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MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS OF THE
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Washington: 1963

Rec'd 4 Oct. 57.

Confidential

Should application at any
time be made to the Dept
of State for letters or passports
to Havana for or in behalf of
Yelland Foreman of New York
I think it proper to state that
I know him to be engaged in
endeavouring to subvert the Span-
ish authority there by active ex-
ertions in this country - I know
furthermore that he designs visiting Cu-
ba & expects to obtain facilities through
the Dep. State - My impression is that
he is a native of England. aged about
32 or 33.

Jos. C. Kinnard
Washington 1 Oct 1857 -

Recd 7th Octr Mr. Emcke Geo. W. Towns

Milledgeville Ga, Oct 1st 1851.

Sir
I have the honor to forward the enclosed letter of Mr. Reves, with the certificate of Mr. Smith, Secy, of Mr Crawford Consul Genl, of the British Government at Havana.

It may not be improper to remark to the Government at Washington that I had no knowledge, directly or indirectly of the connection with, or participation of young Reves with the Lopez Expedition until the receipt of the enclosed letter, and that this appeal to the humanity and justice of the Government is made in the capacity of a private citizen only, and not as the Governor of Georgia.

The influence brought to bear upon many of the young men of our country, warmly attached to our free institutions, in behalf of Cuban liberty, is doubtless well known at Washington, and will be duly appreciated. I have no doubt. I need not therefore repeat what I suppose to be well understood by the Hon Secy, of State.

The feelings of a generous nation, as well as the ordinary claims of humanity upon all Americans, if not official obligation, I will not permit myself to doubt, would readily induce the Secy, of State to use his powerful influence with his own, and the Government of Spain in behalf of young Reves and others of his companions similarly situated. When the life and liberty of an American citizen is placed at the will of a foreign power, is there an American heart unwilling to give aid without stooping to balance with formal accuracy the scales of Justice! - It is not part of my business to enquire into the policy of the Home Government, or the views entertained at Washington in relation to the conduct of such our misguided citizens as were engaged in the Lopez expedition, and

have been sent to the Prisons of Spain, or confined in Cuba, I can only express the hope that inclination and duty will insure prompt and efficient aid to the unfortunate sufferers, by their Government.

I trust I may be pardoned the expression, that it is by no ordinary effort I surpass the intense solicitude I feel for young Rivers. He is the son of a brother widow by her second marriage, deprived of the care of a fond father who drew his last breath in the service of his country in a foreign land, - young, brave, and easily influenced to engage in an enterprise, however hazardous, when he believed by any effort of his liberty could be secured to the oppressed: These considerations I respectfully but most earnestly offer to his Government in his behalf, for whatever error or indiscretion he may have committed; And may it be so recommended by the Hon. Secy. of State of the U. States and the President of the Union, is my sincere prayer.

With great consideration.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedt Servant

Wm. Daniel Webster
Secy. of State
Washington City.

G. W. Torrey

Copy

Navarra Hospital

13th Sept. 1851.

My dear Uncle,

As there is some slight probability of your not recollecting that such a person as myself ever existed, I will explain the facts, and make myself known. I am the son of Cynthia Fowles and Sipe B. Reeves, who for a long time lived in Columbus Ga. From there my mother moved to Mississippi, my father having died in the City of Mexico, where he was engaged under General Twiggs as wagon Master. As to my relationship I refer you to Mrs Gardner your sister of Talbotton Ga. I have now a request to make of you and feel ^{quite} sure it will be granted. It is that you will make an effort to obtain our release from the Spanish Government. Our situation is, and has been anything but pleasant since we surrendered as prisoners of War, under the promise of quarter. Such quarter as having our lives spared was granted, but that is all. We have been treated very badly, and in fact been chained like their gangs of murderers and thieves.

While in prison we were very badly fed, and as for clothes we were obliged to wear their felon uniform. That we could have lived and kept our health under such circumstances was impossible. But for the kindness of several Americans and English gentlemen, who have through the influence of our good friend Mr. Wm Sidney Smith Secretary to the British Consul, to furnish us with many very acceptable articles.

They have also furnished us with clothing, which at present

we are not allowed to wear. As you will see from this our condition, I will not say more, but conclude with the hope of your doing every thing you can to obtain my release.

Mr Smith has promised to add a postscript, and I must leave him soon.

I am my dear Uncle

Your Affect Nephew

(Signed) Wilson Lumpkin Reeves.

To Governor Geo. W. Towns.

Sir.

At the request of the writer of the foregoing letter, who is one of the Captives belonging to the late Expedition which under the command of the ex Spanish General Narciso Lopez, landed upon this Island during the night of the 11th Ult^o. I do myself the honor of addressing a few lines to your Excellency in behalf of Mr. Reeves, who is at present confined in the Military Hospital of this city, from a slight wound which he received during one of their engagements with the Royal Troops.

I would suggest to you, that as a fitting occasion will shortly offer in the recruitment of the Queen of Spain, that if the U. States Government could be induced to press upon that of Spain, the liberation of these men, so auspicious an event, may lead to their speedy liberation, - more especially as His Ex^{ty}. the Capt. General has already granted a free pardon to four of the prisoners concerned in the same expedition.

It will afford you perhaps some satisfaction

To know that Mr. Wilson Rees, as well as all his companions in misfortune, and who have been so basely deceived and induced to join the "Lopez" Expedition, have been well cared for, and their deplorable and destitute condition ameliorated as far as it was in the power of a few benevolent disposed individuals to do so.

Mr. Rees is rapidly recovering from the effects of his wound, and trusting that you will ^{not} lose any time in using your powerful interest with the U. S. Govt, in his behalf.

I have the honor to be, with great
Respect, Your Most Obedt
Humble Servant

(Signed)

Mrs Sidney Smith
Say to H. B. M. Consul Genl.

Rec'd 3 Oct 51.
Am. Cons. Gen.
Hessett Hill.
2 Oct 51

Southern District of New-York,

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

October 3rd 1851.

Sir,

His Excellency, the Spanish Minister, has called at this office several times for the purpose of drawing my attention to the case of the Spanish War Steamer Pizarro which was libelled here in July last, for an alleged collision with the American Schooner Thomas Corner: and that you may clearly understand the nature of the claim, I now forward to you a copy of the libel.

I am informed that the Marshal returned upon the motion that he had attached the Pizarro her tackle &c and had given notice that the Court would on the 5th day of August - proceed to trial and condemnation, should no claim be interposed; and a copy of this return is also enclosed.

In this state of things, the Spanish Consul in order to prevent detention deposited in the hands of Judge Beebe, the Counsel for the libellants the sum of five hundred dollars, - as a substitute for the arrested Steamer, and the matter now stands upon the original libel, - no claim or answer having as yet been made on the part of the vessel. -

The Spanish Minister considers this proceeding as an outrage upon the rights of his Sovereign, and calls for the interposition of the Government of the United States, through the District Attorney here. -

As this case stands upon the Record, - it is simply a suit between an American citizen on the one side and a foreign vessel on the other and I am not aware that the District Attorney has any right or power to interfere except by express instruction from the President. -

Should he receive such commands, then, I suppose he may proceed, as Mr. Dallas did, in the case of the Schooner Exchange vs. M^o. Radden and others, - [7th Cranch 117] and file a suggestion which would bring up the question of jurisdiction for the decision of the Court.

If there be such jurisdiction then the Government cannot interfere to defeat the legal rights of the libellant; but if no such jurisdiction exists then I suppose that the District Attorney may upon suggestion and affidavits move to quash the entire proceeding.

In my own view of the subject, the rights of the Spanish Sovereign have been violated in this matter, but it is for the President to direct my course of action.

Should he direct me to interpose I shall do so cheerfully and with promptitude: and as the Spanish

Minister considers my hesitation
to act, - an aggravation of his Sov-
ereign's injuries, - I may perhaps
be permitted respectfully to suggest
that my course of action (if directed
to interfere) should be speedily
pointed out. -

With entire respect

I have the honour to be
Your Obedt. Servt.

J. Prescott Hall.

U. S. Attorney

Hon:

John A. Crittenden
Acty. Sec. of State

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, To the Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, Greeting: Whereas a Libel hath been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, on the *twenty first* day of *July* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ~~seventy~~ *fifty one* by *Cornelius*

Mathias owner of the Schooner *Thomas Comer* against the steamer *Pizaro*, her tackle apparel machinery furniture



for the reasons and causes in the said Libel mentioned, and praying the usual process and Monition of the said Court in that behalf to be made, and that all persons interested in the said *Steamer* or vessel, her tackle, &c. may be cited in general and special, to answer the premises, and all proceedings being had that the said *Steamer* or vessel, her tackle, &c. may, for the causes in the said Libel mentioned, be condemned and sold to pay the demands of the Libellant.

You are therefore hereby Commanded, to attach the said *Steamer* or vessel, her tackle, &c. and to detain the same in your custody, until the further order of the Court respecting the same, and to give due notice to all persons claiming the same, or knowing or having any thing to say why the same should not be condemned and sold pursuant to the prayer of the said Libel, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the *fifth* day of *August*, 1851 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf. And what you shall have done in the premises do you then and there make return thereof, together with this Writ.

Witness, the Honorable SAMUEL R. BETTS, Judge of the said Court, at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, this *21st* day of *July* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *fifty one* and of our Independence the *seventy-sixth*

Betts & Donohue

signed Geo W Morton

Clerk.

In obedience to the within
Monition, I attached the *Steamer*
Pizarro her tackle &c
therin described, on the *21st* day
of *July 1851* and have *not*
given due notice to all persons claim-
ing the same, that this Court will on
the *5* day of *August*
inst., (if that day should be a day of
jurisdiction, if not, on the next day of
jurisdiction thereafter,) proceed to the
trial and condemnation thereof, should
no claim be interposed for the same.

N. F. Tallmadge
U. S. Marshal.

Dated *5 August 1851*

Southern District of New-York,
United States District Court.

Cornelius H. Mattling

vs.

The Steamer Pizarro
her tackle &c

Monition ret'ble *August 5 1851*

Betts & Donohue

Proctor for Libellant.

Filed aug 5, 1851

I hereby depute L. De
angelis to execute the within
process.

Dated July 21, 1851

N. F. Tallmadge
U. S. Marshal

To the Honorable Samuel R. Betts Judge
of the District ^{Court} of the United States for the
Southern District of New York,

The Libel & Complaint of Cornelius
St. Matthias of the Port of Norfolk
in the State of Virginia, owner
of the Schooner Thomas Corner,
against the Spanish Steamer Pizarro
her tackle apparel machinery and
furniture, and against all persons
intervening for their interest in the
same in a cause of action Civil
& Maritime of Collision, alleges &
articulately propounds as follows:

First That said Schooner Thomas Corner is an American
vessel belonging to the Port of Norfolk, and is
the sole property of this Libellant, and that the
Steamer Pizarro is a foreign vessel.

Second, That on the seventeenth day of July 1851
the said Steamer negligently and wilfully
ran into and damaged the said Schooner
in the Harbor of New York off the Light
house on Staten Island, and about two
hundred yards from the Staten Island shore
and the said Collision was caused wholly
by the wilful and negligent management
of said Steamer and in no manner by any
fault or negligence on the part of said
Schooner.

Third That such collision occurred in the manner
following - It was half past twelve o'clock
at noon the said Schooner was proceeding
E. sea from the Port of New York bound to the
Port of Norfolk in ballast, that the wind
was West and the Schooner was sailing

on the Wind Clock hauled - The said Steamer
was then coming into the Port of New York
from Sea, with no sails set and under a
head of Steam, at the rate of about
twelve to fifteen knots per hour - That
said Steamer attempted to pass in shore
of the schooner and in so doing struck the
end of said schooner's bowsprit with the
starboard bow of said steamer - with great
violence, starting off & breaking the bights
heads and wood ends, plank shears, stem
cutwater & apron, head knees, rails, head
hook, pull bit, windlass bit, knee waterway
& plank on the larboard side, the
sole piece, and some of the deck planks -
and breaking the bowsprit and main
easy way and the flying jib boom and
injuring the vessels rigging - That said
Steamer did not slacken the speed
until after the collision and after
she had shot ahead west of the
schooner - and that nothing was done
on the part of the steamer to prevent the
collision nor to assist the schooner
afterwards - although said schooner
was in a critical condition her larboard
bow being starboard open three inches
by the force of the collision.

Fourth That the repairs of the damage thus
caused to the schooner will amount
to the sum of two hundred and fifty
dollars - that the schooner is damaged
in her hull by the jar which cannot
be repaired, to the amount of one

hundred Dollars that to make the
necessary repairs it will require the
detention of said Schooner for six days
and that her demurrage is reasonably
worth the sum of Twenty Dollars per day.
Left That all and singular the premises
are true and within the admiralty &
maritime jurisdiction of this Honorable
Court.

Whereupon this Libellant prays that
process in due form of law, according to the
Course of this Honorable Court in cases of
admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction
may issue against the said Steamer
Pizaro, her tackle, apparel, machinery
& furniture, that all persons claiming
any right, title or interest in the said
Steamer may be cited to appear and
answer all and singular the matters
aforesaid, and that the said Steamer
may be condemned and sold to pay the
damages & claims aforesaid with Costs,
and that the Libellant may have such
other and further relief as in law and
justice he may be entitled to receive.

Setts & Donohue
Proctors for Libellants
W R Beebe
Advocate

CH Matthias Esq
W W Godwin agent.

Southern District of New York ss:
William M Godwin of Norfolk in the
State of Virginia, being duly sworn
deposes and says that he is the master
of the above mentioned Schooner Thomas
Conner and the agent for her owner
the Libellant in this action - that said
Libellant is now in Norfolk aforesaid
where he resides - out of the Southern District
of New York & more than one hundred
miles distant therefrom - that the
matters set forth in the foregoing Libel
are within the personal knowledge
of this Deponent and that the said
Libel is true to the best of the knowledge
& information & belief of this Deponent -

Sworn to before me this

2^d day of July 1851

signed A. Bridgman

U.S. Comm.

signed W. M. Godwin

U. S. District Court

Cornelius M. Mallias

vs

The Steamer P. Carro
her tackle, apparel
machinery & furniture

Libel

Bells & Monohue
Lillicote Proctors

Filed July 21st 1851

Field 4 Oct

confidential

Joseph W. Wallace

10 Oct

October 2^d 1851

Dear Sir

A young man under age of the name of Sowers left this neighbor some time since still under age and inexperienced by name of Sowers. His family is very numerous respectable, he has been induced by designing persons to join in the Cuban expedition and is now a prisoner probably in the mines. His poor & excellent mother is in a distressed state - which has excited the sympathies of the community to a petition to you to use your influence to get him released - every person who has signed it with pleasure & anxiety.

I am anxious for you to show an interest in the matter (aside from the sympathy I feel) through motives the reverse of inquiries to you, - by writing me on the subject expressing your sympathy & willingness to use your influence in order that I may show your letter to the family & friends or in some other manner attract their attention. if an explanation of my motives is desirable I can explain when we meet by letter if you choose. in the mean time you may rest assured it is altogether friendly to you.

Your sincere friend

Joseph Wallace

near Berryville Clarke Co. Va.

Wm. H. H. H.

Recd 6th Oct. Wm. M. Mason
and P. 6 Oct. J. M. Mason

to the Hon. Mr. Secretary of State

October 3. 1857

The Hon

J. M. Mason

Secy. of State

Sir

I have the honor to enclose
herewith a letter from Robert Henderson
Esq of Louisiana, written on behalf of
the family of young Bishop, one of
the unhappy victims of Lopez's expedition
to Cuba - His principal object as you
will see, is to learn, what measures
have been, or can be taken by the
Government, to obtain the release
of the survivors, and whatever

information

information of this character, it may
be deemed proper in your judgment
to furnish, I shall take much interest
in communicating to the afflicted
family-

Very respectfully

I have the honor

to be

L L

J. F. Mason

Point Jefferson, Warehouse Parish, Louisiana
Sept: 11th 1851 -

Hon: James M. Mason -

Dear Sir -

The recent
unfortunate events that have occurred in the Island
of Cuba, bring sadness and mourning to many
most excellent, and worthy families in the South, &
my object in addressing you is to endeavour to
obtain some information in regard to the steps,
our government will take, towards obtaining the
liberty of those of our Countrymen, who engaged in
the expedition under General Lopez, if any, & my
near neighbour, & friend James A. Brigham Esq. has a
son, James^C Brigham, who sailed in the Pampero with
Genl. Lopez. He was a young man, of most excellent
character, amiable and exemplary, and much beloved
by his family. He is just twenty one years of age - His
father will set out to morrow for Cuba, to endeavour
to get his release, and bring him home if living, or return
with his remains if dead - Mr. Brigham leaves his
family in deep affliction and they think that if pro-
per representations are made to our Government, some-
thing might be done towards the restoration to home
of our young Countrymen, who were deluded into the
belief that they were assisting, as La Fayette in our trials

indeed by the native "Cebaltes" in their struggle for freedom
from a most odious & galling tyranny - From my know-
ledge of young Mr. Brougham, and I know him well, as
one who'd seem plunder & robbery, or be left to let
tempt it, than he - The other Celestine "Sine Delta" who
was opposed to the expedition, in doing an able & eloquent
orator, on the subject - admits, that "Whatever may be
the fate of the fortunes of Lopez, a braver or a nobler set of
men than those who accompanied him from this City never sin-
gled in a war for freedom" - allay of them were young,
all at once appear are detested - Could not our present
government take such action, of a purely pacific na-
ture, as would save the young men from suffering
loss in China in Spain, or on the shores of Africa? And
at the conduct of the British government to those who have
aided Canada - in 1757 & 1758 & compare it with that of Spain
in this instance - Certainly safety does not require more diligent
vigilance, for Canada since the generous conduct of the
British government, has never been disturbed by our citizens
I make to you as an American, irrespective of party connection
as to one whom I know, and believe, to have a heart to sym-
pathize with our unfortunate Countrymen, in their distress -
You will confer a favour upon me individually, if you
will receive the thanks of all Mr. Brougham's family, by answering
them & giving me any information in your knowledge, as
to what our government may be likely to do - I know that
you, from political causes, may not know the secrets of
our cabinet officers, but the whole souled Webster will
~~not~~ be tampered in a question like this, of without
compromising his own government, he can aid his
countrymen - For God's sake do what you can - Ours

Senator John Adams is a relation of Mr. Bushman & we
could invoke his aid, but he is on a tour thro' the States, &
we do not know where to find him - Mr. Brigham (the
Father) on acc his family, also, is particularly anxious, that
while he is searching for his Son, under passport, his
own person shall be respected & that such action may
be taken as to insure the safety of those who like him, go
to search for sons & brothers - This ought to be done, all
Americans will concur - Please write to me in receipt
of this, as early as convenient to yourself, that I may
communicate with them as you can see to do
Bushman & his family, in the absence of Mr. Brigham

With sentiments of respect

I remain your very respectful

Robert Henderson - Son
of Philip Henderson of Leavenworth -

P.S. This will be mailed at New Orleans by Mr. Bushman -
Please address me at Point Jefferson -

Montgomery Ala
30 Sept 1854

My dear Sir,

You will I am sure
receive Judge Cook with kindness when
you learn the object of his visit to
Washington. He deserves respect on account
of his character, and he is entitled to the
sympathy of all men who can comprehend
the feelings of a Father. Judge Cook is
a gentleman of high personal respectability,
and in the county of Louisa where he resides
his political influence is considerable, and
has been long exerted in behalf of the
cause.

His son was one of the unhappy
Lopez expedition - and is now on his
way to Spain. The young man was wholly
unwinded, as his Father will inform you
and he earnestly hopes that some powerful
influence may be secured in behalf of young
Cook, and of his friend Peritt, both
belonging to the County adjoining his.

Allow me to say that it seems
to me our Government may well interpose
its good offices at this time in behalf of
the unfortunate young men who are

under the fire of their of an insurrection which
they believed to be every way praiseworthy,
uttered so harshly upon destruction.

Believe me my dear Sir
Very respectfully
Yours

Henry St. Albans

Mr. David Webster

July 9 1868
12 10 11

H. H. Howard.

Gen. James H. ...

Secretary of State

Washington

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Very respectfully,
H. H. Howard

Montgomery Sep. 30th 1837.

Sir,

I take the liberty of introducing to your acquaintance the bearer Dr. Cook one of the most respectable citizens of Alabama. Dr. Cook has a son nineteen years of age, among those who were recently condemned by the authorities of Cuba to the Spanish mines. The Dr. visits Washington for the purpose of supplicating the aid of the government to mitigate the sentence and if possible to obtain the release of his son. He is a man of the very highest respectability, and the utmost reliance may be placed in his statements. His family are among the most numerous respectable and influential in the State of Alabama and naturally exert in the community where they reside and are known, the influence inseparable from the qualities above stated. He will have the honor to state to you the circumstances under which his son and a young man by the name of Peck became involved, in the Cuban expedition and are now separated from their country and friends and are prisoners in a foreign land. That you will do whatever is proper

in your official position I have given and Dr. Cook feels the fullest assurance. While there are few in this section who complain of the course pursued by the authorities of Haroua or justify the course of those who engaged in that ill-fated movement, the hope is generally entertained that the government at Washington will be able to obtain the release of those who were led into it by a feeling too common to our young countrymen but not by any notion of a new and social nature. And I beg leave to say in assertion that should any discrimination be proper in regard to any of the American prisoners that none will be found to be better entitled to the benefit of it than the son of Dr. Cook and young Miss. Commanding the bearer to your friendly consideration and believing I sincerely so that you will fully appreciate the feelings of a father I have the honor to be with very great respect and consideration Sir

Yr. no. 'th' S^r

To,
The Honorable:
David Webster
Sec of State
Washington

J. P. Bayley

From A. J. Bagby.

Introducing Judge
Cook, who wishes
your personal advice
for his son.

Mobile Sept 23. 1851

Hon. Paul Webster }
Secy of State }

Sir:

Herewith, I take the liberty of introducing to you, Dr. C. A. Cook and J. S. Pruitt Esq, two intelligent and highly respectable citizens of Lowndes County in this state, who visit Washington on business of the deepest interest and highest importance to them both, in which they may need your aid, personally, and especially.

Dr. Cook had a son and Mr Pruitt a brother, engaged in the ill-advised and deplorable Cuba Expedition, both the young men were taken prisoners and both have been sent to Spain. The object of the Father and the Brother now, is, if possible, to procure their pardon and release. The young men were deceived and misled by representations and false assurances, or they would never have engaged in that reckless and unlawful expedition; they are both young men of good character and high promise, and their families are among the most respectable and of the highest standing in this state.

Any services you can render Dr. Cook and Mr. Pruitt, to facilitate the object they have in view, will be gratefully appreciated by them, as well as by
Yr. obt. Servt. C. C. Sargison

to the Secretary
relating to the
... ..
Judge Cookson

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secy of State
Washington
J. D. Cook

Grand All 2^d Oct, 1859

Genl. Daniel Webster

Dear Sir

This will be handed
you by Doct. Edward Cook of Louisa County
Alabama, he comes to Washington City for the purpose of
endeavouring to enlist our Government of Republic in favour
of the Cuba Prisoners recently sent from Havana to
Spain, the Doct. has a young son among these prisoners
he was seduced into the enterprise by the wily arts of
unprincipled and baseless speculators in New Orleans
as the Doct. will explain to you I need not write
to you how much the Doct. and family of the unfortunate
young man are distressed. The Doct. and my self
was born in the same County he is one of the most
small and excellent and honorable of men. He stands high
as a Man, as a Union Man, as a Gentleman & a Christian
and he has contributed much by the aid of his few
to the success of our principals in Alabama. He
has also been one of your most constant warm and
able defenders in the South. He Doct. too was
opposed to the unchristian expeditions against Cuba
and knew nothing of his son's going until after he
was gone. Please aid the Doct. all in your power

Towards the release of his unfortunate son

Yours most respectfully
James Thurcramble

Howe Danvers Miller

James Abercrombie.

Grand Ala.

Oct. 2. 1851.

Introduces Dr. St. Cook,
and asks the aid of the
Gov't in favor of Sec.
Cook's son, one of the
Boston prisoners.

Character of Dr. Cook &
son.

Recd 15th Oct. For Mr. [unclear] Foxhall & Parker
Oct 5

W. S. Flag Ship Sarama
Havana. Oct. 5. 1857

Sir:

On my return from Matanzas to this place, I learned that two men, Robert A. Breckinridge and Ransom Beach, both from the state of Kentucky, had been picked up in a small boat at sea, by a Spanish merchant schooner, and were then confined in prison at this place.

I waited on the Captain General, and enquired why and wherefore these men had been captured, who informed me that they were captured on the high sea, but had confessed they were a part of the Lopez Expedition, had been on the island some twenty days, and made their escape thirty six hours before they were captured in the boat, which belongs to a small vessel anchored near the shore, that the boat was recognized as having been stolen.

In the course of conversation, the Captain General said he would be compelled to try these men, under the general law of Nations, for piracy, but they would be dealt with as leniently as possible, and under no circumstances, would their lives be endangered.

I have reason to hope these men will be released. There are now here 10 prisoners, 12 of whom are in the Hospital but not dangerously sick.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully,
Yr Obedt. Servant.

The Hon. Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State,
Washington DC

Foxhall & Parker
Commanding American

The promise to many of the prisoners, that were included in the second lot sent to Spain to remit to their friends some account of their state has, again rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the facilities of a general circular and I now address you this at the request of

On the departure of those sent away on the St. ult. there remained in Hospital twenty four; and in Prison ten waiting Ship.—These last were removed to the Punta Castle where they remained until the moment of their embarkation, and where they were joined by such of their companions as were subsequently brought in and also by those who were removed, convalescent, from the Hospital.

During their stay every attention has been paid them by their Countrymen, as also by Mr. Smith the secretary of the English Consul, and they were visited by Gov. Litcher twice during his short visit here, and by several of the officers of the squadron. Their wants were supplied in every respect consistent with the rules of the prison, and their treatment by their jailors was considerate and kind.

They embarked yesterday at two o'clock P. M. onboard the Spanish brig Ripa for Cuba, each one provided with clothing, provisions, and money in every respect similar to those who were sent off before, and equally in good health and high in hope. There remain in Hospital thirteen all of whom are rapidly recovering from their wounds and meet with the same kind treatment that has been extended to all.

Two men, Robert H. Breckenridge and Ransom Beach, both of Kentucky, who were picked up at sea some twenty miles from land, by a Spanish Coasting Schooner were for a few days confined with the prisoners and I understand are to be tried on a charge of having appartained to the Lopez Expedition.

It is reported that several of those here are to be liberated; and allowed to return to their homes and while we rejoice at this it is to be hoped that, with proper and continued exertions, they will soon obtain the like boon.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully Yr. obt. servt.

J. S. THRASHER.

Sent to Spain by brig Ripa.

C. J. Duffy.	New-Orleans.	Andraes Guozalez.	Venezuela.
Thos. Little.	Mobile.	Edward Conolly.	Ireland.
Michael Geiger.	New-Orleans.	Louis Nagle.	Missouri.
John D. Brown.		James Myers.	Ireland.
George S. Berry.	Cin. Ohio.	Joseph Myers.	do.
Thos. Bryan.		John Seibert.	Indiana.
John Bachilder.	New-Orleans.	Michael Lyons.	Ireland.
John Brown.		John Doyce.	England.
Preston Essex.	St. Louis.	George Harrison.	Dis Columbia.
John Cline.	N. Orleans.	Wm. Young.	Ireland.
N. Port.	Prussia.	John T. Smith.	do.
John N. Davis.	N. Orleans.	John Johnson.	Kentucky.
J. G. Porter.	Dublin.	Eugene Cay.	London Eng.
F. Curvia.	Havana	Geo. Parr.	Peterburg Va.
John Talbot.	N. Orleans.	John A. Saxers.	Berryville Va.
Jose Douvreq.	Cuba.	Joseph Stevens.	New-York.
William Losner.	Saxony.	Frederick Hagan.	do.
Thos. Mc. Neil.	Lumpkin Co. Geo.	Agustin Montoro.	Cuba.
Wm. Miller.	Northampton Eng.	Isaac Freeborn.	Ohio.
J. B. Weymouth.	Nashville.	Ashier J. Phillips.	New-Orleans.
John Robinson.	England.		

IN THE HOSPITAL. ALL DOING WELL.

Manuel Aragon.	army.	Henry Jasper.	Saxony.
J. B. Rubira.	Galicia.	L. Palanka.	Hungary.
James Fiddes.	Malta.	George Edgerton.	Natchez.
G. Richardson.	N. Orleans.	Col: Blummenthal.	
M. J. Keenan.	Mobile.	David Gano.	New-York.
Wilson A. Rieves.	Miss.	Chas. J. Hodge.	England.
Jacob Jessert.			

*Capt. Ellis was sent home on the
 Foxhall & Palmer
 on 28 Home Squadron*

Confidential

Mr. T. Morse

Sacramento Oct. 5th 1841

Hon. Samuel Webster

My dear Sir

In a letter which I took the liberty of writing to you by the last mail, I intimated that there were indications in prospect of manifestation in respect to slavery and acquisition of territory, which bore a most important relation to that Union which you have so nobly sustained in a crisis of great peril. After reading made these intimations I should, unless I either heard from you, or by your silence was forced to the conclusion that you were not in need of such sources of information. But the developments of the past few days have been so much in advance of my expectations that I feel a strong inclination to communicate with you in respect to what is going on in reference to the Sandwich Islands.

In the summer of 1840 I became aware of steps that were being taken in San Francisco and this City towards a most unjust and unprincipled effort that was to be made upon the Government and possessions of the above Islands. The information reached this a confidential channel and I should not have used it, unless the prospective success of the parties had made it my duty in respect to my regard for the honor of my Country to apprise the King of those Islands of his insecurity. The chief spirit of that scheme was a gentleman of San Francisco bearing the name of Samuel Brauman. The constant associates of this Brauman in the Bay City were the merchants of that place by the name of Howard, Hulster Green & many others of a like character, who had immense resources and who were generally seconding the movements of this man. I do not say that these parties were all interested in the scheme of Brauman to overthrow that Government, but I do say that a palace upon one of these Islands belonging to Mr. Hulster was frequently spoken of as a theatre of the proposed operations. The person who gave me to understand what the plans were assured me that they were to settle a body of men upon the principal Island, get such an influence with the King as to enable them through a fraudulent capture of his subjects to bring his government into their hands. Then with such a shadow of right to apply their force to the complete subjugation of all the Islands. Soon after this information was communicated to me a great financial revulsion took place in our Country in which these ambitious and unprincipled men had quite enough to do to escape the great waters of bankruptcy which descended.

From that time until now, the only thing that caused me to think that the scheme was as
entertained was the negotiations that some of these parties were endeavoring to make for the exclu-
sive privilege of steam navigation between this State and those Islands. This had been achieved
in no doubtless manner and the grant is now appropriated, Mr. Howard, since this
information came to light, Mr. Brown has been engaged in a bolder effort to organize
a force for the purpose of revolutionizing that Country and establishing a Republic. These efforts
have been confined to parties to whom propositions of that kind could be made upon a certain
subject of secrecy, but it is nevertheless being in a moderate degree broken to the general
world and in confidential groups, not very cautiously composed, the question is now being
as to the ultimate purpose of independence in that region. The prevailing opinion or desire
among such men is in favor at once of the annexation, or immediate annexation of such
an independent Government to the United States. This, however, I think is not consistent
with the designs of the projectors of the great scheme.

It is a fact which it seemed to me were sufficiently important in their future bearing
upon our Government to be known by a person holding such an important position in
our Nation, and whose influence in our Government we would like to sustain by every
element of support within our grasp. A knowledge of the population of California, perhaps
more accurate than can be acquired in Washington, forced me into the conviction that the
revolution of the Sandwich Islands will meet with a popular support in this Country
that will be perfectly overwhelming. And indeed I need scarcely assure you that any other
similar proposition will be as effectually and cordially embraced by the spirit of ambition
and thirst for military glory which abounds in the valleys and mountain regions of this
elective Country.

To day I have learned that another project is on foot, by which it is proposed to sell the
rights of discovery belonging upon the southern and eastern line of California with a view
of incorporating that into the territorial systems of the Union as the future elements for
which a State is to be constructed. A young Gentleman who was Captain in the regular
army, and whose first post of duty was made upon the mission of Cuba, and who is now
organizing a company to return to Cuba was solicited to engage in the Mexican plot.
Such are the present developments of California in reference to the questions of revolution,
agitation and annexation, I signify upon you to treat them or any kindred statements as
that confidential request which would not compromise my character or interest in a Country,
which I have taken up my residence I have sent them to you.

So strongly is my mind disposed against the popular theme of "Military Expeditions"
& just as the world would rather be depicted with a true and true Statesman as leader
to decide by pondering to meet a fatal indication.

But I have no right thus to trespass upon your time with matters that are but secondary
importance to the great functions you are discharging in that Office in which you have made
the Union so much your Nation.

Yours in profound and undying regard

Wm. P. Brown

E. W. Brown

If the Government of the United States has given its sanction to such schemes of intrigue and duplicity, I have then to say that whilst it is, by such a course, opposing the liberties and morals of a people that is displaying itself among our Countrymen, that it is at the same time, trading with the fiery brands of human passion, and will in all probability soon reap the full benefit of rank and numerous parties.

The love of Power and the lustre of military achievements to which it gave rise, have debilitated as a love and thirst for military Glory which is fast consuming the very heart of that conservative honesty and political integrity, upon which a man could lodge an agreeable conjecture of his Country's future. Our people are too rapidly turning from the solemn wisdom of its ancestry, to the beguiling and seductive enticements of a Restricted spirit; and if our decline is not more abrupt and precipitous than that which this usurper entailed upon Athens & for one shall be grateful for the highway of the Downfall. It is at any rate a terrible picture to contemplate, and is sufficient to induce a dilemma in which it is almost impossible to determine upon a course of duty. I feel as if I were unfit for the position I am occupying for the reason that my very feeling is strongly conservative and to manifest a spirit here, would be to alienate every element of influence which I can now occasionally see as a vehicle of caution. The fact is that the conservatism of the Whig party is becoming a rallying point of union, from whence our Antagonists are drawing supplies not so much readily as they are torn from "Bliss & Sedition" fountains, or from the political serpent which has fastened itself upon the United States itself.

My position in society is comparatively humble and unimportant, yielding me but a moderate degree of influence, and that influence I am convinced is held by such a fragile thread that were I to put upon it with the slightest violence it would break and falling to the ground would have benefit of almost every voice of sympathy, except what would spring from a consistent love of justice to my Country and its laws.

I hope in God, that all signs in our Government, which in others have indicated a political calamity, may be so far revised in their action upon our Nation that we may be made a glorious exception to an established state of political vice, profligacy and decay. Oct. 12th - Our last arrival from home discloses the minds of your friends in this County on account of the signs of popular favor, that are exhibiting themselves in connection with the name of Sumner for the next Presidency. This indicates the condition of public sentiment hereabouts to engulf our whole of state in an abyss of ruin. Do every remembrance that man can make be who is getting to be everywhere the same. We must get up a 22nd

from the subject of Slavery, I have heard no news expressed that are so congenial and
close to my mind, as those you have uttered in your recent speeches in the State of Virginia
and Kentucky. And speaking such news, I cannot but express such ^{more} much
as I have communicated and the super-human efforts that are being made to throw the
tion of this State into the hands of ultra Southern men, without feeling that we shall
give our best exertions in behalf of the Union.

There is now a fixed determination upon the part of South California to separate itself from
the north, and a great effort is certainly being made to people that section with a view that
an ultimately be relied upon for the creation of a Slave State. Even whilst this is being done in
the south there are the most subtle and rigorous efforts made in that portion of the State to
effect a change in our Constitution. And although this design has evidently a majority to
prevalent with yet there is such a ground work for disaffection to be excited in respect to slavery
by question among the inhabitants of the north, that it would not astonish any observing man
to see an acquiescence in such a deplorable and retrograding movement. The general cupidity
and the one-eyed purpose of the citizens of this section of California, make it almost impossible
to rely upon them for support to any political measure, however gigantic and laudable the
cause may be.

It seems to me that there is but one way of defeating these efforts that are being made in
the State of California to introduce Slavery, and that is I believe a practical thing upon
the part of the General Government. If the General Government will expedite the estab-
lishment of a Normal School in California, the equally location of public buildings; if it will
use the outlay of liberal means for procuring peace with our Indian Tribes, and arguently
will mean that Country to establish a liberal school system, it will in my opinion circum-
vent every design against the present Constitution in its relations to Slavery.

It is at such a conclusion, especially in respect to the effects of a desert from the comparative
character of northern and southern men by whom the Country is settled. The men who
in the north are characterised with sacrificing and unstable notions in respect to obtaining
a settlement, whilst those of the south of every age develop a fixed and
unchanging determination to make California their home. The former of these men
is prohibited for realising the full value of their desert in a point that they would see with
persistence and rely upon, would be much more likely to make permanent settlements than
the latter are, and the tide of northern immigrants would be much larger. The Southern man
a double object in view, the acquisition of a fortune and reorganization of the State.

You will permit me to say, that if such reasoning appears measured and correct, that it is no fault of the premises, but must be attributable to the logical defects of the
conclusion.

There is a mass of population in the western States, and if it can be induced to emigrate into this Country, we will achieve a moral power which, upon the great question of Slavery, will enable us to present a proof of active
gaspion more humiliating than an original position of neutrality, would have been.
The next Session of Congress is looked to by Philadelphia as certain in its action in favor
of granting us a Branch Mint, and I do hope that the recommendation of our
worthy Chief Magistrate will be so urgent upon this subject that the credit of the measure
may be absorbed by the Whig party.

Hoping that you may derive some benefit from my communication
I subscribe myself in profound veneration

Most sincerely and truly
Your Friend

John F. Morse
Ed. Daily Union

Oct. 8th P.M. Since I concluded the above I have learned that which identifies the
Government with the movement in regard to the overthrow of the present Government
of Sandwich Islands, or else discovered a Malagasin which parties here are using
affect their purposes. They tell me that a Commission from the last mentioned
Government had been to the U. States, petitioning for admission into the Union, and
that our Government had recommended the course now adopted by their conspirators
against those Islands. This I cannot believe as reported to me for the very reason, that
the essential purpose of the two hundred who are now nearly organized, and who will
ably have in ten days, is to convert those Islands into an asid of Slavery. This part
of the object is avowed to the party being made up. The list of names already
for the execution of the plot, embraces the best and most wealthy names in San Francisco
hereabouts. Among them are the names of Brannan, Col. Gray, an ex British Consul, Hon.
S. W. Wells, Gellipie, Queen and a great number of persons of this class. These persons
to have an opportunity to secure, by insurrectionary force, the abolition
of the thing, and then by the immediate adoption of a Constitution which is already
they are to proclaim from the Capital a Republican form of Government in the name
which it is now their duty

Abbott & Winans
The Magnetic Telegraph Company,

Between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,

(AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS,)

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North side, between 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6th streets.

Office in BALTIMORE,.....No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, South Gay-St.

Office in PHILADELPHIA,.....Quincy Granite Building, No. 101 Chesnut-St.

Office in NEW-YORK,.....No. 5 Hanover Street, Cor. of Beaver-St.

By Telegraph, Dated *New York* 1851.
Received, *Washington*, *Oct 6th* 2 o'clk, 30 min P M.
To *Millard Fillmore*

One week later advices from Havana report the sailing of four more prisoners for Spain. Capt Ellis of Washington has been liberated.

Abbott & Winans

\$1.10 pay in Wash^c

Recd 15th Oct Mr Markoe

John Markoe

Oct 6.

Key West

Key West Oct 6th 1851

Sir

Your letter of the 10th ulto was recd on the 4th inst. and I have to report that on the night of the 1st inst. some men most of whom were strangers and all Foreigners broke open the stores or shops of the persons mentioned in the extracts from the letter of the Spanish Consul at this place and destroyed the contents thereof but did no injury to their persons. Several persons designated as the rioters were arrested and examined before the County Justices of the Peace the Solicitor of the State for this District conducted the examination but there not being sufficient evidence before the Magistrate the prisoners were discharged.

Two of the parties above named are American citizens. Armas being a native of Florida and Centas Naturalized Span and Vihel lin together and are fugitives from Justice from Havana. Presno was also a fugitive from Justice and Albin has lived for many years in the United States having shipped on board one of the U.S. Army vessels at Port Marion and is considered as a citizen. I suppose that the next I should hear of a fugitive man will be with this matter and if the Department wish it I will call the attention of the State Prosecuting Attorney to this matter as U.S. District Attorney I know of no statute which authorizes my interference in the matter.

Yours truly

W. R. Hackley
U.S. District Attorney



FREE

Secretary of State
Washington City
D. C.



Rec'd. 2 Oct. '57.

Post Office Department
Contract Office

October 1st 1857.

Sir

I have answered to the communication of Mr. J. M. Hanson Collector of St. Augustine, addressed to you as Acting Secy. of State and by you referred to this Department, with particular reference to that part of it which relates to Mail Contractors being employed in conveying boxes of mail conveyed in an illegal expedition, I am instructed by the Postmaster General to say that there is nothing in the Contract made with the owner of the Steamer referred to, or in the laws & regulations of the Dept. which would authorize the Postmaster General to interfere in the case referred to. To see that mails are carried with certainty, promptness & security is alone the business of the Department; with the transportation of papers just or freight by those conveying mails it has nothing to do. Mail being carried in safety & according to schedule time, no legal cause of complaint can exist against the Contractor.

But I have the honor to inform you that as soon as the conveyance of mail in Steamers has been

-Chapman

Change of mind, known to be already engaged in
unlawful service, might endanger the safety
of the mails. I am instructed by the Postmaster
General to admonish the Contractor against the
repetition of an act so justly reprehensible.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,
Jr. A. F. F.

J. B. Jacobs

1st Dept. of Mail

Gen. Wm. A. Derrick
Acting Secy. of State
Washington D.C.

P.S. Enclosed you have a communication
this day addressed to the Contractor on the
subject of a time extension to...

(Copy)

Post Office Department
Contract Office
October 1st 1867.

Sir

Information has been received at this office that the Mail Steamer on the line between New York and San Pedro de Macoris, route No 3257, upon which you are (contractor) has been employed in conveying over the route armed bodies of men organized, it is believed, for the purpose of invading the possessions of a foreign power, with which this country is at peace - in direct contravention of one of the fundamental laws of the land.

Now I wish you to understand that the Department, under your contract, does not pretend to any authority or control over the ordinary business of your boats, aside from the safe conveyance & delivery of the mails which are entrusted to them; and believe that the transportation of armed men, unlawfully organized and acting in direct violation of law, jeopardizes

the safety of the mails, it becomes my duty of the Department to take such steps as may be necessary to avoid all probable risk of danger to them. You will therefore refrain from the practice referred to at once: as a refusal to do so will be deemed sufficient authority for the annulment of your contract by the Postmaster General.

Very respectfully

Yours truly

J. D. Jacobs

1st Lt. Post Genl.

Henry C. Crane Esq
New York City
NY

Recd 14th Octr. Mr. Minister, of Brown

Executive Department Florida
Tallahassee Oct: 7th 1851

To the Honble Mr. S. Derrick
Acting Secretary of State &c.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th Sept^r, enclosing "a translation of a Note" from the Spanish Minister at Washington, and the copy of a letter from Mr. Brown the Spanish Vice Consul at Key West, representing that acts of violence had been committed "by certain ill-disposed persons at Key West, whereby a number of Spanish Subjects had been outraged, and their property destroyed". The only intelligence I have had previously to the receipt of your letter, of the perpetration of these disgraceful transactions, within the jurisdiction of this State, has been through the medium of the News papers.

It is to be greatly regretted, that these occurrences transpired at a time, when nearly all the Civil Officers of the State, and General Government; as well as a very large portion of its most influential population were absent from the Island. Had they been present, I believe the outrage now complained of, would have been suppressed, and the persons participating, promptly punished by the Municipal Authorities. But my knowledge of the orderly character of the people

of Key West, and the vigilance and firmness of the
Judicial Officers of that District, are those, which give
to the President, the fullest Assurance, that the Lawless
Acts Complain'd of, will be rigidly investigated, and
the guilty persons punished to the extent of our Law.
And it gives me pleasure to be able, here to make the
Remark - that very few of the People of this State
have sympathized with, or in any Manner Counte-
nanced, the Piratical Movements Against the
Island of Cuba, which led to the Acts of Violence
Recently Committed at Key West; and therefore, I am
inclined to think it highly probable, that the Promoters
of these Lawless Acts, were from Effects in the Port
and not by Citizens of this State.

I have written to the Judge, and the Solicitor of the
Commonwealth, for that Judicial District, expressing
my Abhorrence of these outrages, and urging the
the most prompt and efficient Measures to be taken
to bring the offending Parties to trial and Punishment.

I deem this a fit Occasion, to bring to the Notice
and Consideration of the President, and his Cabinet
the grievous inconvenience, to which the People of
this part of Florida are subjected, for the want of
direct Communication with Key West, and other places
in the Gulf. During the winter portion of the year
a Mail Steamer, from Charleston, touches twice a
Month at Key West, by which circuitous route we
possibly have a Monthly Communication with that place.

But, during the summer portion of the year, even that benefit is suspended; and we are left to mere chance for any means of communication. I have been actually under the necessity of sending Commissioners for Officers at Key West, to New York, to take the chance of some vessel to that place. I have had no intercourse with that portion of the State, for several months; and should the Steamer Isabel have resumed her trips from Charleston on the first of this month as contemplated, the letters which I have written to the judicial officers at Key West, on the subject of your communication - which was received on the first Inst. - may probably leave Charleston on the 15th - and I may obtain a reply by November.

I would respectfully recommend, that a Mail Steamer be allowed, to run weekly, from the Port of St. Marks to Key West, touching at the intermediate points of Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay, Charlotte Harbor &c. and another, from St. Marks, weekly, to New Orleans, touching at the intermediate points of Apalachicola, Pensacola, Mobile &c. Considering the immense interests which the United States have in the Gulf of Mexico, and the numerous Bays and Keys on the extensive coast of Florida, where illicit enterprises may be planned and executed, almost with impunity, under present arrangements, the importance of to the General Government, of those lines, must be obvious,

to say nothing of their benefits to the people of
Florida.)

I am Sir, very respectfully
Your mo. ob. t^o
McTear

K. W.

Recd 10th Oct Mr Markoe

John Cooper
J. Strode

21st Oct
sent to Spain with
favor of Mrs. Cooper

Fredericksburg 7th Oct 1851

Letter from the same to the
Secretary of State of the U.S.

Sir

If it would not be possible
by what your own heart already recommends I would
plead to have your efforts directed to have the terms
of the armistice sent to Spain from Cuba shorted, or
to have the misguided men or rather youths returned
to their sorrowing friends.

Your better judgment no
doubt suggests that the Clemency of Spain
extended to those unfortunate individuals,
returning them to their country, would take
the American people by surprise, and have
a more powerful influence to subdue
any further attempts upon Cuba, than any
harsh measures would produce. I fully
conceive that the American people are a
generous, and noble hearted people, and
that the unhesitating act of kindness would
have more effect to kill the sympathies
than any course that Spain could pursue.

Would not your noble heart and mind
find scope in negotiating with the

Spanish Ambassador whether he could
touch the noble sentiments of the Span-
Queen that she might give an example to
the world, (that though by offering we
are capable of an act that makes the civilized
world shudder) that she was not in want
of an act of mercy, that would call forth a
plaudits of approbation from all Christians.

I have a nephew amongst those unfor-
tunate men. A much less youth, left without
a protection at an early age. He is a youth
of warm heart and generous impulses, not dis-
tinguished by wrong counsels, and misstatements.
His name is John Cooper aged 18 years.

If you can be of service to him, I think
others, you will get the prayers and
heartfelt thanks of myself, and many other
friends. Your success would no doubt make
your blood flow happier through your veins
and it would add another laurel to the
of the greatest man in America.

With sentiments of the
highest regard I remain
Yr. Obedt. Serv.

J. Strode
Fredericksburg

Recd 18th Oct

Webster

Mr. D. P. W.

Falls of the Caney Fork, White Co.
Tenn. Rock Island P.O. Oct 17 1851

Hon. D. Webster
Secy of State

Sir... Amongst the prisoners of that
unwarrantable & ill-fated expedition to Cuba was William
Henry Vaughn, who was sent from the Island to Spain in the
Ship Premisa de Guatemala. William Henry is the
eldest son of my neighbor James Vaughn a res-
putable farmer. The young man is 21 years old, was born
in Tenn. where he has resided with his father upon his farm
till last winter, when he left the parental roof to find a home
near his brother living in Kentucky near the mouth of the Ohio river.
William was raised at the foot of the Cumberland Mt. &
without a knowledge of the ways of the world, inexperienced
in all things save the manners & customs of the people among
whom he had passed his youth; upon adventuring into
the ~~world~~ great current of the S. West, his simplicity of
character was artfully & successfully address'd by the app-
roaches & solicitations of those around him. He has
fallen a victim to the arts of designing men; his past
sufferings & present condition is very grievous to his father
& mother family.

My confidence in the character
of the present Administration leads me to know that every
effort will be made by it to influence generous & sparing
councils on the part of the Spanish Gov^t towards those young
men who have been seduced into an enterprise that has
resulted in placing them in the power of that Gov^t.

As Parents - as Citizens of the U. States
Mr & Mrs Vaughn can look for aid & influence to no other source
than that which emanates from our Gov^t & their trust, hopes
& prayers are, that speedy councils & actions of that Gov^t will
soon restore to them their misguided but unfortunate sons.

If there is no impropriety in the communication
will you Hon^r Sir indicate what measures have been
will be taken on the part of our Gov^t to accomplish the
release of the Cuban prisoners, and what chance is open
to Mr. Daughan to communicate with his son, that he may
in some degree alleviate his sufferings by the assurance
of parental interest & sympathy & attention to him pecu-
liar.

With sentiments of great respect.

Wm. Ovt. Sep.

Wm. Boston

Recd 15th Octr Mr W. M. Keane Esq. P. Call

8 Oct

U. S. Attorney's Office at St. Johns
October 8th 1851

Sr.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
of a communication from the Department of
State of the 23^d ult.

I had already instituted proceedings (at the
instance of the Collector of St. Johns District)
against the Steamer Pampus and her armament
under the 3^d Section of the Act of 1818 to which
my attention is directed by you.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

Geo. Call

U. S. Atty at St. Johns

Wm. B. S. Sewick

Acting Secretary of State

Washington, D. C.

PAID
Williams S. Demick Esq
Chief Clerk of State
Department
Washington
D.C.

and 16 Oct. Letter
to Spain. Min.
rather

E

W. Preston

Musile 9 October 1851.

Mr J. J. Crittenden,
Ally Genl. U. S.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a letter in regard to
Mr McDonald of this place, which expresses so well the
desire of his afflicted family, that I feel assured it
will interest you more in his behalf than my
own. His widowed mother is a near relative of
the late President, Genl. Taylor, & young McDonald
is his chief support. He was in the regiment to
which I belonged, and I personally know his sobri-
ety, worth, and manliness of character. He
is so young that his youth should plead in his
extenuation, and I trust you will not consider
that I tax your kindness too much when I
solicit your influence to secure his release. Your
attention would impose a deep personal obligation
on me, and carry hope to a family sorely
afflicted by McDonald's fate.

I remain

Very resp^d

W. Preston

Linnell Oct 4 1831.

2 Boston Having just received
a most heartrending letter from
my Mother Rebecca she requests
me to be very immediately and
in great haste to exert in behalf
of my unfortunate Father who
is one of the Cuban prisoners.
He was detained in Capt
Phillips Company of West Hill
where my Father is now
prisoner to you - I must close.

McDonald of this place. Dr
Carter is almost heartbroken
with some anxiety - You will
please to consider some Deacons
positions to him. In return
I wish your interest in the
with your friends in the place.
My father is very kind & he
has his priority - I appreciate
the most sincere kindness to
my father unless something
is specified here for him.
I can give no apology but
our deep affection for im-
-biting the mission on you
I
With respect
Wm McDonald

to Consul Brown The President

10 Oct 1851

Oct. 9. 1851

Gov. Crittenden

My dear Sir,

I have cut the enclosed slip relating to Beach and Beckwith from the N.Y. Express received this morning.

If there be any doubt that these men belonged to the expedition of Lopez, I think our Consul at Havana should be at once directed to interpose in their behalf.

In haste

Millard Fillmore

Recd 24th Oct Mr G. Markoe, W. N. H. Street

Washington, D.C.

October 13, 1851.

other seal with
notes 14 Oct. 6
Calson on -

Hon. J. J. Crittenden,

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you a letter which I received a day or two ago, from Mr. R. Cawthon, of Virginia, asking the intercession of our Government with the Government of Spain, in behalf of John D. Brown, a young man of 23 years of age, who was seduced into the recent expedition to Cuba, and is now imprisoned in Spain. - Brown is the eldest son of a widow lady with a large family, and in humble circumstances. - He is connected with many of the most respectable families in Amherst, Nelson and Campbell Counties, Virginia, and his errors have caused them the most poignant grief. - His youth and inexperience are the only apologies which can be offered for his misconduct. - He was far from home and all its restraining influences, in a land of strangers

and surrounded by artful and designing men,
who were using every device to mislead the un-
nary youth of the country - He yielded to the
temptation, and has already suffered enough to
expiate his offence - If he had been a man
of mature age, I could not have pressed his
release - But the fact that he was a mere boy,
and easily deceived by older and designing men,
pleads strongly in his favor - May I therefore
be permitted to add my personal solicitations,
to those of the family of Brown, for your intercession
in his behalf, - The leaders of the enterprise
have met their fate, and surely it is consistent
with justice as well as magnanimity for a great
nation like Spain to look with indulgence on
juvenile folly, and to restore to his family a
rash and indiscreet boy who has been the victim
of cold & heartless speculators.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,

Your Obedt. Servant,

— Alex^r H. Stuart.

Dear Sir

I must ask you to excuse the liberty which I, a stranger, take in troubling you in reference to a subject which does not belong to the Department of the Government over which you preside. Being however equally a stranger to the Secretary of State - the other members of the Cabinet and the American Minister at Madrid; - where all are strangers, I feel impelled rather to appeal to a member of the Cabinet who is a Virginian to use his influence in behalf of other Virginians in deciding

My object is to ask you to lend your kind offices to procure the interception of the proper American authorities with the Court of Spain for the discharge of my nephew John D. Brown, a misguided youth, who listening to the representations of designing or deluded men was induced to embark in the ill-fated expedition under Lopez against Cuba, and who having been captured, has been sentenced by the Spanish authorities to a confinement of ten years in a dungeon in Spain.

He is a son of my Sister, Mrs Mary Brown, of Amherst. Some years ago by the hand of violence she was left a widow, almost entirely without means, and with eight children dependent on her - and on whom she is dependent. Of whom, John D. Brown, aged about 23 years, is the oldest. He left Lynchburg about four years ago for New Orleans where he resided for some time. Thence he removed to the neighborhood and at the time of the expedition his residence was unsettled. The fact of his having engaged in the expedition, - or of his having any purpose so to engage, was wholly unknown to

his Mother's family and friends here, until their attention was attracted to a letter from J. S. Thrasher, dated "Haverhill Sept 11th, 1851", and published in the Redwood Whig of the 26th Sept, in the list of prisoners appended to which his name occurs, together with that of John Brown and others as then "waiting ship at Haverhill".

Apart from the withdrawal of his aid and society from the large and dependent family who had a right to look to him for support, nothing ~~could be more~~ short of the dreadful and bloody retribution visited upon some of his devoted companions, could be more distressing to that family and their friends than the gloomy sentence by which he is to be transported across the sea to be confined to a dungeon in a foreign and distant land, and a government where severity they could but dread even if they could forget ^{the fate} of the fifty American prisoners ~~executed~~ ^{executed} at Havana.

If the Court of Spain can distinguish between the person of the government of the U. S and European governments and particularly between ^{the supervision of} the extended coast of a vast continent - and the limits of European governments circumscribed within so much narrower limits; - when it looks to the conduct of the American Executive, it will not consider the efforts made here to suppress the invasion "feeble", as they have been designated in some of the London papers, but it will see that the Executive has promptly and vigorously performed its whole duty to Spain and the United States, whether we look to the law of nations or the Treaty stipulations between the two countries.

Under these circumstances it seems to me that the Court of Spain ought at least to be disposed in cordiality and in a spirit

of clemency and mercy to receive the ~~an~~ intercession of the American government in behalf of its erring and misguided citizens, though they have sinned both against our laws and those of Spain. Surely the execution of Lopez and his fifty American followers is sufficient either to satisfy a spirit of vengeance, or to set an example sufficiently terrible to all who now live, or who may hereafter conceive a design to violate the sovereignty of Spain. These prisoners were not the fomenters of the invasion; - they were deluded followers - whose my nephew, being unskilled, needy, and in distress, were easily led astray.

I observe in some of the papers a letter-writer suggests that the approaching accouchement of the Queen presents well probably present a favorable opportunity for intercession on behalf of the prisoners. What weight the suggestion is entitled to - or how advantage may be taken of it, if it be available, - except through some intercession by means of the ministers at Madrid, I do not know. The public look with confidence to the American Executive to do every thing in their power, which is proper and consistent with their duty, to procure the discharge and mitigate the punishment of ~~the~~ the unfortunate citizens of the U S who have fallen into the hands of the Spanish authorities.

In addition to any general effort made on behalf of all the prisoners - it may be that the Spanish government may be disposed to extend its clemency to a few to be selected from the whole; - and if so I earnestly hope it may be my good fortune to secure a preference for my unfortunate nephew - I shall be under lasting and deep obligation to you if

Your kind offices can avail him - and his mother
steps will owe you a debt of inexorable gratitude.

Ma Cawthon

Recd 23d Oct Mr W. G. C. J. C.

P. Hamilton

Office of U. S. Atty
Mobile Oct 14. 1857-

Sir,

I have been requested to enclose to you the accompanying petition of a number of the citizens of this place, addressed to the queen of Spain on behalf of the Americans captured in the island of Cuba and now sent to Spain to be there dealt with by the Home Government and by the same parties have been asked, respectfully to request, that the President will direct the same to be laid before her Majesty's Government, by the American Minister near the Court of Madrid.

The petitioners are induced to hope the President will lend the sanction of their Government's influence to their attempt to aid the de-luded men, who engaged in this rash enterprise and they believe this aided, something may be done to relieve these men from severe captivity.

They submit the mode of forwarding the enclosed to your good judgment, whether through the Spanish Embassy at Washington or the American Legation at Madrid.

I remain Very Respectfully
Yours Obedt Servt
P. Hamilton
U. S. Atty

To Hon, The Secretary of State.
Washington
D.C.

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS

Telegraph Line,

Office, corner of 7th and D. streets.

The following communication was received

8¹⁵ 11 o'clock, 3 min., M.
dated New Orleans 8¹⁴ 2 o'clock, 4 min., M.
for Hon Wm Webster

I arrived here to day on my
way to Havana shall be detained
probably until the 25th I would be
glad to receive any instructions you may
have to give cannot conveniently go
by Washington unless instructed

J. Sharkie
Answer paid for

Oct-20.

Pontotock, Oct 20, 1857.

Hon J. J. Cullender;

Your dispatch reached
me at this place which is some distance from home
My inclination is except which I shall most likely
do on my arrival at home which I will write fully
which will be in a few days.

W. L. Sharkey

Recd 27th Oct 1851
State Mr. ^{Private} ^{complain should have} ^{confirmation} Mr. Calderon
Oct. 25. (Washington 22^d Oct 1851

To the President of the United States,

Sir,

Referring to our verbal conversation of this morning, we beg leave to say that Mr Calderon, the Catholic Majesty's Minister to the the United States, has made two Communications to the State Department, in behalf of Subjects of His ^{Catholic} Majesty of whom we are the legal Attorneys, claiming that the Treaty of 1819 requires the payment of the full amount of Indemnity decreed by the Florida Courts. The first of these letters, with a Memorial of the Claimants, was sent to the Hon Mr Clayton Secretary of State, in December 1839, ~~near~~ two years ago, and ~~was~~ the second was presented, at the instance of the Governor General of Cuba, more than a year ago. Neither of these Communications - though the Early attention of the Government of the United States to the subject was asked, has yet be answered.

These Communications are now

in the possession of the Hon^{ble} Mr
Graham, who was appointed Sec^y
tary ad interim of the Treasury, when
the illness of Mr Corwin the Sec^y
of the Treasury, last Spring.

We respectfully request that
your Excellency will send for &
Examine these Communications,
and that they may be answered
by such an answer as the Public
Law & the honor & good faith of
this Government may, in the Opin
ion of your Excellency require.

If the Hon^{ble} Mr Webster Secretary
of State, is considered ~~legally~~ dis
qualified to answer these Commun
ications, from having expressed an
opinion in favor of the demand of
the Minister, long before he entered
your Cabinet - without any interest
whenever in the question or in the
Event of the application, we respectfully
request that you will be pleased
to direct such answer to be given
as you may think the Public to

and the stipulations of the Treaty (for you
can look to nothing else in answering this Com-
munication from a foreign Government) and
the honor & good faith of the United States
may require.

The Act of Congress Creating
the State Department, requires the Secre-
tary thereof (1. Stat. at Large p. 28) to "perform such
duties as shall from time to time be enjoined
or entrusted to him by the President of the
United States" &c. If therefore you shall think
that the Hon. Mr. Webster is disqualified or unfit
to answer the Minister, we respectfully request
that you will examine the question in-
volved, & direct the proper answer
to be at once given, as the Claimants
have already suffered much from this
long delay in answering the letters
of the Minister of the Spanish Government
in their behalf.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obed^t Servants
W. East Johnson
Chas. B. Sherman
Attorneys for Spanish Claimants

Recd 23d Oct
1857
J. H. [unclear]

Philadelphia Oct 22 1857

An aged and afflicted mother of this city having in vain sought by every means available to learn who Thomas Barnett was, that with 49 others was shot by order of the Spanish authorities of Cuba in August last and fearing that the same was her son - absent 3 years without any reliable information of him as a last resort, addresses you in your official capacity, to learn whether any particulars, such as his age, place of nativity and former occupation have been furnished to the department over which you preside.

If you possess the means of removing any doubt regarding the supposed identity of the person in question with her son, Thomas Barnett, please advise her of the same by addressing

Yours

Most respectfully

Thos M Stephens

Blood's Despatch in abridgement

Genl James Webster
Washington D.C.

Received 28th October. & answered 29th. *Wm. M. Miller*
23-10-51

U.S. District Atty's Office Georgia
Savannah October 23^d 1851

Sir

In the month of May last, four young men were arrested in this District charged with having set on foot, within the United States, a military expedition against the Island of Cuba in violation of the act of 1818. They hold the position of Officers in a body of men which had assembled at "Burnt Fort", in Camden County, in this State, with the object, as was believed, of uniting, in some manner, with the enterprise against Cuba at that time agitated throughout the Country. The immediate purpose of their arrest was secured in the dispersion of the body of men with whom they were connected. They intend, into recognizances to appear for trial at the coming term of the U.S. Circuit Court for this district, which will commence its session on the 6th of the month of November next.

In April last, warrants were issued against General Lopez and General Ambrosio Jose Gomez for the same offence. The Marshal did not succeed in arresting them, as they could not be found in the district. A few days ago, however,

General Torrealba voluntarily surrendered himself to the Marshal, and entered into recognition and returnable likewise to the Circuit Court. After the voyage of the "Pampero" to Cuba Mr. Sigur of New Orleans, (the vessel's owner) appeared in Savannah, and became principally instrumental, as is believed, in creating whatever excitement existed in this City upon the subject of the "Cuban Invasion"; although no open demonstration was made, beyond the delivery of harangues at popular meetings, yet it is certain that several individuals left Savannah for the purpose of accompanying a second expedition to Cuba in the "Pampero"; and were on board of that vessel before, and at the time of, her departure from Florida. It is strongly suspected that Mr. Sigur was concerned in persuading these individuals, to embark in this enterprise. The secrecy, however, which has characterized the movements of these persons rendered it extremely difficult to obtain direct legal testimony against them.

Under ordinary circumstances, I would in the course of the discussion vested in me in Criminal matters, present bills of Indictment to the Grand Jury, against all these persons and

and Confidential, when discovered, without deem-
ing a special Communication or report to any
of the Departments at Washington necessary.

Many things, however, conspire at the present
time to render the position of the participants
in the late Cuban enterprise, so different in its
relations from that generally occupied by Offenders
against local Criminal Laws, that the course
to be pursued towards them should, it seems to
me, be dictated rather by the policy of the Gen-
eral Government, than by the ordinary rules
which govern the conduct of a Prosecuting Offi-
cer.

I therefore address this Communication to
the Secretary of State, and respectfully request
to be specially instructed, as to the course which
I shall pursue with reference to the individuals
now under arrest, and all others who may be
found to have been unlawfully concerned in any
of the enterprises against Cuba, and whether pros-
ecutions shall be instituted and pressed against
them.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

The Hon. Genl. Webster
Secretary of State
Washington City

Wm. H. Hunt, Secy.
Henry Williams
U.S. Dist. Ct.
Dist. of Georgia

TELEGRAPH

BY THE

Oct 24,

NEW



LINE,

Electro-Chemical Telegraph,

(PATENTED BY THE UNITED STATES.)

OFFICE, NATIONAL HOTEL.

The proprietors of the NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH LINE, respectfully announce to the numerous owners of the Telegraph, that they are now working their wires to and from their Office, No. 29 WALL STREET, NEW YORK; thereby making it the most expeditious and reliable line for the transmission of intelligence between New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Washington, and all the principal Cities and Towns of the United States.

The undersigned in behalf of his associates, respectfully solicits a share of Telegraphic business, and in every effort will be made by those in their employ to give general satisfaction to the public.

PRINT BALD.

HENRY J. ROGERS, Gen'l Sup'l.

From Jackson Oct 24th 1851.

To Hon J. J. Crittenden

As a definite reply to your despatch of the 16th I accept the appointment to Havana. At what time will my services be required. Will it be necessary for me to visit Washington or can the necessary documents be forwarded. I have written more fully. Reply is requested

W. L. Crittenden

Thank you

Please Answer by telegraph immediately

Oct. 25.

Dear Mr. Sharkey.

Probably not ready
to come here. We shall require a
little time to make arrangements
secure an Executor and will
write you more fully

J. J. Buttenden
acting Secy. of State

To the President,
Please send directions
to Mr. Hunter what and
to return J. J. Buttenden

Oct 27th 1851 Mr. Wm. M. ...

Washington October 23 1851

To the President of the
United States

Sir

A few days since, the undersigned (as Attorneys for numerous Spanish Subjects) had the honor of addressing you a note calling your attention to the fact, that two notes from the Spanish Minister to the Secretary of State in reference to the claims of Spanish Subjects under the Florida Treaty of 1819, had not been answered, and requesting you to cause the same to be responded to.

They have now the honor to inform you, that since they addressed you on that subject, one of the undersigned addressed a note to the Secretary of the Treasury desiring to be informed if there was any impediment to the payment of the awards made by the United States Courts of Florida; and received for answer, in substance, that his judgment was clear the awards ought to be paid, but that a sense of delicacy restrained him from taking any action in these cases; because he had, as an Attorney, once given an opinion that they were just and legal.

Under these circumstances the undersigned have no recourse but to apply to the President of the United States to see the Law executed, and they indulge the hope, that some mode may be adopted ~~by the Executive~~ to relieve Mr. ...

Wm. ...

Mr. Curran joins in arraignment and at the same time
expeditious settlement of the awards.

The undersigned will also state, that
after a careful perusal of the recent opinion of Mr. Attorney
General Crittenden, on these claims, they think it fully
maintains the position, that the awards of the Florida
Judges, are in conformity to the rules of National Law
and our Treaty obligations.

Mr. Crittenden in his opinion lays
down the Law which governs cases arising under Treaties in
a very clear and perspicuous manner, and he was perhaps
bound to suppose that the Florida claims heretofore decided
or had been decided under the Law which ought to govern
such cases and therefore he advises the Secretary to conform
to the previous decisions of his Department. But when
Mr. Crittenden comes to see from the printed paper left in
your possession that the Florida cases heretofore decided
by the Secretaries of the Treasury have actually been
decided not under the Law of Nations but uniformly under
the municipal usage of the Treasury Department; we
venture to believe that he will decide that if these cases
have been decided under the municipal usage - it consequently
wrong Law, that they must be decided under the National
Law which alone governs cases arising under Treaties.
We must therefore request your
amicoratoria

consideration and early attention to the subject as a just sense
of your official duty may guide you to advise

We have the honor

to be most respectfully

W. Coster & Hanson

Chas. E. Sherman

Recd 3d Nov 1851
and 30th Oct 1851
with a letter to Mr. Garrison
same date
Elizabeth 2d Hill
New York
Charleston Oct 28th 51
The Honorable G. B. Webster
Secretary of State

Respected Sir

In addressing you in your official capacity I trust there is no apology necessary. As an American and a Mother I feel no shadow of doubt but my claim on your interest will be acknowledged. The nature of this appeal has been specifically explained in the documents accompanying this communication kindly prepared by a friend & signed by many of our influential citizens. I am conscious that without these efficient & energetic measures - I should be powerless in ameliorating the wretched & unhappy condition of my unfortunate son. But my heart overflows with grateful emotions when I remember that Government has provided an alternative in such cases, & I feel a degree of satisfaction that however humble - every American can employ it. I am aware that in petitioning for a youth for the services of one holding the high & responsible station we occupy, it needs no elaborate nor studied phrases or diction, the prompting of parental love can appreciate all that I could expect. And thus I will leave it, at that tribunal. Confident of success.

In some necessary remarks relative to the subject I will not trespass on your time but briefly state that he left New Orleans without allowing me the opportunity of advising him. And that as soon as the papers announced the defeat of the expedition, I earnestly appealed to

our American Consul at Havana, soliciting any information
concerning him - which however, met with no success
And it had been for the disinterested attention of some
Sidney Smith & J. S. Thacker Esqrs - I should have remained
in entire ignorance of his destiny. To these gentlemen
owe a debt of gratitude that can never be cancelled.

Enclosed you have two private letters
from W. S. Smith Esq. & a paragraph from a letter I received
from Professor J. S. De Bow of Louisiana, whose inter-
est with other friends I am sanguine must result in some
favorable to his release.

With sentiments of the
highest respect

I remain Yours

Obt. Servt

Elizabeth G. Bell

Copy sent to Mr. Caldwell - Per Caldwell
on the 11th of Oct 1831

Javay County Ky 11th Oct 1831
Hon. John J. Crittenden Attorney General of
the U. S. A.

Dear Sir

I yesterday received a communication from Mr. Thrasher, (now resident at Havana on the Island of Cuba) ^{containing} giving the melancholy news that my near kinsman and former Schoolfellow John Johnson had been sent a prisoner to Spain. It scarcely necessary for me to say that he was one of the expedition lately commanded by Lopez

May I appeal to you Sir to use your personal influence both with our Government and that of Spain for his release from a situation worse than an ignominious death. He is a native born Kentuckian a man of fine feeling and I think entitled to the sympathies of the brave and generous every where. Like many others who have shared his deplorable fate, he left his country under the honest but false impression that Cuba was in a state of revolt.

But Sir it is not my purpose to offer arguments to you for his release. I know it is sufficient for you to know that he is a Kentuckian and a man worthy of common regard to enlist all your sympathies in his behalf.

Permit me in conclusion to say I have intruded thus upon you from an abiding confidence in the patriotism and energy of the party appealed to as well as, a tribute of my regard and personal esteem. Yours friend and obt.
John Johnson

Recd 6th Nov Mr Webster
29 Oct

U. S. Flag Ship Saranac
Pensacola Oct. 29. 1851

Sir

I have had the honor, since leaving Norfolk in August last, to address to the Department of State, the following communications, with their several enclosures, viz

- One letter dated Havana Sep. 6. 1851
- One " " Off Havana " 12. " "
- One " " " " " 25. " "
- One " " " " " Oct. 5. " "

Not having heard from the Department since, I should be happy to know whether they have been received.

I have the honor to be
Sir very obed.
humble servant.

Forball & Packer
Commanding Home Squadron.

The Hon.
Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Recd 3d Nov Mr Marboe Geo S Bryan
Charleston 31st Oct 1851

Dear Sir -

May I beg to commend
to your respectful consideration, the accom-
panying petition. It is signed by a large
number of our best citizens - such as fully
appreciate the indispensable sanctity
of treaties, and the obligations of law.
Many of them, from their public and
private worth and official stations are
known to you. Their character is a
pledge, that they would seek nothing
inconsistent with the highest duty of their
own country, or the honor and best
interests of any other. - The Petition fully
expresses their views and their feelings, and
I feel that I can add nothing to their
coercion

Coercion and treight. With the perfect
Conviction, that you will be glad indeed
to yield to impulses of humanity, and
with the earnest hope, that you will con-
sider this a case, in which you can
interpose without the sacrifice of us
to any party, I would respectfully su-
mit the petition, and the accompanying
letter, of the Mother of the unhappy
young man, to your kind consideration
and pray for them and her, your best
offices.

Suffer me, to improve this oppor-
tunity to renew to you the homage
of my profound respect and
grateful admiration.

To Honble. Saml Webster
Secretary of State

Your Obedt Servt.

Geo. J. Briggs