

Entia

Logan Houston
1st June

Office U. S. Attorney E. Dist. La.
New Orleans June 1st 1850

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 24th ult. bearing willing copy of memorandum made by Mr. Lealdeon de la Barca, the Spanish attorney for the Department of State, in relation to Markets, Sabres and musket balls, about to be forwarded from New York to this place, and here to be placed on board the Creole for the Cuban expedition.

I presume this will not now be accomplished; for the Creole is now under Seizure at Key West, and the Cuban expedition is an utter failure - the force dispersed, and the leader I am informed is hastening to depart the United States. He has not appeared in (the City)

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obt servt

Logan Houston
U. S. Attorney

Hon John M Clayton,
Secretary of State,
Washington?

Rec'd 4 June

E

J. Prescott Hall
3 June 60.

Southern District of New-York,

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

June 3rd 1860.

Mr.

Your telegraphic communication and letter of the 1st inst have both been received, and your directions will meet with immediate attention.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant

J. Prescott Hall

N.Y. atty.

Hon. John D. Clayton
Secretary of State
Washington

Boston 3. June 1850

To Zachariah Taylor

President of the United States.

The Petition of Joseph Lord & Jas Lord
and James Turrell of the State of Alaska
Oliveott, respectfully represent

That your petitioners, are owners
of the Brig or Vessel called the Susan Lord
of Weymouth whereof Simeon Pendleton was
lately Master. That said Vessel was let out
by her owners to the said Pendleton, to be by
him sailed on Shares, as it is termed, by
virtue of which contract the said Pendleton
had the right to employ said Vessel on any
legal voyage or voyages, being bound to account
to your petitioners for a moiety of her earnings.
That pursuant to the authority so granted
to him, the said Pendleton did, on or about
the first day of May, now last past, enter
into a Contract with one C. D. Collier for
the use of said Vessel, for oneaison the sum
now to be employed in transporting Hrds
of cattle from New Orleans to Chagres, Vera-
cruz

that said Vessel was to be employed in
transporting passengers to Chagres, with the
route to California - Your Petitioners
would further represent that said Vessel
is of the value of about Ten Thousand
Dollars - That she is partially insured
and that they are advised that there is
some doubt as to the liability of the insurers
upon the said vessel, should she be con-
demned for a breach of the Law.

And as in duty bound will ever
pray -

Joseph Ladd
Joseph Ladd
by Joseph Ladd
James Jirell

Simon Pendleton of Boston in
the County of Suffolk and State of Mass-
achusetts Master mariner, being sworn to
declare the truth and nothing but the
truth, doth aver that hee tooke to wit,
for the period of six months he has
been the master of the Brig or Vessel Cal-
led the Standard of Weymouth, owned by
Joseph Louis & Joseph Louis & James Trelly
all citizens of the United States residing
at Weymouth in the County of Norfolk
in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
That said Vessel has been employed in
the freighting business, under the charge
and control of this deponent under a
verbal contract to pay to her owners one
half of the freight earned, commonly
called, "Sharing on Share"; - That in the or-
dinary course of business this deponent
arrived, in company with said Vessel, at
the port of New Orleans, with a cargo of
rice laden at San Juan de Rio, Mexico
discharging the same, it became his duty

to seek other profitable employment for
said Vessel, and being unable to find
more advantageous employment, he did
on or about the first day of May now
last past, agree with one James W. Freed-
low, of New Orleans, who professed to act
as the agent for One C. R. Wheat, to charter
the said Brig. Union Bound, to be employed
in carrying passengers, at the rate of Six
hundred Dollars per month, for each and
every month she should remain in the
service of the said Wheat. That this de-
ponent, understood and believed that
the purpose and intention of said Wheat
was to transport passengers from New Orleans
to Chagres, on the route to California,
and in pursuance of the agreement
this deponent did on or about the 2
day of May, by direction of the Charterer,
clear out said Vessel for the Port of Cha-
gres with about fifteen hundred persons
aboard, as passengers, for whose safe-keep-

and support the charters had been
on board said vessel suitable stores
of Provisions and Water. That this de-
ponent proceeded to New Orleans direct
and proper route, or course for said port
of Chaires; and, after his said vessel
was outside the Bar of the River Mississippi
in - this deponent was requested or di-
rected by the said Wheat, to lay his
course so as to reach the latitude of 26°
North, in longitude 87° West, ^{which} being in
the right direction for Chaires, and in ac-
cordance with the written agreement
made with said Wheat, this deponent
was bound to do. That having proceed-
ed to the point so indicated by the
said Wheat, a certain steamer called
the Lycée, came along side of the said
Brig Susan Gould, and by direction
of the said Wheat, all the passengers
taken on board said Brig at New Orleans
ins

as aforesaid were transferred from her
to said Steamer Creole, together with
the greater part of the Provisions and
Stores, which had been put on board
by said Charterers. That this defendant
had no previous knowledge of the de-
sign or intention of said Charter to fall
in with said Steamer, and to transfer the
Passenger, when that this defendant be-
lieved that such transfer was not without
to whom he could make any objection
in the hire, or charter money had been
already paid to him; for one month and
he knew that any opposition he might
or could make, would prove ineffectual
against the overwhelming force
and the command of said vessel.
And this defendant further declares
that after a bill of lading was issued, in a fore-
said ship, this defendant made out and
had it taken up, then effecting

and believing that he was about to
be released from further service under
the agreement aforesaid with said Wheel-
for the employment of said Wepel, he
the said deponent was hurried from
said Steamer "Acole," and directed to
come on board - That in consequence of
said direction he proceeded in his Boat
to said Steamer, and on getting upon her
Deck he was forcibly detained there, in
opposition to his wishes, and in violation
of his rights - That he requested leave to
return on board the Susan Ladd, but
was not allowed so to do - That he hurried
the mate Mr. Thos. G. Hinde, informing him
where to find the papers and money he
had on board the Brig and seal him
the keys of his Desk &c - That he requested
said mate to inform the owner of said
Brig Susan Ladd, of the circumstances
under which he was forced to leave her
and

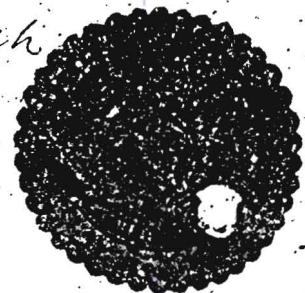
and, about to advise the family of this
deposition thereof - That he verily believed
the said Brig. Sison Lizard would thus
proceed, in consequence of said Maneto the
port of Boston - That the said Steamer
immediately left said Brig, and was
soon out of sight of her, and this de-
ponent has not seen her since - Depon-
t, he any knowledge whatever
she is, but has heard it reported that
she has been captured by the Spanish
Government forces.

And this deponent further says
that he did not know him in his
capacity of Head of Fleet of said
Brig, or as aforesaid, willingly take
any part in said voyage or the expedition set
out first against the Island of Cuba, nor
had he any suspicion at the time he
made the agreement aforesaid with the
said Brigadier as Agent for said Wheat
that said Wheat was to be employed

in any other than open, honest, and legitimate business - That he received onboard said vessel no articles contraband of war, and so far as this deponent knows, or believes, the said Brig Susan Ladd was not employed in an illegal manner - nor was any act done, or suffered by him, contrary to the laws of the United States, or the Law of Nations - Simon Pendleton

United States of America
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Suffolk:

Be it known that on the third day of June A.D. Eighteen hundred and fifty, Simon Pendleton master or late master, of the Brig Susan Ladd, made before me Justice of the Peace that the preceding affidavit by him signed contains the truth & nothing but the truth.



Notary Public whereof
I have set my hand
and Seal of office -

John Sylvester,
Notary Public.

Sat 6 June 50. Entd. Office George Lang
Milwaukee
Office of U.S. Atty
Cass Co. District
June 4th. 1850.

Sir The "Gloria" was an
Austrian vessel cleared from
this port July 26th by Saenger
and Tolpian to Havana, whence
she went in ballast upon a
contract for sale. I am fully
satisfied upon conversation with
the above firm that the "Gloria"
had no sort of connection with
the undertaking to which you
have called my attention.

Have the honor to be
very respectfully,
Your obedient servant

J. C. L.

John D. Clayton 3
Secretary of State 3

James L. M. 3
U.S. Atty.

Rec'd 11 June, '50.

Established by J. J. Walker
Collector's Office
Mobile June 4th 1850

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a Telegraphic Despatch from your Department - dated 1st instant - addressed to "Robert B. Campbell Esq., U. S. Consul Havana" - and now this day forward it under cover to the Postmaster at New Orleans, with the request that he would give it the proper direction by the first conveyance from that City -

The only regular communication between this place and Havana is the line of British West India Steamers, which touch here semi-monthly - The next Packet is due here on the 20th inst^d and any communication received about that time will be forwarded without delay -

I should have sent you Despatch by the Revenue Cutter under my charge, had she been in a condition to go to sea.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your ob^d Servt

Jno J. Walker

John J. Walker

Captain of State
Washington }

6000

Recd 6 June

Entd

P. Sheward Johnson.
Copy sent to General Minister June 7th A. M.

N. Black.

Wilmington June 6th 1850

Hon John M Clayton
Secretary of State

Sir

I have received your note of the 5th inst. instructing me "to use all vigilance and energy in frustrating any attempts which may be made in my District to violate the Act of 20th April 1818 and to trial any persons engaged in such attempts, and also a copy of the note from Mr Clayton to Genl. A. Baldwin de la Barra, containing the information that there are about 100 persons in this ^{District} preparing a hostile expedition against the Island of Cuba. I have already taken measures to discover these persons, and frustrate their design, but have not hitherto seen the slightest ground to suspect any such movement as is referred to in the note of the Spanish Vice Consul. I have ^{the} Marshall of this District on the alert, and shall proceed to Newbern ^{myself} to-morrow; at which place I think it most likely the Schomberg Enterprise will be found, if in the District at all.

I am, Sir Very Respect-

Your Obedt Servt.

P. Sheward Johnson

U. S. Atty Lt Col

Recd 7 June.

Entd
W. Monkton.

M. S. Beach

Dear Mr. Clayton,
Secretary of State,

Dear Sir;

Office of The Sun,
New York, June 6th, 1850.

We have been furnished with a copy of a note from Don A. Calderon de la Barca, Spanish Minister to the United States, dated on the 16th ult. and addressed to yourself in your official capacity, in which we are charged with "organizing a piracy against a friendly nation," and that we "raise a standard for enlistment, and, calling to arms against Spain, endeavour to organize an armed expedition."

These statements are utterly false, and as the official position of Don Calderon de la Barca protects him from the execution of that course of law which is usually open to aggrieved individuals, we deem it both a duty and a privilege to make this appeal to you and hope you will give it as early attention as is consistent with other duties.

We cannot believe that a native of a foreign country, although duly accredited as its representative, will be permitted, under cloak of his office, wantonly to assail the character and reputation of citizens of the United States, without being called upon in some manner for explanation and reparation.

Very Respectfully Yours,

M. S. Beach.

Alfred E. Beach
Editor and Proprietor of The New York Sun.

ed 18 June.

Ernest R. Harlow Loganathan
of-arms
Duplicate, original by Telegraph

Office U. S. Atty. P. B. Blair Esq.
New Orleans June 7th 1853

For:

General Suppy was this day arrested for violation
of 6th Section of Act of 10th April 1818, and brought
before the Judge of the U. S. District Court for examination
now. I fear the examination will be protracted

I have the honor to remain
Very respectfully Your frt^t
Loganathan
A. f. Attorney

Hon John M Clayton
S. of P. Law
Albany

Recd 8 June.

8
6

S. Russell Ball
June 7

Southern District of New-York,

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

June 7th 1850.

Mr,

I deem it my duty to inform you officially, although the facts have already been made known to you by the newspapers, that the Grand Jury of this District, at their late session, after a thorough investigation of the matter, came to the conclusion that there is no reason to believe that any military opposition against the Island of Cuba has been begun or set on foot in the City of New York, since that of September last was frustrated.

The Spanish Consul was one of the witnesses called before the Jury, and we issued subpoenas to all persons indicated by him as being likely to have information upon the subject.

The

The General himself had no personal knowledge of any such expedition; nor could he produce proof to fix any criminal act upon any individual or individuals. Indeed his information was exceedingly vague and unsatisfactory. It would scarce justify suspicion, much less action against any person or persons here.

It is quite true that meetings have been held, and propositions discussed and plans proposed: but no men have been enlisted, no guns or munitions of war have been purchased; nor has any money been contributed or collected in this District for any such expedition as is prohibited by our acts of neutrality; and it is a great satisfaction to be able to report that although some of our citizens express opinions which cannot meet the approval of just men;

yet none of them have of late
violated, or, in my judgment,
attempted to violate the laws
of their country, in relation to
foreign states or territories.

With the highest respect
Your obedient servant

J. Prescott Hall

A. G. Atty.

Hon. John W. Clayton
Secretary of State
Washington

Recd 10 June.

ans? 11th June - to Collector at mobile. -

R. Farbridge.

Paid to Hon: Wm J. Abston, 2nd Sept:

Treasury Department
June 8th 1853

Sir,

I have the honor to hand herewith,
the letter of S. J. Walker, Esq, Collector of the
Customs at Mobile, enclosing an account of
expence for transmitting a Telegraphic dispatch
from the U. S. Consul at Havana to your De-
partment.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully
Yours obediently
W M Reed Jr
Secretary of the Treasury

Mr John M. Clayton
Secretary of State.

Collection Office
Mobile 1st Jan 1850

Hon. Wm. M.endt.
Secretary of Treasury

Sir:

By the steamer of this morning I receive from the Consul at Havana, a dispatch to be transmitted by Telegraph to the Hon. Secretary of State.

Having consulted with the Regent I have no power to lay before you any of the expense; not seeing it a proper charge upon the Treasury Dept. I have to request that such a direction may be given to it as may lead to its payment.

Very respectfully,

I am Sir

Yrs. res. ob't Cnrt

John J. Walker

Collo

1d 21 June.

E

Logan Hampton

Duplicato - Original by Telegraph

12 June

Officer U. S. Atty. J. D. Richardson
New Orleans June 12th 1850

Yer:

We are now engaged in the examination of the Case of Govt. Lopez. The District Judge declined to take cognizance of the Case and it is pending before Hon Joshua Baldwin. J. P. Benjamin is associated with me. All the witnesses we have or yet called, who know any material facts have claimed to be excused from testifying on the ground of Consanguinity themselves. (and have been excused). You cannot conceive the difficulty of obtaining testimony here. I expect to be compelled to find to Key West or Cuba for witnesses.

Very Respectfully
Logan Hampton
U. S. Attorney.

Hon John M. Clayton
Secretary of State
Washington

17 June.

E. Chalish - 12 June 1850 ^{Justice}

Sir.

The recent expedition to Cuba by Black Star & Am. Com. Co. & I trust all parties engaged in it may be furnished. The vessel which took the "Patriots" or "Pirates" were so taken up as to render suspicion they run with London destined coal in - Owing the appearance of no charges - But then Charles was a Captain Latitude & Longitude - and the thing was talked of putting her aleas not under an application was over to Cuba. and the steamer Crook was brought for the purpose and then took a number

of offices and munitions of war
and men and started after
stated latitude Hampton Roads
met the "Barque Georgia" off
Susan Sound. These vessels had
parted some days before the
"Cresole" the "Cresole" then took
out the men from the sailing
vessel and took other plunder
on board - I am sure of the "Barque"
and talked with him. He showed
me his ticket for a free passage
on the "Barque Georgia" for Capt
Wm. signed by J.W. Reed, his
agent - think that's his name.
There can be hardly any doubt

that Bredder knew exactly where
their vessels were going and he and
the Captain ought to be punished
severely. Pendleton & the Captain
of the Brig Sarah Bird and
Benson the Captain of the Georgian
and they must have suspected
from the nature of the Charles that
they were going a foul business.
Such a lawless business
deserves to be punished severely.
and for the honor of our flag
I trust Mr. Gamble may
seize out my one of them & then
to severally furnish it to
the other attorney.

Justice

A. D. Bright
13 June

Savannah June 13 1850

Hon H. Hamlin

Dear Sir

of Col Smart I send you the enclosed deposition of Mr Dean in the cause of the Bank Georgia which if you think will be of any benefit you can use.

Pleasantly Yours

A. D. Bright

I Elibridge Darrow of Lincolnvile
County of Waldo and State of Maine
having sworn say that I was mate of the
Bark Georgiana of Lincolnvile on her
late Passage from this place to New
Orleans, that I left said Bark only four
days previous to her clearance from New
Orleans to Chagres and that I had no
knowledge on any reason to suspect but
that said Bark was bound to Chagres in
lawful business and I fully believe Capt
Benson (her Master) to have had no inten-
tion of going to any other place than
Chagres when he left New Orleans

Waldo L S Subscribed and
Sworn before me this the
13th day of June 1860

Elibridge Darrow
P. J. Graham & Son, Notary Public

Eagan Weston
16 June 50

Washington and New-Orleans Magnetic Telegraph Company.

The following communication was despatched from
O'clock, minutes AM.

Dated New Orleans, 17 June 50.

To Hon. Geo. M. Clayton.

Sir:- We are now engaged
in the examination of the case
of Genl. Lopez. The district
judge declined to take cogni-
zance of the case, and it is
pending before Hon Joshua
Baldwin. I. B. B. Benjamin
is associated with me - all the
witnesses we have called who
know any material fact
have claimed to be excused
from testifying on the ground
of criminating themselves.
You cannot conceive the
(over)

notes

difficulty of obtaining tes-
timony here. — expect to be
compelled to send to Key
West or Cuba.

Very Respectfully,

Logan Hamilton,
U. S. Attorney.

\$ 9.60 charged.

Recd 22 June. Entered

Cincinnati Ohio June 11th 1850

at General Taylor

our beloved President be pleased to send an ear of sympathy to an aggrieved Mother or bereaved of my son my dear youngest ^{child} the ~~boy~~ ^{my} living years his name Nathaniel Elkins a Prisoner at Garrison one hundred & 3rd men on their way to New Orleans from the Island of Yucatan. We were captured by a Spanish man of war Pizarro and confined on a ship the Alvaro Carrillo these men were taken of the Bark Georgiana & Susan Loud named George Taylor as my son used that term when under thy command in ~~order~~ I beseech thee for the love of every good thing help me; oh I ^{my son} imagine I can be him Coathorne dungeon deprived of all the comforts of life and at any time to be shot by those wile Spaniards the destruction of my mind is at times all I am able to endure were it not for the love of God I most eventually run and perish - also George Taylor and Burton Graham it is expected are ^{are} run all of this city; all three of these young men of highly respectable age and quite so on their own responsibility which can be proven my time ~~for~~ my run

I beg to be excused for trespassing on thy precious time but hope the nature of this case will plead for me

Affectionately

Glennie G. Elkins

etc.

and yet in this case not inquiring what to do my answer would be faithfully
for their release ¹⁸⁵⁰ They were peacefully returning home when
the Indians they had not done anything during their journey to raise any
alarm on themselves but some peasable men and now accused as Criminals
Dear General it behoves our government to protect such but shall a
law dictate of force one thousand soldiers and one thousand and one hundred and one

Rec'd 26 June.

Entd

Sagard Harbor

Office U. S. Atty. E. Dist. La.
New Orleans June 17th 1850

Sir:

I announced to Mr. Charter, by Telegraph to-day that Genl Lopez had been held to Bail for his appearance before the Circuit Court, for trial; and I now proceed to give you a more detailed statement.

I have been met at every step of this investigation with embarrassments and difficulties. In the first place the Judge of the Circuit Court declined to take cognizance and transferred the case to a Commissioner — against which I protested without effect. We went before the Commissioner — the affair how had been conducted with uncommon Secrecy: and altho' the fact is notorious, and is now an historical fact that an expedition was set on foot for the invasion of the Island of Cuba, yet you cannot conceive the difficulty of making judicial proof of that fact. I send you a very imperfect Report of the proceedings contained in the "Circuit" from which you will perceive that almost all the witnesses who knew material facts were excused from testifying on the ground of incriminating themselves, and this a walk clapped without obtaining such proof as I desired. We at length at-

contained the arbitrary fact that the arms for this lawless
expedition were obtained from the Arsenal of the State,
on the requisition of a General. When this and other
developments were about being made the Counsel of
General Lopez concluded to give Bond at once for his
appearance before the Circuit Court. This was done and
thus the matter now stands. The Grand Jury is now in dis-
-sion and is engaged in further investigations or to other per-
sons. I had given notice that if necessary I should
ask for a postponement until I could get messages from
Ky. West or Cardenas - that had perhaps some influence
in inducing the Counsel for the accused to adopt the course
taken by them - to give Bond at once for his appearance.
I will write further in a few days.

I remain with high regard
Your obedient servant
Lyman Trist

Hon. John M. Clayton
Secretary of State
Washington.

E Logwoodenton
18 June
Washington and New-Orleans Magnetic Telegraph Company.

The following Communication was despatched from
O'clock, minutes M.

Dated New Orleans, June ¹⁸ 1850.

To Sam. J. M. Clayton.

We have no news

from Havana since the
1st inst. The prisoners have
not been released. It is said
the Capt. General was disposed
to release them, and was inclined
to an amicable adjustment of all
difficulties. The admiral was ex-
treme, and talked of war. The
Grand Jury here are still in
session. Very respectfully,

\$6,00 charged.

Logan Hunter.

Rec'd 20 June.

~~Enclosed~~

J. Prescott Hale
19 June 1850

Southern District of New-York,
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

June 19th 1850.

Sir:

Your despatch of yesterday, by telegraph, concerning the Brig Insan, was received at half past seven P.M. and immediately answered. I now repeat by letter the substance of my communication and enlarge upon it.

The case of the Insan has not yet been tried (altho' most of the testimony has been taken) on account of the seniors indisposition of Judge Betts. He is not at present, nor has he been for several months past, in all able to examine complicated testimony or listen to protracted arguments. His health, however, is improving, and it will by the autumn, in all probability be quite restored.

In the mean time a bill has passed

passed the Senate, and now lingers before the House, authorizing the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to detail a Judge from one of the neighboring Districts, to hear and determine causes in this or any other District where the Judge is unable to discharge his duties by reason of ill health.

This bill, when passed, will relieve this District considerably, - as there is a press of business upon it quite beyond the strength of any ordinary man. There are at this time more than one hundred admiralty causes at issue, ready to be heard; and I trust that Congress will speedily interfere for our benefit.

The Hon. Mr. Morehead, one of the Judiciary Committee, informed me last week that this Committee was unanimously in favor of the bill and would speedily report it to the House. A word from the Secretary

of State upon the subject might quicken
the action of the Committee and confer
a public benefit upon New York.

I think the Brig. General
guilty; but whether she will be convicted
is quite another question to be decided
by the District Judge.

With the highest respect
Your obedient servant
A. Prescott Hall
N. Y. Atty.

Hon. John M. Clayton
Secretary of State
of Washington.

Rec'd 20 June.

Entered /

Mo: Hall.

File

Philadelphia June 19 - 1850

Hon. John M. Clayton

Sir

The wife of Edw Lambain

represents - according to report of an American Cap-
tain lately arrived at N. York from Cadiz
that her Husband from this city - a Cooper by trade
is now confined in a jail, and has been deprived
of his liberty for more than 14 months on suspicion
of his being concerned in a Conspiracy against
the authority of Spain on the Island of Cuba,
believing however - from his habits of peace and
industry in his calling - that his being an American
was the main cause of his arrest - She would
respectfully solicit from the Government its good
offices of protection on his behalf &c -

Will your Excellency believe that the simplicity
of our institutions and the Republican habits of
their officers - give strong assurance that the
appeal of a wife and children in relation
to the destiny of a Husband and Father will
not be heard in vain

I have the honor
to subscribe myself

Your servant

John. Hall

Excellency

John M. Clayton No 285 Chestnut st

Rec'd 1 July.

Encls. Logan Keaton
Office U. S. Atty. & W^t 22 June
New Orleans June 22, 1851

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that the Grand Jury of this District yesterday prepared Indictments, for violation of the Act of 20th April 1818 against the following persons, Narciso Lopez, L. J. Siger, Donathan Augustin, John A. Guilmard, Cato, worth Penckney Smith, John Henderson, J. S. O' Sullivan, Theodore O'Kara, John T. Pickell, J. R. Hayden, Chatham R. Wheat, Thomas Theodore Hawkins, W. H. Bell, N. J. Bance Peter Smith and Gonzales.

I did not call witnesses to testify against any person below the rank of Major in the Expedition.

Most of these persons have entered into Bonds for appearance at the next December Term of the Circuit Court,

at the date of my communication with you before the investigation I was not in possession of the facts since developed, or I should have greatly qualified the opinion then expressed. — I am now satisfied there were military organizations here.

I am most respectfully,

Your obedient servant

Logan Keaton

U. S. Attorney

Hon. John M. Clayton

Gov. of State
Washington

Rec'd 25th June.

Entit
Mr. Webster.

Morton M. Michel
June 24 1850

To Hon: John M. Clayton,
Secretary of State:

Dear Sir:

I beg to call
your early & earnest attention to
the case of Edward Lambdin, a
citizen of Philadelphia, who accord-
ing to information recently received,
has been imprisoned for several
months at Sagua La Grande in
Cuba, without, so far as I know,
any proper cause for his detention.
Mr. Lambdin is represented to
me, by reliable persons, as an hon-
est & industrious man, who went
abroad in search of temporary employ-
ment, leaving his wife & children
in his permanent place of abode,
to which it was his intention to
return.

I enclose a letter
from Mr. Capes, a very respectable
mechanic of this city, with whom

M.

Mr Lambdin saved his life,
& afterwards worked at a foundry
newman, who identifies him as
a citizen, & certifies to his good
character.

I trust that said will
receive the due attention of
the Department.

Very Respectfully
& Truly Yrs

Morton McMichael

Philadelphia June 24. 1851.

Rec'd 25 June.

For the protection of Philip Mackay, to come over at the
earliest opportunity.

Hilad^d of June 22 "1850

Dear John W. Clayton
Secretary of State

Dear Sir

I am informed
that Edward Lambdin has been in prison at
Santo Domingo Cuba on the charge of having been
concerned in the late insurrection I have now to
suppose from my knowledge of him that he
was in no way connected with the movement
and has been imprisoned on suspicion Only
my object in writing is to say that said Lambdin
was an apprentice to me to learn the Coopering
business he served his time out faithfully &
is a man of good moral character he is a
native of this city and has a wife and children
residing here now if you would confer a great
kindness on his family and friends if you would
please ask the Consul for the United States to
inquire into the case and endeavor to procure
his release For my standing here I refer you
to Wm D Lewis Esq Mr Morton McMichael and many
leading merchants of the city

Respectfully Yours
John Chapman
Wm W Cooper
No 9 South Water St Phila

The New York Courier has been informed by Captain Usher, of the brig St. Croix, from Sagua la Grand, (arrived Saturday,) that an American named Lambdin, by occupation cooper, belonging to Philadelphia, has been in prison in Villa Clara for over four months for no crime at all. He was arrested together with others, on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Government; and the only ground for the suspicion was that he was working near a building where some powder was discovered, although it was proved that he had nothing to do with the affair. He has been kept in prison ever since. Where are our Consuls?

Rec'd 18 July

Entered:

Sarah S. or Doyle,
26. June 1850

Cardenas Cuba June 26 1850,

Hon Mr John M Blyton Esq

Hon Sir

I write you respecting my
Brother Edmund J Doyle native born citizen
of the City of New York United States of North America
at present Merchant of Cardenas Cuba,

Edmund J Doyle was arrested on Sunday
morning the twenty third of June, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
fifty at half past one o'clock in the morning
by three Spanish officers. They entered his bedroom
roused him from his sleep. took him out of bed
and did not wish to give him time to put on
his pantaloons until he requested them to allow
him that favor, after a few minutes consultation
they granted his request, they then took him prisoner
to the house of the Captain of the Partido of Cardenas.
I believe they will take him to Havana this week
for God knows what. Merchants here have offered
bonds to a large amount for him. and a
gentleman offered twenty thousand dollars cash to
the Governor that my brother might attend his
business but the Governor would not have

anything to do with his case, when my brother sent his protest to him he did not look at it he will not even see justice done him. My brother being an American is the cause of his being treated so by the Governor. The Americans are treated here like
brutes, and even worse, there is neither law nor justice
for them

The cause of the arrest of Edmund T. Doyle is that a young man in his employment flashed a pistol in the street at twelve o'clock at night, he was going into country the next day, a gunning, and he wanted to clean his gun, so after my brother was asleep, he took his gun to fire it off, so as he might clean it, but the gun did not go off, a watchman seeing him with the gun arrested him, and said the young man had pointed it at him, it was not so, he did not point it at the man, the watchman was in the next street when he flashed the gun, My brother is the owner of the house my brother was on a affair he was perfectly innocent of a most outrageous, unjust act. so proclamation by Gov. one here, to drag an innocent man from his bed, because a man in his employment committed a foolish act, was there ever anything so unjust, put him in prison, detaining him from his business, and in all probability will blight his prospects or ruin his business for some time and it is my opinion they are trying to do it, to ruin his business, he has just commenced for himself,

I hope and I am confident we

bid John M Payton that you will send us assistance in
this our hour of need, and that you will do all in your
power to release from un-judged Government. My Brother
Edmund O'Doyle, and whatever is done that it may
be done quickly. If here there is, neither law nor justice
especially for an American. and in the meantime
no Consul, no one to protect the rights of the citizens
of the United States.

At the time the Thirteenth or the Invader machine
they took the Governor of this place prisoner and
put him in prison. My brother was the only friend he
had to visit him, he went to see him thinking he
would be of service to him, offered him his wardrobe and
his services, and afterwards he professed great friendship
for my brother, but now in his hour of need he will
not see justice done him.

Once more I beg you will assist us out of our
trouble, and what ever is done will be done with
speed. I trouble for the safety of my Brother
if there is no justice here there is cause for fear.

My Brother had the pleasure of calling on
you last winter at his stay in New York, and again
on his return to Cuba.

Hoping to hear from you soon with
many wishes for your health and happiness and every
success in this undertaking I am your humble servant

Sarah L A Doyle

Boston June 26 1850

Rec'd 29 May.

Entd,

J. P. Hall

in 4:00, room.

Southern District of New-York,

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

May 28th 1850.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose to you a corrected copy of Judge Betts' charge.

With the greatest respect
Your obedient servant

J. Prescott Hall

N.Y. Atty.

Hon. John D. Clayton
Secretary of State
Washington.

Re'd ab Mrs. ^{Entered} T. Jefferson
Washington, D.C., June 26, '50.

Wm. S. Derrick, Esq.

Dear Sir: I take the liberty
of enclosing you a translation which
I have made hurriedly between my
working hours from the Spanish
paper in New York "La Crónica"
I think there is matter in this ar-
ticle which the Secretary would like
to read, albeit he may smile at the
extravagant bravado of the Spanish
editor.

Very respectfully

Yours,

T. Jefferson

Mr. Justice.

(Translated from "La Crónica," of New York, of June 22.)

The Federal Government having been assailed with grave accusations on account of its apparent indifference in the existing affair of Cuba, must needs defend itself before the tribunal which assails and prosecutes it. It is not in the halls of Congress that it is put upon trial, for there the inquiries made into this matter have only resulted in a judgment pronouncing the "illegality" and "unseasonableness" of the orders transmitted by the Secretary to the district attorneys and the officers in command of the naval forces on the coast for the suppression of the piratical conspiracy; nor is it before the Government and people of Spain, towards whom the cabinet cannot be respectful or even just, under pain of endangering its political future and its present ~~political~~ ^{official} advantage. The Government finds itself arraigned and proceeded against by public opinion because it ought to have made known its sentiments in some form, after seeing the honor of the compromised by the impotent measures of attacking Spain with treachery - unsheathing the dagger without the intention of making battle.

The National Intelligencer at Washington has taken upon itself the arduous task of defending the course of the General Government, and does it in the manner which our readers may have seen in the articles copied by us from that paper on the 15th and 19th instant. These articles contain the entire spirit of the official

communications presented to ~~the~~ the Senate on the
3d of June; and having made ourselves acquainted
with these ~~communications~~^{former} first, let us be understood
as speaking also directly of the latter.

The labor which we have assigned ourselves,
of proving that the Federal Government has never stepped
~~out of~~
~~forward from~~ a passive and suspicious position during
the movements against Spain since the middle of
last year, is a superfluous one. Our conclusions result
naturally from the facts which ^{we} have incessantly
recorded for the last fourteen months, up to the
very reading of the communications of Mr. Clayton, that
they cannot have appeared strange or new to any reader
of our paper. The National Intelligencer wishes to prove the
contrary, and its great argument against the accu-
sation that the Minister of Spain had informed
the Secretary of State of the movement of the free-
booters is the letter of the 9th of August, 1849, in which
Mr. Clayton for the first time gave notice to the Señor
Galdorón de la Parca that the expedition from New York
had sailed.

The incompleteness of the documents presented to
the Senate, or at least of those which the Senate and
Government have permitted to see the public light, is the
first objection which ^{suggests itself} occurs against this part of
the National Intelligencer's defence. It is impossible to be-
lieve that before the 9th of August, 1849, the Minister
of Spain should not have protested, verbally or by writing,
against any weakness which the Government might
~~exhibit~~
~~exhibit~~ in the fulfilment of the treaties between the

the two countries, and of the law of neutrality, by the Congress of the United States in 1818; and although the Minister of Spain might have ^{had} no knowledge, on the 9th of August, 1845, of the departure from his port of vessels loaded with pirates and arms against Cuba, and Mr. Clayton did know it, this would imply nothing against the vigilance of the one nor in favor of that of the other. The best means which then existed of knowing of the departure of such an expedition so secretly prepared, was the custom-house of ^{the port of} New York whose agents were at the orders of the General Government, and not at all at those of a foreign functionary. The protestations of friendship and fidelity which Señor Calderon de la Barca must have received from the Government at Washington, if we may judge by the tenor of the proclamation which President Taylor subsequently issued, might also have induced the Representative of Spain to remain easy on this point, ~~for~~ ⁱⁿ ~~such~~ Señor Calderon de la Barca, not believing himself to be dealing with one of the barbarous tribes of olden times instead of the government of a nation which calls itself and is great and civilized, could not suspect that any collector of customs of the United States would fail to require the fulfilment of the tenth section of the existing law of 1818, according to which "the ^{owners} ~~masters~~ and consignees of every ship," &c. It ~~could~~ be only by supposing the loosest immorality that the Minister of Spain could suspect that a vessel ^{of} leaving

ew York loaded with arms, munitions, and men, without ^{having} fulfilling the conditions of this law, and consequently without her departure being public and notorious.

But although the Collector of Customs or other public functionaries of New York might be disposed to permit by stealth an infraction of this nature, Mr. Clayton would have to know it, ^{even if he} ~~although~~ ^{he might} desired to remain ignorant of it. The merchants of New York, as well as those of the North in general, know that a serious invasion in Cuba would inevitably produce a maritime war between the United States and Spain, and the merchants of the North ~~do not~~ ^{being anxious} ~~want~~ for a war with Spain, would suffice to alarm the local authorities and cause the departure of ships and men armed against Cuba reach the notice of Mr. Clayton. At the present time every body is convinced that Spain is determined to ~~wage~~ ^{wage} war for any attempt which may be made against her independent sovereignty in any of her provinces.

We are induced also to believe that the letter of the 9th of August, 1849, is not the first official document ^{among those} which the Government should have presented to the Senate on the 3^d instant, there being an evident omission of other communications which ought to have passed between Señor Calderon de la Barca and Mr. Clayton. As soon as the minister of Spain knew of the return of the pirates from Cárdenas to Key West, news

which was without doubt communicated to him by the
grave and active General Asturero, would not Señor
Galdorón de la Barca have demanded the imprison-
ment and punishment of the pirates? We cannot
imagine such ^{an enormous} neglect of duty, convinced as we are
of the zeal and patriotism of the Representative of Spain
and her interests; and we would wager all we have
that he has acted with all the energy, courage,
and decision that the dignity of Spain, outraged by
a gang of pirates, and their ^{presumed material} injury to the property and
lives of Spanish citizens, require. Never has a public
minister occupied a ~~sobrecarga~~ more elevated position ^{and commanding} to
~~nor Galdorón de la Barca, cannot have failed, in his duty, by neglecting to require this reparation,~~
require reparation and justice. Where are his notes?
Have they been answered? Where is this answer?

Moreover, from the moment in which the Amer-
ican Government took under its protection those whom it
denominated and classed as pirates, would the Ministry
of Spain have failed to demand pecuniary indemnifica-
tion and compensation for the ^{damaged and} injuries, the mischiefs,
and the extraordinary expenses caused by the ban-
tisti who left the United States and ^{who} have now returned?
Has he done so, or not? If he has done so, what sort of
government is this which does not lay before the Na-
tional Congress documents so important and open-
tal?

To the whole defence of the National Intelligencer
may be applied some of the terms which this journal
is accustomed to bestow on its Socofoco colleague at the
capital. According to it, the active interposition of the Gov-
ernment in the two expeditions organized against the

(6)

la has so completely frustrated the plans of the conspirators "against the national honor," that notwithstanding the plan has been foisted for the space of two years, it has only resulted in a nocturnal abortion in Cárdenas. The National Intelligencer has forgotten the ^{unrestrained} free and public arming of the pirates in this country; the proclamations and other existing addresses which were published; ~~other~~ ^{the} ~~junta~~ in the very city of Washington; the departure ^{announced beforehand} of the leaders and officers of the American army, ^{the sale of what} was called Cuban funds; the flag of the Sun and ^{of the} people; the telegraphic orders of Mr. Clayton in order that the law of 1818 should not be duly fulfilled, restricting thus the independence of the judicial power; and all the other facts which we have at various times ^{mentioned} ~~described~~. Our cotemporary has also forgotten the prisoners of Contoy who were waiting for reinforcements in order that they might move, and ~~* *~~ the "regiments" and companies of Californians who presented themselves in the port of Havana armed to the teeth, and disposed to take possession of the mors and the baba; the entry into New Orleans of Col. French with one hundred and forty-nine riflemen who had left here for "California"; &c., &c. The Intelligencer has forgotten all this, and attributes the miracles ^{to the government at Washington} which have been performed by the Government of Cuba ^{and by nature} and ~~the~~ the hard hand of the Spaniards. ~~These would suffice and the~~ Intelligencer may believe it or not) to perform the same miracle with "a number twenty times greater of pirates.

^{With a view of} ~~to dissuade~~ convincing the Spanish authorities of Cuba, after speaking with extreme insolence of the limited age and impetuous character of the ~~Governor~~ General of this province, ^{the Intelligencer} recommends them to compare the efforts of this Government with ~~those~~ which would be made by any nation of Europe to hinder the invasion of an island so rich and so near to the United States, and to weigh the patience of the United States in suffering the treatment which Americans ^{experience} ~~receive~~ in Cuba and the letters which are ~~then~~ placed on their commerce. This passes the limits of ^{what} ~~any~~ ^{the} citizens of the United States possess plantations and property of every kind in the Island of Cuba, and, contrary to the letter of the Spanish law, preserve ~~these~~ privileges of their citizenship; and the United States have more commerce with ~~the United~~ ~~States~~ Cuba than ~~with~~ Spain herself. ^{has} Our editor Horan very well knows, though he does not wish to say so, that the exclusive and ~~rancorous~~ ^{departmental} policy of some of the administrators of his country ^{has} driven the Spanish flag from the ports of the Union. And in order that ^{that journal} may change its mind in regard to the comparative treatment which its countrymen ^{brevily} experience in Cuba, we will remind it, of two recent cases, which we chose among others on account of their being familiar to the National Intelligencer, and because we have employed ourselves in writing their history more than once.

Our cotemporary will doubtless remember
the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the
House of Representatives, laid before the said House by
Mr. Ingensoll. On the 1st day of July, 1840, on board
the Spanish schooner "Amistad," which on the 28th
of June had been regularly despatched from
Havana for Puerto Principe in the island of
Cuba, were conveyed forty-five negroes, who as-
sasinated the Captain and cook, abandoned in a
boat on the sea the only two sailors that were on
board, seriously wounded Señor Montes, and grants-
ed his life and that of Señor Ruiz (the two being
proprietors of the cargo) with the single object
that they might ~~steer~~ ^{were} the vessel, since the ne-
groes ^{were} absolutely ignorant and incapable of doing
so. The two gentlemen referred to, deceiving the
negroes with regard to the course which they
were taking, succeeded in reaching the coast of
Connecticut after being two months at sea.
At ~~a~~ half a mile from land, a public vessel
of the United States, employed in reconnoitring
the coast, took the Spanish schooner in custody
at the request of the said two proprietors, and
the American officers carried the schooner into
port and put the negroes in a place of security.
The United States judge in the ~~district~~ of Con-
necticut, subjected the negroes to ~~trial~~ ^{after examination} as pirates.
The Minister of Spain at Washington demanded
them, and the Federal Government was willing
to deliver them up for trial in Cuba, agreeably to

the Spanish laws which the negroes had violated; since no one can doubt that crimes committed on board of a Spanish vessel ought to be considered as committed in Spanish territory, and subject to Spanish jurisdiction, according to the acknowledged principles of maritime jurisprudence solemnly and unanimously adopted by the Senate of the United States.

Nevertheless an illegal combination of individuals insisted that the negroes were not culpable, and not only opposed their extradition for the purpose of being tried in Cuba, but also ~~that they~~ ^{objected to their being} should be tried and punished in this country. These individuals appointed a committee, charged with the defence of the negroes: they met in consultation with a view of ~~making~~ ^{getting} them free, maintaining that the vessel and cargo belonged to them by the law of nations; opposed, by means of the press, the course of justice, resolved ~~to~~ at every hazard to let free the offenders; and assisted them by every means, even to intimidation, ^{with a view} to terrify the tribunals and set at ~~large~~ ^{free} the malefactors from their control. In various articles of the treaties of Spain with the United States, ~~it is~~ stipulated in the most clear and solemn manner the principles of maritime and international right, which leave not the least doubt about the enormous injustice committed by this country in the case of the "Amistad." But, instead of fulfilling these stipulations, the

(10)

refusal and cargo were confiscated and condemned to the payment of salvage for which there was no provision in said treaties in cases of this ~~kind~~ nature; the two proprietors of the cargo, and vessel were confined in prison; and it was decreed that ~~they should be required to be paid an unjust amount obtained from forced sales of the property.~~ ^{was agreed to be paid} The two proprietors were not only confined to prison, but were ~~persecuted,~~ maltreated, ^{arraigned} and under frivolous pretenses were ~~accused~~, deprived ^{despising} of their rights, and treated with the greatest ignominy. The negroes were set at liberty, and one of them who belonged to the murdered captain wished to return to the island of Cuba to be restored to the family of his ~~protector~~, but in spite of the judicial decision which gave him the privilege of returning to Cuba, the illegal faction caused him to disappear against his will thus turning into ridicule the providential care of the tribunal.

The Committee of Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, in view of what had taken place and which was clearly made known to this legislative body, declared that such conduct on the part of the United States violated the cardinal principles on which ~~depended~~ the harmony of the United States, "the security of property, and the peace of the human family;" and recommended strongly that the Spanish subjects aggrieved should be indemnified, fixing the amount of their damage and loss at \$70,000, a sum which was afterwards

reduced to \$50,000, ~~and they have~~ not been paid, nor is there any appearance of its being paid.

The case of the Spanish sloop "Pequeña Amalia" is quite recent, and within the memory of all, but we desire to remind the National Intelligencer of its principal incidents. On the 9th of March, 1849, this vessel of ten tons, whose passage across the Atlantic had been the object of so much admiration among sailors, left Havana for Cárdenas. Not having been able to keep her course towards Cárdenas on account of the weather and the currents, she was compelled on the 11th of the same month to go into Key West. The prohibition to enter the ports of the United States, to which every vessel measuring under thirty tons is subject, excluded the Spanish sloop from the waters of Key West, under the penalty of confiscation of vessel and cargo. The evidence showing the causes which occasioned her arrival, ~~had the effect to release~~, the little vessel ~~was released~~ from segregation; ninety days were then granted to the captain in order that he might be able to defend his rights, and he was immediately permitted to sell so much of his cargo as was necessary for the subsistence of himself and his crew; but in the afternoon of the same day the vessel was declared to be confiscated, and the vessel, with all her effects, and the cargo, were sold. The captain and three seamen were abandoned without lodgings or any means of subsistence, and reduced to prostitution and misery in a foreign land. Judge Harrin, the same judge who has just gone to Havana take care that the Spanish judges administer the law correctly to the prisoners of Contoy declared the Span-

ish vessel and cargo were confiscated for the single reason that the former measured less than thirty tons; and in order to deny to the "Pequeña Amalia" the hospitality which was due to her, he sought for reasons in a stupendous theory, known only to himself, of the ~~the~~ winds and currents, and "the general laws of nature." Article 8 of the treaty of 1795 prescribed however, to Judge Marvin more humanity, and this not as an indulgence, but as a ~~solemn~~ duty ~~upon~~ ^{solemnly} upon between two nations. This is a proper time to republish here this article:

"Article 8. When the subjects or citizens of one of the contracting parties," &c.

But this was all of no use. Judge Marvin, after having yielded to a just and loyal sentiment of duty, learned that it was necessary to flatter the popular taste of an influential party in the United States - a taste ~~which~~ ^{that} consists in depreciating the power and the rights of other nations; and to this receptivity Judge Marvin thought it ~~convenient~~ ^{convenient} to offer all others. Such being the case, is it to be expected that the Spanish judges of Havana should listen attentively to his lectures on criminal and international jurisprudence.

Let the National ~~Intelligence~~ see, then, whether there is not abundant reasons in Cuba for treating Americans with a certain degree of aversion; but, instead of this, they enjoy all the protection of the Spanish law, and the privileges of Spanish citizens, without renouncing their foreign citizenship.

The efforts of the organ which defends the Administration on the Cuba question has not exonerated the Government from any of the charges which are weighing against it. On this occasion it has contradicted its well known ability; but we ought to acknowledge that the fault is not its own, but is that of the cause for which it contends.

[REDACTED]

the statute of April, 1813. It attempts to provide against the infringement of the peace and rights of the friendly powers by our own people, or by acts done within our territory, by inhibiting therein all proceedings of a warlike purpose or tendency against any foreign government or people with whom the United States are at peace. The only provisions of the statute which come within the scope of your inquiry to the Court, and to which your attention should be addressed are contained in the 6th section. The 6th section makes it a high misdemeanor "for any person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States to begin or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign power or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace." This language is very comprehensive and peremptory. It brands as a national offence the first effort or proposal by individuals to get up a military enterprise within this country against a friendly one. It does not wait for the project to be consummated by any formal array or organization of forces or declaration of war, but strikes at the inception of the purpose. In the first acts manifesting it, however faintly. The offence is committed by beginning the expedition. Such beginning would be the first incipient step taken with a view to the enterprise, by either engaging men, munitions of war, or means of transportation, or funds for its maintenance, and even further. It is not necessary that the means shall be actually provided and procured. The statute makes it a crime to prepare those means. This would clearly comprehend the making ready and the tender or offer of such means to encourage or induce the expedition, and may probably include also any plan or arrangements, having in view the aid and furtherance of the enterprise. Under this provision of the law, you will, therefore, inquire carefully, whether any person or persons have been concerned, within this district, in getting up a hostile expedition against the Island of Cuba; whether by them, or through their agency or influence, men have been secured, enlisted or employed to carry it on; whether munitions of war, money, or transport vessels have been provided here for that object; and if the facts in proof taken on any individual a participation in such acts. It is your duty to hold him for the violation of this statute, and present him for trial before this Court. It must be manifest to you, gentlemen, that these criminal designs, if undertaken, will be managed with much disguise and caution; it is not probable that soldiers will be openly enlisted or officers commissioned, or vessels freighted to transport munitions of war or men to the field of action. Pretexts and colorings will be employed to mask the real object, the parties to such criminal projects contemplated. But if you discover the purpose really to be to supply the means of hostile aggression against Cuba, then all persons connected with it and promoting it will be answerable for the violation of the laws of the United States in the undertaking, the same as if their proceedings had been openly and avowedly intended for a hostile invasion, and waging war on that community.—The 8th section relates to fitting out and arming or attempting to fit and arm, vessels, or increasing the armament of cruisers, or vessels of war, in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot and clothes the President of the United States with ample power to arrest and detain such vessels to be dealt with according to law; but there is nothing in that section which will particularly demand your attention. The idea may be entertained that citizens or natives of Cuba are exempt from the operation of the statute, and that they can lawfully get up a military expedition in this country to act within their own, without infringing the neutrality of the United States, or being themselves subject to answer for any offence. This is not so; our duty as a neutral and friendly nation is to prevent all hostile acts within the jurisdiction of the United States, against powers with whom we are at peace, as well when set on foot by foreigners as by our own citizens. Such also are the express provisions of the act of Congress. "Any person committing the offence within our jurisdiction is responsible under our laws, for his conduct." Your inquiries, therefore, are not to be limited to acts of the citizens of the United States only, but must extend to those in violation of the law of Congress, committed by every person within the territory of the United States. It may not be improper to remark, that whilst all persons are amenable to the laws for acts done by them in violation of law, yet they possess the right to speak and publish their sentiments respecting foreign governments, their measures, institutions, subjects, or people, and cannot be made liable to a criminal prosecution therefor, however offensive, or injurious such proceedings may be to foreign governments or people. We may regret that any course is taken by the public prints or in debate at meetings of our citizens, calculated to create jealousy and animosity with friendly powers, and spread the persuasion that we, as a people, are animated by feelings of hostility towards them, and disposed to encourage and even engage in open acts of war upon their territories; and it is not less to be regretted that foreigners should use that privilege on our soil against their own government and country; yet the right of individuals or collected masses to declare and publish unreservedly their opinions in those matters, cannot be repressed or called in question through any action of the criminal courts. Should it therefore appear on the proofs taken by you that no act has been committed conducing to a hostile invasion of Cuba by persons within this district, they cannot be made amenable to criminal prosecutions for writing or speaking in absolute terms of hostility and injuriously against the government of Cuba, its institutions, or people. If guilty of the acts pointed out and defined by the statute, they are liable to indictment equally, whether Americans or Cubans.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CHARLESTON, May 25, 1850.

The Courier says the steamer Creole, with Lopez, had a very narrow escape from the Spanish steamer Pizarro. It was their intention to have blown her up rather than to have been captured. The invaders lost two men killed and twelve wounded; among the latter was Genl. Gonzales, and Col. O'Hara. Captain Logan, one of the wounded died next day. Lopez is said to have behaved with great bravery.

The steamer Creole remained at Key West, and the Spanish steamer remained at that place one day, and then sailed for Havana.

The cholera has considerably abated at Havana.

[From the Washington Republic, May 27.]
The following Despatch yesterday reached us via Charleston:

Key West, May 21, 1850.

The American steamer Creole, with six hundred men on board, this day ran into Key West, after having landed at Cardenas, in Cuba; she was chased into port by the Spanish man-of-war steamer Pizarro; about fifteen Americans were left on shore, having, it is supposed, gone to sleep from excessive fatigue. The people of the Creole made fast their vessel to the wharf, and delivered her and themselves over to the civil authorities. The collector has seized the Creole for violation of the revenue laws, and her people have been assigned to the vacant United States barracks for quarters. Except eighteen men in the "Petrol," there is no force here, either military or naval.

The Union of Sunday morning understands that despatches were on Saturday sent on to the south to arrest Lopez.

United States Marshal's Office.

May 27.—Mr. Miguel Tuerbe Tolon, in the presence of about a hundred persons, chiefly Cubans, was brought

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[From the Washington Republic, May 27.]
The following despatch yesterday reached us via Charleston:—

Key West, May 21.
The American steamer Crocus, with six hundred men on board, this day run into Key West, after having landed at Cardenas, in Cuba; she was chased into port by the Spanish man-of-war steamer Pizarro; about fifteen Americans were left on shore, having, it is supposed, gone to sleep from excessive fatigue. The people of the Crocus made fast their vessel to the wharf, and delivered her and themselves over to the civil authorities. The collector has seized the Crocus for violation of the revenue laws, and her people have been assigned to the vacant United States barracks for quarters. Except eighteen men in the "Petrel," there is no force here, either military or naval.

The Union of Sunday morning understands that despatches were on Saturday sent on to the south to arrest Lopez.

United States Marshal's Office.

May 27.—Mr. Miguel Tucub Tolon, in the presence of about a hundred persons, chiefly Cubans, was brought into the office of the United States Marshal, in the custody of an officer, on the charge of setting out foot an expedition against a friendly power, &c. Mr. Gaspar Agramonte came forward as bail in the sum of \$5,000 for the appearance of Mr. Tolon, on the first Tuesday in June. Edmon Blankman, Esq., was the counsel of the prisoner. The bail being accepted, Mr. Tolon departed, amid the cheers of the crowd who had gathered outside of the office.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

May 27.—The Grand Jury having entered the Court this morning, at 11 o'clock, and delivered some bills of indictment, the Foreman intimated that all the business at present before them was completed, and enquired if there were any other directions which the Judge desired to give. Their attention (he said) had been called to the subject of the contemplated invasion of Cuba, by certain individuals in these States, and they (the grand jury) were anxious for the instructions which the Court would be pleased to give respecting their action in the matter.

JUDGE BETTS' CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—

Your foreman, on Saturday afternoon, apprised me that you proposed meeting the Court this morning, for the purpose of submitting to its consideration the questions that have been now propounded in your hearing, and asking the instructions of the Court in the matter. I thought it advisable, for the more clear understanding of the remarks I shall offer you, to present them in writing, and I have, accordingly, this morning, made a hasty sketch of the substance of what I propose saying to you.

The intelligence announced by the morning papers, of the abandonment of the first attack attempted on Cuba by the expedition from the United States, and the return of those engaged in it to this country, would seem to indicate that all expectation of further prosecuting the enterprise had been abandoned. But if this be so, it does not absolve those who have concurred in it, or who have lent themselves to promote or aid the illegal expedition, or provide or prepare the means for its execution. Your duty in respect to their past conduct remains the same as if the enterprise were still in active and determined prosecution.

In answer to the inquiry addressed by the Grand Jury to the Court, respecting their powers, I would state, that in my judgment you have authority to institute an investigation of all alleged criminal violations of the laws of the United States, without having any specific complaint laid before you, and also without being directed in the matter by particular instructions from the Court. The practice in this respect varies in different States; and without detaining you with an argument on the subject, it will probably meet all you desire to hear from the Court, to state, that in this district and circuit, it has always been the accepted rule, that the Grand Jury should of its own powers, institute examinations, and direct bills of indictment in criminal matters, without any previous action of a magistrate, or the District Attorney, or formal complaint by an informer. However, to obviate all hesitancy or delicacy on the part of the Grand Jury, in respect to the particular matter now brought to the attention of the Court, I shall advise your body to take immediate cognizance of the subject, and institute the most searching inquiries, to ascertain whether there has been, within this district, any violation of the laws of the U. S. interdicting hostile armaments or enterprises against the island of Cuba being a colony, or portion of territory, of a nation at peace with this country. The act of Congress of April 20, 1818, prescribes the law of neutrality which our citizens are bound to observe in regard to foreign nations. The provisions are stringent, but no more so than comports with the high character for justice and good faith towards others, which it is the policy and aim of this government to maintain. In leaving to every citizen, as an individual, the undisputed right to expatriate himself, at his own option, and connect himself with any other nation or people, this government still possesses the unquestionable power to prohibit that citizen individually, or in association with others, entering into engagements or measures within the American territory or upon American vessels, in hostility to other nations, and which may compromise our peace with them. It would be most deplorable, if no such controlling power existed in this government, and if men might be allowed, under the influence of evil, or even good, motives, to set on foot warlike enterprises from our shores, against nations at peace with us, and thus for private objects, sordid and criminal in themselves—or under the impulse of fanaticism or wild delusions, bring upon this country, at their own discretion, the calamities of war. The will of the nation is expressed in this respect by

or our citizens, calculated to create jealousy and animosity with friendly powers, and spread the persuasion that we, as a people, are animated by feelings of hostility towards them, and disposed to encourage and even engage in open acts of war upon their territories; and it is not less to be regretted that foreigners should use that privilege on our soil against their own government and country; yet the right of individuals or collected masses to declare and publish unreservedly their opinions in those matters, cannot be repressed or called in question through any action of the criminal courts. Should it therefore appear on the proofs taken by you that no act has been committed condoning to a hostile invasion of Cuba by persons within this district, they cannot be made amenable to criminal prosecutions for writing or speaking in absolute terms of hostility and injuriousness against the government of Cuba, its institutions, or people. If guilty of the acts pointed out and defined by the statute, they are liable to indictment equally, whether Americans or Cubans.

There is a difference between Russia, France and England, on the Greek question. The Russian and French ambassadors had left England, and though there was some attempt to explain their abrupt departure, the attempt proved anything but satisfactory. Trouble may possibly arise on this subject.

The French nation are in a state of confusion.—The new electoral law has excited the utmost power of the democratic and conservative elements, which are now struggling to produce harmony out of a general discord. Where the matter may end can scarcely be conjectured, but it needs not a political philosopher to divine that it is impossible for such summary organic changes to be effected, without changing political society to its very foundation.

The Recent Expedition to Cuba—Is it Piracy or Patriotism?

The explosion of the recent expedition to Cuba has occupied the public attention for some days past, and will probably continue to do so for some days to come. What a bubble! What a hoax! Perchance what a crime it was!

The question now which creates most attention

is, how, in consideration of the fact that their part, will increase, and the Southern mills will soon be considered generally more advantageous than those of the North. Though agents of New England factories may scour the villages, as they have done for years, to find new victims to supply the places deserted by the dying and the dead, they will fail to offer temptations equal to the brilliant prospects afforded by the South, where there is more hospitality, kindness, respect for worth, and a smaller population, in which merit can advance itself, than at the North.

The Southern States are rich in every resource of a bountiful Providence, as well as in the charms of civilization and refinement. They have their mines of coal and the useful and precious metals, fields of rice and cotton, a splendid grazing country, fine sheep pasture, admirable water power, all the elements of great commercial and manufacturing prosperity, and these will be rapidly turned to account. The woollen factories will increase—the cotton factories will multiply, and already, the agents of many of those mills, now established, are in New York, opening up an intercourse that must be soon seriously felt all over the country. The South are quietly pursuing their way, with everything in their favor, and without any complaint. They demand no tariff. They require none. Satisfied with a fair interest upon their capital, and without desires for becoming millionaires, they are working out for themselves a great problem of manufacturing prosperity, which will yet astonish all New England. They have all the raw material for greatness, and they will soon manufacture it. We shall see it.

GREELEY ON PRINTING AND PATRIOTISM.—After blustering printers and compositors about the prices of labor, Mr. Tribune Greeley has declared that there should be an advance in prices of twenty-five per centum. This is very good. Now let the philosopher set the example in his own office. Let him do what he thinks is just and proper, on his own hook, without reference to others, and give a glorious commencement to the work which he has so generously advocated by words.

All this talk is precisely similar to that which has appeared in the *Tribune* upon the Cuba expedition. Language is pressed into service to denounce the invaders of Cuba, as marauders and pirates, when the philosophical Horace well knows that he is one of the patriots, and leagued with the expedition last summer. He is in a fair way of being called up, according to the instructions of Judge Betts to the Grand Jury, for he was one of those who supplied the means—\$50 at least—for carrying on the expedition. Will he deny that he supplied a sum of money last summer for the very purpose which he now so philosophically denounces as an outrage upon the laws? What will he say? Words, words, words. He is a man of words.

STRIKE AMONG THE POLICEMEN.—It seems that nine hundred policemen have held a meeting, passed resolutions, made speeches, all in favor of a strike for higher wages. The spirit of the age seems to affect them too. But before the Corporation concedes to their demand, we hope they will be able to show that they can keep the city cleaner and more peaceful than has been done for the last year.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE COMPROMISE.—More meetings are called and held in the Southern States in hostility to the compromise plan of Mr. Clay. We perceive one in Georgia; and other cities and States will probably follow. A large portion of the South will oppose any compromise and all compromise. They want the Missouri line, and will take nothing less.

ONE-EYED THOMPSON AGAIN.—An inquiry into the case of this singular genius will be made before Justice Osborne to-morrow. There ought to be a full and extensive examination; and all the witnesses that may give any information of the conduct of this man, should be questioned. Let the truth come out. Justice Osborne knows his duty, and will probe the matter to the bottom.

CUBAN MASS MEETING IN THE PARK.—The patriotism of the hour seems inclined for a mass meeting in the Park, and Wednesday evening has been named. Whether it is to be a mass in honor of the victories won in Cuba, in the Parisian style, we have not learned; but it is said that Moses Y. Beach is to be at the head of the demonstration; and that he will be supported on either hand by the editors of the *Sun*. It ought to be a very interesting spectacle.

N.Y., May 28, 1850

Recd 29 June.

E

J. Buscull Hall,
28 June 1850.

Southern District of New-York,

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

June 28th 1850.

Sir:

Your letter of the 25th of June instant, accompanied by the copy of a translation of a note from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State, has been received and considered by me with all the attention its importance demands.

I have, almost constantly, from the day I had the honor to take office under the United States down to the present hour had my attention called by you to the neutral relations of our country; and you have uniformly instructed me to take due care that the laws of the land were not, in any respect, violated; either by our own citizens or such foreigners as come here to violate our hospitality and abuse our free institutions.

In addition to such general instructions,

tions, you have on three several occasions directed me to interpose with some energy, for the purpose of saving the act of 1818 from infraction by particular parties charged with attempting its evasion and infringement.

Amongst other specific instructions I have had the honor to receive from you upon this subject, I have been directed, in the most particular manner, to have an eye upon all movements directed against the Island of Cuba; and I have been directed on all occasions to see that the neutrality laws of the United States were in no respect violated by any person or persons within this District.

Under these circumstances I have been making constant enquiry and investigation concerning this subject of the invading of Cuba; as well as the fitting out of hostile expeditions against that Island, and I must take leave to say, that in

to proceed under any section of the Act
of 1818; - and it is my candid opinion,
that no hostile expedition of any kind
against Cuba, has been begun in
or carried on from the City of New
York, during the present year.

That there are many persons
among us who are friendly to such
an expedition; and that they freely
express their opinions and unite in
clubs for consultation, may be, and
doubtless is, true; but that they have
taken action in favor of any hostile
enterprise in any manner pro-
hibited by our laws, I do not believe.
and the Grand Jury were quite satisfied
that while there had been a good
deal of boasting in this City, among
persons desirous of being made con-
spicuous on such occasions, they
had taken good care to save their
money.

money, - while their persons were never for a single moment to be placed in peril.

Information of the same nature with that laid before you by the Spanish Minister, was communicated to me by one of the thousand-tongues of rumor; but in each instance it was proved to be fallacious.

On one occasion I was informed that a certain Spaniard had been busily employed in making up uniforms for officers and men connected with the expedition. He was brought before the Grand Jury and questioned; and it was found, after strict interrogation, that he had on one occasion during the last winter, altered a frock-coat for General Lopez; and this was all - absolutely all - that the Spanish

tutor has ever done towards ~~fitting out~~
the expedition!

That there have been, and may now be, men in this City who were engaged in the enterprize against Cuba which recently started from New Orleans, may be true enough: but they cannot be tried here, because their offences were not committed in this District; nor is there in my possession any evidence under which I can act as a prosecuting officer, to charge any individual with a violation of the act of 1818.

If the Spanish Minister can name the guilty parties who are liable to be tried here, and will furnish the names of witnesses by whom I can sustain my charges, I will lay each case before a Special Grand Jury, at the earliest moment when it can be

be done ; having no disposition to
evade any part of my official duty.

If Mr Macias has been
engaged in fitting out an expedition
from Washington, he must be sent
there for trial. If Mr Hernandez
sailed from New Orleans, and was
wounded at Cardenas, he must
be tried either in the District
into which he was "first brought",
or in that where he committed
the offence. New York is not one
of these.

Garr, Miller and Bagley,
according to the Spanish Minister's
own statement, are now beyond
my jurisdiction, and the munitions
of war all sold !

The Steamer Fancy may be
a "very suspicious character," and
as such I will keep an eye upon
her; but I have no information
which will justify her arrest at
present.

my opinion the Spanish Minister has been misinformed upon many points in relation to movements from New York; and that the statements he has received are greatly overcharged.

The whole matter has recently been laid by me before a Grand Jury: not only intelligent, but willingly watchful and vigilant in the matter; and they instituted very rigid enquiries, - not only into statements of fact, but also concerning rumors, suggestions and surmises. The Spanish Consul was called before them as a witness; the Editors of the Inn were examined; many Spaniards gave testimonies, and all persons known or suspected to be connected with movements upon Cuba from this District, were sought out and questioned.

With regard to the Spanish Consul, he knew nothing; absolutely nothing upon the subject, when questioned by ^{the}

foreman of the Grand Jury; and was compelled to admit that he had been acting upon mere surmise and suspicion.

No witness could be found who would state, as matter of fact, that men had been enlisted or munitions of war furnished here, for any hostile purpose against any State or People whatsoever, connected with the Spanish Government.

The very allegation made by the Spanish Minister as to the collection of muskets and ammunition on Long Island, was investigated by me, and no witness to sustain it could be found.

True it is, there were many persons, Custom House Officers and others, who were very willing to be employed in investigating the subject, but none of them could procure any evidence which would enable me to

present.

In one word, Sir, I will do my best to carry out your instructions; and the Spanish Minister well knows that I have not been slow to obey them when justified by circumstances and sustained by evidence.

With very great respect
Your obedient servant
J. Prescott Hall
U.S. Atty.

Dear John Dr. Clayton
Secretary of State
Washington

Rec'd 29 June.

Entered, U. S. A.

J. Prescott Hall
28 June 1850

Private and Confidential

Southern District of New-York,

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

June 28th 1850.

My dear Sir

I have written you a long letter to day, concerning the Cuban expedition, which can be used in your discretion, but I write this private note to say that the Spanish Minister gets his whole information from the Spanish Consul, and the latter (who is a weak and credulous man) gets his, from Capt Croft, of the Bristow House.

This person was a "patriot" in one of the regiments, during the Mexican war, and would not mind, in my opinion, taking a commission any where at any time. Be it is who has got up the wonderful story about the Long Island muskets. Employed this

this fellow, together with La Farge
(a Burton House Officer also) to ferret
out this very depot of arm and
munitions of war; promising them
a reward, if successful.

They both, after due enquiry,
informed me that there were no
grounds to act upon, as they could
produce no proof in the premises,
nor could they find the muskets!

They have stored them now
in Chatham St, in a house without
a number or location; and thus,
Croft humbugs Stoughton.

This in my judgment,
is a short history of the matter.
The truth is, we broke them up
last year so effectually in this
city that they then resolved to
change their ground.

With the highest respect

Your obedient servant

J. Prescott Hall

Hon. John M. Clayton
Secretary of State.

A. J. Atty.

Rec'd in Home Bureau
29 June 1850.

Mary Foster
Wm. F. Foster - or
"A Lady"

To General L. Taylor.

Honored Sir.

Since the first announcement of the trouble existing between the Spanish Government & our own - I have sought in vain by all private means to obtain the name of "the Episcopal Parson from the West" (name not learned) who was killed at the time Capt Gonzales & Capt Logan were shot. The latter of which has since died from his wounds. I have the charge of two children whose Father once answered to that title, he was in New York in Jan - intending to go to Kentucky; since which time nothing has been known of his whereabouts. Will you therefore Hon Sir - use your influence & authority - to obtain from the best possible source all the particulars of that individual, who he was from whence he came, in what position was he among that body of men - where buried & what became of his effects? Allow me honored Sir - to appeal to your sympathies in behalf of these little ones - & promptly reply to my earnest desire. - You will please ad-

address - Mary Foster -

Care of Mrs Susan Baker

19th St & 1st house West of 4th Avenue

New York City -

Be so kind as to withhold the address from public
gaze - lest what has been mistrusted, prove no real
treasure.

Most respectfully yours -

A Lady.

Recd. 6 July.

Entered,

A. Buchanan

Camden June 29th 1850.

To the Most Hon. Sc. Taylor. President of the U.S.

A.

For the owners of Barque Georgiana:

Capt. Benson of this place informed your honour that the Steamer Pisaro seized the Islaide Barque on the high seas & sent her into some port in Cuba & the crew that made prisoners in Havanah. We had no doubt but your honour would at once demand the said vessel & crew, & by this time that they would be on their way home, but to our great surprise the latest news we had from there is, that they are to be detained until their home Government disposes of them.

If that should be allowed. - The following will probably be some of the results. The crew will die with calua the vessel will be eat up with wormes for she has no sheathing on. But the worst of the whole will be if the reputation of our beloved rough & ready should suffer by the opinion of our American Citizens. Our opponents in politics now wag there heads at us & say if Jackson was there they would have been home long ago. but we hope & trust in God, we have a better and my prayer to God is that you and your Cabinet may be guided in the way of duty and that you may be a long and a lasting blessing

to our beloved Country. I beg the favour of a
few lines from your honour to relieve our anxiety.
Capt. Benson is a good respectable man has a wife
& 5 children depending upon him Capt. Graffam's
mate is a very likely man & has a wife & children
here also they are most distrusted for the safety of
these husbands

I have the honour to be your humble servant
A. Buchanan

Cumberland Maine

Recd. 10 June, '50. A Petition, Entred, June 1, '50.

To his Excellency the President
of the United States.

The undersigned citizens of Lander,
in the County of Waldo, said State
of Maine, would respectfully represent,
that they have learned through the
public press, that the Spanish au-
thorities in the vicinity of Cuba, had
captured the "Barque Georgiana" of
Lancashire in said State of Maine.

Capt Rufus Benson, the
Commander of the Barque, and
Messrs Joseph Algraffam and
Robert James Wild Sherman, belonging
to said Barque, are citizens of this
town. They are among our
most respectable citizens, and if
they have in any way violated
the laws of nations, or any of our
treaty obligations, we are confident
they have done so, under a mistaken
apprehension of their rights and duties.

We would therefore earnestly
solicit your Excellency to
intercede with the Spanish authori-
ties to protect the lives and property
of our citizens who are alluded to.

The friends from this state
will speak for the respectability
of the Captain and crew of the
"Barque Georgiana", and we
trust and believe the American
Government will be energetic in
protecting their lives and property.

We have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obd. Servt

Lander Me
June 4th 1850.

E. K. Smart

With great respect
John Oakland

London Dec
June 4th 1800.

E. K. Smart

Robert Chase
Samuel Chase
Elijah Chamberlain
Ames B. Gould
Joshua Johnson
J. W. H. Estabrook Jr.
M. L. Greenback
Joseph J. Kobell
Thomas M. Gary
W. S. Jones
Abner G. Adams
E. M. Wood

Joseph H. Estabrook J. W. K. Storrs etc
Caleb Gilmore, Reuben Pendleton

William A. Berlinian

Joseph Jr. Hall,
Thomas Harback

A. B. Hill
P. Brown

C. D. Mansfield
D. W. Tracy
A. L. Adams

John Philbrick

Wm. Kenne

George Headman
Daniel Wetherbee

William Prince
Lanford Parker Jr.

Sam'l P. Grayham
George Moore

Thomas George

Jones Major

Nisan Whittle

Jas'ns Clark

Wm. Deloswood L. Hollister

George W. Morris & Co. York

Cyrus G. Fisher Small Compt

John Dins Nathaniel Croker

John Bell S. H. Daington

Somers

Peter Thomas

Asa H. Heath Jr.

Geo. W. Cobb

G. L. Hollister

Rufus Newell

W. L. Parker

Bryce - Knight

et al Wetherbee

W. H. F. Rawson

J. B. Burleigh

W. G. Adams

J. W. K. Storrs etc

Reuben Pendleton

Hydrick Brown

Nisan - Perry

James Eames

Elizur L. Bush

Edward L. Sorenson

John T. Gould

E. O. Daniels

Thomas Kirk

Wm. Bartow

Nicholas Berry

Samuel Cresson

Stephen Jones

Thomas R. Hydromar

Ignatius Sherman

Edwin W. Sly

L. D. Miller

Oscar Pendleton

H. Jones

James Maguire

George W. Morris & Co. York

Cyrus G. Fisher Small Compt

John Dins Nathaniel Croker

John Bell S. H. Daington

John Pease Nathaniel Crooker
John Bell S. H. Gaughton
Joseph Anderson W. H. Knapp
JFB Bartlett H. C. Olmsted

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| B. J. Porter | Edmund C. Warren |
| Hercutus Allen | B. M. Jacobs |
| C. W. Richards | B. E. Macafee |
| Edward Brewster | James P. Conner |
| Samuel M. Andrews | Thomas H. Hunt |
| George Ulmer | C. H. Bachelder |
| Robert T. Tyler | Simeon C. Yerkes |
| J. H. Eaton | C. H. Wetmore |
| Oliver Goold | G. H. Flye |
| N. L. Joseph | Benjamin Cridloe |
| Friederick Conaway | John, Glaser |
| Silas G. Thorne | Benj. Cushing |
| Damey Richards Jr. | H. C. St. John |

Rec'd 24 July.

Cutter
J. Miller

Sarah S. St. Doyle
29. June. 1853

Gardena Cuba June 2nd 1853

President Taylor
Dear Sir

I have the honour of writing you a few days ago, respecting the arrest of my brother Edmund S. Doyle, native of the City of New York at present Merchant here. His arrest was caused by one of his clerks firing off a gun at twelve o'clock at night in the public street. The young man was going in the country, a gunning and he wanted to clean his gun, so after my brother had retired for the night, he went in the street and tried to fire off his gun but it not being properly loaded it only flashed, and did not go off. A watchman observing him with the gun immediately arrested him and shortly afterwards three Spanish Officers entered my brother's room, awoke him from his sleep took him from his bed, did not wish to give him time to dress until he requested they would allow him to put on his pantaloons, after a few moments consultation they granted his request. They then took him prisoner. He is now in the house of the Captain of the Partido of Gardena prisoner. I hear they are going to send him to Havana this week. My brother was arrested being the owner of the house, and an American

The American, are treated like brutes here and even
worse. The Governor of this place will not see justice
done, my brother, bonds have been offered by the first
Merchants here, a Gentleman offered cash twenty thousand
dollar, to the Governor of this place, that my brother
might attend his business, but it would not be accepted
he said he had nothing to do with his case. Edmund
sent his protest to the Governor he never looked at it.
He is at the mercy of this government, and here there is
neither law nor justice.

He has just commenced business for himself and in
all probability this affair will ruin his business for
some time, at least.

It is proclaimed here to be a most unjust unlawful act
by every one, to detain him in prison so long neglecting
I hope soon this will be done, and quickly. I have great
fear for my brother's safety.

I pray President Taylor that you will come to
our assistance or send your card in the shape of a
Decoy of our ship of War to demand the Prisoners

I have been to see my brother, but I suppose I will
not be deprived of that liberty when they take him to
Mavara, Goa, knows when I shall see him again.

With respects and good wishes for yourself and
Family I am your humble servant

Sarah L D Doyle