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Joseph T. Bennet George T. Brown

[A Democratic, pro-labor, anti-slavery newspaper, favoring Senator Douglass' ideology of popular sovereignty.]

2 May 1850, 2.

Strength of Cuba.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, speaking of the ability of Spain to hold possession of the Island of Cuba, says she is sufficiently potent to crush any petty or ill advised attempt at invasion. He considers that to attempt a descent upon the Island with a force less than five thousand reliable men, would be one of the wildest, most insane and Quixotic undertakings of the age, and one from which great suffering, if not death, must accrue to those engaged, while the inexorable and grinding tyranny now practised on the miserable inhabitants, would be increased one hundred fold.

7 May 1850, 2.

Important from Spain.

WHOLE SPANISH FLEET GOING TO CUBA.--*La Patria* states, that in addition to the increase in military forces in Cuba, the naval force is likewise to be greatly augmented. The whole of the Spanish Navy, except that portion actually required to guard the home coast, is to be despatched immediately to Cuba, in anticipation of the contemplated invasion. The Cuban authorities will therefore shortly have at their disposal--

1 Seventy-Pour,

4 Frigates,

5 Corvettes,

8 Steam Frigates,

11 brigs and smaller vessels, besides gun boats in any quantity. The Spaniards hope with this force, and this army, effectually to suppress any attempt at invasion by the Yankees, or revolt by the native Cubans.

The formidable preparations of the Spaniards indicate, and truly too, that the movement in and out of Cuba, for the freedom of that Island, *is no puny affair.*

15 May 1850, 2.

Cuba Intelligence--Invasion and Insurrection.

We notice by telegraph to the New York Sun May 11, that the vessels of the Cuban expedition have sailed from their last head-quarters, and there is every reason to believe that the next news from Havana will be that the expedition has effected a landing, and that the struggle for independence has gloriously commenced. All has been managed in a most secret and prudent manner, and the spies of despotism have been foiled. Gen. Lopez is the commander-in-chief, and all the men have been selected from the strong, and the brave.

15 May 1850, 2. ~~Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova~~
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

What do you Mean!

Some call us an Abolitionist. If by Abolitionist be signified one who is opposed to Slavery, then, reader, you are one yourself, or else you are behind even Henry Clay who hesitates not to declare Slavery to be a wrong against Nature and humanity. But if by Abolitionist be meant one who would violate the laws of the Republic and the fraternal relation of the States to emancipate the slaves, then we are no Abolitionist.

But we will tell you how far we are an Abolitionist.

1. We are opposed to all wrong of every name and nature, and would abolish it.
2. We are opposed to monopoly which takes bread from the mouths of the people, and would abolish it.
3. We are opposed to the despotism of capital and the servitude of the laborer, and would abolish it.
4. We are opposed to Slavery of every name and nature, and would elevate the thoughts and feelings of the people so that it may be abolished.
5. We are opposed to the degradation of the laborer by chaining negroes to the performance of the toil of the mechanic, the farmer and other laborers, and would abolish it.
6. We are opposed to the aristocracy that grows out of monopoly and Slavery, and would abolish it.
7. We are all opposed to the power of one man over another's body or bread, and would abolish it.
8. We are opposed to forcing the laborer to toil by the side of slaves in the Western mines, and would prevent the owner of men and the monopolist of land from invading the free wilderness.
9. We are opposed to many other evils too numerous to mention, and are in favor of abolishing them.

Now, if any mechanic or other laborer is not opposed to that system which says his toil is not fit to be performed by decent men, and therefore there must be slaves to perform every species of labor, then we say to that mechanic, you are a traitor to your own manhood, to your own honor and to your own families. Labor cannot be honorable as long as slaves perform it. Talk of the "dignity of labor!"--it is nonsense and impudence for those to thus speak of labor while they so scorn it as to impose all their labor, even to the washing of their feet and the dressing of their bodies, upon those they hire with their wealth or drive with their whips. It is to the honor of labor and the emancipation of the toiler that all our efforts are directed, and we say to the laborer that if his views of reform are so infernally selfish as to embrace only *his own* emancipation and disregard the welfare of his fellow men--we say to such an one that it is a pity the cause of human progress is blasphemed by such perfidy. The curse of every species of monopoly and every kind of human slavery rests down upon labor everywhere, and we are for one universal abolition sweep of all wrong whether North, East, South or West.

18 May 1850, 2.

The Cuba Expedition.

It is reported that extensive preparations have been long and quietly afoot among the people of the West and South-West for a second attempt upon Cuba. Generals Lopez and Gonzalas have

been at New Orleans *in cog.* managing the expedition. Ships have been in waiting to quietly carry away such as enlist, without being seen in numbers sufficiently large to excite suspicion. All engaged have seemed to have plenty of money; though the principal reward to those who enlist is promised from the plunder and booty in case of a successful issue of the invasion. It is said that from ten to twelve thousand men have embarked. We learn, also, from private sources that many of the leading men of the South are engaged, and contribute largely to the enterprise. The Governor of Mississippi is one of the foremost, and the invaders have the use of the arms and the munitions of the State. It is said, also, that the invaders are to assist the Spaniards of St. Domingo in overcoming the blacks, and make the island a place of rendezvous! "Now, mischief, thou art afloat, that what course thou wilt." We have no doubt that the oppressions of the people of Cuba are great, that the wealth of the island is too much monopolized, and should be better distributed, by the operation of wiser laws. But we doubt not that much unnecessary rapine and murder will be committed by the invaders in case of success, and that many unworthy men will be raised to influence and station

22 May 1850, 2

More Particulars in Regard to Cuban Patriots!
Gen. Lopez's Address to the Troops!

Gen. Lopez's Address to the Patriots!

Gen. Lopez's Address to the Spanish Soldiers in Cuba, on the occasion of his arrival.

24 May 1850, 2

U.S. Steamer Ordered to Cuba.

27 May 1850, 2

The Cuba invasion

(From the N.O. Picayune of the 16th)

28 May, 1850, 2

Who is General Lopez.

(Biography from New Orleans paper)

29 May 1850, 2

The Cuban Patriots

The Cuban Patriots in New York are about to get into trouble. The Herald says steps have been taken for the purpose of bringing their operations before a grand jury of the United States Circuit Court, under the charge of violating the law of 1818 then passed and provided for preserving the neutrality of the United States.

31 May 1850, 2

Arrest of the Editor of "La Verdad"--Highhanded Proceedings.

NEWS FROM GEN. LOPEZ

A REPORT FROM THE PATRIOT CAMP.

Rising in Western Cuba

[From New York Sun of the 27th]

1 June 1850, 2

The Cuban Business
The Cuban Expedition

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

steamer, whose name was the *Creole*, started for there to get the boat and water also. She got back, and we shipped aboard of her, and started the 14th for Cuba, viz. California. He had been divided into Companies on board the barque. I got in Captain Robinson's Company.-- He was an officer in the Rangers.

We were messed and divided off in messes of five. O'Hara was the Colonel of our Regiment, which was called the Kentucky Regiment-- Hardy was Major; Hardy's brother was our 1st Lieut. We drilled some on the island, and some on the steamer, until we got to the Brag company. We landed in Cardenas, Cuba, about one o'clock the morning of the 19th, having passed a long distance up a bay, passing numbers of large ships. Cardenas is the termination of the railroad that passed through Matanzas and Havana. One company took possession of the Railroad Depot; the rest then separated, one party attacked the Jail and took possession of it, after a few rounds. There were about 20 soldiers and 400 prisoners in it. Another detachment drove in the Picket Guard, with the loss of 2 or 3 men. They took refuge in the Barracks, which was as good as a fort to those who had no cannon--they could fire from the windows and the parapet of the roof, and we could only see them from the flash of their pieces. We got in some of the houses opposite, sometimes returning their fire, till day-break, when we fired the place and smoked them out, though they kept picking us off all the time; some escaped in citizen's dress; about 60 joined us; about 200 lancers once made a feint of charging us. Our company faced them and waved their caps, taunting them to charge, but they backed out and fled to the chapparel. We kept possession of the place until evening;--the spies coming in reported 2,000 Spanish troops, marching towards us, with a strong body of Lancers in the rear of the town; so finding we had got in the wrong place we commenced embarking in the evening. Soon as half had got aboard the Lancers charged on the rest; the cut through some and surrounded the General, but we came back, and they departed, leaving about seventy-five dead on the place. One company was stretched across a street, but a body of lancers charged through, losing half their men, and as they turned a corner came across more of our Boys, and every man of them fell the first volley. Every one remarked the accuracy of our shooting. We kept them off until we got coal and water on board, and then left. They gave us a parting volley as we left from the edge of the wharf. We ran several miles and grounded; while aground two ships spoke to us but got no answer. We threw everything overboard, and at last put 5 or 6 boat loads of men ashore before we got off, but the tide helped us. Next day the officers held a council of war, and decided to go to Key West, until they could get reinforcements, &c. Towards night we saw a steamer after us; we put on steam, and run out of sight of her in 10 minutes. A few hours before we made Key West we saw a Spanish war steam frigate before us, but owing to the superior speed of our boat, and knowledge of our pilot who took us inside of the reef, we passed them and got in before they did. Key West is, as you know, a port of the U.S., but the Spanish had broken the laws of the port in coming in the way they did, and as they opened a port and showed an ugly piece of iron with a hole in it, with a scamp standing by it with a lighted match, we got scared and up anchor and run into the wharf, we also breaking the laws. I believe she should have fired on us if there had not happened to be an U.S. surveying Cutter laying between us. The U.S. soldiers had all gone to fight the Indians in Florida, so the Mayor gave us the barracks to stay in. The Custom House officers took possession of all our arms, but I unslung my rifle and wrapped it in my blanket--kind o'smuggling it ashore. We kept a guard up every night for fear the Spaniards might land in boats at night. The citizens said they would help us; the Mayor said if they landed he would give us the Arsenal, there was plenty of arms and cannon in it, and five large cannon in the yard. One Spaniard staid in the port and another blockaded the entrance. Then the news came

that the ship we had left, the *Georgiana*, was taken by a man of war to Havanna, and that all on board were in to Moro Castle, also that they were to send a fleet to Key West and take us; so the Mayor told us that we had better get off the best way we could, in small parties--so some of us got fishing craft and put off for Tampa Bay, some one place and some another. We could not take our steamer, as she was condemned. I stayed there several days.-- The butchers gave us plenty of fresh meat, and the bakers gave bread to those who had no money. I sold my blanket and red shirt for a dollar, so I got along very well. At last I sold my rifle to the mate of the schooner *Leprelett* for a passage to New York. Sixteen of us got places on her. We landed in New York on the 7th of June. You may believe I have seen the Elephant. Yours affectionately, M. H. D.

21 June 1850, 2

Letter from a Cuban Volunteer.

(Correspondence of the Cincinnati Nonpareil)

Tallahassee, Florida, June 7, 1850.

Editors Nonpareil:--

Thanks to the unparalleled favor of fortune, which has saved the Army of Liberation of Cuba, from destruction, imminently threatened in various ways, and on several occasions, I find myself to-day again in the beautiful and *shady* capital of Florida. I arrived here yesterday afternoon, per mule-power railroad from St. Marks, which latter place I reached day before yesterday, in a fishing boat from Cedar Keys, 120 miles distant. I left Key West with some 150 others, about two weeks ago, in a brig for Cedar Keys, which we reached after five days sail, and after twice coming within a slight *roll* of being capsized in squalls off the Florida reefs. That the brig *Suwannee* was not lost, we and her owners need not thank the knowledge or energy of the Captain or mate, Messrs. Barrett and Lines, two as mean and hypocritical yankees as it has been our misfortune to meet with. We owe our safety to the undaunted activity and self-possession of three noble sailors, who, after waiting until it was *almost* too late, for orders, at last acted without orders. After a tremendous squall had passed away, the *prayerful* Captain, drawing a long breath, naively observed, "Why, I thought it was nothing but rain." At Cedar Keys we met with some very generous friends, particularly Mr. Richards, deputy custom house officer; the pilot, Sam Johnson, a somewhat excentric, but really well informed and noble-hearted fellow, and Mr. Jos. S. Oglesby, who all rendered us great assistance. In fact, our lasting gratitude is due to the people of Florida everywhere, who, knowing our circumstances and appreciating our feelings under them, have offered us everything they could, without being asked. Neither at St. Marks nor this place would those who entertained us receive any pay from such as had money to offer, though from most of us the *ever-prayerful* Captain Barrett had taken the last five dollars, for the privilege of sleeping on the cabin floor of the *Suwannee* at night, besides helping to pull ropes and tack ship in gales and squalls! From my experience in sailing around the Gulfs of Mexico and Florida, on different crafts, for the last thirty-five or forty days, I begin to think myself half qualified to pass for a sailor. The party with which I left Key West, was the last detachment of the army, except those who remained with the wounded. Most of the men went from Key West to Tampa. Some four hundred were assembled at that place at one time. Gen. Twiggs, who is there with some companies of U. States troops, went among them, saying he expected orders that very night to arrest every man concerned in the expedition, and wished all that possibly could to get away before he received such orders. He gave them two days' rations, and about two hundred of them started from Tampa to go through the wilderness to Savannah, Macon, Tallahassee, &c. &c. Others got off on ships for New Orleans, and but few remained there when we passed by. Those who go through, will

have to traverse a wild country a distance of two or three hundred miles. About twenty Kentuckians and Mississippians will leave St. Marks on the 10th inst. on the packet for New Orleans, among them Capt. Robinson and Dr. Scott, of Florence, Ky.

The southern papers contain many lengthy accounts of the expedition, its outfit, numbers, achievements at Cardenas, and escape from the combined navies of three or four great nations. I notice in them many great mistakes, and some gross misrepresentations; the latter particularly in the *Savannah Georgian*, the editor of which got his information in an interview with General Lopez. The General, in his desperation, is very ungenerously endeavoring to throw the blame of failure on the American officers and soldiers, saying that it was in consequence of their refusal to follow him to another point on the Island, after leaving Cardenas. *We did refuse to follow him*-- refuse again to put our lives in his hands, after he had led us to a place where, had we remained five hours longer, the army would have been destroyed to a man--as, if we could not retreat, every American was determined to die fighting even against fifty times our number, in the streets of Cardenas. Gen. Lopez will not deny that. I myself handed him a despatch from a friendly Creole, informing him that from three to five thousand Spanish soldiers, with cavalry and artillery would be upon us before the next morning. What chance would there have been for our five hundred undisciplined men--without a single piece of artillery--against such a force in a country with which we were entirely unacquainted, and without the least assistance from the Creoles, for whose liberty we were fighting. I write what I emphatically *know*, when I say that after the affair at Cardenas, both officers and men lost *all confidence* in General Lopez, his promises, and the patriotism of the people of Cuba. No doubt they wanted freedom, admired republican institutions, and emulated the glory of the American character--but no one who saw the citizens of Cardenas on Sunday, the 19th of May last, neat, trimly dressed, stepping about like dancing masters, will ever say that they will fight for independence--it is even doubtful whether they deserve liberty, or would know how to appreciate it as a gift. This was ample cause for our refusal to follow Gen. Lopez further. But there were also other causes, if anything still more imperative, which impelled even the few who, reckless of life, were yet willing to land with him on another part of the Island, to give up the attempt. We had, while aground in the Bay of Cardenas, thrown overboard all our ammunition but six or eight boxes, together with many arms and a large quantity of provisions; and then only got off three or four hours before the Spanish war steamer came in, which would have knocked our little steamboat to pieces with one broadside.

We had not fuel enough to run the *Creole* into Key West, and to keep up steam for the last six or eight miles, we were compelled to burn all the rosin on board but a barrel or so, and what little pork was left,--the aforesaid Spanish steamer being then within three miles of us, and before the *Creole* struck the pier at Key West, the muzzles of the *Pizarro's* cannon, loaded with grape and cannister, passed within two hundred yards of her,--General Amado, or some *grand officer*, standing out in magnificent uniform, and--*apparently*--cursing us in Spanish!! Add to all this the fact stated by the quarter-master, that there was not half enough water to supply the troops until the steamer would reach Mantua, where Gen. Lopez wished to go. Many of the men, when we reached Key West, had been without water twenty-four hours--nearly all had been without fifteen or eighteen. I know from what I *felt* and saw on board the *Creole*, that in a few hours more there would have been numbers of men famished for water. Then again, what risks would we have run, in passing so near Havana, of being captured or sunk by some one of the twenty or thirty ships guarding the coast of Cuba? I really think the immense fleet of war steamers, seventy-fours, corvettes, sloops and gun boats, ought to consider themselves eternally disgraced for letting our poor little old passenger boat,

compactly crowded with six hundred men, run into Cardenas--a city of eight or ten thousand inhabitants, situated on a bay fifteen miles long, full of shoals and Islands,--land her troops at the principal pier, wait until they had marched up to the garrison, took it by storm, burned the Governor's palace, taking his Excellency prisoner, with thirty or forty soldiers, declared a Republican Government, eat dinner under it, in the afternoon repelled an *insurrection* of 200 Spanish infantry and 100 lancers, leaving alive scarcely one of the latter who charged upon them--*and then* run out again before night; sticking on a sand bar after dark within five miles of the city until near morning, getting off by the most unparalleled exertions, and *finally* running safely into Key West, under the "stars and stripes," and the *guns* of the magnificent *Pizarro*!! And all this is nothing to what we might have done in the way of capturing, had we been, as the braggadocia Spaniards call us, *pirates* or *incendiaries*.

As one of those who, completely deceived and misinformed, took an active part in getting up the Kentucky regiment, I feel inexpressible remorse on account of the sufferings and privations which the failure of the expedition has entailed upon all; and for the sad fate of some of my best and bravest friends. I know that you, Messrs. Editors, and all who knew him, will join me in expressions of sorrow for the death of my dear relative, and your former talented coadjutor, Mr. JOHN M. McCANN, of Paris, Ky. He was shot through the breast, at the commencement of the fight towards evening. Mr. McC. accompanied the Expedition as a *chaplain*, and did not take an active part in the engagement.--I shall at a future time, claim your columns to do justice to the character and memory of this most estimable young man. I have not as yet seen any authentic statement of our killed and wounded, but would state it at from 12 to 15 killed, and 15 to 20 wounded. Among the latter, Gen. Gonzales, and Col. O'Hara, of the Kentucky regiment. Both these officers fell at almost the first fire from the garrison, and this was a serious loss to us, for to them chiefly the army looked for guidance and direction. No other field officer, unless it was Col. Bell, of Mississippi, was competent or pretended to take command; and the fighting was consequently very wild and irregular, but as brave as ever Americans did. Gen. Lopez does not speak English at all. I will say of him, however, that throughout he has exhibited the most cool, and determined courage. He is, doubtless, as brave a man as ever stood on a battle-field. The only act of his that I can imagine had any thing to do with fear, was his *desertion* of the army at Key West. He left on the *Isabel*, the night after our arrival, without making any provision at all for the men, who were entirely destitute. Truly yours, Richardson Hardy.

22 June 1850, 2

Gen. Lopez, in his speech at Savannah, declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

28 June 1850, 2

TRIAL OF GEN. LOPEZ.--The Grand Jury of New Orleans have found true bills against Lopez, Mr. Sigur of Delaware, Gov. Quitman, Judge C. Pinckney Smith, of Miss., ex-Gov. Henderson, Mr. O'Sullivan, and ten others of the Cuba invaders. They were bound over for trial.

29 June 1850, 2

Returned Cubans.

The following gentlemen, Cuban Volunteers, arrived in our city, last night, on the Winfield Scott, from New Orleans. They belonged to Col. O'Hara's Regiment:

Capt. Henry Robinson, Co. D; S. S. Scott, Surgeon of Ky. Regiment; Lieut. John McDermon, do; Lieut. L. Crussler, do; Capt. F. C. Wilson, do; Lieut. John Whaling, do.

Capt. Robinson is stopping at the Commercial Hotel.

2 July 1850, 2

A SYSTEM OF DEFENCE FOR CUBA.

A correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Havana, says:

The new plan of garrison and defence for the island is to be put in force immediately...

5 July 1850, 2 (Friday Evening)

GEN. LOPEZ COMING TO NEW YORK.-- A despatch from Norfolk says that General Lopez embarked there on Thursday, *incog*, on board the schooner Frank, for New York. What will the New Yorkers do with him?

6 July 1850, 2

Fred. Douglass, the colored lecturer, addressed a large audience yesterday, on the subject of slavery, in College Hall.

9 July 1850, 2

Fred. Douglass lectures to-morrow evening, at the College Hall.

12 July 1850, 2

The Prisoners at Havana,

Rumored Negotiations for the Purchase of Cuba!

A private letter in the Mobile Tribune, from an intelligent source [*sic*], dated on the 19th ult., says:

"The two prizes are anchored about eight hundred yards from us, with all the prisoners on board. It is understood that they are to be liberated next week. Generally accredited rumors are in circulation that negotiations for the purchase of Cuba by our Government are nearly concluded. A lawyer (Foulhouze) from New Orleans, who has been somewhat conspicuous in Cuban affairs, is said to be here in connexion with that purchase. He seems, and in fact claims, to be upon the most intimate and confidential terms with the Conde de Alcoy."

15 July 1850, 2

The following are the names of the personr [*sic*] who went on the Cuba expedition from this city, and who were captured by the Spanish war-steamer Pizarro on the Georgiana at Muegres, viz: Henry Stevens, J. W. Winter, Wm. S. Lake, Wm. Penton, Levi Brown, _____ Martin, _____ Smith.

18 July 1850, 2.

It is satisfactorily established that the leaders of the Cuban expedition procured the arms which were used from the State arsenal of Louisiana, and with the knowledge, if not with the compliance of some of the highest functionaries of that State. *St. Louis Rev.*

26 July 1850, 2.

The Mississippian, published at Jackson, says there is not a word of truth in the indictment found in New Orleans, against Gen. John A. Quitman, the Governor, and that "from first to last, he refused all connection with the Cuba expedition."

30 July 1850, 2.

THE CUBAN INVASION.--Col. Wheat has written to the *National Intelligencer*, contradicting the statement that the men enlisted for the above expedition went professedly as men going to California. He remarks:

"The captain of the Susan Loud was fully apprised of my intentions at the time I made the charter--fifty witnesses to which I can produce."

30 July 1850, 2 <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

The Spanish Government has entered into a contract for two new war steamers.

31 July 1850, 2.

GEN. LOPEZ.-- This "conquering hero" has "invaded" Washington city. He arrived there on Thursday last. It may be that he will "retreat" to some other place ere [sic] our friends in Washington are generally aware of his arrival.

5 August 1850, 2.

[Richardson Hardy stopped appearing on the newspaper masthead].

5 August 1850, 2.

DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.--A duel was fought near New Orleans, on the 23d, between Colonel Bunch and Capt. Lewis, two of the actors in the Cuba expedition, which resulted in the latter being shot through both thighs. His wounds are not considered dangerous. Capt. Lewis was the commander of the Creole, and had charged misconduct on the part of Col. Bunch at Cardenas.

6 August 1850, 2.

There are now cruising on the coast of Cuba eighteen vessels, carrying three hundred and eighteen guns, besides five gun boats, with one gun each. This is said to comprise the entire Spanish navy, with the exception of a few vessels absent on service in the East Indies.

7 August 1850, 2.

The Georgia, in a recent trip from Chagres to New York, 2,580 miles, ran the distance in 7 days, 12 hours, averaging 244 miles in twenty-four hours.

8 August 1850, 2.

FROM HAVANA

New York, August 7.

The Georgia, from Chagres and Havana, reports all quiet at the latter place. Seven of the prisoners were to be released on the 7th of Aug. The remainder have been sentenced to the chain-gang for eight days.

16 August 1850, 2.

The Spanish authorities have advertised the captured ship, Susan Loud, for sale at Havana.

16 August 1850, 2.

The latest news from Cuba is, that seven of the Contoy prisoners are to be liberated, and the rest sentenced to 8 years imprisonment.

20 August 1850, 2.

Several of the Contoy prisoners arrived in our city yesterday, looking well and hearty; others belonging to the city will be here in a day or two.

22 August 1850, 1.

For the Evening Nonpareil.

The Contoy Prisoners.

Messrs. Editors: In the *Commercial* of yesterday I notice sundry statements by one Henry Stevens, a "Contoy Prisoner"--that he "enlisted with Capt. HARDY upon express conditions that he should be taken to *California*, and so soon as he found out the destination was *Cuba*, determined to come back the first opportunity." Now, I know *Mr. Henry Stevens*; he is just the man whom I would expect to set up such a miserable plea in excuse for his extreme *timidity* and *peculiar* irresolution, and he is the last man who should leave his shoe making bench to engage in affairs of greater hazard and

enterprise. The terror under which he has labored during his imprisonment on board the *Goberano*, has certainly caused him in a great degree to lose all memory of things past, otherwise he would scarcely have the face to make such statements. He seems to have forgotten, that several days before we left Cincinnati, he called upon me two or three different evenings, at the *Nonpareil* office, to inquire about the expedition; how he then and there repeatedly averred that if it was for Cuba he "was in," but if for California, he would *not* go.

When he spoke thus, I invariably made this reply, "At present Mr. Stevens I can tell you nothing more definite about it, but if such is your wish, I *think* you will not be disappointed at N. Orleans." He seems to have *forgotten*, after our arrival in New Orleans, how confidentially he asked me for more particulars, and that I then told him in plain words we were bound for *Cuba*; and then how earnestly he solicited me to have him appointed a Lieutenantcy. I told him we must have Lieutenants who understood military tactics and guard duty. Do they generally have such Lieutenants in California companies, Mr. S?

Stand up Henry Stevens, "prisoner of Contoy," and answer: Did you not, after Col. O'HARA had read to the Kentucky Battalion, while the Georgiana was anchored off Contoy, his compact with General Lopez--setting forth all the particulars, and after a number of eloquent and patriotic speeches had been made in favor of Cuban Independence, which elicited most enthusiastic huzzas from our brave adventures even on that desolate coast--I ask, did you not after this, join Captain Robinson's company, accept the appointment of third Sergeant, and exercise the "powers and authority" thereof for a few days?

Was you not provoked somewhat because you did not receive a Lieutenant's commission--*you* who so pompously declared you were "born to command," though at first you did not even know the *facings*. Again, how did your heart fail you, when, after the Creole arrived, we doused the Red Shirt of revolution, and you saw her decks gleaming with bayonets soon to be bathed in Spanish blood, or rust beneath the Gulf's blue wave! *Then* it was you determined to go home; then you thought remorsefully of your lovely wife and unprotected children, and made such pitious moan that the whole Battalion was affected, and Col. O'Hara gave you ten dollars, plenty of provisions, and a free passage back to New Orleans! Oh! *conscientious* Mr. Henry Stevens! You would not be a *private* [pirate]! No! unless you could wield a sword, wear an epaulette, AND "screw your *courage* to the *sticking* place!"

Captain Hardy informed the men, *before* the bark left the Balize--where she remained at anchor a whole day--that we were ultimately going to Cuba, and such as did not wish to go were *requested* to get aboard the tow-boat, before she left us, and go back to New Orleans.

It was intended by Capt. H. to lay the whole plan and object of the expedition before his men, previous to leaving New Orleans, and send back to their homes such as were [un]willing to embark, but the wretched mismanagement of affairs at headquarters prevented it. It was not the intention, for it was by no means necessary so far as getting men was concerned, to deceive any one; though it could not safely be said to all *in so many words*--"we are going to Cuba on a fighting Expedition." But what could not any man have *inferred*, when he saw ten boxes of muskets and a large quantity of cartridges on board? Such articles make a stronger impression than words! That a single man was deceived, I do not believe. No man of the most ordinary penetration could have been, especially after staying nearly three weeks in New Orleans. The whole Battalion of those who went to Cardenas, many of whom are now in this city and vicinity, well know that the "Contoy prisoner" who made the loudest complaint about being deceived, &c., stood upon the deck of the Martha Washington, as she

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/
left Covington, shouting "Hurrah for Cuba!"

We failed, Messrs. Editors, in a grand and momentous undertaking and must be content to bear the blame as legitimately attaches to failure. That is, perhaps, enough, without being held accountable for the sufferings or losses of men who lack not only the judgement and prudence to keep aloof from such dare-devil enterprises, but also, that spirit and resolution necessary to deport themselves firmly and creditably when engaged in them.

I was myself, as I have before stated, "deceived and misinformed" by letters from those at the head of the Expedition--and *they* in turn may have been greatly *disappointed*--as to the resources, strength and outfit of the Army, which I felt convinced was altogether too small and insufficient to give anything but the most desperate chance for success; still as General Lopez--the hero of a hundred battles--was willing to lead on, I resolved to accompany him, and see what could be done, at all hazards.

Truly yours,

RICHARDSON HARDY.

August 18th, 1850.

P.S. I hope a sense of *justice* will induce the editors of the *Commercial* and *New Orleans Picayune*, to insert this reply to *Henry Stevens*, and his fellow "Contoites."

23 August 1850, 1.

CORRECTION.--In the article published yesterday on our first page, headed, "*The Contoy Prisoners*," the sentence printed "You would not be a *private*," in the fourth line from the end of fourth paragraph, should read--You would not be a *pirate*! The sentence in fourth line from the beginning of fifth paragraph, printed "Send back to their homes such as were willing to embark," should read--Such as were *unwilling*, &c. There were other errors not materially perverting the writer's meaning, which the intelligent reader doubtless corrected.

23 August 1850, 1.

For the Evening Nonpareil.

MESSRS. EDITORS:--In the Nonpareil of yesterday, there is quite a labored article which endeavors to prove, that I knew all about the destination of the company, that was raised here by Captain Hardy. Such is not the fact, the bare *assertions* of R. Hardy to the contrary notwithstanding. He says, that I called on him two or three different evenings at the Nonpareil office to inquire about the expedition; very true--but not an expedition for Cuba, but California--if so, I was in, but if for Cuba, I was not. Perhaps the gentleman's hasty retreat from Cardenas, under the renowned Hero of a hundred battles, has caused him to lose the memory of things past. He says I have forgotten how confidentially I asked him for more particulars, and how *he* told me plainly we were bound for Cuba--this I positively deny; I had no confidential conversation with him, neither did he tell me the expedition was bound for Cuba--but I heard others of the expedition say they *believed* it was destined for Cuba, which caused me to ask Capt. Hardy privately, whether or no the expedition was bound for Cuba; he replied that he did not know what put it in the men's heads to think it was for Cuba; it was for California, and in two or three days, he would furnish us our tickets for Chagres, enroute for California on the barque *Georgiana*, bound for Chagres as advertised in a daily paper in New Orleans. But enough of this; it is well known what deception was used to inveigle men in this disastrous affair--to all those unfortunate enough to get into it.

I am also called upon to answer, did I not, after several speeches were made, join Capt.

Robinson's Company? I did, but under what circumstances I will state: after those very patriotic speeches were made, it was circulated through the vessel that those who did not join companies would be cut short of their rations; and why were those speeches made? It was this, there was a great deal of discontent on board at the time, so much so, that every precaution was used to keep the men together. Could the men at that time have followed their own inclinations there would, at least from sixty to one hundred willingly returned. The gentleman well knows that the joining of the expedition did not take place until some time after this, when a pledge was brought forward for each man to sign which instrument of writing I refused to put my name to.

The gentleman's attempt at wit in this affair, may pass for what it is worth; he also states that Capt. Hardy informed the men that the expedition were ultimately going to Cuba and such as did not wish to go were requested to go on board the tow-boat and go to N. Orleans. It is very singular that many others did not hear that request, and how comes it that the first one with carpet bag in hand, who wished to return was denied. Mr. Hardy this is not bare assertion. I am able to prove it, there is one more point I will notice, and then I am done. He says the Contoy prisoner who made the loudest complaint about being deceived &c., stood upon the deck of the Martha Washington as she left Covington shouting 'Hurrah for Cuba,' this I positively deny; I am quite confident I was in the cabin at the time referred to.

Yours, &c.

HENRY STEVENS.

P.S. Mr. EDITOR: With these few lines I shall drop this matter leaving the gentlemen to enjoy any imaginary victory, he thinks he may have won.

23 August 1850, 2.

Lieutenant Hardy, having read "Contoy" Stevens' *rebutter*, in type, published on our first page to-day, requests us to say that as Mr. S. has reduced the controversy to a mere question of veracity, he is satisfied to let it stand so between them. Had any evidence been produced by the party first making assertions,--which have been denied on the ground of reason--a different reply might have been necessary.

26 August 1850, 2.

Gen. Lopez is out in a card denying, most positively, the report that he had anything to do with, or any knowledge of the Southern Disunion Plot, as reported by a recent letter from Washington in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

26 August 1850, 2.

A SPANISH STEAMER.--The Spanish steamer Pizarro, at New York, is a fine looking vessel, of English build, and about 200 feet in length. Her engines are of superior construction and finish, and equal to 550 horse power. The number of men on the Pizarro is one hundred and fifty-six, including officers, marines, crews, &c. She is well armed, carrying four "thirty-two pounders," and two "sixty-eight pound Paixan guns." No wonder Lopez and his valiant army took to their heels, en route for Key West, on seeing her.

30 August 1850, 2 (Friday).

Something Interesting.

We shall commence the publication on next Tuesday, of a highly interesting, reliable, and authentic account, entitled the "*History and Adventures of the Cuban Liberators*." It is ably written, by one who participated in the struggle, and will occupy our reader's attention for two weeks or

more. We can safely promise them both pleasure and profit in its perusal.

<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org>

31 August 1850, 2.

Washington City contains a population of 25,869.

4 September 1850, 1

(Written for the Cincinnati Nonpareil)

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES OF THE CUBAN LIBERATORS

Part 1

ENLISTMENT AND EMBARKATION OF THE KENTUCKY BATTALION.

The strenuous vigilance of President Taylor had stifled the Cuban Patriots in New York; the men whom they had assembled on Round Island had been captured by U.S. vessels and brought back;

...

you shall receive the due rewards from the *New Republic*."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

5 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

This was enough--what more could be asked! Such a chance to carve out fame and fortune with the sword of Liberty...

...

"Siksey" was assistant commissary during the campaign, and discharged his duties faithfully and ably.

(To be continued)

6 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

Bill Redding needs no introduction. He put in his best licks for fun and frolic on the trip,...

...

Oh! that the *Chancellor* would arrive! Then our destination would be decided on.

(To be Continued)

7 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

It was late at night when Major H. arrived at the Jefferson City Hotel, in Freeport; the men were mostly at their quarters and nothing was communicated to them.

...

Doffing this last article as he approached, he took a seat opposite to me at the table, and began with an apology after this fashion:

(To be Continued)

9 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

"Captain, I'm rather a rough-looking customer to talk with, but I don't always wear such clothes;

...
"We shall of course be glad to have Mr. B.: if he wishes to join us, here is the roll-book, which is all the explanation we have time to give."

(To be Continued)

10 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

Tom felt himself beat, and both he and his friend looked blank.

...

A sadness crept over each brest as our bark ploughed her way towards the broad Gulf, and soon all sought relief from regrets and doubts, in slumber.

(In Part II, we will bid "our native land goodnight," introduce more important characters, and see what was done at the famous Contoy Island.)

From the New Orleans Delta, of May 17th.

[This article was reproduced]

10 September 1850, 2

ANOTHER CUBA EXPEDITION.--The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the report that another Cuba expedition is fitting out, is said to be true, by one who pretends to know, and that an immense sum of money has been raised for the purpose, and as many as seven thousand men have been enlisted for the purpose of making another descent on that Island.

12 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

PART II

The conclusion of the first part of this History left the Kentucky Battalion asleep, while the Georgiana was being towed down to the Balize.

...

He only regretted that they had not made known their disinclination to go to Cuba sooner.

(To be Continued)

13 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

Brief as was this explanation, it satisfied all, except perhaps three or four,...

...

It was a sad, enraging disappointment, when they were told there was no chance to land before a day or so.

11 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

We came within sight of the Mexican coast somewhere about Lisal,...

...

The Spaniards gave Hoy some fine fish, after feasting on which the ship-guard felt better able to pay them in leaden coin, if they did not keep their distance.

(To be Continued)

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16 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

Towards evening, Col. O'Hara returned from his excursion.

...

Thus by a very little exertion and *condescension* was harmony and spirit restored to the battalion.

(To be Continued)

17 September 1850, 1.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

By this time the supply of water began to grow scarce.

...

...and the Republicans in possession of Havana, even if it should be within a few weeks.

(To be Continued)

17 September 1850, 2.

The N. York Herald says another Foray against Cuba is whispered--and it had bettered be whispered, *only*.

18 September 1850, 1.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

Very early on the morning of the 14th of May,...

...

--THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

(Part III will embrace the landings and battles at Cardenas, the retreat, the chase by the *Pizarro*, and the dispersion of the Liberators at Key West).

19 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

PART III

The *Creole*, on leaving Contoy, bore the "Cuban Expedition," ...

...

...was all that broke the dread silence on that stealthily moving ship for hours.

(To be Continued)

20 September 1850, 1.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

The moon had gone down, when about 1 o'clock in the morning of the 19th of May,...

...

...the Spanish loss was probably about the same, notwithstanding they had fought most of the time behind impenetrable walls.

(To be Continued)

20 September 1850, 2.

NOT THE MAN.--J. K. Smith, spoken of in Part II of the "History of the Cuban Liberators,"

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published in this paper, is not *the* J. K. Smith, formerly of New Orleans, and now residing in this city--
but another individual of the same name. As the first mentioned Smith is represented by the writer
as any thing but a "patriot," it is due to his namesake to make this explanation.

21 September 1850, 1.

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Continued)

On the cessation of hostilities, the grand enquiry was for something to eat and drink.

...

The wide street and Plaza was strewn with bodies for two squares.

(To be Continued)

23 September 1850, 1

HISTORY AND ADVENTURES

(Concluded)

Such was the result of the battles at Cardenas, which have since been celebrated as
magnificent Spanish *victories*!

...

But they did land, and most of them yet hope, under more favorable stars, to *land again*--on
the COAST OF CUBA.

3 October 1850, 2 (Thursday)

THE CUBA AFFAIR. A dispatch of Saturday week from Washington says:

"The Spanish minister, at the request of Mr. Webster, returned last night from New York, and
had a long conference with him. The business relates to Cuba, and we understand that another
attempt is to be made on Cuba. The descent is first to be made upon Hayti for the overthrow of
Faustin Soulouque.

4 October 1850, 1

A Disunion meeting was held at Natchez on the 10th of last month, at which the largest
number present at any one time was 120, and one third of these were attracted by curiosity.

Gen. Felix Huston made a speech in favor of disunion and a series of resolutions were adopted
by thirty votes. The Union is still save.

11 October 1850, 2.

NEGOTIATION ABOUT CUBA.--It is stated on the authority of a correspondent of the
London *Herald*, under date of Paris, Thursday evening, that arrangements are on foot between Spain
on the one side, and England, France and Holland on the other, by which Spain, on condition of
having Cuba protected by the joint action of these powers, engages to pay the debt due by her to
English, French and Dutch creditors.

17 October 1850, 2.

HEROINE.--A young Cuban lady who participated in the late struggle for the Independence
of her country, and who belonged to the staff of Gen. Gonzales, is now in our city. She is on her way
East, and will remain here but a short time.

19 October 1850, 2.

Cora Montgomery.

Cora Montgomery, one of the leading literary women of this country, is in New Mexico,
writing letters to the New York Tribune. This woman is a philosopher and statesman. She has been

in the habit of visiting Washington every winter for the purpose of advising even our gravest Senators, and it is said that her diplomacy is not surpassed by the shrewdest politician. It is said that she is capable of doing more in this line than any man, excepting perhaps two or three like Clay, Benton and Webster. She has written political articles on the most difficult questions for our leading periodicals; and the fact that she is seeking adventure in the western wilds proves that she is no common person.

8 November 1850, 1.

DOWN WITH THE YANKEES.--In a speech at New Orleans, on the 16th ult., Senator Soule said:--"Gentlemen, I care very little for the opinion of this city. New Orleans is under Yankee influence--an influence which we must get rid of."

8 November 1850, 2.

CUBAN PRISONER DEMANDED.--A Havana letter dated 18th ult., says the British government have demanded and obtained the release of the Scotchman who was taken with others of Lopez's expedition at Cardenas. It is something to be a British subject after all.

11 November 1850, 1

UNION AT THE SOUTH.--Judge Sharkey recently addressed a great Union meeting at Natchez, Miss., at which he declared, in the language of the lamented Jackson, that "the Union must and shall be preserved." He asserted that a majority of the members of the Nashville Convention were decidedly opposed to disunion.

11 November 1850, 2.

CUBA.--The Philadelphia North American has seen a letter from Matanzas, representing that fifteen Cubans of high standing had been arrested on the 7th inst., and imprisoned, charged with being revolutionists. Among them were Don Francisco de la O. Garcia, Don Saturnino Hernandez, and others of the most influential and wealthy men of the Island.

25 November 1850, 1.

Cincinnati Typographical Union.

The Union was organized by the appointment of T. G. FORSTER, President, and J. M. M'CREARY, Secretary, *pro tem*.

The Scale of Prices of the Franklin Typographical Society was adopted, for the present.

On motion, the UNION then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Mr. Henry T. Ogden, President.

" George Armor, V. President

" Richardson Hardy, Recording Secretary.

" J. M. M'Creary, Corresponding Secretary.

" D. B. Hubbell, Treasurer.

Messrs. Lockwood, Hastings, Wright, Pearce and Sullivan, Standing Committee.

The officers were then duly inducted into office.

...

30 November 1850, 2.

We understand that several of the "Contoy Prisoners," in this city, who backed out from the Cuban Expedition, at that Island, and were afterwards captured by the Spaniards, have gone to New Orleans, to be used in evidence against Gen Lopez and Quitman, Col. O. Hard, and others. It is said

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that one of those who was with Lopez at Cardenas, has also embarked in the same speculation, against the head patriots. It is nothing strange that those who deserted the General at Contoy, should testify against him at New Orleans. But the "true Elves," are surprised and indignant that even *one* of their number, who participated in the 'grand failure' would be guilty of such a mean betrayal.

2 December 1850, 3.

Queen City Guards' Civic Ball

The Company takes pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public that their Civic Ball, with a splendid Supper will take place at Union Hall, on MONDAY Dec. 9th.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Major Browne	Colonel Moore
Captain Worthington	Captain Churchill
Captain Armstrong	Capt. W. Spencer
Miles Greenwood	Agt. A. W. Armstrong
Lieut. R. Hardy	Captain Young
R. K. Cox, Sr.	W. McEwen
Joseph Kolp	H. T. Ogden
Charles Smith	E. F. Seybold
R. Mathews	C. C. Winchester
J. Wilson	C. J. W. Smith
M. P. Taylor	J. Fowler
D. Clegg	J. Bolser
C. Hillyard	J. Chapman
W. Balser	R. Cook
E. Collins	G. Garrison
S. Wyatt	T. Berry
C. Campbell	M. Castillo
S. W. Bloom	J. Campbell
Dr. Brown	M. J. Mountford

FLOOR MANAGERS

E. Collins	Charles Campbell
J. Wilson	Herr Spills

Tickets \$1.50; to be had of any of the Managers, or at the door on the evening of the Ball.
Herr Spills and a splendid Band are engaged.

11 December 1850, 2 (Wednesday).

U.S. Deputy Marshal Hayman, with officers Black and Waters, yesterday afternoon, arrested two suspicious characters as being the fellows who committed the robbery in the room of Capt. Robinson and Lieut. Hardy, at the Commercial Hotel, on Monday. They were taken into the bar-room, the chamber-maid was called, and out of the crowd she immediately singled the two rascals whom she had seen coming out of the room. They will be examined before the Mayor to-day.

12 December 1850, 2.

William Freret, Esq., the newly appointed Collector of the Customs for the port of New Orleans, in place of Samuel J. Peters, Esq., entered on the duties of his office on the 25th ult.

20 December 1850, 2.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>
PRESIDENT BONAPARTE ON THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.--The Courier des Etats Unis contains the Message in full of the President of the French Republic. Under the same head (of foreign affairs) he says that it may be of some importance to those engaged in getting up another expedition against Cuba--if any such there be--to know. These are his words:

"As soon as the French Government was informed of the criminal attempt upon Cuba by certain adventurers, we sent an additional force to the Commander of the West India station, with orders to unite his efforts with those of the Spanish authorities, for the purpose of preventing further attempts of the kind."

Those who engage, therefore, in that kind of business, hereafter, will not only have the Spanish naval force to encounter, but that of France also, and of England, too, in all probability.

21 December 1850, 2.

(Saturday)

The *Delta* of Saturday last chronicles the arrival in New Orleans of Colonel Pickett, Major O'Hara, and other gentlemen lately connected with the Cuba Expedition, who have gone to the city to await their trial under the indictments pending against them in the United States Circuit Court, for a violation of the Neutrality Act of Congress. It is rumored, says the same print, that Marshal Scott has gone to Mississippi to see about the *capias* against Governor Quitman.

28 December 1850, 1.

General Lopez and some of his associates in the Cuban invasion are now on trial in the United States Circuit Court in N. Orleans.

1 January 1851, 1.

GEN. QUITMAN--CUBA EXPEDITION--A Washington letter in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

The Government has information concerning Gov. Quitman's participation in the late Cuban invasion, which will be sufficient to convict him or a dozen men, ten times over, of the charge brought against him. The Federal Executive is determined, it is said, that he shall be brought to trial under the law. But Gov. Quitman will resist the process while he remains Governor. Should Judge Gholson decide that Quitman is answerable to the process, the Marshal of Mississippi will arrest him, and take him to Louisiana. If not the United States Marshal of Louisiana will be instructed to serve the process upon him, and he will be supported by the whole United States.

4 January 1851, 1.

TRIAL OF THE CUBA EXPEDITIONISTS.--The leading participants of the Cuba Expedition, were arraigned before the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, on Monday, 16th ult. The following appeared in answer to their names; Gen. Narciso Lopez, Col. Theodore O'Hara, Col. John Pickett, Major Thomas J. Hawkins, Col. W. H. Bell, Captain A. J. Lewis, Col. Robert Wheate, Gen. John Henderson, L. J. Sigur, Esq. and Gen. D. Augustin. Those who did not appear Were A. Gonnyles, Governor Quitman, John O'Sullivan, Major Bunch, Peter Smith and N. D. Haden. Gen. Lopez pleaded in abatement to the indictment, on the ground that the Grand Jury had been illegally drawn and impannelled; as did also Messrs. Sigur and Augustine. The others put in the plea of not guilty. Gen. Henderson requested an immediate trial, but Judge M'Caleb postponed the consideration of that point, as well as of the pleas in abatement, until the next day, when they could be argued, and he would determine whether he should await the attendance of the Circuit Judge. Mr. Hunt for the defendants.

6 January 1851, 1. <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

The steamer Creole, which was engaged in the Cuba invasion, and was confiscated and sold, has been purchased by F. W. Hathaway, Esq., of Frederickton, N.B., and others, and will be placed on the line between Portland, Me., and St. John's, N. B., next spring.

9 January 1851, 1.

The Invasion of Cuba.

Rumors continue to be circulated by the newspapers from time to time, in relation to a new Expedition, against Cuba. It is apparent that a restless spirit prevails upon the subject in some portions of the South. A late account from Paris says among other things, that the "the Spanish Government has given information to the French Government, that Lopez is preparing "a small army of freebooters"--*flibustiers*--with the view of making another descent upon Cuba, and that the information is derived from "a certain source." It is added, that the French Government has sent additional instructions to the commander of the French naval forces in the West Indies, to aid the Cuban authorities in repelling an invasion, if attempted.

The Washington Globe, alluding to the subject, remarks:

When the attempt of May last was made, nobody saw anything, knew anything, or believed anything. It will not be so the next time, for all the cruisers of all nations will be on the lookout; so that, to our thinking, it will be impossible for an expedition either to cross the Gulf unobserved, or to effect a landing, or if it lands, to get off again as it did from Cardenas; and unless it goes five or six thousand strong, at least, it will be very apt to be obliged to give leg bail again; for, brave as the "patriots" may be, and as they are, without doubt, they cannot maintain their ground against them. General Concha is as vigilant and as active as General Roncasli; and certain it is, that if Spain holds one vigilant and able officer, he would be sent to Cuba, which is at present by far the most important military command in all the Spanish dominions--in the kingdom, or in the dependencies.

Therefore, we say to all concerned--let Cuba alone! for she cannot now be conquered in the way contemplated; that is, on private account. The time may come that she may be, but is not yet.

16 January 1851, 2.

GOV. QUITMAN.--A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that there is a certainty now of a collision between Governor Quitman and the authorities of the United States. The Marshal of Mississippi is a brave, fearless man, and will at all hazards arrest Gov. Quitman. The Governor is surrounded at every place, where he may be, with confidential friends, who are ready to defend or rescue him.

21 January 1851, 2.

The trial of Mr. Wm. A. McEwen, editor of the Western Police Gazette, for libel, is set in the Criminal Court, for next Friday. Doubtless the court room will be crowded to excess, as this is the first case of the kind that has come under the notice of this court for a number of years.

24 January 1851, 2.

The New Orleans Union, a Spanish paper, says the trial of the Cuban invaders, is all a farce; that the accused will have their own way, and that neither the laws nor the courts, nor any of the United States authorities, are respected.

27 January 1851, 1.

THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION.--The trial of Gen. Henderson was still proceeding at New Orleans at the latest accounts. On the third day a full jury was obtained.

27 January 1851, 2. <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

George E. Pugh, Esq., will lecture before the Mechanics' Institute this evening on the "Relation of Debtor and Creditor."

28 January 1851, 2.

Geo. E. Pough delivered the lecture in the Mechanics' Institute last night, to a large audience. He handled his subject with ability, and the radical and democratic doctrines of his lecture, urged with sincere earnestness, we trust will not be without their effect in benefiting the condition of our laboring people!

3 February 1851, 2.

Court of Common Pleas.

LIBEL.--The case of Wm. A. McEwen for libeling Thomas Jefferson Gallagher, commenced at dusk. Mr. Piatt stated that he was better prepared to try the case set first when the Grand Jury reported, which might be called the looking glass case. The associate prosecutor Stanley Mathews was not ready in any other case than this. Piatt thought he could whip them more easy in that one, than the others, but could in all. He desired the Jury to be sworn on their *voir dire*. They were questioned as to their competency to serve as Jurors, in not having formed or expressed an opinion on the merits of the case or entertained feelings of resentment against the defendant. Two Jurymen excused themselves and chalanges [*sic*] were made by the counsel for the defence and for the State until the satisfactory Jury was obtained.

Aaron C. Bagley, was sworn. He was acquainted with McEwen seven months, has business with him at the office of the Police Gazette on the corner of 8th and Walnut. Knows from reputation he was the proprietor, editor and publisher of the Police Gazette. It had a circulation from thirty-five hundred to four thousand. Was there several times between 1st of October and 1st of January. On being asked what he was doing there, he said, you know enough of me to know I won't criminate myself. Can't name the day, week or month he was connected with the Gazette. Don't know he was editor, Printer or publisher, on the 28th of December. This is the time the libel is charged to have been published.

John McGowen testified that he sold the Gazette ever since it came out, on Fridays and Saturdays. It being dark the Court adjourned till to-day.

4 February 1851, 2.

The Libel Suit.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the case of Wm. McEwen, editor of the Police Gazette, for alleged libel against Thomas Gallagher, occupied the whole day.

...

Wm. Shires testified that McEwen rented from him a house on Sycamore street, above Fourth for printing the Police Gazette. On the twenty-third of March last, the office was mobbed. Saw nearly every thing which had been in the office thrown in the street, near dusk.

John Morewood saw the mob come up and enter the door; they went up stairs and broke the windows. They numbered about twenty.--They threw the cases out the windows.

Jos. Dumas testified in addition, he saw where they set fire to the papers against the partition. Heard them say "down with the Police Gazette." They were all disguised.

Wm. Saffin saw a couple of barrels of rosin charged with powder, set off. Saw shooting of pistols. The above evidence was confirmed by several witnesses.

6 February 1851, 2.

Court of Common Pleas.

DECISION OF THE LIBEL CASE.--The jury in the case of Wm. A. M'Ewen, editor of the Police Gazette, tried for libel on Thos. J. Gallagher, came into court at nine o'clock, and rendered a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The witnesses in the case were then discharged until Tuesday next, when the other indictments will come before the court.

25 February 1851, 2.

The population of our sister city, Covington, is 9000.

28 February 1851, 2.

In the second trial of Gen. Henderson at New Orleans, the jury were equally divided.--six stood for conviction, and six for acquittal. On the first trial there were eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Thus works what the New Orleans community consider a great, solemn, but expensive, Government farce. An Alabama correspondent of the Delta's, thus comments on it.--

"I see that the Cuban trial farce is still going on in your city in the re-trial of Gen. Henderson. Such tom-foolery ought to be nipped in the bud; but probably this is only kept up as a burlesque to the grand farce gotten up in Washington, to amuse the President and cabinet, and make the people stare, while the Godlike Daniel attempts to feed the little Dutch *Charge of Austria with chowder out of a big ladle, when every body knows the poor Munheer's stomach is only capable of digesting schnapps and sourkrout. How often must Gen. H. be tried, providing his present trial results in another mistrial? Until he is either acquitted or convicted, of course. Acquitted he never will be, so long as Spanish gold can buy misbegotten knaves enough to thwart the course of justice.*

3 March 1851, 2.

PARDONED.--Governor Helm of Ky., has pardoned the slave, *Daniel*, who was found guilty, at the last term of the Jefferson Circuit Court of the murder of O'Shaughnessy. The reprieve was granted on the condition that he be sent out of the State forthwith.

10 March 1851, 2.

Capt. J. A. Lewis, who commanded the brig *Creole* in the famous Cuba Expedition, called at our office on Saturday. He is a little fellow with a keen eye, and has the appearance of being smart as steel and "fearless as the devil." He was engaged in the Texas war of Independence. In this city he has met with some "choice spirits" and old messmates, who talk ever with each other their disastrous chances and hair breath escapes, and "fight the battles o'er again." Although the brave Skipper was forced to flee from the Spaniard in the Gulf, he looks as if he would "live to fight another day." Capt. Lewis will remain a few days at the Walnut Street House, and will then leave for New York City.

10 March 1851, 2.

Two wealthy Cubans, Francisco and Lucas Castro, who were charged with having gone to the United States to assist in the Revolutionary movement, are cited to appear at Havana for trial, otherwise they will be declared as rebels, and their property confiscated.

11 March 1851, 2.

We mentioned yesterday, being called up on by Capt. I. A. Lewis, Commander of the brig *Creole*, which was engaged in the transport of troops to Cuba. We should have said *steamer Creole*.

17 March 1851, 2.

At a meeting of the friends of Gen. JAMES SHIELDS and Gen. SAMUEL HUSTON of the U.S. Senate, held at the *Burnet House*, Saturday evening, March 15, 1851, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to invite those distinguished soldiers and statesmen to partake of a public dinner on their arrival in the Queen City; and to make suitable arrangements for the same.

Dr. James Graham	Hon. David T. Disney
D. McCormick	Hon. Bellamy Storer
James Keenan	Maj. Sullivan
Capt. Paul	Thomas Powel
Dr. J. L. Vattier	Dr. Malone
John Balie	Wm. B. Barry
H. H. Robinson	Hon. R. B. Warden
A. N. Riddle	Judge Robert Moore
Hon. James J. Faran	C. J. W. Smith
Capt. Wm. Lytle	Dr. C. S. Kaufman
Abraham Palmer Jr	John W. Keenan
Geo. Pendleton	E. C. Roll, Esq.
Col. Chas. Chandler	P. Cody
Hon. Henry E. Spencer	

The committee will meet at the Burnet House, at 7 o'clock P.M., Monday, March 17th, 1851.

PETER J. SULLIVAN, Chm'n.

THOMAS POWEL, Sec'y.

18 March 1851, 2.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.--That excellent passenger steamer the *Childe Harold*, leaves for the above city this afternoon. She is one of the swiftest boats that ply in the trade, and is under the charge of efficient, accomodating and gentlemanly officers. Travelers for the south will do well to secure a passage early.

19 March 1851, 2.

It appears that Gen. Houston passed down the river Saturday, without stopping at this city, much to the disappointment of his friends.

19 March 1851, 2.

General Scott is expected to arrive in this city from Pittsburgh to-day.

19 March 1851, 2.

THE CUBAN TRIALS.--By intelligence from N Orleans, March 8th, we learn that the Cuban trials have all ended in smoke. The third trial of Gen. Henderson, like the two previous, resulted in a disagreement of the jury--there being only one for conviction. The District Attorney has abandoned the prosecution and entered a *nolie prosequi* not only in the Henderson case, but in all others charged with being connected in the affair.

24 March 1851, 2.

REJOICING IN NATCHEZ.--So great was the joyful excitement in Natchez on the termination of the Cuban trials in N.O., fifteen guns were fired for Quitman, and fifteen for the Southern States. Many persons pulled off their stockings for cartridges, and fired several for mankind in general.

7 April 1851, 2 (Monday).

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Cuba--Another Expedition.

There seems to be little doubt that the party who left here a short time since, in company with Capt. Robinson, were destined for Cuba.--When another demonstration will be made, or how it is to be accomplished, it is difficult to tell. Private letters from Havana state that the inhabitants are constantly agitated by rumors of another invasion. Improbable as the story is, i[t] finds hundreds of believers, and even the officials appear to attach some credit to it. As a consequence, the troops are frequently drilled, the defences are watches with due vigilance, and every suspicious indication is narrowly scrutinized. The names mentioned as probable leaders, are Lopez, Quitman and Garribaldi. The effect of all this is to create distrust, to excite suspicion, and to lead to frequent arrests. Quite a number have recently been made. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, writing under date of March 18th, alludes to the rumored expedition, and says:

Ready for this event are several persons in Havana, who secure themselves under a false garb and profession; but it is probable that every expedition sent will fail for want of numbers, as I think, from close observation, that the Creoles will not join until success is placed beyond doubt. A great many arrests have been made, and several others implicated in the coming event, are sharply looked after. A gentleman from Trinidad has been in prison some days, and his wife and friends are allowed no communication with him. The government do not hesitate for a moment about placing a man in confinement, nor will they give any reasons for their proceedings. After they have collected all the evidence they then allow a trial, but it is the disposition to convict, it can always be done, and even if they fail in this, the prisoner would be kept in confinement for any length of time that might suit the wishes of "the powers that be."

8 April 1851, 2

Arrival of Gen'l Scott.

Gen'l. Scott arrived yesterday morning, at half past eight, on the steamer Messenger.--

...

The General entered a carriage with some friends who accompanied him, and was driven at once to the Burnet House.

...

A dense crowd besieged the hotel after he had entered, and the General was at last induced to make his appearance on the promenade. He was called on for a speech. He told them it was out of the question, as he was traveling on public business, did not expect any demonstration and was unprepared to address them.

...

The General will remain in the city during several days; a public dinner will be tendered him by our citizens, of which it is hoped he will accept.

9 April 1851, 2

George Thompson and Fred. Douglass are lecturing in Canada.

9 April 1851, 2

CUBA.--Twelve or thirteen persons were arrested in Havana on the 13th instant, charged with being in correspondence with Gen. Lopez. Some of them were sent to Spain, and some confined in Moro [sic] castle. The Island is said to be well guarded with troops, and the Governor General active and efficient. The N.Y. Herald thinks that no attempt could be successful at revolution.

10 April 1851, 2

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Gen. Quitman reached his home in Natchez on the 15th ult., and was received with a rousing salute. A dinner has been tendered to him in Wilkinson county.

11 April 1851, 2.

Gen. Scott is still stopping at the Burnet House. The Board have not yet decided upon a site for the House for Disabled Soldiers.

16 April 1851, 2 (Wednesday)

Gen. Scott arrived at Louisville Monday night, having taken his departure from this city the same morning.

22 April 1851, 2 (Tuesday)

Invasion of Cuba.

That another formidable expedition is on foot against this Island, is not now denied. We hear of bands of adventurers moving in all parts of the country--some under one disguise and some under another. We know of a large number of young men having left this city, under various pretences, and, in various directions.-- There is no doubt but all of them will concentrate at some point and make a powerful effort to effect the revolution of Cuba. This effort may meet with a defeat as disastrous as the last, but sooner or later the object will be accomplished, and the oppressed people of this Island will become citizens of the United States, and the "area of freedom" be extended over this Spanish territory, either by purchase or conquest. It is no doubt the duty of our Government to take measures to prevent [sic] the invasion, but what can the Government do in the face of the recent trial and acquittal of the Cuban patriots at New Orleans. The result of those trials appears to have been the signal for the new movement. The restless spirits who are engaged in it appear now to have no fear of consequences, and are determined to face all dangers. The Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer of the 10th inst., publishes the following:

One hundred and twenty enterprising looking young men took the Macon and Western cars from this city 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 connexion, that half a dozen boxes of rifles were yesterday morning shipped on the Atlanta and West Point railroad from this place.

There is no doubt that a large number of Cubans anxiously desire to be released from the dominion of Spain, and from the arbitrary control of her Captains General in Cuba; and look to the annexation of the Island to the United States as affording the only hope of relief. Some of these individuals possess immense wealth, and will contribute freely to any expedition which promises a successful invasion of the Island.--Such feelings we have heard expressed by native Cubans, who were endeavoring to enlist public sympathy in the United States for the enfranchisement of their countrymen. It will not be difficult to engage thousands of our citizens in the enterprize, as there are adventurers enough who would risk life with the hope of mending their fortune.

In regard to the preparations of the Cuban authorities, a correspondent of a New York paper writing from Havana April 8th, says:

Do not treat lightly the information which you appear to have received touching the rumors which are afloat here of another expedition about to be sent to this island under the ex Spanish General Lopez.

This Government have positive information that General Lopez, failing to receive a certain sum of money which he expected to receive from this island, would, with a few followers only,

endeavor to effect a landing on this island, and in conjunction with certain Creoles, raise the cry of rebellion to the Spanish crown, for which purpose a schooner has been placed at his orders in the Gulf of Florida.

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But it is known that a very large sum of money which had been subscribed in the island was recently remitted to New Orleans; and that 3,000 men had been enrolled in the Southern States and Texas, and if not already sailed for Cuba, are shortly to do so. They have several pieces of artillery, and are in every way prepared with munitions of war.

The Government have issued the most energetic instructions, and the troops have been so placed throughout the Island that the point of disembarkation will become instantly known; so that the invaders will not have the slightest chance of escape on shore; but I very much doubt whether they will be able to elude the vigilance of the cruisers, or be able to approach the land at all.

Let it be as it may, and that Lopez and his party do effect a landing, they will most assuredly be all captured; and the Captain General has expressed his determination to make a severe example.

The Saranac left this place on the 3d inst., and the French steamer of war Mogador this morning; but as both have taken Spanish pilots from this place with them, it is presumed that they have merely gone on a cruise along the coast.

Gen. Aymerich left here for Puerto Principe last week, that city being considered the hot bed of the annexationists; and it has accordingly been garrisoned by an army of seven thousand men.

The Captain General, giving full credence to the information he has received the substance of which I have given you above, has made his dispositions, and is quite prepared to resist any attack whatever.

24 April 1851, 2.

Gen. John Henderson, lately on trial for participating in the Cuba expedition, made a speech a few days since, in which he said that although not in favor of secession at the present time, he would be were Cuba and Tamaulipas to knock at the door of the Union for admission and be refused by the north. Several other speakers advanced the same sentiments.

25 April 1851, 2 (Friday).

It is stated in our last Baltimore papers that the Cuban expedition has been deferred for the present, owing to the movements of some of those expected to participate in it having been premature. It is also asserted that Lopez is not to have the direction or command of the expedition, although it is understood he will accompany it.

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."

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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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"

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.

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.

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.

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

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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.

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.

13 August 1850, 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.

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 Agüero,--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.*

15 August 1851, 2

CUBA.--It is utterly impossible to tell how matters stand, as every mail brings contradictory 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!

22 August 1851, 3.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA! FIFTY OF THE PATRIOTS CAPTURED AND SHOT!!

...

23 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

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sequel proved, for she had not been wed a month when she left the matrimonial domicil, and fled to Cincinnati with her favored lover.

...
[This article was reproduced from a New Orleans newspaper]

23 August 1851, 2.

The Cuban Massacre.

The additional news which we publish this morning in relation to the butchering of Americans in Cuba, seems to leave little room to hope that the first account was exaggerated. Horrible as the statements are, they appear to be too true. The community has seldom been so horror-stricken as on the receipt of the news which we published yesterday. What will be the result is yet to be seen. The probability is there will be "much more blood."

25 August 1851, 2.

John G. Sanks, one of the patriots recently shot by the Cuban authorities, was a native of Lawrenceburgh, Ia., and left Natchez in company with forty others, about six weeks since. He was a young man highly respected by all who knew him.

W. Hogan, another of the victims, was formerly of this city, and went to Mexico as Lieut. in the 4th Regiment of Ohio volunteers. He was latterly of Mississippi.

27 August 1851, 2.

Cuba and Liberty.

Cuba, Queen of the Isles, is still agitated with the birth throes of Independence and Freedom. The news of yesterday afford high encouragement to her friends in this country, and inspire them with a lively hope that Democracy will soon plant her standard securely upon the sea, and secure a permanent conquest over a portion, at least, of Neptune's wide domain.

For several days all the sympathisers with Cuban Independence have been alternating between hope and fear as to the real position of affairs on that Island. The enemies of Freedom controlling the sea ports, the press, and all the channels of information, have had the amplest opportunity to misrepresent the facts, suppress the truth, and declare every falsehood that ingenuity could invent. In this they are justified by the laws of war; for all the ordinary rules of morality and honesty are suspended. But the last news seems to place the success of the Liberators beyond all doubt. If two battles have been fought, and two victories won, since the landing of Lopez, we may rest satisfied that the end of Freedom there is not yet, but that the death of despotism is clearly foreseen. We hope the chief movers in the revolt are actuated by liberal views, and if successful, will do what the age requires of them.

We notice that our Government are most vigilant in attempting to intercept all vessels that may be gliding hence with high beating spirits, that pant to strike hands with the patriots! We cannot see the necessity for quite so much caution--quite so much earnestness in discouraging the progress of Liberty. It is true, that we are at peace with all the world, Spain included--and it is true, that it would be a violation of our treaty with that power, to favor the revolt of any of her subjects. But certainly the duty of the government terminates when it not only refrains from affording any aid in a National capacity, but when it shall have published to all the people, that if they go to Cuba, under present circumstances, they shall be considered as having expatriated themselves, and made liable to be treated as pirates by Spain. Having done thus much, surely it goes far enough; and should they fail

and be led to the place of execution as pirates and marauders, they can expect no aid from the country they abandoned, beyond our sympathy for them as brothers of our blood, unfortunate in the disappointment of their hopes.

During the Canadian troubles of 1837, our citizens crossed over the line in great numbers, and secret societies with signs by which strangers belonging to the same order could be readily distinguished in a crowd. Their operations were conducted with the utmost secrecy, because of the opposition of the Government. Arms, ammunition and clothing in large quantities were collected, and had the revolt held out a short time longer, Canada would now be divided into at least six free States, with representatives in the Congress of the United States. But it failed, and many Americans were taken prisoners, tried, some shot, and others vanished to Van Dieman's Land. But our Government did not fulfill its promise of non-interference in case they fell into trouble; for they had passed but a few years in banishment, before our Minister at St. James was instructed to solicit their liberation as *misguided* youths.

There ought to be no power to prevent individuals from going where they please, and when they please, acknowledged in our Government. This has been allowed in all ages, except where their own country was particularly interested--though the system of espionage kept up even now in Europe prevents all ingress or egress of individuals, except such as can give a satisfactory account of themselves. The recent case of Brace is an illustration.

We are gratified to notice that the Cuban patriots meet with much sympathy at the East and the South. New York, New Orleans, and Nashville have held mammoth meetings, which have sent thither the warmest congratulations. Cincinnati as yet has held no meeting.

Cuba contains about 1,300,000 inhabitants; 600,000 free whites; 450,000 slaves, and 250,000 free blacks. It is about 360 miles in length and between 60 and 70 miles in width--containing 37,000 square miles, or within 3000 square miles of the extent of Ohio. No where on the Island can one get more than 40 miles from the Ocean. Its fertility and staple productions are such as to make it the richest section of the globe; but Spanish oppression has kept her depressed. It is estimated that \$25,000,000 of people can be well sustained there! It is surprising that Cuba should find sympathisers in revolt, while such resources for human comfort are subjected to the depredations of despotism? Cuba must be free--she will be free some day soon, even if this attempt should fail, and hundreds be executed! The death of Colonel Crittenden, and his associates, by a tyrant's minions, has fixed the fate of Cuba.

27 August 1851, 2.

A meeting of the friends of Cuban liberation is to be held to-morrow evening at Fifth st. Market space? Who will not be there?

29 August 1851, 2.

(Friday)

Lopez Captured.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 26th has the following. We do not place much faith in the story, for it would be inconsistent with the Spanish character to conceal an event of so much importance. Their spirit of braggadocia would not permit:

A well-informed Spanish gentleman, in intimate intercourse with the Minister of Spain in this country, states that a despatch addressed to the Minister, Don Calderon de la Barca, was put on board the Cherokee the moment of her departure from Havana, and announcing the capture of

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General Lopez by the government troops. The Minister, who received it in this city, sent the Secretary of the Legation, with the intelligence to Spain, by the steamer Humboldt, which sailed on Saturday.

We learn from a private letter, written to a young man here by his relative in Havana, that previous to his capture, Lopez was wounded, having sustained the loss of an arm by a shot.

29 August 1851, 2.

The Cuban Meeting.

An immense concourse of citizens assembled on Fifth Street Market Space, last evening to express their sympathy for the Cuban patriots, and their indignation at the outrages recently committed on American citizens, and the American flag, by the Spanish authorities.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Geo. F. Chambers President, and B. Seig, John McMakin, Wilson N. Brown, J. D. Taylor, Wm. G. Williams, and John Hershley, Vice Presidents; and Geo. E. Pugh, Secretary.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting.

Messrs. Chambers, McMakin, Pugh, Gibbons [*sic*], and others, addressed the meeting, after which the resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted.

The resolutions denounced in spirited terms the cruelty, barbarity and insolence of the Spanish tyrants, but at the same time denounced all resort to mob law or violence in our own territory.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held in this city, and was characterised with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

A committee of five, composed of the Vice Presidents of the meeting, was appointed, with power to call a meeting whenever further advices should be received from Cuba.

The meeting then adjourned.

29 August 1851, 2.

The *Atlas* says that it will stand to the right in relation to Cuba if it loses every subscriber on its list. Bravo! But what is the right? Are the revolutionists or the Spanish government right? *That is the question.*

1 September 1851, 3.

Candidates for Nomination.

JUDGE OF PROBATE COURT

Jno. McMakin, of Mill Creek, is a candidate for Probate Judge, subject to the decision of the People and the Democratic convention.¹

3 September 1851, 2.

FLAG OF FREE CUBA.

[A sketch appears of the Cuban flag, triangle upright, with stripes waving upward]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

SUCCESS OF LOPEZ.

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF GENERAL ENNA.

ANTICIPATED CAPTURE OF HAVANA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

The following highly important despatch was received from the editor of the Savannah News

¹ McMakin did not receive the party nomination.

last night.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova

<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/> SAVANNAH, Sept. 1, 11 1/2 P.M.

The schooner Merchant arrived to-day with news of intense interest. Since the 13th ult., Lopez and his men have encountered the Spaniards in several contests, in all of which the latter had been defeated, with a heavy loss. On the 17th a battle occurred in which Gen. Enna, Commander-in-chief of the Government forces was killed, together with a large number of officers and men. Lopez is now marching upon Havana at the head of an army of 1500 or 2000 men, which is daily receiving large accessions from the surrounding country. The Spanish troops are completely cowed by the reverses which they have sustained.

Gen. Enna was buried in great pomp in Havana on the 20th. The greatest excitement and consternation prevailed in that city, as there were only 700 of the troops there, who could show but a feeble resistance.

3 September 1851, 2.

CUBAN SYMPATHY.--At the grand Cuban rally in Baltimore on the 27th ult., one of the speakers appealed to the crowd for recruits to avenge the murder of Crittenden and his companions, and the appeal was responded to by fully a thousand persons, of whom, a letter writer says, at least 900 could have been enrolled on the spot. There is a secret movement in that city in behalf of Cuba which challenges the utmost scrutiny of the government.

4 September 1851, 1.

Letter from a Cuba Volunteer.

A young printer who was employed in this office, and who left for Cuba with the Cincinnati company, has written a letter from New Orleans, giving an account of the trip to New Orleans, and the occurrences in that city from which we extract the following:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 1851.

Amid these scenes of revolry, every countenance was changed from glee and laughter, into sadness and melancholy, by the sudden attack by cholera of one of our comrades, Thomas Hamer,² son of Gen. Hamer, of Ohio. He died the next evening, about ten o'clock, and was buried on the following morning before sunrise on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio river, under a large oak tree upon which was nailed a plank with the inscription "Thomas Hamer." That day passed very quiet, but on the following, all scenes forgotten, the boys were again under a "time of it." We arrived at Cairo Sunday morning, where we lay all day. We engaged ourselves there in pitching quoits, coppers, racing, jumping, wrestling, swimming, riding about in skiffs, &c--and in the evening had a sermon by a Reverend, who happened to be on board. While he was preaching, his wife was taken with the cholera, and died the next evening about dark. She was buried on the east bank of the Mississippi, in a dense forest, by torchlight--one of the most wild and romantic scenes I ever witnessed in my life. All the passengers and crew went ashore to the funeral--all was silence save the solemn music made by the constant hum of the locusts and other insects in the dark, dense forest--while the down-cast look upon every face was made plainly visible by the glaring light shed around from the blazing torches, which were planted at each end of the grave.--It was a sight not soon to be forgotten. We arrived at the Crescent City on the morning of the 9th. The Cincinnati company got into a "row" with some New Orleans loafers--or rather wharf-rats--who insulted us in the streets and followed us to the

² Thomas M. Hamer was sixteen years old.

Monterey House, where a lot of our boys were boarding. They came in and began using the most insulting language towards us. Our captain, Bill McEwen, ordered us not to mind them unless they struck one of us. Finally one of them swore he would whip somebody, and was going to strike a small man when McEwen jumped in and told him if he wanted to hit anybody, he was the first, and so the man made a pass at him, when McEwen drew a pistol, placed it to the fellows breast, and snapped it at him--it missed fire; he then drew a bowie-knife and made a plunge at his heart, which was interrupted by a bystander--he made another pass at him with his knife, and cut him in the arm.

By this time some four or five others were knocked down, the police ran in, and the rascals took to their heels. The next night about 9 o'clock, we assembled, anticipating a grand fight, but there was none of them to be seen, so, after giving three cheers for the Cincinnatians, Kentuckians, Capt. McEwen, &c. we dispersed. About 12 o'clock, the villians came out, about 100 strong, but our crowd having dispersed, they cheered for New Orleans and growned for Cincinnati. They then went and attacked a house where some twenty-five Kentuckians boarded and challenged them to come out. They did come out, the whole of them, killing one of them and wounding seven others. Thus ended that riot. Now comes the grand riot of all.--We yesterday morning received the sad news of 52 Americans being murdered in cold blood at Havana. The excitement this intelligence created was too intense to describe. There is a Spanish paper printed here, called *La Union*, which has been abusing the Cuban adventurers and the American people in general. The Delta yesterday morning copied an article published in this *la Union*, which article, together with the news received of the murder of American citizens in Havana, set the people enraged at all Spaniards. In the afternoon a mob repaired to this Spanish printing office, and completely ruined it, throwing every thing out at the windows. A small party first tore down the sign, and rushed through the streets with it on their shoulders, yelling and shouting at the top of their voices. Then came another party, dragging the press after them, shouting and yelling like wild men. They brought up in front of an extensive cigar store kept by a Spaniard--a tremendous crowd assembled at this point--speeches were made, amid roars of applause. The Spaniard began to get suspicious of what was coming, and attempted to close his store. Some of those most enraged made a break into his shop and jerked down several boxes and cases, but were quieted for a short time by some friends interfering. The Spaniard became furiously enraged at this outbreak, rushed out, and stabbed the first individual he met. The police immediately nabbed him and took him away, or he would have been torn to pieces by the excited mob. His store was riddled completely, and every thing thrown into the street. Cigars were cheap--everybody filled their hats and pockets, and some ran off with boxes. At night some dozen liquor shops were destroyed in the same manner. I am perfectly satisfied with the adventure so far, and am bound to go through if I lose my little head by it. All the boys are well, and in good spirits--very eager to get off, which we expect to do in a day or two. I expect to be on the island of Cuba before this reaches you--so, good-bye.

Yours, truly,

THOS. J. HERNDON.

5 September 1851, 1.
(Friday)

The Pampero's trip to Cuba.

Additional details--The Pampero's name changed to that of the Liberator--Her return to Key West under the Cuban Flag--Conduct of the Collector--Letter from Gen. Lopez--His reception.

The following interesting news is extracted from a private letter, received on Saturday by a

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
gentleman in this city from one of Gen. Lopez's friends in Savannah.
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25th, 1851

In one of the Florida steamboats the captain of the "pampero," now the "*Liberator*," arrived here yesterday. From him we learn that the General went to Key West, for the double purpose of * * * and of ascertaining from the fishermen the position of the Spanish cruisers. As a friend in Key West writes to us who spoke with the General on the night of the 9th, he determined to make his landing where he did make it, in consequence of the satisfactory information which there received, as well of the condition of the *Vuelta Abajo* as of the position of the Spanish vessels.

While on his way, opposite to Havana, the engine got out of order, and before the injury could be repaired two hours were consumed, within which time the current carried the steamer in sight of the Moro. From it she was signalized. They were near enough to distinguish with the glass men on the shore, and the water dashing up against the rocky foundations of the Moro. Two Spanish vessels of war, one of them the *La Perla* passed them at little more than a mile's distance. By these the *Pampero* was undoubtedly taken for a steamer bound into Havana.

As soon as the derangement of her machinery was repaired she got up stream, and the vessels of war observing her heading to the westward instead of going in towards the city suspected and made an attempt to follow her; but it was then too late, the *Pampero* was going very fast, and they went into Havana. It seems that the *Cincinnati*, which was despatched from New Orleans by the Spanish Consul 30 hours before the *Pampero*, did not reach Havana till after Lopez had effected his landing, notwithstanding the stoppage at Key West. The same evening she was off Ortigos at a league from Bahia Honda, from which place the General dates his letter written back by him to _____. Early on the morning of the 11th, the steamer being aground in the inlet (*ensenada*) of La Ma Cata, he effected his landing with the small boat of the steamer, and others brought from the shore; not consuming more than two hours and a half in the operation, notwithstanding that mishap.

At seven, owing to the lightening of the vessel and the rise of the tide, she floated again, and soon after put to sea. She was short of coal, the boiler made but little steam, and she went slowly; and while she was taking more coal at Key West, some days were spent, and she did not reach the coast of Georgia until Friday, the 22d. * * * *

Before the *Liberator* quitted the Cuban coast, her captain saw hundreds of the peasantry flocking down to the shore, bringing horses, fruit, vegetables and fresh meat, to mount and supply the General's men. He no doubt moved slowly towards Bahia Honda, after some rest at Las Pozas, which is about two miles from La Mulata, for till the 13th, he was not attacked at San Miguel de los Caldereros, a village about a mile from Bahia Honda, 16 from Las Pozas. I presume his second engagement was between Bahia Honda and San Diego de Nunez, a town six miles to the East, since the General directed a flank movement with 50 men in boats, undoubtedly to cross the open space of sea from one part of the Bay to another, at the points of which are situated the two villages named. These fifty men were taken by a steamer and shot in Havana."

When the *Liberator* returned to Key West, she came in with the Cuban Flag, and with papers from Gen. Lopez. These were handed to the Collector, who withdrew to reflect upon his course, the steamer meanwhile remaining at the wharf, with her flag flying. After a time, a friend having brought notice that the Collector, intended to detain her, Captain Lewis moved off beyond that officers reach. The Collector and one other persons are understood to be the only two men at Key West unfriendly to the Cuban revolution. By and by he will be made to treat a little more respectfully the flag which the *Liberator* has had the honor of thus inaugurating in an American port.

5 September 1851, 1.

CUBA AND THE SOUTH.--The Richmond Whig takes decided grounds against the annexation of Cuba, as being (apart from all other objections) a measure full of mischief to Southern interests. The large sugar production of the island, it says would break up the interests in the South. The Charleston Mercury, secession organ, opposes the acquisition on the ground of its drawing off slaves from the present Eastern slave States of the Union, finally, abolishing slavery in those States, Maryland, Virginia, &c., and weakening the numerical force of the South in Congress, as Cuba would, of course, constitute but one State. It thinks, also, that there should be some other country than the U. States sustaining the institution of slavery, by way of keeping us in countenance, we suppose. It was the New Orleans True Delta with whom these ideas generally originated at the South.

5 September 1851, 2.

A company of young men have organized at Frankfort, Ky., to proceed to Cuba.

6 September 1851, 2

Sad News

From Cuba, will be found in our telegraph column this morning. If the news by the Cherokee can be relied upon, Lopez and his brave associates have fallen. We earnestly hope the statements will prove incorrect. The reports are, to say the least, contradictory.

6 September 1851, 2.

WM. G. WILLIAMS, our efficient City Clerk, and highly esteemed fellow citizen, leaves this morning for the east. He is a Representative to the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and also a delegate to the Printer's National Convention, both of which are to be held in the city of Baltimore. Last evening, several friends of Mr. Williams complimented him by the presentation of a magnificent regalia of the Order he represents. The gold embroidery is the heaviest and most costly we have ever seen. The breast plate bears the arms of the State of Ohio, the reverse having the following inscription:--"Presented to Wm. G. Williams, P.G.P. and G.R. of Ohio to the G.L.U.S., by his brother Patriarchs, I.O.O.F. of Cincinnati; 1851." It is altogether a handsome and appropriate compliment.

6 September 1851, 2.

The Captain General of Cuba has apologized for the insult to the steamer Falcon, and promised to guard against such occurrences for the future. He says it was an accident, arising from a change of officers, that brought an inexperienced person in command.

6 September 1851, 3.

EXECUTION OF LOPEZ

New York, Sep. 5 A.M.--The Cherokee, from Havana, is below, coming up. Gen. Lopez and most of his command have been captured and executed.

9 September 1851, 2.

LOOMIS' MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF CUBA,

Will open at the MASONIC HALL on THURSDAY NIGHT, the 11th inst.

50,000 Feet of Canvass,

Representing its Cities, Country, Mountains, and Tropical Productions. Creole Ladies in splendid silver mounted Volantes; the dance of the Zapateo; Cock Fighting; Coffee Estate with magnificent Vista of Royal Palm Trees; King's Day in Havana, negroes dancing in their native African

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costume; Gen. Lopez, Plaza de Armes, Governor's Palace, Royal Treasury, and Castles, Fuerra, Cuba, and Moro.

Doors open at 7 P.M., commence at 8.

Admittance 25 cents. Children half price.

9 September 1851, 3.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 6.--The Cuba expedition has been abandoned, and many of the liberators are here without the means to return home, they demand money from the Cuba committee, and there has been some disturbance and arrests but nothing serious so far.

10 September 1851, 2.

The Cuban volunteers who went from this city, disbanded in New Orleans. They arrived a day or two too late for the Pampero, and thus, perhaps, were saved from the fate which the men under Crittenden met, at the hands of the Governor General of Cuba.

12 September 1851, 2.

The Late Col. Crittenden.

We wish to correct the impression which seems to be very general, that the above named officer was the son of the Attorney General of the United States. Wm. S. Crittenden, who was shot at Havana, by command of the Captain General of Cuba, was a *nephew* of the Attorney General. His father removed to Arkansas while that State was in its infancy, and died in early life. Col. Crittenden was educated at West Point, and during the Mexican war, held the position of Adjutant in the First Infantry.--The N. O. True Delta says that a nobler specimen of the Kentucky gentleman, a worthier servant or citizen of the republic was never met. A lion heart--a love of truth, of honor and of liberty were his. An accomplished soldier, a votary of letters, he was as gentle as he was brave. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned his military office, and became a citizen of New Orleans, where he resided until he embarked with Lopez.

15 September 1851, 2.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.--"Letters state that Gen. Gonzales is preparing an Expedition, consisting of two thousand men, for another demonstration in favor of Cuban independence. The head-quarters of the expedition is stated to be at Savannah." The above is a telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore.

16 September 1851, 1.

A Havana correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, says that the bodies of Crittenden and Kerr were buried with all the others, and as it is impossible to recognize them, it is not likely an attempt will be made to take them to New Orleans.

17 September 1851, 2.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 12th ult., says there is for Spain but one way to preserve Cuba--not forever, but during all the time that slavery will last in the United States. It is to pronounce the emancipation of negroes in that colony.

17 September 1851, 2.

The New York Sun states that the wife of Lopez is in Paris, and that he has a son 18 years of age, studying in Switzerland.

17 September 1851, 3.

RIOT AT KEY WEST.

Phil. Sep. 16--A despatch from Savannah, received to day, says a riot had occurred at Key West on last Friday. A Spanish vessel arrived at that place, and the citizens tried to take possession of her and burn her; but she escaped--they then made an attack upon and broke up all the Spanish stores and shops.

18 September 1851, 2.

About eighteen of the Cuban rioters were tried in New Orleans on the 5th instant. Some were fined in the sum of thirty dollars, others held to bail to keep the peace, and others remanded to the District Courts.

19 September 1851, 2.

The Executioner at Havana, who turned the screw of the garote on Lopez, is a tall negro.

20 September 1851, 2.

Col. W. L. Crittenden, says the Louisville Democrat, who was among the Cuban martyrs, was the son of Henry Crittenden, of Shelby county in this State, and not of Robert Crittenden, who resided and died in Arkansas some years since.

23 September 1851, 1.

The real distance from Key West to the Moro Castle at Havana, is only eighty miles--and it can be reached in a steamer in about five hours.

24 September 1851, 1.

THE MOB IN CUBA.--A letter published in the Providence Journal, and written by a lady in Cuba on the 28th of August says:

"They (the 50 American prisoners) were scoffed and hooted at by the mob. One fellow went up to Crittenden and stroked his beard, at which the latter, with perfect coolness, spat in the aggressor's face, and a Spanish officer who guarded him, being incensed with the cruel conduct of the people, struck the insulting Cuban in the face with the butt of his gun. Finding the difficulty of keeping the mob in prudent limits, the General ordered that no more prisoners should be brought to Havana.

26 September 1851, 4.

Written for the Nonpareil.
ESTELLE 'D LA CONCHA!
A TALE OF THE FILLIBUSTEROS!
BY J. W. SCOTT.

It was midnight in Havana.

3 October 1851, 2.

Cuba and the Presidency.

Ex-Governor John Reynolds of Illinois, formerly a member of Congress, has written a letter to the *Anzeiger Des Western*, a German newspaper in St. Louis, in which he holds the following language:

I am much pleased to see that you have stirred up the *dry bones* of *The Republican* newspaper of this morning, the 11th, on the Cuba subject. The course, in my judgement, and the one which I shall pursue, is to rouse the people for true and genuine liberty, and by this course *the people will force the Government into war, or put this Whig Administration out of power.*

I see the Democratic papers have taken up for Cuba all over the Union, and of course the

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Whigs are strong on the other side. This Cuba subject will be a strong element in the next Presidential contest. I think Douglass will go for Cuba. I will vote for no man opposed to Cuba.

It appears the Cuba question is to enter into the exciting elements of the Presidential campaign.

8 October 1851, 2.

The suggestion in President Fillmore's Proclamation of last April, that "the young and inconsiderate were especially in danger of being seduced into the schemes of the Cuban conspirators," has turned out to be literally true. Of the hundred and sixteen victims sent prisoners to Spain, fifty-one are ascertained to be of the age of 22 years and under, down to the age of 16, and of the whole number only eighteen are above the age of 30 years.

14 October 1851, 2.

CUBAN PRISONERS.--The Washington Republic publishes an official list of the names of 92 Cuban prisoners who have been examined and are in part in the safe keeping of the "presidio departmental of Havana." We give the names of the Ohioans--Burton Fagan, boatman, Geo. E. Metclaf, druggist, H. West, saddler, Benjamin Gilmore, bricklayer, and Isaac Fanborne, tailor.

17 October 1851, 2.

Consul Owen.

Consul Owen has at length been recalled by the President. It is said that the delay in removing him at once, arose simply from the necessity of the Government receiving an authentic official account of his conduct. The President was determined from the first, to remove him, if official information confirmed the newspaper reports of his procedure, and in doing so, he has carried out the universal sentiment of the whole American people. This shows the feeling of amity among Americans. They have just sympathy for their fellow men in distress, let them be found any where, or under any circumstances, and the consul or minister who does not carry out this national feeling, is not a fit representative of the Americans in any foreign land. Consul Owen might not have been able to do anything for the relief of the Cuban prisoners, but he might generously as an individual, as an American citizen, have showed them that in their great misfortune they had his sympathy. The general execration which has fallen upon his head will be a lesson to all such men hereafter, if we should ever again be so unfortunate as to have so miserable a Representative of American nobleness and generosity in a foreign land.

21 October 1851, 2.

We understand from a reliable source, that witnesses are now being subpoenaed to go before the Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden in Columbus, for the purpose of endeavoring to indict those persons who were engaged in getting up the Cuban expedition. The case will come before his Honor Judge McLean. This trial will elicit considerable interest, and the result will be looked for with anxiety.

27 October 1851, 1.

The trial of the steamer Pampero, at St. Augustine, has been postponed until December next, and the government has sent to New Orleans and other places for evidence.

30 October 1851, 2.

Mr. L. J. Sigur, late editor of the New Orleans Delta, is lying dangerously ill at Savannah, whither he went in the hope of saving the steamer Pampero from confiscation. All his means are said to be invested in the speculation.

2 November 1851, 2. Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Gova
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The Cuban Prisoners.

One hundred and forty American citizens are at this time wearing the chains of disgraceful servitude in the mines of Spain, for the crime (?) of attempting to aid the friends of Liberty on the island of Cuba. The hope which they entertained of speedy liberation has been extinguished, and they have been condemned to dig in the mines until they have satisfied the vengeance of her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain. It now remains to be seen whether our Government will make prompt and persevering efforts for their release, or whether they will continue to intercede for the patriotic prisoners of other nations, while our own citizens are toiling and dying among felons in the dungeon mines of a tyrannical despot. For attempting to extend Liberty, they are delivered over to a punishment worse than death. If ever our government was called upon for its intervention, it is in the case of the Cuban Patriots, and we hope and believe the proper action will be taken without delay. Let a petition be rolled up to Congress that will take a four horse team to draw, urging every possible exertion to be made for the release of our young, misguided and deceived countrymen.

2 November 1851, 3.

THREE WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA--ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1--The steamer Cherokee, from Chagres, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this evening. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 1st October.

...

The first news of Cuba massacre caused great excitement in San Francisco; large numbers were preparing to start for Cuba, to join Gen'l Lopez. Col. White, late of the Pacific Star, had intended to leave for Cuba at an early day.

...

4 November 1851, 2.

The New Orleans Bee learns by a private letter from Havana, that Castaneda, who surrendered Lopez to the authorities of Cuba, has been assassinated near Matanzas.

5 November 1851, 2.

SALE OF THE "CUBAN FUND."--Last week a large quantity of jewelry, consisting of bracelets, ear-rings, breast pins, &c. were sold at public auction in New Orleans. It was part of the available funds which had been contributed by ladies of Cuba towards revolutionizing that Island. Since the failure of that enterprise, the value of such "tokens" has sensibly declined, for though supposed to be worth several thousands of dollars, the articles brought scarcely as many hundreds.

7 November 1851, 1.

Ex-President Tyler has written a letter to Calderon de la Carca [*sic*], the Spanish Minister, soliciting his intercession for the release of all the Cuban prisoners. Mr. Tyler says if a sacrifice was wanting to deter others from the commission of a similar offence, it has been offered up. The vengeance of a great State has fallen terribly and fatally, and to restore the small number now in custody to their friends and homes, would speak a more effective tale than would ever issue from the dungeon or the gibbet.

8 November 1851, 4.

THE SPANISH CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS.--The Spanish Minister, Mr. Calderon, has urged the Government at Washington, to give satisfaction for injuries inflicted upon the Spanish Consul at

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New Orleans. A satisfaction for the damage to his property, no more nor no less than a proper pecuniary remuneration is asked. Mr. Calderon urges this, with firmness, and as the Consul was domiciliated at New Orleans, under the faith of treaties, and as he had been guilty of no violation of the laws of the land in which he discharged his consular duties, it seems not unreasonable, to make remuneration to the extent of all the losses suffered.

Compensation having been made, it is believed the prisoners of the expedition against Cuba, now in Spain, will be released, and sent back to the United States.

12 November 1851, 3.

CINCINNATI
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
ANNIVERSARY BALL

The first Anniversary of the formation of the CINCINNATI TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION will be celebrated by a BALL, at the MELODEON, on MONDAY EVENING, November 24th, 1851.

The Board of Managers are determined to make the Ball worthy of the occasion, and respectfully asks the countenance of every friend of the Craft.

MANAGERS.

S. S. L'Hommedieu
Wm. Phillips, Sen.
N. Guilford
B. Fisher
Wm. J. Ferris
W. G. Williams
John C. Wright
C. C. Winchester
J. J. Faran
C. Starbuck
F. A. Foster
L. G. Curtiss
C. F. Schmidt
C. A. Morgan
Henry Roedter
George W. Tagart
Stephen Molliter
Cratts J. Wright
George S. Bennett
James D. Taylor
M. D. Potter
C. Storch
John M. McCreary
A. Deffenbaugh
W. B. Shattuck
R. Carnahan
C. Clark

J. R. S. Bond
J. McCormick
C. D. Miller
C. S. Abbott
T. Wrightson
Isaac Hart
H. H. Robinson
A. W. Francisco
E. Penrose Jones
W. G. Crippen
A. S. Gould
Charles Cist
G. H. Lawyer
A. F. Cox
H. T. Ogden
George Armor
G. B. Seig
Isaac Heffley

J. R. S. Bond	C. F. Highberger
C. D. Miller	J. M. Buersner
C. C. Winchester	S. B. Willison
John M. McCreary	J. M. Conloy
G. W. Tagart	H. Baer
John C. Stewart	J. S. Coulter
H. T. Ogden	John C. Stewart
G. W. Colby	C. Y. Bishop
O. Dyer	A. J. Bently
S. B. Willison	J. M. Ramsey
C. F. Highberger	W. A. Moore
A. O. Russell	John P. Dumas
J. L. Hastings	Henry Tagart
S. D. Rose	A. J. Saunders
J. P. Walsh	A. Upson
G. W. Colby	H. Patrick
T. B. Hubbell	H. W. Warner
W. Rowell	O. J. Russell
O. Dyer	R. C. Satterlee
Alex Crabb	Robert Watts
W. F. Gillespie	John R. Pettit
L. C. T. Leavitt	C. Dewin
J. D. Ellis	Peter Snyder
R. F. Heyne	
	FLOOR MANAGERS
John M. McCreary	C. S. Abbott
Geo. B. Seig	A. W. Francisco
A. S. Gould	

Tickets \$300--to be had at all the Daily Newspaper Offices, and of any one of the Committee of Arrangements.

17 November 1851, 1.

It is stated that Gen. Gonzales, who is supposed to have been concerned in the late Cuba expedition, has surrendered himself to the United States authorities at Savannah.

18 November 1851, 1.

MR. SIGUR AND THE LATE CUBAN EXPEDITION.--Mr. Sigur, late of the New Orleans *Delta*, is out in a letter, explaining his connection with the several expeditions of Lopez, for the liberation or conquest of the Island of Cuba. In this letter, Mr. Sigur says that Lopez was a lodger in his house for two years, that he was a patriot, and sacrificed every thing for the cause. It also appears, that Mr. Sigur, from having been a man of wealth and abundant means, has expended his last farthing in aid of the schemes of Lopez, and is now on trial at Savannah, Georgia, upon his alleged ownership of, or interest in the steamer Pampero.

18 November 1851, 2.

<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

Officer Wm. Redding of the Fourth Ward, exchanged bandying words with one Thomas Ailer on Sunday evening at the engine house of Washington Fire Co. No. 1. Ailer left the house and soon returned, armed with a knife, and stabbed Mr. R. in several places. The wounds are not considered dangerous.

22 November 1851, 2.

Hon. Daniel Webster acknowledges the receipt of a petition to the Queen of Spain, in behalf of the surviving Americans of the Lopez expedition, signed by many of the most respectable citizens of Mobile, and states that it has been forwarded to the American legation, Madrid, with proper instructions respecting its presentation.

27 November 1851, 2.

The New York *Herald* announces that Mrs Bennett has gone on a voluntary mission to Spain, to procure the release of the imprisoned Filibusters, and that Mr. Bennett has left a large deposit of money in Paris, to be used for the purpose of oiling the hinges of Spanish despotism.