

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
28 June 1877
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ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

City Hotel—Barnum and McLaughlin.

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

Fountain Inn—P. Thurston.

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

U. S. Hotel—Wm. Guy.

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

American Hotel—M. Smith.

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

The Daily Delta

21 March 1851 2

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The Hon. Pierre Soulé arrived here last evening from Washington, accompanied by his son -- a fine-looking and promising young gentleman. Our distinguished Senator, notwithstanding the labors of a *working session*, returns to his constituents in excellent health. He traveled from Washington in company with the popular and much esteemed Minister from Brazil, Mr. Macedo, one of the most eminent Diplomats of South America. Mr. Macedo is on a brief excursion to the Southern States, and proposes taking the Western States on his journey back to the metropolis. We understand that he will remain only a few days in New Orleans.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
16 May 1851 3
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

FROM SENATOR SOULE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5th, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—

I am much concerned, and deeply regret that I have to decline complying with the request you have so kindly tendered to me to be present at, and to partake of the Barbecue to be given on the 14th Inst., at the city of Jackson, in honor of Gen. John A. Quitman, and in support of Southern rights.

Unavoidably detained here by exigencies which I am not at liberty to disregard, which demand and will absorb my whole time for two months to come, I must deny myself the pleasure of meeting you on that occasion. In sentiment and in spirit, however, I shall be at all the festivities, and join in all the manifestations by which the gallant people of Mississippi may deem fit to glorify the sacred cause of the South in one of its most distinguished and most meritorious champions and leaders. Few indeed, if any, among those who have espoused its perils and its hopes, have done better service, and assumed greater responsibility than Gen. Quitman has. But, though we may not be able now to pay the debt of gratitude we owe him, we should at least take care that his merits do not remain entombed within our bosoms; and when his enemies are glutted with the vexations and indignities that were lately heaped upon him, it is but justice that those who know him best should vindicate and uphold his character before the world, and defend him against the aspersions of the calumniators who would seek to blast his fair fame, in order to mar his influence, and to paralyse his efficiency.

Whatever sentiment shall be uttered in his praise is sure to be echoed in the heart of your very humble, but most devoted friend and servant,
PIERRE SOULE..

Messrs. C. S. Tarpley, Geo. T. Swann, D. N. Barrows, E. Barksdale, and C. B. Green, *Committee of Invitation.*

The Daily Delta

23 September 1851, 2

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

The opponents of his resolutions express some surprise that we have never published his speech at Opelousas. We are not aware of any obligation on our part to publish the speeches of any of our distinguished politicians, when we do not consider the subjects discussed by them of more interest than our editorials, or the news of the day. The relation in which we stand to Mr. Soulé, as to the publication of his speeches, is precisely the same which we occupy towards his opponents. We have defended that gentleman against what we thought was an unworthy and improper attempt to annoy and injure him, for a course in which, even if he erred, his error was on the side of the South. But we did not thereby endorse his opinions and views.

We attach ourselves to no big man's skirts. Party editors who belong, body and soul, to some politician or party, cannot comprehend how any paper or individual can be without his chief or idol, whose every act and opinion must be defended, right or wrong. They measure others by their own petty standard of human nature. When we have to descend to such a contemptible course, we shall cut journalism, and take to mauling rails. We are no man's men.

In regard to Senator Soulé, we published his speech in defence of his course, delivered at the St. Louis Exchange. We did the same for Senator Downs, in regard to his speech at the St. Charles. Now, we are even between the two gentlemen. We believe that they have both had a full opportunity of sustaining their views, and until the contest assumes some new and more interesting aspects, we do not consider their speeches of sufficient interest to the general reader to reproduce them in our crowded columns.

As to our own opinions, we promulgate and support them in our own way and style. Like the old countryman of '76, in the broad-brimmed hat, with the big powder-horn and long rifle, who stood off at a distance from both the American and French armies in the attack at Yorktown, firing in his own fashion at the British,—so the Delta fights on its own hook, for just such principles as its editors believe to be right and just,—without chief, leader, commander, or bottle-bukler.

In regard to the publication of speeches, we would farther add, for the enlightenment of the bee and other papers, that we are not in the habit of publishing reports of the speeches of our prominent men, which appear in papers hostile to them,—and which are obviously one-sided. We make our own reports, which are universally admitted to be the best in the country, or such as are authorized by the speakers. We leave to party papers the small game of perverting, mutilating, and misrepresenting a political opponent's remarks in order to promote a party end.

The Daily Delta

25 December 1851, 2

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Hon. PIERRE SOULE.—Our Senator, Hon. P. Soule, leaves for his post in Washington on the Empire City to-day. He has been detained here for sometime by urgent private and professional business.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

14 April 1853, 2

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**The Hon. Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana, has
been nominated, and confirmed as Minister
to Spain.**

3 May 1853, 2

MR. SOULE'S FLIGHT FROM FRANCE.—We met
 in Paris, in the year 1840, a French author, Alexandre Damas,
 a mention of the circumstance to which we are indebted
 for Mr. Soule's immigration to and settlement in the
 United States. As it may be interesting to our readers,
 particularly at this time, when the distinguished gentle-
 man is in our city, we copy it, with a translation for the
 benefit of those who do not read the French.—

"Dans l'intimité de Mery et de Barthelemy, vivait à
 cette époque un des rédacteurs principaux du journal
 de *Nain Jaune*. Ce rédacteur se nommait Soule, il vé-
 nait d'être deux mois de prison pour un article de Santo
 Domingo; il ne voulait pas ses deux mois de prison. Il
 avait par hasard avec Barthelemy une ressemblance phy-
 sique qui permettait qu'il se servit de son passeport. Bar-
 thelemy le lui prêta. Soule partit pour Londres, d'ex Lon-
 dres aux Etats Unis, et est aujourd'hui le premier avocat
 de la Nouvelle Orleans qu'il gagne cent mille francs par
 an."—*Memoires d'Alexandre Dumas*, pag: 87.

TRANSLATION.

In the intimacy of Mery* and Barthelemy* lived, at this
 time, one of the principal editors of a journal called the
Yellow Dwarf. This editor was named Soule. He had
 been two months in prison for an article on San Domiu-
 go. He did not relish his experience of prison life. He
 happened to bear a strong resemblance to Barthelemy,
 which permitted of his using his passport. Barthelemy
 lent it to him. Soule fled to London, and thence to the
 United States, where he is now the first lawyer of New
 Orleans, and makes by his practice one hundred thou-
 sand francs a year.

* Two distinguished French authors.

29 May 1853, 1

Spain
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
NO CABINET YET—EXCITEMENT AGAINST SENATOR
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

From Madrid on the 17th of May, we learn that the cabinet was not completed. Mention was made of a contemplated journey of Queen Maria Christina to Italy.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states that the appointment of Mr. Soulé as United States Minister to Spain had much annoyed the Court. Some of the journals recommend the government not to receive him in that capacity, in consequence of what they term his hostility to Spain. The correspondence adds there is no doubt that any proposition for the purchase of Cuba would be rejected.

It is asserted that Marshal Narváez had been appointed to the embassy in Paris.

30 May 1853, 4

The Court of Spain, and Mr. Soule.

According to the Madrid correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, the appointment of Mr. Soule as Minister of the United States to Spain had given much annoyance and concern to the Spanish Court. He further says that there is no doubt that any proposition whatever for the purchase of Cuba would be rejected.

All this may be so. The government journals at Madrid have doubtless taken up the hue and cry against Mr. Soule, from the *diatribes* of the Spanish *Cronica*, of this city, and the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, and from the rejoicings of Young America, in Washington, on the occasion of Mr. Soule's appointment. It is also highly probable that the Court of Queen Isabella, through these influences, may have become partially infected with the prejudices of the aforesaid Spanish journals. Nor can we overlook the unquestionable influence of the Queen Mother, Christina, in everything pertaining to "*siempre fiel isla de Cuba*," and the jealous vigilance with which she keeps guard against any encroachments, direct or contingent, upon her share of the profits of the African slave trade.

Upon this point, however, and rather unexpectedly, we have secured an ally in the person of a distinguished English peer of the realm. The Earl of Carlisle, (late Lord Morpeth the same who recently made the tour of the United States, and gave a comparatively favorable report of our Southern institution of slavery,) in declining to meet the London abolitionists on the reception of Mrs. Stowe at Exeter Hall, said that on the 30th instant he intended to call the attention of the House of Lords to the condition of the slaves in Cuba—mind, not in the United States, but in Cuba. This movement, we suspect, will involve the discussion of the African slave trade, upon which question the British government has already indicated its policy by the fleet of observation placed around the coast of Cuba. We think, therefore, that between Mr. Marcy at Washington, Mr. Buchanan at London, and Mr. Soule at Madrid, the Queen Mother Christina, as far as she is concerned, may be persuaded to overcome her peculiar scruples of conscience against the cession of Cuba to the United States.

But the first and immediate question here is, will the Spanish cabinet receive Mr. Soule as the Minister of the United States? That cabinet are punctilious in diplomacy, to a hair. They some time ago rejected Sir Henry Fulwer on a mere point of international etiquette—practically a question of moonshine. But weak nations, like small sized men, are apt to be most pugnacious and sensitive concerning any invasion of their rights or dignities. So it is with Mexico, and so with Spain. If the cabinet of Her Most Catholic Majesty get the suspicion into their dignified heads that Mr.

Soule is a sympathiser with the *fillibusteros*, the Order of the Lone Star and the Cuban Junta, and if they are further intrigued with the view of bullying Spain into a sale of the "ever faithful island," he will be rejected. Indeed, in this view of the case, it would be idle to count upon anything else than his rejection; and the act may be done as such things are frequently done, without involving necessarily an offence against the government of which the obnoxious individual may be the representative.

But, at this time, the rejection of Mr. Soule would be a doubtful, if not a hazardous stroke of policy. The act would almost inevitably be regarded by the world, as well as by our government, as a reflection upon the honesty of the motives which led to this appointment. It would be tantamount to the proclamation of a suspicion against the well established good faith of the United States with Spain. In this light, upon the "sober second thought" we trust the question will be regarded by the Spanish cabinet. They must feel that something of confidence is due to us, in the friendly inclinations and fair and honest intentions of this government towards Spain, as they have been abundantly proved within the last fifty years. They are also well advised of the perils of provoking a misunderstanding with the United States, when they desire nothing but the most cordial relations of amity with Spain. We also believe that the cabinets of England and France, if the case should require it, would interpose their friendly offices to arrest the hazardous experiment of the rejection of Mr. Soule. The late war with Mexico grew out of the rejection of Mr. Sidel, as our regularly authenticated minister to that country, in which character Mexico would not receive him pending the then existing difficulty concerning the annexation of Texas. That example will not be lost upon the government of Spain.

We presume, too, that the very friendly relations which are said to exist between Mr. Soule and the Spanish Minister at Washington, Mr. Calderon, are worth something. Mr. Calderon has had the best opportunities for ascertaining the real character of this appointment to Spain, from his intimate personal knowledge of the man, and his confidential intercourse with the administration. But it is idle further to discuss this question now. A month or two will elapse before the departure of Mr. Soule for Spain, and in the interim we anticipate the judicious settling down of the Cabinet at Madrid upon the sound policy of giving full credit to the good faith of the United States, in the cordial reception of their duly accredited and justly distinguished representative; and, till otherwise advised more fully, we shall adhere to this opinion, that Mr. Soule will be kindly received by the government of Spain.

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31 May 1853, 4

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It has been known for some days past that the Spanish government had taken umbrage at the appointment of the Hon. Pierre Soulé as United States Minister to Madrid, and that the journals of that capital, representing the opinions of the government, had proposed that he should not be received there in such capacity.

The country and the administration have naturally felt much interested in the question, and have been anxious to see what are the tone and language of the Madrid papers on the subject, since, no official communication of the appointment having been received by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, that government could have made no direct representation to ours at Washington.

We are to-day able to gratify this general curiosity by presenting to our readers the translation of an editorial article which has appeared in the government organ of Madrid—*El Diario Español*—in which the political character and antecedents of Mr. Soulé are discussed in connection with the question, could he be received as Minister at that Court without a sacrifice of national dignity and self-respect. The *Diario* takes a wide survey of the whole ground, and considers fully demonstrated the negative of the proposition.

With such a determined hostility manifested by the government of Her Most Catholic Majesty towards Mr. Soulé, it remains to be seen whether the administration will cancel his appointment, or if not, whether it is prepared to throw down the gauntlet to Spain, and as the first and most effectual method of exacting redress for this and other insults, seize on the ever faithful island of Cuba, to the inexpressible joy of its inhabitants and to the advancement of the cause of civilization all over the world. What says President Pierce, and how feels Secretary Marcy? Let the members of the Lone Star Association "put their trust in God, and keep their powder dry." There are glorious times ahead.

31 May 1853, 6

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

The Nomination of Mr. Soulé as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Madrid, and our other Political Relations with Spain, Discussed by the Government Organ.

We translate the following important article from the *Diario Español*, of Madrid, of the 8th of May:—

Several of our colleagues have been occupied for three days past in discussing two or three of the very gravest questions, which may be thus summed up:—First, Mr. Soulé having been nominated Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to this court, what ought to be the conduct of the Spanish government? Second, supposing that the present condition of the new administration of the United States demonstrates in that nation a change of policy up to a certain remarkable point in its relations with Spain, more particularly with respect to the island of Cuba, what should the Spanish government do to avoid the consequences of such a change. And, third, if it were certain that Mexico had solicited, or might be disposed to seek the protectorate of Spain, should that demand be assented to?

The three questions are so intimately connected, even though the last does not appear so clearly linked to the other two, or so evident as the connection of the two first—that they might hardly be considered as separate questions, but for the extension, which we have purposely given to the second, and, thanks to which, we may at present treat the first as fully as it deserves, and which is doubly required to be so discussed on account of the manner in which some of our contemporaries have pretended to resolve it. Because if the two last immediately affect the integrity of the territory of the monarchy, and more or less the political influence of Spain in the New World and among nations united to her by indissoluble bonds, the first involves not only a point of high importance, but also one of national honor.

Thus, indeed, those of our colleagues who have devoted an uncommon attention to the nomination of Mr. Soulé should have presented it. Because, if not, what use in considering whether the new administration of the United States replaced Mr. Barington with this or the other diplomatist—with this or the other personage? Has not the ambassador of the neighboring empire, (France,) been relieved without any one attempting to discuss the qualities or the political antecedents of the noble and worthy successor of General Ampère? And is there any nation, perhaps, whose relations with Spain deserve a better part more close study—in re-visited scrutiny. Certainly not; the truth is—for it is now right to say so openly: the truth is, that no one can have any doubt of the superiority of the happy choice made in the appointment of a Minister who, a short time since, in directing the foreign relations of the empire, gave positive proofs of estimation and appreciation to the Spanish people, and of respect and consideration to their august sovereign; whilst the nomination of the new American minister has fallen on a person whom Spain could not admit as a representative of a foreign nation without derogation to her powers, to her traditional dignity, and to the commonest sentiments of honor and decorum. This we promise to demonstrate.

A native of, and an emigrant from France, naturalized in the United States, Mr. Soulé, to whom the exercise of the law with no common brilliancy gave an honorable position in New Orleans, entered some years since upon a political career: but, hardly commenced, he threw himself with ardent phrenzy among the most fiery and ardent of the democracy of the State, in which he soon acquired one of the first posts because, in distinguishing himself by his oratorical endowments, he counted on the first condition to captivate and draw after him the masses—always docile with him who influences their passions, often slaves of him who to flattery unites the powerful influence of seductive discourse.

Mr. Soulé, therefore, soon became a representative in the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, from which position he passed, in a little more than three years, to the Federal Senate—the field to which he must have aspired who did not expect in the obscure assembly of Baton Rouge either rivals worthy of the talent; to which ambition added each day in its development larger proportions, or a means of distinguishing himself—extending his fame, and making himself chief of a party outside of the narrow limits within which Louisiana restrained him.

Mr. Soulé had already arrived in Washington, when, after the commander of the invaders and incendiaries of Carolina having been received, as it were, triumphantly in Savannah, it was determined to commence in New Orleans a sort of prosecution against Narciso Lopez, General Honlerson and Quitman, the editor of the *Delta*, Signor, and other members in the organization of the piratical enterprise, and the Louisiana lawyer—whose sympathies towards the accused were as well known as his

talents—could not be by them forgotten. He was therefore, elected defender of one of the culprits, and as some of his colleagues might have supposed him to be a weak man, he showed that he should not be so considered. Mr. Soulé contended Lopez had been already judged by the tribunals of Spain, declared a traitor, and sentenced to lose his titles and honor; and it is clear that the tribunals of the United States have not, on the present occasion, jurisdiction over him, by the principle of law by which no person can be twice judged for the same offence—*non bis in unum*—a pleading which of itself alone shadows out the public man, no less than the advocate, whom his clients called to defend them against the accusation of having violated the laws of the United States, in preparing and carrying out an armed expedition against the territory of a friendly nation.

But Mr. Soulé had not yet ascended the tribunal of the Senate, nor made known through it his principles and doctrines in respect to international policy. The first occasion on which he had to exhibit himself in his true light was, if we remember right, in March of last year, in relation to some resolutions proposed by Mr. Clarke against the principle of intervention sustained by the most ardent democrats, and which excited public opinion, more especially after what had happened to the second expedition against Cuba, and from the conduct observed in respect to it by Mr. Fillmore, the President. The high democracy could not pardon the latter, if not his proclamation and orders, which were so inefficacious to impede the expedition, at least, that Crittenden and his comrades having been shot in Havana, and the survivors of the brief campaign having been sent to prison, the President, did not throw himself into a war to avenge the justice done on those same individuals, whom, by his proclamation, he had declared outlaws.

Still, nevertheless, the Senator for Louisiana occupied himself in his speech more to combat the principle of non-intervention—or of impassibility, as Mr. Soulé called it—than to attack, in explicit terms, the rights and the dignity of Spain. It appeared to him, it is true, that Mr. Fillmore had been extremely weak and complacent with our government; he censured Mr. Fillmore for not having prevented the pillage at Havana, and the incarceration of the other expeditionists, who owed their lives to Spanish magnanimity. "They were never pillaged!" said he of those men, who, in converting the land in which they lived into a garrison of malefactors, departed from it in arms disposed to raise war and desolation in a neighboring country, without any other authority than that of their own passions—that of ambition or avarice.

But what signifies that defence compared with that which the same Mr. Soulé came to make of these expeditionists, in treating more especially the question of Cuba, in a speech which he pronounced in the Senate some four months since? For Mr. Soulé, in this latter speech, these were not some "blind young men." Meditation, doubtless, had made him discover in them heroes, such as Lafayette and Kosciuszko. "These five hundred youths knew not how to encounter in Cuba five hundred thousand of their equals, guarded and defended by 25,000 soldiers." "They died as heroes, and Spain herself has not said, nor could say, anything against them or against their aspirations."

Speaking of the enterprise of these heroes, Mr. Soulé said that—"The conquests of England in Asia, and those of France in Africa, were but piddling on a large scale. The conduct of England in Central America during the last century had the same character." And in view of these examples Mr. Soulé wondered that the Senators did not agree in sentiment, that "in the common right to gather the fruit of the tree it is no more a crime than taking it when it is separated from the paternal trunk is a robbery." "Why should the Senators," he added, "wait so long that the fruit should rot. There are Senators who protest against the robbery of a neighbor's property, and who wished, doubtless, only for appropriate it and to hold it as a confidential deposit—they did not wish to commit the robbery, but they would consent to receive the stolen goods."

Mr. Soulé then denied that Spain had any right to complain of these enterprises: cited a portion of facts to demonstrate that the United States never hesitated to commit them—certainly always against Spain—whenever they might have judged it most convenient. And there is not in all this speech a single phrase—a single expression—which indicates the least respect, the least consideration, for the Spanish people or their monarch, unless we ought to receive as a flattery the eulogium which he pays to an American diplomatist for having cited, in a note, certain words of Montesquieu, in which it is said that—"It is fortunate for commercial Powers that God consents to Jurks and Spaniards in the world, since they are, of all nations, the most adapted to establish an empire with insignificant means." But what respect, what views could he entertain towards Spain who, in this speech, as in the former one, absolutely denied the most elemental ideas of the law of nations?

Well, if to some nations—such as a trading journal summed up by saying that Mr. Soulé, in the Senate and in the political assemblies, "has

shown himself an ardent partisan of the Cuban invaders, and of the acquisition of that part of our Union"—if to these antecedents, which have raised Mr. Soulé to one of the first positions among the chiefs of Young America, be added his unrequited relations with the chief of the American filibusterism; and of the members of the Lone Star—would it be dignified, would it be decorous, but not altogether dignified and decorous—but would it be free from peril, to admit as representative of a foreign nation a man in whom such conditions unite?

It is a common notion of international law that "any government may absolutely refuse to receive an individual appointed as minister by another court," (the words with which it is exactly expressed by the Anglo-American writer, Henry Wheaton,) from whence it follows that prudent governments give notice of the replacement of their representatives, not alone through politeness to the foreign sovereignty, but in consideration of their own dignity, which in every case ought to avoid the occurrence of a refusal of admission. And it is easy to understand that if that precaution may be sometimes properly considered indispensable, it must be so when the relations of the Power concerned are not on such a footing of intimacy as would preclude the least symptom of suspicion or resentment, and when the individual who may have been chosen has had, or has, the slightest participation in the questions from which the want of intimacy, or the distrust, may have originated. Has the Spanish government been advertised of the choice of Mr. Soulé? Could the Spanish government consent to receive him? We believe not. But what we know to a certainty is, that on the night of the 9th of April the Louisiana Senator was lodged in these terms in Washington, and in Mr. Soulé's own house, by numerous members of "Young America!" "Republicans send back to the deserts of Europe the man expelled by them." What we may state as a certainty is, that if in Mr. Soulé's election there did not enter the design of casting the gauntlet to us, at least this design has been discovered at the moment, and with bitterness, by some North Americans, who for self-convenience or through honorable motives preferred peace to conquests, and with joy and mirth by the partisans of unlimited expansion, and by the members of "Young America," who, it is natural, should consider extremely happy and plausible the idea of sending the emigrant of a monarchy "to stand unabashed in the presence of princes, with the proud consciousness of belonging to a nation of sovereigns."

The Anglo-American democracy will doubtless regret Mr. Soulé's not being received, and it will be less regretted by the new administration, which with such little wisdom incorporates its constitutional term; but will the Spanish government be guilty of causing its grief? Will the Anglo-American government perhaps fail to do the same thing in a like case? It is not exactly to the United States that one can go to look for precedents of tolerance or resignation; and if there are no refusals to admit representatives of foreign nations, of which there are few instances even in Europe, it not being common for the governments to forget what is due to foreign power—there can be, in exchange, reckoned events of the same kind more grave, and through motives certainly not to be compared to those which Spain has for not admitting Mr. Soulé.

Without recording here that which occurred under the administration of Madison, in 1803, with the representative of England, with whom that government suddenly cut off relations for the want of an amenable etiquette, we will cite the example, still recent, which the administration of Gen. Taylor furnishes us with in 1849. The French republic being represented in Washington by M. William Tell Ponsin, he had, by the order of his government, to oppose the contract observed in Vera Cruz by the commander of an American war steamer, who, after having protected or saved a French merchant vessel, detained her to exact the price of saving her; and as the American government replied to Mr. Ponsin on exposing the receipts of that official, that they appeared to it just, the representative of France complained that he did not wish to be admonished for an error committed on a point which touched the dignity of the American navy, and that the American government adopted the false doctrine of the commander of the steamer. The President afterwards gave an order that his representative in Paris should communicate that his correspondence to the French government, which not having hastened to recall M. Ponsin, Mr. Taylor ordered Mr. Clayton, his then Secretary of State, to cut off every kind of relations, without thereby failing to cultivate the most friendly sentiments with the government of the European republic. M. Ponsin was immediately replaced by M. de Bois la Comte. And if the American government did this, styling itself the "guardian of its own honor," notwithstanding that it concerned a republic, why should Mr. Pierce have to consider strange the non-admission of Mr. Soulé?

The relations of the United States with England were not interrupted for this reason in 1809, nor with France in 1849. Thus, England, like France, had to recognize the legitimate right which belonged to the American government to adopt such a

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resolution, even though they did not really believe the conduct of their representatives culpable. But even were it not so, should the Spanish government show itself with the United States for reasons of honor and glory, the latter have always been and Spain herself has been, not long since, with a powerful and well-meaning spirit to an extreme—of which the science and knowledge of events, such as those which are passing in the United States, will have few examples, and has still less in sight—the Spanish government, not even satisfied with the pardon granted to the Anglo-American pirates sentenced to prison, and to a citizen of the Union, Mr. Thrasher, condemned to the same penalty in Havana by a council of war, had just granted, to the now solicitations of Mr. Barringer, that a like pardon be extended to the Hungarians who took part also in the Lopez expedition, although being subjects of another nation, when the American government hastened to supersede that diplomatist by nominating to replace him a declared enemy of Spain, since we cannot in any other manner qualify one who publishes, and has solemnly presented, himself as one of the most vehement defenders of the piratical cause, and of the most iniquitous aggression against the territory of the Spanish monarchy.

Could, then, Mr. Soulé be admitted to the discharge of his functions without derogation to the most evident rights of Spain, to her dignity, and to the commonest sentiments of honor and of decorum?

And it is well understood that in demonstrating our opinions so decidedly we have overlooked neither the qualities of the individual as a private man, nor the special mission which appears to be committed to him; because, be those qualities what they may—and we hold them in high estimation—and be that mission what it may be, neither that mission nor those qualities can be of any import to us in discussing the question: "Whether the character and the political antecedents of the individual named to represent the United States beside the government of her Majesty, be such as that our government may and should refuse to receive him?"—to avail ourselves of the very expression of Henry Wheaton.

Because, if it were not so, if we had to await only the mission entrusted to the diplomatist, neither to us nor to any of our colleagues would matter his greater or minor gravity, because that mission, we are confident, would end in the moment in which it is officially announced, if the person charged with it were bold enough to provoke the immediate and formal delivery of his passports, as we believe that a government aspiring to deserve the confidence of the Queen and of the country could not act in any other manner.

But the admission of Mr. Soulé being denied, and in view of the attitude in which the new administration of the United States is presented to us, what should the Spanish government do to guard against the consequences of the act? Such is the second question, which we will examine another day.

17 June 1853, 4

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

A GOOD SIGN.—We learn from respectable authority that Mr. Soule for Madrid, and his country in all probability on the 26th inst. We hail this information as a good omen. The fiscal year does not end till the 30th June, and the appropriations for our new ministers abroad, beginning with the next fiscal year, do not take effect till the 1st July. Therefore, the earlier departure of Mr. Soule for his destination, indicates a proper appreciation of this crisis in our relations with Cuba and Mexico, and Spain and England. We doubt not this distinguished official will go out fully charged with the instructions of the government upon all the various questions awaiting a settlement between the high contracting parties, of the United States on the one part, and of Spain on the other. In this movement we have an assurance, also, that if there is a war in the Gulf, and in the republic of Mexico it will not have fallen upon us without an effort of Gen. Pierce to arrest it. But still the question recurs, will there be war?

Mr. Buchanan, we are informed, will leave for England in the Baltic, on the 1st of July.

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,

18 January 1855, 2

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

~~from Washington, dated Monday, Sept. 25, 1854. A dispatch~~
~~patch has been received from Hon. Pierre Soulé~~
~~resigning his position as United States Minister at~~
~~the Court of Madrid. The resignation has been~~
~~accepted, and the Hon. John C. Breckenridge, Con-~~
~~gressman from Lexington District, Ky., has been~~
~~appointed to fill the vacancy.~~

DAILY EVENING STAR

WASHINGTON

26 March 1855, 4

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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ARRIVALS AT PRINCIPAL HOTELS

Marion Hotel—W. A. & J. C. WILLARD.
 J H Burch, Ill
 J A Washington, Va
 C V Washington, do
 N A Wallace, Nj
 H J Eaststone, USN
 J B Stuart
 W P Quisenberry, Va
 H Lewis, do
 T J Keenan, Pa
 H W Klug, Tenn
 Hon P Soule, La
 C Barnard, NY
 P E Rearson & lady, Md

W H Burns, USA
 O P Wilcox, do
 H N Walker, Mich
 W H Russell, Nj
 B L Roberts, Pa
 D B Cambridge, Mass
 F Archer, Tex
 J R Bartlett, RI
 C Parrall, NC
 J Cahill, Va
 J Thomas & lady, O
 W J Reynolds, Va
 G E Mason, do

National Hotel

—E. D. WILLARD
 W S Reese, Md
 H Porter, Va
 H Hull, Mi
 S McKenzie, Va
 W G Webster, do
 F Lewis, do
 E P Taylor, do
 W P Quisenberry, do
 Dr Rose, do
 C Magruder, Md
 J H Waring, do
 T Timperly, do
 J Perry, do
 R W Gale, SC
 W T Read, Ala
 H Whitney, Me
 J B Perry, Ky
 P J Rudasill, Mo
 W Keen, Md
 E Smith, NY
 J Ames, Pa
 B Wootton, Md
 M Perry, Md
 P Young, do
 J J Hocceck, Va

Dr N B Smith, Md
 R Morrow, do
 A V Treadwell, NY
 W F Smith, Ky
 G Hartman, Pa
 G A Morris, Mo
 Hon J Wendell, Mich
 O S Del, do
 J H Heath, DC
 G Jordan, Va
 C W Taylure, Md
 J Newton, Pa
 J Newton, Jr, do
 Col Boulding, Md
 Dr Daze, do
 G Hadley, NII
 J Putnam, do
 Gen Brawley, Pa
 A Hopkins, do
 Miss Morant, Md
 H W Presetman, Va
 E J Towasant, NY
 H H Goodlow, Va
 J S Sandler, Pa

Brown's Hotel

—T. F. & M. BROWN.
 C F S Thomas, NY
 Miss L S Little, Mass
 H T Miller, Va
 T V Button, do
 E R Eshelman, O
 T Mott & lady, Nj
 W Simpson, Md
 J Benham, Ark
 G V Hebb, Tenn
 A Vaughan, Cal
 B Hinckley, lady, child
 & servant, do
 D B Hinckley, do
 J O Danton, NY
 Dr T Mercer, Md
 T Gillan, Va
 W Gurlan, NC

O Shuman, NY
 T Negat, do
 J Howe, do
 J G Effinger, Va
 R B Aymsfield, Tenn
 B L Judson, NY
 W D Barkee, Va
 C Clark, do
 T H Osbourn, NY
 S Dullay, do
 J N Perkins, Ala
 O W Furell, Va
 R W Hyatt, Pa
 F H Jones
 E Myers, NC
 J E Clark, SC
 L Berry, Mass

Kirkwood House

—J. E. & A. KIRKWOOD.
 W B Reynolds, Mass
 J D Colmesauil, DC
 S Clark, Md
 G W Dabty, NY
 H L Shilton, Neb
 A H Heat, daughter and
 sister, Pa
 H Wilkins, NY

G D Mercer, Va
 J Hamster, Md
 T N Sandecker, do
 T King, do
 L D Howland, do
 E M Hamoot, NY
 G Thomas & son, Mass

The Charleston Mercury.

28 June 1862, 1

THE ARREST OF HON. PIERRE SOULE.

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

A New Orleans correspondent of the *Philadelphia Bulletin* gives the following particulars of the arrest of Mr. SOULE.

An arrest was made to-day, which will probably astonish the residents of this city when it becomes known to them, and will convince them that Gen. Butler is in earnest, and that he is no respecter of persons where treason is discovered. The person arrested is the Hon. Pierre Soule, formerly Minister to Spain, and an ex-member of Congress. Gen. Butler has been convinced of his guilt ever since we arrived here, and has only postponed his arrest for the purpose of gaining positive proof, which he has now obtained.

The charges against him are, first, he is the leader of a secret society known as the Southern Independence Association, of which each member is solemnly sworn to oppose, at the cost of his life, if necessary, the reconstruction of the old Union, no matter what disaster may befall the Confederate cause, and, to aid by armed force, if required, the Confederate Government in carrying out its laws for the confiscation of the property of Union men, and in the detection and punishment or expulsion of people whom they regard as spies. The second charge is that Mr. Soule was the author of the insolent letter sent by the late Mayor to Commodore Farragut, and is the principal supporter of the rebellion in this city.

Having obtained full evidence of the above charges, the General issued the following order to Colonel French, Provost Marshal, and directed him to send one of his most competent deputies to make the arrest.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, May 23, 1862. }

To Jonas H. French, Provost Marshal of New Orleans:

SIR: You are hereby directed immediately to arrest and place in safe confinement the person of Pierre Soule, of this city, and there hold him until he can be transferred by a safe transport to Fort Warren, Mass. By order of

Major-General BUTLER.

P. HAGGERTY, Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

Captain Connant, late of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, now a Deputy Provost Marshal, was entrusted with the delicate business.— He called at the office of Mr. Soule this morning, but Mr. Soule was not there; his son, was in, however, and, knowing nothing of Captain Connant's business, promised that his father should be at his residence at five o'clock this afternoon.

Capt. Connant was on hand at the appointed hour, and found Mr. Soule at home. He informed him that he was ordered to arrest him; but Mr. Soule refused to go with him without an order from the Provost Marshal. Capt. Connant folded the order so as to conceal that part which referred to his being sent to Fort Warren, and showed him the balance. Mr. Soule at once consented to the arrest, and was taken before General Butler. After some conversation, he was temporarily released, on giving his parole of honor to report to the General whenever he should be ordered to do so. He will probably be sent to New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the latest dates Andy Johnson was in Memphis.

Seward has returned from his visit to the North.

The Hon. Pierre Soule and Sheriff Mavecau, of New Orleans, were sent to Fort Warren.

It is believed that a correspondence is now progressing, relative to a general exchange of prisoners.

28 June 1862, 2

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova

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

Pierre Soule in New York.—Mr. Pierre Soule
of New Orleans, arrested by order of General
Butler, and sent North as a prisoner of war, ar-
rived in the Ocean Queen. Mr. S. is accompa-
nied by M. Adolphe Mazureau, a distinguished
New Orleans merchant, who is also a prisoner of
war. They were provided with accommodations
at the Astor House, until Seward could be heard
from.—N. Y. Herald, 19th inst.

3 September 1862, 4

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Coya
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org>
Visit of the New Orleans Delegation to Mr. Soule—Permission has been given by the Yankee Secretary of War to the New Orleans delegation now at New York—Judge Roselius, Dr. Colman and Mr. Bullitt—to visit Mr. Soule at Fort Lafayette. The future disposition of Mr. Soule may be affected by the report made by these gentlemen of the attitude he is willing to assume towards the Government.

The Charleston Courier.

27 April 1863, 1

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova

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

The Hon. Pierre Soulé is now in Mexico, most anxious to return to the Confederacy, and to take part in our national struggle.

The Charleston Courier.

21 July 1863, 1

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

From Nassau. — The steamer *Margaret and Jessie*, Capt. Robt. Lockwood, which left Nassau on Friday last has arrived here. She brings a valuable cargo. Left at Nassau steamers *Gen. Beaurgard*, *Alice*, *Fannie*, and others. Passengers Hon. PIERRE SOULE, H. McLEOD, J. STERN, J. O. WARD, E. L. CASEY, E. DELARADAN, W. H. HUNTLEY.

The Charleston Courier.

21 July 1863, 1

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova

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

The Hon. PIERRE SOULE and Col. E. LABADON,
of New Orleans, have taken rooms at the Mills
House.

24 July 1863, 2

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

Hon. Pierre Soule.—The Nassau Bahama Herald
of the 15th instant thus notices the departure of
this distinguished gentleman from that port.

Among the departures we may mention the
Hon. Pierre Soule and Colonel Zavoone. The
former leaves us for Richmond, and carries the
best wishes of his many friends and exiled com-
patriots. One of the first victims of General
Butler's tyranny, he was sent to Fort Lafayette,
there kept in solitary confinement for the space
of seven months, during which period he was
not even allowed the poor boon of seeing his son,
who had travelled 3,000 miles for that purpose.
Finally, exchanged under the general Cartel, for
political prisoners, he went to Havana. After
spending a short time there for the recovery of his
health, he came to Nassau. The reputation of
this distinguished gentleman is world-wide, being
as well known in the European circles as he is in
America. For four years he filled the highly im-
portant mission of Minister to Spain. After en-
joying the honors and the plaudits of a long life,
we now find him an exiled traveler, seeking only
the welfare of his afflicted and adopted country.

30 July 1863, 1

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

From Richmond.
MEETING OF SADNESS AT WM. L. YANCEY'S
DEATH—ARRIVAL OF HON. PIERRE SOULE—
AN IMPENDING BATTLE.

RICHMOND, July 29.—This has been a very quiet day here. The sad news of the Hon. Wm. L. YANCEY's death caused a feeling of profound regret among those who appreciated his abilities as a statesman and sympathized with him in his devotion to the rights of States. His death, at this juncture particularly, is regarded as a public loss.

Among the recent arrivals at Richmond is Hon. PIERRE SOULE. He is said to be not sanguine of the mediation of the French Emperor, basing his opinion in part on the unpopularity of the movement against Mexico and the adverse recent elections in France.

The Charleston Courier.

14 October 1863, 1

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

Brigadier General Soule.—PIERRE SOULE has been appointed Brigadier General and ordered to take the field. Gen. SOULE has unbounded popularity in Louisiana, and will attract, no doubt, a great many recruits from that noble but oppressed State.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 October 1863 2

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova

<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org>

Gen. Pierre Soule has been appointed Brigadier General and ordered to take the field. The appointment is likely to be of great service. Gen. Soule has unbounded popularity in Louisiana, and will attract, no doubt, a great many recruits from that noble but oppressed State.

3 November 1863, 1

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN CHARLESTON.

His Excellency President Davis arrived in our city Monday afternoon, by special train from Savannah.

According to notice in the morning journals, the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the City Council met in Council Chamber at ten o'clock, and the meeting organized by calling J. K. SASS, Esq., to the Chair.

Mr. SASS, on taking the Chair, read a dispatch from the Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, who had gone to Savannah to meet the President, inviting the Committee to meet them at the Savannah Rail Road Depot, in St. Andrew's Parish. The dispatch also stated that the President was accompanied by Colonel JOHNSON and Colonel LEE, two of his suite.

Mr. SASS also read the following orders of march of the procession from the depot:

FIRST CARRIAGE.

President, General Commanding, Judge MAGRATH, Hon. PIERRE SOULE.

SECOND CARRIAGE.

General GILMER, Col. MILLS and the President's two aids.

THIRD CARRIAGE.

Col. HAMPTON and the General Commanding's Aids.

FOURTH CARRIAGE.

Alderman RIGGS, Chairman Committee City Council, General GILMER's Aids.

Other carriages with Committee of Arrangements and General Committee.

Fifth Military District Commandant, with his Staff, all on horseback.

A Squadron of Cavalry, consisting of Company A, 5th S. C. Cavalry, Captain EDWARDS; Company B, 5th S. C. Cavalry, Captain SKINNER, and the Charleston Light Dragoons, Captain R. H. COLCROFT, all under the command of Col. R. J. JEFFERSON, was also drawn up in readiness to receive and act as an escort to the distinguished visitor.

About one o'clock the train arrived, and a salute in honor of the President was fired by the Marion Artillery, Captain PARKER.

When the train stopped at the platform General BEAUREGARD, General JORDAN, Colonel RHETT and others, stepped into the car to meet the President and tender him a welcome.

After a cordial greeting the President was escorted from the car to the platform and introduced by Judge MAGRATH to Alderman RIGGS and others of the Council and Citizens' Committee.

The procession being formed took up its line of march up Spring-street to Rutledge, from Rutledge to Calhoun, up Calhoun to Meeting, and down Meeting to the City Hall.

The streets along the line of procession were thronged with people, anxious to get a look at the President. The men cheered and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs in token of recognition.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the day, was the display which met the President and his cortege as they passed down Rutledge-street. At the corner of Bee and Rutledge-streets, Major TURKVAUT, commanding the U. S. Arsenal here, had arranged a pyramid of ten inch shell manufactured at the Arsenal. This was topped off with a beautiful "Harding" shell, called so after its inventor, Capt. HARDING, also an accomplished officer connected with the Arsenal. In this was the staff of an elegant battle flag, and the whole surrounded with Yankee trophies of all sizes. On each side of this striking pyramid were the sturdy artisans of the Arsenal, with their aprons on, their hats off, their tools in their hands just as they had left their shops but a few moments before.

With their implements of industry in their stalwart arms, and the products of their labor lying by them, one could but feel that such men are all impetus in the prosecution of our efforts at independence.

It was a most gratifying impromptu scene, and one which will be remembered and referred to with a glad heart.

The Hotel, Pavilion, and many public and private residences, hung out the State and Confederate flags. From the City Hall to the Court House a garland of laurels had been extended, with a banner in the centre, bearing the following inscription: "The Ladies of the Soldiers' Relief Association welcome President DAVIS to Charleston."

On arrival of the procession at the City Hall, President DAVIS alighted from the carriage amid the cheers of the citizens, and was introduced by Judge MAGRATH to Mayor MACBETH.

The Mayor received the President in a short but eloquent address, and extended a cordial welcome to the city.

The President briefly returned his acknowledgments, after which he was introduced by the Mayor to the assemblage of people below.

President DAVIS advanced to the front, and addressed the large crowd present in a brilliant speech, which we regret to state was only partially obtained in consequence of the rush made by the crowd to get a close view of the illustrious speaker.

He commenced by making a graceful allusion to his former visit to Charleston, when he accompanied the remains of the lamented and illustrious statesman, JOHN C. CALHOUN, back to his own beloved State. If it be that the departed spirit can look down upon the events of life with what interest can we not believe he views our present struggle, and in our trial watches over us with all a guardian angels care. He came because his feelings drew him here in this trying time. He desired also to confer with our Commanding General, and by personal observation acquire some of that knowledge which would enable him to understand more clearly the reports which would be submitted to him. Our Mayor had said truly that here began the revolution. Before he commenced political life, he had imbibed the doctrines of States Rights as expounded through the Southern Quarterly Review, by the learned Dr. COOPER, of our State.

Charleston was now singled out as a particular point of hatred to the Yankees, as the seat of the rebellion; but just in proportion to that hatred so is the love of every true son of the Confederacy gathered around us. There is no where a generous spirit in the land that does not watch our progress with the most anxious solicitude. There is not a soldier in the army who would not, if he could, prefer to strike a blow in the defence of your city, and preserve it from the enemy.

While they had felt this anxiety, they had not been wanting in confidence. They remembered how the Palmetto logs of Moultrie, in former times, resisted the then dreaded British fleet, and we can point to the defence now against the still more formidable attack on Sumter as but the renewal of the deeds of the past. Though crumbling in her ruins, she yet stands, and every one looks with the anxious hope that the Yankee flag will never float over it. Nobly has the little heroic garrison that now holds it responded to every expectation. The commanding officer there is worthy to be the descendant of that heroic band that defended the pass of Thermopylae, and future records will record his name as glorious for the defence of the approach to your harbor. Whatever may be in the future, which is in the hands of the Supreme Being, we have written a proud page in our country's history.

He hoped it would not be, as our enemies desire, that they should ever set foot upon the soil of Charleston. But should it ever be otherwise, he trusted ours will be the glory he had desired for his native country—Vicksburg, and the whole be left one mass of rubbish. He felt assured we could part from our property, if necessary, in this way, without one tear, or sigh, or regret. Who

would possess it? Look at New Orleans. Who would possess our property there? It is only a question whether you will leave it a heap of ruins or a prey for Yankee spoils. [Cries of "ruins, ruins."] Such he believed to be the spirit of the land.

But he did not believe Charleston would ever be taken. It was not his expectation. Just in proportion as the enemy advanced upon us, they increase their difficulties—difficulties which they have not yet overcome. They are yet brought under a concentrated fire, and as they approach the inner lines of circumvallation their difficulties will be still further increased as they progress.

Then again we had other means which he need not refer to then. When they attempt to attack us upon every side, and beleaguer us at different points, other arms will be released, and other arms will come to your assistance. In any event, therefore, he looked forward to a glorious record of the close of the struggle for Charleston. In any probability he looked forward for her honor to be preserved. On other fields, South Carolinians have already added lustre to the brilliant victories of the present day and to their glories of the past. The rolls will be lengthened on boys—that of our forefathers just in proportion as the battles of the present day exceed in magnitude the battles of the past.

South Carolinians, like the plume of HENRY the Fourth, have been a rallying point where their banners were borne. We will have many glorious names to record and proud incidents for our descendants. The new has overshadowed the old. Every man has now an opportunity to carve out his own name and fame, and to be the author of his own history. We all like to trace back to the fame of our fathers and to have some glorious record for our descendants.

He had but a very short time to stop. He had come for the purpose of learning our wants and seeing something for himself. He knew it would be useless here to address them words of encouragement. The records of our past were had no croakers, or that they are exact, which is not a characteristic of the people of Charleston. But let us not be inactive; let then all our efforts in this our crisis be directed to the future.

Let us trust to our Commanding General—to those having the charge and responsibilities of our affairs. Errors we must expect to be committed. It is a work beyond which no man can look. It is by united effort, by fraternal feeling, by harmonious co-operation, by casting away all personal consideration, and looking forward with an eye devoted singly to the salvation of our country, that our success is to be achieved. He who would now seek to drag down him who is struggling, if not a traitor, is first cousin to it. For he is striking the most deadly blows that can be made in our limits. He who would attempt to promote his own personal ends; he who is not willing to take a musket and fight in the ranks, is not worthy of the Confederate liberty for which we are fighting.

He trusted it would be in his power to see many of our citizens, and to make their acquaintance before leaving.

From every quarter they had received by telegraph whatever was transpiring. We have an army relatively stronger and better than it was twelve months ago—an army that bears hunger and privation, and that neither straggles, but always welcomes cheerfully the word onward.

The President then thanked the people with all his heart, and gave them his prayers for each and all, and above all, for the sacred soil of Charleston.

The President retired to the Council Chamber, where he was waited upon and introduced to a large number of officers, citizens and ladies. After the ceremony of presentation he was again escorted to the carriage and conducted to Governor Aiken's, at whose house on Wragg's Square he will stay while in the city.

The Charleston Courier.

22 April 1864, 1

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>
The Courier - a paragraph, copied from the
Northern papers, and now going the rounds of
the Confederate Press, contains the impudent
and perfidious announcement, "that I have taken
my wife, passed the enemy's line and ~~left the~~ Con-
federacy"

Will you allow me the use of your paper to state
that there is not a word of truth in it?

PIERRE SOULE.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 April 1864, 2

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

CHARLESTON, April 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

DEAR SIR—A paragraph, copied from the Northern papers, and now going the rounds of the Confederate press, contains the impertinent and perfidious announcement, "that I have taken wife, passed the enemy's line, and left the Confederacy."

Will you allow me the use of your paper to state that there is not a word of truth in it.

Very respectfully,

PIERRE SOULE.

Richmond  Enquirer.

31 August 1864
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>

Hon. Pierre Soule.—A Havana correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of the 18th, says: "Last week a schooner from Nassau brought to our port no less a personage than Mr. Pierre Soule, but for what purpose I am quite unable to say. It is supposed by some that he is awaiting the return here of General Preston, who went to Europe, and not to Mexico, as erroneously reported."

The Charleston Mercury.

19 October 1864, 1

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/>
P. de Soulé. It is stated, will settle in France
of Germany.

The Charleston Courier.

25 October 1864, 1

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova

<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org>

CAPTAIN NELVILLE SOULÉ.—This gallant young officer, son the Hon. **PIERRE SOULÉ**, left the city Monday to join the staff of General **TRAPIER**, at Georgetown. He will carry with him the best wishes and prayers of his numerous friends for his future welfare and success.

The Charleston Courier.

29 November 1864, 1

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova

<http://www.latinamericanstudies.org> City of,
Mexico.

31 March 1870, 2

DEATH OF PIERRE SOULE.—A brief telegram from New Orleans on Saturday announced the death of Hon. Pierre Soule, aged 69 years. Mr. SOULE was distinguished for impassioned oratory and an adventurous career. He was born at Castillon, in the Pyrenees, during the first consulate of NAPOLEON, his father having been a lieutenant general in the republican armies of France. In youth PIERRE SOULE was destined for the church, but went into politics in early life, and was active in the conspiracy against the Bourbons, which resulted in imprisonment. Escaping from confinement he embarked in journalism, went to Oullin, and finally turned up in Baltimore, where he arrived, from Port au Prince, in September, 1826. In the same year he removed to New Orleans, adopted the law as his profession, rose to distinction by his talents and eloquence, and was sent to the United States Senate in 1847, and was prominent during the political agitation preceding the late war. For some years past he had been hopelessly insane.

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