by any one of the Cubans or Spaniards, be they few or many, who have risen in arms against their government.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

In reply to the statements and insinuations of the *Intelligencer*, the Cuban exiles in New York publish the following card:

An article published in the *National Intelligencer* of the date of the 31st ult., does great injustice to a cause and to friends that are dear to us. The *Intelligencer* being the reputed Organ of the National Executive, its article possesses an importance which induces us to give an emphatic denial to all its assumptions, insinuations and insinuations. We also indignantly deny that we have imposed upon, or sought to impose upon, the press and people of this country by manufactured and exaggerated statements, or by false and forged documents.

All statements and publications given by us to the press of this city have emanated from the sources indicated in them—our friends in Cuba—and they are neither "men of straw," nor men capable of fabricating falsehoods.

The Daily Delta

6 August 1851, 1

Arrival of the Cherokee!

EXCITING NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Specie from California, \$93,875.

The steamship Cherokee, Capt. White, from New York via Havana, arrived this morning. She left Havana at 3 P. M. on the 31 last. For the exciting news from Cuba, the reader is referred to our correspondence and details below. The Cherokee brings the California mail. The dates are to the first of July—the same as those already received by the steamship Alabama. Their news has, therefore, been anticipated.

The following is the list of passengers by the Cherokee.

L. de Blas, Mrs A de Blas, Miss M de Blas, J J Jones, M Nolan and lady, George Lewis, A Thompson, mother and three sisters, Dr Scott and wife, W L de Woss, J L Johns, M Johnson, Capt J A Peck, A M Hodge, P Bostrom, Mrs J-Yatari, C de Fuentes, F L White, M Viger and lady, S R de Cuba, P Cabrera, I. Duran, James Somers, J R Berry, T J Karhart, J F Hoot, R B Alexander, W A Brown, D Jones, James A Hill, K A Stanton, J S Jones, Wm Lewis, R Anderson, J C Pagan, M Hatfield, J Traver, E H Morris, James Montrose, S Robinson, J Bradberry, W H Phillips, T Degan, H Keller, S H Oline, L Widen, J Cade and servant, H L Hardie, L Johnson, John Rowley, R J McCluskey, J Bergant, H Lamp, J W Swift, G Morris, I. Carno, Thomas R Hawkins, Thomas Jones, N Miller, D P Smith, J H Cline, J Canagar, S Canagar, R McCreary, Thomas H Clark, J Watson, W Wetmore, M Melcher, P Mitchel, J Smith, W H Gordon, J Stone, K Ashbrand, Wm Goodby, H Davis, K L Terrell, J Turner, C Higway, John Clark, S Humphrey, A J Fowler, L Smith, H T Cavahan, L Anderson, J O Ferguson, H H Hekey, J M Simpson, L. Johnson, H. Clark, H. Anderson, Wm. Foster, Ward, Joe W Yarner, G C Yance, A Hanson, J Amicus, J Fox, J F Wagner, D F Murbly, Jas Moore, H J Hanson, R Harvey, T B Reesley, N Francis, J T Thomas, A Francis, H McCreary, J H Whately, F Wilson, R Smith, Wm R Hatton, Wm Pruvart, Chas Kitzroy, R Woodward, Jim Hoagan, A Berryman, S Coas, J M Hatfield, D Fauson, R Hicks, J Avis, A Keady, J P Johnston, Wm McQueen, L F Censogham, C J Hason, J M M. Culluch, J T Owens, H Childress, H Settee, M Fish, J Streetland, L Stone, H Baran, L Alyn, N Shiplin, A Chooney, Jas Harvey, W Holtzman, R Holzman, J M Jones, L B Shannon and servant, F Clark, K Brackenbridge, J J Childress, D Lee, S Hreck, exbridge, W R Thompson, Wm Dayton, J Connell, J M Holt, J Hill, W Gilman, T Davidson, M Sampson, A Maxwell, H Holt, W Holt, J Darne, K Booth, H T Hall, H Chooney, J Sampson, J P Hagbee, J McDoanell, Jas Pierce, Wm Stomover, Samuel Wray, Henry Wright, E Guibet, Peter Moore, H Malhard, Frank Kiby, Jas Walsh.

The following amounts of gold dust came by the Cherokee:

Adams & Co.....	\$10,000
Manuel White & Co.....	5000
Meyer Bulbeany & Co.....	200
D Van Court.....	75

\$12,775

In the hands of passengers..... 78,100

Total..... \$93,875

July 31, 1851. A. S. placed steamer Union standing to the north-west, lat. 21 12, long. 84 24.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

The News from Havana.

In the hurry of getting out our evening edition, we have barely time to refer to the news brought from Havana by the steamship Cherokee. So far, the success of the patriots has been all that could be desired, and they show a courage and devotion to the cause, that bodes the best results.

The best feature in this news by the Cherokee, is that it confirms, beyond all doubt, the previous favorable advices of the progress of the Patriot's cause, and it conclusively proves that the rising was not any momentary ebullition, or the rash and wroton act of a few inconsiderate individuals, but the settled purpose, the fixed resolve of a people to achieve their liberty by the last resort—an appeal to the God of Battles! Their commencement has been a glorious one. May the progress and consummation of the campaign be still more resplendent!

We have received the address of the Provisional Government of the Liberating Army to the people of Cuba, which, with a letter from our Havana correspondent and other Cuban documents, we will publish to-morrow.

The Patriot Army is encamped in the Mountains of Cotacorro. It is composed of 2000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery.

We conversed to-day with a gentleman directly from Puerto Principe. He tells us that the patriots—the whole people, in fact, of that district—are in the finest spirits—their enthusiasm is unbounded—the women evincing greater ardor in the cause than even the men. Before the young and the brave set out to join the patriot standard, their lovers invariably tell them—come homo victors, or return not at all!

This gentleman tells us—what indeed, we already know—that there is no ratioco to be placed on the statements published by the Spanish authorities. They suppress everything that tells in favor of the patriots, while they magnify every incident a hundred-fold that can be construed into an evidence of their own success.

They publish long lists of prisoners, and of deserters from the Patriot camp, while, in fact, there has not been yet a single desertion from the Patriot ranks, and the Government forces have made but one prisoner, Agnoro—and, although since his arrest they have daily threatened to shoot him, they have, up to this time, been afraid to carry their threats into execution.

6 August 1851, 1

Proclamations of the Patriots.

The two following proclamations were issued on the 24th ultimo, by the patriots at Güinía de Miranda, near Trinidad. They breathe the spirit of courage and determination.

TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers: The hour has arrived when this portion of the island has resolved to break the chains which bind it in slavery. Our brethren of Puerto Principe have preceded us in the noble effort to achieve the liberty of our country, and brilliant success has crowned their efforts.

The situation of the Government is desperate—without resources—without sympathy—without confidence in you.

Many of your fellow-soldiers at Puerto Principe have joined the ranks of the patriots. The approaching arrival of the gallant and beloved General, Narciso Lopez, seals the downfall of the most oppressive and corrupt government the world has ever suffered,—of that remorseless government which dragged you from your homes, in the flower of your youth, to be the instruments of oppression of your brethren in Cuba, under the banners of that government which will reward you as it has rewarded all who have sacrificed themselves in America in her defence.

On the other hand, if you join us, and contribute to achieve the liberty of Cuba, we will receive you as friends,—as brothers; we will treat you as freemen, and repay your services with money. Each soldier who enlists under our banner, shall receive twelve ounces in gold and a tract of land; his daily stipend, until the country regains its tranquillity upon the downfall of its tyrants, shall be five reals per diem.

Soldiers, choose between the two. In our ranks you will be freemen; fighting for the cause of humanity and progress; in the ranks of the despots, you lose the dignity of man, and are regarded as brutes. If, however, seduced by the promises, you persevere in giving your aid to a Government that oppresses and enslaves you, we shall await you in the field, without anxiety or without fear, prepared to shed the last drop of our blood in the holy cause of Cuban independence.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE PATRIOTS—A SERIES OF SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENTS—A CONTINUOUS AND UNINTERRUPTED REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS AND MOVEMENTS OF THE PATRIOTS.

[From a Reliable Source.]

On the 4th they pronounced, in the 4 parishes of Guaimoro and Gibasco, with the small number of 520 patriots.

On the 5th, in concert with another party from Bolquin, they marched upon Tunas; but in the night one party attacked the other, and a severe took place, in which five were killed in the obstinate battle and twenty eight wounded; before they discovered their real error. Nevertheless they, as soon as they saw it, combined, and set upon the company of the Zaragoza Regiment in its barracks, and, after a short resistance, in which there were a few wounded, the Spanish troops joined them with the cry of "Liberty!" The Governor implored their lenity, and they left him at liberty, only taking from him his horse, sabre, pistols, and one thousand dollars of the Government money. They then marched upon the parishes of San Juan de Santa Cruz, and on the 6th they found themselves in Guayama, with 200 cavalry and 300 infantry.

The 8th and 9th were passed in the organization of four parties under the command of those patriots who had distinguished themselves the most at Las Tunas.

On the 11th, three of these set out—the other remained in the mountain. That commanded by Don Benigno Reina advanced towards Santa Cruz; and shortly before reaching the river Najara he was informed that four companies of the regiment of Cantabria, commanded by Col. Couth, were marching in the same direction, but as the river was swollen they were occupied in making a raft, in order to pass over it. The patriots allowed the Colonel and first company to pass, and when the second was on the wharf they fell upon them and threw them into complete confusion. The result was, that they took the Colonel, Couth, six officers and fifty-six men prisoners; they saw thirty-six dead, without counting the wounded; they captured several materials of war and guns. In this most brilliant affair the patriots only lost one man killed, and ten wounded.

On the 10th and 11th, the other parties had various skirmishes with the Government troops, both of cavalry and infantry, from Puerto Principe. On the 12th they were joined at Guamarino by a section of artillery under the command of Don Gabriel Fortea, consisting of sixty men and four obuses. The 14th and 15th, they remained still, recruiting forces—but on the 17th, Divine Providence pleased that the plains of Cuba should witness more acts of heroism. The party commanded by Don Agostin de Aguero Y. Aguero—three companies of the regiment of Yasbel II, and 80 lancers of the squadron of Borbon, were completely defeated; and of the 80 lancers only 10 men remained, and those badly wounded. On the 18th and 19th nothing of note took place, the ranks of the Patriots filling fast. On the 20th all the parties again joined, and marched towards the mountains, interrupted by three companies of the regiment of Cantabria, who were beaten, and driven off, and on the 21st these heights were occupied by 2000 Patriots, 600 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, with the necessaries of war, and maintenance sufficient for two months—only waiting the movement of Trinidad, to descend into the plains.

San Antonio Cuernavaca, 27d July, 1851.

LETTER FROM HAVANA.

[Correspondence of the Daily Delta.]

HAVANA, AUGUST 2, 1851.

Eds. Delta: We are all up in arms here. The news from your city has inspired the Cubans with the hope of shortly seeing their savior here.

The interior is in arms, generally—eight to ten thousand men have risen in defence of their rights.

Yusello Abajo will pronounce as soon as they can learn when Lopez will be on hand, with two to three thousand men; then Havana, Matanzas, and this end of the island will be in arms.

The Government are confounded—the troops are deserting, dying, and in the hospitals—the Cubans are rejoiced at their present success. You can believe all you hear. We want the Delta here in preference to any other paper. We will soon have a Delta office here—everything goes on well. The telegraph men are here, ready to proceed; they are waiting to see what they can do. Hopes are great for us all. The enthusiasm is almost complete.

Lopez and other leaders are all the talk. We want all—they will be received here with open arms—the Government is weak—they are alarmed—all the men-of-war are ordered out immediately—the work will soon be done. Government have ordered and pressed all the ship-carpenters, also all the boatmen, and all the Spanish sailors that they can lay hands on, into the service. The vessels are ordered to be ready at once. The steamers are coasted, and will go to sea to-day on the coast. Two to three Government meetings of officers take place daily to decide what steps to take, and what to do. Expresses are running day and night to and from every point. Confusion and fear. The Captain General has a guard of three hundred men around him—he stays at his house, two miles from the city. It is considered more prudent, as the people cannot see who goes and comes, as well as to the Palace.

The arrival of the Ohio from New York is looked for anxiously. The news is much sought for. It is believed that 200 Hungarians are on hand, and will soon be here. Expresses are here waiting for news to take into the country for the Cubans, particularly to Yucilla Abajo; they are waiting for pronouncement, and said to be 600 to 800.

The planters will give their provisions, houses, &c., and all contribute what they can. The women are patriots, every inch of them, and push the cause along. The mulattoes are leaving for the country to join in the party. They are very strong and powerful.

The Government are afraid to show their weakness, consequently are doing scarcely anything to make a show; they are afraid of themselves, and have little confidence in the troops. Last night forty soldiers deserted, and more will go as soon as they get a chance, and know where. People talk here as publicly as in New Orleans. The East appears not to take any notice of it, whether from policy or not, I cannot say. The officers appear very friendly to the Americans, but we are all on the lookout—we understand them. They appear to give it all up, as they believe Lopez is coming with a force of brave Americans. I think 100,000 dollars could be raised for Lopez in two hours here, and a million in one day. The boys are already talking of the officers; they are to hold a Viva for Americans, we hear, one hundred times today. God send "Puckle" is on hand with good news.

You must not give any credit to what you see in the Eastern papers—all sham. I send you a proclamation from Trinidad. News has just come in from Enamajax, twelve leagues, that they had risen with three hundred men; the Government have sent one hundred and twenty cavalry there and two hundred and fifty soldiers.

An express has just come, saying that the troops have pronounced at Matanzas, and that the work goes bravely on there. All right. NO HUMBUG.

The friend to whom we are indebted for the foregoing, accompanies it with the following, in pencil: Gentlemen: I enclose herewith the very latest intelligence received at Havana up to the time of the sailing of the Chernoke, 12 A. M., August 2d.

On Friday, August 1st, the Captain General sent out all the war steamers except the Pizarro, Saturday, August 2d, he ordered the army to take the field in force.

You can rely on this, as it comes from a reliable source; it might not answer to give names of our friends in Havana. I am, &c.

The Daily Delta

6 August 1851, 2

A gentleman arrived from Havana, yesterday, in the Cherokee, states that he saw there Dr. Burnett, through whose treachery the steamer Cleopatra was seized in New York, and the purpose of those who had purchased her frustrated.

"Oh, for a tongue, to curse the stars
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Covers o'er the councils of the brass,
And blasts them in their hour of might!"

This worthy took out a passport to Cuba, and traveled there under an assumed name—that of Doctor Duncan Smith. Let Americans in Havana, and the correspondents of American newspapers, beware of him. He is there doing the dirty work of Concha.

The paid emissaries of Isabella the Second, in this city, get up bogaboo stories, in the vain hope of entering the gaudy, young, republican spirits of the country, from aiding the Cubans to crush, forever, the Spanish power under which they have so long groaned. A favorite topic with them, is the power and the loyalty of the Spanish army, in the island. Whatever be its power,—and it is not much—its loyalty, to our knowledge, is not to be relied on; and this, these flatterers of the Spanish soldiery, in Cuba, will learn by and by.

We yesterday conversed with a gentleman from Havana, who, we know to be incapable of stating an untruth. There are, he says, now concealed in the house of an American friend of his, in Havana, two officers of the Spanish army, a Lieutenant of the 12th regiment, and an Adjutant of the 9th regiment. They state that fully two-thirds of the army, in the island, are imbued with the spirit of disaffection, and that they only await the arrival of Gen. Lopez to march over, arms and ammunition, to his standard. Of all this we have, ourselves, strong corroborating proof. The army, will, therefore, be found rather a brittle staff for the royalists to lean on for support.

The Daily Delta

6 August 1851, 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All Persons desirous of aiding the Cuban Cause, can do so, by leaving any subscriptions with any of the undersigned, who are the only ones authorized to receive the same.

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

M M Cohen,	Emig Hierro,	Dr A L Saunders,
D I Ricardo,	Charles H Noble,	Arthur O'Donnell,
J L Levy,	Wm Barnes,	Henry Ransohoff,
Malachi Kelly,	K Wood Perry,	John Pett,
J J Fitzpatrick,	T D Harper,	D Mitchell,
J L Carman,	W L Crittenden,	W H Pattison.
Garner Smith,	David Orcutt,	

1851

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

The Daily Delta

6 August 1851, 2

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the steamship Cherokee, from New York to Havana and New Orleans, take pleasure in recommending to the traveling community the steamship Cherokee and her able commander, Capt Winkle; also, her officers, one and all, for their kind attention to the passengers, and strict attention to their several duties.

W A Scott,	Henry Hays,	D Pinson,
O A Pilsbry,	Morgan Finch,	H Hatfield,
G W Lewis,	Jan S Brown,	Thos M Clark,
W S Dewees,	Hale Bacon,	Merces Benson,
A Doores,	J O Lewis,	Robt Kretschridge,
F B Wills,	A Kasley,	Stas Breckenridge,
A Cabianu,	D Strong,	John Clark,
Victor Martin,	S Perez de Celis,	Peter Aiken,
H P Johnson,	Lewis Allen,	Joeliah Cornwall,
Thos J Karhart,	Newton Franklin,	Martin J Whitmore,
H B Alexander,	Eli Ashbrook,	Henry Chesny,
Jan Duvigneaud,	J F Thurston,	John Karher,
David Jones,	Jonathan Linton,	Robt Hicks,
Joshua B Morris,	E T McClanahan,	Jerome Strickland,
Joe A Hill,	H Kefer,	Thos Dugas,
J D DeBlanc,	F Curke,	Thos Davison,
A J John,	David Lee,	Saml Carter,
H H Huxley,	Jan N Young,	Archbd T Har,
F Eranbow,	Jan M Dowel,	Wm H Phillips,
Robt Anderson,	Alan Chesny,	H McCuller,
J D Jones, M D,	Jan Henry,	Jan L Josse, M A,
D A Stanton,	Jan I. Hall,	A Maxwell,
W A Bravars,	Room Whitehead,	F Fahner,
W Law,	Chas Kalgore,	Isamu T Owens,
J Traver,	F S Reasley,	Thos Brecken,
A M Hidalgo,	N Sheehard,	K. Booth,
Chas de Yentes,	Jan Darling,	A H Gates,
F B Shashoe,	D Galloway,	John E Rowley,
J V Perez,	S Amalia,	D F Markley,
Wm McQueen,	and 60 others.	aug 5 11

Louisville Courier

6 August 1851, 3

About twenty of the "Cuban Patriots" who left here last week for the "seat of war." returned on Saturday. They report that they were kept two days a few miles below Louisville, without any provisions whatever. Bad business.—*Cin. Times, 4th.*

Louisville Journal

6 August 1851, 3

New York, August 1.

Capt. Phineas O. Wilson, master of the steamboat Cleopatra at the time of her being taken possession of by the U. S. marshal, was taken into custody yesterday charged with being engaged in the late alleged contemplated expedition against Cuba.

It is said he will not be proceeded against as a principal, but detained as a witness in Mr. O'Sullivan's case.

The passengers who were on board the Atlantic on her voyage in January, have determined to express their gratitude and satisfaction at the return of the noble ship, by firing from the Battery a salute of 100 guns.

The arrivals of emigrants in this city in the past month is 29,825, and during the time between Wednesday morning and noon yesterday there were not less than 5,811.

The Republic announces the return of Wm. H. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, after a brief visit to North Carolina.

WASHINGTON

6 August 1851, 3

THE REPUTED CUBAN PROCLAMATIONS.

We yesterday gave a sample of two Cuban Declarations of Independence, both bearing date the 4th of July, and both purporting to have been promulgated at Puerto Principe, the originals of which bear no comparison with each other, either as regards their contents or prolixity. These "Declarations" were published within the same twenty-four hours, the one at New York and the other at New Orleans. That which we designated "the first" (because it was the first received, the travel between this city and New York requiring less than a day) is of a length that would fill two of our columns; whilst the one published at New Orleans, denominated by us as "the third," and requiring seven days to find its way here, would occupy but little more than half a column. The one is signed by three persons, and the other is said to be signed by two hundred persons. We yesterday, for the first time, received a still briefer manifesto—that which was alluded to as "the second," in the paragraph copied on Monday from the New York Commercial Advertiser. This, on account of its brevity, we copy entire, as we find it in a Philadelphia paper. It appears to have been promulgated from an intermediate point, by the "Savannah News." It is thus rendered clear, we think, that all these Proclamations are from the same mint, and that mint established, not at or near Puerto Principe, but within the United States.

PROCLAMATION OF THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.

JULY 3, 1851.—Cubans! eight hundred of our compatriots have raised the cry of liberty, and have planted on the heights of Cuba the flag of the White Star, dedicated to war. All that is required is union, constancy, and fraternity to secure their triumph in the holy cause of Cuban liberty. Imitate the glorious example which they have given to the world.

The Government has not the power to suppress the revolution which has begun in four distinct places at the same time, because of the uncertainty and doubt with which they are surrounded. Confusion, ignorance, and fear blind their eyes and bind their hands, and then will cause them to fall into the abyss which awaits them.

Cubans! do not permit, by your continued inaction, the blood of the sons of Puerto Principe to be spilled alone. Do not let their heroic example be in vain, nor the magic cry of liberty which they have raised be extinguished without an echo. No! never give a proof to the world of such dastardly, ignoble spirit. Understand well that, if by your indifference and want of your co-operation they perish, we shall merit the contempt of the whole world, while we will be condemned forever to bear the Spanish yoke.

The victors of Puerto Principe confide in us; they look to us to join them in their struggle to break the chains of our tyrants—chains which with so much ignominy we drag in the face of the infamous pleasures of our oppressors. We offer our extended arms to all Spaniards who judge with justice our cause; their lives and property shall be held inviolate. The Cubans regard as enemies only those who take up arms against them; the history of the struggle for independence shall not be stained by deeds of rapine and plunder.

Enthusiasm and valor! We expect the aid the generous North Americans offer us, if we prove ourselves worthy of their assistance.

The hero of Cardenas impatiently awaits the hour when he may land upon our shores. It will take but a few hours for his arrival.

To arms, Cubans! The field be witness of your heroism, and may Heaven give you victory! Provoke the battle. Throw yourselves valiantly into the combat. Strike down the tyrants, and obtain for your triumph the bloody spoils of their throne, upon which we will raise the temple of liberty.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The PRESIDENT of the United States, accompanied by Secretaries CONRAD and STUART, left this city yesterday morning on their promised visit to the Valley of Virginia. We shall not look for their return to Washington for a week or two.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, after an elaborate history of the claim of Dr. Gardiner on Mexico, comes to the conclusion that it was a perfectly valid claim. It says: "The whole proceedings of Dr. Gardiner, and all the collateral circumstances connected with this claim, putting aside the overwhelming documentary evidence in its favor, tend irresistibly to establish its genuineness, both as to its authenticity and its amount."—*New York Evening Post, Monday.*

This is altogether a mistake. The "Post" attributes to the National *Intelligencer* sentiments not uttered by its Editors. We expressed no opinion, one way or the other, upon the validity of the claim. All that we did say on that point, in the National *Intelligencer* of the 2d instant, was as follows:

"We have ourselves not had the opportunity to verify the facts by personal examination; but, from the character of our informant, have no doubt of his entire conviction of the truth of all the points which he has taken the trouble to collate."

The "sympathy" which has been expressed in certain quarters for the "poor Cubans" is of the most contemptible sort, wholly and utterly selfish, without a redeeming point in it. The men who are so eager to assist in giving them liberty are themselves the worst sort of tyrants; they would embark in the enterprise for the profit of it—for plunder. They are in truth mere pirates, and they should be kept down with the strong hand. The less of such aid the Cubans receive the better it will be for them. In keeping these people at home our Government is not only sustaining its own honor, but rendering the people of Cuba essential service.—*Boston Journal.*

There is great reason to believe that the *Intelligencer* is nearly, if not quite, correct in its estimate of the reported revolution in Cuba. All republicans would rejoice to see any enlightened and judicious movement in that oppressed island to throw off the yoke of Spain and establish free institutions. But we confess that we have no sympathy with piratical expeditions set on foot here to wrest Cuba from its present rulers, whether commenced, as on a former occasion, by a ridiculous attempt at invasion, or as now by the manufacture of startling news and magniloquent Declarations of Independence. Every day dissipates more and more the smoke of the late wonderful intelligence by the Isabel.—*Rochester American.*

VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA.—In cautioning its readers against placing reliance in a Telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, purporting to communicate news from Cincinnati, the *New York Express* says:

"We do not think that part of the despatch about 'large bodies of young men waiting at Cincinnati to join the insurgents' was worth telegraphing from New Orleans. We have plenty of these at home, always 'waiting an opportunity' for a Cuba hunt, or any other enterprise that offers an opportunity for exercising the genius they have in that direction."

6 August 1851, 2

The News from Cuba:

As we anticipated, the news from Cuba by the Cherokee is by no means decisive. What we have is certainly favorable to the Patriot cause, and that we have not more is owing to the vigilance of the Government in obstructing all the channels of information. The Royalist papers are full of official reports of encounters with the rebels, and name several prisoners who have surrendered or been captured. The last dates say that the island is perfectly tranquillized, and that the few factious persons who had taken up arms, have been dispersed or have implored the mercy of the Government. This is in the face of the facts, known to every one, that in all the serious encounters which have taken place, the Patriots were successful, and that the troops of the Government had not yet made even a demonstration on the position of the insurgent forces in the mountains of Coscorro. The proclamations and addresses which we published in our paper of last evening, show conclusively that a number of the inhabitants of Trinidad had "pronounced" in favor of the popular cause. If we may believe the assertions of the Patriots themselves, they comprised five hundred of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of Trinidad. We published, last evening, their address to the soldiers of the Spanish army, in reply to that issued by the Government. They addressed another to the "Sons of Cuba," of which the following is a translation:

"The hour selected by fate for the liberty of Cuba has at last arrived; the hour for the liberty of this beautiful land of Hatuey, (a celebrated Indian chief) as wickedly as atrociously persecuted by the descendants of the conquerors of that innocent *Carique* Puerto Principe has given us the signal, and it would be an opprobrium and a shame, were the other portions of Cuba not to second the revolutionary movement, which our brothers in that province have commenced under such fair auspices.

Cubans! Five hundred inhabitants of Trinidad, comprising those most renowned in the Capital of the Centre for their learning, virtue and patriotism, have risen as one man to redeem their country from its shameful servitude. Our fields are inundated with valiant men, who rival in valor and perseverance the invincible *llaneros* of South America; they await us with impatience, in order to annihilate at once and forever the Spanish dominion in the land of Cuba.

Cubans! Let us all fly to the combat, where triumph awaits us, and where glory prepares for us unfading and imperishable laurels. The God of battles always extends his protecting hand over the cause of truth and justice. A formidable expedition, led by renowned generals, is collecting with great haste in the great North American confederation, in order to fly to our succor. Narciso Lopez, the chosen son of Mars, so feared by the Government for his immortal deeds and for his hatred of tyranny, will soon inspire our oppressors with fear, and with his avenging sword, will make them flee terrified forever from our beautiful shores.

Compatriots! United all, from the Point of Mouse to Cape San Antonio, let us proclaim our independence, and with arms in our hands, let us conquer our liberty."

It is evident from this address that the Patriots of Trinidad, at least, have confidence in their own strength and in their ability to maintain the position they have assumed. It cannot be supposed that, under any other circumstances, they would have had the temerity to issue such a document, which would certainly subject its authors to the peril of the *garote*, should they fall into the power of the Government.

A *resumé* of the operations of the Patriots, since the beginning of the revolt, shows that the first *pronunciamento* took place on the 4th ult, in the *partidos* of Guaymoro and Gibanica, where 250 men assembled. The next day they marched upon Los Tunas, but mistaking a party of Patriots from Holguin for Government troops, a fight ensued, in which, before the error was discovered, five men were killed and twenty-eight wounded. After this the combined forces attacked a company of the Zaragoza Regiment, which soon joined them, with the cry of "Liberty." On the 8th they arrived at Coscorro with 350 cavalry and 200 infantry. On the 11th a detachment, under command of D. Serafio Reira, advanced on Santa Cruz, but at the river Najaza came up with four companies of the Cantabria Regiment, under command of Col. Contil. These they attacked and defeated, taking prisoners the colonel, six officers and fifty-six men, killing thirty-six and wounding a large number. On the 13th the Patriots were joined by a section of artillery under D. Gabriel Fortun. On the 17th a party under D. Augustin Agüero y Agüero attacked and defeated eighty lancers and three companies of the Regiment of Isabel II. On the 20th all the Patriot forces combined and marched towards the mountains, defeating and dispersing on their way three companies of the Regiment of Cantabria. On the 21st the insurgent forces encamped on the heights of Coscorro amounted to 2,000 infantry and 620 cavalry, with four pieces of artillery. Active operations were to be recommenced as soon as news of the movements at Trinidad should be received.

This is a very clear and consistent narrative, and bears much more the appearance of truth than the meaningless gasconade of the Government reports.

La Union, a Spanish paper published in this city, last evening issued an extra composed of a translation of these reports in the Havana papers, and stating that every thing published by the filibuster papers is untrue. We should have no objection to transferring these documents to our columns were it not that they convey no information, and would take up too much space. A short time will settle the whole question.

The World Dispenser.
6 August 1851, 2

Further from Cuba.

The following interesting letter, which we translate from the Spanish, was received by a gentleman of this city from a friend in Havana, by the Cherokee, and has been kindly placed at our disposal:

HAVANA, August 1, 1851.

In respect to the movements here, we received to-day the news which we expected from Pinal del Rio, Mantua and Galafre. These three points have really pronounced, besides other places, which have arisen in this vicinity. In the second place they (the Patriots) have attacked Guanajay, and on the night of the 21st, they ventured so far as the village of the Cerro, (a small place six miles from Havana, and really a portion of the city,) killing some of the picket guard. This party is composed of sixteen men, commanded by Señor Suarez. It is ascertained for certain that, on the 3d inst., Santiago de Cuba, Bejucal, Guara, Guines, Jaruco and Madruda are to pronounce. I am going to these places to-day, in order to see that the combination is perfect and the blow certain. I shall stop at La Mocha, for the purpose of being in communication with the people of Matanzas. Annexed to this I send an exact relation of events up to the 22d of last month, according to a printed slip which has been circulated here and printed in Trinidad. It was found one morning posted up on all the corners, in spite of the vigilance of the police. This was done in order to undeceive those weak-minded persons who believe in the false, indecent and indecorous reports published by this, the most villainous Government in the world.

REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[Received by Express from Trinidad.]

COSCORRO, July 22, 1851.

The people of Cuba—Cubans! Your brothers of Puerto Principe send to you from the Sierra of Coscorro, where they have installed the Provisional Government and the Headquarters of the Liberating Army, a résumé of its operations and the results of the encounters between our valiant Camagueñanos and the mercenary army of the Queen. This, more than anything else, will convince you of the impotence of the Spanish Government, and that the triumph of your cause is certain if you cooperate by rising at various points, principally in the Department of the West, from Guanajay to Mantua, where the broken nature of the ground will protect those who make the first movements, and where you can make yourselves secure and establish headquarters. We await with anxiety the news of this pronouncement, since on it depends the rising of Villa Clara and Matanzas. Trinidad, which now is in open communication with us, is to pronounce on the 21st, according to a communication from the President of the *Junta Patriótica* there established. Manzanillo, Bayamo, Holguin and Las Tunas have already given the cry of liberty, and many of their valiant sons combat under our command, giving to the world examples of valor and patriotism. Santiago de Cuba, although for the present tranquil, only awaits the moment for certain soldiers to be withdrawn, in order to make common cause with us to conquer our indisputable rights. You know that the inhabitants of Santiago de Cuba already, in 1836, gave public proof of their sentiments.

We unfurled the flag of liberty on the 4th of this month, in the parishes of Guamaro and Sabanicu with the small number of 250 Patriots.

On the 5th, in concert with another party from Holguin, we marched upon Tunis, but in the night one party mistook the other, and a melee took place, in which five were killed in the obstinate battle and twenty-eight wounded, before we discovered our

sad error. Nevertheless, as soon as we saw it we combined and set upon the company of the Zaragoza Regiment in its barracks, and after a short resistance, in which there were a few wounded, the Spanish troops joined them with the cry of "Liberty!" The Governor implored our lenity, and we left him at liberty, only taking from him his horse, sabre, pistols and one thousand dollars of the Government money. We then marched upon the parishes of San Juan de Santa Cruz, and on the 8th found ourselves in Coscorro, with 380 cavalry and 200 infantry.

The 8th and 9th were passed in the organization of four parties under the command of those Patriots who had distinguished themselves the most at Las Tunas.

On the 11th three of these set out—the other remained in the mountain. That commanded by Don Serafio Reira advanced towards Santa Cruz, and shortly before reaching the river Najaza he was informed that four companies of the regiment of Cantabria, commanded by Col. Conti, were marching in the same direction, but as the river was swollen they were occupied in making a raft, in order to pass over it. The Patriots allowed the Colonel and first company to pass, and when the second was on the wharf they fell upon them and threw them into complete confusion. The result was that they took the Colonel, Conti, six officers and fifty-six men prisoners; they saw thirty-six dead, without counting the wounded; they captured several materials of war and guns. In this most brilliant affair the patriots only lost one man killed and ten wounded.

On the 10th and 11th the other parties had various skirmishes with the Government troops, both of cavalry and infantry, from Puerto Principe. On the 13th they were joined at Guamarino by a section of artillery under the command of Don Gabriel Forium, consisting of sixty men and four obuses. The 14th and 15th they remained still, recruiting forces—but on the 17th, Divine Providence pleased that the plains of Cuba should witness more acts of heroism. The party commanded by Don Augustin de Agüero y Agüero—three companies of the regiment of Isabel II. and eighty lancers of the squadron of Bourbon were completely defeated, and of the eighty lancers only ten remained, and those badly wounded. On the 18th and 19th nothing of note took place, the ranks of the Patriots filling fast. On the 20th all the parties again joined and marched towards the mountains, interrupted by three companies of the regiment of Cantabria, who were beaten and driven off, and on the 21st these heights were occupied by 2,000 Patriots, 680 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, with the necessities of war and maintenance sufficient for two months, only waiting the movement of Trinidad to descend into the plains.

Behold, people of Cuba! the brilliant position of the Liberating Army of your countrymen. Behold the feats of arms of your brothers of Camaguey. Imitate them; and let there be union, decision and constancy, and very quickly the flag of liberty will wave from the Point Matel to Cape San Antonio.

LA JUNTA LIBERTADORA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE.

To-day the Military Commission has left for Principe. It is composed of the President Vargas and twenty officers—among them is Mandoza.

They say that Mangano is committing great cruelties among the inhabitants of the towns, and that up to this time he has shot one of the Agüeros and various other persons. The following is a list of the towns that have already revolted:

In the Vuelta de Arriba.—Puerto Principe, Villa Clara, Holguin, Trinidad, Bayamo, Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, Santo Espiritu, Las Tunas.

In the Vuelta de Abajo.—Pinal del Rio, Mantua, Galafre, and various places nearer to Havana.

The arrival of the Falcon has given new encouragement to the sons of Cuba, and the Government by its acts shows itself intimidated. The vessels of war are to go out to-night for the purpose of looking out for an expedition from the United States.

The Evening Piragime.

6 August 1851, 1

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

To the Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba.

July 24, 1851.

Human reason revolts against the idea that the social and political condition of a people can be indefinitely prolonged, in which many stripped of all rights and guarantees, with no security of person or property, no polityment in the present, no hope in the future, live only by the will and under the conditions imposed by the pleasure of his tyrants; where a vile calumny, a prisoner's denunciation, a despot's suspicion, a word caught up by surprise in the sanctuary of home, or from the violated privacy of a letter, furnishes ample grounds for tearing a man from his hearth, and casting him forth to die of destitution or despair on a foreign soil; if he escapes being subjected to the insulting forms of a barbarous and arbitrary tribunal, where his persecutors are themselves the judges who condemn him; and where, instead of their proving his offence, he is required to prove his innocence.

A situation so violent as this, Cuba has now been for many years enduring; and, far from any promise of remedy appearing, every day adds new proof that the policy of the mother country, and the ferocity of her rulers, will grant neither truce nor rest till she is reduced to the condition of an immense prison, where every Cuban will be watched by a guard, and will have to pay that guard for watching him. In vain have this people exhibited a mildness, a prudence, and even a submission and loyalty which have been proverbial. When the iniquity of the Government has not been able to find any ostensible grounds for persecution, it has had recourse to cowardly arts and snares to tempt its victims into some offence. Thus were various individuals of Matanzas entrapped into an ambush of the soldiery by the pretext of selling them some arms, under circumstances which made them believe those arms necessary for self-defence against threatened attacks from the Peninsula. Thus have sergeants, and even officers, been seen to mingle among the country people, and pass themselves off as enemies of the Government, for the purpose of betraying them into avowals of their sentiments; to the ruin of many persons so informed against, as to the disgrace of military honor on the part of those who have lent themselves to so villainous a service.

If the sons of Cuba, moved by the dread of greater evils, have ever determined to employ legitimate means of imposing some law, or some restraint, upon the unbridled excesses of their rulers, these latter have always found the way to distort such acts into attempts at rebellion.

For having dared to give utterance to principles and opinions, which, in other nations constitute the foundation of their moral progress and glory, the Cubans most distinguished for their virtues and talents, have found themselves wanderers and exiles. For the offence of having exhibited their opposition to the unlawful and perilous slave trade, from which the avarice of Gen. O'Donnell promised itself so rich a harvest of lucre, the latter satiated his resentment with the monstrous vengeance of involving them in a charge of conspiracy with the free colored people and the slaves of the estates; and avowing, as the last outrage that an immoral Government could offer to law, to reason or to nature, to prove the object of that conspiracy, in which they implicated whites of the most eminent virtue, knowledge and patriotism, to have been no other than "the destruction of their own race."

All the laws of society and nature trampled under foot, all races and conditions confounded together, the island of Cuba there presented to the civilized world a spectacle worthy of the rejoicings of hell. The wretched slaves saw their flesh torn from them under the lash, and bespattered with blood the faces of their executioners, who did not cease exacting from their tortures denunciations against accomplices. Others were shot in platoons, without form of trial, and without even coming to understand the pretext under which they were massacred. The free colored people, after having been incarcerated by the lash, were then hurried to the scaffold, and those only escaped with life who had gold enough to appease the fury of their executioners. And, nevertheless, when the Government or its fell, never have come to fear some rising of the Cubans, their first threat has been that of arming the colored people against them for their extermination. We abstain for very shame from repeating the senseless pretences to which they had recourse to terrify the timid. Wretches! How have they been able to imagine that the victims of their fury, with whom the whites of Cuba have shared in common the horrors of misery and persecution, will turn against their own friends, at the

call of the very tyrant who has torn them in pieces! If the free colored people who know their interests as well as the whites, take any part in the movement of Cuba, it certainly will not be to the injury of the mother who shelters them in her bosom, nor of those other sons of hers who have never made them feel the difference of their race and condition, and who, far from plundering and murdering them, have taken pride in being their defenders, and in meriting the title of their benefactors.

The world would refuse to believe the history of the horrid crimes which have been perpetrated in Cuba; and would reasonably consider that if there have been monsters to commit, it is inconceivable that there could so long have been men to endure them. But if there are few able to penetrate to the truth of particular facts, through all the means employed by the Government to obscure and distort them, no one will resist the evidence of public and official acts.

Publicly, and with arms in his hands, did Gen. Tacón despoil Cuba of the constitution of Spain, proclaimed by all the powers of the monarchy, and sent to be sworn to in Cuba as the fundamental law of the whole kingdom.

Publicly, and by a legislative act, was Cuba declared to be deprived of the rights enjoyed by all Spaniards, and conceded by nature and the laws to nations the least advanced in civilization.

Publicly, have the sons of Cuba been cut off from all admission to the commands and lucrative employments of the State.

Public are the unlimited powers of every description granted to the Captain-Generals of Cuba; who can refuse to those whom they condemn even the right of a trial, and the privilege of being sentenced by a tribunal.

Public and permanent, in the island of Cuba, are those courts martial, which the laws permit only in extraordinary cases of war, for offences against the star.

Publicly has the Spanish press hurled against Cuba the threat of converting the island into ruin and ashes, by liberating the slaves and unchaining against her hordes of barbarian Africans.

Public is the constant augmentation of the army, and the creation of new bodies of mercenaries, which, under the pretext of the public security, serve only to increase the burdens of Cuba, and add still more harassing vexation to the espionage practiced against her people.

Public are the impediments and difficulties imposed upon every individual, to restrain him from moving from place to place, and from exercising any branch of industry—no one being safe from arrest and fine for some deficiency of authority or license at every step he may take.

Public are the taxes which have wasted away the substance of the island, and the projects of other new ones, which threaten to abolish all the products of its richness, nothing being left for its people but the tolls to produce them.

Public are the petty exactions and plunderings at every turn inflicted in the most unblushing manner, in addition to the general impositions by the sordid mandarins of authority in their respective localities.

Finally, the Government has publicly and officially declared, and the journals in its pay have labored to sustain the declaration with foul commentary, "that the inhabitants of Cuba have no organ nor right of action even for the purpose of directing a humble prayer to the feet of the sovereign." The fact that the corporation of Puerto Principe, with the authorization of the Governor who presided over it, addressed to the Queen a memorial to the effect that the royal court (*Audienzia*) should not be suppressed in that district, gave rise to the removal of the members of the corporation from office, and to the unheard of arbitrariness of that declaration; in which, to increase the outrage, it is added that the Government is not bound in its proceedings to consult the opinions and interests of the country.

Outrages so great and so frequent, reasons so many and so strong, suffice, not merely to justify but to sanctify, in the eyes of the whole world, the cause of the independence of Cuba, and any effort of her people, by their own exertions or with friendly aid from abroad, to put an end to the evils they suffer, and secure the rights with which God and nature have invested man.

Who will in Cuba oppose this indefeasible instinct, this imperative necessity, of defending our property, and of seeking, in the institutions of a just, free, and regulated government, that welfare and security which are the conditions on which alone civilized society can exist?

The Peninsulars (Spaniards) perhaps, who have come to Cuba to marry our daughters, who have here their children, their affections and their pro-

party, will they disregard the laws of nature to range themselves on the side of a government which oppresses them as it oppresses us, and which will neither thank them for the service, nor be able, with all their help, to prevent the triumph of the independence of Cuba?

Are not they as intimately bound up with the happiness and interests of Cuba as those blood-natives of her soil who will never be able to deny the name of their fathers, and who, in rising up today against the despotism of the Government, would wish to count upon their cooperation as the best guarantee of their new social organization, and the strongest proof of the justice of their cause?

Have they not fought in the Peninsula itself for their national independence, for the support of the same principles which we, the sons of Cuba, proclaim, and which, being the same for men in all countries, cannot be admitted in one and rejected in another without doing treason to nature and to the light of reason from which they spring?

No, no; it cannot be that they should carry submission to the point of preferring their own ruin, and the spilling of the blood of their sons and brothers, to the triumph of the holiest cause ever embraced by men; a cause which aims to promote their own happiness and to protect their rights and properties. The Peninsulars who adorn and enrich our soil, and to whom the title of labor gives as high a right as our own to its preservation, know very well that the sons of Cuba regard them with personal affection; have never failed to recognize the interests and reciprocal wants which unite the two; nor have ever held them responsible for the perverseness of a law, and for the iniquities of a government whose infernal policy alone has labored to separate them, on the tyrant's familiar maxim, to *divide and conquer*.

We, who proceed in good faith, and with the noble ambition of earning the applause of the world for the justice of our acts, we surely cannot aim at the destruction of our brothers, nor at the usurpation of their properties; and far from meriting that vile calumny which the Government will endeavor to fasten upon us, we do not hesitate to swear in the sight of God and of man, that nothing would better accord with the wishes of our hearts, or with the glory and happiness of our country, than the cooperation of the Peninsulars in the sacred work of liberation. United with them we could realize that idea of entire independence which is a pleasing one to our own minds; but if they present themselves in our way as enemies, we shall not be able to answer for the security of their persons and property, nor, when adventuring all for the main object of the liberty of Cuba, shall we be able to renounce any means of effecting it.

But if we have all these reasons to expect that the Peninsulars, who are in no wise dependent on the Government, and who are so bound up with the fate of Cuba, will at least remain neutral. It will not be supposed that we can promise ourselves the same conduct on the part of the army, the individuals composing which, without ties or affections, know no other law nor consideration than the will of their commander. We pity the lot of those unfortunate men, subject to the tyranny as hard as our own, who, torn from their homes in the flower of their youth, have been brought to Cuba to oppress us—on the condition of themselves renouncing the dignity of men, and all the enjoyments and hopes of life. If they shall appreciate the difference between a free and happy citizen and a dependent and hireling soldier, and choose to accept the benefits of liberty and prosperity which we tender them, we will admit them into our ranks as brethren. But if they shall disregard the dictates of reason and of their own interest, and allow themselves to be controlled by the insidious representations of their tyrants, so as to regard it as their duty to oppose themselves to us on the field of battle as enemies, we will then accept the combat, alike without hate and without fear, and always willing, whenever they may lay down their arms, to welcome them to our embrace.

To employ the language of moderation and justice, to seek for means of peace and conciliation, to invoke the sentiments of love and brotherhood, to be a cultivated and Christian people, which finds itself forced to appeal to the violent recourse of arms, not for the purpose of attacking the social order and the lives of fellow-beings, but to reverse the condition and the rights of men usurped from them by an unjust and tyrannical power. But let not the expression of our progress and wishes encourage in our opponents the idea that we are ignorant of our resources, or distrustful of our strength. All the means united at the disposal of the Peninsulars of Cuba against us, could only make the struggle more protracted and disastrous.

6 August 1851, 1

but the issue in our favor could not be any the less sure and decisive.

In the ranks of Independence we have to count all the free sons of Cuba, whatever may be the color of their race; the brave natives of South America who inhabit our soil, and who have already made trial of the strength and conduct of our tyrants; the sturdy islanders of the Canaries, who love Cuba as their country, and who have already had a Hernandez and a Montes de Oca to seal with the proof of martyrdom the heroic decision of their compatriots for our cause.

The ranks of the Government would find themselves constantly thinned by desertion, by the climate, by death, which from all quarters would spring up among them, in a thousand forms. Cut short of means to pay and maintain their army, dependent on recruits from Spain to fill up their vacancies, without an inch of friendly ground on which to plant their foot, or an individual on whom to rely with security, war in the field would be for them one of extermination; while if they shut themselves within the defences of their fortresses, hunger and want would soon compel them to abandon them, if they were not carried by force of arms. The example of the whole continent of Spanish America, under circumstances more favorable for them, when they had Cuba as their arsenal, the benefit of her colors, and native aid in those countries themselves, ought to serve them as a lesson not to undertake an exterminating and fratricidal struggle, which could not fail to be attended with the same or worse results.

We, on the other hand, besides our own resources, have in the neighboring States of the Union, and in all the Republics of America, the encampments of our troops, the depots of our supplies, and the arsenals of our arms. All the sons of this vast New World whose bosom shelters the island of Cuba, and who have had like us to shake off by force the yoke of tyranny, will enthusiastically applaud our resolve, will fly by hundreds to place themselves beneath the flag of liberty in our ranks, and their trained and experienced valor will aid us in annihilating, once and for always, the last badge of ignominy that still disgraces the free and independent soil of America.

If we have hitherto hoped, with patience and resignation, that justice and their own interests would change the minds of our tyrants; if we have trusted in external efforts to bring the mother country to a negotiation which should avoid the disasters of war; we are resolved to prove by deeds that that inaction and that endurance have not been the result of impotence and cowardice. Let the Government undecieve itself in regard to the power of its bayonets, and the efficiency of all the means it has invented to oppress and watch us. In the face of its very authorities, in the sight of the spies at our sides, on the day when we have resolved to demand back our rights, and by force to break our chains, nothing has prevented us from combining the plan of our revolution, and the cry of Liberty and Independence will rise from the Cape of San Antonio to the Point of Matanzas.

We, then, as Provisional Representatives of the people of Cuba, and in the exercise of the rights which God and Nature have bestowed upon every freeman, to secure his welfare, and establish himself under the form of government that suits him, do solemnly declare, taking God to witness the ends we propose, and invoking the favor of the people of America, who have preceded us with their example, that the Island of Cuba is, and by the laws of Nature ought to be, independent of Spain; and that henceforth the inhabitants of Cuba are free from all obedience or subjection to the Spanish Government and the individuals composing it; owing submission only to the authority and direction of those who, while awaiting the action of the general suffrage of the people, are charged, or may provisionally charge themselves, with the command and government of each locality, and of the military forces.

By virtue of this declaration, the free sons of Cuba, and the other inhabitants of the island who, adhering to the cause, are authorized to take up arms, to unite into corps, to name officers and juntas of government for their organization and direction, and for the purpose of putting themselves in communication with the juntas constituted for the proclamation of the independence of Cuba, and which have given the initiative to this movement. Placed in the imposing attitude of making themselves respected, our compatriots will prefer all the means of persuasion to those of force; they will protect the property of neutrals, whatever may be their origin; they will become the Peninsula into their ranks as brothers, and will respect all property.

If, notwithstanding our purposes and fraternal intentions, the Spanish Government should find partisans obstinately bent upon sustaining it, and we have to give our liberty only to the force of arms, sons of Cuba! let us prove to the Republics of America, which are contemplating us, that our having been the last to follow their example does not make us unworthy of them, nor incapable of meriting our liberty and achieving our independence.

JOAQUIN DE AGUIERO AGUIERO,
FRANCISCO AGUIERO ESTRADA,
UBALDO ARTEAGA PINA.

* Natives of Spain or "Old Spaniards," thus designated in Cuba, as distinguished from the Creoles or Cubans.—*Translator*

We give in another column a document published in the N. Y. Sun, and purporting to be a Declaration of Independence, issued by the *Junta Libertadora* of Puerto Principe. It is much fuller and more explicit than the declaration we have already published, and is made by a different party, though it in no way conflicts with the other. As every thing relating to the affairs of Cuba is of interest, we give this to our readers.

The Evening Picayune.

6 August 1851, 1

Cuba. Rejoicings.

The N. Y. Express, of the 29th ult., gives some particulars of the Cuban demonstrations in that city. It says that about dark the evening before some two hundred enthusiastic young Cuban Patriots, attended by a band of music and a very large crowd of citizens, assembled at the Sun office and obtained the flag of Free Cuba, which had been floating from the upper stories of the building. It was unanimously resolved to take the flag out on a tour of observation. Accordingly, the crowd formed themselves into a procession, and the Cubans spreading the flag over their heads, supported it upon a number of pikes—the rear-guard then fell in, and the flag and band taking the van, the procession started down Broadway.

Turning down Wall street, the Patriots halted in front of the Express office, and honored it with a serenade of national airs—"Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Star Spangled Banner," "Marseilles Hymn," and a new Spanish melody, probably the "Cuban Hymn of Liberty." Between every air the crowd cheered very lustily—cheer after cheer being given for Gen. Lopez, Gen. Quitman, and *La Libertad de Cuba*. The procession then proceeded to the Courier and Enquirer office, where the same scene was repeated. After this, the band playing all the hymns to Liberty that could be thought of, the procession went up Broadway, halting before every hotel and public building; playing national airs and cheering. Having made the tour of Broadway, about 10 o'clock they returned to the Sun office and surrendered the flag.

Long after the flag had been restored, a large crowd lingered in the neighborhood of the Sun office, occasionally cheering; and throughout the night large parties of excited young men, Cubans and others, could be met at all the corners and in all the public houses, talking loudly of the success in Cuba of the Patriot arms, and cheering for Lopez and Quitman. Rumors of a new expedition in aid of the Patriot revolutionists are rife.

When the procession was all over, about 10, or shortly after, the Cubans and their friends assembled at Florence's Hotel, where they partook of an elegant supper. After the cloth was removed, large quantities of wine were brought on, and the real festivities of the evening began. Every one present seemed to be laboring under a species of unnatural and fierce excitement. Every body was shaking every body's hand, and pledging him in a bumper to the liberty of Cuba. Most of the proceedings were conducted in the Spanish language; and among others, the following toasts were drunk with the wildest enthusiasm.

The independence of Cuba.
 The success of the "Flag of Free Cuba."
 The American People.
 The sympathizing Cubans in other cities.
 The battle of Cardenas.
 The "Decano," (i. e. the oldest Cuban in New York.)
 The annexation of Cuba to the United States.

These toasts, particularly the last one, were honored with the most enthusiastic cheering. Eloquent and impassioned speeches, setting forth the wrongs of Cuba and her right to be free, were made by Señors Gaspar de Botancourt and T. Tolon. Remarks were also made in English by a young American. Before breaking up the Cuban leaders gave "The health of the newspapers of New York," which toast was duly honored. One of the young men who served under Lopez at the battle of Cardenas was present, and was enthusiastically toasted. Near midnight the assembly dispersed with loud cheers, but not until a number of young gentlemen had given in their names as members of the forthcoming expedition.

6 August 1851, 2

Demonstration for Cuba at New Orleans.

The New Orleans papers of the 27th bring detailed accounts of the second public meeting in behalf of the Cuban patriots, held in that city on the 20th. The assembly was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President, Captain James Stockton; vice presidents, J. L. Carman, Gardner Smith, S. W. Cutter, Patrick Irwin, James Smith, Dr. Wedderburn, J. L. Levy, N. C. Hall, J. N. Burke, C. D. Yancy, and L. P. White; secretaries, T. W. Hall, L. Dillard, D. Du Panta, and Alexander Walker.

DA PONTÉ

The president having explained the object of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks, Alexander Walker came forward and read the declaration of independence of the citizens of Puerto Principe. He then addressed the meeting, and read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we greet with joy and enthusiasm the recent intelligence from the island of Cuba, as indicative of the heroic resolution and devotion of that people, and of their purpose to make every sacrifice to obtain their independence.

Resolved, That the Cubans having given an earnest of their sincerity and constancy in the struggle for liberty, it is our duty, as brother republicans and men, to aid, by all means in our power, their efforts, until they shall be crowned with success.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chairman of this meeting to draught an address to the citizens of Louisiana and of the United States in behalf of the Cuban revolution.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair, to be called the committee for the promotion of Cuban liberty, whose duty it shall be to collect contributions from our citizens to aid the Cuban patriots, and to forward the same as speedily as possible.

Speeches were then made by General Huston, General Lopez, and Captain Clendenin. Mr. L. J. Sigur translated General Lopez's speech, which was as follows:

"Although I would wish to address you all night on the affairs of Cuba, and her relations with the United States, I am yet compelled to restrain my earnest desires, by the knowledge that my words cannot flow directly from my lips to your generous hearts.

"It is now publicly known that the patriots of Cuba have struck the first blow in behalf of independence: that they have raised their own arms in their own cause; yet no one that knows not their helpless condition, and the terrible tyranny under which they suffer, can form an estimate of the heroism of the effort which they have made. For my part, I can say that, having myself early endeavored to sow the germs of liberty in the hearts of the Cuban people, I can appreciate the magnitude of the responsibility they have assumed, and the obstacles they must overcome in order to achieve success. I know that they have looked to you, the noble American people, the pioneers in the cause of human freedom, for sympathy and aid in the cause they were about to undertake. They know not your laws—they were ignorant of treaties—but in the confidence of their hearts they drew the sword, believing that you, who had pointed the way, could not forsake them when they but followed in your footsteps. They knew not that there was any prohibition to your extending the assistance which your example had given them a right to expect; and they were conscious that there was a pervading principle in the human bosom which prompts universal sympathy for a suffering people struggling with an oppressor.

"But in this enthusiastic assemblage I see before my eyes the evidence that the hopes of the Cubans were not unfounded, and that you will not suffer them long to languish beneath the tyranny of Spain.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for your kind reception of myself, and for the enthusiastic feelings which you manifest towards my oppressed country."

At the conclusion of this speech three tremendous cheers were given for Lopez and Cuba, and the meeting adjourned.

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

Thursday

7 August 1851, 2

Another company of Cuban adventurers
left Louisville for their final destination on
Monday evening.

Cincinnati Gazette

7 August 1851, 2

Cuban Sympathy and the "Higher Law."

The higher law doctrine is advocated in substance if not in form, in some quarters where it has hitherto been denounced. For example, the Louisville Democrat of recent date, in an article upon Cuba, expresses itself with great emphasis, as follows:

Aid will be rendered Cuba. Men and money, and the material of war generally, will be furnished from this country, and let the authorities at Washington meddle if they dare. The people of this country will not brook the idea of furnishing arms and ammunitions to put down the struggling patriots of Cuba, and protect the rotten despotism of old Spain. Some proceedings against Lopez and his friends were tolerated, because under color of law, and against some whose efforts seemed to have been premature. The prosecution was but a penalty for the failure to commit effectually the crime denounced by the old musty statute, upon which the prosecution was founded.

Now, we take it that there is a treaty of peace and amity between the United States and Spain, which is obligatory upon our Government and people, and which is "the Supreme law of the land," that there is also a law of Congress in full force—and which is referred to above as "the musty old statute"—two sections of which are in the words following:

"Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years."

"Sec. 6 And be it further enacted That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, 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 dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined, not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

We suppose it is the duty of the President of the United States to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," the law of 1818, as well as the law of 1850.

The article in the Democrat, from which the above extract is taken, is in a vein somewhat declamatory—as much so perhaps as that of the ultra abolitionists, when denouncing the conduct of the Executive in enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. Both inculcate disobedience to the laws of the land, both denounce the President for enforcing those laws. Indeed the very terms of the concluding paragraph in the Democrat's article, with a little alteration, might serve for the Liberator to close a diatribe on the subject of slavery.

Cuba.

Presuming that everything connected with the recent exciting intelligence from Cuba will be of interest to our readers, we compile from different sources the following additional item—intending to give, so far as our limits will allow, what we find of importance on both sides.

The *New York Herald*, says:

"We have conversed with an American merchant of the first respectability, who left Havana on the afternoon of the 22d inst., and who has come on from Charleston. He states that the extra of the *Fuwal*, of Puerto Principe, dated the 17th of July had been received at Havana on the 22d, by which it appears that two small parties of insurgents had taken up arms—that they were promptly defeated, and sued for a pardon, which was granted by the Governor of Puerto Principe; that on the 17th of July the most perfect tranquility prevailed at that place; that no desertions of Spanish troops had occurred; and that, in a word, all the reports published in the papers of the United States have been fabricated, to deceive the public, by the partizans and abettors of the revolutionists in Cuba and the United States; that no excitement or apprehension whatever existed at Havana, and that the whole affair did not amount to more than a riot. This on the authority of a gentleman just from that island."

7 August 1851, 1

Declaration of Independence

The following is a copy of the Declaration of Independence issued by the people of Principe:

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, Manifest and Proclamation of their Independence by the Liberal Society of Puerto Principe (La Sociedad Libertadora de P. P.)

July 4th, 1851.

Humanity revolts against the idea that the social and political condition of a people can be held in a Holy bondage in which man, stripped of all rights and guarantees, with no security of person or property, no enjoyment in the present, no hope in the future, lives only by the will and order of the conditions imposed by the pleasure of his tyrants; when a vile calumny, a prisoner's denunciation, a deeper suspicion, a word caught up by surprise in the sanctuaries of home, or from the violated privacy of a sister, furnishes ample grounds for tearing a man from his hearth, and casting him forth to die of destitution or death on a foreign soil; if he escapes being subjected to the insulting forms of a barbarous arbitrary tribunal, where his persecutors are themselves the judges who condemn him, and where, instead of trying his offence, he is required to prove his innocence.

A situation so violent as this, Cuba has now been for many years enduring, and for many provinces of newly appearing, every day adds new proof that the policy of the mother country and the loyalty of her rulers, will grant neither more nor less than she is reduced to the condition of an immense prison, where every Cuban will be watched by a guard, and will have to pay that guard for watching him. In such a state this people exhibited a kindness, a prudence, and even a submission and loyalty which have been proverbial, when the integrity of the government has not been able to find any ostensible grounds for persecution. It has had recourse to cowardly arts and snares to tempt its victims into some offence. Thus were various individuals in Matanzas entangled into an ambush of the soldiers by the pretext of selling them some arms, under circumstances which made them believe these arms necessary for self defence against threatened attacks from the Peninsular (the King of Spain, or the Old Spaniards) thus designated notwithstanding from the Codes or laws of Cuba. Thus have rogues, and every officers, been seen to single out country people and pass them through the meshes of the Government, for the purpose of betraying them into a state of their sentiments, to the ruin of many persons so far must extend, to the disgrace of arbitrary honor on the part of those who lend themselves to a villainous service.

If the sons of Cuba, moved by the dread of greater evils, have ever determined to employ legitimate means of imposing some law, or some restraint upon the unbridled excesses of their rulers, these latter have always found the way to distort such acts into attempts at rebellion.

For having dared to give utterance to principles and opinions, which in other countries constitute the foundation of their moral progress and glory, the Cubans most distinguished for their virtues and talents, have found themselves wretched and exiles. For the sake of having exhibited their opposition to the unlawful and perfidious trade, from which the avastice of the Old Spaniards procured itself so rich a harvest of lucre, the latter exhibited his resentment with the monstrous vengeance of involving them in a charge of conspiracy with the free colored people and the slaves of the estate; exalting as the last outrage that any Imperial government could offer to law, to reason, or to nature, to prove the object of that conspiracy, in which they implicated white of the most eminent virtue, knowledge and patriotism, to have been no other than "the destruction of their own race." All the laws of society and nature trampled under foot, all races and conditions confounded together, the Island of Cuba presented to the civilized world a spectacle worthy the rejoicings of Hell. The wretched slaves saw their flesh torn from them under the lash, and disparted with blood the face of their executioners, who did not cease exacting from their brutish denunciations against their accomplices. Others were shut in prisons, without form of trial, and without even coming to understand the pretext under which they were incarcerated. The free colored people, after having been first harassed by the lash, were then hurried to the scaffold, and those only escaped with life who had gold enough to appease the fury of their executioners. And, nevertheless, when the Government or the followers have come to fear something of the Cubans, the first threat has been that of arming the colored people against them for their extermination. We shudder, from very shame, from repeating the senseless pretences in which they had recourse to terrify the world. Wretched! How have they been able to imagine that the victims of their fury, with whom the whites of Cuba have shared in common the horrors of misery and persecution, will turn against their own friends at the call of the very tyrant who has torn them in pieces! If the free colored people, who know their

interests as well as the whites, take any part in the movement in Cuba, it certainly will not be to the injury of the mother who shelters them in her bosom, nor to those other sons of her who have never multiplied the difference of their race and condition, and who, far from plundering and murdering them, have taken pride in being their defenders, and in assuming the title of their benefactors. The world would refuse to believe the history of the horrid crimes which have been perpetrated in Cuba; and would necessarily consider that if there have been monsters to commit, it is inconceivable that these could not have been men to endure them. But if there are few able to penetrate the truth of particular facts through all the mazes employed by the Government to obscure and distort them, no one will resist the exhibition of public and official acts.

Publicly, and with arms in his hands, the Gen. Tacón despoil Cuba of the Constitution of Spain, proclaimed by all the powers of the monarchy, and sent to be sworn to in Cuba, as the fundamental law of the whole kingdom.

Publicly, and by a legislative act, was Cuba declared to be deprived of the rights enjoyed by all Spaniards, and consigned by nature and the laws, to nations the least advanced in civilization.

Publicly have the sons of Cuba been cut off from all admission to the commands and lucrative employments of the State.

Publicly are the unlimited powers of every description granted to the Captain General of Cuba, who can refuse to those whom they condemn even the right of trial, and the privilege of being sentenced by a tribunal.

Public and permanent in the Island of Cuba, are those Courts-Martial, which the laws permit only in extraordinary cases of war, for offences against the State.

Publicly has the Spanish cross lurked against Cuba, the threat of converting the island, into ruin, and ashes, by liberating the slaves, and including against her the hordes of barbarian Africans.

Publicly is the constant augmentation of the army, and the creation of new bodies of mercenaries, which, under the pretext of the public security, serve only to increase the burthens of Cuba, and add still more harassing vexation to the espionage practised against her people.

Public are the impediments and difficulties imposed upon every individual, to restrain him from moving from place to place, and from exercising any branch of industry; so no one being safe from arrest and fine, for some deficiency of authority or license, at every step he may take.

Public are the taxes which have wasted away the substance of the Island, and the projects of other new ones, which threaten to abolish all the products of its richness, nothing being left for its people but the toil to produce them.

Public are the petty exactions and plunderings, at every turn inflicted in the most odious manner, in addition to the general impositions by the arbitrary manipulations of authority in their respective localities.

Finally, the government has publicly and officially declared, and the journals in its pay have labored to sustain the declaration with full commentary, "that the inhabitants of Cuba have no other right of action, even for the purpose of directing an humble prayer to the feet of the sovereign." The fact that the corporation of Puerto Principe, with the authorization of the Governor who presided over it, addressed to the Queen a memorial, to the effect that royal courts (Audiencias) should not be suppressed in that island, gave rise to the removal of the members of the corporation from office, and by the instant arbitrariness of that declaration, in which, to increase the outrage, it is added, that the government is not bound in its proceedings to consult the opinion and interests of the country.

Outrages so great and so frequent, reasons so many and so strong, suffice, not merely to justify, but to excite, in the eyes of the whole world, the cause of the Independence of Cuba, and any effort of her people, by their own exertions or with friendly aid from abroad, to put an end to the evils they suffer, and secure the rights with which God and nature have blessed them.

Who will, in Cuba, oppose this Intense and instinctive, this impetuous necessity of defending our property, and seeking in the nullification of a just, free, and regulated Government, that welfare and security which are the conditions on which alone civilized society can exist?

The peninsular (Spaniards) perhaps, who have come to Cuba to marry our daughters, who have here their children, their affections and their property, will they disregard the laws of nature to raise themselves on the side of a Government which oppresses them as it oppresses us, and which will neither thank them for their services, nor be able, with all their help, to prevent the triumph of the Independence of Cuba?

Are not they so intimately bound up with the happiness and interests of Cuba, as to be able to deny the name of their fathers, and who, in rising up to-day against the

despotism of the Government, would wish to count upon their cooperation as the best guarantee of their new social organization, and the strongest proof of the justice of their cause?

Have they not fought in the Peninsula itself for their national Independence, for the support of the same principles which we, the sons of Cuba, proclaim, and which, being the same for men in all countries, cannot be admitted in one and rejected in another without doing treason to nature and to the light of reason from which they spring?

No, we demand but that they should carry out their duty to the point of preferring their own ruin, and the spilling of the blood of their own and brothers, to the triumph of the nation, ever consigned by men; a cause which should promote their own happiness and to protect their rights and properties. The Peninsulars who, when and where our soil, and to whom the title of labor gives as much a right as our own to its preservation, know very well that the sons of Cuba regard them, with personal aversion, have never failed to recognize the interests and just demands which unite the two; nor have they ever held them responsible for the pervasiveness of a system for the impules of a government whose internal policy alone has labored to separate them, on the tyrant's familiar maxim, to divide and conquer.

Who who proceed in good faith, and with the noble ambition of earning the applause of the world for the justice of our cause, we surely cannot aim at the destruction of our brothers, nor at the corruption of their properties; and far from wishing that vile calumny which the government will endeavor to fasten upon us, we do not hesitate to swear, in the sight of God and of men, that nothing would better accord with the wishes of our hearts, or with the glory and happiness of our country, than the cooperation of the Peninsulars in the sacred work of LIBERATION. United with them, we could realize that idea of entire independence which is a pleasing one to their own minds; but if they prefer themselves in any way as enemies, we shall not be able to answer for the security of their persons and property, nor, when addressing all to be the main object of the Liberty of Cuba, shall we be able to renounce any means of effecting it.

But if we have all these reasons to expect that the Peninsulars, who are in no wise dependent on the Government, and who are so bound up with the fate of Cuba, will at least remain neutral. It will not be supposed that we can promise ourselves the same conduct on the part of the army. The individuals composing which, without ties or affections, know no other law nor consideration than that of their commanders. We pity the lot of those unfortunate men, subjected to a tyranny as harsh as our own, who, torn from their homes, in the flower of their youth, have been brought to Cuba to oppress us, on the condition of themselves renouncing the dignity of men, and all the enjoyments and hopes of life. If they shall appreciate the difference between a free and happy citizen and a despoiled wretched soldier, and choose to accept the benefits of liberty and prosperity which we tender them, we will admit them into our ranks as brothers. If they shall disregard the dictates of reason and of their own interests, and allow themselves to be controlled by the insidious representations of the tyrant, so as to regard it as their duty to oppose themselves to us on the field of battle as enemies, we will then accept the combat, alike without hate and without fear, and always willing, wherever they may lay down their arms, to welcome them to our embrace.

To employ the language of moderation and justice, to seek for means of peace and conciliation, to invoke the sentiments of love and brotherhood, to be a cultivated and Christian people, which finds itself forced to appeal to the violent recourse of arms, not for the purpose of attacking the social order and the lives of fellow beings, but to recover the condition and the rights of men, snatched from them by an unjust and tyrannical power. But let not the expressions of our progress and wishes encourage in our opponents the idea that we are ignorant of our resources, or distrustful of our strength. All the means united at the disposal of the Peninsulars in Cuba against us, could only make the struggle more protracted and disastrous, but the issue in our favor could not be any the less sure and decisive.

In the ranks of Independence we have to count all the free sons of Cuba, whatever may be the color of their race; the brave natives of South America who inhabit our soil, and who have already made trial of the strength and conduct of our tyrants; the sturdy Islanders of the Canaries, who love Cuba as their country, and who have already had a Hernandez and a Montolio in Cuba seal with the proof of martyrdom, the heroic mission of their compatriots for our cause.

The ranks of the government would find themselves constantly thinned by desertions, by the climate, by death, which from all quarters would spring up among them, in a thousand forms. Out short of thousands to pay and maintain their army, dependent on recruits from Spain to fill up their vacancies, without an inch of friendly ground on which to plant their foot, or an individual on whom to rely with security, war

The Watling Delta

7 August 1851, 1

In the fact would be for them one of extermination, while if they shut themselves within the defence of their fortresses, hunger and want would soon compel them to abandon them, if they were not carried by force of arms. The example of the whole continent of Spanish America, under circumstances more favorable for them, when they had Cuba as their Arsenal, the benefit of her resources, and native aid in those countries themselves, ought to serve them as a lesson not to undertake an exterminating and fratricidal struggle, which could not fail to be attended with the same or worse results.

We, on the other hand, besides our own resources, have in the neighboring States of the Union, and in all the Republics of America, the encampments of our troops, the depots of our supplies, and the arsenals of our arms. All the sons of this vast New World, whose bosom shelters the island of Cuba, and who have had, like us, to shake off, by force, the yoke of tyranny, will enthusiastically applaud our exertions, will fly by hundreds to place themselves beneath the flag of liberty in our ranks, and their trained and experienced valor will aid us in annihilating, once and for always, the last badge of ignominy that still disgraces the free and independent soil of America.

If we have hitherto looked with patience and resignation, that justice and their own interests would change the minds of our tyrants; if we have trusted in external efforts to bring the mother country to a negotiation which should avoid the disasters of war; we are compelled to prove, by deeds, that that inaction and that endurance have not been the result of impotence and cowardice. Let the government undertake itself in regard to the power of its bayonets and the efficiency of all the means it has invented to oppress and watch us, in the face of its very authorities, in the sight of the spirit of our side, on the day when we have resolved to demand back our rights, and by force to break our chains, nothing has prevented us from combining the plan of our revolution, and the cry of LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE, will rise from the Cape of San Antonio to the Point of Miami.

We, then, as Provisional Representatives of Cuba, and in the exercise of the rights which God and Nature have bestowed on every freeman, to secure his welfare, and establish himself under the form of Government that suits him, do solemnly declare, taking God to witness the ends we propose, and invoking the favor of the people of America, who have preceded us with their example, that the Island of Cuba is, and by the laws of Nature ought to be, independent of Spain; and that henceforth the inhabitants of Cuba are free from all obedience or subjection to the Spanish Government, and the individuals composing it; owing subjection only to the authority and direction of those who, while awaiting the action of the general suffrage of the people, are charged, or may provisionally charge themselves, with the command and government of each locality, and of the military forces.

By virtue of this declaration, the free sons of Cuba, and the other inhab. parts of the island who, adhering to her cause, are authorized to take up arms, to unite into corps, to name officers and juntas of government for their organization and direction, and for the purpose of putting themselves in communication of the juntas constituted for the proclamation of the independence of Cuba, and which have given the initiative to this movement. Placed in the imposing attitude of making themselves respected, our compatriots will prefer all the means of persuasion to those of force; they will protect the property of neutrals, whatever may be their origin; they will welcome the pensioners into their ranks as brothers, and will respect all property.

If notwithstanding our purposes and fraternal intentions, the Spanish Government should find parliament obstinately bent upon sustaining it, and we have to own our liberty only to the force of arms, Sons of Cuba! let us go to the Republics of America, which are sustaining us, that our having been the first to follow their example does not make us unworthy of them, nor incapable of meriting our liberty and achieving our independence.

JOSEPH DE AGUIRRE AGUIRRO,
FRANCISCO ALFARO ESTRADA,
EDUARDO ARYEGA PINA.

Notice of the "Bill of Independence" thus devanated in Cuba, as distinguished from the "entire Cause" - Translator.

The Daily Delta

7 August 1851, 1

The Cuban News—Sympathetic Excitement— The Bartle Murder—Destructive Fire, &c.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1851.

The news from Cuba is now pretty generally credited, and the fact that the Cubans have struck a blow for their own freedom, has induced many, who have heretofore discountenanced the Cuban movement in this country, to join heartily in their expression of hopes for the success of the revolutionists. The next arrival from Cuba will be looked for with intense interest.

The fire on Monday morning in Kensington was most destructive, the loss being estimated at over \$100,000, on which there was an insurance of about \$75,000. The larger building was occupied by Patrick and Peter Hickey in carding, spinning and dyeing woolen yarns, and the manufacture of various kinds of woolen goods. The smaller building was used principally for the storage of machinery, looms, cloths and material. Very little, compared with the quantity in either of the buildings, was saved from the ravages of the fire. These buildings, it is stated, belonged to the estate of Meyer, Austin & Sperry, of New York.

A man, named Robert Wadlow, has been arrested, who is suspected of having had some connection with the recent brutal assassination of the Bartle family. The children identify him as the man who ate supper at the house on the night previous to the murder, and he is also proved to have made threats against Bartle. He has been committed for a further hearing.

The Cuban Excitement—Parade of the Sympathizers—The Steamers—Accidents, &c.

New York, July 29.

The Cuban sympathizers had quite a glorious time of it yesterday, in this city, in receiving the accounts of the progress of the outbreaks in that island. Some hundreds, many of them Cubans, preceded by an elegant band of music, marched in procession, with banners and flags, from the upper part of the city, and, having obtained a large new republican flag of Cuba, the band played "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "The Star Spangled Banner," and other patriotic tunes, and nine hearty cheers were given to the flag. The procession, preceded by the band, marched up Broadway, the flag carried as a covering, for the leaders being elevated by staffs at each corner and at the sides. It did not return till 8 o'clock in the evening. The assemblage dispersed quietly. Shouts for "Cuba and liberty," for "Gullman," for "Lopez," for "Gonzalez," and "Aguero," were repeatedly heard. They manifested a strong feeling in favor of the revolutionary patriots, called by the Spaniards "rebels," and "schusters," &c.

It is said that one or two small vessels, during the last two months, left this place for Cuba, and succeeded in landing men and quantities of war there.

The Cuban flag is displayed from the Sun office and other buildings in different sections of the city. Should we receive by the next arrival, news of the continued success of the Cuban revolutionists, there are thousands here, who will seek the first opportunity of going to Cuba to help them.

The Washington, with her news from Europe to the 16th, and the Niagara, with intelligence to the 19th instant, may be expected—the former to-day and the latter to-morrow or next day.

An unknown man was yesterday killed by being run over by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, near 77th street. Another man, named Gen. Jones, was seriously injured at the depot of the New Haven railroad. He was looking out of the car when his head came in contact with the door post.

The receipts of the Morris Canal Company, for the week ending the 19th instant, amounted to \$112,211, against \$201,195 for the corresponding week in 1850—showing an increase of \$147,984 for the week this year.

The Daily Delta

7 August 1851, 2

Col. Fielding Davis, Marshal of the Southern District of Mississippi, who has been spending some weeks at East Pascagoula, left that place on Tuesday, and arrived here yesterday. It is whispered that the Colonel's temporary residence at East Pascagoula had some connection with certain rumors about an intended encampment of Filibusters at Round Island. His departure from Pascagoula was sudden and mysterious. Look out, Filibusters!

The Daily Bella

7 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Cause

The movements of the Cuban patriots, so far— which, of course, are merely preliminary—the flash of lightning which precedes the thunder—are everywhere received with joy and exultation. From lips which uttered reproaches before, now come the wish, "God speed." Indeed, so unparalleled is the despotism under which the Cubans groan, and have so long groaned, that he is less than man, who, in their struggle with their oppressors, would deny them his sympathy; and he is less than republican who could refuse them aid. No! in all this broad land we know none who would do either, except them whose instincts of admiration for royalty are so strong that they cannot be obliterated—the spies and hirelings of Queen Isabella of Spain. But what do the machinations of such wretches avail? what their prognostics and pretences, when the voice of our whole people has gone forth in favor of Cuba, saying that the days of the despotism which ruled her, are numbered? In an article speaking of the influence of this sympathy, the Baltimore Sun well says:

"The ensuing fifty years will contain a wonderful history, and memorable details of a universal struggle for popular independence. And shall we, with a population steadily advancing towards a hundred millions of souls; a territory affording all the material for conquest, both by sea and by land; a heart glowing with sympathy for the oppressed of every clime; and a spirit kindred and responsive to the sentiment in such a cause; shall we—can we by any possibility stand aloof, neutral and inactive spectators of the tremendous drama through which the nations are to pass?"

Referring more particularly to the case of Cuba, the Baltimore American, a conservative Journal of high character, observes:

"If the inhabitants of Cuba truly desire independence, and are ready to strike for it, and peril all for it, why it would be unreasonable to appeal to an avalanche or to a cataract, and ask it to stay its course, or to address remonstrances to the people of this country under the supposition that their sympathies and their aid could be denied to the Patriots of Cuba."

The New York Sun, always true to the cause of Cuba, says:

"It is impossible for Americans to hear of the struggle of a sorely-oppressed people for liberty, and not be moved to sympathy. Hundreds who have hitherto been disbelievers in the disaffection of the Cuban people, yesterday frankly confessed that they had been mistaken in their opinions, but now wished sincerely that the cause of liberty in Cuba might succeed. It is also creditable to the New York press, that they have shown a willingness to give a fair hearing to the patriot Cubans. There are, indeed, exceptions, but they are of small amount."

Even the Tribune, if it does not sympathize, withholds its censure. Its description of the district of country where the revolt has taken place, will be found interesting. It says:

"The Cubans have this time shown considerable foresight in their choice of a locality for the initiative steps to revolution. The town of Puerto Principe, which is the capital of the Central Department of Cuba, is situated in the interior, a little to the east of the center of the island, and 450 miles from Havana. It is thirty six miles from Neuvitas, which is its sea-port, and through which all its foreign trade passes. The town is situated between two rivulets, which unite and form San Pedro River. The country in the neighborhood formerly produced immense quantities of cattle, and supplied the markets of Havana. The soil is exceedingly rich and productive, but much of it lies waste and uncultivated. The mountain range of Cuba flanks the city on either hand. The eastern chain, extending to the point of the island at Cape Mayari, is savage and broken, some of the peaks rising to the height of 8000 feet. These mountain valleys and defiles will afford ample shelter to the revolutionists, who may also draw their supplies from the rich agricultural region adjoining."

"In addition to this advantage, their distance from the seat of Government is also in their favor. It is said that the revolutionists have received reinforcements from Bayamo and Villa Clara, two of the most important inland towns. If this be correct, the insurrectionary district is near three hundred miles in extent, comprising the very heart of the island. The prospect of the movement is therefore encouraging to the revolutionary party; the excited Cubans in this city are certain of success."

The Daily Delta

7 August 1856, 2

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT.—The readers of newspapers for the last few weeks have seen a great deal of writing in them touching some alleged frauds committed on the Government by a man named Dr. Gardiner, which involve also the reputation of some men in high places. We give from the N. Y. Post the following account of this disgraceful business:

Washington, July 24th.

The alleged Gardiner fraud, becoming dark in proportion to the light thrown upon it by the grand jury have had before them fully the witnesses and all the documents pertinent to the case, within their reach. The information elicited by them amounts to this:

The Gardiner claim was a made-up affair, and its foundation was perhaps the most fragile and unsubstantial that so extensive a structure was ever reared upon. Dr. Gardiner was, in 1846, a dentist in Mexico, having recently gone there from the United States; but it appears that he blended with his professional occupation an employment connected with the theatre of the capital. About the time of the breaking out of the war, or very shortly before, an association of adventurers, chiefly Americans, engaged in some mining enterprise near San Louis Potosi, and selected Dr. Gardiner as their agent. The amount of capital invested by them was about thirty thousand dollars. Their first object was the draining of an abandoned mine. The general tenor of the information obtained by the grand jury is, that when the Americans, occupied in this scheme, were expelled by an order of the military authorities, their mine was valueless—no material progress had been made in drawing off the water, no mineral had been raised, and no more than the original amount of capital, \$30,000, had been expended.

Nevertheless, the order to decamp was obeyed by Dr. Gardiner and his principals with singular alacrity. They found it an easy, and the best way of closing up the concern. In due time, the agent preferred a claim against this government, in pursuance of the treaty of peace, for losses and damages, of \$1,000,000. He retained General Waddy Thompson, Hon. Thomas Corwin, Hon. Edward Curtis, Hon. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, Lieut. Col. Follet T. Lally, a gallant soldier of the Mexican war, and, what was of infinitely more importance in Dr. Gardiner's estimation, son-in-law to the Hon. George Evans, chairman to the commission which was to decide upon the case; and the result showed that in this as in some other countries, it is

A very fine thing to be seen in law
To a very insignificant three-sided shadow.

But brilliant as was this galaxy of lobbyists, it was thought incomplete until W. W. Corcoran, the millionaire dealer in new and second-hand finance, was added.

to it. His services were brought into requisition, and the means were found to induce him to purchase one fourth of the claim for \$25,000. Dr. Gardiner returned to Mexico, to set up his evidence.

He found no difficulty in it. Ten or a dozen depopulations, purporting to be sworn to by as many Americans and foreign miners, were prepared and laid before the Commission. These depopulations may have been given by actual speaking witnesses, men in fact, and their testimony may have been true, but they look much more like different versions of the same story, prepared by another hand. At any rate, the grand jury seem to have believed them all false, and I have it said that several of the jurors declare their decided conviction that no such persons as are named in these documents, can be found in Mexico, or anywhere else. They say they were men in buckram; but the commission, under the very lucid arguments of the distinguished counsel, awarded on Gardiner's claim \$42,000, of which it is represented that the nominal principal received but \$20,000; W. W. Corcoran \$107,000, Robert Corwin, Geo. Law and others, no amount of Thomas Corwin, \$20,000. Rumor assigns to Gen. Waddy Thompson and Major Lally a very large share of the remaining \$200,000.

In justice to the Secretary of the Treasury, it should be mentioned that he received no part of the very handsome sum paid on his power of attorney. It goes to Geo. Law and partners. Mr. Corwin received his money more than a year ago, and divested himself of all interest in the award, of course. Mr. Robert Corwin, who assessed the value of the Secretary's interest and negotiated the sale of it on his taking office, is his nephew and partner in the law business. Mr. Webster, who was also at one time concerned in this case, sold out to Mr. Curtis before going into the Cabinet. His conduct, too, was highly honorable, correct and proper.

The grand jury found that two of the employers or principals of Gardiner are now residents of the United States. Mr. Gallagher, who invested two thousand dollars in the enterprise of clearing out the mine, is in New York, and has been summoned here. Mr. Allen, formerly an Agent of the Postoffice Department, and a proprietor of the Pacific News, was also a subscriber, and his evidence will be obtained.

A very important question has arisen:—can the recipients of the money be compelled to refund, if the claim prove to have been spurious, and allowed only upon representations founded in the grossest fraud, embracing perjury and forgery?—Law, Corcoran, Curtis, and Thompson, are responsible. Can they be forced to disgorge? I fear this question must be answered in the negative. The money is gone. Dr. Gardiner is beyond the reach of law. His friends say he will immediately return, and satisfactorily meet all claims. If he is innocent, he certainly will do so.

The trial of J. C. Gardiner, who has been indicted for perjury, will commence at the fall term.

The Daily Delta

7 August 1856, 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All Persons desirous of aiding the Cuban Cause, can do so, by leaving any subscriptions with any of the undersigned, who are the only ones authorized to receive the same:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

M M Cohen,	Knapp Ugart,	Dr A L Sanders,
D I Ricardo,	Charles H Noble,	Arthur O'Donnell,
J L Levy,	Wm Burns,	Henry Marshide,
Malachi Kelly,	E Wood Perry,	John Petri,
J J Fitzpatrick,	T D Harper,	D Mitchell,
E B Cerman,	W L Crittenden,	W H Pattison.
Gardner Smith,	David Orcutt,	
1856		D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

7 August 1851, 2

The Revolt in Cuba.

The intelligence from Cuba published in our last, of the opening of a revolution on the 4th July at Puerto Principe, by the people of that island, and the triumph of the insurgents over the regular troops, in a battle with the command of Gen. Conti, in which himself and nine officers were taken prisoner, and 100 men reported to have been killed on the side of the royalists, comes to us repeated in the despatches of various exchanges by the last mail. There can scarce be a doubt of its correctness in the main, reiterated as it is by later dates than those received by the *Isabel*. The White Star is raised as the standard of Cuban liberty, and with the feeling naturally inspired by our Republican institutions, which we have ever gratefully appreciated, we cannot but hope it will speedily culminate to witness the disenthralment of the people of the island. If *they* will revolution, and like our forefathers desire to throw off the yoke of colonial bondage, may their cause prosper.

7 August 1851, 2

[Correspondence of Savannah Republican.]
Key-West, June 22, 1851.

We heard by the last steamer from Havana that the fish monopoly of Francisco Marti at that place has been abolished by the government in Spain. There seems to be no doubt from further news that this is true. If not again renewed, the business of fishing will hereafter be a source of great profit to a large number of smacks on our coast. Some years ago, before the monopoly existed, about twenty vessels were employed on the coast of Florida in supplying Havana with the different kinds of fish that abound in exhaustless quantities in our waters, such as the king fish, the grouper, the wapper, the jew fish, and many others, which are carried alive in the wells of smacks to market. These fish have a delicacy of flavor that is hardly surpassed any where in the world. In addition to this, a large number of men were engaged in salting mullet for the same market. Owing to this monopoly, the number of smacks has dwindled down to four or five. It is not in name a monopoly—others were allowed to sell fish; but so large were the privileges granted to Francisco, that he could throw such obstructions in the way of others, as to prevent any fish being sold in Havana, unless they passed through his hands. These privileges he availed himself of to the fullest extent. The way in which this was managed may not be altogether uninteresting to you, and it will give you a striking example of the thousand and one grievances to which the people of Cuba are subjected by the government of Spain.

Francisco bought his privileges from the Spanish Government, at high price, and the Government with the unscrupulousness and indifference to the welfare of the Cubans that they exhibit in all things, gave him such power that no smacks could take fish to Havana, unless they were owned by him, or were pretended to be owned by him. In consequence all the smacks from our coast held Spanish papers, and Francisco on the face of them was the owner. To have Francisco's name was necessary, that they might make any thing at all, but it did not save the real owners from being fleeced and skinned after they got to his wharves. The smacks usually carry over from six to eight hundred live fish. The price he paid the smackmen was four reals (fifty cents) for each counter, as it was called, that is a fish weighing five pounds, or over. The fish weigh from three to forty pounds, but however large one may have been, it was only one counter. But the most beautiful and sagacious feature in his plan was, that if a fish did not weigh five pounds, three others were added to it to count one; so that if a fish should not happen to weigh five pounds, but 4 3-4, three others weighing 4 3-4 each, in all nineteen pounds, might be taken to count one of five pounds. After getting them to his stalls they were sold at his own price, which varies from 25 to 50 cents a pound, according to the number in market. By this operation, if a smack took over 600 fish, the owner got \$300 for them. The average weight of them I am told, is ten pounds. This would make the load weigh 6,000 pounds. At 25 cents they would be worth \$1,500 to Francisco, or 400 per cent profit—at 50 cents \$3,000, or 900 per cent profit. The salt fishing was also subjected to his will and pleasure. Some years the fishermen made a good business of it, in others they did nothing. He always contrived it so that they were induced to keep up the fishing, but they did not get the 1-4 that he received and that they would have gotten, had there been a free market. Besides all

this, the smacks were subjected to a charge of \$33 for port expenses, all which went into Francisco's hands, from thence only \$8 were in fact paid to the Government; the remainder went to his pocket.

The consequence was, that only a few of the wealthy of this city of 200,000 people, were able to enjoy this luxury. If no restrictions are placed on the market, tens of thousands will be able to buy fish who heretofore could not do it. The increased demand will require a great number of vessels and men, and will render the business very profitable on our coast.

This monopoly has been abolished, we learn, by representations made in Cuba to the Government of Spain. If it be a pre-emptive that other important restrictions and impositions of the great multitude that pre-empt every class of business and department of life on that Island, and that lay like a leaden weight on its prosperity, will be removed or lightened, we may then believe that the evil day for Spain, the severance from her crown of her brightest jewel, "the Queen of the Antilles," will be postponed. But it must come at length. If it be the policy of Spain to ease the burdens that she has forced upon the backs of the Cubans, her sagacity has awaked too late to preserve many years the fidelity of the "Siempre fiel Isla de Cuba." Every one acquainted with the sentiments of the people of that Island, knows that there is a deep toned feeling of disgust and impatience of Spanish rule. The Government contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction, and every soldier that is imported from Spain to enforce her laws and repress the popular wish, only hastens the event she is so anxious to avoid: the independence of the Island or its annexation to the United States. If we listen to the Spaniards who are sent out to fill the various offices of Government in Cuba, (and all the officers, civil and military, are from old Spain, one of the heaviest grievances,) we would believe there is a deep feeling of affection for the crown; but these men are enriched by their offices, and are interested in preserving by all means the present dominion. The natives, the eels that are skinned by the officers, the subjects of all the exactions and impositions, whose "names are legion," those who have compared and who with every day's intercourse with the world are comparing their own miserable vice-royalty with the free and happier governments near them, those who know that all the money that is drawn from Cuba but impoverishes its people and produces no return, those who know that Cuba supports a Government which cannot support or protect them in war, but must leave it a prey to an invader—those men will tell us another story. They will tell us that they pray for the hour when Cuba will be separated from Spain.

We have heard nothing lately, of much interest from Cuba, except the executions of several persons for disaffection to the Government. Nothing can be gathered from the papers. Every thing in their columns passes through the hands of a censor, (one of the unmistakable evidences of despotism.) Nothing political is allowed to be there, unless it be a panegyric upon the greatness and magnanimity of Isabel, the perfection of Spanish laws, and the love of the Queen for the "ever faithful island," or else maledictions upon the "filibusters" that dared to touch the sacred soil at Cardenas. From other sources, though, I am convinced that the Government of Cuba quakes and trembles for its existence, and with reason. I am convinced that there is already a strong disaffection for the mother Government, and that it is growing every day.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

7 August 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

[Col. S. BUFFINGTON, Proprietor.]

July 23.—James G Rodgers, Macon Ga.; E El-
ling Darion; T E Buckman, Clifton Fla. 24.—Judge
Béthune, Fla. 25.—C P Herrin, SC; Mr. Sam-
mers, Mandarin Fla. 27.—Cyrus F Swartz, Fla;
Mr Marshal, Kentucky; Peter Vantassel, Fla.
23.—C Villaverde, Cuba, T Tourla, do.; J D
Clark, Miss.; C F Swartz, Clifton Mills. 23.—W
H Jones, Tallahassee.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Firm of
CURETON & TITUS, is this day dissolved
by mutual consent. All persons holding claims
against said Firm will please present them to H.
L. FRENCH for settlement.

JOHN M. CURETON,
F. T. TITUS.

Jacksonville, August 3, 1851. 7-1m.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the
Empire Mills, has assumed the payment of all
outstanding liabilities against the late Firm of
Cureton & Titus. All persons having claims
against said Firm will please leave them with
McQUEEN McINTOSH, Esq., who is the author-
ized Agent and Attorney of the subscriber.

HIRAM L. FRENCH.

Jacksonville, August 3, 1851. 7-1m.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

7 August 1851 3

The Fauquier White Sulpher Springs,--Fauquier Co., Va.

WERE opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, [now navigable,] thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains has been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev. Thornton Stringfellow shows beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c., &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the cases reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured, in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the meantime, the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be daily after first July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenbury, from Fredericksburg, after first July, and the meantime, he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, [43,] as they may present themselves.

Terms of board the same as last year, viz: \$86 for the whole season, ending 1st October; \$75 for three months; \$60 for two months; \$35 for one month; \$18 for two weeks; \$10 for one week; \$1.75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants and children under 12 years, half price. Horses 50 cts. a day, or \$10 a month.

DANIEL WARD.

July 24, -3m.

Superintendent.

Large meetings to express sympathy for the Cubans have been held in Charleston and New Orleans.

WHIG NOMINATION IN LOUISIANA.—The Whigs of the Second District in Louisiana, (in which the recent, unhappy difficulty existed) have nominated Alexander C. Bullitt, Esq., for Congress.

BALTIMORE, July 23.

On Monday, in the New-York market Cotton was unchanged, and fifteen hundred bales were sold.

The Cuban news creates great excitement, and the *Fillibuster* Flag has been hoisted. Another expedition is contemplated. The steam ships *Ohio* and *Brother Jonathan* have sailed for Chagres—the former with 260 and the latter with 200 passengers.

Louisville Courier

7 August 1851, 3

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN.—We learn that some young men who have started for Cuba to join the insurgents, have written back to friends that they were going under Col. Allen as Commander of a regiment! This is a mere hoax, invented for the purpose, no doubt, of reconciling their friends to their conduct. But it is calculated to do Col. A. an injury, and we are authorized to give it the most positive contradiction.—Col. Allen is at his Military Institute and expects to remain there.—Frankfort Com., 6th.

Louisville Journal

7 August 1851, 3

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal

THE CUBA INSURRECTION SUPPRESSED.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 6, P. M.

The steamer *Cherokee*, from Havana, brings private letters which state that the attempted insurrection had been put down. Many of the insurgents had been taken and shot.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—The Charleston Courier, of the 29th ult., says:

We yesterday had two arrivals at this port from Havana—the brigs *Somers* and *Argus*. As far as we can learn there has been but little intelligence made known in Havana since the departure of the *Isabel*, relative to the existing difficulties in the Island, which can be relied upon. Rumors are current that fresh desertions of troops are taking place, and that out of four hundred men recently sent from Havana, two hundred went over to the Creole party, and fired on their comrades. We have not however heard of any new proclamation emanating from the Captain General, and therefore conclude that his anticipations of those in arms accepting an amnesty, had not up to the 24th inst., at all events, been realized.

The Savannah Republican, of the 30th ult., also records the arrival of a vessel at that port from Havana, whence she sailed on the evening of the 24th, and says everything is represented as being very quiet, there being no excitement in the city whatever.

WASHINGTON

7 August 1851

END OF THE "REVOLUTION" IN CUBA.

By the Steamer *Cherokee*, which arrived at New York last night direct from Havana, we have a Telegraphic report, represented to be founded on private letters received by her, that the "revolution" in the Island of Cuba has been suppressed and many of the Insurgents shot. No particulars are communicated.

7 August 1851

Cuba.

Cuba and her destiny are the exciting topics of discussion every where. The strong doubts originally felt, that the first reported risings were an exaggeration or a hoax, have begun to give way to a general faith that there is an earnest and wide-spread effort to throw off the dominion of Spain. The hope and the belief of this are strong; so strong that multitudes are acting on the conviction that it is beyond question; but there is, with all this enthusiasm really felt, and all the zeal of good wishes warmly expressed, an anxious watching yet for confirmatory news, which will put beyond cavil the fact of a spontaneous general movement, sufficient to show that the people of Cuba are in this struggle.

It may not, however, in the meantime, be out of place to say some words on the subject of the sort of testimony which may be received to show that there is really a movement of the people. Every just citizen would discountenance and restrain, to the utmost of his ability, any attempt to carry civil war among a contented people, or foment discord on light grounds against the accepted authorities of a neighboring State. But in judging of the moral right of giving aid to a subject people in a struggle to overthrow an oppressive government, the proofs of what is the popular will, and what are the merits of the popular cause, are not to be arrived at with the precision of demonstrated facts. Both may be so restrained and overawed by the power of a hostile and alien government, that they can only be gathered truly by indications that betray the extent of the oppression in the very weakness of the victim, and expose the strength of the passion for release by the recklessness of the struggle.

We hear it objected in this case of Cuba, that, supposing all the reported risings to be true, and more, they are but weak, and will be temporary spasms; that Cubans are yet to show whether they have any strength of and for themselves, and that they manifest their incompetency by calling at the first movement for help from abroad.

Let us see to what this allegation amounts in fact. It is that the power of European Spain is so great, by her fleets and armies, that the natives of the soil, disarmed, and powerless except in undisciplined numbers, have no hope of deliverance from long suffering and bondage, but in the succor, generously granted, by strangers to their blood. But what is the legitimate force of this fact, for it is true that the Cubans have mighty odds against which to contend. Their European masters have weighed them down with fetters, with which they cannot move easily even in bondage. They have been so long silenced by arbitrary power that they have had neither the liberty of complaint to their masters, nor the power of conference among themselves. To show signs of opposition to Government measures or Government officials, has been to court persecution and punishment; to confront or resist was to make sure of exile or death. Without arms, without concert, with no means of communicating with each other a political wish or plan, except by distant and circuitous channels, beyond the limits of their country, is it a marvel that they look also beyond its limits for counsel and succor, when, with desperateness resolve they spring up, naked and unarmed, to grapple with their oppressors? Is it not rather a stronger appeal to the sympathies of the world and a stronger proof of the despairing earnestness of their cry for help, and the unmitigated reality of the sufferings which impel them to that extremity? If it be established, as all concurrent reports seem now to confirm as a fact, that town after town, and valley after valley, is rising against the Spanish rule, calling upon each other to unite in an effort to overthrow the alien Government that so cruelly

crushes and plunders them, the justice of their cause should speak louder for them than the weakness of their arms, and vindicate for them the right to be hailed as patriots, and supported and defended in their struggles to disarm their tyrants and achieve their own freedom. When voices break forth as these do, defying power in its strongholds, and naked hands are stretched out to battle with enemies locked up in steel, we cannot doubt that it is a people that speaks, and that the power of its adversaries is not in their wisdom, or their right, or their numbers, but in their arms and their arsenals, their arms and their fleets, their dungeons and their scaffolds.

In the American code of natural and national rights, an insurrection, with all these marks of popular unanimity, stifled though it be by such foreign means, is entitled to all the honors of a revolution; and they who by violence or bloodshed—the brute predominance of mere force and discipline—resist and oppose, even though they overcome, are in truth the traitors to the true sovereignty of the people and murderers of a nation's rights. Neither Poland, nor Hungary, nor Rome has lost any thing in the affections of mankind because their heroic children fell at last before the organized hordes of embattled despots; nor have the volunteers from other lands, who fought unavailingly on their side, been counted less as martyrs to liberty, because the people they served were so weak as to need their aid, and so unfortunate as to accept them as a sacrifice. We hold that, with satisfactory evidence, that there is a real and determined effort of the Cuban people to achieve the independence of the island. The effort to aid them by proffer of individual aid of every kind, and the tender of individual service of every kind, is as honorable, is as legitimate, and as chivalrous as the most generous of those which have won the admiration and gratitude of America for her noblest revolutionary allies.

Thus much we are free to say, in reply to the plea of those who discourage and would rebuke the Cuban feeling in this country, on the ground that the movement may be too feeble against the Spanish preparations, and that a people who cannot strike the blow for themselves do not deserve to be free. It is their cause which entitles them to our sympathy and our aid, and their cause that needs the strength which we have to give; and they who believe in the righteousness of the cause, and the sincerity and earnestness of the appeal, as from the people of the Island of Cuba, may give them their services with clear consciences and unhesitating zeal.

We counsel nothing in violation of the laws of our own country. But laws which spring from mere conventions between Governments for political purposes, in restraint of the natural rights of man, and in opposition to the instincts of a people, ought to be strictly construed, so as not to go beyond the absolute public necessities, and the positive engagements of public faith. There are many ways, not repugnant to any law of the land, fairly construed, in which adventurous and generous spirits may manifest, by deeds, how much they desire the political freedom of Cuba, what sacrifices they will make, and what hazards they will run to insure it.

Many such spirits there are, whom it is not necessary to incite by ardent appeals, for they are already full of enthusiasm in the cause. It is rather needed that they should be cautioned against the precipitation of zeal; that they should be restrained from more rash adventures, wherein they may be led blindly into dangers, without any corresponding chance for effecting good to those they desire to serve; and be earnestly impressed with the full extent of the responsibility they assume, the gravity of the interests they espouse, and the severity of the consequences of failure.

The Daily Picayune.

7 August 1851, 2

Expedition for Cuba — The Philadelphia Sun of the 8th ult. says :

At 11 o'clock this morning a large party, among whom are many of our most respectable young men, will meet at the Verandah Saloon, Fifth street, below Walnut, to partake of a splendid lunch, previous to leaving for the Sunny South. Gen. Smith and Adj't Johnson have command of the party. Success to them.

The Daily Philippine.

7 August 1851, 2

The grand jury at Washington has now found true bills against J. Carlos Gardiner for false swearing, and against J. Hamilton Mears for fraud upon the Government.

MORE FRAUDS.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that according to rumor another mare's nest has been discovered, in the shape of two more grand frauds in obtaining Mexican claims. In these cases there will be some reason for suspicion, on the ground that the parties concerned originated, as is believed, the stories against Gardiner, which resulted in the recent investigation.

7 August 1851, 1

Cuba Volunteers.—A Cincinnati despatch, of the 29th ult. says :

The accounts of the revolution in Cuba have created unusual stir in this city, and two parties of young men have already left for New Orleans, to volunteer their services in case an expedition is to be fitted out against the island, and to aid the insurgents. The company, it is understood, is to be under the command of Capt Robinson, who was concerned in the last expedition, and who leaves here for the South to-morrow.

The Cuban Revolution.

The following paragraphs, which we take from a letter in the N. Y. Herald, will be found of interest as confirming our accounts and as giving some items which have not yet reached us :

The revolution commenced in the neighborhood of Puerto Principe on the remarkable 4th of July, has not only extended itself over the whole Eastern and Central divisions of the island, but is about to break out also in our division; and Havana, itself, it is positively stated, may be in insurrection before the week is out. The desertions of the troops to the insurgents, and the evident state of almost open mutiny and insubordination of the men in general, have caused the greatest alarm and apprehension to the Government. Two hundred soldiers of the Regiment of "Sarragozza" bound their officers, hand and foot, and went over to the cause of the people of Santa Cruz. The colonel of a regiment stationed at Matanzas, addressed a letter to the Captain General, to the effect that his men could not be relied upon, and recommended their immediate removal to Havana, which was accordingly done, and five hundred of them arrived here on Sunday last. Several skirmishes have taken place, and the troops, under the orders of their officers, have used every endeavor to drive the insurgents out of their entrenchments, but have in every instance been themselves driven off with considerable loss. A Col. Garcia, and four other officers, have fallen into the hands of the insurgents; an attempt was made by Gen. Lemory to burn them out of the woods, causing them to be surrounded by troops, and then set fire to the brush wood; but although a useless experiment, the fire took another turn, and destroyed several estates, the property of some Spaniards.

The enthusiasm on the part of the natives, in the hope of being able to accomplish the overthrow of Spanish dominion in Cuba, amounts almost to frenzy. Women have cropped their hair and donned men's apparel to join their friends and relatives against the troops; and no less than twelve of the most respectable females of Principe are in custody at that place for inciting the men to rise in revolution. It not being considered safe for M^{rs} Lemory, the wife of the general, to remain at Principe at such a critical time, her husband sent her to Havana, where she arrived on the 20th. The Captain General will remove immediately to town from his country residence, it not being considered prudent for him to reside at a place somewhat exposed; his body guard is trebled. It is rumored this morning that Gen. Lemory is to be recalled from the Eastern Division of the Army, and that Gen. Pizarro is to replace him. It is likewise said that a court-martial is to inquire into the causes of the loss of over three hundred men who fell into the hands of the insurgents in an attack made on the 15th inst. against them, on the River Cauto, through an admirably planned stratagem of the natives. All the vessels of war have gone to sea, and the steamers are employed, night and day, transporting troops from one place to another. The Government, almost driven distracted by the critical state of affairs, dreading that the insurgents should receive aid from the United States, and having little or no faith in the troops, they are, it is said, determined, as a last resource, to arm the negroes, which would prove the certain destruction of both Creoles and Spaniards. Four companies of the Regiment of Leon, stationed at Holguin and Baracoa, have, we have just learned, gone over to the people. Col. Conté is the name of the colonel commanding the troops lost at the river Cauto. He is to be court-martialed, and not Lemory.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

8 August 1851, 2.

Aid to Spain.

Senor Costo, a Spaniard, sailed from New Orleans on the 30th ult., to offer the services of 1000 Spaniards to the Captain General against the Cuban patriots.

To match this a meeting had been held on the 26th, to sympathise with the patriots. It was an immense gathering. Gen. Felix Huston spoke an hour, amid enthusiastic cheering, and Gen. Lopez spoke in Spanish.

If it be true that a thousand Spaniards of New Orleans are ready to assist Spain, it must also be true that Gen. Lopez is unpopular, and a drawback upon Cuban Liberation.

The Daily Delta

8 August 1851, 1

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

Trinidad a Depot for the Patriots.

We had the pleasure of conversing, to-day, with a creole, one of the Patriots of Trinidad, who left that city on the 24th ult. This gentleman is conversant with all the movements of the Patriots. He represents that six hundred young men, all well-armed with rifles, revolvers and short-swords, had left that city to join the Patriots of Puerto Principe, in the Cocorzo mountains.

The planters in the neighborhood had contributed all the arms which the Government allowed them to keep, in order to protect themselves against insurrections, to the cause of the Patriots, besides supplying them with provisions, clothing, &c.

Our informant represents that there are but 600 Spanish soldiers at Trinidad, which has a population of 15,000, who are disaffected, and sympathise with the Patriots. He does not think that the Government can spare any troops from Havana, where they are in hourly expectation of a rising. For many reasons, our informant thinks that a landing of troops from this country could be easily effected in the vicinity of Trinidad, and could take that town without much effort, and hold it against a large attacking force, whether by sea or land. He represents that the Patriots, though noble and devoted, are unpractised in military matters, and expect prompt and immediate aid from the United States. Such aid is alone necessary to constitute a powerful nucleus, around which nearly the whole creole population will gather. The latter do not fear the Spanish troops so much as they do the old Spaniards resident in the country, who are full of hostility and prejudice against the creoles and the cause of Republicanism. The Patriots have been incited to the struggle by the liberal promises of aid from the United States, and we are bound to keep good our pledge, or share the ignominy of a failure.

Annexation of Cuba.—A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that he has been in the habit of mixing with the exiled creoles in New York, and knows well their feelings. It would be impossible for him to exaggerate the intensity of the outbreak of patriotism which the late news from Cuba has produced among them, or the burning desire which exists in their bosoms to see their island separated from Spain and annexed to the United States. He has it from the best authority that annexation is their ultimate wish.

More Rumored Frauds upon the Mexican Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

It is rumored that two more frauds upon the Mexican Commission have been discovered, and that an investigation is about being gone into.

8 August 1851, 2

The National Intelligencer on the Cuban Revolution.

The heavy hands of the old world have few more zealous or efficient agents in their nefarious design of oppressing mankind, and preventing human development, through liberty and Republican institutions, than the respectable journal whose name heads this article. All regard for popular rights, all love of independence, in the conductors of this paper, appear to have been consumed in the fire which destroyed their property, in the capture of Washington, in the late war. Their eloquence then did not prove sufficient to rally the citizens of the neighborhood to the protection of the Capitol of the nation, against a small British force, and their types were destroyed by Admiral Cochrane, in a sort of contemptuous irony, or perhaps, to supply them with a small capital of patriotism, to plead against a whole life of devotion to monarchial ideas, and bitter, cold-blooded hostility to freedom and democracy.

Ever since this equivocal sacrifice to national honor, this journal has been the unwavering foe of every movement to extend popular rights and overthrow or restrain despotism. In the political contests in our own country, it has never failed to oppose every principle or measure, which was approved by the people; and in our controversies with foreign nations it is certain to discover that we are all wrong, and that our opponents are clearly right. In the Arolook, Mexico, and Oregon difficulties with England, its columns were laden with ponderous and elaborate argumentation, to establish the right, justice, and magnanimity of Great Britain. In the affair of the French claims, the bold, manly, and truly American diplomacy, by which Jackson settled, in a few months, a controversy that had lasted for years, and bid fair to last many more,—the only serious opposition the old hero encountered, was from this journal, in which Louis Philippe had a faithful friend and advocate, during his reign.

In our quarrel with Mexico, the Intelligencer, called National, (on the *lucus non lucendo* principle,) demonstrated to its own satisfaction, and that of the few old Hartford Convention Federalists, who still slumber over its ponderous columns, that we were wrong from the beginning,—that all the injustice and sin were on our side. Even when our army lay under the cannon of the insulting foe; it gave him substantial aid and comfort, by its traitorous declarations, that his cause was just, and the United States were aggressors and wrong-doers. When thus faithless to the obligations of good citizens, of common fealty and allegiance to the country, which supported and nourished them,—it would be remarkable if this journal had any feeling or sentiment in behalf of freedom and Republicans in other lands, and among a foreign people. It is therefore quite in character that the Intelligencer should regard with scorn, with cold, heartless scepticism, even the most brilliant efforts to achieve independence in other countries,—and when those struggles are less powerful and prominent, to denounce them as insane displays of Jacobinism and Agrarianism.

Thus the noble, brilliant and successful revolution of Texas was designated a highway robbery, a great crime! The fervent longings and strivings of the Irish for relief from British oppression were denounced as wild and deplorable attempts to disorganize a peaceful community. And when the glorious French people arose en masse, drove the King of the shopkeepers from his throne, and proclaimed "liberty, equality and fraternity," who, throughout this vast country, dared to come forward and lament the event, but the editors of the National Intelligencer? What journal sorrowed over the downfall of the miser King, but that which had filed so many of its columns with disgusting scoldings and false details, illustrative

of the domestic virtues of the Monarch of Money Bags?

Such has been the past history,—such the ever consistent course of the National Intelligencer. It is determined, in spite of the reputation of all its evil sagarics, to maintain its reputation,—to preserve its character, *laxa et rotunda*,—without stain, without reproach, as the ever-ready and vigilant guardian of monarchy, and foe of republican liberty throughout the world. It affords the last proof of its fidelity to this glorious mission, by denouncing the Cuban struggle, in language identical—*verbatim et literatim* with that which it employed against the patriots of Texas, of Ireland, of France, and Italy,—varied by a large infusion of the same strain of dignified bilineality which it is wont to deal out against all who, in our country, advocate democratic principles,—directed now against those who are ready to aid the oppressed people of Cuba. Not satisfied with calling on the President to violate the constitutional rights of our citizens, by preventing their exercising the right of expatriation, and to protect the most infamous despotism known in the civilized world, this journal descends from its assumed dignity, to denounce the movement of an oppressed and gallant people, rising to assert and maintain their right to govern themselves, as a mere conspiracy, hatched in this country by speculators and adventurers, for their own personal emolument,—and in which no American can sympathize without violating national faith, honor, and morality.

Such views as these could only spring from two feelings, that demonstrate very strongly the contemptible opinion which this journal entertains of human nature, and the debased ideas of government that control all its political sentiments; first, that the Government of Cuba is a good government; and, secondly, if it is not, the Creoles have no right to any better. In other words, the National Intelligencer regards a military despotism as the best form of government adapted to most people, but especially to the Creoles, and that there can be no greater crime than to conspire, or agitate for its overthrow. It must be confessed that its conclusions follow its premises quite naturally. Its despotic instincts pervade and embitter too strongly, indeed, for much effect, all its articles. Its poison is too clearly labeled to deceive any one. To the vigor of this malignity, we must ascribe the gross departure from its usually studied propriety, in the promulgation, recently, of several notorious falsehoods, which it has stooped to pick out of the garbage trough of less pretentiously decent journals.

In its number of the 31st of July, the Intelligencer charges that the whole movement for Cuban liberty originated in this country, "for the purpose of plunder, aggratation, and confiscation." The atrocity of this calumny can only be fully appreciated by those who know as we do, the persons who have been most active and earnest in this movement. Men of higher honor, more devoted patriotism, more incapable of all kinds of plunder,—less inclined from taste, habit, or passion, to speculation of any sort, were never engaged in any enterprise, than those who conceived, planned, and prosecuted the Cuban Revolution. They are men who have sacrificed home, fortune, family, everything, in a cause which the Intelligencer regards as "one of the most desperate that men ever embarked in!" Would they do all this from a mere love of adventure, a spirit of speculation, of money-getting? Certainly, in a country abounding in profitable investments for money, so fervent a cause as the Intelligencer regards that of Cuban Independence, would be a very poor speculation. But, oh! it is said that money and means have been raised upon bonds or obligations, to be assumed by the Revolutionary Party! It is extraordinary, indeed, that money should be required to conduct a war, and that patriots should borrow it to free a country which is held in bondage

by a similar process of borrowing!

Then, too, gentlemen have afforded indisputable proofs of their "plundering propensities" by basarding their whole means in that perilous adventure on such uncertain security as Pillibaster bonds! What unprincipled speculators!

The promise of specific rewards to those engaged in aiding the Cubans, such as were deemed necessary to give vigor to the courage and patriotism of our own citizens, in a war involving the national honor, is another circumstance which is to sink the Cuban Revolution to a level with practical and plundering expeditions. Do even the patriots of our own country,—old Washington, Lafayette, and the other heroes of our Revolutionary War, were so ungenerous for their services? Was it necessary that they should assign their families to wear and breathe in order to give their country? Were the services of the gallant men, who came from distant countries to participate in our Revolutionary struggle, unremembered and unrewarded by our Government? Let the magnificent property around this city, now enjoyed by the heirs of Lafayette, attest the gratitude and fidelity of this Republic to one who came to our rescue in the dark hour of need.

Emoluments and rewards are not, therefore, incompatible with the most exalted patriotism. The expectation of them is no doubt, not the motive of their acts, but as men have other ties besides those of patriotism and love of country,—as they have families to protect and provide for, it gives greater vigor, concentration and power to their efforts, when assurances are tendered that those, who are near and dear to them will not be abandoned by the people or the Government they may serve.

So much for the Intelligencer's calumny on the men engaged in the Cuban Revolution.

There is another falsehood uttered by this paper, which, as it involves an assertion of a fact, is even more reprehensible than the previous declaration, which is chiefly a matter of inference or conjecture. It asserts that the Declaration of Independence by the people of Puerto Principe, lately published by us, is a spurious production, prepared in the United States, which never emanated from the Creoles. It rests this assertion upon such reasoning as this:

"Does any one of our readers believe that this parody upon the United States Declaration of Independence—these sounding phrases, these round and smoothly-turned periods—the *date* of the Fourth of July—was ever conceived or passed by any one of the Cubans or Spaniards, be they few or many, who have risen in arms against their Government?"

This language is applied to a free English translation of the original Spanish document, which is now in our possession, and can be inspected by anybody who desires to see it. Of course, the "smoothly-turned periods" and "sounding phrases" of the translation, are due mainly to the translator. We imagine, however, that if written in the United States, by the parties to whom it is attributed, instead of being a "parody," it would be an attempt at a close imitation of our own Declaration.

As to the "date of the Fourth of July" being so extraordinary in "Cubans or Spaniards," we have the fact that a demonstration was made on that day. This is admitted by the Spanish journals. But, further,—the ignorance which the Intelligencer ascribes to the Cubans, belongs really to that journal. If it possessed any knowledge of the history of Cuba, it would know that this day has been celebrated by the Cubans for many years past. It ought, at least, to remember the many arrests which its Spanish friends are in the habit of making on the return of the glorious anniversary of our Independence. Nor is the Fourth of July so obscure a day, nor are the Creoles so ignorant and illiterate as this self-sufficient paper pretends.

But, to conclude an article already too long,—it is vain to argue a mere question of fact. We have the Spanish copy of this Declaration, as it was read in the

The Walling Delta

8 August 1851, 2

streets of Puerto Principe, and we are ready to subject it to any tests, the sceptics of its authenticity may require. It is not to be confounded with a subsequent and more elaborate manifesto, setting forth more distinctly and fully, the grievances of the Cubans, which emanated from the Provisional Committee of the Liberating Association of Puerto Principe. These documents are to the same purport, but present the matters set forth in different views. When our Revolution commenced, there were a dozen declarations of independence. Each Colony sent forth one. Even that which is now the creed of all freemen throughout the world, had its original in the Manifesto of the people of Mecklenburg, North Carolina.

We trust that the Cubans will follow the example set them by the heroes of seventy-six. Let every Department, every District, every town, every hamlet send forth its declaration, couched in the language of our own noble Charter of Freedom, embodying the sentiments of freemen and patriots, and the resolution and daring of heroes.

The Daily Delta

8 August 1851, 2

TO CORRESPONDENTS IN RELATION TO CUBA.—We have received, for some days past, a great number of letters, from various parts of the country, inquiring of us respecting the proper steps to render assistance to the struggling Cubans. We are utterly unable to reply to these various letters, and must beg our friends to bear with us. We would say to them, however, that we imagine the Patriots, in their present unorganized state, are greatly hampered for want of means, and that those who desire to emigrate to the Island, for the purpose of aiding their efforts, ought to endeavor to raise among their own friends the means for equipping and supporting themselves, until the Government of Cuba is regularly established. For ourselves, we will say to our correspondents, that we are merely humble workers in the cause, and have no means of aiding them further than by such publications as may appear in our journal.

The Daily Delta

8 August 1851, 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!

The Democrats of the Second Ward, ~~of the~~ Municipality, are requested to meet at Henderson's Coffee house, Noyedes street, on SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent said Ward in the Central Executive Committee.

P S Warfield,	M Hogan,	Michael Gorman,
F Irwin,	Joe Stanley,	Robt Hamilton,
John Henderson,	C W Hervey,	F Garrick,
Geo Wilson,	F Cummings,	A Masant,
John Chase,	Mat Lynch,	Deane Keis,
Robt Sargent,	Jackson Stringer,	John D. Wm,
Wm Bessant,	J L Loay,	Nichl Sullivan,

NOTICE.

All Persons desirous of aiding the Cuban Cause, can do so, by leaving any subscriptions with any of the undersigned, who are the only ones authorized to receive the same.

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

M M Cobes,	Emile Hiriart,	Dr A L Saunders,
P I Ricardo,	Charles H Noble,	Arthur O'Donnell,
J L Lovv,	Wm Daine,	Henry Marshide,
Malacti Kelly,	K Wood Ferry,	John Petri,
J J Fitzpatrick,	T D Harper,	D Wreckell,
J L Carman,	W L Crittenden,	W H Pattison,
Gardner Smith,	David Orcutt,	

P. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

A CARD.

I learn that for several days past, reports have been in circulation that I am an agent, or informer of the Spanish Government, or Cuban authorities. Not having been able to trace these alanders to any responsible source, I have no alternative left me but to pronounce them unmotivated lies—emanating, no doubt, from the malevolence of some private foe.

Aug 11

CEISO G. FERINO.

Louisville Courier

8 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Revolution—Our own Position.
The various reports we have received during the last fortnight of an outbreak in the Island of Cuba among portions of her people who look to their final independence and freedom, has already given rise to the advancement of opinions, pro and con, on the part of the press in our own country. Not having hesitated to express from the beginning our sympathy with the Cuban patriots who have struck for liberty upon their own soil, we have been aided by those in whose age, experience and political sagacity we have great confidence, whether we are to be understood by the public as giving countenance to the fitting out of an armed expedition on the part of our citizens, with the view of aiding to free Cuba from the Spanish yoke. To such interrogatory, we desire to give a plain, frank and decided answer. And in making that reply, as one of the conductors of the American press, the course of the Courier at the present time, as well as in the future, will be fully and distinctly understood. Educated and reared in the political faith and principles of the Whig party, it is almost superfluous to add that we never shall be found seeking any remedy for supposed or real grievances, not remediable by the laws or the constitution; neither countenancing, approving or advocating any measure, scheme or project, that would disturb our relations of national neutrality, or that could be tortured into a violation of, or departure from all our treaty obligations. In these things, as in all others, we would have our nation and her people above reproach and beyond the pale of suspicion.— Governed by these principles which have grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength, we discountenanced the attempt twice made, and as often proved abortive, by a portion of our citizens to fit out an expedition against Cuba, with the intent of creating a revolution, set on foot entirely by American citizens. Regarding these attempts as flagrantly at war with our treaty obligations with Spain, with whom we were at peace as a nation, we did not hesitate in the course which we then pursued. So much for the past. Now for the present.

Since the first flash of the telegraphic wires communicated to us that an outbreak in Cuba had occurred, and that the shout of the insurgents was "Luz y Verdad," every aspiration of our heart, all the sympathies of our nature, all our hopes, have been and are with those who have risen to rear, by a terrible struggle, the temple of liberty upon the crumbling despotism of Spanish oppression. Without regard to the numbers who were engaged in it, or stopping to inquire their chances of success, or caring who was the champion that had put himself at their head, our sympathies were enlisted for them and their cause, as the greatest and best gift of God to man—LIBERTY—was the basis of their revolution. In expressing that sympathy, and wishing their success, we insist that we have violated no obligations as citizens of the United States, nor committed ought to paper to which the most fastidious stickler for a strict construction of all treaty, international or constitutional obligations, have the right to take the slightest exception. When Greece was struggling for her liberties, she had our sympathies and best wishes of success, as were expressed in our national councils. When the South American States sought to become like unto ourselves, American sympathy and American prayers for their success were expressed by almost every intelligent tongue throughout our land. When Texas revolted from the Government of Mexico, with the avowed purpose of becoming in fact, as well as in name, a free and independent Republic, American sympathy but preceded the American arms and strength that contributed to the favorable termination of her struggle. When the Hungarians, led by that patriot of patriots, Kossuth, rose against their Austrian oppressors, and declared themselves independent, our own Government ran a race with other nations by sending an authorized agent abroad, that we might be the first to acknowledge her independence, and to give her the prestige of that acknowledgment in the maintenance of her freedom. So, too, when the beautiful but long oppressed Emerald Isle made an attempt to dismember herself of the vassalage which British tyranny had imposed upon her, the whole American nation was convulsed by the upheaving of the sympathies of our people, and the proffer of men and of arms to aid in that struggle, short and unfortunate in results as it proved

to be. To these various instances we have recurred merely to show that the expressing of sympathy and wishes for the success of those engaged in the Cuban revolution, on our own part, as well as of that of others, is in fact naught else than a national trait that will exist as long as our own Government abides.

But we may be answered that our citizens are leaving for Cuba, with the known purpose of participating in the revolution against the Spanish authorities. Our citizens, as individuals, have the right to emigrate to Cuba, or any other country they see fit, with or without arms, and no power exists in this government to raise its finger against them for so doing. We speak with great confidence upon this point, as we are backed by the authority of the present Secretary of State for what we contend for. It will be recollected that when Texas was struggling for her independence, large bodies of our citizens, under the avowal of emigrating to that province, then in revolt, left for Texas from the Northern as well as Southern ports, well provided with arms, munitions of war, and subsistence. This emigration was carried on far more publicly than the emigration that is now taking place to Cuba, and in much greater numbers. Mr. De Bonafante, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, called the attention of the United States Government to this "emigration," in a diplomatic correspondence, alleging that the ostensible object of these emigrants was to aid the Texans in their rebellion against the Government of Mexico, and which act on their part, he contended, was a flagrant violation of an existing treaty then in full force between the two nations. Mr. Webster, at that crisis, was then, as now, Secretary of State, and, as the official organ of our Government, thus replied to the demand of Mexico, that the emigration that was taking place on the part of our citizens, should be intercepted and prevented by the United States. Our Government refused to do so, assigning as a reason the following, which is taken from Mr. Webster's despatch:

Neither the constitution nor the law of the land, nor principles known to the usages of modern States, authorizes him (the President) to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas, or any other foreign country.

So long, therefore, as any who are leaving for Cuba keep within the letter and spirit of the principle above laid down by Mr. Webster, and in which our Government acquiesces, as in the case of Texas, we shall bid them God speed. When the President admonishes them that they need not look for the protection of our flag if they engage in any unlawful enterprise, our duty as a Government has been discharged, and all those who contemplate emigrating to Cuba, whether as individuals or in colonies, have the unquestioned and unquestionable right to do so, without hindrance or molestation on the part of our civil authorities. Nor does it come within the province of our Government to enquire how the emigrants calculate to employ themselves when they reach Cuba. By the act of emigration they place themselves beyond the claim of protection or jurisdiction of the country from whence they emigrate, and become answerable to the laws and immunities of the nation to which they go. And whether their subsequent pursuits be war or peace, the consequences must be determined between them and the Government under which they are found as emigrants from the United States.

In conclusion, then, while we would set our face against all violation of good faith as a nation, towards Spain or any other foreign power with which we are at peace, we would at the same time scrupulously regard the rights of our citizens to go when and where they pleased, and in whatever manner and form they might select, so that they violated neither the constitution or the laws by their so doing. Cuba is as much entitled to her independence as our infant colonies were to theirs and with the same propriety might we find fault and condemn the patriot Lafayette for fitting out a vessel at his private expense, and coming in his individual capacity to our relief against the British, as for our Government to find fault with any individual who sees fit to incur the hazard in going to Cuba in such individual capacity, though it might be known the true animus of the citizen was to aid his fellow man, upon that foreign shore to become what his creator designed he should be, a freeman! The aspiration of every true American heart should ever be—**WE WANT LIBERTY DWELL,**
GIBBS, JR. CORRESP.

Louisville Courier

8 August 1851, 2

The Washington (D. C.) Telegraph of the 2d inst. says that we learn by a telegraphic despatch from Norfolk that the United States sloop Plymouth has received orders to sail immediately for the Island of Cuba: We know that the Executive is well-informed respecting all the revolutionary plans and movements in progress, and therefore infer that something more than idle rumors and false reports have reached us.

Louisville Courier

8 August, 1851, 3

Important from Cuba.

The late news from Havana, to be found under our telegraphic head, puts to rest *all doubt* as to the fact, that a revolution of a serious character has broken out among the citizens of that Island. The executions of patriots that has already taken place; the fact that a pardon has been offered to all who would ground their arms, save the leaders; the dispatching of all the Spanish war fleet, except the Pizarro, from their moorings at Havana, and the *secrecy* of the movements of the Spanish authorities, indisputably confirms all that previously had reached us, of the commencement of the revolution for the liberties of that down-trodden people. What will those papers have to say *now*, who have been lending the influence of their columns in propogating the Spanish tale of deception, that no outbreak of any importance had occurred, and even what little discontent had manifested itself, had been at once suppressed by the Spanish army. If these representations were true, *why offer a pardon as late as the 1st of this month to those who would lay down their arms?*

Louisville Courier

8 August 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO SEVEN O'CLOCK LAST EVENING.

Louisville Hotel.

W G Sanderson, U S A;	D Billings, do;
P S Watson, St Louis;	E Hunck, do;
N A Arms'rong, do;	T Miller, Naabville;
W Branton, Pitts;	J Stevens, da;
B Mulliken, s s Fanny Smith;	Capt J Scott, do;
A G Harton, Memphis;	Col Hughton, Kingston;
J L Davidson, city;	Mrs Hughton & adrvt do;
J M Laboytean, Cin;	Miss Porter, do;
E D Nor'ou, do;	Miss McLean, do;
J L Geiger, so;	J Hardman & lady, Miss;
J Dunlavis, N O;	J Hunl, do;
J K Davis, do;	Capt Howard St Louis;
Capt Newell, Naabville;	Miss Dowling, do;
Capt Bellmyder, do;	A J Van Allen, do;
C Fretz, Harrodsburg;	A Sandford, do;
Capt L Hall, Owensboro;	P A Hughes, do;
W Morton, do	Dr J H Means, Memphis;
W P Smith, do;	G K Roberts, Cin;
B W Winston, Caseyville;	J Claxton, Cannelton;
Dr Robinson, Penn;	T Bradford & lady, Cin;
H Martin, do;	W P Rawlings, N O;
H Sullivan & lady, Geotown;	C Ranney, do;
P C Hutchinson, La;	W H Davis & lady, Mobile;
J J Hele, La;	J A Wearm, Mt Vernon;
J Montgomery, N Albany;	D Phillips, do;
J D Banks, California;	W C Trabue, co.
Capt Awkman, N O;	

Galt House.

D T Wales & lady, St Louis;	M Graham, Harrodsburg;
E G Atkinson, do;	R Mallory, Oldham;
Mr Crow & family, do;	O Winston, Bardston;
Miss C L Crow, do;	JS Wilson, do;
Miss E C Crow, do;	L McKay, do;
Miss Mary Crow, do;	B D Kardy, do
Mrs C Rhodes, do;	J A Monroe, Wincheste;
Mrs ColRns, do;	C E Irwin, Lexington;
H E Bridgde & lady, do;	A Magruder, Bardstown;
Mrs Bridge, do;	D L Nuttall, La;
N S Meldett, do;	J A Hertle, Tenn;
B A Wilson, do;	M D Field, Frankfort;
P T Owley, do;	J B Huston; Winchester;
Judge Lott, do;	Dr Klein and lady, Miss;
E Reabody, Boston;	R H Woolfolt Fashion;
J Powers, do;	Del. Dudley, Frankfort;
E H Harnden, do;	J Montfort, Boston;
W C Bartlett, Dayton;	A Palmer, Cin;
H C Gartlett, Dubuque;	J B Henry, Cin;
Hon J Shields, Cin.	B McMechen, Wheeling.
Hon H Marshall & family;	

Strader's Hotel.

Wm Gresson, N O;	J D Truesdale, California;
W E Morse, Cincinnati;	E Hutchins, Elizabethtown;
J Wolf, do;	J Gamble, Mt Vernon;
J W Mendell, do;	D S Clagget, St Louis;
S S Holland, do;	N L Pettit, city;
R G Jackson, do	J M Burk, Chatianooga;
W H Randall, do;	A Milne, do;
J Luck, do;	J Malorey; co;

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY COURIER.

ARRIVALS—Thursday, August 7.

Ben Franklin, Pearce, Cincinnati;
 Lady Pike, Fuller, do;
 Mary Stephens, Mallin, do;
 Sarah, Wallace, do;
 G. W. Kendall, Norton, do;
 Swiftsure, Hamilton, Madison;
 Hindoo, Campbell, St. Louis;
 Fashion, Anders, do;
 Sea Gull, Triplett, Frankfort.

DEPARTURES—Thursday.

Hindoo, Campbell, Pittsburg;
 Ben Franklin, Pearce, Cincinnati;
 Lady Pike, Fuller, do;
 Mary Stephens, Mallin, do;
 Elias Wright, O'Neal, do;
 Swiftsure, Hamilton, Madison;
 Sea Gull, Triplett, Frankfort;
 Choctaw, Clarke, N. Orleans;
 Fanny Smith, Richards, N. Orleans;
 Colbert, Bell, Florence.

Louisville Journal

8 August 1851, 2

☞ We have been told by a gentleman from Mississippi that Quitman is the heaviest and most tiresome speaker in the State. His harangues generally last from four to six hours, and at their close the few hearers who have had the fortitude to remain are the most fatigued-looking fellows imaginable. Gen. Foote is confident of beating his fire-eating and mutton-headed opponent by a handsome majority. If he does not, Mississippi is irretrievably disgraced.

Louisville Journal

8 August 1851, 2

☞ We have been told by a gentleman from Mississippi that Quitman is the heaviest and most tiresome speaker in the State. His harangues generally last from four to six hours, and at their close the few hearers who have had the fortitude to remain are the most fatigued-looking fellows imaginable. Gen. Foote is confident of beating his fire-eating and mutton-headed opponent by a handsome majority. If he does not, Mississippi is irretrievably disgraced.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat, speaking of the revolt in Cuba, says:

We sincerely hope that the contest may be short and glorious. On the part of royalty it's hopeless. Cuba is fanned by the breezes from this continent.

Now if the reliance of the insurgents is upon the fact that "Cuba is fanned by the breezes from this continent," what on earth will they do if they happen to be attacked by the Spanish forces *when the wind is from the south or east?*

The Daily Freeman.

8 August 1851, 2

THE CUBA DECLARATIONS—Some people seem to think that the issuing of two declarations of independence in Cuba proves that neither is genuine, and throws doubt even on the existence of a revolutionary movement. The argument appears to assume that two affirmations make a negative, and therefore two declarations prove no declaration. For our part we can see no inconsistency in the issuing of the two documents, one coming from two hundred patriots of Puerto Principe, and the other emanating from the Provisional Government of Cuba. Because there was a declaration of independence in Mecklenburg county, N. C., and one by the Congress of the United States, it did not prove the American Revolution a humbug, or that both declarations were spurious.

United States Ships Ordered to Sea.—Despatches were received by telegraph last evening, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce of the 30th ult.) at Brooklyn Navy Yard, ordering the school-ship Preble and the Dolphin to be prepared with a despatch to sail for Cuba. A reinforcement of marines will be put on board the Preble, in addition to her usual complement.

It is believed that orders have been sent to Norfolk, directing the despatch of the Cyane and Portsmouth on the same service.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, August 6.

The Cuba Affair—The National Intelligencer discredits all Cuba reports.

The Gardiner Case.—Dr. Gardiner writes from Europe that he will hasten home to meet the accusations against him.

8 August 1851, 1

From the Delta.
The Cuban Revolution.

The 4th of July having been agreed upon by the Cuban Patriots to strike for freedom and independence, "the men of Puerto Principe" obtained the honor of commencing the struggle. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, 20 young men selected for that purpose attacked one of the posts at the gates of the city, and took possession of it, hoisting a flag of "Free Cuba" over it. They remained in possession of this place only a very short time, as their orders were to retire as soon as they had made some public demonstration, and given the cry of Independence. When attacked by superior forces they retired in good order, and joined the main body of the patriot forces, consisting of 700 Cubans and 200 Americans.

A similar movement was to take place at three other large cities, as soon as they should hear that the blow had been struck at Puerto Principe. We cannot now, from prudential motives, mention these places, but we have not the slightest doubt that they are now in arms.

The two places mentioned in the despatch in cypher, are Puerto Principe and Tunnas.

Extract from a letter addressed to Gen. Lopez:

HAVANA, July 18, 1851.

Dear General: The day—the glorious day of North America, has been a good one for us too. Juan Artega and his brother Waldo, were at the head of the movement in the centre, and directed it with considerable skill. For although the Government has taken possession of all the correspondence, we know, from private communications, that the patriots have been able to retire to their strongholds, with very little loss, although pursued by very superior forces. Joaquin Augero, Sanchez, and another, were taken and shot on the spot—while the enemy lost twelve men, a captain and a lieutenant.

It is said that the Governor of the Central Department, Limerach, was killed in the fight, which report is confirmed by the fact that General Monzano is in command of the troops.

The cry of Independence was given at three o'clock in the morning, in the streets of Puerto Principe, by twenty men, who, as soon as they found themselves attacked by largely superior forces, fell back in good order upon the camp of the Patriots, in the mountains of Casorra, where seven hundred men and two hundred Americans were waiting for them. It is said that as soon as they hear from other points, which were to pronounce on the same day, they would leave their retreats and commence active operations.

All eyes are turned towards you, dear General—all our hopes concentrate in you, to furnish us with arms, to give unity to those scattered and disconnected movements. You are expected at every moment, and the chief reason given for precipitating the revolution was, that as soon as it commenced, the Government of the United States would not interfere with you. E. F.

P. S.—It is now positively asserted that the Regiment of Cantabria has gone over to the Patriots. It is certain—very certain—that something of the kind has taken place from the severe measures now being taken to separate the soldiers entirely from the citizens.—They cannot move from their barracks without a special

licence from the Captain General, which is tantamount to absolute imprisonment. E. F.

A brief despatch, in cypher, addressed to General Lopez, says:

HAVANA, July 17.

The Patriots have pronounced in two places and will maintain themselves. To-morrow, the 18th, another pronunciamiento takes place at H— They are well prepared. Come! Come! E. D.

HAVANA, July 18, 1851.

EDS. DELTA—"All is not lost," and "the end is not yet," as the Colonel said when he last had the pleasure of discoursing for the benefit of your readers.

The time has come long waited for with patient endurance by the Creole, and blood-drops of the enemies—unnatural though they be—of Cuba, have already moistened their soil long marred by the foot-prints of oppression. Our own day was taken for the declaration of purpose, and to hurl defiance at the chief who has played the tyrant with impunity, in the Eastern Military District of the Island.

The "pronunciamiento" at "Puerto Principe" on the 4th inst., was followed by an attack upon the camp of the Patriots, at "Ganamaquin," while on their march to the mountains of Najaza, on the 5th inst., to concentrate with the patriots of "Las Tunas," who awakened with the cry of freedom upon their lips, the same day—"the Fourth of July."

The Spanish troops were driven back, leaving twenty killed and many wounded; and on the 6th, the line of march was resumed by the Patriots for the mountains of Najaza, where they are now "bivouaced" with their comrades from Las Tunas, occupied in organizing, drilling, and defensive field-works, which will not long be needed, as the augmentation from the various arms of the Spanish service, by constant desertion, and from the people of the country, will enable them to take the open field, as soon as familiarity with the use of arms is obtained. The munitions and materials of war they have been long gathering in the mountain fastnesses, and they are in a position to maintain themselves against any force that the Government can bring to bear upon them.

We expect to hear of similar movements from other portions of the district to-day; and at Trinidad, the signal waits only the quaking movements of the Government forces under the first panic attempt at defence, to divide and draw from the defensible points of the coast, then again to draw fire with another "pronunciamiento," that will come with the strength of twelve thousand men.

One prisoner was made by the Spaniards at Guanamaquin, of a gentleman, the girth of whose saddle broke suddenly and he fell. This was the only accident of harm that occurred to the Patriots in a battle of some thirty minutes or more, it being near dark when the attack was made.

There will be no fever here this fall. All the curative applications will be made in the country, and the heart will throb in sympathy with the extremities, wherever touched to yield without commotion to the voice of the land, when it comes with trumpet blast to our walls.

You can rely upon my information, but I have not time to dilate upon it.

8 August 1851, 1

From the Eastern Union.
 The Course and Conduct of the Administration at Washington, towards Governor Quitman, in reference to the Expedition to Cardenas.

So many falsehoods and slanders have been published and circulated, connecting Governor John A. Quitman's memo with the late expedition to Cuba, by office spongers and hangers-on of federal power, and sycophantic adulators of the present free-soil Administration, that an expose of the whole of the circumstances is hereby made. It is submitted to the candor and impartiality of the people of Mississippi, by a man who professes to know something of the subject, and who is responsible for his statements.

In February, 1850, General Narcisco Lopez came to the city of Jackson, and was introduced to Governor Quitman. The General is an enthusiastic republican, and spoke to the subject of this article, with a just indignation of the despotism of Spain over the island colony, the Queen of the Antilles. He had been military commander of one of the departments of the island, and spoke from personal observation of the practices of the Spanish Government—the sentiments, disposition, character and feelings of the Creole population, and of their military resources.

General Quitman, like President Jefferson, thought that the United States should never permit Great Britain to become the owner of the island, and thereby control the commerce of the Mexican sea. That in common with every love of liberty, he felt an ardent sympathy with the tax-bidden, oppressed people of Cuba. Under proper circumstances, he would give his heart and hand, his sword and his purse, to the civil and political disenfranchisement of the island, and to the planting thereon of republican institutions.

But he frankly declared to General Lopez, that until the people themselves raised the standard of independence—until a revolution began, and a provisional Government was declared, his opinion of the comity of nations, of the morale which governed their intercourse, that he would not, nor could not, embark in the enterprise. That the cavalrous gallantry which would induce many men of his acquaintance to join and participate in the fortunes of the expedition, excited his admiration, and he hoped that the Creole population, on a landing being effected, would rally to the standard of the liberators.

To prove to every candid reader that Governor Quitman was actuated by such sentiments, in declining to participate in the danger and enterprise, (and to him danger is merely a high pleasurable excitement,) of the expedition, the author of this article states, that an offer in writing was made to General Quitman, of the chief command of the army, to liberate the island, and the control of one million five hundred thousand dollars. And the offers were made by men who could and would have complied with their promises. Such a sum would have purchased two war steamers, and have armed and equipped two thousand men. Every one acquainted with the sentiments of the Creole population of Cuba, and who is a military man, must know that such a force of South-western young men could have revolutionized, and torn from the grasp of the old worn-out despotism of Spain, this island, the brightest and richest jewel of the Spanish crown. Yet, for the reason above stated, Governor Quitman did not accept the propositions of the Cuban junta.

Governor Quitman was in New Orleans, upon private business, about the time of the embarkation of the expedition, and in common with other citizens of Mississippi, then in that city, was aware that it would soon set sail. He even went to the extent, on that occasion, of advancing a few hundred dollars, on their own private account, to some young Mississippians, who needed funds to prepare them properly for the enterprise. These conversations and occurrences were the extent of Governor Quitman's participation in the unfortunate affair at Cardenas.

But on the 21st June, 1850, an indictment was found against him, by the grand jury of the District Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana, for an alleged violation of the neutrality laws in the United States, as an abettor and participant in the fitting out of this armed expedi-

tion against a power with which our country was at peace.

He was justly indignant at so malicious and groundless an attack upon him; and he assured the United States District Attorney for Mississippi, that there was no foundation for the charge, and that he would repair to New Orleans, and meet an investigation at the earliest moment after his gubernatorial term had expired.

Yet, at the November term of the United States District Court of Mississippi, the District Attorney, obeying instructions from the Administration, applied for an order for Governor Quitman's arrest, and that he be carried a prisoner to a foreign State. Additional counsel was employed by the Government, to secure the arrest and transfer of the Executive of Mississippi to a foreign dominion, as a prisoner.

The reader will bear in mind, that since this high-handed, star-chamber course of procedure, the industry of President Fillmore, in the making of arrests, has cooled down to zero. In November, 1850, he regarded it as clear, that he had the power to arrest the Governor of a State, and transport him out of his jurisdiction, before impeachment, on a fictitious and malicious charge, got up by the minions of power. But in February, 1851, he could not only find no power to arrest a runaway negro, in Massachusetts, but went to the extent of humiliating himself, and degrading the highest office on earth, by writing, for the city of Boston, a flattering apology for the disgraceful and lawless occurrences that had transpired therein.

Judge John I. Guion appeared for the defence, and in resistance to the most remarkable and extraordinary application of the United States District Attorney. In opposition to the extradition and degradation of the Governor of Mississippi. Judge Guion gave the following, among other reasons, why the order for Governor Quitman's arrest should not be issued.—The substance, merely, of his argument is given, and much of it is derived from a publication in the New Orleans Delta newspaper:

He thought the case of the proposed arrest of a foreign Minister, accredited to our Government, analogous. The person of a minister was privileged from arrest in every civilized country. Such a degradation of a minister, by a Government, would be a *casus belli*, if not atoned for by apology and reparation. Was not the State of Mississippi, by her own Constitution, and the Constitution of the United States, as sovereign, as France or Russia? Would not the arrest of the representative of the sovereignty of the State—the executive—be as clearly an outrage of internal law as the imprisonment of the French Minister, according to our Federal Government?

That the Chief Magistrate of one of the United States should first be punished by impeachment by the Legislature of the State, of which he was the Governor, for any crime of which he may have been guilty. If found guilty, and impeached, he would afterwards be subject to trial and punishment in the courts, as was any other citizen. The Constitution of Mississippi says:

"The Governor and all civil officers shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and to disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under the State. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment, as in other cases."

This clause does not present the question whether the Governor is above the law, or has some personal immunity, which the private citizen has not. For he is liable to two trials and two degrees of punishment, when the private citizen, for the same offence, is liable for one.—Thus he is liable for impeachment, and if convicted, shall be removed from office, and further adjudged to be disqualified for holding any office of honor or trust ever afterwards. After this commences his trial in court, when he suffers the further punishment, if convicted, which his offence merits. Did the people of the sovereignty of Mississippi, when they invested Governor Quitman with the high office of Governor, intend that he should be at the mercy of Presi-

dent Fillmore, or Mr. Webster, or of any malicious citizen of the State, who, by procuring him to be indicted, arrested and imprisoned, could deprive them of the executive officer of the government? Certainly not, until legislative impeachment adjudged him no longer worthy of his station, and their confidence, or until the constitutional term of his office had expired.

Who does the Constitution say shall be liable and subject to impeachment, trial and imprisonment? The party convicted, and not the Governor accused of crime. If it is a "party convicted" who is to be tried in the courts, it is a party who has first been convicted on impeachment.

How does the Constitution of the United States provide for impeachment? As follows:

"The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." "Judgment in all cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law."

Can the President of the United States, on a charge of crime, be taken from the discharge of the duties of his office, and put into prison before his conviction on impeachment? What would such a policy lead to? His imprisonment, even his conviction of crime, would not take away his office. He would still be commander of the army and navy, and have a right to give Congress his views on all subjects of legislation. The result of such a rule would be that the President might be an inmate of the Penitentiary, and still be the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof. Such a case would present further absurdity, for by the constitution the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Bank of Augusta, vs. Earle, says: They, (the States,) are sovereign States, and the history of the past and the events which are daily occurring, furnish the strongest evidence that they have adopted towards each other the laws of comity, in their fullest extent. And Mr. Webster has declared that the States of this Union are subject to all the voluntary and customary laws of nation."

Could the United States District Attorney give the court an example from history, of a form of government, adopted by a sovereign people, in any age, in which they subjected the Executive Representative of their political sovereignty, to be forced into the courts, on criminal prosecution while he continued to exercise executive power?

But Governor Quitman never opposed the issuance of the order for his arrest, on the ground that there was the most remote possibility of his conviction; but he regarded it as a blow, through him, at the sovereignty of Mississippi—the State, which in 1849, sounded the alarm to the other Southern States, of the common danger, from federal usurpations and Northern anti-slavery fanaticism. For there was evinced the most atrocious and vindictive spirit in various federal quarters against Governor Quitman, in connection with this prosecution. He was represented as a criminal before he was put upon trial. The New York Express newspaper, first, and afterwards, nearly the whole federal free soil press, announced that the President had evidence sufficient against him to convict him ten times over. The tremendous power and energy of the press was organized to prejudice public opinion, and condemn him in advance of his trial. He was denounced as bidding defiance to the laws of the country, when he has given evidence of his reverence for them, which few of his revilers will ever have an opportunity to imitate. Why was it that he was punished with this untiring zeal and demon-like vengeance? Was it because he desired to see a tax ridden and oppressed people proclaim their freedom to the world? Was it because he was among the first to raise his voice in favor of resistance to the crusades against domestic African slavery?

To convey to the reader a correct idea of the

CITY OF JACKSON

8 August 1851, 1

general indignation with which the prosecution of General Quitman, by the Federal Government, was received throughout Mississippi, and the cotton States, the writer know that previous to the time the Governor's determination to resign and appear at New Orleans, was made known, that many gentlemen, (and most of them had seen actual service in the army,) verbally and in writing, proffered their arms and their swords to defend him, should he determine to resist the degradation attempted to be heaped on the State, by President Fillmore and his cabinet. Does not the fact that a soldier of his cool, daring and implicit self-reliance, has chosen to resign his office and peacefully repair to New Orleans, where he knew the charges then fabricated against him were purely malicious and false, and when he could have successfully resisted an arrest, (yet thereby have involved the country in a civil war,) effectually disprove the allegation of Governor Quitman's enemies that he is a man of blood?

How rapid are the strides of the Federal Government, in its march over the Constitution to consolidation and to despotism! In this instance the Administration was so desirous of humiliating Governor Quitman, the executive of the sovereignty of the democratic State of Mississippi, that it hired, by the promise of large sums of the public treasure, first, Mr. D. W. Adams, of Mississippi, to assist the United States District Attorney, in securing Governor Quitman's arrest in his own State, and his transfer to a foreign State, like a felon, and afterwards, hired Mr. Benjamin, of New Orleans, to assist the Government in the prosecutions there instigated. Of course the people of Mississippi were taxed to help pay this money, and thus General Quitman, as a man of property, paid a tax to be expended in an effort, by his own government, through a false and malicious charge, to degrade and disgrace him! Will any friend of President Fillmore point to that clause of the constitution, or the law of the United States, from which authority was derived for so monstrous an assault upon a citizen?

But how lame, yet how conclusive of the petty malice of the Federal Government, how triumphant for Governor Quitman, and how thoroughly was his honor vindicated by the finale of the prosecutions at New Orleans against him! After his voluntary appearance there, and his demand of a speedy trial; after the Government had spent immense sums of money in the prosecutions; after the Federal free-soil organs had boastfully announced that there was proof enough against him to convict him; ten times over, the District Attorney, when he could no longer conceal the game he had been playing, was glad to ask the judge of the court to have entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case. *Paturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.* Will not every candid reader admit that the United States District Attorney, by taking this course, virtually acknowledged that the charges were frivolous and malicious, that there was no proof to sustain them; and that the Government was unable to make out a case.

The fact that the District Attorney was glad to have leave to abandon the prosecution, is in one matter to be regretted. D. C. Glenn, the Attorney General of Mississippi, had accompanied General Quitman to New Orleans as counsel. What the writer of this article regrets is, that General Glenn did not have an opportunity to address the jury in the case. "Mighty God, men of Jasper," what a speech that would have been! Had the address been spoken to the jury, General Glenn's fame as an orator would have reached every part of the country.

SALADIN.

JACKSON, MISS., July 10th, 1851.

John L. Sullivan
CITY OF JACKSON

8 August 1851, 1

THE CUBAN INVADERS.—Judge Bett's Decision.—
At New York, on Wednesday, July 16th, Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, gave an opinion at much length, on the motion to quash the indictment against John L. O'Sullivan, in the Cuban invasion case: "He considered that charging the offence in the language of the statute is sufficient; also, that the law was not intended merely as a neutrality act to operate when nations were at war, but to prevent citizens and residents of the United States from beginning, or setting on foot a military expedition against the territories of another country at peace with the United States. The motion to quash was denied, but, out of respect to the counsel, the opinion will be submitted to the Judge of the Circuit Court, with the view that should he disagree with it, that the case may be referred to the Circuit, and on a division of opinion carried to the Supreme Court of the United States."



CITY OF JACKSON

8 August 1851, 2

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The Cuban patriots still successful—Departure of men from New Orleans—Southern Rights victory in Alabama—Duel at Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6th, 1851.

Editors Mississippian:

The steamer Cherokee arrived here from Havana yesterday. She brings the most encouraging news for the Patriots. The steamer Pampero left here on Saturday night, with five hundred men, arms, ammunition, &c. The men will be commanded by Col. Brannon and William S. Haynes. Gen. Lopez went out on her. Send men and money.

BRAGO, Southern Rights man, has been elected to Congress, in the Mobile district, by a large majority. Southern Rights ticket elected to the Legislature, in Mobile, by from three to five hundred majority.

Huzza for Quitman. M. D. H.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6th, 1851.

Editors Mississippian:

BRAGO's majority in the district over eighteen hundred. DELTA.

VICKSBURG, August 7th, 1851.

Judge D. J. RED and Hon. W. BROOKE fought a duel to-day, at half-past nine o'clock, Col. M. J. BUNCH being the second of the former, and H. H. MILLER of the latter. On the first fire, Judge RED wounded his antagonist slightly in the back, and the affair terminated.

The Mississippiian

CITY OF JACKSON

8 August 1851, 2

CUBA.—Our telegraphic despatches announce the arrival of the Cherokee from Havana, on Wednesday, with still further good news from the patriots. A force of 500 left New Orleans on the swift steamer Panpero, on Saturday last to go to their assistance. A holier cause never appealed to our people. The Cubans, with fearful odds against them, are engaged in a desperate struggle with tyranny. They ask the sinews of war, and the aid of stout hearts and strong arms. The appeal will not be in vain.

WASHINGTON

8 August 1851, 3

FROM HAVANA:

The subjoined Telegraphic reports of late intelligence from Havana—being nearly a month later than the date of the *emancipation* at Puerto Principe—afford conclusive evidence that there has been no preconcerted attempt at revolution in Cuba, such as it has been attempted to make the public believe had taken place. These reports, it will be observed, and which we suspect of having come from the “sympathizers” themselves, contain no intimation of there having been any further outbreak, or of any movement indicating that such a thing was yet contemplated. The New York papers of to-day will probably furnish more definite information.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 7—2 P. M.

The steamer Georgia, from Chagres and Havana, with 430 passengers, and dates from Havana to August 2d, arrived this morning.

Great excitement prevailed on the reception of news from New Orleans relative to the proceedings of the Cuban sympathizers. On the night of August 1st, in consequence of private advices received by the Government, all the armed vessels, with the exception of the Pizarro, had left the port.

Rumors were afloat that large bodies of armed men were collected on the Florida reef, for the purpose of making a descent upon Cuba. Expresses were hourly arriving from the interior, and the Government paper, containing exciting news, had been printed on the 31st July, but the Government had prohibited its issue until after the sailing of the Georgia. Several captured insurgents had been shot.

The Captain General has issued a proclamation promising pardon to all who will lay down their arms, except the leaders, who, if taken, will be executed or sent to Spain.

The Government doubts the loyalty of many of the regiments. The troops who have lately arrived from Spain are dying from exposure, being unable to endure the climate.

The Cuba Insurrection Put Down.

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 5.—The steamship Cherokee, from New York via Havana, arrived to day, bringing Havana dates to the 1st instant. The city of Havana continues tranquil. There is little news in relation to the reported outbreaks in the eastern part of the Island. Private letters, however, state that the insurrection had been effectually put down, and that many of the insurgents had been taken and shot.

Cincinnati Gazette

9 August 1851, 2

Cuba.

One or two things noticeable in the accounts from Cuba are significant. Several vessels which have arrived from Havana report "everything is quiet" there. The markets of Havana have been undisturbed by the wars and rumors of wars. This could hardly be the case if a tith of the reports published in our newspapers under flaring captions were believed on the Island. The Georgia brings news of date August 2, of "great excitement in Havana," occasioned not by the movements of the revolutionists, but by the "aid and comfort" meetings in New Orleans.

So the Cuban news raises an excitement here, showing itself in public meetings, harrangues, &c., and the public meetings and movements here produce an excitement, and so far as appears, the *only* excitement in Havana. It is incredible, if any formidable insurrection were actively on foot in Cuba, that the news from there should be the echo only of "stebustero" meetings in New Orleans.

9 August 1851, 1

Cuba.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SPREAD OF THE INSURRECTION.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 22, 1851.

All that portion of Cuba which lies east of a line drawn from the coast at "Neuvas," through "Puerto Principe," with the coast from about northeast to southwest, is now under the control of the Patriots, and the banner of the single star is alone acknowledged. A few Spanish troops remain at the two points named, but they are powerless, and the Governor General Limerick is a refugee at Havana, having arrived night before last at Baltimore by steamer, and came up from thence by an express train the same night.

His lady had preceded him but two or three days. Habana, Baracoa and St. Jago de Cuba have pronounced since my last, and from the first place, the cause of insurgents or leaders that was mentioned there, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Martin, have joined in the movement, the Colonel taking the lead. Four companies of the Castalia Regiment, in the Eastern District, have joined the Patriots, and half the Regiment of Baracoa.

Gen. Limerick says that they "fight bravely, and make the best military dispositions," and that they are safe from all the soldiery of the Queen on the island. They have been offered by the General, before he left his "Head Quarters" at Puerto Principe, unconditional amnesty if they would return to their homes and lay down their arms,—"and they have responded "that they have taken arms not to be laid down but in freedom or the grave," with the usual thousand thanks for his kindness of necessity.

The immense force that has always been represented as being upon the island, is easily counted now, and it does not appear the statements of your correspondent was the first even ventured in contradiction, and they are verified, as having been perfectly correct. The city of Havana, that is always supposed to have from 6,000 to 8,000 men in and within the surrounding fortifications, has to day left, after the drafts made upon it, about fifteen hundred men, and we shall be compelled to part with some hundreds of these. The game is fast approaching the west, and by the time the few troops are occupied or worn out to the eastward, that have been dispatched in that direction the cause will be knocking at our gates.

Gen. Concha will return from his quinta to the city in a few days, as it is not esteemed safe for him to remain so far from the walls. The summer residence of the Captain General is directly under the walls of Fort Principe, which is the most formidable of the exterior defences of Havana, and it has been recently protected at night by large patrol detachments from that work, but in case of a sudden movement, or some unanticipated case, a capture might be made, that would be mortifying to all who admire the splendid

qualities of the man, and the statesmanlike abilities of Concha.

His misfortune lies in having been forced upon this field after the patience of the subject had been exhausted by the experimental tyranny of his predecessors. The injudicious and harsh measures of General Limerick have hastened forward the crisis a little before its time.

A few weeks since, Lieut. Col. Ramon Mayne, a perfect Spanish soldier and a gentleman, was ordered to Neuvas with dispatches, and on arrival there he found that they contained orders for his exile and immediate embarkation from that point to Spain, a deception to save the fact from escaping to the knowledge of his friends. The cause was that the Colonel had many foreigners among his social acquaintances, and his friendships were not confined to the pure Castilian. The vessel sailed, but adverse winds defeated the Government design, and on Sunday evening the vessel put into our port in distress, leaking badly.

The "viento" has exhibited itself among the new levies from Spain that came in with the new administration, and has become unusually fatal. It is very democratic in demonstration at this moment, and will seriously cramp the material for defence depended upon by the Government.

The city of Villa Clara, it is reported, has pronounced, which brings the movement up to cover one-half of the "ever-faithful island of Cuba." Gen. Concha wears the night with dispatches, and could he would be infused into them, to the creation of soldiers, hard would be the contest before "the boys" of the mountains, that have bred so exceeding fast that they throw the sheen of their banner over two-thirds of our people. The war steamers are all out with troops to the east, and cruising along the coast, and one struggle more will close the game against the Spaniards for ever.

A letter in the Herald, of the same date, says—

The revolution progresses with wonderful rapidity. The move against the Government is so general, and so little reliance can be placed on the troops, that it will not surprise me should I see the independence of Cuba proclaimed within the month. Even the Spaniards here, who are most bitter against the revolution, consider it a thing accomplished. The head quarters of the insurgents is at a place called Corcobado and Tunas, midway between the ports of Neuvas on the north, and Manzanilla on the south side of the island. It is almost impossible to get at them, so difficult of access are the mountains in which they are entrenched to the soldiers; but which to the insurgents, accustomed to them, as they are from childhood, they move about among them with the same facility that they would on the plains. The mail from the interior arrived last night, but no letters from Principe, as usual. They have been intercepted by the Government; but the whole of the foregoing is confirmed by my letters received this morning, by a private hand.

Cuba.

...with a bright future. The small portion of our country which is now in the hands of the Government, being called for manifestly a large one, and the increasing alienation from the national policy, which our country has been long governed, it is natural that we should feel strongly in sympathy with the movement that our countrymen have begun. We would be reluctant to the principles for which we became called to liberty to be called Cubans; and less than man, did we not desire to derive ourselves, and all the means we possess, to the cause of our country's independence. But how can we carry out this desire? If we attempt to depart in secret, we will be denounced, probably arrested and punished as law-breakers and pirates. If we profess to depart openly, we have no guaranty that we would be judged and treated less harshly. We have learned to entertain a deep reverence for constitutional law, and however hard it might appear to us to be prevented from returning to share in the patriotic struggles of our brother Cubans, we would prefer to submit to the laws of the country rather than expose ourselves to disgrace and our motives to unjust interpretation.

But we would ask for ourselves, and for Cuba, the same just and liberal interpretation of the Constitution and laws of the United States that prevailed on former occasions in the history of this Republic. When Texas revolted against the Government of Mexico, not Texans merely, but large numbers of citizens of the United States, emigrated, armed, to that province. This armed emigration caused the Government of Mexico to complain bitterly, and Mr. De Bow, our Minister of Foreign Relations, laid the matter before the United States Government. The exalted statesman and profound lawyer, Daniel Webster, then, as now, presided in the bureau of the State Department. We refer with pride and hope to his reply to the Mexican Minister's letter. One extract is sufficient:

"Neither the Constitution, nor the law of the land, nor principles known to the usages of modern States, authorize him [the President] to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas or any other foreign country."

We think that Cuba stands still more favorably for generous treatment; and we protest against the liberties of our country, and our own rights being prejudiced by the predictions or fears of political parties in this country. The rights of the Cubans must not be cruelly sacrificed to what may be political expediency. We ask for ourselves and our brethren, justice from republican America. Let the United States be prudent, but let it be just to Cuba and its oppressed people.

We know that the free, and brave, and generous people of these United States have large and expanded sympathies with the cause of liberty wherever it is diminished, but we have no appeal to make to these sympathies. They will be ours if we only prove that we deserve them.

An appeal we have to make, and we will make it publicly, in presence of our enemies and before the world. Our appeal will be to the President, as the Supreme Magistrate of this Republic, and its object will be to obtain from him the permission to openly leave the jurisdiction of the United States in the manner we shall deem most expedient, other than as a military organization, or to the violation of any law of the country; but as Cubans returning to share in the struggles of our brethren for independence.

We have a name to bear before the people of this and other countries, and this country has a character to maintain; we therefore have resolved to adopt a course which prudence as well as respect dictates. And to prevent misapprehensions, or false constructions afterwards, we have made this a rowal, and ask you to do us the favor of laying it before your readers as a portion of the great American public, whose good

opinion we desire to merit and possess.
In behalf of the Cuban exiles in New York.
OCTAVIANO DE VINYA - Depart. in Official
FRANCISCO AEBDO - Depart. in Central
MIGUEL TESTUROY - Depart. in Official
For the second time, after the same bearing on the same question, the *Whisperer* has published in the *Official* Web. published by Harper & Brothers, 1848, from page 271 to 318.

The Fast Steamship.

Our fast friends of the *Mobile Herald* have the following new and interesting item of intelligence from this city:

"The Spanish Consul of New Orleans has dispatched the fast-steamship *Cincinnati* to Havana, to convey to the Captain-General information of the movements of the *Pillbustera*."

For accuracy, this is quite equal to the statement which precedes it, respecting difficulties on the *Pamparo*. The fast steamship *Cincinnati*, which some one imposed upon the unfortunate Consul of Spain, makes about six knots an hour, coming down the stream where the current is equal to four knots. She moves so slow that the pilot finds great difficulty in steering her. If the *Pamparo* don't get back before she gets to Havana, we shall be greatly disappointed. The poor suffering horses of the Spanish dragoons, and the half-starved soldiery in the prison forts of Havana, will, we fear, be in a bad way before they receive the corn and pork with which the fast *Cincinnati* is loaded.

A Bot Taken.

La Union, Coach's organ in this city, pronounces all the statements which have appeared in the papers of this city, those of Savannah and New York, respecting Cuban affairs, as spurious and false inventions. It goes so far as to back its assertion by proposing a wager, as follows:

"In plain English, we will bet the *New Orleans* journals, which abet the party which makes forays on Cuba, and contradict our assertions, any man they like, that our statements are true; and we will make another bet with them, that their statements are false—as false as the tales of Baron Munchausen; and as such, we proclaim them to the world."

Immediately following this proposition, is the following, in *La Union*:

"*News from the Pamparo*.—Besides the hundred and odd men who left the expedition in disgust, down the river, and returned to this city, last night a company came up from the *Pamparo*, with a well-known individual of this city. Dissension and discord have already commenced on board of her, amongst the members of the expedition, and the Cubans and Americans have been separated and a guard put over each. It appears that the Cubans could not eat the salt provisions, and tried the experiment of washing out the salt, upon which Lopez came forward and told them that they must put up with the fare, for Cuba's sake, and informed them that they would be in that island next Sunday, eating *ajaca* (a kind of bologneda, a favorite dish in Cuba). He afterwards ordered a boiler of coffee to be made for them, which, with a few paper cigars, made them quite happy; further, he told them to call for anything they might want, as everything on board belonged to the Cubans.

Some of the Cubans, upon receiving their rifle, asked how they should be used. We know how they will be used, and should like to be in the way to pick up a good rifle.

The reason for hurrying away the *Pamparo*, was on account of the discouraging news which the plotters of this iniquitous expedition know full well that the Cherokee would bring from Havana."

We now propose to bet any amount *La Union* may indicate, that the foregoing statements excel in falsehood the most stuporous story ever concocted by Munchausen or Pinto; and further, that the news from the *Pamparo* never recited one thousandth part as many believers as the most wonderful productions of the great writers referred to.

The Daily Delta

9 August 1851, 1

A Large Bet Offered.

Those who have no conscientious scruples against betting on elections, and who have any confidence in the numerous reports of the great progress of General Foote in the canvass in Mississippi, are requested to take the following propositions into serious consideration. It emanates from a very responsible source—a citizen of Mississippi, of abundant means and high standing. Here is a chance for somebody:

Eds. Delta: I will bet three thousand dollars that Quitman beats Foote in the election in November; I will bet three thousand dollars to six thousand, that Quitman beats Foote three thousand votes; I will bet three thousand to twelve, that Quitman beats Foote four thousand votes; I will bet three thousand to fifteen thousand, that Quitman beats Foote five thousand votes; I will bet three thousand to eighteen, that Quitman beats Foote six thousand votes; I will bet three thousand to twenty-one thousand, that Quitman beats Foote seven thousand votes; I will bet three thousand to twenty-four thousand, that Quitman beats Foote eight thousand votes; I will bet three thousand to twenty-seven thousand, that Quitman beats Foote nine thousand votes; I will bet three thousand to thirty thousand dollars, that Quitman beats Foote ten thousand votes.

THE CUBAN AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON.—A dispatch from Washington, to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says that the Hon. Daniel Webster, is expected there sometime this week. It is understood that he has been sent for, probably in connection with the present aspect of affairs in Cuba. We think, says the Baltimore Sun, this a very improbable story, however, as all that the Executive can do to prevent an infraction of treaty stipulations has already been undertaken. The same writer says that an intelligent American gentleman, just from Cuba, has had an interview with the President, and informed him of the real state of matters there, which are represented as being fully as serious as the most patriotic accounts report.

UNITED STATES SHIPS ORDERED TO CUBA.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that dispatches were received by telegraph on Tuesday evening, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, ordering the schooner ship Preble and the brig Dolphin to be prepared with all dispatch, to sail direct for Cuba. The object is supposed to be to intercept any expedition that may be sent from this country for the invasion of the island. A reinforcement of marines will be put on board the Preble, in addition to her usual complement. It is believed that orders have been sent to Norfolk, directing the dispatch of the Cyane and Portsmouth on the same service.

Louisville Courier

9 August 1851, 3

☞ The excitement throughout our State in favor of the Cuban revolution becomes daily more manifest. Those who are willing to peril life as well as fortune in the cause of Cuban liberty, are from among our most worthy and reliable citizens.— Within the last two days some fifty or sixty have passed through our city *en route* for the seat of war, and hundreds of others stand ready to go so soon as the news from Cuba satisfies them that the insurgents have been able to hold out against their oppressors.

On the steamer *Fanny Smith*, that started Thursday evening, we understand there was a full company for Cuba, with their officers all elected, and regularly organized. A goodly number of young men, who left their homes within the past ten days "for the Springs," have not been heard of since. They evidently travelled South, which is the wrong direction for health in summer.

WASHINGTON

9 August 1851, 3

THE NEWS FROM HAVANA.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The information kindly prepared for the press by the Purser of the steamer Georgia shows, so far as it goes, the entire suppression of the insurgents. One sentence shows that we have not erred in our judgment of the matter, for it is expressly declared that "those who had raised the standard of liberty consisted of small parties acting without concert, and were easily put down by the troops." This fact is embodied in an account by no means hostile to the insurgents. We annex the substance of this account:

"The Government received some important news the night the Georgia arrived, which resulted in the sailing of all the fleet of war vessels in port, with the exception of the steamer Pizarro. This was effected in the most quiet manner possible in the night of the 1st instant. It was rumored that an armed force was gathering on the Florida reefs, and that a part of the fleet had been dispatched in that quarter. Expresses were arriving every hour from the interior, but the officials kept every thing so quiet that it was impossible to learn the particulars of the events.

"The Government paper had been printed two days, and is said to have contained some exciting news from the interior; but its issue was prohibited until after the departure of the American steamers. Several executions have taken place, and but for the refusal of one of the regiments to fire on the condemned, there would have been many more.

"Pardon has been promised to all the Insurrectionists who lay down their arms, with the exception of the leaders, who will be executed or sent to Spain.

"Those who had raised the standard of liberty consisted of small parties acting without concert, and were easily put down by the troops. It is said but few lives were spared among those found with arms in their hands, as they were killed on the spot.

"Government feels some anxiety with regard to the loyalty of the troops, as many regiments are supposed to be disaffected. Many of the troops lately arrived from Spain have died from exposure, being unable to stand the climate.

"There was a report that an insurrection had been attempted in Mantanzas, and troops had been ordered to march to that quarter. The result had not been heard when the Georgia sailed."

COMMENTS BY THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

There may be some doubt about one or two things mentioned in this account; but they scarcely merit comment. Some anxiety was felt at Havana respecting the American sympathizers, but as by this time the armed vessels of the United States are acting in concert with the Spanish cruisers, Lopez and his band, if they have sailed, will probably suffer for their temerity.

Havana papers are to the 1st instant. The despatches from various parts of the island announce perfect tranquillity. The guerilla band at Puerto Principe was broken up, and the surrender of its remnant is confirmed, four members only of it excepted, and these were seen on the way to Nuevitas, designing probably to escape from the island.

A despatch from the Governor of Nuevitas, dated the 21st of July, states that Augustin Aguero y Artega, Jose Augustin Aguero y Sanchez, and Miguel Aguero y Aguero had presented themselves to the commissary of the town of Baza, soliciting pardon.

An official communication from the Commandant General of the Centre, dated the 29th of July, relates the capture of seven of the principal leaders of the revolt on the 24th, by a company of cavalry, after a short engagement, at a rancho not far from Nuevitas. Among them were Joaquin Aguero y Aguerre and Jose Tomas Betamont, who attempted to escape after their companions had surrendered; they were overtaken by the horsemen, however, and secured. The Commandant General of the Centre, Morales de Rada, congratulates the Governor that this event terminates the pacification of the country. He commends in high terms the resolution and perseverance shown by the column who captured the chief of the insurrection, Aguero, after a long pursuit in various directions, by night and day.

At Cienfuegos a party of the patriots, closely pressed, had left the horses they rode, and sought refuge in a forest which

the Government troops had surrounded, so that escape was impossible. The bulletin of the 29th of July, in which this is announced, closes the account with saying that tranquillity is now perfectly secured in that part of Cuba, as in every other quarter of the Island.

A letter from Puerto Principe, dated July 23, and published in the Havana *Diario de la Marina* of the 30th of July, says: "The city appears like an hospital. There is scarcely a house in which there is not some member of the family confined to his bed, and in some all are sick, without even a domestic to attend them, and their friends cannot supply them with servants, since they are in the same condition themselves. Happily the epidemic is not fatal, especially in the case of adults, and runs its course rapidly."

Since the above was written we have been favored by a commercial house in this city with the perusal of their correspondence from Matanzas, which is of the latest date. It gives assurance that the whole island of Cuba is now perfectly tranquil. The Spanish troops had behaved with great gallantry, and maintained the most perfect discipline in their operations against the guerillas, who were utterly routed, and nearly all taken prisoners. The Government are said to treat their captives with clemency, rather than with rigor.

COMMENTS BY THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

THE CUBA NEWS.—We begin to get a little light by the arrival of the steamer Georgia from Havana; not so much as we could wish, but a little light, nevertheless. What we have all along suspected, nay, almost believed, the "glorious victories," "the great battles," the "tremendous revolution," may be all described as not existing in Cuba, even on paper, but got up here, and gulped down by tropic imagination and ignorant credulity. We are sorry to see that the Cuba patriots, such as have already escaped being shot, are dying for their lives. We have Havana papers to the 2d instant, which naturally enough desire to keep down all excitement, and to make as little as possible of the disturbances that have existed only near Puerto Principe.

The Faro of July 30th contains a despatch from the Commandant General of Tunas, stating that the party headed by Aguero (who signed the Declaration of Independence printed here) had been completely used up, and that its remnants had submitted to the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

A despatch dated Puerto Principe, July 23d, states that Aguero was seen on the 21st, near Jucaro, accompanied by only four men, and that they appeared to be making their way towards Nuevitas, in the hope of escaping from the island.

A despatch from the Governor of Nuevitas, dated the 21st, states that Austin Aguero y Artega, Jose Augustin Aguero y Sanchez, and Miguel Aguero y Aguero had presented themselves to the commissary of the town of Baza, soliciting pardon.

Nuevitas, it will be remarked, we have all along been told, was in the hands of the patriots, but the captain of the barque Nacoochee, Captain Thorp, sailed from Nuevitas on the 25th ultimo, and arrived here yesterday, reports Nuevitas quiet at the date of sailing.

The accounts from Nuevitas are direct, being near the scene of the alleged insurrection, and are, therefore, authentic. Nuevitas is one of the northern ports of the eastern end of Cuba, and about eighty miles from Puerto Principe. It lies at the foot of the infected district. News, therefore, from that place is likely to be more reliable than when received through Havana. We have from this place by the Nacoochee official accounts satisfactorily and clearly setting forth that what these accounts called "highwaymen," not dignifying them even with the name of "rebels," are dispersed, and such as are now taken are begging for mercy.

Letters from sources of the highest respectability from Havana down to the 2d of August, bearing assurances of the entire suppression of the petty but mad movement which has been represented as a serious affair, have been received. Some of the handful of insurgents had hastened to avail themselves of the offers of pardon, and others have been seized by the troops. Not the slightest degree of alarm or

9 August 1851, 3

even anxiety is said to remain.

Expeditions from this country, under such a state of facts as these, are nothing but piratical expeditions; and the men who engage in them are liable to be treated as pirates by British, French, as well as Spanish cruisers; and under no circumstances have they a right to claim any protection from the United States Government; and they have been assured positively that they would not receive any protection. The expedition which has gone from New Orleans thus becomes an expedition of pirates—out of the pale of all national protection—*hostes humani generis*—liable to be instantly shot at any drum-head court martial.

They who manufacture in New Orleans and elsewhere proclamations and declarations of independence, and stories of great victories, in order to delude the silly, the ignorant, the vain, or the reckless of these United States into these piratical expeditions, ARE GUILTY OF ALL THE CONSEQUENCES that result from their outrageous frauds upon human credulity. If the men are taken and shot, they and they alone are the murderers. Their blood will cry up to them from the ground. While no man can feel any sympathy for Americans thus invading foreign soil to kill, burn, or destroy, and thus creating a civil war, that avents prove no adequate number of people there demand, every man will feel indignation against such as cheated them into such a crime. Never till Cubans themselves establish a Government, and show the courage and power to maintain one, can there be any justification for expeditions from the United States.

9 August 1851, 2

From the Journal of Commerce of August 1st.
Cuban Affairs.

The following has been handed to us by the Cubans from whom our previous advices had been received. They state that by the bark *Sturges* they have received full advices from their countrymen, and that the following account of the state of affairs at St. Jago de Cuba may be relied upon as correct. The dates from St. Jago are to the 16th July.

The news of the insurrection at Puerto Principe arrived at St. Jago on the 9th of July, but the accounts were very vague.

On the 11th, early in the morning, an express arrived at St. Jago from Las Tunas, and soon after two more expresses arrived, following in rapid succession, bringing despatches to the Governor. An extraordinary meeting of the City Council was immediately called, when the Governor, General Manzago, announced that he had received despatches from the Governor of Las Tunas, but that he was ashamed to show them to the Council, because, in the first, the Governor of Las Tunas said, that he was threatened with an attack from the insurgents; in the second, that they had succeeded in capturing all the Queen's funds from the treasury; in the third, that "he does not know what to do," and that he will have to abandon the place that afternoon.

If the Governor was ashamed to show his despatches to the Council, you can form an idea what their real contents might have been. We think the affair at Las Tunas must be, indeed, disgraceful to our enemies, especially as the Spanish employees usually so talkative, are now so very silent, remaining shut up in their houses.

On the 11th at 5 P.M. our worthy Governor, Gen. Manzago, started out of the city, accompanied by Col. Lanzarote, his Secretary and his aid-de-camp, 26 lancers and 4 companies of riflemen.

On the 12th the battery of mounted artillery left for Las Tunas, and it is reported that 500 more men are now on the point of starting.

From this you may see whether the insurgents number only 35 men, as the government pretends, and if so, nobody can fail to conclude that the Spaniards are the greatest cowards in the world.

We are only awaiting here to have more positive news that our brethren in Principe have risen, when we shall instantly unite and give the *Grito* (Pronunciamento). At this moment we number five hundred men, all well armed with muskets, ammunition and weapons, and ready to pounce upon the enemy.

The feeling here for freedom is universal, and the determination firm. All the young men of the first families will join the ranks of the patriots. We at first lacked money to begin the struggle, but since the news from Principe we have raised a large sum. We are now ALL RIGHT, and by eight o'clock to-morrow night we hope to have given the *Grito* (Pronunciamento) for so we have arranged.

P. S.—The latest reports that we have, are, that Gen. Manzano has been unable to pass at Bayamo (96 miles from St. Jago,) being hindered by the patriots, and that he has sent for more troops. That in Las Tunas the Governor armed 150 country men to go in pursuit of the insurgents, but that they had gone over to our side, together with two companies of the regiment of Isabel Segunda.

We are requested by Hon. D. L. YULEE to say, for the information of those who may desire to communicate with him, that his address for the present will be at Palatka, Fla.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The intelligence of a formidable insurrection in Cuba, published in our last issue, is confirmed by the later advices which we publish in another column. Gen. Lopez is probably at this moment at the head of the Patriot Army, and there is every reason to hope that success will crown the efforts of the people in their struggle for liberty. The Fillmore Administration, true to its Free-Soil instincts, will no doubt do all in its power to suppress the generous outburst of sympathy manifested in the cause of the Cubans by the South and South West, and to frustrate every attempt to aid them in their fearful struggle. The dread of seeing the power and influence of the South augmented by the annexation of Cuba, which must inevitably follow the establishment of her independence, is sufficient to arouse all the energies of the Administration in support of the Spanish despotism. But it will be all in vain. The popular enthusiasm will burst the narrow bounds within which sectional bigots and selfish politicians would confine it, and the generous and the brave will contribute their treasure and their blood to the glorious cause, in defiance of every obstacle that may be opposed to them. Gen. Lopez left New Orleans in open day with 800 men, armed for the fight, and amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. Against such a torrent of popular sentiment, Mr. Fillmore may issue proclamations and tulkinate his threats, but they will be about as effectual as the same instruments in the hands of his worthy cousin, the Captain-General of Cuba!

United States Ships Ordered to Cuba!

Despatches were received by telegraph on Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Navy Yard ordering the schooner *Preble* and the brig *Dolphin* to be prepared with all despatch, to sail direct for Cuba. The object is supposed to be to intercept any expeditions that may be sent from this country for the invasion of the Island. A reinforcement of marines will be put on board the *Preble*, in addition to her usual complement. It is believed that orders have been sent to Norfolk, directing the despatch of the *Cyan* and *Portsmouth* on the same service.

Does our American President desire to imitate the President of the French? The Republicans of Rome owe their failure to achieve their liberties to the interference of the French in behalf of their oppressors. Heaven forbid that the Cubans should be indebted to our Government for a similar interference.

9 August 1851, 2

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
Cuba—Further Particulars of the Spread of the
Insurrection.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 22.—All that portion of Cuba which lies East of a line drawn from the coast at "Nuevitas" through "Puerto Principe," with the course from about North-East to South-West, is now under the control of the Patriots, and the banner of the single star is alone acknowledged. A few Spanish troops remain at the two points named, but they are powerless, and the Governor General Limerick is a refugee at Havana, having arrived night before last at Batamane by steamer, and came up from thence by an express train the same night.

His lady had preceded him but two or three days. Holguin, Baracoa and St. Jago de Cuba have pronounced since my last, and from the first place, the corps of dragons or lancers that was stationed there, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Martin, have joined in the movement, the Colonel taking the lead. Four companies of Cantabria Regiment, in the Eastern district, have joined the Patriots, and half of the Regiment of Saragoss.

Gen. Limerick says that they "fight bravely, and make the best military dispositions," and that they are safe from all the soldiery of the Queen on the Island. They have been offered by the General, before he left his "Headquarters" at Puerto Principe, unconditional amnesty if they would return to their homes and lay down their arms,—and they have responded "that they have taken arms not to be laid down but in freedom or the grave," with the usual thousand thanks for his kindness of necessity.

The immense force that has always been represented as being upon the Island, is easily counted now, and it does not appear; the statements of your correspondent was the first even ventured in contradiction, and they were verified, as having been perfectly correct. The city of Havana, that is always supposed to have from 6000 to 8,000 men in and within the surrounding fortifications, has to-day, left, after the drafts made upon it, about fifteen hundred men, and we shall be compelled to part with some hundreds of these. The game is fast approaching the west, and by the time the few troops are occupied or worn out at the eastward, that have been dispatched in that direction, the cause will be knocking at our gates.

Gen. Concha will return from his quinta to the city in a few days, as it is not esteemed safe for him to remain so far from the walls. The summer residence of the Captain General is directly under the walls of Fort Principe, which is the most formidable of the exterior defences of Havana, and it has been recently protected at night by large patrol detachments from that work, but in case of a sudden movement, or some unanticipated ruse, a capture might be made that would be mortifying to all who admire the splendid qualities of the man, and the Statesmanlike abilities of Concha.

His misfortune lies in having been forced upon this field after the patience of the subject had been exhausted by the experimental tyranny of his predecessors. The injudicious and harsh measures of Gen. Limerick have hastened forward the crisis a little before its time.

A few weeks since, Lieut. Col. Ramon Mavin, a perfect Spanish soldier and a gentleman, was ordered to Nuevitas with dispatches, and on arrival there he found that they contained orders for his exile and embarkation from that point to Spain, a deception to save the fact from escaping the knowledge of his friends. The cause was that the Colonel had many foreigners among his social acquaintances, and his friendships were not confined to the pure Castilian.—The vessel sailed, but adverse winds defeated the Government's design, and on Sunday evening the vessel put into our port in distress, leaking badly.

The "vomito" has exhibited itself among the new levies from Spain, that came in with the new administration, and has become unusually fatal. It is very democratic in demonstration at this moment, and will seriously cramp the material for defence depended upon by the government.

The city of Vila Clara, it is reported, has pronounced, which brings the movement up to cover one-half of the "ever-faithful Island of Cuba." Gen. Concha wears the night with dispatches, and could his soul be infused into them, to the creation of soldiers, hard would be the contest before "the boys" of the mountains that have bred so exceeding fast that they could throw the sheen of their banner over two-thirds of our people. The war steamers are all bound with troops to the east, and cruising along the coast, and one struggle more will close the game against the Spaniards forever.

The Daily Picayune.

9 August 1851, 2

Steamship Pampero.

The following letter, which was received here yesterday, has been handed to us for publication :

PAMPERO, Near Balize, August 4, P. M.

I have just time to say a word relative to the progress of the expedition, which I presume will be of interest.

We left the landing at Lafayette Sunday morning at daybreak, amid cheering and much excitement, both by the "emigrants" on board and the *outsiders*, who were assembled on the wharf to witness our departure. The job boat Union left us about forty miles above the Balize, where we took on coal from boat Ben Adams. At that point, about 4 P. M., Sunday, the steamship Cincinnati passed down, *en route* for Havana, as we are informed, with "aid and comfort" despatches, &c., for the use of the hirings of her *virtuous* majesty. We left the point mentioned at 7 P. M., after having had a small drill on shore and returning some fifty men to New Orleans on board the Union, owing to having too large a number. We lay at Fort Jackson until 8 o'clock this morning, taking on more coal from the Ben Adams. As near as we are able to ascertain, we have 450 men on board, and, as a consequence of such a promiscuous crowd, much noise and confusion exists. Things are, however, gradually becoming quiet, and we hope to be under good management after we leave the Balize. The directors and men are all in good spirits particularly, as also is our noble chief superintendent, whose quiet and jolly countenance indicates that he is well pleased with the orderly good conduct of the men, and feels assurance that every thing will go right. The "Model Patriot" (by whose kindness I forward this) sustains the great responsibility devolving upon him with much firmness, notwithstanding his present position of great anxiety of mind. T. A. S.

We learn that a short time before the departure of the Pampero, Mr. H. Turner, of the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company, presented a beautiful Cuban flag to the first company of the emigrants. It was received with much pleasure, and procured the thanks of the company for the generous donor. The flag is truly an elegant one, made of the finest silk, and we have no doubt will be welcomed with joy by the Patriots of Cuba when its folds are seen among them.

The Daily Picayune.

9 August 1851, 2

Messrs Editors:—I am authorized by Alexander C. Bullitt,
Esq, to withdraw his name as a candidate for Congress. You
will oblige him by taking his name from your columns.

Very respectfully,

au9-2dp

CUMBERT BULLITT.

The Evening Picayune.

9 August 1851, 1

More Cuba News.

The bark A. P. Sturgis, which arrived at New York on the 31st ult from Santiago de Cuba, brought some further intelligence concerning the state of affairs in that part of the island. -

The dates from Santiago, by the A. P. Sturgis, are to the 16th ult.

The news of the insurrection at Puerto Principe arrived at Santiago on the 9th of July, but the accounts were very vague. A letter from a Cuban there says:

On the 11th, early in the morning, an express arrived at Santiago from Las Tunas, and soon after two more expresses arrived, following in rapid succession, bringing despatches to the Governor. An extraordinary meeting of the City Council was immediately called, when the Governor, Gen. Manzano, announced that he had received despatches from the Governor of Las Tunas, but that he was ashamed to show them to the Council, because, in the first place, the Governor of Las Tunas said that he was threatened with an attack from the insurgents; in the second place, that they had succeeded in capturing all the Queen's funds from the treasury; and in the third place, that "he does not know what to do," and that he would have to abandon the place that afternoon.

If the Governor was ashamed to show his despatches to the Council, you can form an idea what their real contents must have been. We think the affair at Las Tunas must be, indeed, disgraceful to our enemies, especially as the Spanish employees, usually so talkative, are now so very silent, remaining shut up in their houses.

On the 11th, at 5 P. M., our worthy Governor, Gen. Manzano, started out of the city, accompanied by Col. Lanzarote, his secretary and his aide-de-camp, twenty-six lancers, and four companies of riflemen. Lanzarote is an effeminate fellow.

On the 12th, the battery of mountain artillery left for Las Tunas, and it is reported that 500 more men are now on the point of starting.

From this you may see whether the insurgents number only thirty-five men, as the Government pretends; and if so, nobly can fail to conclude that the Spaniards are the greatest cowards in the world.

We are only awaiting here to have more positive news that our brethren in Principe have risen, when we shall instantly unite and give the *grito*. (pronunciamento.) At this moment we number five hundred men, all well armed with muskets, ammunition and weapons, and ready to pounce upon the enemy.

The feeling here for freedom is universal, and the determination firm. All the young men of the first families will join the ranks of the Patriots. We at first lacked money to begin the struggle, but since the news from Principe, we have raised a large sum. We are now all right, and by 8 o'clock to-morrow night we hope to have given the *grito*, (pronunciamento.) for so we have arranged.

P. S.—The latest reports that we have are that Gen. Manzano has been unable to pass at Bayamo, (ninety-six miles from Santiago,) being hindered by the Patriots, and that he has sent for more troops. That in Las Tunas the Governor armed 150 countrymen to go in pursuit of the insurgents, but that they had gone over to our side, together with two companies of the regiment of Isabel Segunda.

9 August 1851, 2

From the New York Journal of Commerce, August 7.
Intelligence by the Georgia

The steamship Georgia, Lieutenant Porter commanding, arrived here between two and three o'clock this morning, from Chagres and Havana. She left Chagres on the 27th ult., with 350 passengers—150 for New Orleans, and 200 for New York. She also brings 50 from New Orleans, and 30 from Havana—making in all 430 passengers.

The Georgia sailed from Havana on the evening of the 21. The steamer Falcon, for Chagres, and Cherokee, for New Orleans, sailed the same day. Great excitement existed in Havana at the time the Georgia sailed, owing to the reception of the news of the meeting held by the citizens of New Orleans in favor of liberty and independence.

The government received some important news the night the Georgia arrived, which resulted in the sailing of all the fleet-of-war vessels in port, with the exception of the steamer Pizarro. This was effected in the most quiet manner possible, on the night of the 1st instant. It was rumored that an armed force was gathering on the Florida reefs, and that a part of the fleet had been despatched in that quarter. Expresses were arriving every hour from the interior, but the officials kept everything so quiet that it was impossible to learn the particulars of events.

The government paper had been printed two days, and is said to have contained some exciting news from the interior; but its issue was prohibited until after the departure of the American steamers. Several executions have taken place; and but for the refusal of one of the regiments to fire on the condemned, there would have been many more.

Pardon has been promised to all the insurrectionists who lay down their arms, with the exception of the leaders, who will be executed or sent to Spain. Those who had raised the standard of liberty consisted of small parties acting without concert, and were easily put down by the troops. It is said but few lives were spared among those found with arms in their hands, as they were killed on the spot.

Government feels some anxiety with regard to the loyalty of the troops, as many regiments are supposed to be disaffected. Many of the troops lately arrived from Spain have died from exposure, being unable to stand the climate. There was a report that an insurrection had been attempted in Matanzas, and troops had been ordered to march to that quarter. The result had not been heard when the Georgia sailed.

Died on board steamship Georgia, July 20, on the outward passage, Darius Eaton, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, aged 45, of cholera morbus.

July 23, Jacob Raymond, a fireman, from New York, of paralysis and disease of the brain, aged 35.

August 2, (in the port of Havana,) John Bergen, a Swede from Stockholm, and a laborer on the Panama railroad, (dysentery,) aged 37. ♦

August 4, a laborer from the Panama railroad, name and residence unknown, but supposed to be E. Reynolds, from Canada—debility and delirium from fever.

For the above particulars we are indebted to the captain or purser of the Georgia. It is evident therefrom that whatever disturbances had existed in the eastern part of the island had been put down, or at least that there was nowhere any effectual opposition to the government troops.

If the troops continued faithful, there was no apprehension of any effectual movement among the islanders themselves; but the eyes of the government were directed anxiously to the United States, from which it was supposed efforts would be made to support the insurgents. The government, however, were on the alert, and vessels-of-war were on the watch at the most exposed points.

Several of our own armed vessels are also on the coast of Havana before this time; so that in one way or another the foolish adventurers will have a chance to be picked up and strung up. Certainly if they fall into the hands of the Spaniards, there will be a mighty poor chance for their lives.

Our Havana papers are to the 1st instant, inclusive. They contain despatches from various parts of the island, most of which announce the prevalence of tranquillity in the vicinities where they were written. We do not believe there have been, in any part of the island, disturbances of a very serious kind, or that the participants in them have been numerous.

The Faro of July 30 contains a despatch from the commandant general of Tunas, stating that the party headed by the rebel Agüero had been completely used up, and that its remnants had submitted to the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

A despatch dated Puerto Principe, July 23, states that Agüero was seen on the 21st, near Jucaro, accompanied by only four men, and that they appeared to be making their way towards Nuevitas, in the hope of escaping from the island.

A despatch from the governor of Nuevitas, dated the 21st, states that Augustin Agüero y Artega, José Augustin Agüero y Sanchez, and Miguel Agüero y Agüero, had presented themselves to the commissary of the town of Baza, soliciting pardon.

In short, "the revolution" appears to be at an end. It only remains to look out for the "fitibusteros" (freebooters) from this country.

9 August 1851, 2

A Card from Governor Quitman.

HERNANDO, July 19, 1851.

To the people of Mississippi:

The joint canvass between Senator Foote and myself terminated yesterday, abruptly, in Sledgeville, Panola county.

It is due to you that the causes which brought about this event should be made public.

I embarked in the canvass under an agreement, in writing, proposed by the friends of Senator Foote, and accepted by me, "that during our canvass nothing of a personal character would be introduced by either party, but that the canvass should be confined to the political issues between us before the people;" to the observance of which understanding our friends mutually pledged themselves.

At our first and second appointments I declared expressly that I would neither introduce personal matter nor assail my opponent's motives, nor even allude to his political acts not connected with the present issues before the country, unless compelled to do so by the course of my opponent. On my part I have, so far as I was permitted, conformed to the agreement, and adhered to the course proposed; but I regret to say that my opponent has habitually disregarded the terms of the debate, and frequently used even irritating and inflammatory language. At Grenada he startled the audience with the declaration that his life had been endangered five or six times during this canvass, and that he expected to be assassinated, but that in such event the blood of a Union man would cry to Heaven for vengeance. It is true, he said, that he did not accuse any prominent man of the State-rights party of such intention; but by this language he left murderous imputation upon his opposers generally. As the canvass proceeded he became more personal. I had upon several occasions alluded to the arbitrary and alarming powers asserted by the present administration. I instanced the threat of President Fillmore to use the military force of the United States against Texas; and I cited the indignity lately offered to Mississippi, in urging the arrest and removal of the governor of the State to New Orleans for trial, on a groundless charge, thus virtually suspending the executive powers of the State government.

In the debate at Panola, Gen. Foote, in answer to this point of my argument, defended the conduct of the President; and although he disavowed the intention of imputing to me any guilt, yet he intimated that there was cause for suspicion in the alleged fact that some arms belonging to the State of Mississippi had been carried off to be used in the Cuban expedition.

In my reply I said that the charge or insinuation, coming from whatever source it might, that I had been either instrumental in or cognizant of the removal or abstraction of any of the public arms from the State, was *false and scandalous*.

With this I supposed further allusion to the subject would end; but on the next day, at Sledgeville, Senator Foote, in the same unqualified manner, repeated the insinuation. Determined to repel in a manner which could not be misunderstood such indirect assaults upon my character, in my rejoinder I deliberately pronounced the insinuation as *false and cowardly, scandalous and ungentlemanly*. Upon some inquiries by him of what I meant, I repeated the same language. He then inquired whether I intended to insult him? I said I would answer that question outside the crowd.

Standing upon the ground, with a table and my papers before me, I then turned to the audience, and was proceeding to say that, under the circumstances, I believed that further joint debate between us would be injurious to the public morals, and therefore I declared our joint appointments terminated from that day. While thus speaking, I was several times interrupted by Senator Foote; and at length heard his voice near me on my right exclaim, *you are a liar*; and, turning towards him, I saw him advancing and aiming a blow at me, which slightly grazed my person. Before I could turn upon him, he quickly glided back out of the reach of my arm, and, as I sprang towards him, a number of gentlemen rushed in and protected him from merited chastisement; but not until I had dealt him a blow with my fist and one with my foot, the force of both weakened by the effort of persons present to hold me back. This scene occurred in the presence of a large and respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen.

While I feel mortified in having been even an unwilling participator in a scene so disreputable to a canvass for a high and dignified office, I feel assured that I will be justified by an intelligent public in having used the strongest language to repel an insidious attack upon my character, repeated for the second or third time. I shall make no comments upon this affair, being content to leave it to the judgment of an intelligent and high-minded community.

J. A. QUITMAN.

CINCINNATI

10 August 1851, 2

The Steamers for Cuba.

The New York *Herald*, of the 6th, says that the steamer *Pumpero*, one of the vessels which left New Orleans on the 2d, having Gen. Lopez on board, bound for Cuba, is said to be without an equal for speed in the world, and if this proves true in the present instance, she will out-sail the *Pizarro*, and all other steamers in the straits and on the coast of Cuba, and probably will succeed in landing her passengers. She was built in Baltimore, for Major Hulse, formerly one of the editors of the *Washington Union*, and Lieutenant W. HUNTER, of the navy, celebrated for his successful experiments with steamers. The *Cincinnati* is also a fine vessel.

The Patriots expected reinforcements by the 6th, therefore the sailing of these two on the 2d will show how well the two interests are co-operating.

The Daily Delta

10 August 1851, 2

[For the Delta]

The Call of Cuba.

The bugle has sounded—Oh! champions of freedom,
Awake, oh! ye lovers of Liberty's light,—
See, the Star-flag of Cuba's unfurled on the mountains,
And brave hearts are battling 'gainst Tyranny's might,
See, the blood-bounds of Spain are now scenting their prey,
The brave youths who stand for their freedom and right,—
Nay! we leave them to perish, nor send 'em a ray
Of friendship to cheer, or an arm for the fight:

Nay! not from the North to the South they are forming,
Stand firm, ye brave Cubans, for aid is of hand,—
Ten thousand bold hearts for the contest are arming,
To perish or make thy fair isle a free land.
Al! now hear the death-bell of tyranny sounding,
Soon the hirelings of Spain in the dust shall be laid,
For the hearts of the free and the noble are bounding
To run in the contest for Liberty's aid.

Oh! Cuba, the heart of Columbia is with thee,—
Her youth and her chivalry arm in thy cause;
Where their rifles are heard, be sure there's the victory;
When the war-cry is sounded they never will pause
Their fathers' bold spirit still breathes in their veins,
That spirit which won Buena Vista's red plain,
In the cause of the just they've the courage of lions,
And in thy noble cause they will conquer again.

Then, O! with thy right, the flame has been kindled,
Our sweet sister Isle will be Freedom's at last;
The Spaniard's fell power o'er Cuba has dwindled,
Their chains and garrote but live in the past,
Then hail to thee, Cuba, thy sons and thy daughters,
For Heaven is with thee in Freedom's good war,
And when Liberty greets thee, oh! pride of our waters,
There is room for thy crest in our banner of stars.

New Orleans, August 6, 1851.

MUZ1.

The Daily Delta

10 August, 1851, 2

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA

By the People's (O'Reilly) Opinions.

More Aid for Cuba.

Baron Rook, Saturday Evening, August 9.
The steamer Cuba, from Victoria, has just landed here, having on board a large party of young men bound for Cuba by way of New Orleans. They are accompanied by a band of muskets, and are in fine spirits.

ALLEGED CUBA EXPEDITION.—Captain Pincas O. Wilson, master of the steamer Cleopatra, at the time of her being taken possession of by the United States Marshal, in New York, (but subsequently given up) was taken into custody on the 31st ult. by Deputy Marshals Hakleowitz and De Angelo, of that city, charged with being engaged in the late alleged contemplated expedition against Cuba. Capt. W. was at the postoffice at the time. The arrest is on the old warrant, issued last April, against Messrs. John L. O'Sullivan, Captain Lewis, and Major K., and included also Capt. W. It is said he will not probably be proceeded against as a principal, but detained as a witness in relation to Mr. O'Sullivan, Capt. Lewis, &c.

Foreign Interference in the Cuban Affair.

We have authentic intelligence that the French vessels of war, stationed near Cuba, have tendered their services to the Government of that island, to aid it against the people, and have actually been engaged in the transportation of troops from Havana to various parts of the island. Our readers will no doubt bear in mind that Louis Napoleon, in one of his messages to the National Assembly, boasted of the aid which he had proffered to the Cuban Government, on the occasion of the Cardenas affair. Similar orders have no doubt been given the French ships, in reference to the present movement. There can be no doubt that the British officers will be equally as zealous and active on behalf of the interests of old Spain.

In this posture of affairs, the people of this Republic will look with the greatest interest and scrutiny to the conduct of our Executive. They will hold him to a strict accountability. No half-way measures will satisfy them. When the dishonest combine, the virtuous

must associate. When the nations of the old world would unite their power to perpetuate a despotism on this continent, against the will of the people, there are "no wise saws or modern instances,"—no logic of diplomacy, no considerations of mere commercial interest, which can justify our Government to the people for remaining silent, inactive or indifferent. It must act, and that promptly and decisively. It must say to France and England—"this is a contest which does not concern you; you have no right to interfere in it. We do not interfere, and shall preserve an armed neutrality against all other interference. We keep aloof from your European contentions, and we expect you to do likewise in regard to those which may occur on this continent."

No other course, no other sentiments but these will satisfy the American people. The administration, or the party, which pursues on this subject a doubtful policy, which permits either France or England to interfere between the Cuban people and their Spanish oppressors, is destined to go down, accursed of all Americans and Republicans. We would invoke that gallant and intelligent party which at present has control of the Government, to keep its eyes open wide to the inevitable downfall, defeat and annihilation that awaits it, in case the Executive of its choice does not adopt the course which the immense majority of the American people expect of those entrusted with the administration of this great Republic. Let ships of war, fully equal to the combined force of France and England, be sent to Cuba, to follow up, by a prompt display of strength, the earnest remonstrance of our Executive, against any interference by European powers. Let this be done, and more to the same end, and Mr. Fillmore will establish a high reputation as an American President. Let a course of stultified neutrality or indifference, much more of interference against the people of Cuba, be pursued, and the Executive and all who support it will be forever associated in infamy with the Russians, who propped up the declining energies of Austria against the gallant Hungarians, or with the apostate French, who saved the Roman despotism from destruction by the Roman people.

The Daily Tribune.

10 August 1851, 2

Feeling of the Cubans—A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that he has been in the habit of mixing with the exiled Creoles in New York, and knows well their feelings. It would be impossible for him to exaggerate the intensity of the outburst of patriotism which the late news from Cuba has produced among them, or the burning desire which exists in their bosoms to see their island separated from Spain, and annexed to the United States. He has it from the best authority that annexation is their ultimate wish.

10 August 1851, 2

Appeal of the Cubans.

The following document, signed by three of the leading Cuban exiles in New York, has been published in the New York papers:

We have been received and shrouded in this free country from the proscriptions and persecuting severity and proscriptions of our native island. We have learned to admire its institutions and respect its laws; and, during our residence here, we trust that we have not exposed ourselves to any reproach, unless it be that the independence of our native Cuba has been the chief object of our desires and hopes. Recent events in Cuba inspire us with a brighter faith in the emancipation of our country from a cruel and unjust Government. Being exiled for manifesting a love of justice, and expressing dissent from this iniquitous policy by which our country has been long governed, it is natural that we should feel strongly in sympathy with the movement that our patriotic countrymen have begun. We would be recreant to the principles for which we became exiles, unworthy to be called Cubans, and less than men, did we not desire to devote ourselves, and all the means we possess, to the cause of our country's independence. But how can we carry out this desire? If we attempt to depart in secret, we will be denounced, probably arrested and punished as law-breakers and "pirates." If we propose to depart openly, we have no guarantee that we would be judged or treated less harshly. We have learned to entertain a deep reverence for constitutional law; and however hard it might appear to us to be prevented in returning to share in the patriotic struggles of our brother Cubans, we would prefer to submit to the laws of the country, rather than expose ourselves to disgrace, and our motives to unjust interpretations.

But we would ask for ourselves, and for Cuba, the same just and liberal interpretation of the constitution and laws of the United States, that prevailed on former occasions in the history of this Republic. When Texas revolted against the Government of Mexico, not Texans merely, but a large number of the citizens of the United States, emigrated, armed, to that province. This armed emigration caused the Government of Mexico to complain bitterly, and Mr. de Boscognra, Minister of Foreign Relations, laid the matter before the United States Government. The exalted statesman and profound lawyer, Daniel Webster, then, as now, presided in the bureau of the State Department. We refer with pride and hope to his reply to the Mexican Minister's letter. One extract is sufficient:

"Neither the constitution nor the law of the land, nor principles known to the usages of modern States, authorizes him (the President) to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas or any other foreign country."*

We think that Cuba stands still more favorably for generous treatment, and we protest against the liberties of our country, and our own rights being prejudiced by the predictions or fears of political parties in this country. The rights of the Cubans must not be cruelly sacrificed to what may be political expediency. We ask for ourselves and our brethren justice from republican America. Let the United States be prudent; but let it be just to Cuba and its oppressed people.

We know that the free, the brave, and generous people of the United States have large and expanded sympathies with the cause of liberty, wherever it is maintained; but we have no appeal to make to these sympathisers. They will be ours if we only prove that we deserve them.

One appeal we have to make, and we will make it publicly, in presence of our enemies, and before the world. Our appeal will be to the President, as the Supreme Magistrate of this Republic, and its object will be to obtain from him the permission to openly leave the jurisdiction of the United States, in the manner we shall deem most expedient, either than as a military organization or to the violation of any law of the country, but as Cubans returning to share in the struggles of our brethren for independence. We have a name to bear before this and other countries, and this country has a character to maintain; we, therefore, have resolved to adopt a course which prudence as well as respect dictates. And to prevent misapprehensions or false constructions afterwards, we have made this avowal, and ask you to do us the favor of laying it before your readers, a portion of the great American public, whose good opinion we desire to merit and possess.

On behalf of the Cuban exiles in New York.
 OCTAVIANO DUANY, (Department Oriental.)
 FRANCISCO RIVERO, (Department Central.)
 MIGUEL T. TORON, (Department Occidental.)

* For this and many other opinions bearing on the same question, see the "Diplomatic and official papers of Daniel Webster," published by Harper & Brothers, 1844, from page 344 to 346.

News from Cuba.

The information received by the Georgia is so contradictory in its character that we cannot undertake to express an opinion as to the actual condition of things in Cuba. It is clearly the interest of the Spanish authorities to depreciate any revolutionary movement, and prevent the circulation of correct information with regard to it—a task which is not very difficult while the government controls the press. We publish the following articles from the New York Journal of Commerce and the New York Sun, leaving our readers to unravel the tangled skein for themselves:

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, August 4.

CAPTURE OF AGUERO.—From the *Gaceta* of Havana, July 30th, we translate the following despatch, or portion of a despatch, from the commandant general of the department of the centre to the governor and captain general of the island, from which it will be seen that the leader of the insurrection, Joaquin Aguero y Aguero, has been captured. This ends the chapter, no doubt, except as aid may come from the United States, which we trust will be effectually prevented:

"EXCELLENT SIX: Commandant Bruno Gayoso, second in command of the Cantabria regiment of infantry, writes me from San Miguel de Nuevitas, under yesterday's date, as follows:

"Capt. Carlos Cones, of the Cazadores, writes, under date of yesterday, in a despatch just received, (it is now 2 o'clock, p. m.) in the words following:

"I have this moment, (half-past 1 o'clock at night,) at the rancho Punta Ganado, arrested the rebel Joaquin Aguero y Aguero, with six other persons, five of them belonging to his gang, as noted in the margin. On surprising them, they fired upon me, which was returned by the Cazadores, until I proposed a surrender, telling them that if they did not I would burn the house; whereupon, five of the number surrendered, but not Joaquin Aguero y Aguero, who fled, and was pursued and captured by the lancers."

"As soon as the prisoners arrive within this jurisdiction, (partido,) they will be kept with the utmost vigilance and security, until I receive orders from your excellency what to do with them."

In reference to the despatch, of which the above is a part, the *Gaceta* remarks that it shows "the department of the centre is completely pacified;" and adds, "nothing is more natural than this prompt termination of the affair, nor could anything be better fitted to convince the deluded and the forces at the disposal of the government, and the prosperity which under its ample protection the country enjoys, it is impossible that anarchy can prevail in Cuba, or that those who attempt such a thing can accomplish anything but their own perdition."

From the same.

CUBA.—Private advices by the Georgia indicate that the state of feeling at Havana was highly excited in connexion with the recent outbreak; but no apprehension existed of any further active demonstrations by the defeated. It is prudently suggested to absent Cubans to avoid, as far as possible, any discussion of the subject in their correspondence. The sanctity of private letters is not much respected by government officials there, and very innocent remarks may be construed into expressions of sympathy, and cause their authors to become objects of distrust.

It is not believed that a rebel organization has at any time existed on the island sufficiently formidable to endanger the existence of the government; and there is no doubt whatever in the minds of parties well qualified to judge, that the recent outbreak had been effectually defeated. The men of property, and the mercantile interests of Cuba, are very generally opposed to any present demonstration of a revolutionary character. It is extremely doubtful whether they would even ultimately derive much advantage from its success. During its progress their operations would become seriously embarrassed, and inconvenience must ensue from at least a temporary suspension of profits; and for the sake of a possible and prospective relief from burdens which do not essentially diminish their resources, it is not to be expected that they will willingly incur the hazard of total loss involved inevitably in the failure of the movement. Besides, most of the influential Cuban families identify their own personal consequence with the traditional grandeur of the Spanish name, and an unwillingness to denationalize themselves operates to array them on the side of the government. But, more than all, the contemptible character of the insurrection just suppressed shows how baseless the representations so generally circulated here in respect to the state of public feeling in Cuba. Probably at no one place did the rebel force muster a hundred armed men; and, all told, it never numbered twice that count. It is to be hoped that the despatches respecting the embarkation of Lopez and his six hundred at New Orleans were manufactured, as has been plausibly conjectured, with a view to excite enthusiasm and sympathy at the North; for if the expedition has really sailed, and shall succeed in effecting a landing, they cannot hope for the good fortune which attended Lopez on his last foray, when he managed to escape in the vessel that took him over, leaving only five victims to the just resentment of an outraged government.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 4.

To the Editor of the Sun:

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—We desire to caution the American public against the false statements and reports put forth by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, for the purpose of smothering the progress of the revolutionary fire in the island, and of checking the natural impulses of the sympathy of the generous and free American people. Such artifices are common to all similar governments similarly situated, and are practised with peculiar activity by our Spanish tyrants in their present hour of supreme peril—the hour, as we trust and believe, of their certain fate. The statements herewith furnished by us to the press are fairly and honestly copied from the letters of our friends in Havana and Trinidad, and gentlemen of high character, writing to their friends for the sole purpose of giving us true information. This we avouch with our names

and our honor.

The Editors and Collaborers of *La Verdad*.
New York, August 7, 1851.

Extracts from letters from reliable sources.

"HAVANA, August 2, 1851.

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Your letter of the 26th is received, and thanks. First, what is first in interest? The affair is going on better than could have been expected. From Principe news is scarce—at least true news. Recio and Agustin Aguero have over 200 men; Armenteros and Feliz Yznaga over 500, (in spite of the trick of the pretended surrender, which is here regarded as a solemn lie,) and on the 5th something will probably be done at Matua. That you may know that the thing is going forward in earnest, I can tell you that the day before yesterday General Vargas went to take the command of the troops in the Cuatro Lugares, (four towns in the central department—Trinidad, Santo Espiritu, Villa Clara, and Remedios,) and by to-day's mail have gone orders to Lemery to open the campaign in form with military operations in the field. This amounts to uniting the troops into an army, and making movements on a large scale. Is this the country being 'pacificado'? We are expecting the landing of the General in the whole of next week, and then we, too, will open the campaign.

"C. is preparing to go to —. In Matanzas nothing is to be done till the General's arrival, nor at other points at which they desire to move."

"HAVANA, Aug. 2, 1851.

"DEAR FRIEND: I am very happy at the successful course of our affair, but shall not be completely so till I am myself engaged in the contest. I wish to be useful to my country, my friend, and all my blood seems but little for that sacred debt which we all ought to pay.

"The affair of C. has cost me more labor than you can imagine; but at last he leaves to-morrow for his destination, having pledged himself that in four or five days he will put himself at the head of a rising.

"I am organizing a corps of 60, with which, I believe, I shall be able to do something."

"HAVANA, Aug. 1, 1851.

"MY DEAR COMRADE: The news I sent you by the Isabel was much exaggerated, through the fault of the reports that were current here; but the fact is, that some portions of it have been realized, and the rest is from moment to moment about to be so.

"The insurrection is marching forward after the fashion of the century, (that is to say, with steam power.) The organization at this place is —. I believe that if the General presents himself there will be no need of speaking to anybody, as all will be done like a stroke of lightning.

"We have to-day a messenger from Cardenas by way of Matanzas, for the purpose of having an understanding together, and collecting all the funds we can. I have told him that I am ready to take the field with him as soon as he pleases.

"We have bought arms and part of the ammunition for 300 men, who are to go out from here to Pinar del Rio.

"I have a press in a safe place to scatter the proper documents as soon as the affair is under arms in the Vuelta de Abajo, from which quarter they have all answered that they will not move till the General comes; but the boys who will go out to them from here will stir them up. I think it probable we shall have the dance fairly opened (*armada*) in all the coming week, as they are at work actively there.

"It is said here to-day, as certain that the lieutenant governor of Villa Clara has been killed, and that Captain Fortan, who went out in pursuit of the insurgents, has passed over to them with his corps. To this statement quarantine—[that is, wait for confirmation. The Captain Fortan here referred to is stated by a passenger to be a different person from the artillery officer of the same name mentioned in the report of the Spanish commissioners of Puerto Principe as having joined the rebels with sixty men and four field howitzers.]

"From Puerto Principe we have nothing new, all letters being stopped in the post office."

"Vargas has gone to take the command of Trinidad, &c. The fiscal Mendota, of happy memory, accompanies him. God keep them. No more. Adieu."

"HAVANA, July 30, 1851.

"MY DEAR FRIENDS: We are now sure of the proceedings which have taken place in Trinidad and Villa Clara. We are assured of that of the Vuelta Abajo, and that of this neighborhood will soon take place. The enclosed report (above published) will inform you of the operations of the army of Principe, and will make plain the falsehood of the government's statements. Lemery, at an early period in the affair, made up a deputation of ladies, including his own wife and that of the president judge (Regent) of Principe, with others, to induce the mothers of the leaders of insurgents to go and entreat them to suspend their purpose, with promise of pardon and of reforms for the country. Some refused to go, others went, and a few were so weak as to be thus influenced to come in. These were the two sons of the Count Villamar, and one youth of the Aguero family. The result was, that they were thrown into prison; and to the remorse of the president judge of the royal court, the answer of Lemery was, that there was no faith to be kept with scoundrels, [canalles]. The president judge withdrew from Principe to this place, and is going on to Spain. The publications of the government damage us much. We believed at one time that the Aguero said to have been taken was the hero of San Miguel; but this letter is Augustin, and the despatches say Joaquin. They have artfully wished to have it believed that he is the leader, but this is not the case.

"Thursday, 31.—From Pinar del Rio it is said that the government has received a despatch from the lieutenant governor, saying that he has no confidence in his troops."

"HAVANA, August 2.

"There is a great difference observable within the last few days in the deportment of the Peninsulars in the streets, shops, &c. We hear little more of the old insolence, and loud bravado and threatening. They have become very quiet and polite to the Creoles. Don — told me that he has been surprised at the cordial manner in which he has of late been accosted by old Spaniards who before never used to see him."

11 August 1851, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, Aug. 9.
 D. MIXER, Proprietor.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	NAMES	RESIDENCE.
P. A. Seranton,	Augusta.	E. O. Johnson,	Alabama.
W. P. Rogers,	Miss.	Dr. Smith,	New-Orleans.
John T. Shauf,	U. S. A.	W. H. Wisdom and lady,	Fla.
J. A. Reedy,	S. C.	J. F. Betts,	Alabama.
H. E. Clarke,	Georgia.	D. Lutzbacher,	do.
S. Parsons, jr.	Alabama.	Dr. Hudre,	U. S. N.
Dr. W. A. Clemente,	do.	B. Gully,	Alabama.
Wm. H. Kitchen,	Georgia.	T. H. Carson,	do.
John S. Bratton,	York Dist.	J. J. Broom,	Georgia.
George Hopkinson,	Kershaw.	H. B. Jackson,	do.
H. B. Wever and lady,	S. C.	F. M. Whaley,	Edisto Island.
J. W. Ford,	Georgetown.	Thomas Force,	Athens.
B. A. Coachman,	do.	John P. Struty,	Alabama.
W. W. Taylor and lady,	Ga.	C. Love,	do.
Benj. Serens,	Alabama.	Thomas Falconer,	do.
W. Callaway,	do.	Wm. Falconer,	do.
H. A. Tribett,	do.	Mr. Anderson,	do.
B. Boves,	Mexico.	A. R. Bell,	do.
H. L. Knox,	Montgomery.	Maurice Simons,	U. S. N.
John H. Knox,	do.	Dr. Waldo,	Florida.
James Faulstich,	do.		
AUGUST 10.			
C. R. Wheat,	New-Orleans.	L. S. Solmons,	Georgia.
V. D. Martin,	La.	Robert Douglas,	S. C.
John Emerson,	Virginia.	D. E. Beman,	do.
H. W. Caskey,	New-Orleans.	Mr. Root,	do.
B. C. Greely,	Apalachicola.	W. A. McFadding,	Forsyth.
Richard Peters,	Atlanta.	William Hopkins,	S. C.
N. Cotes,	Macon.	Edward Ginter,	
A. C. Jones,		J. C. McIntyre and lady,	Ala.
Edwd. E. Stone,	U. S. N.	A. M. Sandford and lady,	do.
H. S. Barlow,	New-Orleans.	P. Bentzen,	Philadelphie.

11 August, 1851, 3

Passengers.

steam ship Osprey, from Philadelphia—Mrs. M. Odges, Mrs. J. Fry and child, Dr. A. Leon, Messrs. J. McDougal, J. J. Burton, W. H. Moncton, A. Parker, P. Jones, T. Stinton, L. Doyl, G. Williams, J. Paull, J. W. Ackey, T. Delaney, T. Duffey, J. Wilson, and 3 in the steerage.

Per steamer C. Vanderbilt, from Wilmington—S. Ezell and lady, Hon. J. Branch, Dr. J. A. Reedy, Messrs. W. K. Kitchen, W. A. Christlan, W. J. Robinson, E. Riggie, H. Clark, P. A. Seranton, F. P. Gary, S. Parsons, W. Wright, J. T. Shaff, R. W. Williams, and W. Rogers.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Savannah—S. S. Easterby, lady, child and servant, W. W. Taylor and lady, Miss E. Winawright, Messrs. T. J. S. Farr, S. M. Manning, T. C. Spelaegeger, J. Kendrick, C. C. Green, J. Rust, R. L. Radulph, and 3 on deck.

Per steamer Wilmington, from Wilmington—Mrs. J. Andrews and son, Miss Hooker, L. D. Walker and lady, Miss M. McMarrow, Master T. H. Brinn, Lieut. R. B. Harwood, Lieut. W. G. Gill, Lieut. J. H. Wheelock, and 53 soldiers; Messrs. R. H. McDowell, R. S. McClelland, J. J. Andrews, Crittenton, L. Hooker, J. B. Wilkinson, C. E. Wheat, G. C. Gibbs, D. F. Spigener, V. St. Martin, A. Beach, J. Duryea, R. Brinn, D. Dunbar, A. B. Lawton, W. D. Merritt, W. Gayer, G. G. Blackwood.

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—Miss S. Kinbel, Miss C. Mortemer, Messrs. L. S. Solomons, J. Bevin, Ront, McGreery, J. N. Webb, D. A. Garrette, A. Jones, R. Peters, R. W. Caskins, Douglas, Beman, Stone, G. Wyly, S. Smith, J. F. Hines, and 3 on deck.

Per steamer Charlston, from Georgetown—Col. J. B. Poyas, Col. B. A. Coachman, Capt. J. Ford, Messrs. W. W. Mayrant and servant, J. Dolphus, J. H. Sampson, D. Jones, J. Sampson, J. D. Burrett and servant, R. B. Chambers, J. J. Tamplet, P. T. Tamplet, and 4 on deck.

Cincinnati Gazette

11 August 1851, 2

From Cuba.

The New York papers of the 8th bring us accounts from Cuba, received by the Georgia, 10 Aug. 2, but they are of the most conflicting character.— Both sides seem equally liable to suspicion; those of the Government as being especially favorable to themselves, to prevent, and those of the revolutionaries to produce excitement, sympathy and co-operation in the United States. Each denounces the other's bulletins as unworthy of credit.

HAVANA, July 31, 1851.

The revolution progresses with wonderful rapidity, considering the difficulties the rebels have had to contend with; Trinidad pronounced against the government on the 25th inst. *en masse*. Mr. Armenteros, one of the most influential men in the part of the island—a creole of a noble family—commanding a cavalry regiment of militia, joined the insurgents on the 25th, at the head of all his men (Unless some extraordinary piece of good-luck should attend the government troops, I consider the island lost to Spain.

HAVANA, August 1, 1851.

I have received positive information from a source upon which I place the greatest reliance, that an encounter took place between the insurgents and the Queen's troops; on the 28th inst., at a place called Cumanyagua, in the district of Villa Clara, in which the latter were completely routed—a great many of the troops going over to the popular cause. It would appear that the proclamations issued by the Trinidadians, had had the desired effect, inasmuch as, that desertions on the part of the soldiers are the order of the day. The sons of all the most wealthy men of Trinidad and its neighborhood have, to a man, taken up arms and joined Mr. Armenteros, himself of a noble family, conspicuous in the annals of Cuba, and in every way capable of becoming a formidable leader in the ranks of the insurgent, which have already swelled into a little army, but which, though small, I have no doubt will prove a very brave one.

HAVANA, August 2, 1851.

I have this moment perused a printed document dated the 24th of July, issued by the insurgents on the beach in the fastnesses of Los Corcios, announcing themselves to number 2000 foot and 600 cavalry, in every way equipped for war, and that Capt. Fortuna and sixty of the Queen's troops had gone over to them on that day.

SPANISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

The Havana papers, to the 21 August, contain ample official documents from different parts of the Island of Cuba, namely, Puerto Principe, Trinidad, St. Jago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, &c., the very sections of the Island whence it has been supposed a complete revolution had occurred.

It appears, however, from representations from the municipalities of all these places to the Captain General that they offer in the name of their constituents their property and lives to put down all attempts against the royal government; that they were insignificant; that the country people had joined the royal forces in pursuing and capturing the insurgents, who never executed in all our hands more than that they had distinguished themselves by pillage and robbery for a very brief time only; they had applied for pardon, and had surrendered themselves.

Three advices show, without a doubt, that all the accounts recently published in the United States about this affair were mere fabrications.

It is also stated that the Captain General of Havana was well informed of the operations of General Lopez, and of the time he would leave New Orleans with his expedition. Consequently he has sent out the Spanish squadron on the 1st inst., to look after that General, who left New Orleans on the 3d or 4th inst. with two steamers.

From the Diario de la Marina, Aug. 6.

In another part of our paper we publish the report given by the Governor of Trinidad, D. Miguel Barou, from Biguanea, confirming what we said in our last number relative to the party of rebels formed some days before in La Guina de Mirand. According to our hopes that party can be regarded as completely annihilated, for those who had not surrendered themselves had abandoned their horses and retired to the mountains, in which they will avoid with difficulty the troops who surround them.

This rapid disappearance of those armies with which the *filibustero* papers of New York and New Orleans pretended to delude the innocent and incredulous men, in order to facilitate sympathy, must surprise them, and especially those from whom they had obtained money. Probably the news we give will create some change in the arrangements of the expedition prepared against Cuba, and they will abandon it. We deplore this circumstance, as in truth, we desired their visit.

The rebel chief, Don Isidoro Armenteros, surrendered himself last night to the lieutenant of the regiment of infantry of Farragone, Don Juan Maria Espinosa, asking for pardon of Her Majesty.

Louisville Courier

11 August 1851, 2

□ A New York paper of the 4th inst., says that a large number of young men in that city are preparing to emigrate to Cuba. Hundreds will leave the very moment they are assured there is no doubt of a revolution having taken place on that beautiful island.

Louisville Courier

11 August 1851, 3

☞ Thos. M. Hamer, a son of the late Gen. Hamer, died of cholera, a few days since, on the steamer Editor, and was buried near the mouth of the Wabash. He was on his way to New Orleans to join the Cuba expedition.

INVASION OF CUBA.—We understand that a company is forming in this city, in which some sixty or eighty men are already enrolled, expressly intended for service in the projected invasion of Cuba by American citizens. They held a meeting on Monday night, and preparations are making for their departure in a few days. Great secrecy is observed in their movements, as must be the case in an expedition contrary to the laws and policy of the United States, and which subjects those engaged in it to exceedingly severe penalties.—*St. Louis Repub.*, 7th.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY COURIER.

BY THE ORVILLE LINES.

AID FOR THE CUBANS

DEPARTURE OF

GEN. LOPEZ

WITH 800 MEN FOR CUBA!!

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.

The steamer Pampere left yesterday with Gen. Lopez, and over 800 men bound for Cuba. The steamer Cincinnati also left with stores, reported to be for the Spanish Consul. A strong feeling exists here in favor of the insurgents, and no force could have stopped the Pampere.

Arrived—H. D. Bacon, Storm, Bunker Hill and Brooklyn.

Second Despatch.

August 5.

The steamer Cherokee arrived from Havana, bringing contradictory reports. Letters to the Delta say the insurgents hold their own. Venle A. Abego will renounce the government as soon as Gen. Lopez appears. The patriots' headquarters are at Quinia Miarda. Private letters say the revolution is put down, and many insurgents have been taken and shot.

Louisville Journal

11 August 1851, 2

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.—The National Intelligencer has collected some of the pretended declarations of Cuban independence said to have been put forth by the patriots at Puerto Principe on the 4th of July last. It finds that there are at least three distinct versions of that instrument. When the New York papers published one of them, we, in noticing the fact, announced our disbelief in its genuineness and consequently declined to copy it. Many of our contemporaries, however, more credulous than ourselves, gave it a place in their columns and gloried in it as evidence of the dawning of a brighter day for the Queen of the Antilles. Of the justice of the suspicions of the National Intelligencer that these pretended declarations of Cuban independence are of American manufacture, there is scarcely left any room for doubt. And, although the New York papers have published a card, signed by three Cubans, as they style themselves, from the island, and representing the eastern, central, and western departments of it, in which they charge the Intelligencer with having slandered and aspersed their friends and themselves, and deny that they have uttered false papers in support of their cause, the fact is evident that there are parties in the United States who are determined, in all fair ways and in all foul, to bring about a revolution in Cuba and give to it all possible aid from this country. By them, treaties, the faith of nations, the laws of our Government are to be disregarded, and all propriety and all principle to be overridden for the attainment of the great end aimed at. All this has been determined on, we say; so that false rumors of successful outbreaks and rebellions upon the island are to be circulated amongst us, false letters and other documents to be published in our newspapers, and hypocritical offers to be held out to those classes of our citizens to whom the bait will be likely to be a temptation, whenever such miserable devices have a show of proving in any way effectual. Honest and commendable as may be the purposes of many in this country, who pray for Cuban independence, and are ready, if occasion offer, to take part in it in a legitimate way, there cannot be a doubt that there are also those, who, governed entirely by sordid or ambitious views, are ready to go any lengths in violation of all law and order to bring about a revolution upon the island.

That we most heartily sympathize with the oppressed Cubans in their desire for indepen-

dence our readers are well aware. It would gratify us in the extreme to learn that they have really attempted a revolution, provided there is a reasonable show of its success. As a necessary consequence, the news of the utter overthrow by the Cubans of the rotten tyranny by which they are ground into the earth would afford us the highest pleasure. The Cubans are oppressed, grievously oppressed, oppressed to a degree scarcely equalled in the world. Of all human ills, oppression by government is deemed by Americans the least endurable. It is most natural, therefore, that the liveliest interest is felt amongst all classes of us in any movement in Cuba toward liberty or independence. It has ever been the pride and the boast of our government as well as of our people that we are at all times ready to utter prayers for the success of oppressed nations struggling for freedom. And in such cases our government interposes no obstacle to the rendering by our citizens in their individual capacities of assistance, personal or pecuniary, provided there is no involvement therein of a national breach of faith or courtesy upon the part of the United States. We have too grateful a recollection of valuable services that were rendered as by foreigners during our revolution, not to appreciate and to applaud the purposes of our citizens who would give aid to strugglers for liberty.

But, while such are the noble sentiments that penetrate the hearts as well of those who preside over our government as of our people at large, we find in them nothing to justify the least commendation of the course of those, who, reckless of the honor of our government and the fair name of our people, would, from interested and sordid motives or mere motives of ambition, interfere with the internal affairs of another government and attempt to bring about a revolution among its subjects before they have themselves stricken for liberty. Whenever the Cubans show a determination to disenthral themselves from the shackles of tyranny by which they are bound, and actually make a hopeful effort to cast them off, we trust they may not lack for aid and comfort from their Northern neighbors, and we doubt not that their success will be largely owing to such aid and comfort. But we trust likewise that Cuba may long continue the land of a downtrodden and tax-ridden people, if her relief from tyranny can be obtained only through deeds of disgrace to our government and our people.

Louisville Journal

11 August 1851, 3

☞ A son of the late Gen. Hamer, of Ohio, who passed down the river with a company for Cuba about two weeks ago on the Editor, was taken with cholera during the trip and died.

WASHINGTON

11 August 1851, 2

TO THE EDITORS.

Fauquier [redacted] Sulphur Springs, Virginia,
August 7, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: If a brief notice of this elegant and comfortable resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers will be acceptable in your opinion to your readers, I beg for this an humble place in your columns; if not, however, you have my cordial consent to consign it to the oblivion of the common receptacle of the thousand and one other and more interesting epistles which have vainly sought that honor.

And, first, of the means of getting here from Washington. They are bad enough at present, but "a better time is coming" in this respect. Shade of McAdam! What a road! They call it a *turnpike*, and so it is if *toll-gates* be any proof, for they are stalloped at intervals of six miles all the way to Warrenton. But no matter for the road, 'tis a good bridge that carries us safely over; and as for the toll-gatherers, like the ferryman at the Styx, they civilly demand their change, and, like the seekers of a passage across that fabled stream, we have either to fork it over or stay on the other side. Choosing the former alternative, we arrived here in good time for a breakfast, which could only have been surpassed, if at all, by the Browns of your own goodly city.

There are about two hundred and fifty visitors, of both sexes, and all ages and conditions of life, now sojourning at this delightful place. And as those who are most apt, from its caption, to read this hasty scrawl, are most interested in the young, the gay, and the beautiful, I shall notice these latter first. One of the most interesting and beautiful young ladies here is Miss R***** A****, of this county. How like a mountain sylph she floats through the mazes of the merry dance could better be told, I doubt not, by the bevy of gay, gallant fellows that eagerly seek the sweet partnership of her fair hand for the dance of the hour, or of life, than by an ancient Benedict, whose old blood only leaps along his veins as rapidly as theirs, when the sweet vision of a fair girl, like Miss A., sits athwart his weary path. Her dark-eyed cousin, Miss D*** A****, is another splendid specimen of that rare and queenly beauty with which the good Old Dominion abounds. Though scarcely turned of "sweet sixteen," her tall and graceful figure, dark lustrous eyes, and hair like the raven's wing, while personating the noble character of Rebecca, in the first interview between that beautiful creation of the genius of the Wizard of the North and Rowena, won for her the admiration of the large and intelligent assemblage present at the last tableaux which were represented here. And I cannot omit to say, too, in this connexion, that the Saxon beauty found an excellent representative in the elegant figure, liquid blue eyes, and flaxen hair of Mrs. H*** of Fredericksburg.

Miss E**** L***, of Rappahannock, is yet another of the sweet bevy of beauty that makes this place its resort during the summer months. Her lithe and slender form and gay laughing countenance are sadly missed from the lively dance during her present brief visit with a party of friends, to her beautiful and hospitable home under the Blue Ridge; whilst her admirable personation of the virgin queen, in the tableau the other evening, will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. May she and her gallant guests, (amongst whom is one of Washington's most waggish b'hoys,) have a joyous time of it, and soon return to add yet more to the numbers

that are now thronging the brilliant saloons and quiet cottages of this charming resort. And last, though not least, I must not omit to mention the sweet and modest Miss L*****. Even her shrinking modesty cannot conceal from the discriminating observer the amability and beauty of character which speak forth from her large black eyes and calm sweet face.

Washington, too, has many fair representatives here of whom she may well be proud. And Miss J***** G**** is one of the gayest and prettiest of them. Her round fair face cheers and enlivens every circle it visits, and her ringing laugh makes the groves and the halls of the pavilion vocal with merriment. Miss M*****, and her bright-eyed sister, are also here; the former of these beautiful sisters contributes much to the beauty and appropriateness of our tableaux, by cheerfully lending the invaluable aid of her excellent taste.

About forty ladies and gentlemen arrived here yesterday from Richmond, Fredericksburg, and the surrounding counties. Amongst them I recognise the youngest daughter of the late venerable editor of the Union. She is accompanied by her brother, William F. Ritchie, Esq., one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, and a large party of numerous family connexions of our talented old friend "Nous Verrons." Two daughters of the late lamented Col. Cross, of the army, and several other ladies, whose names I have not learned, were also of the party. These, with the other daily arrivals, and the wealthy families of the Gordons, of Falmouth, the Brays, Harts, and Knoxes, of Fredericksburg, and the Stringfellow and Greens of all over eastern Virginia, not forgetting the Prats, of Mobile, and the Oswalds, of Mississippi, and many others whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, make up one of the most refined and intelligent as well as sociable and agreeable companies I have ever met at a watering-place.

And now for the pavilion, and its admirable manager, Col. Daniel Ward, and his excellent second officer, Col. McNish. You see they are both colonels, but in all this land of colonels I know of no two gentlemen better entitled to the title. The old colonel—he must permit me to call him the old colonel, for, though somewhat the senior of his second in command, he has a constitution and a brawny frame, which was but made the better by his share in the hardships and privations of the last war—the old colonel, then, I say, is one of the old Virginia hosts, who loves to divest himself of the pompous airs and ceremonious manners so common in the managers of establishments like this, and lays himself out to make all his guests feel as though they were but the members of a numerous family circle, the duty of each of whom is to make himself and herself as agreeable to the rest as is possible, at least during their sojourn here. And right well do the company seem to have learned the colonel's lesson.

There are two magnificent pavilions—one for the use of families, and the other a kind of social hall for the young men and old bachelors. The grounds it is useless to describe; the fame of their beauty, and of the efficacy of their sparkling waters, has long since gone all over our country. We have all the amusements usually found at a fashionable watering-place, also daily mails from Washington; and when the branch of the Manassas Railroad from Alexandria is finished to Warrenton, (which will be done by the next season,) this will be by long odds the most accessible, as it is now the most delightful, retreat from the dusty avenues and blistering pavements of the National Metropolis.

RAMBLER.

WASHINGTON

11 August 1851, 3

FURTHER FROM CUBA.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

From the Gaceta of Havana, July 30th, we translate the following despatch, or portion of a despatch, from the Commandant General of the Department of the Centre to the Governor and Captain General of the Island, from which it will be seen that the leader of the insurrection, JOAQUIN AGUIERO Y AGUIERO, has been captured. This ends the chapter, no doubt, except as aid may come from the United States, which we trust will be effectually prevented :

" EXCELLENT SIR : Commandant Bruno Gayoso, second in command of the Cantabria regiment of infantry, writes me from San Miguel de Noavitas under yesterday's date as follows :

" Capt. Carlos Comes, of the Cazadores, writes, under date of yesterday, in a despatch just received, (it is now 2 o'clock P. M.) in the words following :

" I have this moment, half-past 1 o'clock at night, at the rancho Punta Ganado, arrested the rebel Joaquin Aguiero y Aguiero, with six other persons, five of them belonging to his gang, as noted in the margin. On surprising them, they fired upon me, which was returned by the cazadores, until I proposed a surrender, telling them that if they did not I would burn the house ; whereupon five of the number surrendered, but not Joaquin Aguiero y Aguiero, who fled and was pursued and captured by the lancers." * * * * " As soon as the prisoners arrive within this jurisdiction, (partido,) they will be kept with the utmost vigilance and security, until I receive orders from your Excellency what to do with them."

In reference to the despatch of which the above is a part, the Gaceta remarks that it shows " the Department of the Centre is completely pacified," and adds : " Nothing is more natural than this prompt termination of the affair ; nor could any thing be better fitted to convince the deluded the, with the forces at the disposal of the Government, and the prosperity which under its ample protection the country enjoys, it is impossible that anarchy can prevail in Cuba, or that those who attempt such a thing can accomplish any thing but their own perdition."

Private advices by the Georgia indicate that the state of feeling at Havana was highly excited in connexion with the recent outbreak ; but no apprehension existed of any further active demonstrations by the disaffected. It is not believed that a rebel organization has at any time existed on the island sufficiently formidable to endanger the existence of the Government ; and there is no doubt whatever in the minds of parties well qualified to judge that the recent outbreak had been effectually defeated. The men of property and the mercantile interests of Cuba are very generally opposed to any present demonstration of a revolutionary character. Besides, most of the influential Cuban families identify their own personal consequence with the traditional grandeur of the Spanish name, and an unwillingness to denationalize themselves operates to array these on the side of the Government. But, more than all, the contemptible character of the insurrection just suppressed shows how baseless the representations so generally circulated here in respect to the state of public feeling in Cuba. Probably at no one place did the rebel forces muster a hundred armed men, and all told it never numbered twice that count. It is to be hoped that the despatches respecting the embarkation of Lopez and his six hundred at New Orleans were manufactured, as has been plausibly conjectured, with a view to excite enthusiasm and sympathy at the North ; for, if the expedition has really sailed, and shall succeed in effecting a landing, they cannot hope for the good fortune which attended Lopez on his last foray, when he managed to escape in the vessel that took him over, leaving only five victims to the just resentment of an outraged Government.

The Louisville Journal says that efforts have been made in that city to persuade boys, some of them not more than sixteen years old, to enlist in an expedition against Cuba, under promises that they would be provided with every thing necessary for their comfort, and on their arrival receive \$2,000 !

The Evening Picayune.

11 August 1851, 1

THE GARDINER CLAIM—Return of Dr. Gardiner.—The National Intelligencer of the 23 inst. publishes an extended review of the merits of the Gardiner claim, maintaining the honesty and justice of the claim, and the open and fair manner in which it was conducted, before the Board of Commissioners, to a successful issue. It asserts that Dr. Gardiner has left in this country, within the reach of the Government, \$230,000 of this award, which, it maintains, "is another proof, if another were required of the correctness of his claim and the absence of fraud on his part; for if the latter had existed he would, of course, at once have placed all his means out of sight, and inaccessible to any legal process." This article closes with the following postscript:

Since the preceding was in type we learn that a letter has been received from Dr. Gardiner, at London, by the steamer at New York, which states that he had just heard of the reports which had been circulated respecting him, and that he should return immediately to the United States.

More Emigrants for Cuba.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil says that a company of about forty persons left that city on the 29th ult. en route for Cuba. A despatch to the Louisville papers says that they were under the command of Capt. Robinson, who has visited Cuba on a former occasion. The Louisville Courier of the 31st ult. also notices the arrival of a party in that city bound for Cuba. The Courier says:

The officer in command at Newport Barracks, we further learn, despatched to the proper authorities here by telegraph, giving the information as to who had left on this mission, and instructing their arrest. Upon what authority these orders were transmitted here, we have not been able to ascertain; but owing to the quick movements of the gentlemen destined for Cuba, or from some other cause, no arrests were made. It is not to be concealed that a great many are contemplating volunteering for the Cuban revolution. They will go from all parts of the West, but not in sufficiently large numbers to excite suspicion while on their way South.

Another Governor of Cuba.—The telegraph, it will be remembered, lately informed us that a new Captain General had been appointed for Cuba. It appears that the *Clamor Publico*, a journal published at Madrid, states that Don José de la Concha (who, it will be remembered, assumed the reins of Government about a year ago in the Island of Cuba) has been recalled, and that Gen. Cordova is to be appointed Captain General of that island in his stead. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times notes, in this connection, an announcement by the *Heraldo* that the Marquis del Douro, a brother of the present Captain General, had resigned the government of Catalonia with a view to join the opposition against the Ministry. This may explain a movement which, so far as the preservation of the Island from revolution is concerned, seems exceedingly inopportune.

New York Correspondence.

The Cuban Affair—Raymond's New Paper—New Line of Telegraph—Large Coffee Sale—The Cotton Market.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

New York, August 1, 1851.

Orders have been received here and at Philadelphia and Norfolk for the immediate fitting out of Government vessels to cruise along the Southern coast, the report of the Herald's correspondent to the contrary notwithstanding. It is supposed the object is to capture any of the Cuban sympathisers that may be seen tossing about.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond returned in the Washington yesterday from his European tour, looking much better from his jaunt. He is now engaged in arranging for the issue of his new paper—The Times—and is in hopes to have it out by the 1st of September. Apropos of newspapers—the "£80,000 cleared the past year" by the Tribune is said to be, by those who ought to know, "all gammon."

The new line of telegraph between Halifax and Quebec, which has been under way for some months past, is nearly completed, and it is expected that the first flash will be exchanged in the course of a week. This will afford ample opportunity for getting the foreign news by steamers at Halifax, and it is hoped will entirely do away with the monopoly that has existed for the past three years.

The paper mill of the Goodman Manufacturing Company at South Hadley, Mass., was consumed by fire yesterday with its contents. This company, you will remember, failed a few days since for \$30,000. I have not learned the cause of the fire.

A large public sale of coffee came off to-day. It comprised nearly 15,000 bags of Java, per ship Isaac Walton. The bidding was spirited, and the whole sold at 11@12 cents, averaging 11½ cents, four months.

The tone of the letters from Liverpool, by the Niagara, is decidedly more cheering. The decline is a bare ¼d per pound on the lower grades. They have now probably the maximum stock of the year, and as some 300,000 bales are in the hands of ten houses, led off by R. G. & Co., who hold 72,000 bales, it is supposed by the knowing ones that after July is out a reaction must take place.

The coming crop is counted at 3,000,000 bales, both here and at Liverpool, and people in both markets are fooling away their cotton as though this amount was actually and really made and ascertained. Set me down for a false prophet if we are not one cent per pound higher before the 1st of October next, and middling Orleans in Liverpool 5¼d. The sales to-day are 1,000 bales, of which some 700 are resales at one-quarter of a cent higher than they cost two days ago.

The money market has not experienced so tight a day as to-day for a long period. ANTF LOPE.

The Evening Picayune.

11 August 1851, 1

The Cubans and the Intelligencer.—The following card appears in the New York papers:

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

Sir—An article published in the National Intelligencer of the 31st ult. does great injustice to a cause and to friends that are dear to us. The Intelligencer being the reputed organ of the National Executive, its article possesses an importance which induces us to give an emphatic denial to all its assumptions, inferences and insinuations. We also indignantly deny that we have imposed upon, or sought to impose upon, the press and people of this country, by manufactured and exaggerated statements, or by false and forged documents. All statements and publications given by us to the press of this city have emanated from the source indicated in them—our friends in Cuba—and they are neither "men of straw," nor men capable of fabricating falsehoods.

On behalf of the Cuban exiles in New York.

OCTAVIANO DUANY, Departamento Oriental.

FRANCISCO SEDANO, Departamento Central.

MIGUEL F. TOLON, Departamento Occidental.

New York, August 1, 1851.

In reply to this, the Intelligencer publishes an article denying that the Administration is in any way responsible for the article alluded to.

ARRIVAL OF HUNGARIAN EXILES.—The packet ship Devonshire, which arrived at New York on the 2d inst., from Liverpool, brings forty-seven officers and privates lately belonging to the revolutionary army of Hungary, but lately kept under the surveillance of the Sublime Porte. Their liberation was granted by the Sultan some months since on condition that they leave their native land forever. They embarked from Constantinople and arrived at Liverpool a few weeks since, where they were treated with the same hospitality and kindness which they will doubtless meet with here. It is understood that these Hungarians are on their way to the new colony of New Buda. Their names are:

Col. Fockner and lady, Felix Spotesick, M. Almandy, ex-Secretary of War, M. Blakovich, M. Wolff, M. Barcha, Pongratz, Moher, Lieut. Zabe, Lozng, Zathmany, Kermandy and son, Luca, Bolagh and lady, Klach Gran, Rickstansy, Bell Harvath, M. Milhalovich, High Sheriff, Major Hemerstauff, Major Biao, Capt. Chewartang, Dennis Ruzcofi, M. Kestolanzi, Nayerhoff, Moyeto, Bongratz, Grossinger, Count Dazzeir, Harizy, Fillop, Cancha, Polatechazel and lady, Kelm, Ban Bilkey.

Many of these are officers of great distinction, intimately associated with Kossuth during the Hungarian struggle. The N. Y. Commercial says:

Among them are Lieut. Col. Fockner, (accompanied by his lady,) who held office under the Provisional Government, and Major Biao and Mr. Almandy, whose names have often appeared in the records of Hungarian patriotism. One officer, whom an informant describes as apparently not yet twenty-one years of age, has been in eighteen engagements.

The Evening Picayune.

11 August 1851, 1

Cuban Meeting.—At an enthusiastic Cuban meeting held in Montgomery, Ala., on the 5th inst., the following was among the resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of twenty be appointed by the chairman to solicit contributions and to forward any means of aid to the Cubans that may be offered.

12 August 1851, 2

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS BY THE GEORGIA.

Reports of Bullies—Add. evs of the Insurgents of Principe.

The reports and private accounts by the steamer ship Georgia, from Havana, are contradictory as to the late movements in Cuba; some representing the revolution as entirely quelled, and others saying that it is still going on. We give first of all.

THE SPANISH SIDE OF THE STORY.

The Havana papers to the 2d August, contain ample official documents from different parts of the Island of Cuba, namely Puerto Principe, Trinidad, St. Jago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, &c., the very sections of the Island whence it has been supposed a complete revolution had occurred.

It appears from representations from the municipalities of all these places to the Captain General, that they offer in the name of their constituents their property and lives to put down all attempts against the royal government; that they were insignificant; that the country people had joined the royal forces in pursuing and capturing the insurgents, who never exceeded in all one hundred men; that they had distinguished themselves by pillage and robbery for a very brief time only; they had applied for pardon, and had surrendered themselves.

It is also stated that the Captain General of Havana was well informed of the operations of General Lopez, and of the time he would leave New-Orleans with his expedition. Consequently he had sent out the Spanish squadron on the 1st inst. to look after that general, who left New-Orleans on the 3d or 4th inst. with two steamers.

We find in the Gaceta of July, the following document:

EXCELLENCY:—Commander de Bruno Gayoso, 2d chief of the regiment of infantry of Cantabria, writes me what follows:

The Captain of Chasseurs, Don Carlos Cornea, says:

"At this moment (half past one o'clock in the morning) I encountered in the passage of Puerto Ganado, Don Joaquin Agüero y Agüero, with six other rebels of the same party. On perceiving us they fired, and the fire was returned by the chasseurs till the rebels surrendered; but Don Joaquin Agüero y Agüero fled towards the sea, and was pursued by the lancers, as well as Don Jose Tomas Betancourt, who followed the same road. I took from them five firelocks, two pistols, two knives, a pick, three casks of cartridges, and one portfolio, with different papers."

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Lieutenant Governor of Neuvas wrote to me thus:

Don Agustin de Agüero y Arteaga, Don Jose Agustin de Agüero y Sanchez, Don Francisco Hernandez Perdomo, and Don Miguel de Agüero y Agüero, appertaining to the gang of rebels, headed by Don Joaquin de Agüero y Agüero, presented themselves this morning, at El Bago, to the Commissary of that point, soliciting their forgiveness; he sent them to me with three neighbors of this village, and when I came to them they reiterated their desire, to obtain their pardon; and to repair their error. I have arrested them, and I wait for the superior determination of your Excellency, about those four individuals, and your orders for the others who will present themselves, as I have learnt that some others, having already left the band which is composed of five men only, are looking for an occasion to surrender themselves.

I have ordered the publication of it in the *Fanal*, for the satisfaction of the loyal inhabitants.

THE INSURGENT'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We desire to caution the American public against the false statements and reports put forth by the Spanish authorities of Cuba, for the purpose of smothering the progress of the revolutionary fire in the island, and of checking the natural impulse and sympathies of the generous and free American people. Such artifices are common to all similar governments, similarly situated, and are practised with peculiar activity by the Spanish tyrants in their present hour of supreme peril—the hour, as we trust and believe, of their certain fate. The statements herewith furnished by us to the press are fairly and honestly copied from letters of our friends in Havana,

Trinidad, &c.—gentlemen of high character, writing to their friends for the sole purpose of giving us true information. This we avouch with our names and our honor.

EDITORS AND COLLABORERS OF LA VERDAD.

New-York; August 7, 1851.

By the arrival of the Georgia, the Cubans in this city have received all the late advices from their revolted brethren in Cuba. We are indebted for the following to the same parties from whom we received the Declaration of Independence and other previous advices from the Patriots. The Cubans assure us that the news which follows they received directly from the field of battle, from their own friends, and that it may be relied upon as correct.

The Cubans assert, likewise, that the Government accounts published in the Havana papers, are UTTERLY FALSE, and that their very falsehood confirms, in several important instances, the news now received from the Patriots. The news from the Patriots informs us that at several other important points, at last advices, pronunciamientos had taken place, and the insurgents were in the field.

The Government announce, on the contrary, that all the rebels had been taken or shot, and that the utmost quiet prevailed in all parts of the island, the insurrection having been entirely broken up. At the same time, when they say that all is quiet, they publish official despatches from Principe, Las Tunas, Sibanic, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Villa Clara and Santo Espirito, stating that all these places are infested by rebel guerrillas.—The above named places comprise all the chief towns from one end of the Central Department to the other, in length 500 miles, and embracing full one third of the island of Cuba.

From the Government, therefore, it will be seen that the revolution is very general, even were there no such confirmations and glorious news as we now publish from the Patriots.

The following is the statement of the Junta Libertadora of Puerto Principe, issued on the 23d of July, from the headquarters at the Cascoro Mountains, near Principe, 450 miles from Havana. It is an Address to the Cubans, in order to inspire them, and gives a detail of operations from the 4th to the 22d of July, the latter being the latest date from headquarters.

A copy of this address and statement has been transmitted by the Junta Libertadora of Principe to the Junta Cabana, in New-York. The original, which we have seen, is translated as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA.

CUBANS: Your brethren of Puerto Principe address to you from the mountains of Cascoro, where they have established the provisional government and headquarters of the Liberating Army, a summary of their operations, and a description of the engagements which have taken place between our brave Camagueyanos, (natives of Principe) and the hireling army of the Queen. This, better than any thing else, will convince you of the real impotence of the Spanish Government, and that the triumph of our cause is near, if you co-operate with us by rising at various points and districts, principally in the Western Department, from Guanajay to Mantua, where the broken character of the country will secure safety to the first movements, and where you will be able to maintain a firm ground and plant your headquarters. We await anxiously the news of that rising; for on it depends the movement of Villa Clara and Matanzas.

At Trinidad, which is in open communication with us, a rising is to take place on the 24th, according to a communication from the President of the Junta Patriótica, there established. Manzanilla, Bayamo, Holguin, and Las Tunas, have already raised the cry of Liberty, and many of their brave sons are fighting on our side, giving to the world examples of valor and patriotism. Santiago de Cuba, though as yet quiet, awaits only the moment when some of its bayonets may be withdrawn from it, to make common cause with us in the conquest of our natural rights; and you already know that its people gave public proofs of their sentiments in 1838.

We raised aloft the Banner of Liberty on the 4th inst., in the Districts (Partidas) of Guaymaro and Sibanic, with the small number of 250 patriots. We remained there till the 6th, when, in concert with another band which rose in Hol-

guin, we directed our march upon the town of Las Tunas, which was garrisoned by a Company of the Regiment of Saragosa; but circumstances growing out of the darkness of the night led to a meeting of the two parties at 12 o'clock, before the appointed place, and the Commander of ours gave the challenge, "Quien vive," to which the other, carried away by the force of habit, answered "Spain;" whereupon, alas! the order was given to fire and charge upon them, which charge lasted until they could recognize each other in the midst of the combat.

The result of this unhappy affair was the loss of five from the Holguin party, and 33 wounded between the two. However, this disaster did not discourage our brave patriots; they immediately united and fell upon Las Tunas, with the swiftness of lightning. They attacked the barracks by surprise, and after a short resistance which caused some wounded, the company of Spanish troops united with them, en masse, at the magic cry of Liberty.

The Lieutenant Governor of that jurisdiction was so cowardly that he implored our mercy, and in pity we left him at liberty, taking from him only his horse, sword and pistols, and \$1,000 belonging to the funds of the despotic Government. Thence, we marched upon the districts (partidos) of San Juan and Santa Cruz, assembling our force, and on the 8th we were in Cascoro with 300 horse and 200 foot.

The 8th and 9th were passed in organizing four divisions, under the command of the patriots who had most distinguished themselves at Las Tunas; and on the 10th three of them marched out, the other remaining on the mountains.

The one commanded by Don Serapin Reolo advanced toward Santa Cruz, and shortly before

reaching the river Najarra was informed that four companies of the regiment of Cantabria were marching in the same direction under command of Col. Conti; but that the river being swollen; they were occupied in making rafts to cross it. Our commander, Reolo, immediately ordered a march toward that point. He watched the enemy's movements, and when sufficiently near, without being seen, he planted his 250 men in ambuscade, and waited till they should begin the crossing on the raft. That took place. The commander of the enemy crossed at the head of the first company; and landed, and the raft, drawn back by the ropes, returned to the opposite bank to bring over the second; our patriots remaining meanwhile motionless and ready for the attack. The raft began to move with the second company, and then the patriots fell upon them desperately, scattered confusion among them, took prisoner Col. Conti, six officers, and fifty-six soldiers. The number of killed that could be counted on the banks was 36; without counting a great number of wounded, together with various materials of war taken from the enemy. Still, in the midst of the fight the brave Reolo did not forget the raft; he ordered them to cut the ropes, and to fire upon it, following it along its course as it floated down. The result of this most brilliant action, in which we only lost one killed and ten wounded, was so complete that none were able to escape but those who kept on the opposite side of the river.

On the 10th and 11th, the other patriot corps had various skirmishes with the troops of cavalry and infantry, which marched out from Puerto Principe after them. On the 13th, in the district of Guainaville, a corps of artillery came over to us, under the command of Capt. Don Gabriel Fortun, composed of 60 men and four field howitzers. The 14th, 15th and 16th, we remained inactive, recruiting men from the country.

But the 17th was a day marked by Providence to make the fields of Cuba witnesses of one of the most heroic deeds of arms ever seen in the history of revolutions. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of that day, the corps commanded by Don Augustin Agüero de Agüero was marching toward the district of San Miguel. On the way he received information that at the distance of three leagues were marching, in the same direction, three companies of the regiment of Isabel II, and 80 lancers of the squadron of Borbon.

Agüero immediately halted, examined the positions he could occupy, and selected a level spot, bordered on the right by a pretty high hill. He selected 50 men from the corps, and directed them to advance along the road so as to draw the attention of the enemy, and the rest, consisting of

12 August 1851, 2

130 men, he placed in ambuscade at a point agreed upon. As soon as the commander of the Royalists espied the 50 Patriots, confident in his numerical superiority, he advanced full speed upon them. They on their side retreated to the hill appointed, and there stood firm, intrepidly awaiting the charge. The Royalists did not keep them long waiting; they charged upon them, lance in rest. At that moment those in ambush presented themselves, and surrounded the lancers, who, attacked on all sides by the Patriots, had to succumb, the result being, that of the 80 who entered into action, only 10 escaped with life, though badly wounded. Glory to the hero of San Miguel! Glory to the brave Agüero de Agüero!! On the 18th and 19th nothing worthy of note occurred, but the republican ranks have gone on increasing every hour.

On the 26th, all the corps united, marched upon these mountains, which march was interrupted by three companies of the regiment of Cantabria, who were beaten and dispersed. Since the 20th, these brilliant positions have been occupied by 2,000 patriots, 600 horses, 4 field howitzers, and the munitions and subsistence required for two months, notwithstanding which we are only awaiting the movement of Trinidad to descend to the plains.

Behold, people of Cuba, the brilliant footing of your country's liberating army; behold the heroic acts of your brethren at Camaguey, (Principe) imitate them, and let there be union, resolution, and firmness, and the flag of Liberty shall soon wave from the Point of Maysi to the Cape of San Antonio!

The Junta Libertadora de Puerto Principe.

Casorrey, July 22, 1851.

Various private letters are published in the New-York papers, most of them giving the reports most favorable to the insurgent cause. We select the following extracts at random, from a number of letters:

"The revolution progresses with wonderful rapidity, considering the difficulties the Creoles have had to contend with: Trinidad pronounced against the government on the 25th inst., *en masse*. Mr. Armenteros, one of the most influential men in that part of the island—a Creole of a noble family—commanding a cavalry regiment of militia joined the insurgents on the 15th, at the head of all his men. Unless some extraordinary piece of good luck should attend the government troops, I consider the island lost to Spain.

I have this moment perused a printed document, dated the 24th of July, issued by the insurgents entrenched in the fastnesses of *Los Corchios*, announcing themselves to number 2000 foot and 600 cavalry, in every way equipped for war, and that Captain Fortuna and sixty of the Queen's troops had gone over to them on that day.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 2.

"My dear friend—Your letter of the 26th is received, and thanks. First, what is first in interest. The affair is going on better than could have been expected. From Principe news is scarce—at least true news. Recio and Agustin Agüero have over 200 men; Armenteros and Feliz Yzaga over 500, (in spite of the trick of the pretended surrender, which is here regarded as a solemn lie,) and on the 5th something will probably be done at Mantua. That you may know that the thing is going forward in earnest, I can tell you that the day before yesterday Gen. Vargas went to take the command of the troops in the Cuatro Lugares (four towns in the Central Department, Trinidad, Santo Espirito, Villa Clara and Remedios,) and by to-day's mail orders have gone to Lemery to open the campaign in form with military operations in the field. This amounts to uniting the troops into an army, and making movements on a large scale. Is this the country being "pacificado?"

"We are expecting the landing of the General in the whole of next week, and then we will open the campaign.

"C. is preparing to go to ——. In Matanzas, nothing is to be done till the General's arrival, nor at any other points at which they desire to move.

"There is a great difference observable within the last few days in the deportment of peninsulars in the street, shops, &c. We hear little now of the old insolence and loud bravado and threatening. They have become very quiet and polite to the Creoles. Don —— told me that he had been surprised at the cordial manner in which he has of late been accosted by old Spaniards,

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

12 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Struggle for Freedom.

There is no doubt of a couple of American steamers having left New Orleans on the 2d for Cuba, men and munitions on board, for an adventure on the island. And there is no doubt, we presume, at least, that a short period anterior to that, several Spanish war vessels left Havana, sailing toward the mouth of the Mississippi, in the expectation of falling in with such fitted out parties. If they should meet, then we will probably hear of a *denouement* that may "warm up the young blood" of some of our people. The indications are that the authorities at Havana are kept well posted up in all the movements that are taking any reliable shape in this country against Cuba. If there are any movements of courage, or recklessness, or self-reliance in all who are directing their steps in that direction; for, with the perfect knowledge that the vigilance of the Navy Department is directed against their movements by our Government, and the like certainty that a formidable Spanish force will encounter them on both sea and land, one cannot suppose that they will have a very easy time of it.

There is, as yet, nothing in any or all of these movements to induce the belief that Cuban Independence will be announced to us at a very early day; although, if there is one-half the disaffection among the native islanders that has been represented, we may safely regard them as an entering wedge which will ultimately lead to the result sought after.

If Cuba wishes to be free and independent,—if she would break the manacles of an iron despotism which has its seat in the rotten and debased court of superannuated Spain,—if her people, imbibing the wise lessons which they cannot fail to see before them in the origin, progress, success and renown of our American institutions, would emulate our brilliant example of revolution against tyranny and warfare against monarchy, and if, as it was with us, after even long years of bloody struggle, they would have for their reward what our own people so dearly bought and have so firmly implanted, how can any man, with an American heart in his breast, refuse to sympathize with every blow they strike for the great end, and wish them God speed and success in planting freedom upon their teeming soil.

Aid rushing to Cuba.

The Louisville Courier, of Saturday, says the excitement in favor of the Cuban liberators is extending rapidly. It adds:

Those who are willing to peril life as well as fortune in the cause of Cuban liberty, are from among our most worthy and reliable citizens. Within the last two days some fifty or sixty have passed through our city en route for the seat of war, and hundreds of others stand ready to go so soon as the news from Cuba satisfies them that the insurgents have been able to hold out against their oppressors.

On the steamer *Fanny Smith*, that started Thursday evening, we understand there was a full company for Cuba, with their officers all elected, and regularly organized. A goodly number of young men, who left their homes within the past ten days "for the Springs," have not been heard of since. They evidently traveled South, which is the wrong direction for health in summer.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that he is credibly informed by one who should know, that more than three hundred men, fully armed and equipped, have sailed from that port for Cuba, to aid the Patriots against the troops of the Government. The writer adds:

"They were shipped from the lower end of Staten Island, and so quick were the movements, that the people of the neighborhood thought it was only an excursion party. They went off in a fine clipper brig, and will in a few days be at the point of their destination. I am told she sailed last Saturday night. The feeling in this city in favor of Cuban Independence is growing stronger every day, and I shall not be surprised if at least a ~~...~~ of those who are contending for liberty."

The Daily Delta

12 August 1851, 2

Cuba Exalted in Louisiana.—The following, from the New Orleans Delta, of the 25th (organ of the "Patriots" there,) shows what Cuban feeling is in that meridian—superinduced by the recent uprising at Principe.—*Baltimore Sun.*

We notice that many respectable journals, in diverse parts of the country, like the Baltimore Sun, in the extract quoted above, set this journal down as the organ of the Cuban patriots in New Orleans. If by this it is meant that we are the recipient of their bounty—that we are their hired advocates—that, in sustaining their cause to the best of our ability, we are actuated by any sordid or mercenary motive, then rank injustice is done to us. If we are ranked as the organ of the Cuban patriots, in the same sense in which some poor party hacks are spoken of—mere mud-machines—whose task it is to besoul and bespatter their opponents, for no other reason than because it is their duty, then we occupy the position assigned us. It would degrade us to our own estimation, and should, in that of the public.

But if, in stating that we are the organ of the Cuban patriots, it is meant that we sustain their cause—that our whole sympathies are on their side—that we enjoy their fullest confidence—that we desire a speedy extermination of their oppressors from the island—that we would risk our all to rid the beautiful island of Cuba of the incubus of Spanish tyranny—that if victory await them, we shall rejoice, though if defeat overtake them we shall not forsake the cause—if, we say, these feelings constitute us an organ of the Cuban patriots, we have a right to be considered one, and we glory in being so considered. Our shoulder is to the wheel of Cuban revolution. Should we, with others interested in the same good cause, be able to urge it on, till, like another Juggernaut, it rolls over and crushes the devotees and supporters of Spanish tyranny on the island, then shall we feel fully requited for our efforts in favor of Cuban liberty!—then shall we lay claim to be considered a Cuban organ.

The Daily Delta

12 August 1851, 2

"The Dawn of Cuban Liberty"

This is the caption under which the New York Sunday Dispatch discourses in tones of angry thought and impassioned prose, of the present course of the war of Cuba against the domination of Spanish tyranny, which has so long hung over that beautiful island, hiding and turning nature's fairest and choicest gifts into fruits of affliction and bitterness. Before we had met with this article, we meant to throw out some passing thoughts on the subject ourselves, but we much prefer giving our readers the views of our New York cotemporary—a paper published for the people—Independent in its politics—and under no influence, commercial or political. The Dispatch says:

"Governments, like men, have characters; some have good, others bad, and bad some most unfortunately have no character at all. That of Spain is decidedly in the latter category. The more a law is made, the greater the reaction; the more a people are oppressed, the more desirous are they to be free, and we are therefore not surprised to hear that the island of Cuba is on the point of revolution and general insurrection. This dissatisfaction is not a thing of yesterday, but is deep-seated, and has taken firm hold of the popular mind. When the French had possession of the Peninsula, and Joseph Bonaparte was King of Spain, the Cortes contrived to keep hold of Cuba, and the great necessities of the nation made such taxation necessary that the people were prepared to revolt, and were only repressed by the presence of an immense British naval force in the Gulf and Caribbean Sea, and the vast intellectual power of the Captain General, Morueco, who contrived to dissuade the distracted and prevent his government from following the example of all the other Spanish viceroyalties, except Portugal and Dominica. There have been many occasional outbreaks since, which were partial in character, and therefore easily suppressed. A difficulty has however, now occurred which is far more important, and which we are sure will lead either directly, or indirectly to something. There has been a *pronunciamento*; armed men are in the mountains, and, by the last advice, are indisputably in possession of one fifth of the island. They have defeated the Spanish troops; taken more men prisoners than Gen. Taylor took at *La Hacha*, and have placed the Spanish government on the defensive. Terror pervades the minds of the authorities, who have moved from a place about a mile from the bay of the Havana to the very surge, so as to be able to embark even at a moment's warning. The Spanish authorities palpably lie, for while their accounts say thirty-five men are the sum total of the insurgents, three thousand troops are put in motion to seize them. Tell that to the marines, and even they will not believe you! A large map of Cuba lies before us, and we learn from it that the Republicans are in possession of the mountain strongholds, absolutely

impeneirable to any, but a native, or one under native guidance. A Spanish general at the head of two thousand men has been forced to pass on his march, and the whole government is undoubtedly in dismay. *La Patria*, an abolitionist Spanish journal, published here, gives an account of a battle fought on the 16th July in the mountain ranges, giving a statement of killed and wounded, but forgets to say which party retreated! What are we to think of this? If the news by the steamer due on the 6th inst. confirms this account, of the belief of which the Cubans are most sanguine, what may we not expect? The sympathies of the people are with the Cubans, and all honest men, except the negro-slaves, and that class which look on office as the *summa bonorum* of life, wish them success.

"We have something to say about certain papers and parties. The National Intelligencer, edited by an Englishman, by birth, always opposed to American interests, and entitled in the course of despotism, call these men adventurers and *disorganizers*. We know not only from Chesles, but from Spaniards, that the *Aguceros* and the other leaders of the guerrillas, are among the first of the island. True, they are not hard-cores, nor Spanish officers; they are something better, sons of the soil, who have suffered tyranny and resolved to be free. Two of these heads have their sons at school in this very city, and pray night and day for the liberation of the jewel Cuba, the chief ornament of the Spanish crown. The Courier and Esquire too, *adictus jurare in verba magistri*, says that Lopez is deservedly unpopular. This is not true, in the first place, for if unpopular, why does the government offer a thousand ounces for his head? If true, it is a most inhuman thing to say of an exile. What is the difference between Lopez and Paez? The latter was welcomed to this commercial capital after a defeat, and the Courier and Esquire would prevent a triumph. Such attacks, however, rather do good than ill, for they provoke the indignation of every one who deserves the privilege of citizenship of a free country.

"We have confidence in the virtue of our fellow citizens. We believe in the great community of men, and we know our people sympathize with all who struggle for freedom. We remember the Greek revolutions. An expedition left New York, and a ship now lies at the Brooklyn yard, built for the Greeks, years before her independence was recognized. Mina and Arce sailed from Baltimore to Columbia, and armed Texan volunteers paraded in the streets of New Orleans. The Spanish Government is now openly purchasing supplies in New York, and the Spanish Government, it is intimated, will let one thousand Spaniards from New Orleans, to assist in breaking the chains of Cuba. It is to be done, why should the present government of the United States interfere with the Patriots? Have the United States no independent claims on Spain? We take it on ourselves to say, that any administration which comes before the people of this confederation, to solicit its support, with the stigma of having stifled a nation's cry for freedom, will be despised and defeated, for the best of all reasons. That reason is, that it richly deserves such a fate.

The Daily Delta

12 August 1851, 2

The Editors of the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
At the request of the gentlemen whose names are
attached to this New York Express gives place to
the following communication, which is a just rebuke
to the self-willed assumption of the National Intel-
ligencer.

To the Editors: An article published in the Na-
tional Intelligencer of the 11th ult. does great injustice
to a cause and to friends that are dear to us. The In-
telligencer holds the official organ of the National
Executive. Its article possesses an importance which
induces us to give all emphatic denial to all its as-
sumptions, allegations, and insinuations. We also to
affirmantly deny that we have imposed upon, or sought
to impose upon the press and people of this country,
by manufactured and exaggerated statements, or by
false and forged documents.

All statements and publications given by us to the
press of this city have emanated from the sources in-
dicated in them—our friends in Cuba—and they are
neither “men of straw” nor men capable of fabricating
calumnies.

On behalf of the Cuban exiles in New York,
GUSTAVO G. DE CANY, Deputy Foreign Agent
VICENTE G. DE LA ROSA, Deputy Foreign Agent
MIGUEL TOLON, Deputy Foreign Agent
New York, Aug. 1, 1851.

The Daily Delta

12 August 1851, 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A general meeting for the Cuba Collecting Committee will meet at the office of the undersigned, **THIS AFTERNOON**, at 6 o'clock. (Aug 12) **D. I. RICARDO**, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The delegates elected in the first Congressional District, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic Candidate for Congress, are requested to meet for that purpose at the White Hall, (Sal. Valero Viocha's) in St. Louis street, on **WEDNESDAY**, Aug. 13th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WM. F. WAGNER,
F. CHAS. COVILLIER, } Committee.
HY. O. LARGHON,

NOTICE.

All Persons desirous of aiding the Cuban Cause, can do so by leaving any subscriptions with any of the undersigned, who are the only ones authorized to receive the same:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D. Mitchell,	Ngile Hicart,	James Stockton,
D. I. Ricardo,	E. Wood Perry,	G. Dymally,
J. L. Levy,	T. D. Harper,	W. W. Payton,
Malachi Kelly,	Dr. A. L. Saunders,	F. Casanova,
J. J. Fitzpatrick,	Arthur O'Donnell,	Dr. G. W. Austin,
J. L. Gorman,	David Orant,	Isaac N. Marks,
Garland Smith,	Henry Haroshide,	Francis Rouleau,
Aug 12		D. I. RICARDO , Secretary

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!!!

THIRD WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

The Democracy of the Third Ward, Second Municipality, are requested to assemble, on **SATURDAY EVENING**, the 14th inst., at the Louisiana Hotel, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing members to represent said Ward in the Central Parochial Convention.

D. Fitzpatrick,	B. Gillbody,	E. Gonsell, GONSELL
B. W. Keenan,	Sargent Pratt,	Win Watson,
T. A. Johnson,	W. H. Pottingale,	H. L. Hunley,
Win Daughan,	John Cottle,	J. R. Connor,
F. Wagner,	T. Mulvey,	D. Deese,
H. Crabbe,	John Farrell,	Jay McIntosh,
E. Tomatis,	John Coleman,	John Barry,
E. Alley,	J. L. Gorman,	John Carbery,
A. Seymour,	Win Murphy,	H. M. Robinson,
John Schmitt,	Win Harris,	H. Bolwell,
E. Falvey,	John Harris,	John Dunn,
R. Condon,		Aug 12

WASHINGTON

12 August 1851, 2

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

As this subject has engrossed a good deal of attention for some time past, and various opinions been advanced, both by the press and the public, as to the good or ill effects of such a mode of punishment as a means of preserving discipline in the Navy, the writer of this article therefore begs leave to offer a few remarks, which are based on a knowledge of many years' experience, and at the same time to draw a comparison between the state of discipline as it now is and as it formerly existed under the regulations which authorized the infliction of the lash.

If it is necessary to keep up a Navy for purposes of national defence, to sustain the national honor, to resist aggression in time of need, to guard our seaboard and maritime towns from the ruthless ravages of an invading foe, and to impress foreign nations with a correct conception of our power and capability, besides affording protection to our commercial interests in far-distant lands; if, I repeat, it is requisite to maintain a naval establishment for such and other like purposes, then it is assuredly evident that such force should be kept up in a reputable style; a credit to the country for its morality, discipline, patriotism, and efficiency for active service at all times and under all circumstances.

There are few situations in life, however, in which so many restless, discontented, and desperate spirits are to be found congregated together as within the circumscribed limits of a man-of-war, and who can only be kept within moderate bounds by coercion and the strong arm of the law. Nor are there many persons, we presume, who are at all acquainted with sea-faring life, and the naturally rebellious character of seamen, who will be found to dispute the absolute necessity of strict and proper discipline, a clock-work system of punctuality and implicit obedience to orders on board ship, especially in the Navy. And to carry out such a system requisite means should, and in fact must, be afforded to the officers to do so, in order to enable them to uphold their authority.

But it has been too much the fashion for the last few years, with a certain class of fanatical meddlers, who are ever interfering with things which they have little if any knowledge of, to affect an overweening and misplaced sympathy for the "poor oppressed sailors," as they term them, and to level a wholesale tirade of abuse on the officers, invariably on such occasions condemning the latter, however lenient and just their acts may be, and justifying the former for their recklessness and bad conduct; thus, by such means, insidiously fo-

menting a wanton spirit of disobedience most prejudicial to the interests of the service.

Though an evil, and a very great one, too, as is that of corporeal punishment, yet it is a necessary one, that cannot well be dispensed with, let moralists and would-be-philanthropists say what they will to the contrary. It might, however, be greatly modified, and when requisite to be inflicted (which ought to be as rarely as possible) should be proportioned to the nature of the offence and to meet the ends of justice, not to gratify any private malice or spirit of revenge; care being taken, on such occasions, to observe as much formality as possible, and to impress the delinquent with a due sense of the enormity of his offence.

Under the laws of the naval service which permitted the infliction of corporeal punishment, the discipline was generally well maintained, though the lash was by no means administered with the cruel severity which many have been erroneously led to suppose by interested persons, whose only object was to deceive the public. So far, in fact, was such from being the case, that a great many sailors would, as a matter of choice, have preferred taking their quota from the boatswain's mate than to have their allowance of grog stopped in lieu thereof. Yet, hanging in terrorem over their heads, it served as a most wholesome check to curb the unruly and keep them within bounds. Another thing should be borne in mind, viz. that it was not the good men who ever had much cause to fear; far from it; the really bad were the only ones who had to pay the penalty.

But how stands the case since the "cats" have disappeared? Why, the question is easily answered. Every man now just goes on and does pretty much as he thinks fit, and the authority of the officers and the laws of the Government are set at defiance, not by the real seamen, but by a set of lawless desperadoes, who form by far the most numerous portion of each ship's company; thus verifying the truth of the adage, "when the 'cats' are out, the mice can play."

As it is not my intention to go into any lengthy argument on the subject, I will merely venture to remark, for the information of those "philanthropic individuals" who exerted themselves so energetically to procure the abolition of corporeal punishment, that their endeavors have not by any means been appreciated as they would have wished; that the change which has been effected is so very unpopular that good men can with great difficulty be induced to enter the service, and in place of being thanked for their trouble by the "Jack Tars," they are set down as a set of "Lubberly Asses."

NEPTUNE.

WASHINGTON

12 August 1851, 3

FROM TRINIDAD, CUBA.

According to the accounts given of the Cuban patriots in the eastern part of Cuba, as published in the New York papers of Friday, they were, on the 20th of July, awaiting in the mountains a rising in Trinidad, which was set down to take place on the 24th of July, and which was to be headed by five hundred of the most wealthy and patriotic of the inhabitants of that place. After the uprising in Trinidad, the patriots in the mountains were to march down and join them.

We have, however, advices from Trinidad to the 26th, contained in a letter from an authentic and reliable source—a mercantile house in Trinidad—to a merchant in this city. This letter says :

“You will hear exaggerated accounts of rising against the Government in different parts of the island. In this place, on the 24th instant, fifty-six young men went to a neighboring hill and proclaimed the independence of Cuba. Being pursued by the Government troops, a portion of them immediately surrendered and begged for mercy. The remainder fled to the mountains.”

Their demonstration was so much counted on by the “patriots” of Cuba, and in aid of which a high-sounding pronunciamiento was prepared beforehand, and forwarded to this country ; if, indeed, it did not originate here.

[Boston Traveller of Saturday.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL OF AUGUST 9.

THE CUBAN REPORTS have all exploded ; and there is no doubt of what was before strongly suspected, that the stories were greatly exaggerated, and many of them invented in this country for the sake of effect. If by such stories any poor fellows have been persuaded to risk their lives in another attempt upon Cuba, the men who have seduced them into it have assumed a fearful responsibility, and rightly deserve for themselves the fate which they have brought upon their victims. There is no good reason to believe that the dissatisfaction in Cuba has ever reached the point where foreign interference could be justified or excused. We know how unpopular it is to say a word against any enterprise directed against a foreign Government, and looking to the territorial extension of the United States, and if the men who are so valorous at a safe distance, and so liberal with other people's money, would but risk their own necks and their own property in the adventure to which they urge better but weaker men, we should care less about it ; but it rouses the indignation of any sensible man to see false intelligence circulated throughout the country, with the view to delude reckless men into needless danger, to tighten the bonds upon a people already sufficiently oppressed, and to involve the country in a war. This last purpose, so far as they have any fixed and intelligent purpose, is what the instigators of this foray mainly desire. They hope that the undisguised spirit of territorial aggrandizement, acting upon the jealousy of the Spanish Government, may involve the two countries in war. Then the conquest of Cuba would be a matter of course, and they would enjoy the advantage of having instigated it and urged

The following caricature upon the Cuban news, manufactured for the American market, is from the Boston Post, and hardly exceeds the original in absurdity :

“LATEST CUBAN INTELLIGENCE.—The ‘Junta’ are in treaty for the purchase of the Atlantic and Pacific Collins’ steamboats, and the party will sail from New York immediately, if not sooner. Advice has been received from ‘true and tried friends’ that the Moro of Havana was burnt a little after dark on the 3d ultimo. The captain-general and the troops that remained faithful escaped by swimming, and took refuge on the Double-Headed Shot Keys. The Key West wreckers are doing a good trade supplying them with provisions. The provisional government have ordered the grinding season to commence on the 1st of September. In order to raise funds from taxes, they propose to have the rains in March instead of May, as heretofore. It is proposed already to build a bridge from Havana to Key West with the funds taken from the banks of the Bahama.”

WASHINGTON

12 August 1851, 3

CUBAN SYMPATHY AND THE "HIGHER LAW."

The higher law doctrine is advocated in substance, if not in form, in some quarters where it has hitherto been denounced. For example, the Louisville Democrat of recent date, in an article upon Cuba, expresses itself, with great emphasis, as follows:

"All will be rendered Cuba. Men and money, and the material of war generally, will be furnished from this country, and let the authorities at Washington meddle if they dare. The people of this country will not brook the idea of furnishing fleets and armies to put down the struggling patriots of Cuba, and protect the rotten despotism of old Spain. Some proceedings against Lopez and his friends were tolerated, because under color of law, and against some whose efforts seemed to have been premature. The prosecution was but a penalty for the failure to commit effectually the crime denounced by the old musty statute upon which the prosecution was founded."

Now, we take it that there is a treaty of peace and amity between the United States and Spain which is obligatory upon our Government and people, and which is "the supreme law of the land;" that there is also a law of Congress in full force—and which is referred to above as "the musty old statute"—two sections of which are in the words following:

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign Prince, State, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years."

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, 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 dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

We suppose it is the duty of the President of the United States to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," the law of 1818 as well as the law of 1850.

The article in the Democrat, from which the above extract is taken, is in a vein somewhat declamatory—as much so perhaps as that of the ultra abolitionists when denouncing the conduct of the Executive in enforcing the fugitive slave law of 1850. Both inculcate disobedience to the laws of the land; both denounce the President for enforcing those laws. Indeed, the very terms of the concluding paragraph in the Democrat's article, with a little alteration, might serve for the Liberator to close a diatribe on the subject of slavery.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Daily Phoenix

12 August 1851, 2

Naval.—The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. sloop-of-war Preble, which has been ordered to the coast of Cuba :

T. T. Craven, Lieut. Commanding; R. L. Tingham, 1st Lieutenant; H. H. Lockwood, Professor; Samuel Marcy, Assistant Professor; J. A. Semple, Purser; J. T. Tuckerman, Assistant Surgeon; T. T. Houston, J. R. Hamilton, John Adams, John G. Walker, Thomas Arnold, George B. Bacon, Wm. L. Bradford, R. J. Bowen, Charles C. Carpenter, James C. Chaplin, Robert C. Foster, Leroy Fitch, Robert Hugulin, Jr., Allen C. Izard, Wm. A. Kirkland, Geo. M. Mather, R. W. Meade, Jr., M. W. McEntee, A. J. McCartney, James W. M. Lanahan, John G. Mitchell, Charles F. Peck, Frank M. Ramsey, B. J. Riley, Aneas Armstrong, Wm. H. Smith, Midshipmen; Mitchell Hall, Boatswain; E. Curtis Hine, Gunner.

12 August 1851, 2

Fauquier Springs.
(Correspondence of the Intelligencer.)

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
August 7, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: If a brief notice of this elegant and comfortable resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers will be acceptable in your opinion to your readers, I beg for this an humble place in your columns; if not, however, you have my cordial consent to consign it to the oblivion of the common receptacle of the thousand and one other and more interesting epistles which have vainly sought that honor.

And, first, of the means of getting here from Washington. They are bad enough at present, but "a better time is coming" in this respect. Shade of McAdam! what a road! They call it a *turnpike*, and so it is if *toll-gates* be any proof, for they are stationed at intervals of six miles all the way to Warrenton. But no matter for the road—'tis a good bridge that carries us safely over; and as for the toll-gatherers, like the ferryman at the Styx, they civilly demand their change, and, like the seekers of a passage across that fabled stream, we have either to fork it over or stay on the other side. Choosing the former alternative, we arrived here in good time for a breakfast, which could only have been surpassed, if at all, by the Browns of your own goodly city.

There are about two hundred and fifty visitors, of both sexes, and all ages and conditions of life, now sojourning at this delightful place. And as those who are most apt, from its caption, to read this hasty scrawl, are most interested in the young, the gay, and the beautiful, I shall notice these latter first. One of the most interesting and beautiful young ladies here is Miss R***** A****, of this county. How like a mountain sylph she floats through the mazes of the merry dance could better be told, I doubt not, by the bevy of gay, gallant fellows that eagerly seek the sweet partnership of her fair hand for the dance of the hour, or of life, than by an ancient Benedict, whose old blood only leaps along his veins as rapidly as theirs when the sweet vision of a fair girl, like Miss A., flits athwart his weary path. Her dark-eyed cousin, Miss D*** A****, is another splendid specimen of that rare and queenly beauty with which the good Old Dominion abounds. Though scarcely turned of "sweet sixteen," her tall and graceful figure, dark lustrous eyes, and hair like the raven's wing, while personating the noble character of Rebecca, in the first interview between that beautiful creation of the genius of the Wizard of the North and Rowena, won for her the admiration of the large and intelligent assemblage present at the last tableaux which were represented here. And I cannot omit to say, too, in this connexion, that the Saxon beauty found an excellent representative in the elegant figure, liquid blue eyes, and flaxen hair of Mrs. H***, of Fredericksburg.

Miss E**** L***, of Rappahannock, is yet another of the sweet bevy of beauty that makes this place its resort during the summer months. Her lithe and slender form and gay, laughing countenance are sadly missed from the lively dance during her present brief visit, with a party of friends, to her beautiful and hospitable home under the Blue Ridge, whilst her admirable personation of the virgin queen, in the tableau the other evening, will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. May she and her gallant guests (amongst whom is one of Washington's most waggish b'boys) have a joyous time of it, and soon return to add yet more to the numbers that are now

thronging the brilliant saloons and quiet cottages of this charming resort! And last, though not least, I must not omit to mention the sweet and modest Miss L*****. Even her shrinking modesty cannot conceal from the discriminating observer the amiability and beauty of character which speak forth from her large black eyes and calm sweet face.

Washington, too, has many fair representatives here of whom she may well be proud; and Miss J***** G**** is one of the gayest and prettiest of them. Her round fair face cheers and enlivens every circle it visits, and her ringing laugh makes the groves and the halls of the pavilion vocal with merriment. Miss M***** and her bright-eyed sister are also here. The former of these beautiful sisters contributes much to the beauty and appropriateness of our tableaux, by cheerfully lending the invaluable aid of her excellent taste.

About forty ladies and gentlemen arrived here yesterday from Richmond, Fredericksburg, and the surrounding counties. Among them I recognise the youngest daughter of the late venerable editor of the Union. She is accompanied by her brother, William F. Ritchie, esq., one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, and a large party of numerous family connexions of our talented old friend "*Nous Yerrons*." Two daughters of the late lamented Col. Cross, of the army, and several other ladies, whose names I have not learned, were also of the party. These, with the other daily arrivals, and the wealthy families of the Gordons, of Falmouth, the Brays, Haris, and Knoxes, of Fredericksburg, and the Stringfellow and Greens, of all over eastern Virginia, not forgetting the Pratts, of Mobile, and the Oswalds, of Mississippi, and many others whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, make up one of the most refined and intelligent as well as sociable and agreeable companies I have ever met at a watering-place.

And now for the pavilion, and its admirable manager, Col. Daniel Ward, and his excellent second officer, Col. McNish. You see they are both colonels; but in all this land of colonels I know of no two gentlemen better entitled to the title. The old colonel—he must permit me to call him the old colonel, for though somewhat the senior of his second in command, he has a constitution and a brawny frame, which was but made the better by his share in the hardships and privations of the last war—the old colonel, then, I say, is one of the old Virginia hosts, who loves to divest himself of the pompous airs and ceremonious manners so common in the managers of establishments like this, and lays himself out to make all his guests feel as though they were but the members of a numerous family circle, the duty of each of whom is to make himself and herself as agreeable to the rest as is possible, at least during their sojourn here. And right well do the company seem to have learned the colonel's lesson.

There are two magnificent pavilions—one for the use of families, and the other a kind of social hall for the young men and old bachelors. The grounds it is useless to describe; the fame of their beauty, and of the efficacy of their sparkling waters, has long since gone all over our country. We have all the amusements usually found at a fashionable watering-place, also daily mails from Washington; and when the branch of the Manassas railroad from Alexandria is finished to Warrenton, (which will be done by the next season,) this will be by long odds the most accessible, as it is now the most delightful, retreat from the dusty avenues and blistering pavements of the national metropolis.

RAMBLER.

13 August 1851, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, Aug. 12.

D. MIXER, Proprietor.			
NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
W. H. Beach,	Charleston	J. J. Haley,	N. Y.
J. Ferguson and lady,	Mobile	J. Bachrach,	Phila
G. Wingfield,	Washington	J. E. Warren,	—
J. Henderson,	N. O.	G. A. Brown,	Ga.
D. Pictlenbury,	Va	J. Danforth,	Columbia
G. Shorter,	Ga.	P. Thompson,	Buena Vista
E. R. Chamberlain,	do.	R. V. Howard,	Fort Sumter
Mr. Chamberlain,	Express	W. G. Gill,	do.
T. Knox,	Ga.	J. H. Wheelock,	do.
G. W. Waltham, lady and		W. B. Boucho & lady,	Miss
daughter,	Sav.	Miss P. B. Lucas,	do.
T. Deckermer,	Ga.	R. B. Pobbies,	Ala.
Dr. J. M. Schley,	Sav.	J. Scott,	Mobile
S. E. Bothwell,	do.	J. Davenport,	Knoxville
J. M. Reynolds, lady & son,	Ga.	R. Clanton,	Ala.
Miss M. J. Murphree,	do.	H. N. Bacheller,	Ga.
C. C. Richards,	do.	D. Nance,	N. C.
W. W. Barnes,	do.	Mr. Perkins,	do.
L. B. Dorr,	N. Y.	J. A. Moss and 3 ladies,	Miss
R. L. Gamble,	Ga.	J. B. Dow,	Augusta
G. R. Burke,	Charleston	H. R. Childs,	Athens
F. H. Smith and lady,	Ala.	C. Meirly,	—
Miss V. Wever,	S. C.	Mr. C. B. Hutt,	Ga.
Mr. B. Wever and lady,	do.	M. A. Wingfield,	do.
Miss Ciples and servt.,	S. C.	J. R. Leon and lady,	Ala.

Passengers.

Per steam ship Marion, from New-York—Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Murphy, Miss E. Solomans, Miss Barker, J. Ferguson and lady, Mrs. Brown and 2 children, L. A. Austin and lady, G. W. Waltham and lady, L. Goetz and lady, Mrs. Johnson, D. M'Intosh and lady, Mr. Reynolds and son, Dr. E. S. Tennant, Dr. J. M. Schley, Master G. Shorter, Messrs. J. H. Winfield, T. Knox, C. C. Richards, W. W. Barnes, J. Brown, J. Henderson, R. L. Gamble, S. E. Bothwell, C. A. Growning, T. Martin, G. R. Burke, G. Platteburgh, J. M'Nair, E. Spencer, J. B. Shlzer, B. F. Myrick, F. B. Dow, J. Miller, J. Barkley, W. H. Beach, M. H. Berry, T. Quarterman, P. Kennedy, M. Chamberlin and nephew, J. Stevens, T. Paine, J. Smith, and 42 in the steerage.

Per steamer C. Vanderbilt, from Wilmington—S. A. Greer and lady, F. H. Smith and lady, Mrs. Prioleau and son, Messrs. P. Prioleau, S. Varney, W. W. Shearer, P. Schemel, C. A. Hogan, J. H. Carter, E. H. Tisdale, E. H. Shanklin, W. D. Gilliland, A. J. M'Whorter, W. E. Green, R. Fitzgerald, and E. L. Felder.

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—L. N. Whittle, lady, 2 children and servant, B. Ellison and lady, Messrs. M. Daly, Brotherton, P. Thompson, G. A. Brown, Dampore, A. B. Hartwell, A. L. Anderson, H. Daly, Simms, J. E. Warren, N. D. Paston, G. J. Blake, and 3 on deck.

Per steamer Jasper, from Savannah, via Dawfuskie, Hilton Head, Bluffton and Beaufort—Miss Butler, Capt. Cardnell, Messrs. E. Butler, Rbett, and 6 on deck.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

13 August 1851, 2.

THE CUBAN PARTY.--We take the following item of news of our Cincinnati boys from the Memphis Express, of the 5th inst:

The steamer Editor passed down this morning from Cincinnati; she had on board a lot of Cuban adventurers. We are sorry to learn that the Cholera is making its ravages among her passengers.

The Daily Delta

13 August 1851, 2

Cuban News.

Our Spanish papers have been very free of late in their attacks upon Cuban independence, in this country, with the exception of the news published about transactions in the island. Now, unfortunately for the reputation of these calumniators of every good cause, the accounts published by papers known to be unfriendly to the Cuban struggle, not only sustain the statements published, but also add many additional particulars confirmatory of the extent and progress of the Revolution. There, for instance, is the New York Express, a bitter anti-Cuban paper, in the last issue of which we find the following letter, which presents quite an encouraging view of the state of feeling among the patriots:

STILL LATER FROM CUBA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SANTABRICO, (Cuba) July 21.

In haste and high spirits I pen a few lines descriptive of the state of affairs in the mountains of this locality, and send the same by a patriot who is entrusted to transact some business at Key West, of the utmost importance. The number of patriots now in arms are, at least, 2500 strong, and occupy a range of precipitous fortresses, extending to Moton, a distance of 170 miles, so defended of old by nature, and now by arms, as to be considered impregnable. One hundred and eighty-four out of a force of four hundred Government troops sent to dislodge the insurgents, have joined Freedom's Flag, and recruits are being added daily to the Sacred Standard.

A strong military force is stationed at Villa Clara, for the object of cutting none from Havana, Matanzas, or Cardenas' hubb communication with the rebels. The revolutionists are not in the least alarmed, and swear never to ground their arms but in victory or death. They are in daily expectation of an auxiliary force of at least 1000 men from the plantations or elsewhere, and then descend and advance to make a hour on Havana.

The number of vessels hovering about the island is immense, particularly in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines and Matagorda, near the northeast end of the island. No natives are permitted to leave the island at present, so we are informed here, and the strictest injunctions have been issued to the officers of Excise to examine all merchandise being shipped for the United States with the greatest assiduity, and permit no gold or silver, coins, plate or gold lace, to leave the island. To Spain, in Spanish vessels, all are permitted to send their treasures, and for the same will receive the Government's acknowledgment, with interest of 3 per cent. Crops in this year look well, and for health, the mountain breeze is incomparable.

Yours Truly, &c. &c. &c. EXEMPTION DE CORDELE.

CUBA.—It appears (says "London" of the Baltimore Sun) that the two or three small vessels of war sent to the coast of Cuba are under orders, as heretofore, to intercept vessels sent from the United States with aid for the insurrection; but it does not appear, as yet, that they will have anything to do. In case of a general and protracted revolt, the whole navy of the United States will not be able to restrain thousands of our people from taking part in the conflict.

The Daily Delta

13 September 1851, 2

Letter from Capt. J. A. Kelly.

The following letter from Capt. James A. Kelly, the surviving officer of Crittenden's command, will be read with interest by his numerous friends, and by all who take an interest in the late unfortunate Expedition. It is addressed to a friend in this city:

HAVANA, Sept. 6, 1851.

Dear Friend: The newspapers have doubtless informed you of the fate of Gen. Lopez's party, and it is not necessary for me to recapitulate events. I was released from prison on Monday, the first of this month, and have been on board the ship *Norma*, but will sail for New York to-morrow, and from thence home by the river route. Previous to our capture, we had some very hard fighting. Think of 750 men against 200 raw recruits. I have seen that, and these raw recruits whip them and make them jogloriously fly before them. Porter was badly wounded in the right breast on the 13th, in the first action, near by my side, but he has stood the march ever since, and is among the prisoners, getting well of his wounds. Out of the forty men I brought in my company, but seven remain. They consecrated their lives to Cuban liberty—they died like heroes worthy to be called the descendants of our revolutionary fathers,—brave and generous to a fault. At all the battle fields we gathered together the wounded on both sides, and our Surgeons dressed the wounds of the Spaniards the same as they did the wounds of our men. Dr. Pournquet, who dressed the wounds of the first Spanish soldier, was led out and shot by order of the Governor General, without trial, at this place with Crittenden. So much for Spanish generosity. At another place, the Spanish soldiers, wounded, begged for the lives of our wounded, but could not save them from the bayonet. Doctor Brigham was bayoneted after being wounded, and his wound dressed, and our party marched out of sight. But when we met them on the battle-field, Spanish blood was spilt freely to make amends for their barbarity. The report in Havana, from the Spanish authorities, is, that we killed and disabled upwards of 2000 soldiers. That's what may be called game in the way of fighting, particularly as we only landed with four hundred soldiers, and they all green; and at every battle we lost more or less, because a bad wound was equal to death, for we had no transportation for our sick, and were compelled to march soon after a battle. In the hardest fought battle there were but about two hundred Americans. General Eosa, of the Spanish troops, was killed there, and the whole command put to flight in twenty minutes after the engagement commenced. We also repulsed the lancers that day with 300, and they were 400 strong. No people under the wide spread canopy of heaven can fight like the American boys. Although our arms were indifferent muskets, the Spaniards think yet we had rifles, because we killed at every fire. Our boys take aim and draw a head before pulling trigger. This is the cause of their success, and it always will be so.

J. A. KELLY,
Cuban Liberator "no more."

Louisville Journal

13 August 1851, 2

☞ The New York Express has a letter from New Orleans, dated July 28, which states "that Col. O'Hara and Maj. Hawkins—gentlemen who, it will be remembered, figured in the Cardenas foray—were expected from Kentucky with a large body of rifles from that part of the country."

13 August 1851, 3

AN EXPEDITION FOR CUBA.

The New Orleans papers of the 5th instant partially confirm the news, received through the Telegraph several days ago, of the sailing of an expedition for the invasion of Cuba. The events mentioned in only two of the newspapers, (the Picayune and the True Delta,) whose accounts agree as to the material facts. It appears that but one steamer sailed from New Orleans on this expedition, instead of two, as the Telegraph report stated. We copy the True Delta's account of the movement:

SAILING OF FILLIBUSTERS.—The first detachment of Fillibusters left this city on Sunday morning at about four o'clock, on the steamship Pampero. From four to five hundred young men, brave and enthusiastic, went on her. She stopped on the way down the river at Port Jackson, and took in six pieces of artillery, which were sold with some rejected ordnance a short time since by the Government, and were purchased by parties engaged in the Cuba affair. Gen. Lopez was among those who went on the Pampero. He was accompanied by a corps of engineers, said to be European refugees. The steamship was towed to sea to save her fuel, and a considerable number of those who embarked on her returned on the towboat, as the ship was over-crowded. We have not learned her immediate destination.

THE CUBAN NEWS SUMMED UP.

A patient and careful collation of the many conflicting statements concerning the recent "manifestations" in Cuba, we think must lead every well-judging mind to the inevitable conclusion that the Spanish Government there still stands firm and unshaken. There is no better indication of this fact, indeed, than is to be found in the perfect tranquillity of the public mind in Havana, the most populous and the most commercial city on the island, at a time when, crediting the "patriot" despatches, the whole interior of the island is in a blaze of revolution. There is nothing in this world that makes men more sensitive than their pockets; or, what is about the same thing, the trade which fills their pockets. If there is a revolution going on in Cuba—one so wide-spread and thorough as the New York Sun and the New Orleans Delta assure us there is—it would be out of the power of the Captain-General to prevent signs of uneasiness, uncertainty, anxiety, panic, in the business affairs in the capital of a colony which stands on the brink of revolution, and in all probability civil war. We can well conceive the greatest exertions on the part of Gen. Concha to quiet alarm, by distributing proclamations, and by diminishing even the magnitude of such demonstrations as, it is not denied, have been made at Principe and elsewhere; but were there any thing really serious, we mean any thing immediately menacing the existence of the present Government, or threatening to drench the island in blood, we can as easily conceive an excitement and a stir among the business interests of Havana too palpable and too inevitable for the ingenuity of the Government to conceal or repress.

[New York Express.

A FABRICATION EXPOSED.

Amongst the "exciting news" put afloat in the newspapers of New Orleans on the 1st instant to aid the Cubanists in getting up the above unlawful expedition, was what purported to be a Telegraphic despatch from the Southwest Pass, announcing the arrival of the brig Tehuantepec and schooner Home from Havana, with accounts that Trinidad and Villa Clara had proclaimed their independence, and that five vessels of war had gone from Havana to blockade those ports. The following correspondence, copied from "La Union," a Spanish paper published in New Orleans, shows the falsity of this report:

From the New Orleans "La Union" of August 3.

OFFICE OF "LA UNION,"

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Please will you oblige me by informing me whether you gave the information published in the city papers of yesterday from the Southwest Pass, to the effect that Trinidad and Villa Clara had risen, and that five vessels of war had been sent from Havana to blockade those ports?

I am your very obedient servant,

V. ALEMAN.

To the above we have received the following answers, which we now present to the public, in order to serve as a warning, and that less confidence may be placed in the news relative to Cuba, which is concocted and fabricated by the few who are speculating in the expedition and other similar movements, who care little about risking the lives of persons who may be simple enough to believe all that is published by them, and embark in an enterprise which cannot have a better exit than former ones of the same kind. The sole object in publishing such news as that to which we allude is to get money from those who have it to spare, and feel disposed to risk it in what they consider a good cause or a profitable business. Here are the answers to our notes to Captains Brown and Miller:

SCHOOLMAN] "HOME,"

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 2, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of yesterday, requesting information if I had given information from the Southwest Pass to the effect that Trinidad and Villa Clara had risen, and that five vessels of war had been sent to blockade those ports. I have given no other information at the Southwest Pass than that several vessels of war left Havana previous to my sailing, but their destination was entirely unknown to me, and no telegraphic despatch was sent by me but one to make known the arrival of the vessel to Messrs. Sparring & Co.

I am your very obedient servant,

H. C. MILLER.

To V. ALEMAN, Esq., Editor of La Union.

BRIG "TEHUANTEPEC,"

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 2, 1851.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor dated yesterday, requesting to know whether I gave any information at the Southwest Pass to the effect that previous to my departure from Havana it was reported that Trinidad and Villa Clara had risen, and that five vessels of war had gone to blockade those ports, I beg to say that I gave no information to that effect, nor any information whatever, to this all my passengers can bear witness.

I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

S. BROWN.

To V. ALEMAN, Esq., Editor of La Union.

The Daily Piragone.

13 August 1851, 2

Further from Cuba.

The N. Y. Express of the 4th inst. contains the following letter :


SANTARUCO, Cuba, July 21, 1851.

In haste and high spirits I pen a few lines descriptive of the state of affairs in the mountains of this locality, and send the same by a Patriot who is entrusted to transact some business at Key West of the utmost importance. The number of Patriots now in arms is at least 2,500 strong, and occupy a range of precipitous fortresses, extending to Moron, a distance of 170 miles, so defended of old by nature, and now by arms, as to be considered impregnable. One hundred and eighty-four out of a force of four hundred Government troops, sent to dislodge the insurgents, have joined freedom's flag, and recruits are being added daily to the sacred standard.

A strong military force is stationed at Villa Clara, for the object of letting none from Havana, Matanzas or Cardenas hold communication with the rebels. The revolutionists are not in the least alarmed, and swear never to ground their arms but in victory or death. They are in daily expectation of an auxiliary force of at least 1,000 men from the plantations or elsewhere, and then descend and advance to make a houra on Havana.

The number of vessels hovering about the island is immense, particularly in the vicinity of the Isle of Pines and at Matigueta, near the northeast end of the island. No natives are permitted to leave the island, at present, so we are informed here, and the strictest injunctions have been issued to the officers of Excise to examine all merchandises being shipped for the United States with the greatest assiduity, and permit no gold or silver coin, plate or gold lace to leave the island. To Spain, in Spanish vessels, all are permitted to send their treasure, and for the same will receive the Governor's acknowledgment, with interest of 3 per cent. Crops in this region look well, and for health the mountain breeze is incomparable.

Yours, truly, &c., XENOPHON DE CORDELLO.

 The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 9th notices the departure of several small parties from that place en route for Cuba. The Sentinel says :

We have some idea of the pluck of those who left Vicksburg; and if they get into a contest with old Spain's troops, the Cuban liberators will find most efficient aid in them. They left with our national banner, the stars and the stripes, waving over them; while the music of the fife and drum, and the cheers of the crowd that had assembled to see them off, reverberated in the air. We wish them that success which we feel assured will attend them.

13 August 1851, 3

From the New York Express, August 11.

Latest from the Cuban Invaders.

Rendezvousing among the Florida Reefs.—Sailing of two Steamers, with one thousand to twelve hundred men, for Cuba.

ORANGE KEY, Bahama Banks, Aug. 1, 1851.

Two small steamboats from New Orleans, with from one thousand to twelve hundred men on board, anchored in Los Mimbros roads last evening, and, after stopping for about two hours, passed this place, steering E.S.E. It is well known here that the Cubans have purchased these steamers, and that those on board formed the auxiliary force expected by the patriots from the United States. It is impossible to conjecture the cause of so many small craft, with such able-bodied crews, assembling along the reef and among the innumerable islands, unless that which excites the public mind in regard to the political movements now transpiring in Cuba.

The destination of the steamers and the flotilla in this archipelago is unquestionably the bay of Nuevitas, which is the entrance to Puerto Principe, the river emptying into the bay running into the interior of the town of Principe. The approach to the bay of Nuevitas by troops must be made by sea from Havana, and not an oyster boat can now move in these waters unknown to the invaders. At Puerto Principe, or on the opposite side of the island, and equi-distant, are the town and river of St. Cruz, which is accessible to small vessels of war, and, to a certainty, at one of these two points will the men from the Reef and from the steamers effect a landing.

The white population of Cuba does not reach 600,000, and the free colored and slave as many. The Creole whites are 140,000, and the free colored 40,000, equal to 180,000, all of whom are capable of bearing arms, and favorable, it is said, to the revolution. Opposed to this force are 20,000 Spaniards belonging to the island, and 23,000 Spanish troops.

The next intelligence will be decisive, and will declare to the world that Cuba has severed the link that connected her with Spain, or riveted it more firmly, to endure for ages.

Yours, very truly, &c., &c.,

J. THOMPSON WYLDE.

Upon this subject the New Orleans Picayune of the 5th inst. says: "The steamship Pampero, which left here on Sunday morning, took five hundred men, under General Lopez, all well provided with munitions of war, including a full battery of artillery. These emigrants will no doubt be well received by the Creoles in Cuba; and if they determine to organize as a military force, and take a hand in the fray, we have no doubt they will be very effective in the cause."

Cincinnati Nonpareil

14 August 1851, 2

CUBAN HEROINE.--Gen. Lopez received authentic intelligence yesterday, that an accomplished lady, a friend and devotee of Cuban independence--Dona Martina Pierra de Aguero,--had taken the field with the patriots, dressed in the garb of a soldier, and mounted on a splendid charger, and was encountering all the perils and fatigues of partisan warfare. *N. No. Delta.*

The Daily Delta

14 August 1851, 1

The Cause of Cuba in the Country.

In a recent visit into a part of our State, where it was apprehended that a feeling would prevail hostile to the Cuban movement, we were highly pleased to discover that the very reverse was the case, and that our fellow-citizens in the country cooperate with those of the city, in a warm sympathy and interest in the struggle of the gallant Creoles. Many of the sugar planters with whom we conversed, expressed themselves very warmly in favor of Cuban independence. They are not controlled or influenced in the slightest degree by the narrow views which some have ascribed to them, in regard to their particular interest. We heard that in the Donaldsonville Convention, resolutions expressive of sympathy and good wishes for the Cubans, were prepared, and would have been introduced, but from an apprehension that some division might arise, though it was quite evident that they would have been carried by a large majority. Colonel D. F. Keener, the whig candidate for the United States Senate, and one of the largest sugar planters in the State, is a warm friend of Cuban independence.

All over the State there are young men of high position, who are eager to take part in the Cuban struggle. We believe that this State alone would prove fully adequate to the task of ridding the Island of Spanish despotism.

Later from Cuba.

We find in the Charleston papers some telegraphic dispatches of the news brought to New York by the Georgia, which arrived at that place on the 7th August. The dates from Havana are to 21 August, which is later than our last. The following is the news as given in the Mercury:

Later from Havana.—The steamship Georgia has arrived with 400 passengers, and Havana dates to the 21.

Great excitement prevailed on the reception of the news from New Orleans, of the meeting of Cuban sympathizers. The Government suppressed the publication of the Havana Gazette, containing important intelligence from the interior, until the Georgia sailed.

Havana is reported to have rebelled, and additional troops have been sent there. Several captured patriots have been hung and others shot. The Government has offered a pardon to all who would lay down their arms except the leaders.

The Spanish troops recently arrived are dying from the effects of the climate. The loyalty of many of the regiments is doubted. It is reported that large bodies of armed men are collected on the Florida reefs.

The Daily Delta

14 August 1851, 2

Deceived Young Men.

The Spanish organs in this country are in the habit of representing the friends of Cuban independence as a set of men, who mislead and seduce our youth into perilous expeditions, by false representations and deceptive statements. This language was frequently employed in regard to the Cardenas expedition; it is now used in regard to other enterprises of a like character. Nothing can be more false, groundless and unjust, than any such averments or insinuations. All the young men who embark in these enterprises, do so from their own ardent, generous impulses, and not from any appeal or encouragement presented to them by others. There has been no need of any artful means, any persuasion, or misrepresentation, to induce them to go. They have pressed forward by hundreds,—by thousands, asking no questions, no promises, or pledges, but merely that they may participate in an enterprise full of peril and glory.

So far as General Lopez and his confederates are concerned, we know that he has taken pains to prepare the minds of his followers for the severest trials, the most imminent dangers. He has disguised nothing from them. If successful, he has, it is true, assured them, that honor, glory, and advancement, will be their reward. But he has not failed to present, in their true colors, the serious responsibilities they will encounter, and he has conveyed to them all, his wish that those who felt any scruples, fears, or doubts, in view of the perils to be met, would decline and retire from the ranks. But those who know the American youth, would perceive that such considerations as these, so far from disuading or cooling their ardor, in an enterprise of a glorious character, would only surround it with additional attractions.

A spice of danger is an essential in all undertakings in which our countrymen embark. Thus, then, were they capable of such arts, it has been entirely unnecessary for the friends of Cuba to use them, in order to rally our young men around the single star. They have come forward in crowds, from every part of the South-west. There is scarcely a town or village in the South-west in which there are not parties of young men burning with ardor and eagerness to take part in the fray. The friends of the cause have experienced, and are now experiencing, more annoyance from the importunities of these young men, than from any necessity of allaying their fears and removing their doubts. We repeat, then, what we know,

that no promises or persuasions whatever have been used to induce young men to volunteer in the cause of Cuba, and none will be used.

The base and malignant minions of monarchy, who manifest their hostility to Republican institutions, which they are afraid to display towards our own Government, by traducing and misrepresenting every effort for liberty and republicanism in other lands, may falsely impute base motives and means to this, as they do to all noble movements, but they will not and cannot succeed in making our people believe that the youth of our country are so simple and stupid as to be misled by palpable deceptions, or so debased as to participate in enterprises for plunder and murder. They must set their intellects on another track—on some other device of falsehood—to injure and impede the cause of Cuban liberty.

The Destiny of Cuba.(From the *Peasants' press*.)

We believe that the Cubans have at last aroused to a sense of their true condition, and also to a sense of their resources and their power. It is evident, however, that many trials will be encountered by the patriots on that beautiful island before they attain independence, and even failure may attend upon their first efforts. The Spanish despots are not only alarmed but infuriated, and they will wreak a bloody vengeance upon those falling into their hands, who may have resisted their authority in Cuba. Nothing will now contribute more to this end than the misrepresentations in this country by the emissaries of Spain and their allies. American newspapers that ridicule the efforts of the revolutionists by applying offensive terms to them and to their cause, however they may deny it, are aiding only to strengthen the intrigues of England and to fortify the falling power of Spain.

Never was there a better cause than that in which the Cubans are now engaged.—The world is not cured with a blacker despotism than that against which they contend. The rule of Russia is milder; the Austrian (tyranny is more moderate; for the measures now resorted to to subject the Cubans and to suppress the rising feeling among them, is long rather to the proscriptions of the ages when the rack and the axe were among the favorite institutions of oppression. Indeed, Spain seems to have reserved the darkest features of her inquisition for the brave sons of Cuba; and if we may judge from the public atrocities which her myrmidons perpetrate on that island, it is reasonable to suppose that the secret wrongs she suggests or approves, will almost equal the darkest in her own dark history. The cause, then, which expels this hated power from Cuba, is the cause of right, of reason, and of justice, and we wish it God speed.

The President of the United States, accompanied by Secretary Cass, Secretary Conrad, and W. W. Corcoran, Esq., left Washington on the morning of the 30th instant, for the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

The Daily Delta

14 August 1851, 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The Committee appointed by the various Lodges to attend the Grand Lodge Meeting, will meet **THIS (Thursday) EVENING**, the 10th inst, at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall, corner of Canal and Fortale streets.

JOHN M. KEE,
W. H. HUTCHINGS.

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION! SEVENTH WARD—SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

You are hereby invited to meet at Regue House No. 14, on Common street, on **THURSDAY EVENING**, 10th inst, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Central Democratic Committee.

Thos McCormick,	F O'Brien,	F W Perry,
Melachi Kelly,	James Carney,	H Perry,
John C Stuart,	F Brady,	H Moore,
Thos Landry,	Patrick Hanson,	M Howell,
J O'Garra,		

aug 13

NOTICE.

All Persons desirous of aiding the Cuban Cause, can do so by leaving any subscriptions with any of the undersigned, who are the only ones authorized to receive the same:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D Mitchell,	Emile Hiram,	James Stockton,
D I Ricardo,	E Wood Perry,	G Dermeyer,
J I. Lory,	T D Harper,	W W Peyton,
Melachi Kelly,	Dr A L deLuders,	F Casano,
J J Fitzpatrick,	Arthur O'Donnell,	Dr G W Austin,
J I. Carman,	David O'Connell,	Isaac N. Marks,
Garvey Smith,	Henry Karshide,	Francis Bourquey,
aug 13		D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

DEMOCRATS, ATTENTION!!! THIRD WARD, SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

The Democracy of the Third Ward, Second Municipality, are requested to assemble, on **THURSDAY EVENING**, the 10th inst., at the Louisiana Hotel, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing members to represent said Ward in the Central Democratic Convention.

D Fitzpatrick,	B Gilbooly,	F Grinnell,
B Wheelahan,	Sargeant Pratt,	Wm Watson,
T A Johnson,	W H Pottingale,	H I. Henley,
Wm Monaghan,	John Cottle,	J R Connor,
F Wagner,	T Mulroy,	D Neuber,
H Crabbe,	John Farrell,	Jan McInerck,
E Tomalis,	John Coleman,	John Barry,
K Aher,	J I. Carman,	John Carey,
A Seymour,	Wm Murphy,	H W Robinson,
John Schmidt,	Wm Harris,	H Bidwell,
E Falvey,	John Harris,	John Dunn,
R Coedon, C. J. D. D.		aug 13

I. O. O. F.—ORLEANS LODGE No. 11, meets every **TUESDAY EVENING**, at 7 o'clock, at Crescent Hall, No. 13 Camp street. Brothers of other Lodges are invited to attend.

JACKSON STRINGER N. O. | **AUG. DUQUERON, Sec.**
F. O. CUNNINGHAM, V. O. | **aug 13**

I. O. O. F.—GERMANIA LODGE No. 20—Holds its regular meetings every **TUESDAY EVENING** at 7 o'clock, at Jefferson Hall, Lafayette. Brothers of other Lodges are invited to attend. Officers elected and installed for this term:

H. DAMRON, N. O.	H. SROESRINGER, Secy.
CH. GELBKE, V. O.	H. OKRTLING, Treasurer.
1851	H. STROESZINGER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 19.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Wednesday, the 11th inst., the following Brothers were duly installed as Officers for the present term:

J. L. FARRK, N. O.	V. MAIGNON, Treasurer.
L. K. DRUZAIN, V. O.	H. MACOU, Permanent Sec.
A. BRUSLE, Secretary.	

The meetings of this Lodge will be held every **WEDNESDAY EVENING**, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Polar Star Hall, St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange Alley.

A. BRUSLE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—INDEPENDENCE LODGE No. 21.—At a meeting of this Lodge, held on the 28th inst., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing term:

J. N. OTTO, N. O.	J. F. MAYER, Treas.
IGNATZ MATER, V. O.	F. BRICHTA, Sec. elect.

14 August 1851, 2

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

It seems almost certain that a serious revolution has broken out in Cuba. The nature of the accounts which reach us, notwithstanding their contradictory character, shows at least that serious collisions have taken place between the "Patriots" and the Government troops, and we see no reason to doubt the success claimed by the former. The evident desire of the authorities at Havana to represent the whole affair as a trifling ebullition of disloyalty, which was speedily crushed, does not comport with the fact that reinforcements have been sent to Neuviatas and Puerto Principe, which were already well garrisoned. The advices which we publish this morning from the former place, are doubtless exaggerated in particulars, but the main fact is entitled to credit.

The Cubans have this time shown considerable foresight in their choice of a locality for the initiative steps to Revolution. The town of Puerto Principe, which is the capital of the Central Department of Cuba, is situated in the interior, a little to the east of the center of the island, and 430 miles from Havana. It is thirty-six miles from Neuviatas, which is its seaport, and through which all its foreign trade passes. The town is situated between two rivulets, which unite and form the San Pedro River. The country in the neighborhood formerly produced immense quantities of cattle, and supplied the markets of Havana. The soil is exceedingly rich and productive, but much of it lies waste and uncultivated. The mountain range of Cuba flanks the city on either hand. The eastern chain, running to the point of the island at Cape Mayei, is savage and broken, some of the peaks rising to the height of 8,000 feet. These mountain valleys and defiles will afford ample shelter to the revolutionists, who may also draw their supplies from the rich agricultural region adjoining.

In addition to this advantage their distance from the seat of Government is also in their favor. It is said that the revolutionists have received reinforcements from Bayamo and Villa Clara, two of the most important inland towns. If this be correct, the insurrectionary district is near three hundred miles in extent, comprising the very heart of the island. The prospect of the movement is therefore encouraging to the revolutionary party; the exiled Cubans in this City are certain of success. The Government, however, has a terrible weapon in reserve, in this case, and would not hesitate to use it. A single decree will then liberate the five hundred thousand slaves of Cuba and turn them against the whites, re-enacting in a more horrid form the Haytian tragedy. This presents itself to us as the final issue, but we will hope for a more fortunate termination of the struggle.—N. Y. Tribune.

CUBA INTELLIGENCE.

Surveying Steamers Ordered on a Cruise.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Orders have been received here, and at Norfolk, to send to sea the surveying and revenue steamers, to cruise in the neighborhood of Key West.

The steamer Monmouth has sailed again, and it is rumored that she took on board arms and fifteen men accustomed to their use. It is expected that they will rendezvous in the vicinity of Savannah.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Two parties of young men are forming for Cuba, under Capt. Robinson, who was concerned in the late Cuban Invasion. They will leave to-

EXCITEMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.

The intelligence from Cuba has created the most intense excitement in this city. A public meeting was held Sunday night, at which a committee was appointed to make collections in aid of the Patriots who are now struggling for liberty in Cuba.

SYMPATHY.—A party of Cubans, resident in this city were so much elated with the news of the outbreak at Puerto Principe that they paraded through the streets last evening, giving vent to their joy in loud cheers.—They were accompanied by a band of music, which played the *Marseillaise*, Hail Columbia, and all the patriotic airs they could think of. The flag of the revolutionists was exhibited. It consists of three white and three blue stripes, with a red triangle near the staff, having in its centre a white star.—N. Y. Commercial, July 29.

New York, July 29, P. M.

The sympathisers with the Patriots in Cuba had a grand procession in this city last night in honor of the cause. After the procession, the sympathisers had a dinner, at which success to the Patriots was drunk with great enthusiasm. A large number of persons, it is said, signed the roll for the organization of a new expedition to Cuba.

CINCINNATI, July 29.

The accounts of the revolution in Cuba have created unusual stir in this city, and two parties of young men have already left for New Orleans, to volunteer their services in case an expedition is to be fitted out against the Island, and to aid the insurgents. The company, it is understood, is to be under the command of Captain Robinson, who was concerned in the last expedition, and who leaves here for the South to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS July 31.

Later accounts from Havana report that Trinidad and Villa Clara have declared against the Government. Despatches from Cincinnati report bodies of young men starting to join the expedition. General Lopez still here.

Sailing of Gen Lopez with Eight Hundred Men

New-Orleans, Sunday, August 3.—The *Pampero* sailed at five o'clock this morning, with eight hundred passengers for Cuba via Florida Coast. It is reported that three hundred have gone via Mobile. The Spanish Consul sent the steamer *Cincinnati*.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4 P. M.

Gen. Lopez sailed yesterday morning at 5 o'clock for Cuba, with two steamers and eight hundred men, well armed and equipped. The steamers are the *Pampero* and *Chinchorro*. They were cleared regularly at the Custom House for the Island of Cuba.

The Spanish Consul immediately despatched a steamer to Havana to inform the Spanish Government of the departure of the steamers with Gen. Lopez.

Gen. Lopez is on board the *Pampero*. Thousands of citizens were on the wharf to witness his departure, who made the air resound with loud huzzas for Lopez and Cuban liberty.

There is great excitement in the city, and hundreds are arriving from the interior to join the patriots.

New-York August 6.—Cotton has declined a quarter; 1500 bales were sold to-day.

December 1. *Expire City* has arrived with one million seven hundred dollars in gold. The *Chinchorro* has also arrived. Private letters from Havana says that the Cuban in-

urrection has been subdued—many of the insurgents were shot.

Measures to express sympathy, and to furnish aid to the Cubans, have been held in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]
Cuba.—Further Particulars of the Spread of the Insurrection.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 23.—All that portion of Cuba which lies East of a line drawn from the coast at "Neuviatas" through "Puerto Principe," with the course from about North-East to South-West, is now under the control of the Patriots, and the honor of the single star is alone acknowledged. A few Spanish troops remain at the two points named, but they are powerless, and the Governor General Limerick is a refugee at Havana, having arrived night before last at Batumanae by steamer, and came up from thence by an express train the same night.

His lady had preceded him but two or three days. Holguin, Baracoa and St. Jago de Cuba have pronounced since my last, and from the first place, the corps of dragoons or lancers that was stationed there, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Martin, have joined in the movement, the Colonel taking the lead. Four companies of Cantabria Regiment, in the Eastern district, have joined the Patriots, and half of the Regiment of Saragoas.

Gen. Limerick says that they "fight bravely and make the best military dispositions," and that they are safe from all the soldiery of the Queen on the Island. They have been offered by the General, before he left his "Headquarters" at Puerto Principe, unconditional amnesty if they would return to their homes and lay down their arms,—and they have responded "that they have taken arms not to be laid down but in freedom or the grave, with the usual thousand thanks for his kindness of accessibility."

The immense force that has always been represented as being upon the Island, is easily counted now, and it does not appear the statement if your correspondent was the first even ventured in contradiction, and they are verified, as having been perfectly correct. The city of Havana, that is always supposed to have from 6,000 to 8,000 men in and within the surrounding fortifications, has to-day left, after the drafts made upon it, about fifteen hundred men, and we shall be compelled to part with some hundreds of these. The game is fast approaching the west and by the time the few troops are occupied or worn out at the eastward, that have been dispatched in that direction, the cause will be knocking at our gates.

Gen. Concha will return from his quinta to the city in a few days, as it is not esteemed safe for him to remain so far from the walls. The summer residence of the Captain General is directly under the walls of Fort Principe, which is the most formidable of the exterior defences of Havana, and it has been recently protected at night by large patrol detachments from that work, but in case of a sudden movement, or some unanticipated ruse, a capture might be made, that would be mortifying to all who admire the splendid qualities of Concha.

His misfortune lies in having been forced upon this field after the patience of the subject had been exhausted by the experimental tyranny of his predecessors. The injudicious and harsh measures of Gen. Limerick have hastened forward the crisis a little before its time.

14 August 1851, 2

A few weeks since, Lieut. Col. Ramos Mavine, a perfect Spanish soldier and a gentleman, was ordered to Nuevitas with *despatches*, and on arrival there he found that they contained orders for his exile and embarkation from that point to Spain, a deception to save the fact from escaping the knowledge of his friends. The cause was that the Colonel had many foreigners among his social acquaintance, and his friendships were not confined to the pure Castilian. The vessel sailed, but adverse winds defeated the Government design, and on Sunday evening the vessel put into our port in distress, leaking badly.

The "vomito" has exhibited itself among the new levies from Spain, that came in with the new administration, and has become unusually fatal. It is very democratic in demonstration at this moment, and will seriously cramp the material for defence depended upon by the government.

The city of Villa Clara, it is reported, has pronounced, which brings the movement up to cover one-half of the "ever-faithful Island of Cuba." Gen. Concha wears the night with *despatches*, and could his soul be infused into them, to the creation of soldiers, hard would be the contest before "the boys" of the mountains, that have bred so exceedingly fast that they throw the sheen of their banner over two-thirds of our people. The war steamers are all out with troops to the east, and cruising along the coast, and one struggle more will close the game against the Spaniards for ever.

Another Governor of Cuba.

The *Clamor Publico*, a journal published at Madrid, states that Don Jose de la Concha (who, it will be remembered, assumed the reins of government about a year ago in the Island of Cuba) has been recalled, and that General Cordova is to be appointed Captain General of that island in his stead. The Madrid correspondent of the London Times notes, in this connexion, an announcement by the *Heraldo* that the Marquis del Douro, a brother of the present Captain General, had resigned the Government of Catalonia with a view to join the opposition against the ministry. This may explain a movement which, so far as the preservation of the island from revolution is concerned, seems exceedingly inopportune.—*Wash. Republic.*

Direct from Cuba!

A vessel arrived here on Monday last, direct from Cardenas, having cleared on the 5th. From a passenger, resident at the latter place, we learn that affairs were perfectly quiet at the time of his leaving. The principal intelligence of the demonstration at Puerto Principe in possession of the Cardenas people, was derived from American papers, chiefly the *New Orleans Picayune*. Some official accounts were published, which of course described the outbreak as a small affair and as suppressed. There were about three hundred men stationed at Cardenas. Our informant, who expresses a sympathy

with the cause of the native Cubans, gives the opinion that there are thirty thousand troops distributed throughout the island, twenty thousand of whom are Catalans, who manifest the most desperate determination in favor of the Spanish government, and would resist invasion or revolution to the last extremity. Some of them make open avowals to this effect, and say that though they were revolutionists in Spain for a constitutional government, until it was conceded, in Cuba they are *Spaniards*.—The entire Creole population are yearning for change, and many of the Andalusian and Gallician troops sympathise in the revolutionary cause. The opinion is also expressed by our informant that no force short of ten thousand men, to land on the island, would enlist the confidence of the people to the extent of co-operating in the popular move. No intelligence had been received before the vessel left of the departure, whereabouts, or landing of Lopez with his party.

Cuba Revolution.

The accounts of a formidable outbreak in Cuba come through too many channels, and are too nearly coincident, to preclude the belief that a revolution has been commenced in that island, soon to result in a change of political rule. It is almost a thing impossible that Cuba should remain as it is, with a large population sensible of the burden which the necessities of royalty impose on them, the surveillance exercised over them, the odious restrictions to which they are subject, and above all the potent influence which the proximity of our shores and the example of our own laws exercise over them. Were they not restive under such a regime, they would be formed of different material from the common ingredients of human nature. Equally natural is it that a large class of our citizens are found ready to co-operate with them, and a vast majority to sympathise in the achievement of their enterprise. It were as bad to be incredulous as to the reported condition of a people like those of Cuba, and to entertain a wish that their grievances may be perpetuated, as to countenance a disregard of our treaty obligations, and counsel a contempt of our laws. Therefore, while we wish to see the latter respected and the former fulfilled, we cannot, now that we are justified in believing that Cuba herself has started the ball of revolution, withhold our warm sympathy with the patriots in what must resolve itself into a struggle between Republicanism and colonial vassalage. No man can look upon

Cuba—her industry and resources vastly tributary to the mother country, still denied a representation in its councils—with a trammelled and censored press—with violability of private seals—with a quartered soldiery "eating out the substance" of the people, and a slavish system of passports as prerequisites to the common intercommunion of society—none nurtured under the free and happy influences of our own institutions, can contemplate a people thus situated with any thing else than dissatisfaction, or with any idea that such a state of things can be perpetuated. America sympathised with Poland, with Canada, with Hungary, with Ireland; and when her true impulses have play, they will respond the more warmly toward Cuba. The men who embark for her shores are not her truest friends. The American heart is ready to beat with one throb, and the American voice is ready to blend in one shout, when she shall disenthrall herself; but by precipitancy those who are ready to embark in her contest, however unwittingly, may become her foes. Let them abide a little longer, until the demonstration in Cuba is clear and palpable, that they too may depart with sympathy, and with the orisons instead of the ill-auguries of that vast body in this country who do not love Cuba less, but who love the fair fame of our nation before the world more.

We believe that "Freedom's battle" has begun in Cuba; still we think the accounts of patriot successes need further confirmation; at least the "concerted rising" at various points, which should be plainly manifested to justify the interposition of our people, has not yet been verified. At that stage of the proceedings Gen. Concha may put on his long spurs, the Spanish steamers may lumber and smoke, a few abolition papers that would rather keep all the fire-eating elements at home than divert a little of it upon Cuba may cant about the "extension of the area," and even Uncle Sam may in the honesty of his soul make a little showing of ships to save appearances—but all will not do; the wind cannot be held with a whisk, nor the waves of the sea with a paddle. "Cuba expeditions" will start from a hundred points on the Atlantic coast; and the Administration having done its duty, the President having issued his proclamation—those citizens who choose to forfeit allegiance and protection in their zeal for other people's liberty will do so, and boldly throw themselves upon the law of nature or of nations for preservation.

WASHINGTON

14 August 1851, 3

The papers in the Cuban interest, North and South, are exchanging telegraphic communications full of glory. We see what the New York papers receive from New Orleans. The New Orleans papers have the same stories of "great excitement" in New York, and the "irrepressible enthusiasm" with which all classes were urging the independence of Cuba, contributing their money, and with difficulty restrained from rushing to the aid of the patriots. Both stories are doubtless originated by the same parties, and for the same purpose. We repeat, if the men who publish this false news would but accompany the men whom they urge into danger, we should be content.—*Prov. Journal.*

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The New Orleans "Orleanian" of the 4th instant contains some additional information of the late sailing from that city of an expedition against Cuba. It says:

"The Pampero had on board nearly four hundred picked men, ten pieces of cannon, seventeen hundred rifles, Colt's revolvers without number, and any quantity of powder and ball. This is the ship built by Lieut. Hunter for the United States Navy—a good sea vessel, one among the best of her small class. She could not take *one-half part* of those who had been promised a chance and received their scrip. The better men from one thousand were picked out by those in control.

"When the Pampero got below the Fort she was found to be too crowded for convenience, and it was thought necessary that *some fifty or more* should be sent back to the city. Instead of which, more than a hundred, having tired of the service, eagerly caught at the chance for returning by the steamer Union. One of the returned informed us that there was no preparation—no beds and bedding—no cooking utensils—nothing but biscuit and pork, and complete lack of management, with much dissatisfaction."

The same paper says that "the Spanish Consul had advised the Cuban Government of the intentions of certain parties in this city; that he engaged the steamer Cincinnati, a rapid running boat, at a high figure, and dispatched her with the tidings to the Captain General."

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

15 August 1851, 2

From Cuba.

The New Orleans papers of the 5th have news from Cuba to the night of the 2d. There is nothing of a decisive character related, and we doubt ~~any~~ thing of ~~a~~ ~~place~~. The Government organs at Havana proclaim that the revolution is suppressed and peace restored; while the patriots write that the representations are false, to prevent a rush of sympathisers from this country, and moreover, declare that Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, and all the adjacent towns and villages, have sent out their bands; and on the 24th ult. the banner was raised at Guinla Miranda, and proclamations issued to the citizens and to the troops, and that they are endeavoring to open communication with the patriot forces at Najayo and Cascorro, who are now over 200 strong.

Whilst, however, the Government is representing peace, orders have been issued to bring all the troops into the field and open the campaign in regular form, and the *Gazeta* comes out with a leader against mercy to prisoners and against exchanges. In the mean time, while these events are passing, the fleet is all at sea looking for filibusters, and on shore the government are very fearful of their troops.

We are inclined to the opinion that until some of our hot-headed adventurers have run the gauntlet of Spanish guns in the Gulf, and made a successful landing on the island, there will not be much fun to detail.

The New Orleans *Crescent*, of the 2nd, having heard by telegraph of the departure from this city of those Cuban liberators, thinks that they will make the discovery, on arriving in that city, through the courtesy of the gentlemanly collector, that sea air is very unhealthy and they had better stay on dry land. May be so.

Going to Cuba.

The Cairo *Sun*, of the 7th, says a third company of Cuban adventurers landed there the evening before, numbering 200, on their way south. It also says a company is organizing in that town.

Cincinnati Nonpareil

15 August 1851, 2

CUBA.--It is utterly impossible to tell how matters stand, as every mail brings contradictive statements--each alleging the other side to be the greatest liars in Christendom, which is certainly true of one or the other. We really cannot say whether the rebels have half the Island or only "two feet by six" each!

The Daily Delta

15 August 1851, 1

Declaration of Independence of Puerto Principe

Some of our city contemporaries attach much more importance than we think the subject deserves, to the fact that two Declarations of Independence have been issued in Cuba. They quote from the New York Sun, an article, the offspring of some petty jealousy in that city, denouncing the declaration published by us as spurious. It cannot be expected that the movement for Cuban liberty will be free from the jealous and selfish feelings, which, unfortunately, enter into all human enterprises. The sneer at Gen. Lopez, who, at the time it was thrown out, had embarked his life and all in the struggle for Cuba, shows that the article in the Sun proceeds from some one who is jealous of the position occupied by that gallant officer, and would throw discredit on his movements. We understand the whole matter, but do not wish to embarrass or distract the cause, by exposing such unseemly motives and discussions.

We go for the cause, without reference to individuals or parties. As to the Declaration referred to, we repeat what we have said before, that the original was sent to us by one of the oldest, strongest, and most reliable friends of Cuban Independence in that island, with the assurance of its genuineness. Our authority had never deceived us, or any one else, and we have the utmost confidence that he did not on this occasion. The original Spanish copy is in our possession. It was translated for our paper by a gentleman not attached to our office. As to the charge, that it was written in the United States, we believe that no one who ever read it could entertain any such idea. It is perfectly characteristic of the style and idiom of the people of the island, and bears slight resemblance in form, to our own Declaration. It is easy to indulge imputations and charges of this nature, but it is quite a different task to prove them. The enemies of Cuban Independence may be expected to indulge their malignity by such insinuations, but we do not see with what propriety any friend of that cause can, do so in the absence of the slightest proof to sanction it.

We cannot perceive that it is of such great importance how many declarations have been issued by the Cubans. If every man in the island chose to send forth one, we apprehend his right to do so would hardly be questioned. Societies, communities and towns, in many cases separated by distance or otherwise, might very properly embody their sentiments and determinations in distinct declarations, similar in purport, but variant in language.

It is unnecessary, however, to argue a simple question of fact. We have averred the truth and genuineness of the document impugned by the National Intelligencer and New York Sun, and challenge them to the proof of their reckless and false accusations, binding ourselves to meet any lost they may perceive, to determine the dispute.

Cuba Meeting

[From the National Intelligencer.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Belleville, held at the Court House on the 26th July 1851, to congratulate the Cubans on their aspirations for freedom, an invitation of Gen. Reynolds, of New York, was sent to the Chair, and John W. Morris, appeared. Gen. Reynolds, in an enthusiastic and patriotic speech, stated the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolutions, which, having been considered by the meeting, were unanimously adopted. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the masses of the people of these United States are satisfied that their neighbors of the island of Cuba are oppressed; that it is a dishonor to human nature, in this enlightened age, that a country like Cuba, of vast extent and resources, should remain in such a condition of degradation and slavery.

Resolved, That we learn with great joy, that a movement was made by the people of Cuba on the 4th of July last, to revolutionize the island; thereby enabling the people to assume the rank and character of a free and independent nation.

Resolved, That the citizens of these United States sincerely sympathize with the people of Cuba in their honorable struggle for freedom; that we cheer them on, to raise themselves to the loftiest and greatest elevation of human nature, to be FREE, OR PERISH IN THE STRUGGLE.

Resolved, That it is the intelligent public opinion of the citizens of these United States, that all nations of right ought to be free and independent. That this principle is especially directed toward the people of Cuba, who, from the most degraded and down-trodden people on earth, are destined to be the happiest on earth. That all newspapers throughout the Union and world friendly to liberty, be respectfully requested to publish these sentiments, so that the patriots of Cuba may know that the people of the United States approve the movement toward liberty, equality, and independence, wherever it is made.

AID FOR THE CUBAN PATRIOTS—Removal of Departure of Three Hundred Volunteers.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that he is credibly informed by one who should know, that more than three hundred men, fully armed and equipped, have sailed from that port for Cuba, to aid the patriots against the troops of the government. The writer adds:

"They were shipped from the lower end of Matanzas Island, and so quick were the movements, that the people of the neighborhood thought it was only an excursion party. They went off in a fine clipper brig, and will in a few days be at the point of their destination. I am told she sailed last Saturday night. The feeling in this city in favor of Cuban independence is growing stronger every day, and I shall not be surprised if at least a thousand men go to the aid of those who are contending for liberty. The whole affair has been managed, thus far, with such caution and secrecy, that it will be impossible for the government officials to find who are the leaders in the movement. The trials of those who were arrested for participation in the other expedition, are set down for September, but it is exceedingly doubtful if they will ever be brought to trial; and if brought to trial, there is not the slightest probability that a single conviction will follow."

The Daily Delta

15 August 1851, 2

We have been informed that Mr. C. H. Perkins has been dismissed from the Custom-House, where he held the office of Inspector, for alleged participation in the Cuban expedition.

At the democratic meeting in the Seventh Ward, last night, E. Wood Perry in the chair, and Thomas Cunningham, Secretary, the following gentlemen were elected Delegates to the Central Parish Committee: J. C. Stewart, Malachi Kelly, E. Wood Perry, James McLaughlin, Thomas ~~Landry~~ LANDRY

15 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Revolution.

We have in type, and will publish in our next issue, the Declaration of Independence set forth by the Cuban patriots. The revolution progresses with every prospect of success. The revolutionists are inspired with increased confidence every day. New accessions are being constantly made to their ranks; and it is said that disaffection is prevailing, to a great extent, among the government troops. The seeds of liberty have been sown in the bosom of Cuba, and they will bring forth good fruit. The rotten government which has so long battered upon that favored land, is tottering to a fall.— Gallant spirits in the United States are hastening to the scene. In our last paper we chronicled the departure, from New Orleans, of several hundred; and we have since learned that many others have passed down the river from Kentucky and Tennessee, on the same glorious errand. Cuba will be free, despite the espionage of the FILLMORE Administration, which is disgracing itself by its intervention in favor of her heartless oppressors.

CITY OF JACKSON

15 August 1851, 2

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—A writer in the New York *Courier and Enquirer* says that he has been in the habit of mixing with the exiled Creoles in New York, and knows well their feelings. He says it would be impossible to exaggerate the intensity of the desire which exists in their bosoms to see their island separated from Spain, and annexed to the United States. He has it from the best authority, that annexation is their ultimate wish.

CITY OF JACKSON

15 August 1851, 3

A CARD.

Having had some paragraphs in the *Vicksburg Whig*, concerning the late duel between Judge RED and the Hon. WALKER BROOKE, called to my attention, I have to say that that newspaper, unintentionally I suppose, has not done justice either to Judge RED or to myself. As my principal may not see the article I allude to, and as his friend on the occasion of the duel, I publish this card.

The following sentence occurs in the *Whig's* account of the meeting: "The fire of Judge RED touched the right side of Col. BROOKE and glanced around the back and fell to the ground." I did not act so indelicately as to go up to where Mr. BROOKE's wound was being dressed, but understood from several persons that he was "touched" to the extent of two inches on each side of the spinal column.

I have a word to say on my own account in reference to the fact, that the bullet from the pistol used by Judge RED "fell to the ground." That the weapon was well loaded, is attested by the loudness of the discharge, and will be established by many gentlemen, who saw the powder, ball and patching inserted. There is not a more reliable duelling pistol in the State; and on that occasion I loaded it rather more heavily than I usually do. Mr. BROOKE wore a new silk shirt on that day.—Silk is a material admirably calculated to cause a bullet to fall to the ground. I believe the new silk shirt saved his life, by causing the bullet to glance around the spinal column. But I make no charge against his honor. I state the facts and my own belief, to explain how a bullet from a reliable pistol, loaded by myself, fell to the ground after slightly "touching" Mr. Brooke.

Again: If Mr. Brooke was barely touched, was he not very easily satisfied? We must remember he was the challenging party. My own opinion is, however, that he was severely hurt.

This sentence is also to be found in the account of the affair in the *Whig*:

"According to the terms previously agreed upon, hostilities then ceased."

This is not correct; for immediately after Mr. Brooke, the challenging party, was wounded, his friend, H. H. Miller, Esq., approached me and remarked, "Colonel, we are satisfied." Judge Red immediately left the ground. My principal went to Madison parish to fight until Mr. Brooke was satisfied. He accomplished the object of his journey before he returned to Mississippi.

M. J. BUNCH.

Jackson, 11th August, 1851.

The Evening Star

CITY OF JACKSON

15 August 1851, 3

Aid and comfort for the Spanish Government.

In another column, we have commented upon the bitter hostility which the Fillmore Administration has exhibited towards the cause of Cuban independence from the moment the throes of the revolution began to be felt in the island to the present time; and we have shown that this course is in accordance with the settled policy of the anti-slavery, for the final overthrow of Southern institutions. By means of the compromise measures, the Abolitionists have felicitated themselves that they had surrounded the South with a cordon of free States; and the anti-slavery Administration will tolerate no movement which looks to the defeat of this hope.

The following announcement from the last Baltimore Sun, will show that the Administration is still at work in the cause of Abolitionism, and of her Majesty Queen Isabella:

UNITED STATES SHIPS ORDERED TO CUBA.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that despatches were received by telegraph on Tuesday evening at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, ordering the schooner *Preble* and the brig *Dolphin* to be prepared with all dispatch, to sail direct for Cuba. The object is supposed to be to intercept any expedition that may be sent from this country for the invasion of the island. A reinforcement of marines will be put on board the *Preble*, in addition to her usual complement. It is believed that orders have been sent to Norfolk, directing the despatch of the *Cyano* and *Portsmouth* on the same service.

Many have already embarked on their mission for the relief of Cuba, and we hope they may reach the island in safety despite the determined efforts to prevent them. And God grant that a sufficient number may effect a landing before the vessels here mentioned, reach their destination. Awful indeed will be the fate of the Cubans, and the Americans who have gone to their assistance, if Isabella and her faithful ally, Fillmore, succeed in defeating their struggle for independence.

To reveal further the designs of the Administration, we copy the following bitter article from the *National Intelligencer*, one of its organs, discouraging the movement towards Cuba, and against sympathy for the revolutionists:

Information has, we understand, been received in this city that the parties heretofore engaged in the enterprise against the island of Cuba have not yet abandoned their criminal intentions, but threaten that they will renew the attempt a few months hence. It is said that some hundreds of those who have been engaged for the purpose are to be sent to Cuba during the summer, in small numbers, by different vessels, as mechanics seeking employment on the island in their respective professions, but who will secretly provide themselves with arms, and be prepared in a body to join any armed expedition which may succeed in landing.

It is really melancholy to think that there is any portion of the people of the United States who will willingly join in or aid such reckless and unprincipled proceedings. As to the deluded men who are thus made the tools of designing persons, they should recollect that the Spanish authorities are of course constantly and fully advised of all such movements; that the most vigilant lookout will be kept upon all strangers coming into the island, particularly when an unusual number arrive from the United States, without any ostensible object in the way of business; and, if they are not immediately ordered out of the island, they would no doubt be the first victims sacrificed in case of an attempted invasion.

The utter heartlessness of the leaders of this disreputable enterprise is fully exhibited in thus sending into such imminent jeopardy of liberty or life the poor, ignorant men whom they have deceived by false representations and specious promises, which are never intended to be, and which cannot be, fulfilled.

A successful invasion of Cuba by a private expedition we look upon as one of the most hopeless of all undertakings. Not only would our own government exercise the utmost vigilance to break up and frustrate any attempt of the kind, either by the arrest of the parties and the seizure of their vessels before leaving the United States, or their capture on the ocean by the American cruisers, but the government has such a numerous and powerful steam and sailing navy on the coast of Cuba, as to render any private expedition entirely inadequate to cope with it. So that it would be next to, if not quite impossible, to effect a landing.

Were the landing, however, even effected, the overwhelmingly large military force on the island would render death or capture inevitable to all those engaged, and all who should fall into the power of the Spanish government, could only expect an ignominious death, without the right or expectation to call upon their own government for its interference in their favor.

WASHINGTON

15 August 1851, 3

FROM ST. DOMINGO CITY.—By the brig Halcyon, arrived at New York, we are in possession of dates to the 24th of July. The Emperor Soubouque had sent large quantities of ammunition and two regiments of men to the frontiers, it is said, with the intention of shortly making another attack on the Dominicans. His Envoy, Mr. Harri, will return shortly to Hayti, having conferred with the President at Agua, to tell the Emperor that the Dominicans can only make peace through the three mediating Powers. Mr. Harri was accompanied by the French Consul to Agua, in the Dominican sloop of war Buenaventura, expressly detached for that service.

SOURCES OF NEW ORLEANS POPULATION.—We have often heard it remarked (says De Bow) that New Orleans was a most perfect medley of all nations and peoples under heaven. The late report of the superintendent of public schools of Municipality Number One somewhat confirms the impression. It appears there are 2,356 scholars registered:

“Of the scholars, there are 179 whose mother tongue is the French; 909, the English; 308, the German; 43, the Spanish; 16, the Italian, and 1 the Polish language. 1,169 were born in Louisiana; 806 in other States of the Union; 249 in France; 227 in Germany; 167 in Ireland; 69 in England and Scotland; 16 in Italy; 11 in Spain; 8 in Mexico; 6 in the West Indies; 4 in Cuba; 3 in Canada; 3 in Belgium; 2 in Switzerland; 1 in Denmark; 1 in Poland, and 1 in Australia.”

CUBAN NEWS AT NEW ORLEANS.

The news from Havana, received at New Orleans on the 6th instant, by the steamer Cherokee, and published in the papers of that city, is of the most contradictory character. The letters to most of the papers are a perfect record of Patriot victories, whilst the True Delta gives the Spanish version, which is a series of Patriot defeats and overthrows. The Pionneer cites as an evidence of the untruthfulness of the Spanish statements the fact that accounts have been published of the capture of Aguero, the Patriot leader, at five different points, whilst they are assured by a gentleman direct from Puerto Principe that he was still in command of a party of insurgents. The Courier has also the following startling announcement:

“Havana in a state of Siege.—We learn from a person worthy of credit, arrived by the Cherokee, and who was well situated in Havana for knowing the intentions of the Government, that two days after the departure of the steamer the city was to be declared in a state of siege.”

The New Orleans True Delta, on the other hand, states its firm belief that the announcement of Patriot victories are all false, and adds:

“In our own correspondence, nor in the correspondence, voluminous and trustworthy, kindly placed at our service by gentlemen of tried integrity and genuine American feeling and patriotism, do we find the slightest warrant for believing that at this moment any open opposition to the Government exists in any portion of the island of Cuba.”

“We have perused letters from American houses of the best standing, from German and other foreign houses, and they all concur in stating that tranquillity is general over the island, and that the power of the Government is every where supreme.”

“We cannot believe that deception is practised by these writers. Their high character for honor, integrity, and truth forbids such a supposition. And yet other journals proclaim the very reverse, and vouch for the fidelity of their authorities. The public must decide for themselves in this conflict of opinion. As for us, owning no patriot scrip, and being entirely unconnected by pecuniary interest with either of the reported belligerents, we aim rather to impart the truth than to win popularity.”

The New Orleans Courier says that the steamer Pampero has only been hired for the expedition, good and sufficient security in the sum of \$23,000 having been given to ensure her owners against her loss.

The New Orleans Bulletin, a calm and dispassionate paper, says:

“We have read the several conflicting statements dispassionately, making due allowances for interested and excited feelings, and leaving a large margin for credulity and enthusiasm, and our conviction is, that the revolution in Cuba is a reality; that the Creoles have manifested, by overt and positive acts, a disposition to emancipate themselves from the oppressive restrictions of the mother country, and to sever the ligament of colonial bondage.”

15 August 1851, 2

From the Louisville Courier of Aug 8th.
VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA.—The excitement throughout our State in favor of the Cuban revolution becomes daily more manifest. Those who are willing to peril life as well as fortune in the cause of Cuban liberty, are from among our most worthy and reliable citizens.— Within the last two days some fifty or sixty have passed through our city en route for the seat of war, and hundreds of others stand ready to go so soon as the news from Cuba satisfies them that the insurgents have been able to hold out against their oppressors.
On the steamer *Fanny Smith*, that started Thursday evening, we understand there was a full company for Cuba, with their officers all elected, and regularly organized. A goodly number of young men, who left their homes within the past ten days "for the Springs," have not been heard of since. They evidently traveled South, which is the wrong direction for health in summer.

The Daily Pirayune.

15 AUGUST 1851, 1

CUBA MEETING IN ILLINOIS—At a meeting of the citizens of Belleville, Ill., held at the courthouse on the 26th July, 1851, to congratulate the Cubans on their aspirations for freedom, on motion of Gov. Reynolds, Aaron Snook, Esq., was called to the chair, and John W. Merritt appointed Secretary. Gov. Reynolds, in an enthusiastic and patriotic speech, stated the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolutions, which, having been considered by the meeting, were unanimously adopted. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the masses of the people of these United States are satisfied that their neighbors of the island of Cuba are oppressed; that it is a dishonor to human nature, in this enlightened age, that a country like Cuba, of vast extent and resources, should remain in such a condition of degradation and misery.

Resolved, That we learn with great joy that a movement was made by the people of Cuba, on the 4th of July last, to revolutionize the island; thereby enabling the people to assume the rank and character of a free and independent nation.

Resolved That the citizens of these United States sincerely sympathize with the people of Cuba in their honorable struggles for freedom; that we cheer them on to raise themselves to the loftiest and greatest elevation of human nature, to be free, or perish in the struggle.

Resolved, That it is the intelligent public opinion of the citizens of these United States that all nations of right ought to be free and independent. That this principle is especially directed toward the people of Cuba, who, from the most degraded and downtrodden people on earth, are destined to be the happiest on earth. That all newspapers throughout the Union and world, friendly to liberty, be respectfully requested to publish these sentiments, so that the Patriots of Cuba may know that the people of the United States approve of the movement toward liberty, equality and independence, wherever it is made.

Aid for the Cuban Patriots—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that he is credibly informed by one who should know, that more than three hundred men, fully armed and equipped, have sailed from that port for Cuba, to aid the Patriots against the troops of the Government. The writer adds:

They were shipped from the lower end of Staten Island, and so quick were the movements that the people of the neighborhood thought it was only an excursion party. They went off in a fine clipper brig, and will, in a few days, be at the point of their destination. I am told she sailed last Saturday night. The feeling in this city in favor of Cuban independence is growing stronger every day, and I shall not be surprised if at least a thousand men go to the aid of those who are contending for liberty. The whole affair has been managed, thus far, with such caution and secrecy that it will be impossible for the Government officials to find who are the leaders in the movement.

The trials of those who were arrested for participation in the other expedition are set down for September, but it is exceedingly doubtful if they will ever be brought to trial; and if brought to trial there is not the slightest probability that a single conviction will follow.

A New York Cuba Expedition—The N.Y. Express learns that the few Cubans there are making rapid preparations for an expedition from that port to Cuba, and that among them are some Yankee "Filibusters."

The Daily Picayune.

15 August 1851 2

Some persons who do not read the Picayune attentively may be led to think that the declaration of independence purporting to be signed by two hundred patriots of Puerto Principe was published on our own responsibility. Such a supposition would be a palpable error. It was published by us, in common with most of the city papers, in the report of the proceedings of a public meeting; and it was taken on the faith of those who produced it there. Without presuming to pass decidedly on the genuineness of the document, we may say that from circumstances with which we are acquainted we have no doubt of its authenticity, and that it was sent hither from Cuba. Of the latter fact we can make a direct affirmation.

The St. Louis Republican says that a company of eighty Cuban sympathizers has been formed in that city.

15 August, 1851, 3

Cuban Affairs.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1851.

MR. EDITOR: The National Intelligencer seems to labor under some bitter and violent feeling, not only against those who may sympathize with the Cuban patriots, but against the Cuban patriots themselves. This is not, perhaps, to be wondered at, when you reflect that the National Intelligencer has for a whole generation been the especial organ of those who preach up conservatism and endeavor to check the progress of republicanism. It is unnecessary to call attention to all the instances of infatuated prejudice which the Intelligencer has exhibited. The recital would crowd your columns. My intention is only to notice the statement in the Intelligencer of to day. That statement mentions that the Spanish consul had chartered "the steamer Cincinnati, a rapid-running boat," to convey certain information to the Spanish authorities of Cuba. This is for the purpose of deterring persons in the United States from effectually manifesting their sympathies for the oppressed. The Spanish consul may have chartered the Cincinnati; but I know that she is not "a rapid-running boat," and that she cannot move with sufficient rapidity to carry any information in advance of the acts of which she may attempt to carry advices. Her greatest speed on the Mississippi river was not ten miles an hour down stream with a five-mile current.

As to the efforts which the "conservative" press, under the lead of the Intelligencer, is making to crush the spirit of liberty in Cuba, by giving currency and credit to all the statements emanating from the despotic authorities, and by denying, without the shadow of proof, all contrary information, I would state to you that I have ascertained, from a most reliable source, that the British consul at Havana regards the outbreak as one of the most serious nature, and that advices were received from him by the Georgia to the effect that if Lopez was to arrive with his expedition, the Spanish authority would be overthrown.

ONE WHO KNOWS.