

SINCE PAI!

"And now 'in the world alone!"
Byron.—Childs Harid.

Vivir en extraño suelo
rico y libre, mis no mio,
y ver en un pardo cielo
un sol que parece frio;

Muertas dichas recordor
en mi encierro solitario,
y verlas todas pasar
convueltas en un sudario;

Levantar, buscando á Dios,
los tristes ojos en tanto,
y lorando ámbos á dos,
no verle, ciegos de llanto;

Soñar que á la patria torno,
que aire de Cuba respiro,
y abrir los ojos... y en torno
volverlos, ... con un suspiro;

Creer que en mis brazos ciervo,
la amorosa madre cara,
y ver que un brazo de hierro
me rechaza, y nos separa;

Ver mi pasado ya muerto,
mi porvenir enlutado,
y mis allá, en un desierto
mi sepulcro abandonado;

Eso, eso, noche y dia,
y momento tras momento,
como una voraz harpia
se posa en mi pensamiento
y desgarrá el alma mia!

MIGUEL T. TOLON.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Compilation of laws concerning strangers. Recent provisions relative to colonists brought to Cuba. Consequences of this system

It seems as if the Spanish Government of the Island of Cuba would daily endeavor to give new and excellent proofs whereby to establish better and better its reputation for absurdity, preposterous measures and oppression. Our truths may prove bitter to it, but the consequences of its acts are very painful to us, and by denouncing them before the Tribunal of the enlightened world through the medium of the free press, we fulfil an imprescriptible duty the neglect of which would be unpardonable. If our charges are severe, the evils which give rise to them are still severer, and the immoderate complaint of the wounded is more excusable than the cruelty of the unrelenting hand inflicting wounds.

We were lately to these ideas by the perusal of No. 57 of the *Cronica* of New York, (a Spanish periodical written in Spanish), in which a part is inserted of a regulation, arbitrary and impolitic, which by order of the Captain General of Cuba was compiled and published in the *Gaceta* of Havana, and in other periodicals of the Island. The stupendous regulation alluded to, is the laws, which (from the first instant) is to prevail with respect to the admission, residence and departure of strangers entering Cuba, and their conduct in the interior of the country: this law is joined to others concerning all the inhabitants in general; even a tariff is added to it containing the prices of passports, licences, &c., indispensably necessary to travel in the island. Ninety-one articles form the regulation, and we cannot state which is the most absurd or injurious of them, for each of them therein vies for pre-eminence.

In calling the attention of the public to this document, and to another not less remarkable, which we will soon mention, we have two objects in view; first that of forwarding all strangers, and particularly the citizens of the United States with respect to all the troubles and vexations which they must expect in that country from the agents of the Government of Cuba, should they undertake to travel there without knowing the *liberty* and *protection* with which that Government endeavors to facilitate the introduction, travelling and departure of strangers, and even the transit of the inhabitants of that happy colony.

2ly. To offer authentic, indisputable, irrefragable proofs of the insincerity with which usual writers take hold of the pen to praise profusely and superabundantly, whether right or wrong, the wisdom, the justice and the *liberty* of the Colonial Government which protects Cuba, for the sake of the prosperity and wellbeing of its inhabitants &c. &c., even writing ironically on the subject our pen cannot proceed!

To live subjected to restrictions more rigorous and humiliating than those to which the negro-slaves are liable in the Southern plantations of the Union; to pay without knowing why, and for what purpose a contribution of \$40 a year; to be deprived of the right of voting on all deli-

berations, even relative to the interests of estates or to life itself; to be at every step attacked, insulted, imprisoned, ignominiously degraded, swayed and transported, through the caprice or sordid influence of a mandarin; this is what that celebrated grading periodical, not to mention it harshly, praises as the most enviable state of things, brought by the most magnanimous and liberal Government known in the whole world. But this is little when compared with the shameful proceeding of the *Courier and Enquirer*, of New-York (the editors of which is said to aspire to the Embassy of Spain) who coinciding in this strange, if not malicious opinion, pretends similar sentiments, goes over to the most promising party, and bestows encomiums on the editors of the periodical, who in the Republic of the United States has become the Apostle of the Despotism of Cuba, and further more the preacher in favor of pseudo-legitimacy which ignorance and fanaticism, in barbarous ages, attributed to some few families, which succeeded in obtaining the hereditary and tyrannical use of sovereignty over the human race.

These men call happy an honorable inhabitant, who is not at liberty to walk one mile from his domicile, without the previous licence of the respective ruler to whom he must pay 21 cents every half year; not free to remove from one ward of the City to the other, nor from one house to another in the same ward, without informing the agents of Government, on pain of incurring fines, costs, insults and personal vexations; besides which if perchance he complains, he runs the risk of being set down, that is to say inscribed in the Inquisitorial book, a title which in fact does a man on the least slip to attract the sympathies of our metropolitan Government, to which we are recommended, with the most favorable informations dictated, no doubt, by its anxious representatives.

A tranquil life these conscientious writers call the uncertain life of a colonist, who languishes under the horrible suffering of persecution, of imprisonment, of exile, of executions; a *tranquil* life, indeed that of the ever frightened Cuban, who neither in his counting house, nor in his bed, nor even in foreign countries, enjoys peace; who is terrified by continual alarms, because now he is afraid of a false anonymous denunciation, now of the calumny of this or that enemy, or gratuitous spy; now of a snare laid to entrap him by any of the numerous tools of fraud to be found at the foot of the absolute Ruler.

Just, beneficent, patronizing, they call a Government which not satisfied with imposing enormous duties, (from 40 to 200 p 0/0) upon the imported articles most necessary to the subsistence of the industrial and poor classes, lays extraordinary burdens even upon the articles of the country which are being exported, half a dozen of them excepted, pay a duty of seven per cent. Just, beneficent, paternal, they call a Government which by these heavy and numerous burdens, attacks all kinds of property, all arts and trades; a Government which snatches from us the tenth of our labour, which by laying *alcabalas* and *alcababalas* (a more cruel and still present), on the sale of farms, houses, slaves, &c. depleats us of 5 per cent and even 6% on all sales of real estate! All this is charged on this benevolent Government, without counting \$3 50 for every sheep sold in the market, a proportional duty on all quadrupeds sold for public use, a poll-tax on slaves, other municipal arbitrary charges called *arbitrios municipales* (&c. &c.)

We are almost inclined to think that the *Cronica* and its allies, are the worst enemies of the Government of Cuba, because the continual encomium of what is evidently bad, bears more the appearance of concealed mockery, than of sincere praise. Can we call Nero just without incurring the charge of duplicity? The case is parallel.

But let us return to the regulation referred to. In order to give to our readers a full idea of so stupendous a code, it would be best to insert herein the whole of it; but this is not permitted by the limits of our periodical. Therefore we shall confine ourselves to the insertion, at the end of this article, of a copied extract of that regulation, which will contain the most shocking part of it, and what is relative to the interest of travellers and traders.

The wrongs which we complain of are so indisputable, that they not only appear from the very decrees of the Government, but from the advertisements, and tariffs of the Agencies of Cuba, and from the experience of all those who have travelled between Cuba and foreign countries, and even between Cuba and Spain. The writer of these lines has seen more than a hundred times with his own

eyes a poor and destitute emigrant from the Canary Islands denied the licence to proceed into the country in quest of labour, the latter being unable to pay for a passport. More than a hundred times he has seen also the four *velas* (sails) from these poor people, upon which they counted for the food of the day; very frequently they have been compelled to beg in the streets for a quarter of a dollar, to be enabled to purchase a passport, and join in the country, in the same jurisdiction, the father, the son, who was to procure them a lodging, and means of subsistence in our respectable and beneficent Land. Unpresidented shame!

Such being the obstacles encountered by a stranger on his entering Cuba—those which he encounters on his leaving it, are not less troublesome. New signatures, new expenses, new certificates, &c., and he will be compelled to apply to an Agency, the interests of which will be very particularly identified with those of the Government, and from which he will receive a bill amounting to \$8,50, for its services. In the famous Cretean labyrinth the entrance was easy, and difficult the outlet; but the refined genius of the Spanish Government has added the difficulty of the entrance to the labyrinth of Cuba, with the advantageous circumstance, it is true, that to the common thread of Ariadne it has substituted a golden thread, the clew of which gets entangled in its hands at the expense of him who enters.

Let this suffice with respect to this subject, and let us proceed to what we previously alluded to.

The regulation relative to Asiatic colonists, Indians, &c., is akin to the other, and digested in the same iniquitous spirit manifested in that just reviewed by us. The authority which christens them both appears anxious not to belie itself. By its arbitrary measures and obnoxious errors, the government of Cuba has brought forth a prodigious issue of vexations and miseries! It is evident its births are never-ending.

Notwithstanding this, in the eyes of the editors of the periodicals devoted to the exaltation of the government system of Cuba and Port Rico, this regulation is not less liberal than the other. In order that our readers may be convinced of the soundness of such an opinion, it will be sufficient to point out to them some of the provisions of that sanguinary and ignominious law, dictated and ordered to be executed in the 19th century, by a government which calls itself enlightened, and amidst a people situated at the next door of the American Republics!

Yet this regulation reveals the true intent of its provisions, which is to foster the supposed interests of some unwary planters, who may in this way suffer themselves to be deceived by a government who, in fact, only aims at preventing the colonization of whites in Cuba. This and no other is the object of this law.

The cruel and ignominious punishment of twelve to thirty lashes with a cowskin, a chain and shackle for two months, and reposing in fetters during the night after the hard and violent labors of the day, are the penalties allotted to the unhappy Asiatics and Indians of Yucatan, for the faults which they may commit in the opinion of the overseer, or foreman, of the plantation in which they labor;—then those will be the only arbitrary judges, whenever the regulation does not point out any other judge or legal tribunal entitled to decree the infliction of these *light* and *trifling* punishments. But not even this is the rage of this law satisfied; because, in addition, it condemns the offenders to indemnify the owner for the loss of time occasioned by the punishment, and for all the costs ascribed to the faults of which they may be declared guilty.

Can more evident, conclusive, authentic proofs be required of the ignorance, cruelty, and tyranny of a government?

Here are the official documents: let the lie be given to us if possible. And in spite of the ignominy of many thousand horrors, which it is very disgraceful and deeply painful to bring again to light before the public, the elastic conscience of the editor believes that the right "of one's preservation" is a just motive for giving ourselves up to the misfortunes of such political condition!

To pass, without the least remark over facts, which make one's heart bleed, in favor of the oppressed, and to seize by the hair the least opportunity of lavishing groundless praise on the government of Cuba; to call *unjustly* or ungrateful those who, cannot put up with the outrages of their despots; to be deaf to the voice of justice, humanity, liberty itself, under whose banners they pretend to militate—these, these, are the principles, the maxims, the propensities of the editors of periodicals to whom we have reference at present.

But no matter! The tribune which a man may ascend in the 19th century to advocate such doctrines, is supported by rotten or moth-eaten posts, liable to be

violently shaken and to fall to the ground by the vibration of the shout that may be raised by the masses of an oppressed people expressing their will to be emancipated.

Our arms will be powerless; all powers will be useless; spies, violations, requisitions, transportations, barbarous tortments, will be unavailing,—even sanguinary execution will be of no use!

Our patience has been great, and sustaining, too, severe trials: it is time for it to be converted into anger: we have been drinking the very last drop of our hemlock,—nothing prevents our throwing the cup to the face of the executioner.

AN EXTRACT OF THE REGULATION OF THE FORMS TO BE ATTENDED TO BY TRAVELLERS ON THEIR ARRIVING AT, TRAVELLING THROUGH, AND LEAVING THIS ISLAND:

ARRIVAL.—Passports.

Article 1. Every individual arriving at this island must bring a passport granted by the authority of the place from which he comes.

8. Should he come from a country where it is not customary to grant this kind of documents, he must bring one made by the Spanish Envoy, or Consul: and if neither of these functionaries should exist in that place, he may land by permission of the Government, on his giving a security responsible for his conduct and place of residence during one year.

7. Those who may solicit the passports with which they arrived, either wishing to remain on the Island, or to re-embark, may obtain them; should the Government have no objection to it, after their having been countersigned.

And he who having brought a passport for a place situated out of the Island, would like to remain therein, shall be obliged to notify it by presenting himself in the Government Office, and complying with the requisites pointed out in the following articles of this regulation.

License to Land.

8. On the arrival of any vessel, the Captain or Master shall deliver to the Adjutant (Ayudante) of the place, or to the person charged with receiving, a list of the passengers, with their respective passports, and he shall present at the same time the Roll, if required, for the purpose of confronation, a continual act will be provided for each person or family, according to the passports, of a licence to land, indispensable not only for the purpose of coming ashore, but also to withdraw every equipment from the Cabin-house.

9. The aforementioned licence shall be presented to the master of the lodging-house or public establishment where the traveller goes to put up, in order that the former may set him down on the register which he ought to keep, and that he may communicate in writing, within the space of twenty-four hours, to the Commissioner (Comisario) the name and quality of the new guest or guests, and the place from which they come, under the penalty of ten dollars.

The owners of private houses who, without keeping a public establishment, might happen to receive a guest for a long or short time, are subject to the same duty and penalty, although they are not bound to keep a register.

10. Within the space of three days from the time of landing, every individual shall present himself in the Government Office, with a responsible person who shall answer for his residence during a year; and in special circumstance shall be set down in a special register, and be made to appear in the licence of landing. Should this formality be neglected, a fine of ten dollars shall be imposed upon the persons guilty of the omission. But those who have previously resided in the Island, will satisfy the law by delivering, within the same space, their licenses gratuitously subscribed by their respective Commissioners (Comisarios) or Captains to prove the fact.

18. Seamen, either national or foreign, shall not be admitted in any house, private or public, for the purpose of spending the night there, without the express permission of the Captains of the respective vessels, signed by the Port-Captain, under the penalty of eight dollars.

For the landing of every foreign seaman, it is also necessary to obtain a licence from the Port Captain, who will grant it, as expressed in the 33d article of the regulation.

20. The Captains or Masters of steamers, or of transient or arriving vessels, shall also present, when visited by the police, the list of the passengers who are to remain in the Island, and point out the number of the others who remain on board; and the former of them are subject to the formality of obtaining licences to land, and to all the other formalities stated in the preceding articles.

18. In the year 1847, the branch called *Propaganda* of the *Cronica* of New York, published an article in which the writer estimated the sum of \$2,500,000.

But those who proceeding on the voyage may wish notwithstanding to land during the precise time of the vessel remaining in port, and not to spend the night ashore, they may immediately do so, and the Captain shall be made answerable in case that among those individuals there were any colored person, and he should not manifest the circumstances; or if on any other passenger remaining ashore, he should not make it known, either to the proper authority at his departure, or to the Spanish Consul of the place at which he first shall touch, or on his return should that event take place, as it frequently happens.

Should transient passengers be obliged to spend the night ashore, they shall procure a landing licence, which will be granted by the adjutant, or visit-Comissiner, as transient persons who have exhibited no passport.

INTERIOR CIRCULATION.

Licences and Permits of residence.

25. The licences of residence are granted by the respective Commissioners or Judges (Comisarios ó Jueces) where individuals or families residing in a place, remove to another place or district, and they shall be drawn according to the model No. 3, and in conformity with text of the register of the census which is to be kept by such Officers.

The object of these licences is to show the diminution of an individual or family in the register of inhabitants of a place where his residence was noted, and the increase of the same in another, by virtue of his removal to another place where he is to remain; for this purpose the person removing shall present his licence within twenty-four hours to the officer (pedáneo) of the place to which he removes, in order that the removal be noted, under the penalty of four dollars.

27. The owners of the house shall also communicate within the same space of time to the Officer (pedáneo) that they have rented it, and give the name of the tenant; and, on neglecting to do so, they shall be liable to the same penalty mentioned in the preceding article.

28. Those who, without removing to another ward or district, should only remove to another house, shall also make it known to the Officer, (comisario or pedáneo) within twenty-four hours, under the penalty of two dollars.

29. The individuals, heads of families are bound to communicate to the Officer, (comisario or pedáneo) within the space of three days all increase or diminution of persons which may take place in their families by birth or death, under the penalty of four dollars.

But in cases of a violent or sudden death, notice must be given instantly.

30. The licence of domicile (carta de domicilio) is that which authorizes a foreign subject to reside in the Island more than three months, in condition of his devoting himself to commerce or any useful kind of industry.

32. Transgressors shall incur a fine of from fifty to one thousand dollars, and shall be expelled besides, if the first authority should not interpose some exemption after obtaining that document.

LICENCES OF TRANSIT, AND PERMITS OF PASSING.

35. In order to pass from one place to another within the limits of each village, or rural district, no document is necessary to residents, but in order to go out of said limits, a licence of transit or pass is necessary.

40. He who wishes to furnish himself with a licence of transit, shall ask verbally, or in writing to the Officer (comisario ó pedáneo) of the place where he resides, for a certificate of validity, which the latter will draw for him on a page of sealed paper No. 3, in conformity with the model No. 3.

In this document the name and circumstances of the individual are to be stated, in accordance with the register containing the list of inhabitants, (registro del empadronamiento), without omitting, with respect to strangers, to express whether they be obtained by letters of naturalization or of domicile; and it shall also be stated whether the licence wished for is to be only for the jurisdiction, or for all the Island.

43. This pass shall answer only for the space of fifteen days, and in case of a longer delay, another pass will be necessary, even to return to the point of departure.

DEPARTURE, PASSPORTS.

79. In order to leave the Island a passport is necessary, signed by the Governor and Captain General, or by the Lieutenant of the district where the port of embarkation lies.

83. The person desirous of obtaining a passport shall appear in the Government Office with the certificate of the maritime

Custom-house, showing that he has no account pending therein, and with that of identity made out by the Officer (comisario or pedáneo), according to the forms for licences required by the 40th article.

But equivalent to the latter certificate, for those who have a transit licence, shall be the being marked with the signature of the said Officer (comisario or pedáneo), and with the additional expression that the applicant mentioned therein solicited a passport: the place and vessel shall also be pointed out.

The Officers [comisarios or pedáneos] shall not make out either of the documents without ascertaining that the applicant, if married in the Island or subject to parental authority, is leaving it with the consent of his wife, father or guardian; and in this particular, the responsibility is adverted to be incurred by such functionaries, in case of any neglect or omission.

87. The peninsulars under age cannot obtain a passport for foreign countries, without giving a surety who may answer for them in case of their being detained.

TARIFF OF THIS REGULATION.

Landing licence	-	\$0.50
Domicile licence	-	0.25
Authority of domicile [carta de domicilio] which costs in the Government Office	-	2.00
Certificate of identity of the Officers [comisarios or pedáneos] for papers, licences, and passports, for the paper	-	0.25
For draft of each	-	0.25
Transit licence for one jurisdiction of Government only, or one Lieutenantcy	-	0.25
Transit licence for all the Island	-	0.50
Pass	-	0.50
Note and signing a licence of transit or passport for places beyond the seas	-	0.25
National passport	-	1.50
Countersigning a national passport	-	1.50
Countersigning the same to return it when one remains in the Island	-	0.25
Foreign passport	-	4.50
Countersigning the same	-	4.00
Countersigning the same to return it when one remains in the Island	-	0.25

Havana, April 7, 1849.

CRISTIAN XIMEN EZ DE SANDOVAL.

ASIATIC COLONISTS.

Article 1st. The Commissioners of the Asiatic Colonists shall endeavor to initiate them in the dogmas of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion; and should they appear desirous of embracing it, the corresponding notice shall be given to the respective parish priests in order that the way may be rendered easy that is to lead them to the pale of the church.

Article 2d. They must make them understand, also, the respect and obedience which are due by them to the authorities and superiors, on whom they shall be directly depending.

Article 3d. The Asiatics, according to their contract, may be employed, at the customary hours, in any kind of work on the plantations, or out of them.

Article 4th. They shall have four dollars a month, besides their food, consisting of eight ounces a day of salt meat or codfish, one pound and a half of rice, yuca roots, as plantain boniatos, or other roots; they shall also have two changes of clothing yearly, one blanket, and one worsted shirt.

Article 5th.—During their sickness they shall be assisted at the expense of their consignees, and should the time of their sickness exceed fifteen days, they shall not draw the usual salary of \$4, per month.

Article 6th.—They shall neither draw it entire during the month or months posterior to their escape from the house or plantation where they are employed; and the expenses arising from their capture and restitution shall be deducted from their salary.

Article 10th.—Ten asiatics on the same land require the direction of a white overseer who may take care of and watch them, and may be present with them at their work.

Article 11th.—The colonist who disobey the orders of his superior, either by refusing to work, or by refusing to fulfill any of his duties, may be corrected with twelve lashes inflicted with a cowskin, with eighteen more, if he would persist; and if notwithstanding that he would not do his duty, a chain shall be put on him, and he shall be made sleep in stocks.

If after two months, [the only space granted for correction,] no symptom of change or amendment should appear in him, the whole shall be made known to the local authority, in order that the information may reach the superior authority of the Island.

Article 12th. On two or more refusing to work, notwithstanding orders and advices, 25 lashes with a cowskin shall be inflicted on them: they shall bear chains, and sleep, also, in stocks during two months.

A última hora.

The following letter of one of our correspondents of the Island has just reached our hands, and we insert it by means of a Second Edition of the present number, on account of the interest which it offers in its data and details, about a subject so important and so much agitated at present; and particularly when some editors of periodicals, undoubtedly ill-informed, have been credulous enough to believe that the negro trade has ceased, or is on the point of ceasing in the Island of Cuba.

To this may be added the remarkable coincidence of some of the ideas of our correspondent with ours, consigned perhaps, to our paper at the same time. And we will even say more: that we took the start of our friend "C." by presuming that the conduct of the present Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, with respect to the negro trade with Brazil, is patronized, if not dictated, by the secret management of England and Spain in concert.

Not less remarkable is that part in which our correspondent brings before the public eye the fares of the boasted Committee of Encouragement, (Junta de Fomento) which makes so ostentatious a parade of its services. On another more favorable occasion we shall make known the outlets, and we shall analyze the waters of that which, to our satisfaction, is described as an abundant source of benefits to Cuba:

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The speeches pronounced in the Spanish Cortes, in the discussion of the penal law, about the clandestine trade of African negroes, are still resounding in our ears: the ink with which they were printed is still fresh; some voices are still heard affirming that the slave trade is at an end; when we see all the promises of the Government belied, and walking in the streets of Havana the clumsy negroes just imported by the Negro Company residing at Madrid, presided over by Donna Maria Cristina of Bourbon, and represented here by Don Antonio Parejo, Don Manuel Pastor, and others concerned in the continuation of that abominable trade in human flesh, against which civilized nations have protested.

During these four months, 2,400 negroes* have been introduced, and the other shipments, belonging to that Company are expected, who have purchased on the coast of Africa 10,000 negroes at \$8.50 each, and the sale of whom all over the Island is to produce to the Company a great profit, if the price of \$850 is considered, which is the price fixed for each negro, the lot being ten and upwards. So lucrative is the business, that Mr. Pastor, as actual syndic of the Committee of Encouragement (Junta de Fomento), the most part of which consists of some of these very same ideas, invited the Corporation to manifest to its President the imperious necessity of introducing negro slaves from Brazil, contemporaneously decreeing that it was indispensable to adopt severe measures, whereby the Asiatic and Yucatecan colonists should be compelled to work.

The Count of Alcoy, who cannot look with indifference either at the interests of his mistress, Doña Maria Cristina, or at his own, wished to give vigor to the proceeding by asking a consultation of the Pretorial Audience, and required the latter to inform him, whether or not it would be a violation of the treaties made in 1817, and 1835, and of the last penal law, to admit in the Island negro slaves imported from Brazil; to which they answered, as it was to be expected, in conformity with the opinion of their Attorney, Oláneta, that it was no violation of the treaties; this being consistent with the other information which was asked of them by the Count of Luena (O'Donnell), when he intended to introduce 40,000 from Africa; whose vast project could not be realized on account of his being relieved, which circumstance deprived him of 120,000 Spanish gold doubloons, at the rate of three doubloons per head, which was the sum which he had fixed upon as immutable.

These previous facts show clearly that the Government has regarded as an indispensable necessity the introduction of negro slaves in the Island, and by introducing them as imported from Brazil, it does not infringe upon the treaties with England, to which at all events an answer

will be made, containing the same data and observations collected in the celebrated record which must already be in the hands of the Duchess of Biazaneres.

For the purpose that this project might not be subject to any difficulty, and every plan of colonization be for ever set aside, the Count of Alcoy has published a regulation, in which it is provided that the Asiatic and Yucatecan Colonists may be cruelly flogged** without any regard to law, reason, humanity, to the laws of nations, and to that honor and decorum which should distinguish the first magistrate of the Island, who cannot exculpate himself by alleging in his defence tradition, habit, or precedent. With respect to General O'Donnell, it was the most disgraceful stain which tarnished some pages of his history means of inquiring for truth. As to General Oláneta, the authorization of using the whip or cañon as a means of compelling free men, who are born free, to work, is ignominious. There is not a single inhabitant who at the bottom of his heart has not protested against this measure which on account of its own untrustworthiness is so difficult to be qualified; which in its derogatory nature is to put an end to all idea of colonization for the purpose of working the rich mine of introduction of negroes,—in violation of the faith of treaties; and of carrying into effect the plan that the island may never be emancipated from the metropolitan, and that on the day when it may attempt it, it be not the benefit of its savior, not of those who are rooted in it, but for the benefit of the metropolitan race, which is the idea published by the official periodical the *Cronica*, which is edited in New-York.

The political situation of the Island is every day more alarming, and every day new abysses are opened, in which it may be absorbed, and vanish. Should such a misfortune take place, it may complain of its fatal situation, and perhaps of the indifference of a neighboring and powerful nation called upon to deliver it from captivity, and exempt it from its ruin, which should be as mortifying as prejudicial to that same nation, consisting of part of those same elements,—elements which England will be enabled to work, as a question of principles, but for a secondary interest; and elements of which the government of Cuba will make use on account of its bad disposition and of its inhuman habits, in order that the Island may only exist Geographically, and that its example be a terrible weapon, and threatening the Southern part of the American confederation. From this very identity of interests should precisely result a unity of ideas, and of efforts to obtain salvation. A cordial understanding should dominate over the situation, remedy the evils, secure mutual interests, and consolidate the republican principle in the New World.

* We call the attention of the Editors of the *Daily Union* of St. Luis, and of the *Weekly Wisconsin* about this datum in order that they may contemplate the present state, and the aspect presented by the negro trade in Cuba, whereby they will rectify their notions on this subject.

** See. Let our readers see for their bitter intelligence our editorial articles, and the annexed documents upon the matter.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

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

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

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

AVISO A LOS ESPAÑOLES.

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