NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microcopy No. 179

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Recd 24 Feb? 51.

H. P. S. Collier
6 January

Collectors Office
San Francisco Janry 6 1851

Sir

I consider it my duty to advise you of a case of Abduction or Kidnapping which recently occurred, & which I fear may lead to serious results. On the 18th November the American Schr Jupiter, commanded by Capt Stephen Snow, arrived in this port from the Island of Dominique, one of the Marquesas Group, having on board five females reported as Passengers. It was noised abroad that some wrong had been committed by the Master of the Schooner & that three girls had been forcibly & against there will abducted from their homes, & that they had been most shamefully abused. I could not, at the time, obtain any certain information as to the fact, & three or four days subsequent to her arrival, permission was given to the Schr to proceed to Stockton to discharge her Cargo. Soon after she sailed, it came to my knowledge that the Captain had converted his Vessel into a brothel while here, and that he was receiving the wages of their prostitution. The Schooner Fox, soon after, arrived from the same Islands, and the Master stated to me that a great degree of Excitement prevailed at the Islands in consequence of this outrage, so much so, that he dared not land at the Islands from whence they were taken fearing that his men would be murdered if he did so. There were at that time three Vessels in this port bound to the same Islands, none of which

would go to sea appear pending the same results on their arri
Soon after one of the Priests of the Justices, came to my Offi
& stated that he had lived on the Island of Dominegue
two Years, & that he was well acquainted with the Jenda
alluded to. That one of them was the "Queen of the Bow
& that he had no doubt, from his Knowledge of the
Character of the Natives, that they would take the lives
of any persons, who might land there. He also stated th
the Girls had been most cruelly treated by Capt Smo
& confirmed all the rumors as to their treatment & the
use that had been made of them here. In consequence
of these statements, & having a reliable witness, I applied t
the Supreme Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus, whic
was granted, & sent the Sheriff to Stockton in pursuit
them. On his return, it was ascertained that the Schoon
had anchored 25 miles below Stockton, & the Captain
had taken four of the girls in an open boat, had been
to Stockton with them & was then on his way back to
this Port. I directed a lookout to be kept for him, &
having been informed of his arrival, early one morning
& that he had put the girls into a house which he had
rented for the purpose, I had them taken possession of
the Sheriff, & after an Examination before the Court, they
were discharged. A complaint was then made before the
Recorder against the Master of the Schooner & he was bound
over in $ 5000, to appear before the District Court to answer
for his offence &

You are aware that Whalers are in the constant practice of putting into these Islands for supplies of Swine, potatoes, fruits, water &c &c and that it is of the first importance that the most friendly relations should be maintained with the Natives - I believe that Wilkes has called these Islands the Washington Group. The trade between this port & the Islands has been constantly increasing, & the shipments of Swine, fruits, potatoes will be large during the year if these relations can be maintained. I have in view of all the facts, taken the responsibility of furnishing these poor abused girls with clothing, kindly made up for them by the Ladies of this City, & have also made them some presents of such articles as suit their taste & shall send them to their Island home by a vessel which sails in a day or two bound direct to the Group.

I pay nothing for their passage, but incur the expenditure of a small amount in procuring their release from what is worse than slavery, & furnishing them with the articles alluded. As I hope soon to be in Washington, I shall submit the vouchers to you, & hope to be reimbursed. The case has excited much feeling here, especially in the Commercial circle. I fear we shall hear of such retribution inflicted upon innocent persons who may chance to visit the Islands before these girls can be returned, as ought to be visited on the wretch who committed the outrage -

I hope my conduct in this particular will be approved of by the President.

Very Respectfully
H Gallatin

Calendar

Hon Daniel Webster
Secy of State

Ref. to Gov. of State Miss. Hon. 19

Hon. Horatio J. Harris
Secretary of State.

Jackson, Missi. January 6. 1851.

Sir:

Gov. Quitman has ascertained, that the order for his arrest and removal will be made.

It has been communicated to me, from a reliable source, that, in view of this fact, he has resolved to call a few personal friends into council with him, and take their advice whether he shall submit or not - his own "sense of duty" inclining him to resistance. That this will be his course, my information leaves me but little room to doubt; that advice will be given him leading to collision is more than probable. Such collision is deemed, by some, desirable, in the hope that it will aid the cause of disunion.

I also learn, that Gov. Quitman says he has consulted with the Mississippi delegation in Congress, and they concur with him in opinion, that the proceeding against him is designed to test the strength of the federal government, and that a proper regard for the dignity and rights of the State requires it should be resisted, by force, if need be.

While I regard it as altogether likely, that the matter will speedily assume a serious aspect, I am not inclined to think, that any assistance will be required from the Executive. As far as my observation has extended, there seems to be a general concurrence

of opinion among our people, that the law, in this instance, as in all others, should be executed. Whatever opposition may be made will, I feel assured, be limited, and the means to suppress it can be found here.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Horatio J. Harris,
United States Attorney.

To the President,
Washington,
D.C.

My place of residence is Vicksburg.

Recd 22 Jan'y 51

Christ. Madan

New York Jany 11. th 1851

Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State

Sir

Mr Theodore Sedgwick addressed you on the 4th October last with a view to obtain redress from the Spanish authorities in Cuba of a sentence given by a military Commission and published in the preceding September, by which I was condemned with others to ten years imprisonment in the galleys and to pay damages occasioned by General Lopez's descent on Cardenas. I would now ask your indulgence to a few additional remarks which I believe to be important

The language of the sentence and dates to which it refers prove that the prosecution originated in the announcement of the "Junta" nominated by General Lopez through the newspapers of the United States; and the pecuniary penalty imposed is also an evidence that the alleged crime was the Cardenas expedition. The proceedings of the tribunal being secret, it is not possible to ascertain whether proofs existed warranting my being included in the accusation. Whatever act I am accused of however, has been committed in the U.S.

The Military Commission in apparent observance of the recent law abolishing confiscation, has

condemned us to pay the damages caused by the Cara-
denas expedition; and my estates has on that ground
been seized, its revenues withheld from me, the manage-
ment of the same taken away, and the trustees forbid-
den from communicating with me. My children's
separate revenue has also been withheld from
them, and although their titles are proved in the
legal settlement of the estates from which their
inheritance is derived, Doctor Don Francisco Enci-
noso de Abreu, appointed their guardian in the
form required by law, has during the last six
months been deterred from obtaining the means
of living and education for his wards, and even from
presenting a petition.

As to the acquiescence of Spain in the foreign
naturalization of her citizens, were such needed, it
is fully acknowledged in the 24th article of the Con-
stitution of 1812 thrice proclaimed during the present
century, and even had it been withdrawn by any
later enactment, which I have no reason to presume
to be the case, it would nolefs remain established
an acknowledged right of a Spaniard according
to the fundamental laws of his country.

I would bring to your consideration as closely
connected with this part of the subject that the re-open-
ing of Causes adjudged like mine by default, is the
undisputed right of the condemned party when appear-
ing personally. Could it then be argued that the

recommencement of my cause could now take place otherwise than as an american citizen? And can this privilege be denied because I shrink from the duress attendant on a personal appearance and cling to the soil of my adopted country and the protecting shield of the Constitution which I have sworn to uphold?

Again:— there is no prohibition for foreigners to hold property in the Spanish dominions provided they are catholics, and the ancient laws against dissenters are unobserved. Without reference to religious creed they all exercise the rights of property in common with the Spaniards. The Royal Order of 1817 intended to encourage white emigration allows five years of domicile after which the foreigner may absent himself or become naturalized. The law does not prohibit his return nor embarass the free disposal of his property.

As to the charges against me rather vaguely hinted at in the sentence, sufficient testimony will reach you in Washington to impress you fully with my innocence.

The openness with which my case has been laid before you and the just grounds of my claim more than the melancholy condition to which my family have been reduced, give me the certainty of your support and consequent success.

With the assurance of my high consideration I remain very respectfully Sir Your obt. St

Crist. Madan

Recd 16 Jan. 51. Mr. Mc. Ltr. Jere. Clemens. U.S. Sen.

Washington Jan 11th 1851

Sir.

I have rec'd a letter from Edward Stiff a citizen of Ala who represents that he has been thrown in jail in Havana on a charge of carrying arms, & robbed by the prison officials of all his money, clothing, & other property.

I presume the charge of carrying arms is true, but he was a stranger — had them for his own defence only, & was entirely ignorant of any law prohibiting the bearing of arms in Cuba.

In any event there can be no apology for the robbery, & I hope you will be authorised to instruct our Consul at Havana to inquire into the matter, & see that justice is done.

I am sir very Respectfully
your obt Servt
Jere: Clemens.

Hon D Webster &c

Ref. to Dep. U. State
Horatio J. Harris
MS
17 Jan
Jany 29.

United States Attorney's Office.
Vicksburg, Missi. January 17. 1851.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I this day received, from Judge Gholson, a warrant for the arrest and removal of Gov. Quitman; and immediately forwarded it to Jackson, to have the seal of the Court affixed.

I have telegraphed and written to the Marshal, at Woodville, to come up, and execute the warrant in person.

A writ of habeas corpus will be applied for, to one of the Judges of our High Court of Errors and Appeals. I can hardly suppose that a discharge will be ordered.

My present impression is, that men cannot be had to take part in resisting the law; and that the writ will be executed, without resorting to force.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Horatio J. Harris,
United States Attorney.

To the President,
Washington City.

Rec'd 18 Jan.y 1851
Answd. 20/27 Febry 1851. See Ex. Doc. No. 41. Senate 31.st Cong. 2.d Sess.

Mr. Benton

In the Senate of the United States,

January 17 1851.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, so far as it may be compatible with the public interest, all the correspondence between this government and its ministers, and with the government of Spain and its ministers, relating to the prisoners captured by the Spanish authorities at, or near the island of Contoy; and also all the correspondence between the said governments and the ministers thereof respectively, relative to any projected expedition to the Island of Cuba, not heretofore communicated to Congress.

Attest.

John Dickins
Secretary

Vicksburg Dec 8/50

Hon. H. D. Foote

Washington

Dear Sir

I am desirous of visiting the land fair, and wish to do so under as favorable auspices as possible. I should be highly gratified could you discover whether the U. States intend to be represented by any kind of agents whatever; and if so whether you can advance my claims to an appointment, which would secure me a more favorable position, than to visit London merely as a private citizen. Of course I would have no objection to have Paris Expenses paid, but as money is not my object, I would accept an appointment which would subserve my aim, without the slightest emolument. Hoping that you may find time from your many arduous duties to give this matter your earliest attention.

I am like all true Southern men

Yr friend and admirer.

Edward M. Yerger

It is reported in this City that Gentleman, in toto, it in a rapid decline - sinking with a slow disgust. The ones still alive a majority is Remember, not inferior to that of Georgia.

E M Y

From the Same to the Same 22 Jany

2.

Copy

(m. l)

New Orleans 22nd Jany 1851.
Office U. S. Attorney.

Sir:-

I have the honor to inform you that in the case of United States against John H. Anderson who was indicted for violation of the Neutrality Law of 20th April 1818 in being concerned in the late Cuban Expedition, after a protracted investigation the case was submitted to the Jury, and there was a mistrial;- the Jury were discharged yesterday by the Court. The Jury was composed of intelligent persons; and were divided this- eight for convicting the accused, and four for acquitting. The charge in the Indictment was fully and clearly sustained by the evidence- The Defendant purchased and paid for the vessel that bore Lopez and his followers to Caidenas, and it was bought for that purpose by him.

I shall make no comment on this mortifying result of the labors of Atty Benjamin and myself, except to repeat that I was informed by one of the Jury the doctrine of "higher law" had its influence.

We shall proceed next Monday to impannel another Jury, and again submit the case to their consideration.

I will send you to morrow a report of the evidence taken in the cause and condensed report of the arguments of counsel.

I have the honor to remain
very respectfully - Yours.
/Signed/ Logan Hunton
U.S. Attorney

Hon Daniel Webster
Secy of State

Recd 9th Feb?

Ex. Letters. Horatio J. Harris
26 January

Jackson, Mississippi,
January 25. 1851.

Sir:

I accompanied the Marshal to this place, to act as his legal adviser, in executing the warrant for Gov. Quitman's arrest and removal.

The Marshal had an interview with the Governor, last evening. He consents to go, as soon as he can arrange some business matters here, which will require a few days attention.

Previous to his departure he will resign his office, and publish an address to the people of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Horatio J. Harris,
U. S. District Attorney.

To the President,
Washington.

rd 31 Jan. 51 Logan Hunton

E

New Orleans 27th January 1851
Office U. S. Attorney

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that in the Case of United States against John Henderson who was indicted for violation of the Neutrality Law of 20th April 1818 in being concerned in the late Cuban Expedition, after a protracted investigation the Cause was submitted to the Jury, and there was a mistrial; the Jury were discharged yesterday by the Court. The Jury was composed of nine=teen persons; and were divided Nine-eight for Convict=ing the accused, and four for acquitting. The Charge in the Indictment was fully and clearly sustained by the evidence. The Defendant purchased and paid for the Ves=sel that bore Lopez and his followers to Cuba and, and it was bought for that purpose by him.

I shall make no Comment on this mockstying result of the labors of Mr Benjamin Ingersoll, except to repeat that I was informed by one of the Jury the Doctrine of "higher Law" had its influence.

We shall proceed next Monday to empannel another Jury, and again submit the Case for their Consideration.

I will send you tomorrow a report of the evidence taken in the Cause and

Respectfully
Your Obt Servt

c. Condensed Report of the arguments of Counsel

I have the honor to remain
Very respectfully Yours
Your obt Servt
U. S. Attorney

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington

Recd. 28 Jan. 57.

Mr. Marcoe. John West

New York Jany 25th 1857.

to Hon. Daniel Webster,

Secretary of State &c &c

Sir,

I have the honor to communicate the latest intelligence respecting my son, Mr. James H. West, who is still held under arrest in the Island of Cuba.

He has been unofficially informed of the final decision of the Court at Principe. A fine and the costs of suit, amounting to $7000.- have been imposed on the American Administrator, who received the smuggled powder, and a nominal fine of $300.-, on himself. The only alleged cause of offence on his part is, that the Powder was landed from Captain's barges, which were hired by Mr. West for the purpose of landing the Cargo, altho' Mr. West was admitted to have been ignorant of the transaction.

This sentence was pronounced some months ago. It has been officially withheld from him up to the present time, and he knows no reason for this delay which will not be of equal force for years to come.

Another business-year having now commenced, he is exposed to the total loss of the profits of the season, besides the danger arising to his health from distressing anxiety and vexation in a foreign and unhealthy climate.

Meanwhile, Sir, the pressure of pecuniary embarrassment is crushing me and my whole family to the earth; and harassing us all with unceasing care and solicitude.

On renewing my appeal for relief, I am not insensible of the sympathy, nor distrustful of the wisdom and firmness which presides at the head of our foreign relations, and I am only following the counsel of our Minister at Madrid when I respectfully inquire, what further measures can be taken for our relief. The courtesy of diplomatic relations I am aware, demands the endurance of much delay, even tho' it be unreasonable; but we are taught, that those

is a point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. It is beyond my power to comprehend the justice, on the part of the American Government, in permitting its citizens in Cuba to be oppressed in the manner which the history of this case unfolds: - more especially as the Spanish Government has been notorious, as the late Secretary of State informed me, for its unjust delays, and perfidious evasions in diplomatic intercourse with the U. States. Still there are, doubtless, reasons for a forbearance in the present case, under which the suffering parties naturally become impatient. But it seems to us inconsistent with the rights of common humanity, as well as national honor, to permit an American citizen to suffer under the indefinite persecutions of a despotic Government, whose arrest was groundless, and whose innocence was declared by the primary court of inquiry, and has been acknowledged and defended by two successive American Cabinets, by both Consuls in Cuba, and by our Minister to Spain.

We cannot but think that were these facts, together w
those of the thirty or more cases of like outrage on
american citizens in Cuba - now on file, and unredre
in the State department. - spread before the people of
these U. States. the Govt would be more than sustai
by public opinion in resorting to more effectual mea
of redress. My earnest prayer is, that measures
may be devised to avert the serious calamities th
may ensue from this indefinite delay of justice.

I have the honor to be

Sir, most respectfy.

W. Bl. Wt

John West

Rec'd 27 Jan'y 57.
Ans'd. 28 Jan'y 57. E

R. Anderson.
R. Abbott.

T. W. Bettow
25 January

Batt Jany 25th 1857

Sir

You will oblige a much distressed family by giving all the information respecting the discharge & probable fate of My Son Thos Betton who was an apprentice in W.S.N. & discharged at Marsalls & consequently became involved a very distressing affair, you will please give me all the information you possibly can and in what way I can be of any assistance to him.

Your Resp. Humbly

T. W. Betton
196 Batt. St
Batt.

Recd 4 Feb 7

Ex. Mexico Logan Hunton
25 Jan

Office U. S. Attorney
New Orleans Jany 25th 1851

Sir

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit a Report of the Testimony in the Case of U. S. vs. John Headen in the Circuit Court of this District. You may rely on the accuracy of the Report.

I send you also a very imperfect and condensed Report of my remarks to the Jury in concluding the Case.

I am very respectfully Your
Logan Hunton
U. S. Attorney

Hon. Dan'l Webster
Secretary of State

rec'd Feb 7

Logan Hunton
29 January

Office U.S. Attorney
New Orleans Jan. 29 1857

Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City

Sir.

Yours of 21st Inst. with accompanying Communications made to the Department of State by the Minister of Spain relative to the suspicious circumstances under which the Steamer "Fanny" recently sailed from New York for this Port, has been received.

Be assured, Sir, that I fully appreciate the importance of preventing unlawful aggressions from the United States upon the territories of friendly States, and that I shall exercise a special vigilance in reference to the Steamer Fanny, as well as to any other movements in this quarter indicating unlawful designs of the character referred to in your Communication

I am Sir very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
Logan Hunton
U.S. Attorney

Rec'd 7 Feb'y

Wm. French
29 Jany

Custom-House, New-Orleans,

Collector's Office Jany 29 1851

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th inst. informing me that the Department has received positive information that another armament has been set on foot to invade the Island of Cuba.

In assuring you, that I shall use my best exertions to carry into effect the views of the Dept. as regards violations within my district, and that I will immediately report to the proper officer any information I may obtain in relation to this proposed movement.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Most respectfully
Your

Hon. R. Walker
Secy of State
Washington

Jas. Freret
Collector

Recd 11 Feb 7 J. 16 07 7H. Wm Freret
The Marlboro. 1st February

Custom-House, New-Orleans,

Collector's Office, February 1 1851

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you yesterday by Telegraph of the Arrival of the Steamer Tracy from this Port.

In order that her every movement may be watched, I have placed Special officer on duty day & night, six such persons that she cannot elude their vigilance.

I find on an examination of the manifest that the exports having on board Steerage of Ems consigned to respectable houses, the balance of her Brick cargo consists of Merchandise.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Most respectfully
Your

Wm Freret
Collector

Hon Daniel Webster
Secy of State
Washington City

to comm. the Lyon mission 13 Feby 1851.

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS
Telegraph Line.

The following communication was received

at Washing. Feby 1st o'clock, min., M.

Dated N. Orleans 31st o'clock, min., M.

For H. Webster

Steamer Fanny has arrived, I have taken the necessary precautions to watch her movements

N. Fiuret

Copied - the original, 5th Feb'y 57.

A. M. Schermerhorn
4 February

House of Representatives.
4th Feby. 4. 1857.

Hon. Danl Webster
Secretary of State

Sir -

I take much pleasure in presenting to you Mr Josiah Hutchinson of the State of N York who is now on the way to Havanna, where is building a large flouring [redacted] mill in company with some of the first Gentlemen in the Island.

He proposes to present to the Government of Spain a plan of Telegraph for the Island of Cuba, and for that purpose, is desirous of a communication with the Spanish Minister, & to be placed on such a footing with him, as to obtain from him a letter to the Captain Genl. Mr Hutchinson is a Gentleman & an accomplished Scholar, understands & speaks fluently the Spanish language.

I know the value of your time & the great labor imposed upon you & therefore most reluctantly presume to intrude on you - but hope, you will give this subject & the gentleman kindly commended to you, such attention as you will deem proper.

I have the honor Sir to remain

your obt Servt

J M Thurman

N.G.

W. Kedon Esq

Horatio J. Harris
4 Feby

United States Attorneys Office,
Vicksburg, Miss. Febr. 2nd. 1851.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward you a copy of Gov. Quitmans address, to the people of Mississippi, announcing his resignation of his office.

Whether this document, and the appended comments, will have their desired effect, on the public mind, remains to be seen. I anticipate myself, that the impression made, if any, will be slight and evanescent.

Gov. Quitman reached our city, this morning, on his way to New Orleans. Some of his friends seized upon the occasion, to make a military display of their sympathy for him.

My connection with the proceedings against Gov. Quitman terminates at this point. I have endeavored to keep you advised of all steps taken by me, or by my advice; and hope the facts in your possession will justify you in approving my action.

I am very respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
Horatio J. Harris,
U. States District Attorney.

To His Excellency,
The President.

Recd 17 Feb 7

E

Wm French
7 February

Custom-House, New-Orleans,

Collector's Office, July 7 1851

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose certified Manifest of the Steamer Phoenix and Raindeer, that sailed from here for New York on the 6th inst.

My object in sending this Document is to show the disposition of what her cargo consisted - as I was called upon yesterday by the Spanish Consul, who informed me that she sailed the day before and without any cargo being on board" and appearing to have very strong suspicions about her and her destination.

Desirous of keeping the Department right - ed of every thing that transpires, I conclude to enclose this Document to you.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most respectfully

Hon Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
Washington.

W. Freret
Collector

Clearing by R. H. Harrison & Co.

Coasting Manifest.

Norman, Print, 16 Camp-St.

MANIFEST of the CARGO on board of the Steamship Freeman Randon, of the burden of 493 tons,

whereof Robert T. Thomas is Master, bound from NEW-ORLEANS, to New York

Names of Shippers.	Residence of Shippers.	Marks and Numbers.	Number of Entries.	Packages and Contents.	Names of Consignees.	Residence of Consignees.
A. P. Grey	New Orleans	J G	1	One Case of Clothing	A. Stewart	New York
W. Snoddie & Donnell	" "	M & D	2	Two Boxes Plants	R. J. Maitland	" "
Francis Wood	" "	W. H. H. Hazlehurst	3	One parcel Cotton Samples	W. H. H. Hazlehurst	" "
H. & C. Grisel & Co.	" "	Sundry Marks	4	Two Hundred & Forty Boxes Handles	Harpers & Co.	" "
Freeman Randon	" "	D	5	Seventy Seven Tierces Tallow	York & Drake	" "
Thompson Irvington & Co.	" "	Thompson Irvington	6	One case Furniture	Thompson & Irvington	" "
R. H. Harrison & Co.	" "	Clark, Austin & Co.	7	Two Cases of Books	Clark Austin & Co.	" "
Thomas Nicholson & Co.	" "	I & T	8	One Case Cigars	Order	" "
Meyer Stucken & Co.	" "	M S	9	One parcel Cotton Samples	Meyer Stucken	" "
Hutchinson & Son	" "	Sundry marks	10	Seven Hundred Bbls Pork	Phelps Perry & Co.	" "
Commercial Mutual Insurance	" "	" "	11	One Hundred Fifty nine bales Cotton	Church & Co.	" "
Harris Edinger & Co.	" "	" "	12	One Hundred & Five bales Cotton	E. Grant	" "
B. W. Woodward	" "		15	One Hundred Sticks Lumber	B. W. Woodward	" "

I, Robert G. Thorn do Swear the within is a true MANIFEST of the whole Cargo of said Steam Ship Freeman Rankin and that such Goods, Wares and Merchandise of a foreign manufacture, as therein specified, were legally imported, and the duties thereupon have been duly paid, or secured to be paid, according to law.

Signed Robert G. Thorn

Custom House, NEW ORLEANS, *this* 31st *day of* January 1851

I CERTIFY, *that the above* Oath *was taken and subscribed before me, and duplicates delivered, according to law.* Signed A. N. Winchester

COLLECTOR.

DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS,---PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

Thirty First day of January 1851

Capt Robert G. Thorn having sworn, as the law directs, to the within Manifest, consisting of Thirteen articles of entry, and delivered duplicate thereof, permission is hereby granted to the said Steam Ship Freeman Rankin to proceed to New York.

Given under our hands, at the Custom House of New Orleans, the day and year above written

---

District and Port of New Orleans
Collectors Office 7th February 1851.

I John N. Winchester Collector of the Customs for the District and Port of New Orleans do hereby Certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in this Office.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office the day and year above mentioned

J. N. Winchester

Rec'd 17 Feb.[3]

Logan Hunton
8 February

Mr. Fletcher

Office U.S. Attorney
New Orleans Feb. 8th 1851

Hon. Daniel Webster
Sec'y of State
Sir

Yours of the 29th Ult. with an accompanying note addressed by the Spanish Minister to the Department of State has just been received.

Immediately after the receipt of your telegraphic despatch of the 28th Ult. I requested the Collector to have Constant Watch on the Fanny, during day & night, while in this Port.

He has reported to me that four boxes marked "Guns" were entered on the manifest of the Fanny, were discharged in the day-time on the levee, & were delivered to the Consignees - respectable merchants of this City.

He further informs me that the Fanny has been closely watched since her arrival in this Port, but nothing has been discovered about the Vessel, as yet, to justify the Suspicion that she is to be connected with the anticipated invasion of the Island of Cuba.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully
Your obt Servant
Logan Hunton
U.S. Attorney

Rec'd 17 Feb. 51 — Wm. Kinder — Wm. Kinder, 8 February

Custom-House, New-Orleans,

Collector's Office, Feby 8 1851

Sir:

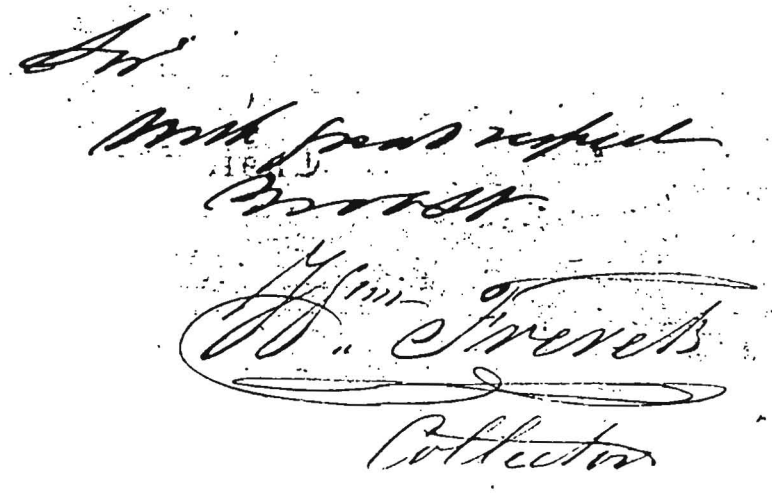
I have the honor to enclose a Report from the Inspector placed on duty to watch the movements of the Steam Ship Henry.

The District Attorney submitted to me this morning your communication to him of the 4th inst. As you will perceive by the report of the Inspector there appears to have been no desire to conceal the fact that three more Guns were found the Steamer, they were reported in the Manifest, and landed first in open day & shipped to their destination.

Belonging to the "down town", the Inspector as yet has been unable to make the examination, the Key is in the hand about 30 Inst Coal.

My own impression is, no good ground for suspicion exists in this case, still I shall continue all the necessary precautions to obtain positive information on the subject.

I have the honor to



According to the Order of William Frost Esqur. Collector of the Port of ... I
New Orleans I repaired on Friday Jan. 31st 1851 to the Landing place of
the Steamship Fanny on the foot of Girod Str. Municipality No II and
made during my stay the following observations:

Friday Jan. 31st The boat commenced about 11 o'clock A. M. to discharge her freight, con-
sisting mostly of light goods; was visited during the day by a great
number of persons apparently merchants looking for their consignments.

Saturday Febr. 1st. Discharged balance of freight, consisting of a few cases of light goods. —
Was visited in the morning about 10 o'clock by 4 men (Spaniards), which
examined the vessel very closely and remained about 15 minutes on board
Hatches were closed about 11 o'clock A. M. and remained so. —

Sunday Febr 2d. Visited the vessel three times during the day could not discover any thing
unusual. —

Monday Febr. 3d About 11 o'clock A. M. the same persons mentioned above came on board,
examined the vessel very closely and left again after having been there
for few minutes; came back about 11 o'clock A. M. remained on board
but few minutes; left the vessel, went to the "Rainbow Coffehouse" (corner
of Levee and Notre dame Str) kept by a Spaniard, looked over the "Daily
Crescent," particularly that part, where Steamboats are generally adver-
tised and (probably not finding, what they were looking for) they pro-
ceded to the corner of Commerce and Lafayette Str. to the Store of
Messrs A. Willoz and J. Boisdetta, Flourdealers, took up a commercial
paper, either the "Bulletin or Bee", looked over the advertisements
of Steamboats and then left, returned on board about 2 o'clock P. M.
commenced a most rigid examination throughout the whole vessel
remained on board about 2 hours and then left. —

Tuesday Febr 4th. At 10 o'clock A. M. the crew brought 4 Boxes on shore marked Gun
1 Box cons. to James Weldon, Camelton Ca.
1 Box " " Richardson & Robertson, Jackson Miss.
1 Box " " L. A. Betts, Charleston. Miss.
1 Box Consignee not known. — These boxes were taken away
by Dray No. 1179 and delivered at the following places:

1. B. at A. L. Addison & Co. No. 31 Natchez Str.

1. B. at Canby & Hawkins No. 90 Gravier Str.

1. B. at George Wingfield & Co. No. 95 Gravier Str.

1. B. at the New Orleans & Carrollton R. R. Depot.

Several small packages of Merchandise were also taken away by the ma
Crag and delivered at different places. —

Wednesday Febr. 5th Nobody on board but the crew, hatches closed, nothing of any in
terest occured during the whole day. —

Thursday Febr. 6th Found every thing as left on the previous evening. — In the course
the day had a conversation with the mate, in which he amongst
others asked me, whether I was watching the Fanny or not. I told
him, that I was not and asked him, what induced him to thi
so, whom he replied, that my movements in the immediate vicin
of the vessel for nearly a whole week, — as well as certain rumor
about the port of destination of the Steamer had aroused his su
, ion; continuing he expressed his doubt as to whether he or the 2nd ma
would stay on board for her next trip and also said that even the Cap
might be very apt to give up the Command of her. — said further
he found it very strange that the Boat was laid up so long after had
just undergone very extensive repairs, and it was his opinion, th
there was some trouble about the future destination of the Ves
he also said that she had about 50 tons of Coal on board. —
In the afternoon about 3 o'clock a flatboat loaded with Coal
came long side to provide her with more fuel.

New Orleans Febr. 9th

1851.

Jno F. Gruber

Wm. Wood Esq
Navy Yard Phila. Pa.

Transmits report of
Inspector in relation to
Steamer Fanny.

L. 2. Feb?

Logan Hunton
12 February

Office U. S. Attorney
New Orleans Feb. 12th 1851.

Sir

I hasten to inform you that in the case of United States against John Henderson, indicted for Participation in the late Cuban Expedition, there has been another Mistrial.

I have almost despaired of enforcing the Neutrality Laws in this District — Hendersons are guilty as Satan and yet a Jury cannot be found to convict them! and I fear such will be the result in all the cases pending here and growing out of that Expedition.

By an Act of Congress approved May 26. 1824 petit Jurors in the Courts of the United States in this District are required to be taken from the Parish — more than seven hundred persons were summoned as Jurors in this Henderson Case before an impartial Jury could be obtained I believe it would be impracticable to procure an impartial Jury in this District in any of the Cases now pending.

I write more to you further in a few days.

I am with high regard
Your obt Servant
Logan Hunton
U. S. Attorney

Hon. Dan'l. Webster
Secretary of State

To Hon Daniel Webster

Secretary of State

U.S.

Rec'd 24 Feb'y 51.

Wm. French
Ft. Jefferson

B. Kittredge Esq

Custom-House, New-Orleans,

Collector's Office, Feby 17th 1851

Sir:

I have the honor to report to you that the Steam Ship Fanny has been chartered by the Tehuantepec Road Co. to take the place of the Steam Ship Alabama, and will leave here to-morrow for Vera Cruz.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Most obd. respectfully
Your
Wm. French
Collector

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secy of State
Washington
City

24. 28 Feby
Answ. 28 Feby
by Telegraph & by mail

Logan Hopkins & McKee

Hon John Forsyth

New Orleans February 14th 1851

Dear Sir

I had the honor to address to you, on the 12th instant, a brief note, in my official character, announcing the result of the second trial of John Henderson for a violation of the Neutrality Laws; yesterday W. Henderson appeared in Court and claimed a third trial; his application was resisted, and yet the Judge decided that a juror should be empannelled for his trial, and we will proceed to morrow. I can scarcely hope for any other result than a third mistrial. In that contingency I should be glad to be advised, not officially, of the wishes of the Administration. I confess my mortification in saying that I believe it will be impracticable to procure a conviction of any of the parties indicted for a violation of the Act of 20th April 1818.

The most conservative and discreet friends of the administration here concur in expressing the opinion that in the event of another mistrial, a nolle prosequi should be entered in each of the Cases, upon the ground that under the existing laws of Congress relating to the summoning of Jurors in this District, it will be impossible to obtain a conviction of Tolley or Pentman or any of the parties. In that opinion I concur: and yet knowing as I do that the Law has been violated I am unwilling to take the responsibility of entering a nolle prosequi without the approbation

of the Administration.

If you concur with the friends of our friends here, may I ask you to intimate to me, by Telegraph, or allow some friend to intimate to me your wishes. If you concur you might say to me "do as you please" or something to that effect. Dismissal is suspicious to be made the ordeal of Federal persecution. If a noble prosecution be aimed it shall not be done upon the ground of her innocence, but for the reason that under the existing laws no conviction could be expected.

I beg that you will intimate to me your wishes by Telegraph, as soon as this is received

I am for most respectfully
Your obedient servant
Logan Hunton

Hon Daniel Webster
Washington

(Private)

By Wm Gabb

P. J. Benjamin

New Orleans 14 February 1851

Hon'ble Daniel Webster

Dear Sir

I have deemed it proper with the concurrence of Mr Hunton to address you on the subject of the prosecutions now pending in this District against the parties engaged in the expedition against the Island of Cuba —

It is extremely difficult to convey to one not acquainted with the character and habits of our peculiar population a just idea of the embarrassments attendant on the attempt to enforce the law in cases like those just referred to — I can say with perfect sincerity and without reference to any action of mine in the matter, that the prosecution has been conducted with all the vigor that could be desired by the most conscientious citizen from a public officer charged with the duty of vindicating the supremacy of the law — Yet after the production of evidence leaving no possible doubt of the guilt of the accused in any reasonable mind, two trials have failed in securing a conviction on the first, two thirds of the jury were in favor of conviction; on the second they were equally divided.

It is to be observed too that these trials were

of an individual whose position was such as to command less sympathy in the minds of the jurors than can be expected in relation to any other of the accused — Mr Henderson was undoubtedly one of the authors, one of the leaders in all that was done — It was proven that he speculated on the success of the invaders: that it was a matter of money-making with him: that he shared none of the dangers: that he remained in safety at home, and would have secured a large fortune, over $100.000 in the event of success — He stood up before the jury and avowed all that he had done: did not attempt to controvert the facts: argued his own case, and succeeded in avoiding a conviction — His third trial is now about to take place, demanded by himself and accorded by the judge against our consent — It will result in another mis-trial — of this I have no doubt —

The ramifications of the plot were so extensive as to baffle detection, and one entertains no doubt that on both trials there were men on the jury who were directly or indirectly connected with the offending parties in their schemes — The chances are very much in favor of a similar composition of the next jury if we succeed in obtaining one — The probability of conviction diminishes with every trial, for nearly every intelligent man in the Community has formed

and displeased two decided an opinion to be admitted to sit as an impartial juror, so that we are gradually descending the social scale in our search for jurors, and the composition of each successive jury offers still greater advantage to the accused in appealing to passion, to prejudice, to the thousand motives that are brought to bear on the minds of the ignorant & depraved, and it is not impossible that a verdict of acquittal may in the end be obtained —

I believe that three trials for a misdemeanor are quite unusual: if the present effort again results in a mistrial, are we to commence a fourth! — It is to be feared that a hostile feeling will be awakened in the public, that they may begin to look upon our proceedings as a persecution — The offence charged is a political one: it is not regarded here in general as involving any great moral turpitude — The friends of the administration, the upholders of the law, the good citizens around us begin to say to us, "enough" — all has been done that could be expected and there must be some point at which these prosecutions are to end — In my humble judgment, if this trial be as unsuccessful in its issue as the others, a nolle prosequi should be entered against or in favor of the accused — As regards Henderson I

presume all will agree that three trials must suffice.
If he be discharged all the rest in my opinion will
be acquitted: and some of those who have been loud
in their denunciations of the action of the prosecution
as regards Governor Eastman will find an effective
weapon in his favor, an effective argument with the
masses, by holding him up as a victim of persecution
for an offence maliciously charged against him — o
on the contrary a nolle prosequi be entered, it can
done by the District Attorney in such manner as to
avoid this result: he may state that the evidence
against none of the remaining accused is any
stronger than that against Henderson, and that
having failed to convict him, he has no reason
to suppose that any of the others would be convic

In consultation with gentlemen here of reliable
judgment and cautious friends of the administration
I find this views generally entertained — Attorney
Mr Hunton is of the same opinion — I have taken
it upon myself to address you this letter in a priva
capacity as we feel the want of the support we
would derive from your advice — I do it in a
private letter that you may, if you deem it proper
make a reply which will encourage us in following
the dictates of our judgment, without in any manner

Compromising yourself officially, or committing yourself to any course — I retain no copy of this letter and deem not that you should go at all beyond what may be suggested by your own sense of propriety — If you think the prosecutions ought to be preserved in under the circumstances, we should regret much to have abandoned them against what you deem proper and expedient, and if such be your opinion it would afford me great satisfaction to learn that fact before we take so important a step — If on the contrary you should be inclined to think as right in our views and will simply state in reply that we are to follow the course we deem most proper, we shall feel better satisfied that we are acting correctly in the matter —

I trust you will excuse the liberty I have taken and remain with the greatest respect and regard

Your obt Sr. I. I. Benjamin

Rec'd 11 March Relative to Sup. & State Dept. Saml. T. Peters
6 March 60
New Orleans Feb'y 6th 1857
W. Pickens

Dear Sir

I am induced to take the liberty of addressing you in reference to the pending of the U.S. Dist. Courts against Henderson and other persons for their connection with the late Cuban expedition.

Henderson, as you are aware has been twice arraigned but each occasion failed to be convicted in consequence of the Jury disagreeing, notwithstanding his guilty was, I think, clearly proved. Mr. Duncan, the U.S. Dist Attorney & Mr. Benjamin did all that was possible, to obtain a different result, & they are now proceeding a third time, but without the slightest hope, I believe, of being able to procure a conviction.

It so happens that the best portion of our citizens have made up their minds, & have freely expressed their opinions, as the evidence taken has been laid before the public, adverse to Henderson, & the selection of a Jury being confined to the Parish of Orleans

is entitled to persons who may say they have formed an opinion - & whose sympathies are in all probability with that "Cuban Patriot".

Under such circumstances it is manifest to my mind, and Gentlemen whose opinions are entitled to weight concur, that no good can come from conducting any further than prosecution

Consideration of policy strongly suggests they should cease.

In saying this I am persuaded I am expressing the opinion of the most prominent men of our party in this section of the Union, who have all been desirous to see our laws & our good faith towards Spain, vindicated by the punishment of the "ring leaders" in this disgraceful affair.

Permit me to say, that to fail in the accomplishment of conviction (& to succeed is not possible) would be to bring & to this dangerous man such unbounded acts in Mississippi, a triumph it would be a triumph of disloyalty & disorganization - while to let him off would embolden & encourage all kinds of conspiracies.

I take this occasion, Dear Sir, to offer

you my congratulations on the position you occupy in the hearts of your countrymen, as the one to whom we are pre-eminently indebted for the settlement of the difficulties that had to long pained & hung upon the North from the South - and which, but a few months since seemed seriously threatened the dismemberment of the Union.

Should the occasion ever present itself Tennessee will be found shoulder to shoulder with New England in evincing its gratitude to the Defender of the Constitution - the Saviour of our Union.

I am dear Sir

most truly

Your friend & Sr

Sam. D. Penn.

The Hon. Daniel Webster

Washington

Recd 19 Feb. 57.
Ans. 19 Feb. 57.

Jno. Clemens U.S.S.
19 February

Washington Feb. 19th. 1857

Sir.

I addressed you a letter some time since in relation to Edwin D. Stiff who represented that he was confined in jail in Havana.

Col Stiff is under heavy bonds in Ala on a charge of Murder - His Securities do not believe that he is in actual confinement, & if he is they propose to go after him, They wish to know if there is any means by which they can procure his surrender, & particularly whether you have any information from the Consul at Havana as to the fact of his confinement.

An early answer will greatly oblige Me.

I am, Sir, very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
Jno. Clemens.

Hon. D. Webster &c

Mr Marcoe ~~My table~~ D. Dickinson U.S.

22 Feby

Senate Chamber
Washington Feb 22
1831

Sir

Being requested by Mr Christophal Madan to state to you the substance of a communication which passed between us during the last session of Congress I beg leave to do so briefly.

Mr Madan was introduced to me at my lodgings at the Irving Hotel as a Cuban gentleman

(JAN. 3, 1850)

early in January I should think,
though I do not speak to
the time with much confidence
for had a casual conversation
upon the subject, then a
fruitful theme of conversation
and I understood Mr Madison
to speak in terms of decided
disapprobation of the articles
of Peace & other expedition
against that Island. I do not
remember the exact language em-
ployed but this may be relied
upon as substance and in fact

I have

The honor to be with
high regard

Your obt Servt

R. J. Robinson

Hon Daniel Webster

Secretary of State

Mr Madan &c

Edward Curtis
Washington Feb 28th 1851

Hon Danl Webster
Secy of the State Dept

Sir

Mr Sedgwick to whom was addressed your favor of 25th ult° being now absent from the Country, I have the honor, succeeding him as the attorney of Mr Cristobal Madan to reply to it and herewith to submit, such documents as I presume to be required to show by you of the justice and right of Mr Madan's appeal for the protection of his government.

I enclose No 1, the evidence of Mr Madan's naturalization dated 27th June 1850 anterior to the sentence, of which a copy is attached to the original petition, said sentence being given in August 1850.

It will be seen from the terms of the said sentence that the offense, charged against Mr Madan relate to supposed connection with the formation of the Cardenas expedition and with the body presided over by General

Lopez and known as the "Junta for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba". By reference to the New York Herald in which was published the announcement of said Junta with the name of its members it will be seen that Mr Madan was not among them. And the two affidavits of Mr O'Sullivan & Mr Lopez Sanchez Ymaz Nos 2 & 3 prove that he had nothing whatever to do with either the formation or subsequent action of that body. — And in reference to the Cardenas expedition, the damages resulting from which he is sentenced with others to pay, the same affidavits show more than mere innocence of any participation in it, actual ignorance of it and an opposition involving personal alienation from a near relative.

What may or may not have been Mr Madan's views of his duty as a man and a patriot, and what part he may or may not have been willing to take in any movement tending to an improved condition of his native land, which should be properly concerted between its wealthy and influential citizens, and leading public men in this country if any such movement should be found practicable & proper, I do not — of course feel called upon to notice here. On all proper occasions he is prepared to justify the rectitude of all his

conduct in reference to all public as well as all private affairs. But with the present question those have nothing to do: sentenced for the commission of certain specified offences, he is innocent of them. And he is an American citizen in that position. Under these circumstances he claims the protection of his Government.

In addition to the documents referred above I enclose Mr Madan's affidavit with Number 4.

Very respectfully
Yours &c &c
Lewis
Edward Cattell

Recd with the enclosures

CROSS-REFERENCE

For letter of P. H. Bell (Gov. of Texas)
Executive Department, State of Texas,
Austin Feby 27. 1851 to
the Secretary of State of the United States.

SEE

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS
VOLUME FOR JANUARY-FEBRUARY
1850

(above letter is apparently misfiled in 1850 when it should be in 1851 volume.)

LMR
26 Jan 1950

New York. Feb. 24 1857.

Dear Sir,

Having seen a copy of the letter of 25th. ult. from Mr. Webster to Mr. Sedgwick, and understanding that you have succeeded that gentleman as Attorney for Mr. Madan (brother-in-law) in his pending application to the State Department, I beg leave to inform you that it is in my power to furnish much of the evidence which seems to be called for by the Department. And though on my proposing to do so, to Mr. Madan himself, he neither objected to it, yet it occurs to me as perhaps worth while to communicate to you exactly what I am at any moment prepared to testify, so as to enable you to judge intelligently whether to call on me to do so, or not.

For about the past two years I have been intimately and thoroughly cognisant of the operations, plans and counsels of General Lopez, and perfectly acquainted with all that has been done, with which he has had any connexion, in regard to the Island of Cuba. Not only was Mr. Madan not at any time a member of the "Junta for the promotion of the political

interests of Cuba", but that body was organized against his views and wishes, and from the outset to the end there existed, between him and it, only a relation of decided, and, to a considerable extent, even hostile opposition; a relation which led to a protracted personal alienation even between him and myself, though near, and before warmly attached, relatives. He had nothing to do with its proceedings and was regarded by all its members as being engaged only in thwarting their plans and wishes. Of the preparations for the expedition which went to Cardenas he knew nothing, the members of the Junta have been particularly anxious to keep all knowledge of it from him, from the very fear lest he should interpose to prevent and frustrate it.

To these points I can testify positively, from my intimate association, both with General Lopez and with the other members of the Junta.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

J. L. O'Sullivan

Hon. Edwin Curtis.

New York. Feb. 14. 1851.

My dear Don Pepe,

Will you permit me to trouble you with the request that you should make a statement of the truth respecting Mr. Madan's connexion with the "Junta for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba", and with the Cardenas expedition? I have myself already done so, volunteering it in a letter which I addressed recently to his attorney at Washington, who is now applying to the United States government for its interposition in his behalf to obtain the restitution of his property; but as I am his brother-in-law, I presume that it may be desirable to confirm my evidence by other and disinterested testimony. As you were a member of the Junta from its organization, and as your peculiarly intimate relations with General Lopez make you necessarily well acquainted with every material circumstance connected with that noble though unfortunate attempt to liberate your Country, I address myself to you for the purpose, — confident that notwithstanding the political opposition caused by wide diversity of views between yourself and Mr. Madan, you will not be unwilling to make the brief statement of the fact, which is all that I request (in the form of a reply on this same sheet), and thus greatly oblige,

Yours very respectfully & faithfully,

J. L. O'Sullivan

D. J. M. Sanchez Ygnaga.

New York Feb 14 1851

Dear Sir

In accordance with your wish, I have no hesitation in declaring that Mr Madan, never had anything to do with the "Junta, for the promotion of the political interests of Cuba" and such were the precautions employed that I am sure he could never have had any knowledge of the expedition, till the newspapers informed him, in common with the public at large of the fact of its having sailed.

Yours very respectfully

J. Sandoz Ynaga

J. L. O'Sullivan Esq.
no. 111 Bleeker st.

District of Columbia
Washington County ss:

Christoval Madan, of the City of New York, being duly sworn, saith that he is a Citizen of the United States by naturalization; that he was born in Cuba, & is the owner of a Sugar Estate in that Island; that he was educated in the City of New York, & in Norwich, Connecticut, residing in the family of Pelatiah Perit, and at the City of New York with the house of Goodhue & Co, remaining there several years, for the purpose of Education - That since 1844 he has resided with his family, a considerable portion of that time, indeed a greater portion of the time in the United States. That this Deponent was never engaged in the operations of the "Junta to prosecute the political interests of Cuba", nor in aiding, or abetting directly, or indirectly, any of its enterprises against Cuba; and he is entirely innocent of any connection whatever with the objects & purposes of said "Junta" - & further deponeth not -

C Madan

Sworn to & subscribed before me,
this 19th day of February 1851 -

A H Nicholls J.P.

Since May 1850 Revenue, management of business, and Knowledge of its State has been withheld from me — Madan — by his children.

1850
Oct 4. Petition of Theod[e] Sedgwick for the revocation of the sentence against Madan

1st Because as an American citizen (since 1850) he could not in August be judged by military Court contrary to art 7, treaty 1795, nor without adherance to the regular course of law. —

2d. Because confiscation being abolished, it was illegal to exercise it, even giving it another name, viz indemnification. — 1st 1837

3d Because the sequestration had not spared a revenue for the children for their property by their mothers right.

4 — Because being condemned to indemnify injury which the Department could ascertain Madan had not caused, it was proper to infer irregularities in the whole proceeding.

1851
Feb. A petition being handed to the Capt General by my aged father requesting my release & the revocation of the Sentence — He Capt Gen[l] & the Auditor de Guerra, sent me message to go, that my sentence will be then & speedily revoked, I intimating to a short almost nominal imprisonment in the Cabana Castle — The above named petition I am not acquainted with excepting that it has been written so as not to commit me: it was presented without any remote Knowledge or suspicion on my part, thro the anxiety of my family, Count O'Reilly is the medium of the assurances of the Authorities