

Annual Report on
27 January 1841 3

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold on the first Tuesday in March
next, before the Court House in Hines-
ville, Liberty County, between the usual hours
of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One tract of Land containing six hundred and
four acres, be the same more or less, lying near
Taylor's Creek, adjoining on one side by Wm.
H. Gaigden, and on the other by E. Daniell, Wm.
P. Girardeau and Benj. Williams, levied on as
the property of Wm. J. Clark, to satisfy four ex-
ecutions against him, three in favor of Jas. Til-
mon, and one in favor of Silas Ogden. Levy
made and returned to me by Wm. H. Martin, a
Constable. Land pointed out by Wm. Smith,
Jon'r.

S. S. MOODY, D. S. L. C.

Jan 22

29 January 1841

Attention Defaulters.

A Regimental Court of Inquiry held at the Exchange on the 25th January, 1841, for the trial of defaulters at the Regimental Parade on the 31st December, 1840, the following persons were fined in the sums attached to their respective names.

Adjutant's Report—Major W P White \$20,
Lieut Boston 10, Ensign Preston 10.

Chatham Artillery—Corp'l Cunningham \$8.

Private, George H. May, 50, 51 Prendergast 5.
J. L. Locke 5, J. E. Ward 5.

Sav. Volunteer Guards—Privates, G J Bullock 5; J Keating 6; P B Pendergast 5; P G Shack 5, E J Harden 5, James Gule 5, George W Jones 3, C C Thompson 5, J W Nevitt 5, F Truchelut 5, A J Maxwell 5.

— Republican Blues—Private, — Barlee \$5.
— Craft 5, — Levi D'Lyon 5, — Ferguson 5,
— Hedrick 5, — Luduke 5, — Lain 3, — Patter-
— son 5, — P Russell 5, — Ribaraw 5, — W Stiles 5,
— Stinner 5, — Wilson 5, — Ward 5.

Phoenix Riflemen—Privates, W H Lloyd \$5,
J Barnwell 5, George McClusky 5, L Scranton 6.

1st Beal Company—Privates: W Goodall 5, G Kelly 5, S Brown 5, — McMurra 5, C L Denney 5, H Corum 5; — Cloak 5; Jains Ball 5, George Stevenson 5, John Early 5, B A Hando 5, A Jones 5, L S Cook 5, James Thomas 5, T Carter 5, James Clifford 5, W Allen 5, John Murphy 5, James Ponce 5, Thomas Irwin 5, D Irwin 5, John L News 5.

2nd Boat Company.—Privates, Nathl Cook
55, John E Cape 5, J M Cooper 5, AV Collins 5,
— Gammer 5, H D Wood 5, S A V Jones 5, C J
Malone 5, J Phillips 5, T Gordon 5, A R O'
don 5, R S Sumner 5, Robert White 5, J Little-
field 5, J Griffith 5, — Meeker 5, F F Strobbart 5.

3rd. *Beut. Company* — *Private*, D. T. Scranton
S. Joseph Johnson 5, H. H. Miller 5, F. K. Mar-
shall 5, G. Jarvis 5, Daniel T. Manard 5, M. Wil-
liams 5, J. Ives 5, Thomas W. Flemming 5, Wil-
liam Holmes 5, T. R. Mills 5, John Bowman 5, E.
Godfrey 5, John Walsh 5, G. W. Hines 5, — Dick-
inson 5, F. Gaston Hoffer 5, — Griffin 5, T. T.
White 5, J. S. Lathrop 5, John Day 5, David Hal-
sey 5, G. H. Tresper 5, James Carothers 5, —
Wood 5, W. H. Miller 5, A. Huntington 5, E. Pad-
denford 5, — Carthurburn 5, — Richards 5, James

1. Foster, 5; 2. Harvey, 3; 3. John Austin, 5; 4. John Law,
 5; 5. John Richardson, 5; 6. John M. Clark, 5; 7. P. Haupt, 5;
 8. W. Pooler Jr., 5; 9. H. Brigham, 5; 10. John Rogers, 5;
 11. Johnson, 5; 12. Albin, 5; 13. S. Hart, Jr., 5;
 14. Sondergrass, 5; 15. A. P. Luce, 5; 16. R. H. A. Koch, 5; 17. Es-
 ton, 5; 18. Joseph L. Shuller, Jr., 5; 19. Wm. King, 5; 20. W. C. O.
 Driscoll, 5; 21. F. Miller, 5; 22. Robinson, 5; 23. Brown,
 Wagner, 5; 24. Willard, 5; 25. G. Miller, 5; 26. N. V.
 Jones, 5; 27. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 28. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 29. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 30. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 31. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 32. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 33. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 34. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 35. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 36. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 37. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 38. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 39. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 40. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 41. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 42. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 43. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 44. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 45. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 46. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 47. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 48. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 49. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 50. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 51. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 52. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 53. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 54. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 55. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 56. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 57. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 58. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 59. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 60. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 61. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 62. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 63. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 64. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 65. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 66. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 67. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 68. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 69. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 70. D. L. Lathrop, 5; 71. D. L. 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4th Bear Company - Privates, R. Cullen 25, A.
 Mitchell 5, George Criss 6, Samuel Turner 5,
 James Maxwell 5, Edward Smith 6, D. Perry 6,
 A. Doss 6, G. W. Hunter 5, James S. J. Chiles
 5, M. Green 5, F. Barnett 5, M. Fitzgerald 5, Wm.
 L. Shaw 5, - Host 5, James Gaudet 6, John
 Mackinnon 5, C. Alcordell 5, John Walsh 6, R.
 Hutchinson 5, M. Katselough 6, T. Lohall 5, J.
 Brady 5, R. Oswald 5, - Dallas 6, - Foran 5,
 M. Gullammy 5, J. McNichols 5, J. Gillougher 5,
 Jas. A. Ryan 5, Wm. Jones 5, J. Hallinan 5, Jas.
 Bennett 5, - Smith 5, - Koller 5, J. Parker 5, P.
 Hughes 5, John Hickey 5, M. Callahan 5.

THE above certificate is notified that unless the fines are paid to the Pay-Master, Joseph H. Burroughs, on or before the 17th February next,

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer *Brauford*, District, from Charleston—Mrs. J. L. Wilson, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Johns, Mrs. M. F. Rogers, Mrs. Ann. August, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. M. B. McManis, two Misses Elliott, Miss Baker, Messrs. W. W. Frapp, J. Porcher, A. Warrell, J. Anderson, C. Talbot, T. Deason, E. Gouley, J. H. Dilworth, C. G. Guffman, C. Andrews, U. S. A., and 2 Deck.

Per steamer *William Seabrook*, from Charleston—Mrs. C. Aldrich, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Helfar, Mrs. O'Neal, Miss Moore, Miss Philbrick, Col. L. Morris, Rev. W. Long, Messrs. A. F. Forley, J. O'Neal, A. Culbur, J. J. Joseph, Mayer, S. Reno, and 2 Deck.

Per steamer *J. Stone*, from Darien—Mrs. Williams, Dr. J. C. Tunno, and Mr. Coleman.

Per steamer *Omanigee*, from Darien—Messrs. J. Butler and Cousinier.

The Daily Picayune.

Aug 1878

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels, Jan. 6.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.....W H Davis, Mobile; Dr T Martin, Ala; B F Nover, N O; W G Baker, Baltimore; H G Estelle, Mobile; R Maury, N O; J W King, do; W Gray, do; N M Ludlow, do; R Mott, do; Miss Maury, N Y; I. P. Crain, Shreveport; W O Crain, U S N; G S Guion, Lafourche; J W Cunningham, N C; J L Sterling, Bayou Sara; S H Lurty, do; C H Gord, N Y; L. Barret, Pointe Coupee; H Zyart, East Feliciana; G H Griffith, Mobile; J H Stephenson, do; J A S Morris, do; N Clements, N Y; Mr Mohr, Texas; J G Belden, N O; Mr Lialo, Vicksburg; B I. Britton, Arka; J Beckwith, La; H Chateau, St Louis; W M Kingland and lady, N Y. R B Hampton, Baltimore; D Miracereau, N Y; R L Ross, British Army; D D Henric, U S A; J M Christie, St Louis; E F Keen, Arka; L B Hanson, Cincinnati; C Field, Va; H Cayet, Terrebonne; B Maguire, Ky; J Fraumer, C A Johnson.

VERANDAH HOTEL.....C J Sanders, Ky; A D Champeling, Assumption; G Birdsley, do; William Lyons, Mi; Mrs Lyons, do; Miss Owens, do; C Thompson, do; Miss Thompson, Ky; C Tucker, N Y; J S Bling, Mobile; J W Allen, Mi; Mr and Mrs J Magen, N O; H F Fisher, Texas; T L Motive and lady, La; G I. Greathouse, Ky; Mrs Winn, Natchez; Dr Taylor and son.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.....P D Hull, Port Gibson; O A Shaw, N O; J Holland, Mobile; W R Dunt, Jefferson; H S Caulking, do; G G Noland, A Newman, Mi; Mr Phillips, N O; J H Vudman, Arka; G R Dewing, Mobile; P A Verringer, Va; Capt Dan D Henric, U S A; J H Loughborough, Coast; H L Smith, Fort Jackson; Dr E W Tucker, P Rose, J P Tucker, P E Tucker, C Lund, J Hollander.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.....Mr Lynd, N Y; J Adger, S C; J Coppa and lady, Iowa; Mrs Cock, Canada; G Smith, N O; C B Harrison, Mi; A D Hedinley, Baton Rouge; G Clay, Ky; Jno Hildrith, do; W J Hildrith, do; J Lindet, Attakapas; J W Dunis, H Pierre, P G Cole, J J Inge; G W Miller and family.

BANKS'S ARCADE.....J C Scott, N O; J W Scott, Texas; A L Lyman, Coast; J C Lawton, N O; G W Bradburn.

The Daily Picayune.

January 1848

Washington Correspondence.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1848

After much tribulation, vexation and trepidation Gen. Scott has been recalled to Washington to give his friends an opportunity of sympathizing with the hero of Cerro Gordo. It was thought that the last orders of Gen. Scott, to spread the army over all Mexico, and to coerce Mexico by way of direct and indirect taxes, to offer such terms of peace as may be acceptable to his Government would have appeased the Administration and the President; but other councils prevailed, and the order for his recall has positively left this city. Gen. Towson, who it was agreed upon was to be ordered to Peroté to preside at a court of inquiry, has received counter orders and will scarcely leave Washington, as the trial is to take place here if any trial at all takes place, for Gen. Worth has already been ordered to be released and to assume, as brevet major general, the command of his division. The presumption, therefore, is, that Gen. Towson will save himself the trip, unless, indeed, the President should again change his mind on the subject. Gen. Towson was to have left here on Saturday, but had a long interview with the President on Sunday evening, remaining here all yesterday and was to have left here this morning; but my opinion is he overslept himself and that a similar accident may occur to him to-morrow. The court of inquiry, under present circumstances, where judgment has preceded the trial, would be a mere farce and will consequently very properly be deferred for a more suitable occasion.

The plan of which I once wrote you to bring Gen. Worth, as the democratic candidate, in the field against Gen. Taylor, is fast ripening and will soon be spread before the public. Gen. Worth, as I once before informed you, has written a letter, which is shortly to be published, containing his unequivocal adhesion to all the cardinal principles and rules of democracy, and expressing his views in regard to the war and the conquest of Mexico in a highly satisfactory manner. Gen. Worth, I believe, goes a little farther than most Northern or Southern democrats, for he wants, after Mexico is secured, the gradual annexation and incorporation of the United States of Central America, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala, and, in due course of time, the island of Cuba. I have no doubt whatever but that those provinces in due course of time will all become annexed, and that the day on which they shall become members of our great confederacy of independent States will be the proudest of their existence; yet as the case now stands there must necessarily be

some delay in the consummation of this desirable enterprise. For the present the old Sierra Madre line of "Old Zach," including Tampico, Victoria, Monterey, Saltillo, Monclova, Chihuahua, Santa Fe and the Californias will answer; and if "Rough" will, as I understand from the best authority he does, adhere to this line, the consideration of Gen. Worth's claims, together with the annexation of the United States of Central America, will have to be postponed for the present.

This Sierra Madre line is so much better than that which Mr. Trist has been bargaining and begging for ever since he went to Mexico, that the democrats themselves will have to go for it, as an improvement upon the plan of the Administration, which was willing to purchase California and take the Rio Grande for a frontier. If Gen. Taylor adhere to the Sierra Madre line Gen. Worth cannot be brought in the field against him, and being forced on the grounds will be beaten. Gen. Worth may do for another period and against another man.

Gen. Clay is still here pardoning offenders and encouraging virtuous politicians. He is truly a labor of love, while the proceedings in both Houses show that he has still that power over the minds and will of his friends, which has made him the ruler of the whigs, if not of the nation, for better than a quarter of a century.

The debate on the message of the President, refusing to communicate to the House the instructions given to Mr. Sidel and other diplomatic correspondents in regard to Mexico, commenced to-day in a very moderate and becoming style, but will wax hotter as it goes on, and will reach its climax on Monday next, when a vote is to be taken on it.

In the Senate the Ten Regiment bill continues still to furnish every Senator with a pretext for offering his views to the public, but more particularly to his constituents. The chances of its passage are becoming exceedingly less every day, and if it passes the Senate, it will no doubt stick in the House.

Mr. Trist's place in the State Department has been filled by the chief clerk of the Navy Department, and the vacancy created by the transfer of the latter is to be filled by Dr. Young, of Virginia. This is merely to show Mr. Trist that if he disobeys orders and tries to follow his own flagrant, he ceases to be a public functionary, and that he can only follow out his own views in Mexico as a private citizen. Mr. Trist is entirely disgraced with the Department of State, and I scarcely think that he stands in any private relation to the President. So between the commissioner and the clerk he has come down to the ground, being now neither one nor the other.

All hopes of peace are virtually abandoned by the Administration.

TRUTH-TELLER.

Havana—Mansion House Hotel.



The proprietor of this well-known HOTEL takes occasion to inform the public that it is now located on Lamparilla street, No. 2, a corner building and central situation, containing excellent rooms for the accommodation of families. He returns his acknowledgement for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored, and hopes still to merit its continuation from his unabated exertions to render his guests comfortable.

Strangers, (intending to give him a call,) their arrival, need feel no anxiety about their permits to land, landing of baggage, &c., as a person is employed to give attention and facilitate the operation.

WILLIAM FULTON.

Havana, January 2, 1848.

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Hotel La Belle Europe, Havana.



This establishment is situated in Tacon street, No. 88, in front of the Intercandia House and near the Plaza de Armas. The hotel is situated in a beautiful position, having a full view of the entrance of the port, and its apartments are large and elegantly furnished. The table is kept in the French style by Mme. JACOBO, who begs leave to announce to strangers who are called to Havana upon business or pleasure, that she will spare no pains to make their visit one of comfort and pleasure. The table is always abundantly furnished with all the market affords. Families will find separate apartments, and servants who speak French, English and Spanish. [o20—6m

The Daily Pirayune.

Prospectus—Our Country.

A TRI-WEEKLY PAPER, in English and Spanish, devoted to politics, literature and general intelligence.

Messrs. Aleman & Gomez, editors of "LA PATRIA," having associated with them Dr. Matthewson, formerly editor of the Vera Cruz "Genius of Liberty," will enlarge their paper to the size of the medium daily papers of this city, and publish it tri-weekly for the present in English and Spanish, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify them in making the change.

This paper has already an extensive circulation in Mexico, Central America and the West India Islands; and as our social, political and commercial intercourse with those places is becoming daily of more and more importance, the advantages that may accrue from the contemplated change need no comment, for they cannot fail to be at once recognised and appreciated.

A specimen number will be issued on Sunday, the 16th inst., which may be had gratis from the publishers, at No. 31 Exchange Alley, or at the bookstores of Messrs. J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street; T. P. White, No. 53 Canal street; and J. C. Morgan, No. 17 Exchange Place, where lists are now open and subscriptions respectfully solicited.

Terms—\$10 a year, paid quarterly in advance.

New Orleans, April 9, 1848.

29—cf

The Daily Freeman.

THE ARTILLERY BATTALION.—On Sunday morning, agreeably to orders, the Battalion of Artillery under Major Gally had their target practice. His Excellency Gov. Johnson, with a portion of his staff, Brig. Gen. Lewis, Brig. Gen. Augustin, Brig. Gen. Tracy, Gen. Lacoste, and several other officers honored the occasion with their appearance by invitation. A salute in honor of the Governor was fired on his arrival, after which he reviewed the battalion, which appeared to great advantage.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock the target firing was begun—the ball opening with a shot by his Excellency. The target was placed against a bulk-head at the distance of 600 or 700 yards from the guns, on a beautiful plain in the rear of the Hopkins plantation, on the Gentilly Road, and the shots were in the direction of the swamp. The firing was excellent, as the riddled state of the target and bulk-head showed. Out of 135 shots, 117 struck the target and bulk-head. The entire doings of the Battalion during the day, whether in the field or at the table, passed off pleasantly and in good order. Ample preparations had been made by the battalion to entertain their guests, as well as to refresh themselves; and while at the festive board, several spirited and appropriate toasts were drunk. In the afternoon they took up the line of march and returned to the city, evincing by their martial bearing the laudable pride they feel as officers and men in sustaining a corps so universally acknowledged to be efficient, gallant and generous. Long live the *Battalion d'Artillerie d'Orleans*—and success to its members!

The Harp

 The following Ode to Cuba was written by one of our citizens, who lately visited that island, to the great benefit of his health:

ODE TO THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Famed island, where beauty delights and reposes
Amidst coral rocks and in bowers of roses;
Where nature devotes every season to bliss,
And imprints on each object her holiest kiss.
Oh, hail to thee, Cuba, with soft azure skies,
Where maidens enchant with their soft, dreamy eyes.

Thy bosom is fruitful, thy air is sereno—
Thy palms stand majestic, with plantains between—
Thy coffee trees, blooming, are whiter than snow,
Whilst near and around them the orange trees grow.
Oh, hail to thee, Cuba, &c.

Thy fields bear the mango, zapote and pine—
Thy cane yields a nectar more sweet than the vine—
Thy wells furnish water, deep, soft, clear and pure,
But thy daughters are softer and purer, I'm sure.
Oh, hail to thee, Cuba, &c.

To secure such great blessings forever to thee,
The only thing wanting 's—*thy will to be free*;
To sever the chains which encircle thee now,
And place Liberty's cap on thy loftiest brow.
Oh, hail to thee, Cuba, &c.

Then, rouse thee, great isle, from thy fatal repose,
And put on thy armor for *strife and for blows*;
Let thy banner once wave o'er the Moro's high tower,
And tyrants shall tremble and forfeit their power.
Then, hail to thee, Cuba, with soft azure skies,
And hail to thy maidens with soft, dreamy eyes.

The Daily Piragone.

Spain.

BLOODY MILITARY INSURRECTION.—We have received the journals and correspondence of Madrid of the 7th, containing the particulars of an insurrection which took place on that morning, commencing at daybreak.

It appears that the movement was commenced by one or two battalions of the Regiment Espagna, and was soon joined by a portion of the populace. The military was immediately called out, having been prepared for the emergency by previous rumors, and cannon loaded with grape and shrapnell were freely used. The fighting continued for about four hours, after which the insurrection gave way. Gen. Fulgosio, the Captain-General of Madrid, and brother-in-law of Christina, was mortally wounded. The capital was declared in a state of siege. The military casualties are said to amount to 600; eighty of the insurgent soldiers and thirty civilians, including many of the upper classes, were taken prisoners. Two chiefs of battalion were killed. Three thousand reals were found in the pocket of one sergeant, and six hundred in that of a soldier.

A letter furnishes the following particulars: "The straw which broke the camel's (patience) back was the arrest of Gomez Beurro, a man highly popular with the army and the people. All along the insurgents have been fraternizing very warmly with certain of the troops; and the regiment of Spain, having touched considerable sums of liberal silver, agreed to pronounce. Divided councils (and no other, ah! ah!) are to be found in the liberal camp; spoiled the effect of the *pronunciamiento*. Most were for putting it off; but things had gone too far. The unhappy battalion was unsupported by the men who had been wooing them daily to their ruin. The other two-thirds of the regiment would not join in the fatal leap, and only one of the officers. All the rest turned Abdiels. The battalion left the barracks of San Francisco (a convent on the south extremity of the city) at half-past 3. They marched past San Andres, the Plaza de Cebada, and up to the Toledo, crying out, '*Viva el Pueblo Libre! Viva el Ejercito!*' They were joined by a few paisanos on their way. Arrived at Plaza Mayor, they posted themselves behind the columns of the arcades, awaiting the hosts who were to join them, who came not. Meantime the first corps that marched against them was a battalion of the Cazadores de Baza, No. 12, who proceeded through the arcades of the Platerias from the Calle Mayor. The houses of the Plaza Mayor were occupied by both parties, and both parties appeared in the balconies of the same square. The square granite shafts of the piers which support the arcades of the Platerias, have great pieces torn out of them by the cannon shot; and one ball is seen sticking in the wall of the house which is built over the arcades through which the place is entered. The doors of the houses are also shattered by cannon. After an entrance had been effected into the square, shrapnell was employed. The battalion, besieged by fresh comers on all hands, after fighting most bravely for two hours, gave up the desperate struggle. I understand that eighty men were made prisoners; a great number, but how many no one knows yet exactly, were killed and wounded, and the rest made their escape. Meanwhile, parties of civilians rose in different parts of the city; but there were no barricades erected anywhere that I have heard of. Many were killed in the Calle de Fuencarral, in the Calle Mayor, and in the Cava Baja. Fulgosio was shot by a common man, who came up to him in the Calle Mayor, near the Puerta del Sol, at half-past 6, and discharged his arm *a bout portant*, but the insurgent paid with his life on the spot for his daring crime. Fulgosio lingered in great pain till next day, and then expired.

Narvaez makes an ostentatious show of valor. He insisted this morning in walking from his own house to the Puerta del Sol, attended by a thin escort. But all this tells with the Spaniards. Many houses were occupied by the troops, who thence poured a murderous fire on all who presented themselves in the streets indiscriminately. Among other places, they took possession of the Ognate Palace, in the Calle Mayor, one of the finest buildings in Madrid. Many of the windows opposite his house have not a pane of glass left. Blood traces are visible all along the pavement."

The Daily Picayune.

BARNBURNERS. — The N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives the following explanation of the significance of this name of a party :

All names have their origin in some incident. The origin of the name of the party which now figures so conspicuously was as follows: In the time of the Canada troubles, some years since, parties of men went over to Canada, and others came from Canada, and set fire to barns; as one of their chief methods of warfare. On one occasion a candidate was before the New York Senate for some appointment in a northern county, when a member stated that the individual was one of the barnburners. Gov. Bouck was told of this, and the next day, when some other names were presented to him for nomination, inquired jocosely whether any of these men were barnburners. The thing took, and the name spread; and as the radical democrats insisted upon their measures of reform, and the conservatives held back, the former acquired the name which had started in the small way above mentioned. The other party received that of Hunkers, as descriptive of immovable adherence to old things. Martin Van Buren and Silas Wright were the leaders of the radicals, and in their ranks were included most of the prominent and efficient democrats. To them we are chiefly indebted for the great reforms of our constitution. Among their measures of progress was the adoption of the Wilmot proviso, or some decided overture for preventing the extension of slavery into newly acquired territory. The death of Silas Wright was a sad blow to the Barnburners. He possessed the public confidence far beyond any other man in the democratic party, and would almost of course have received the nomination for the Presidency. With him at their head, the party were with the rising sun. But Providence has taken him away, and circumstances have somewhat changed. The course of the Baltimore Convention has imposed a difficult task upon them, but they are talented and resolute, and will make themselves to be respected.

Spain.

A military insurrection occurred in Seville the night of the 13th May. The people are said to have taken no part in it. Many lives were lost on each side, but the papers differ essentially in their reports of the affair.

On the 17th inst. the Spanish Government sent passports to Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, with orders to quit Madrid in twenty-four hours. The reason of this sudden and extraordinary step is said to be an allegation by the Spanish Ministry, that Sir Henry Bulwer has been for some time past in correspondence with the progressive party, and that he had fomented the late insurrection at Seville against the Government by the distribution of British gold.

The Daily Piramune.

The sessions of Congress were to be suspended at Querétaro on the 13th, to be resumed in the city of Mexico on the 15th. In this connection we give the following letter from Mexico:

Mexico, June 13, 1848.

Gentlemen—Gen. Worth and his division left the city yesterday, after exchanging salutes, which were fired by both parties, before the American flag was taken down, and after the Mexican flag was hoisted. All is tranquil, and the Mexicans appear to be perfectly satisfied and happy, though I fear that they will not long remain so.

The Mexican Government arrived at Tacubaya on the 8th inst., but finding the Americans had not left, repaired to Mixcoac, where they staid until to-day, when they made their grand entry into the city.

The Mexican papers confess that various outrages have been perpetrated upon their countrywomen suspected of too intimate intercourse with the American troops.

Gen. Rangel, of revolutionary note, has been arrested by the Mexican Government as a seditious person.

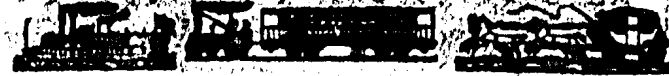
On the night of the 7th inst., an American sergeant was murdered in a tavern in Mexico. His assassination is variously attributed to Mexicans and to members of his own company.

Gen. Kearny's division marched from the city of Mexico the morning of the 6th inst.

BARNBURNER MOVEMENT.—The Barnburner democracy of New York city met in their respective wards on Wednesday evening, the 14th, to elect delegates to the Utica Convention on the 22d inst. The official call appears in the Globe, headed thus: "Free soil—free labor—free speech—free trade—free men."

The Daily Pirayune

Baltimore and New York.



Via Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and Charleston, S.C.—Through in Seven and a Half Days—Stage Travel Reduced to Ninety-Three Miles.

NEW ORLEANS TO MOBILE.—By the daily line of mail steamers, OREGON, Capt. Hiern; CALIFORNIA, Capt. Reynolds; and JAMES L. DAY, Capt. Wood—leaving New Orleans at half-past 2 P. M. and arriving at Mobile next morning at 10 o'clock. Fare, \$5. Time through, eighteen hours.

MOBILE TO MONTGOMERY.—By the daily line of superior first class steamers—leaving Mobile at 4 P. M., and arriving at Montgomery second day at 6 to 11 o'clock A. M. The line consists of the following boats: MONTGOMERY, Capt. Johnson; ORLINE, ST. JOHN, Capt. Meaker; DAN, PRATT, Capt. Adams; LOWNDES, JR., Capt. Johnson; SELMA, Capt. Bryan; L. HOPKINS, Capt. Burrell; W. W. FRY, Capt. Wilson; PRIDE OF THE WEST, Capt. Carroll; SUNNY SEA, Capt. Walker. Fare, \$8. Time through, thirty-eight to forty-three hours. By the daily mail coach: fare \$10. Time, forty hours.

MONTGOMERY TO CHARLESTON.—New Orleans and New York Mail Line—Via Griffin, Atlanta and Augusta.

Leaves.		Arrives.		Distances.	
Montgomery.	7½ A. M.	Opelika.	12 M.	Railroad.	67 m.
Opelika.	1 P. M.	Griffin.	9 A. M.	Stages.	93 m.
Griffin.	1 P. M.	Atlanta.	3½ P. M.	Railroad.	43 m.
Atlanta.	4 P. M.	Augusta.	3½ A. M.	Railroad.	171 m.
Augusta.	6 A. M.	Charleston.	2 P. M.	Railroad.	136 m.

Fare, \$26 50. Time through, fifty-four hours, including stoppages. Staging reduced to ninety-three miles.

Three Daily Stage Lines between Opelika and Griffin—passing through West Point, La Grange and Greenville to Griffin: besides extra Coaches always in readiness to carry forward any number of through passengers without detention.

The cars on the railroad are of the most approved construction. Those upon the Georgia Railroad provided with state-rooms and berths for night travel.

For Through Tickets, apply at the Exchange Hotel or Montgomery Hall. J. B. JOHNSON, Agent, Montgomery, Ala.

Passengers procuring Through Tickets of the agent at Montgomery, will save about \$4.

GREAT CENTRAL MAIL LINE.—Via Columbus, Macon and Savannah.

Leaves.		Arrives.		Distances.	
Montgomery.	7½ A. M.	Opelika.	12 M.	Railroad.	67 m.
Opelika.	1 P. M.	Barnesville.	10 A. M.	Stages.	98 m.
Barnesville.	1 P. M.	Macon.	3½ P. M.	Railroad.	40 m.
Macon.	6 A. M.	Savannah.	6 P. M.	Railroad.	100 m.
Savannah.	8 P. M.	Charleston.	8 A. M.	Steamboat.	140 m.

Fare, \$25. Time through, seventy-two hours, including two nights' rest, viz: at Savannah and Macon.

The steam packets composing the Charleston and Savannah Line, are the Metamora, Wm. Seabrook and Gen. Clinch, well known for their safety, neatness and sumptuous fare. No charge for meals or berths.

The cars on the Central and Macon and Western Railroads are of the finest description. Staging reduced to ninety eight miles.

Two Daily Lines of Four Horse Post Coaches, from Opelika to Barnesville, via Columbus, besides extra Coaches, always in readiness to carry forward any number of through passengers without detention.

For Through Tickets, apply at the Exchange Hotel or Montgomery Hall. J. B. JOHNSON, Agent, Montgomery, Ala.

Passengers procuring Through Tickets of the agent at Montgomery, will save about \$4.

CHARLESTON TO BALTIMORE.—Fare, \$18. Time, sixty three hours.—By the daily line of sea steamers to Wilmington, N. C.; thence by railroad to Petersburg; thence to Baltimore by the mail (formerly Bay) line, or by the railroad route via Richmond and Washington City.

CHARLESTON TO NEW YORK.—By the steamships Northern and Southern—leaving Charleston alternately every Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M., arriving in New York the following Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare, \$25. Time through, sixty five hours.... For further particulars, apply to J. & R. GEDDES, 102 Tchoupitoulas street.

The Daily Picayune.

Until the injury to the Creole is repaired, the beautiful steamer California, Capt. Reynolds, will take her place in the mail line. She leaves this morning for Mobile, but will touch at all the watering places. This arrangement is but temporary. As soon as the Creole is repaired the California will resume her accustomed trips to the watering places only, and there remain till the close of the season.

The Daily Pirayune.

Rough and Ready Club.

We, the subscribers, agree to unite ourselves as a political association under the title of a Rough and Ready Club, for the purpose of furthering, by all honorable means, the election of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore for President and Vice President.

R. E. Hammet,	Horace H. Harby,
J. Neville,	Jas. F. Caruthers,
J. P. Labouisse,	Benj. C. Adams,
J. White,	J. Bonner,
J. C. Parker,	W. C. Richards,
T. J. Hitzelberger,	Jas. B. Courel,
Jos. T. Lovell,	A. Boube,
Balie Peyton,	Geo. M. Pinckard,
S. S. Prentiss,	H. J. Childers,
G. Burke,	John Hobson,
Wm. H. Garland,	John Underhill,
Theo. Rion,	R. W. Haines,
Jas. S. Shaw,	J. B. Walton,
Robt. Kellett,	N. B. Keene,
Jas. M. Downs,	Preston W. Farrar,
T. B. Hearst,	Aaron Harris,
R. M. Graham,	R. Yeatman,
Wm. H. Whiting,	G. S. Hawkins,
J. J. James,	J. A. Beard,
H. T. Vienne,	Thos. H. Jackson,
Chas. de Fuentes,	Edward L. Shaw,
James Mitchell,	Rufus L. Bruce,
Jos. B. Wright,	W. M. Pinckard,
Robt. A. Hart,	C. W. Cammack,
H. Baxter,	Thos. B. Hart,
William H. Hunt,	W. S. Guinness,
John C. Stevenson,	F. A. Lumsden,
H. Belleau,	A. M. Holbrook,
R. R. Sykes,	L. E. Forstall,
William Clark, Jr.,	L. A. Finley,
J. D. Marsh,	T. L. Fowler,
Samuel Flower,	John T. Cram,
Sam'l Thompson,	E. T. Schmidt,
Wm. E. Leverich,	Chas. Gardiner,
Gerard Stith,	Rene H. Brunet,
J. E. Layet,	Robt. A. Grinnan,
F. H. Quick,	R. J. Palfrey,
Elijah Peale,	W. Malcolm,
J. W. Carrall,	Chas. M. Emerson,
Orthbert Bullitt,	J. H. Ashbridge,
A. C. Bullitt,	P. Pandely,
Edward T. Parker,	Frank Williams,
R. A. Porter,	Wm. L. Hodge,
Jas. P. Gillepe,	P. Simpson,
L. M. Davidson,	R. Thompson,
Geo. W. Smith,	Hudson,
E. J. Fairchild,	Wm. Hy. White,
Richard Hagan,	Mortimer Turner,
John Calhoun,	Pickett,
J. R. Beard,	J. W. Andrews,
Celso G. Ferino,	J. C. Goodrich,

The Rough and Ready Club will meet THIS EVENING at the office of Col. Balie Peyton, No. 13 St. Charles street, at half-past 7 o'clock, when a general attendance is requested. There are other lists which, not having been sent in, are not inserted in the above.

We annex a letter from a correspondent now at Jalapa:

JALAPA, June 23, 1848.

Gen. Worth took up his quarters in town yesterday, his division being encamped near Gen. Kearny's, about four miles back. Gen. Worth was fully impressed, from information he had received at Peroté, that the majority of the troops had already embarked, and that sufficient transportation was in waiting at Vera Cruz for the whole army. He now expects to lay here some five or six weeks, as news was received yesterday that about two thousand of Gen. Patterson's division were at San Juan, waiting the arrival of transports. Gen. Marshall's division are scattered along the road between El Encero and the National Bridge—and the new Ten Regiments are encamped at El Encero. The troops generally enjoy good health, though some apprehension is felt about their passage through Vera Cruz, many thinking that the last division will not get off before the *monito* sets in with all its fury.

A band of American robbers, who have been infesting the road between this and the city of Mexico for some time back, were attacked some days ago by a large party of Mexican troops, and after a short but sharp conflict eleven of the robbers were killed and sixteen taken prisoners—the latter were immediately shot by the Mexicans. Of those who escaped at the time, ten were arrested by our troops near Peroté, and after being tried by a military commission, were sentenced to be flogged, branded and taken out of the country in irons. The two first portions of their sentences were carried into effect, and they are now in prison in this place. The gang was principally composed of teamsters and discharged soldiers, who left the city of Mexico before the treaty was ratified. They were fully identified by one or two of our officers as being part of a gang who had robbed them near Rio Frio some time ago.

A report was circulating about the town yesterday that Jaramta had pronounced against the Government, and with some two hundred followers had thrown himself into a place called Lagos, about fifty leagues from Querétaro, in the State of Jalisco, where he was besieged by six hundred Government troops. It was also stated that Bustamente, at the head of eight hundred men, had marched to the assistance of the besiegers. With this exception, the arrivals from above report every thing quiet in the city and country.

Yours, truly, c. c.

We break off here from the subject of Mexican affairs, though we have ample materials on hand for columns. The situation of Mexico is lamentable in the extreme, and though our people are somewhat indifferent to it, there is reason to fear that we may again become entangled with that country. We shall watch with interest the course of the threatening revolution there.

The Daily Magazine.

July 1848. 3

Arrivals at the Principals Hotels--July 3.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... Maj Wickliffe, W J H Brooks, USA; W T Palfrey, E B Alexander, R R Barrow, La; A W Hill, Ga; W D Gilman, O B Lock & Son, Tenn; W M Morrill, Ind; Col C Clark, Col R J Paine, Lt B J Johnston, Lt J R Johnston, J A McRae, J B Whittaker, Surg; T N Love, USA; B W Van Epps, E Hause, M J Raulston, Ala; L Hernandez, SC; J J Page, Miss; C C Battle, NC; J Claff, La; J J Hanna & lady, Mrs Cooper, S H Wilder, PM USA.

VERANDA HOTEL.... Major Ragan, N D McGreght, J Hawes, G A Pickett, NO; W B Knox & lady, M Shelley, Miss; R G Skinner, La; A Mouton, USA; W R Dent, Miss; W S Carrick, Mex; W F Hocom, NO; J Astrom, NY; A L Gaines, NO; A Royter, Miss; Lt E C Abrams, USA.

NEWLETT'S HOTEL.... D Davis, Ga; R Pleasley, E A Bradford, Ia; J W Raiford, Surg; R McNeill, Capt J Van Meter, Dr G A Gardiner, Mex; L T Henderson, Miss; Lt Col Seymour, Capt W N Nelson, Capt B J Smith, Capt A Andrews, S A Hunt, Lt J L Clay, Lt E S Hover, Mexico.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... L Trippe & lady, Ala; W H Lum, Mich; J B Hodges, E B Gould & son, Ala; Wood, Mullen, Har-
ris, J Holloway, La; A J Bentley, Capt J Eannetre, Capt W O Brown, Lt J Syencer, Capt D C Berry, Col Collins, G Harcourt, Capt Shepard, Mexico.

3 July 1848, 2

Arrival of the West India Mail Steamer.

The Royal mail steamer Great Western, Capt. C. M. Chapman, arrived at Ship Island on the 3d inst., from Havana. She left Bermuda on the 22d of June, Nassau, N. P., on the 26th, and Havana on the 30th. The Forth was the steamer expected, but from reasons unexplained to us she has proceeded to New York.

The British sloop of war, Electra, Capt. Bouverie, was lying off Ship Island awaiting the arrival of the steamer for letters and supplies for the Gulf squadron.

The news by the Great Western is not of great moment; the most interesting feature of it relates to the arrival of Mitchel at Bermuda, which we have mentioned in another column.

The following is a list of the passengers for this city brought by the Great Western:

Mr. Fletus and lady, Mr. Coquet, Southampton; Dr. Moseley, U. S. N., bearer of despatches from the Pacific, Chagres; Mr. Pastor, Mr. Cowan and son, Mrs. Henry, Mr. Serra, Dr. Guerra lady and 3 children, female servant and child, Mr. Bormio, Mr. Hernandez, Mr. Thrasher, Mr. Ardlidge and servant, Mr. Duconge, Havana; from New Orleans for Vera Cruz, Dr. Galindo, of New Orleans.

We learn from Dr. Moseley, of the navy, bearer of despatches from the Pacific squadron to the Government, that Mr. Stephens, of New York, the distinguished traveller and author, has been surveying, or rather examining the route across the Isthmus from Chagres to Panama, and that he reports most favorably upon it.

Our accounts from Venezuela are not so late by two days as we have seen in the Northern papers. They are extremely unfavorable for Paez, agreeing in this respect with the accounts from the North. Maracaibo is in the possession of the troops of Monagas. Paez still held the Castle of San Carlos, A capitulation appeared his only resources.

The Havana papers have late dates from the whole western coast of South America, but the details would not interest our readers in the least.

We add a brief letter from our Havana correspondent.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

HAVANA, July 30, 1848.

Dear Sir—Herewith I hand you a market report, and in general news there is little to add. Our Creoles are overjoyed at the nomination of Gen. Cass to the Presidency, and look forward to his election as a good augury for them. "Cass and Cuba" is their hope. It is a matter of great remark here how much the desire for annexation to the United States has extended within two years. Among the Creoles it is universal, and very many of the old Spaniards who hold real estate are favorable to the measure. They care not by what means it is brought about, and the wish that the army would make us a call on its way home from Mexico is openly expressed.

To-day a negro was executed for murder. He had stabbed the overseer of a tin-worker's shop, where he worked about a fortnight since.

An American sloop of war, supposed to be the Germantown, was signalized off our port a day or two since, but did not come in.

The Daily Pirayune.

5 July 1848, 2

· TROUBLES IN CUBA.—Several of the Washington letter writers represent that the Government at Washington has just received from the United States Consul at Havana a communication stating that an insurrection of a formidable character was anticipated in a few days, in the island of Cuba, from the rising of the liberal or revolutionary party, and representing the unprotected state of American property there. In consequence of this intelligence, an order, it is stated, has been despatched to our Gulf squadron, directing a portion of it to be sent to the island of Cuba, to protect and look after our interests there.

The Daily Picayune.

July 1848, 2

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Troops continue to arrive here in large numbers from Mexico. We annex a list of such as have reached here since our last :

By the Steamship Pulmetto, from Vera Cruz—Brig. Gen. Marshall, Col. Fauntleroy and Morgan, Majors Pitcher, McHenry, Howard, Halsey and Smith, Capts. Crosby, O'Hara, Fralon, Wilkins, Chase, White, Lewis and Mowee, Lieuts. Tilton, Thus, Beckett, Sutton, Bouny, Putterwast, McDonald, Henry, Watts, French, Connolly, Pitcher, Mancoscos, Pennylake Ramsey, Watson, Holman and Molnades, and 386 men of the 15th Infantry.

By Ship Rockall, from Vera Cruz—Lieut. Col. J. W. Whitfield, Major P. L. Solomon, Capts. Bradfute, Fowkes, Clark and Wheat, Lieuts. Isom, Thompson, Bobo, Nixon, Sneed, Gordon, White, Temple, Slade and McDonald, with 350 men of the 3d Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

By Ship Timoleon, from Vera Cruz—The Louisiana Battalion.

By Ship Elizabeth, from Vera Cruz—Major J. M. Myres, Capts. G. Green, R. M. Bracken, M. D. Munson and S. McKenzie, Lieuts. Roe, More, Patterson, Shank, Vancleave, Ross, Baker, Barnes, Hamilton, King, Osborn, Keep and Kelly, with 375 men of the 5th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

By Bark Mary Parker, from Vera Cruz—Lieut. Col. J. D. Swan, Capts. Guthrie, Council and Travis, Lieuts. Crockett, Newman, Epperson, McCaffry, J. Milliken and A. Milliken, Surgeon R. W. Gardner, with 220 men of the 4th Tennessee Volunteers.

By Ship Tyrone, from Vera Cruz—The Louisiana Battalion.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... Jas Trigg, Memphis, Tenn; J B
F Wayne, Ia; Wm B Lilly, Ky; Capt Davis, Tampion, Mo;
Casey, Capt S G Lain, L J B Halleday, Mex; J L Hogan, Mo;
T O Selby, Yucatan; W F Mitchell, Ia; H M Smith, Mo;
Proveso, Pa; Mrs M Morrison, Ia; D P Marshall, Cin; J A
Creagh, J Wilson, J W Harmoh, Tenn; P Kiler, Ia; W
nke, Ala; H M Atkins, W G Burford, Tenn; Dr E E Wood
lady, Capt J J Council, Tenn; Lt Newman, Ia; H
Crockett, Lt J B Sautell, Ia; Lt W P Hayse, Lt W F
Stett, K Compton, P L Solomon, USA.

The Daily Picayune.

2 July 1878, 2

Arrivals at the Principals Hotels—July 12.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... Capt Bachsdale, Col J W Tibbatts, Lt Col H Webb, Maj R S Beale, Asst Sur A C Hersley, Capt J W Brannon, Lt C J Helm, Lt T J Hawkins, Lt J W Winston, Capt Duncan, Maj J J Howard, B N Ganett, Lt L M Shumaker, Lt J R Cooke, H P Howard, J Henderson, J E Benir, Capt Howe, Maj Forsyth, Lt Mancosky, Lieut W M Lory, USA; Col T L Habney, F F Bowen, D W Seiders, Miss; W H Robertson, La; W D Blanchard, C White, Mobile; Mr Miller, Jos Hale & lady, Ala; Geo Porter, NO; Augt Schohh, Hamburg.

VERANDA HOTEL.... J B Lawless, Mo; W H Gauldin, A D Humphry, G Moore, La; Dr J J Lawe, Dr Mulhorn, NO; J McRae, S B Tod, J S Henning, C Jackson, H Barehiseky, USA; L A Wainwright, DC.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... W S Anderson, D F Miller, La; W S Glass, Texas; Dr Holeman; John Boyd; James Read.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... Lt Norman, J Devine, NO; J P Ferguson, Ala; J H Judson, Miss; J Algeo, Tenn; R Randall, Cin; Capt J H Young, Ind; W A Clark; J F Simmins; F Kintley; Maj Irwin.

The Daily Magazine.

July 1848, 2

El Pobre Diablo is the name of a new paper published in this city, in the Spanish language. The chief object in establishing it is to advocate the separation of Mexican territory east of the Sierra Madre, and south as far as Alvarado, from the Mexican nation, and its erection into an independent republic. We received the first number yesterday, and, judging from this specimen, should say it promises to be useful in the cause in which it is embarked.

The Daily Picayune.

July 1848, 2

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—A battalion of the 2d Infantry, consisting of companies A, D, F and J, commanded by Capt. Henshaw and Lieuts. Davidson, Schureman, Hunderschot and Davis, arrived here on Tuesday last, on the steanship *James L. Day*, from Vera Cruz, together with the following passengers:

Col. Bonham, 12th Infantry; Major Gregg, 12th Inf.; Capt. Miller, A. Q. M.; Capt. Churchill, Voltiguers; Capt. H. W. Wessels, 2d Infantry; Lieut. George C. Westcott, Regt. Quartermaster, 2d Infantry; Lieut. D. R. Jones, Adjutant, 2d Infantry; Lieuts. Morris, Rifles; Linn, 12th Infantry; Ehningen, 4th Artillery; Martin, Voltiguers; J. M. Cuzler, Surgeon; Mr. L. B. Hayden and Rev. J. McCarty, Chaplain.

FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steanship *Fanny*, Capt. Scott, arrived yesterday morning from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 9th inst. She brought over Col. John W. Tibbatts, 16th Infantry, recently Governor of Monterey, and a number of other officers, with the Grenadier company of that regiment. Gen. Wool was at the Brazos on the 9th inst., and would probably embark with his staff for this port upon the *Fanny* on her next trip. The General's health had been slightly impaired by his arduous duties, but he was recovering from the invigorating breezes of the gulf. The Virginia Regiment had all embarked for their native State, and Col. Hamtramck and staff had taken passage in a small schooner for this port. The 16th Regiment are all on their way here in ten schooners, and the 10th Infantry were only awaiting transports to embark.

The 16th Regiment, which numbers 105 men rank and file, fit for duty, has been attached to headquarters for some time past, and has been much commended for its discipline, drill and fine soldierly appearance. It has been ordered to repair to Newport, Ky., where it will be mustered out of the service. The Commanding General issued an order complimentary in the extreme of its officers and men previous to their embarkation. The following is a list of the passengers who came over on the *Fanny*:

Col. J. W. Tibbatts, Lieut. Col. H. S. Webb, Major R. O. Beale, Assistant Surgeon A. C. Hensley, Capt. J. W. Brannon, Lieuts. C. J. Helm, Irvan, S. V. Niles, P. C. Holcomb, T. M. Winston, B. H. Garrett; Major Howard, Q. M. D.; Dr. Wm. Trevitt, Gen. Wool's Staff; Lieut. T. T. Hawkins, Adjutant 16th Infantry; Lieuts. Shomacker, Cooke and Levy, Virginia Volunteers; Capt. Duncan, Ohio Mounted Volunteers; and one company 18th Infantry.



16 July 1848, 1-2

MATANZAS, Julio 8 de 1848.

MILADY:

Un nuevo atentado y un escándalo mas muy digno de publicarse en su periódico.

Ayer fondó en este puerto la Barca Americana *Hecla*, procedente de Nueva York. El Capitán, franca ó inocentemente traía en las manos cuatro paquetitos de periódicos y seis ó siete números sueltos de "La Verdad." Algunos individuos del Reguado, que tienen órdenes del Gobierno para aprehender este periódico, vieron los paquetes en manos del Capitán, y al punto se echaron sobre él y se los quitaron.

El Gobierno dicta cada día medidas mas rígidas, tiránicas y arbitrarias para impedir la introducción de "La Verdad," pero cierto es que ella se cuele, y nosotros todos leemos las verdades que encierra. Los dependientes de Adhara y de la administración de correos tienen encargo de registrar la correspondencia que venga de los Estados Unidos, y de abrir las cartas que infundan sospechas. Qué medida tan sabia, tan política y equitativa!

En consecuencia, pues, de las sospechas que infundió el desprevenido Capitán de la *Hecla* con los periódicos que francamente portaba en las manos, el Señor Administrador de correos procedió ayer al examen de toda la correspondencia que trajo ese buque para comerciantes ó individuos particulares de esta plaza. Qué vergüenza! Abrieron las cartas una por una para convencerse de que no contenían "La Verdad."

No paró en esto el ultraje y el quebrantamiento de la fé pública. Como algunas cartas quedaron inhábiles para volverlas á cerrar sin que se notase la rotura de la oblea y del papel, las quemaron para que sus dueños no puedan reclamar contra tamaña vileza. Así han condenado á sus dueños á gravísimos perjuicios, zozobras y disgustos. Unos no han recibido las facturas que se les enviaban; otros, letras de cambio y efectos ó encomiendas; otros que no saben de sus hijos, parientes ni amigos; otros que temen que las indiscreciones de algunos jóvenes que viajan por los Estados Unidos y escriben olvidándose de que en Cuba es delito no solo escribir, sino recibir lo que á cualquiera bien ó mal-intencionado le da gana de dirigir, los comprometan con el Gobierno, que por medios tan vergonzosos se entera de los negocios privados y de familia.

Yo no sé, Milady, si esto será un bien ó un mal para nosotros; por que no sé si mis compatriotas sabrán aprovecharse del aviso que los dan unos actos tan arbitrarios y descomedidos. Cuando un Gobierno desee á tomar semejantes medidas para reprimir el espíritu de libertad ó de reforma que le invade; en el hecho revela que su duración depende solamente de la voluntad y decisión de los que él cree débiles.

Quedo de V., Milady, su mas obediente,

S. S. Q. S. P. B.

EL PAN.

HABANA, 23 de Junio de 1848.

MILADY:

El 23 del corriente recibí los paquetes que contenían los números 10 y 11 de "La Verdad."

El periódico produce grande agitación y se gana las simpatías de los Europeos y de los Criollos. Unos y otros empiezan á comprender que su salvación está en unirse contra el ene-

migo común, y ponerse cuanto antes bajo la protección de nuestras estrellas.

Este tiene al Gobierno sumamente alarmado. Se atribuye á "La Verdad" una influencia poderosa en esta reconciliación y en el vuelto que le ha dado á la opinión de los Cubanos; por lo que dicen que el General ha ofrecido que al primero que coja con La Verdad en la mano, la mandará dar cuatro tiros. Yo no lo creo, por que Roncan! me parece mas político.

El General ha convocado ya varias Juntas de Generales y hasta ha llamado á ellas al Obispo. No sé qué papel haga un Obispo en estas Juntas, á no ser que venga para el se ofrece encomendarle el alma al moribundo Gobierno español en América. Si espera esto, no hay duda que el Obispo está en su lugar.

El objeto de las tales Juntas parece que es para acordar lo que se han de hacer los Mandarines de Cuba cuando les venga la noticia de la República Ibera; ó cuando el partido Carlista derribe á Isabel II. y coloque á Montemolín; ó cuando Inglaterra le arranque á España la cesion de la isla á buena cuenta de lo que debe; ó cuando la obligue á lanzar el decreto de abolición de la esclavitud; ó cuando los criollos se determinen á ser hombres, á unirse por sí, por sus familias, intereses y patria, y den el grito de INDEPENDENCIA en algun punto de la isla.

No sé si es que en una de las Juntas de Autoridades el General Roncan! dijo: que le parecia muy conveniente tratar á los Criollos con mas dulzura, y hacerles algunas concesiones. Que todos los concurrentes convinieron con S. E. en la sabiduría de esta política menos el Criollo Conde de Villanueva que espuso; que él conocía el carácter de sus paisanos; que les concedieran bailes, carnavales, toros, teatros y cuantas diversiones quisieran; pero que en lo demas era preciso ampliar la horca y el destierro perpetuo. Yo tengo otro concepto formado del Conde de Villanueva, y no creo que se haya atrevido á vertir semejantes ideas que le harían tan despreciable á los ojos de los Cubanos como de los Españoles. El Español es demasiado noble y caballeroso para no mirar con el mayor desprecio á un traidor. Sobre este particular se agrega que el Conde de Villanueva tiene fianca á su único hijo con una de las chiquillas de Cristina y Muñoz mediante la dote de tres millones de pesos que le dará para comprar la honra de enlazarse con personas de sangre real, bien que á costa de los millones que legítimamente ha sacado de los Cubanos en su administración.

En cuanto á los Cubanos puedo asegurarle á V. que las mujeres aquí son mejores patriotas que los hombres. Estos no tienen confianza en sí mismos, y se reservan unos de otros; quieren ser independientes y libres, pero sin aventurar su dinero ni sus personas; parece que quieren que nosotros vengamos á pelear sus batallas. Están tan aseminados, y el despotismo ha sofocado tanto en ellos las energías de hombres, que no hay que esperar de ellos actos de valor y resolución. Tienen toda la indolencia y desidia de la raza morisca-española, y ellos mismos temen, y con razón, que si mañana los dejase a libre, ni sabrían organizar un gobierno, ni podrían sostenerlo, como ha sucedido en todos los demás países de linaje español. Por esto es general en los Cubanos el convencimiento de la utilidad que reportarían de anexarse á los Estados Unidos.



6 July 1848, 2

PUERTO PRÍNCIPE, Junio 6 de 1848.

MILADY,

Cada día es más estrecha la vigilancia de las autoridades, y más escandalosa la arbitrariedad con que se procede para descubrir é impedir la introducción de su apreciable periódico "La Verdad." No solo se abren en los puertos cuantos paquetes de periódicos se presentan, sino que en las oficinas de correo se abren las cartas dirigidas á personas que están marcadas por ideas liberales, principalmente si sospechan que las cartas vienen de otras tales. La fé pública está enteramente violada, y no hay seguridad alguna para la correspondencia.

"La Verdad" sin embargo, se abre paso, yo no sé como. Aquí la leen hombres, mujeres y niños; amigos, enemigos, sabios é ignorantes. Con un solo ejemplar que entre basta para que todo el pueblo se nutra de sus doctrinas y noticias.

Dicen que nuestro Capitan General se enfurece cuando se le mienta á Puerto Príncipe. El Segundo Cabo, el gran General Castro; nos ha hecho el honor de pintarnos como jente alzada, á quienes él ha sujetado, y por cuyo servicio espera el nombramiento de Gobernador de esta ciudad. Probablemente obtendrá el empleo, y volveremos á tener disposiciones sabias sobre los negros, y sobre el modo con que hemos de andar á caballo, y en volanta, etc.

La arrogancia de los Camagueyanos se atribuye á que es el pueblo donde hay menos gente de color, y mas blancos. Pues bien, esto mal se trata de remediar por el medio tan sencillo como cristiano de introducirnos muchos negros salvajes de Africa, y poner cuantos embarazos pueda el Gobierno para evitar la introducción de colonos blancos, que vienen con frecuencia de las Islas Canarias, se acomodan en el país, trabajan, viven en mas abundancia y mejor rango social que allá en las Islas afortunadas; y naturalmente se identifican con nosotros y los intereses del país. Al efecto, se ha organizado aquí una sociedad negra, á cuya cabeza hay magistrados de alta categoría, y comerciantes de crédito como Martínez y los Robirosas, siguiendo en esto el modelo de la sociedad negra de la Habana, que tiene á su Cabeza, testes decorados, pero reales y agentes inmediatos de ellas. En estos días se han paseado y vendido por nuestras calles, públicamente, partidas de negros recién desembarcados de Africa, y nuestros hacendados muy contentos han dado su dinero por hombres que los Monarcas de España, Inglaterra, Francia y todas las naciones civilizadas del mundo, y el Principio de la Iglesia Católica, apostólica romana, han declarado libres,

y notificádolo á todos sus Ministros, súbditos y pueblos para que no aleguen ignorancia. Estos mismos hombres, que aquí se llaman orislanos, hombres de honor, y que perseguirán á muerte á un infeliz que comprase á sabiendas por barato un caballo robado; estos mismos hombres introducen, venden y compran hombres que los Soberanos de la tierra, y el Soberano de la tierra y del cielo han declarado libres—Qué concepto forma V., Milady, de tales hombres? Cómo aman á Cuba y á sus mismos hijos los hombres que contribuyen con su dinero y con sus hechos á fomentar en su Patria la causa de la ruina de Santo Domingo y de todos las colonias de este Archipiélago? Pues bien, estos hombres blazonan de patriotas, de padres numerosos, de cristianos, de honrados y de caballeros—! Y en qué época, en qué situación del país, continúan en esta conducta tan criminal? Cuando cada uno de ellos no logra dormir un sueño tranquilo, aguardando cuando llegue el momento de un gran catastrófo que ellos mismos han provocado con pleno conocimiento, y con el fin de presentarse á la vista.

Armando V. al mundo un gran progreso de los Camagueyanos, en esta ciudad, aunque cuando se habla de los toros, hoy trabaja una, con su ilustrada compañía, y la mas decidida protección del Gobierno. La concurrencia es numerosa, exceptuando nuestro bello sexo que menos sensible é ilustrado que nosotros no tiene gusto por las escenas sangrientas de hombres toros y caballos, ni por los elocuentes discursos y palabras que se pronuncian para edificar á los toreros y á su digno auditorio. Nuestras mujeres están muy salvajes para gozar de diversion tan culta.

Ya se va alargando demasiado esta carta. En otras me ocuparé de cosas y personas mas altas. Aquí tenemos una Real Audiencia, tribunal superior de Justicia, y sobre todo un Asesor general, que á la vez consulta á los tres Jueces ordinarios, con los cuales tengo sobrado material para llenar todas las columnas de "La Verdad." Diga V. si tendrán lugar en ellas las comunicaciones que se propone dirigirlas su alto.

Ss. q. b. p.

TOMAS DALL.

CONTESTACION.—Las columnas de "La Verdad" pertenecen á los Cubanos. De ellos y para ellos es el periódico, y la Editora espera que los Cubanos no querrán quitarle el crédito que le da la causa que defiende, comunicando datos ó hechos falsos y que no puedan probarse como de pública notoriedad. "La Verdad" solo desea publicar la verdad.



July 1848, 2

THE *Eco de Europa* gives us some very new and surprising facts respecting Cuba, the *Sun* and this country, for all which we return our profound thanks. We pass the Editor's compliments on the "great influence" the *Sun* is to "exercise on the destinies of the Island of Cuba," with the modest acknowledgement that a circulation among freemen—who can write, speak, and vote on the subject with a power that Cabinets and Congresses must respect—more than equal to the united issues of all the daily papers printed in Spain and her dependencies, may perhaps count for something in the approaching crisis of independence and annexation. We do not believe the Cubans "feel ashamed of their nationality or future career." On the contrary, we know they blush with indignation because they have no nationality, and are resolved to make their future illustrious, by wisely creating and bravely sustaining a free and honorable existence for their country.

... We Americans hold as the corner and foundation stone of our political religion that America belongs to the Americans, and that Cuba has the unalienable right to assert her independence at any hour she pleases, and we are waiting from day to day to meet with a fraternal welcome the messenger that must soon come to claim of us her recognition as an independent nation. When the Editor of the *Eco* talks of Cuba as "little known" to us, we are tempted to think his mother has not attended properly to his early education, else he must know how thoroughly our merchantmen have explored her harbors, and our capitalists her resources, our engineers her railroads—those seven rail roads of Cuba that comprise the whole list of railways constructed and in use among all the nations of Spanish lineage. Our enterprise would also have developed her mines, and added infinitely to the wealth and industrial advancement of Cuba, had not the jealousy of Spain laid its own hand on that, as on all other fountains of wealth in that oppressed island.

After all your smiles, Señor *Eco*, at the utility of a thousand muskets, presented by resolute hands, in the right time and place, may it to your veracity whether freedom, and the means of freedom, would not be as acceptable to the enlightened Cubans, as a press in conso-chains—as speech, thought, property and religion crushed in fetters—as hand, and tongue, and heart, bound in passive servility by soldier masters? We defer to your intimate knowledge of Cuba, Señor *Eco*, but if, contrary to our convictions, Cuba desires to continue in the *status quo* of servitude and abasement, let Spain apply the lash—the willing *serf* deserves its rigors.

Still more surprising than the fixed partiality of Cuba for wrongs and insults, is the philosophic declaration of the *Eco*, that "Cuba has advanced more rapidly than the United States in the way of real improvements," for she has a *finer theatre* than any in the Union! We would rather hear of a telegraph; but we do not deny the theatre. We have visited that magnificent edifice in Havana, admired the splendor of its decorations, and marvelled at the silent decorum of its elegant audience—a decorum pitched exactly to the tune of the Governor's pleasure and maintained at the ordered tempo-

rament by the presence of his imported soldiers. But in that superb theatre, no play can be acted until the censor has examined and struck from it, every word that could remind an enslaved people of the existence of such a thing as liberty; its noble proportions covered an audience who dared not breathe applause or censure, nor even demand the repetition of a dance or song without the gracious assent of the Governor General. Our theatres are not so handsome and contain no special places for our public servants from the President downward; but then all applaud or disapprove to their taste, and it altogether depends upon his popularity, whether a Governor or President, who drops in to share in the public amusement is greeted with cheers of affection or the silence of dislike. Uncultivated as we are, we never offer disrespect to our elected servants, though we do not permit them to forget that all their rank is delegated by the people, and must be received with gratitude.

Until the *Eco* informed us we had no idea we were a godless and hypocritical people, who weigh religion in the same mercantile balance which they use to determine the value of flour and cotton. This *city alone*, gives more [for educational and benevolent purposes, than all Spain, and that a free will offering, without any law to demand or enforce it; and while we denounce the adulterous union of Church and State as unjust to man and blasphemous to God, religion and religious property are more sacredly respected here than in Spain or Spanish America.

The University of Cuba may be admirable, but it cannot be "worth more than all of ours," while it neglects to prepare its pupils for the first duty of man—self-government. Nor can we believe that a complicated and corrupt system of exaction that taxes every pig and chicken the poor man takes to market, while it extorts a duty of \$10 a barrel on the flour for his bread, is "better than our tariff," which, moreover, we are free to amend if it does not suit our citizens. If our cotemporary is free, he must have ceased to be a subject of Spain, and has received from us what we desire to give to Cuba—liberty of thought, speech and action—and he should not dishonor the stars that shelter him, by advocating a cruel, and cowardly, robber-despotism. He knows that if he were in Cuba, he could not pass from town to town without the written permission of some petty officer—nor gather more than three friends to a family supper without informing the police, nor in any case unite with three more in signing a petition. If he is "free and independent" it is precisely because he is not in Cuba.

We appreciate highly the society of Cuba, which the *Eco* vaunts as so much superior to ours. In elegant language and courteous manners the Spaniards, on both sides of the Atlantic, take precedence of the world, but if we poor uncultivated republicans cannot shape a compliment so well as the dainty courtiers of the pure and prudent Isabella, we can make constitutions and maintain them; and we are more skillful in training sovereign states for independence than bulls for the arena. Still, if we cannot dance gracefully, we are good soldiers and sailors, and such gifts as we do possess are cordially at the service of our future sister, beautiful, enslaved but not slavery-loving Cuba.
N. Y. *Sun*.



EL PATRIOTISMO CUBANO BOQUEMÉ ESTE PERIÓDICO PARA CIRCULARLO GRATIS.

16 July 1848, 2

CUBA is entering largely into the editorial speculations of English journals. Cuba, Porto Rico and Brazil are eye sores in the way of British West Indian prosperity, inasmuch as they are enabled by their slave labor to undersell and drive from the market the sugar raisers of Jamaica. Nor is there any way of meeting this competition short of the introduction of free negroes into the British Islands, it being impossible to urge to continuous industry those negroes who have been emancipated, and who will only labor so much as will give them a bare subsistence. Yes, there is one other way—by bringing about a revolution or emancipation of slaves in Brazil and Cuba, the same level of ruin would ensue as has fallen upon the British Islands and Hayti, and thus English planters could compete with their Portuguese and Spanish neighbors.

The Liverpool Journal says that "all the English want for Jamaica, is to be put on an equal footing with Cuba, which will shortly be the case—for the state of slavery is a state of war continued, and in a little time the sable bondsmen will arise and break his chains on the head of his oppressor." This is little better than a direct intimation that Cuba is to undergo the gauntlet of emancipation like Jamaica, of which, the Journal says, "Hayti is now what Jamaica will be, and they labor in vain who resist so obvious a law of colonial destiny." That is, Hayti is ruined—ergo, Jamaica and Cuba must be.

Of all things that could happen to Cuba, nothing is so much to be feared and deprecated as a repetition of British Emancipation; yet England, if she had the opportunity, would not hesitate to ruin that noble island in order to bring it to the level of Jamaica. No friend of Cuba or of the prosperity of the West Indies, both islands and inhabitants, can too highly reprobate such an idea even in its incipency. When Cuba becomes the property of the Cubans, when she shakes off the fetters of Old Spain, there is a scheme by which her slaves can be emancipated to the benefit of all parties—indeed the Cubans are opposed to continual slavery, and still more opposed to giving freedom to the blacks until it can be done without ruin to all classes, and to the industry and productiveness of the island. They have a lesson of warning in the condition of Jamaica, Hayti and St. Domingo.

The Journal has some curious remarks in reference to the black race, which we recommend to all sensible persons—

"The negro race are capable of a certain small amount of civilization, but nothing more; they have never in the history of the world effected an improvement; they are now what they have ever been; they have physical strength, and can stand the tropics, but in the want of intellect are formed for servitude; to them the 'go to the ant, thou sluggard, and be wise,' has a curious application; there are black ants and white ants, and the black ants are always slaves to the whites; and, although there ought to be no slaves, it is useless and deceptive to expect continuous labor from free blacks."

CAPTAIN LANE, of the bark *Hecola*, late from Matanzas, has addressed us a letter exculpating the authorities of Matanzas from the charge of discourtesy to him, in the affair of the destruction of the correspondence of the *Hecola*. Capt. Lane says he has "nothing to complain of personally in the manner in which the American newspapers were taken. The letter bag of the *Hecola* was conveyed to the post office, and he has no doubt the contents were honestly distributed." We were informed before that the letter-bag was taken to the post-office, and it was there that the letters were opened and destroyed. The fact remains untouched, that the papers were taken from him, and that none of the letters and papers, received at this office, and forwarded by the *Hecola*, have reached their destination. This is indisputable. We do not condemn Capt. Lane and the owners of the Matanzas line, for refusing to receive on board, or land illegally, prohibited papers; their commercial interest compels them to a prudent and non-interfering course, and it is but natural and right in them to endeavor to exonerate the authorities of Matanzas from undue blame, but we insist upon it that Capt. Lane did not, and cannot, know as well as our correspondent what is done in the interior of the post-office, by the notoriously corrupt and lawless Spanish officials. That a scrupulous observer of law and decorum, like the Capt. of the *Hecola*, should be politely treated, is not surprising. Spain cannot hope to trample forever, and without exception, upon our citizens and escape chastisement, but neither Capt. Lane, the American Consul at Matanzas, nor the Governor of that place can say American correspondence is safe there, or show that any considerable amount of the letters by the *Hecola* came safe to hand. We repeat, on authority which we are ready to produce to Capt. Lane, that our Matanzas correspondent was perfectly correct in every detail of the least consequence.

We have paid Mexico generously for the forty American vessels she plundered, and for all the treasure her to impel and murder our citizens; and that being settled, we may now hope that our wise, honorable and far-sighted Congress will take to estimate how much we owe to Spain for the insults she has offered and is offering to our flag, and for the imprisonment and murder of our citizens. Why did not Mr. Serier stop on his way from Mexico and enquire of Romea whether a couple of millions would be a sufficient "indemnity"? If he will accept it with our humble apologies for sending letters and citizens to Cuba to be destroyed, we had better pay it at once, without the preliminary of bathing Cuba in our blood, as we did Mexico, for the mere pleasure of getting the country ready for England. We like to be kind and neighborly, but thirty thousand lives and a hundred and fifty millions of dollars are enough to throw away. Let Spain name at once, or appoint Messrs. Webster and Cass, to name for her, "an honorable indemnity for the past," that we send Serier with the money; and start a fresh account of "wisdom and magnanimity."

The Daily Tribune.

July 1848, 2

THE CRESCENT CITY.—The steamship Crescent City sailed yesterday morning for New York, *via* Havana, precisely at 10 o'clock, taking 225 cabin and 23 steerage passengers, together with two companies of the 11th Infantry, consisting of 200 men, including the band of the regiment. She also took \$207,176 in specie, \$89,901 of which is for Havana, and \$117,275 for New York.

She went off in fine style, the band playing some beautiful airs as she moved down the river. Annexed is a list of the passengers:

Mrs. Glendy Burke, two children and two servants; Mrs. Carrière and son; Mr. R. W. Montgomery, lady, four children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw and servant; Judge Watts and family; Judge Guion and Miss Caroline Guion; Mr. and Mrs. Washington Jackson; Miss Harriet Jackson; Miss Sarah Jackson; Miss Ellen Jackson; Master George Jackson and servant; Mr. and Mrs. George Garr, nurse and children; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Marsh; Mrs. Kelly, nurse and child; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dunbar; Mrs. Clarke, three children and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. George Martin, of Mobile; Mrs. Day and infant; Mrs. Beattie, infant and nurse; Mrs. Ira Smith; Mrs. Nelson Labarre; Mrs. Hommedieu; Miss Plumb; Miss Sarah Macawley; Mr. and Mrs. Dummer; Miss Wheeler; Mrs. Leslie Chase; Miss Kingsman; Mde. Boyer; Miss Mary Harral; Mrs. R. L. Robertson and daughter; Miss Gillingham; Mr. and Mrs. Moses Greenwood and three children; Miss Goldschmidt; Miss Durbridge; Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton and Miss Pemberton; Mrs. Lewis; Mr. and Mrs. John Luda; Col. Ramsey, U. S. A.; Mr. W. W. Montgomery and sons; Mr. S. L. Jacobs; A. Lazard; L. Hess; Wm. Muns, H. B. M's Consul; Aristede Miltenberger; Gustavus Miltenberger; Col. J. R. Grymes; A. Hobart; F. P. Darling; Wm. G. Hales; Leopold Dans Drunan; J. K. Fill; W. F. Babcock; J. A. Shaw; McConochie; Robert Dyson; J. M. Johnson; Thomas James Spence; John Bartels; P. Sauné; John Hughes and two sons; K. F. Folger; James S. Shaw; Samuel Broom; A. L. Johnson; A. J. Watson; J. Davis, Jr.; W. M. Greenwood; Cornelius Collins; D. B. Forbes; G. Vanzini; Geo. W. Koontz; W. S. K. Koots; A. Munroe; Uriah A. Pollard; Victor Lagay; A. F. Alain; A. C. Ainsworth; Jas. Ela; Auguste Molede; Gustave Brusle; C. De Janey; B. W. Hebard; J. C. Marsh; Theo. Shute; Wm. Alling; Hugh Kennedy; J. B. Leefe; Charles Millard; P. Sauvé; John Brownson; Leopold Frannett; Robert Mott; Capt. Childs; J. Whitney; M. Janin; Charles Stoughton; Mr. Verret; Mr. Jaimage; Hugh Lynch; J. Slamper; J. S. Fall; M. Jarvis; Mr. Bedlock; Mr. P. W. Bedlock; W. P. Bennett; J. Stone; Geo. W. Houghton; Geo. B. Young; Joseph Turk; Edward Luch; P. Simms; A. C. Smith; Capt. Crowell; Capt. Swan; Capt. Clark; S. Jacobs; Williams; Fehrenbach; Herbault; Henslin; Capt. J. Waterman; Amzi Ayers; B. Taintout; R. D. Farris; E. S. Grant; Aldigé; Capt. Merchant, U. S. A.; Kaliski and brother; Sam. Win; S. A. Breau; Louis Neal; Damarest; Dr. Guin; Master Hughes; Master Leeds; Wolverton; Parmley; Wilson; Morphy; Hickey; Smith; Klackstein; D. C. Davis; Major John F. Hunter; Surgeon J. H. Weir; Capt. Arnold Seyberg, U. S. A.; Capt. Arthur Cummings, U. S. A.; Lieut. Dan'l S. Lee, U. S. A.; Lieut. Alonzo Loring, U. S. A.; Lieut. Spear Nicholas; Lieut. Jos. P. Thom, U. S. A.; George Dorsey; B. Silliman; J. Leipziger; George Pollock; Dr. E. E. Kittidge; F. Righter; Capt. Diller, U. S. A.; A. D. Champuy; P. A. Lerand; Michel Labarre; H. P. Carter; Major J. E. Durivage; Col. Clifton and nephew; Ennis Smith; Charles Powers; S. Mandelbar; J. Herman; B. Antonini; J. S. Sooter; Isaac Jelomuk.
For Havana.—Messrs. J. Alaix, J. Tardos, R. Manera, N. Vargos, Fco. Fernandez, F. Demar, P. Rojas, J. Subal; Mrs. McWilliams; P. A. Giraud.

The Daily Picayune

19 July 1848, 2

Arrivals at the Principals Hotels—July 17.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....A Q Breath; J M Tarlton, J J Adams, Mobile; J H Hill, Ga; Capt Grace, Dr Hubbard, Col Overstreet, Col Dement, Miss; J O Howell, J Landry, T S Coons, R C Daunes, La; T Lawson; D Davidson; J J Chilton, Surg; Maj Lally, Lt G Sykes, Brig Gen Kearny, F Steele, Maj Lamette, Capt C J Beddle, Capt J Hooker, J E Stevens, Surg; Maj Taliaferro, Capt B Kieley, Dr H L Hewit, Dr A N McLaren, E B Price, USA; J H Goodrich, Lt J Kilgrove, Mex; J Seymour, Ark; N Cook; O Riley.

VERANDA HOTEL....E B Alexander, M S Morton, Ft J A Gave, USA; J M Washington; J L Hepburn, La; N D Chamberlain, D Moogan, R P Shelby, Miss; J S Hart; W E Mullin & lady, Phila; Wright, lady & daughter, Gordon & lady, Mexico; C S Waltham, Texas.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....B R Raynes, Mex; Capt Newton, Ohio; J K Elgee, La.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....J W Young, D H Rhine, Miss; J C Rupert; M McMorris, Ala; H Reswope, Mex; J Keigle; A J Ler & lady, Miss Gordon, Tenn; R G W Jewell & lady, NO; H D Campbell.

The Daily Pirapime.

May 1848, 2

ARRIVAL OF THE HETZEL.—The U. S. steamer A. R. Hetzel, Capt. Charles Ellery, five days from Vera Cruz with Government troops and horses, also arrived yesterday, bringing the following officers and men: Capt. John Jones, commanding a detachment of Voltigeurs; Company A, (51 men) 1st Lieut. James Tilton, commanding; James R. May, second lieutenant; Company C, (84 men) 1st Lieut. Robert C. Forsyth, commanding; Company F, (82 men) 1st Lieut. Henry C. Longuecker, commanding; 2d Lieut. Wm. R. Depew, Acting Adjutant; 2d Lieut. Van R. Otey, A. A. C. S.; Dr. Campbell, Surgeon. Five men died on the passage with diarrhoea. Spoke in latitude 23° 10', longitude 93° 32', schooner Lavina, twelve days from New Orleans, bound to Vera Cruz. Also spoke steamers Hercules and Ocean one hundred and thirty miles S. S. W. from the Pass, bound to Vera Cruz. Saw a number of vessels steering S. S. W. The steamer Virginia was to sail on the 13th for New Orleans.

FURTHER ARRIVALS.—Since our last the ship Isaac Newton, Capt. Bush, and schooner Creole, have arrived from Vera Cruz, which place they left on the 9th inst. The Isaac Newton had on board six companies of the 1st U. S. Infantry, and the Creole one company same regiment.

Officers on board both Vessels.—Maj. Thompson Morris, commanding; Brevet Maj. A. S. Miller; Brevet Maj. F. Backus; Capt. J. H. King; Capt. R. B. Granger; Assistant Surgeon O. H. Laub; 1st Lieut. F. S. Mumford; 1st Lieut. B. H. Arthur, Adjutant; 2d Lieut. J. B. Plummer, Regimental Quartermaster; 2d Lieut. F. J. Denman; 2d Lieut. C. O. Gilbert; 2d Lieut. F. T. Turnley; 2d Lieut. E. L. Vile. Companies C, E, F, G, H, J, and K.—Total, 400; aggregate, 478.

The bark Leonora arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday with 100 quartermaster's men.

The Daily Picayune.

Aug 1848, 2

FURTHER ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The ship Suffolk arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, containing the headquarters of 7th Infantry, and Companies B, C, D, E, J—four hundred and fifty-three strong. The regiment is commanded by Capt. and Brevet Major T. H. Holmes, one of the original Corpus Christi army and defenders of Fort Brown, brevetted for gallantry at Monterey; Lieut. L. McLaws, Acting Adjutant; Lieut. W. R. Van Bokkelen, Regimental Quartermaster; George E. Cooper, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Forbes Britton, commanding Company B; Capt. H. Little, commanding Company E; Lieut. S. B. Hayman, commanding Company C; Lieut. J. H. Potter, commanding Company D; Lieut. S. B. Maxey, commanding Company J. Also, Lieuts. P. S. Plympton, T. Henry, and C. H. Humber; the last named having never left his regiment for one day since it left New Orleans for Corpus Christi, now thirty-five months. During this period the regiment went to Corpus Christi under Gen. Taylor, marched to Matamoros, sustained the position of Fort Brown, over which the first gun in this war was fired, and did good service at Monterey; was at the siege of Vera Cruz; was at Cerro Gordo, attached as one of the storming regiments; the same at Contreras; fought at Churubusco; also at Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, and in the city of Mexico, where the last gun was fired; and in not a single instance has it ever given way or been repulsed by the fire or charge of the enemy.

The fine ship Masconomo arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz with nine companies of the 3d Infantry. This is a "crack" regiment, and has been through all the war, having been the first to land at Corpus Christi. It has been in every battle save Buena Vista. At Monterey it was decimated and indeed lost half its officers—seven out of fourteen. It came out of that action with its colors literally riddled with balls, and these same colors are still proudly borne by it. At Cerro Gordo, side by side with the Seventh, it drove the enemy from the breastwork, and at Churubusco it drove him from the church. A pleasant record for its officers in after years. The following is a list of those on the Masconomo:

Capt. J. Van Horn; John D. Wilkins, Acting Adjutant; A. W. Bowman, Regimental Quartermaster; C. C. Keeny, Assistant Surgeon; Brevet Maj. W. Henry; Capt. W. H. Gordon; Capt. D. T. Chaudeler; Capt. Wm. B. Johns; Capt. O. L. Shepherd; 1st Lieut. J. B. Richardson; 1st Lieut. H. B. Schrouder; 2d Lieut. B. E. Bee; 2d Lieut. W. H. Wood; 2d Lieut. J. N. G. Whistler; 2d Lieut. A. Jackson; 2d Lieut. C. B. Brower; 2d Lieut. L. W. O'Bannon.

The Daily Picayune.

July 1848, 2

LETTER FROM VERA CRUZ.—The following is not so late as we have published, but is not without interest:

VERA CRUZ, July 9, 1848.

To the Editors of the *Picayune*.—I take advantage of the departure of the *Maximiliano* to drop you a few lines. All of Gen. Kearny's division embark to-day, with the exception of the 4th Regiment of Artillery. They have marched to Medellin, a small town nine miles to the south of this, for their health; and will remain there until suitable transports arrive to convey them direct to Point Comfort. The reception of Gen. Butler's order, carrying into effect the orders of the War Department, has detained the Voltigeurs and 8th Infantry, who await transportation to take them to Fort Mchenry and Boston.

Gen. Worth's division will soon arrive from Jalapa, and it is confidently hoped that by the 25th, or at farthest the 1st of August, Uncle Sam will have evacuated Mexican territory.

Maj. Cross is now the secular quartermaster at this place, but does not interfere with the energetic management of the department which has always been evinced by those able officers, and kind and obliging gentlemen, Capts. Masten and Jordan. Performing their duties with the utmost strictness, and with a single eye to the interests of the Government, they have rendered themselves universally beloved, and are so popular that, considering they are *quartermasters*, it is perfectly incredible. It only goes to show that there is no necessity, because they do unfortunately belong to that department, that every one should dread to ask them a favor. All I can say to their brother chips is, "go thou and do likewise."

Maj. Cross has the thankless duties of disposing of the immense quantity of public animals and other property which has accumulated during the war. He has brought to this service his usual energy, guided by a long experience in the department. If the public animals had been disposed of at public auction, they would have brought little or nothing. He has wisely, I think, made a contract with Col. Kinney for the purchase of the whole, at a fair price, thereby saving the ruinous sacrifice which would have ensued at a public sale.

The Daily Picayune.

17 July 1848, 2

New York and New Orleans Connected.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that the telegraphic communication between this city and New York, and, therefore, all the North, is completed by way of Montgomery and Augusta. The first message transmitted was the following, from the agents of the Crescent City in New York, which we have been kindly permitted to copy :

NEW YORK, July 18, 1848.

Messrs. J. P. Whitney & Co.—Yours of the 6th is received; also your despatch of the 11th. The Crescent City will leave here August 1st for New Orleans.

J. HOWARD & CO.

In the original this was condensed into seventeen words; the omitted words supplied by us were useless to make out the sense. This message was received here about 7 o'clock last evening, and we may presume it to have been delivered at the office in New York the forenoon of the same day. From New York to New Orleans by daylight! Distance and time are annihilated—we have never felt this so completely as at this moment.

We do not learn by what different stages this communication was made, nor do we suppose the connection is so far regulated in all its details as to commence at once public business; but the transmission of news in an instant as it were from New York to New Orleans, having become a practical fact, challenges all our admiration.

The Daily Pirapine.

July 1875, 1



FOR NEW YORK via HAVANA—On the 15th August—The steamship **CRESCENT CITY**, Chs. Stoddard, master, will leave on **TUESDAY**, the 15th August, at 10 o'clock A. M. for New York, touching at Havana, at which place she will stop only a few hours. State-rooms and berths may now be secured at the office of her agents—but none will be considered engaged until paid for.

Passengers for Havana are requested to obtain passports.

J. P. WHITNEY & CO., 73 Camp st.

— Rates of Passage —

To New York, in Saloons.....	\$75 00
Do Lower Cabins.....	60 00
Do the Steerage.....	20 00
To Havana, in Saloons.....	35 00
Do Lower Cabins.....	30 00

Letters for New York will be taken free; for Havana, 15 cents per single letter will be charged, and 5 cents per newspaper.

A report having been extensively circulated that the **Crescent City** would be withdrawn from the route between New Orleans and New York, we take occasion to say that she has been built expressly for the trade between New York, Havana and New Orleans, and that there is no intention on the part of the owners to make any change in her route.

July 19

J. P. WHITNEY & CO., Agents

The Daily Picayune.

July 1849, 2

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WORTH.—Major Gen. Worth arrived this morning on the steamship Alabama.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.—The steamship Alabama, Capt. Baker, arrived at an early hour this morning from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 15th inst.

Passengers—Major Gen. Worth; Cols. Bohlen, Clark and Whistler; Lieut. Cols. Smith and Loomis; Capts. Deas, Fitzgerald, Woodbridge, Blake, Cady, Todd, Alexander and Lovell; Lieuts. Barry, Wood, Kirkham, Hancock and Armistead; Surgeons Ryndall and Moses; Mrs. Jordan, Messrs. Stansbury, Waterman, Morris.

The other regiments of this division are embarked and on the route to their respective destinations, to wit: The 2d and 3d Artillery sailed on the 15th for the North direct; the 4th Infantry on the 16th for Pass Christian, *via* Cat Island; the 5th Infantry probably on the 16th—same destination; the 8th Infantry on the 16th, for Jefferson Barracks, *via* New Orleans. There remain at Vera Cruz but one horse-battery, five troops of cavalry, and the 1st Artillery, the garrison of the place, to be embarked. It is probable that all the public property will be withdrawn, and the final evacuation take place on or before the 1st of August.

TROOPS BY THE VIRGINIA.—The U. S. steamship Virginia has brought over from Vera Cruz 300 men belonging to Companies D, H and K, of the Voltigeurs, and the following cabin passengers;

Lieut. Col. J. E. Johnston, Surgeon J. W. Tyler, Capts. M. J. Barnard and J. C. Marriott, Lieut. W. Terrett, Adjutant; Lieuts. T. D. Cochran, Geo. W. Carr and M. H. Hooper; Lieut. C. C. Marvin, R. Q. M.—all of the Voltigeurs. Messrs. Wm. Cockburn and John Todd, Q. M. D.; Caleb Smith, John D. Smith, lady and five children; Mrs. McComesky, niece and child.

Privates Geo. Schan and Andrew L. L. Clover, of Co. D, U. S. V. Regiment, died on the passage.

The Daily Pittsburg

20 July 1848, 2

The French News.

The intelligence received from France of a conflict in the streets of Paris between the forces of the Government and a seditious, turbulent mob, is vastly important. The triumph of the Government has revived our drooping hopes of the establishment of freedom and a republic in that beautiful country. We may regret at first the sacrifice of life by which the ascendancy of law and order was obtained, but the continued impunity of the factionists, who by their turbulence have threatened the success of the Revolution of February, would have been far more deplorable. Better far that a thousand should be shot down in the streets in the cause of good order and freedom, than that ten thousand honest citizens should hereafter be brought to the guillotine—a catastrophe which too probably would have followed hard upon the overthrow of the executive authority emanating from the National Assembly;

From the circumstances of the case one cannot sympathize with the fate of those who have fallen among the insurrectionists. The Assembly was fairly chosen by the universal suffrage of the people of France to provide for them a constitution. The members have proceeded as rapidly in the discharge of their responsible duties as deliberative bodies are wont to do. When we consider their unwieldy numbers, it may be deemed remarkable that they should have accomplished so much. Almost from the outset their deliberations have been distracted by the mutterings of discontent, and often by overt revolutionary violence. The disaffected who have thus embarrassed the Government and the Assembly have proposed no single reform which they asked to be carried out; they have not complained of grievances for which they sought redress; uniting under most discordant cries, or adopting as a pretext the latest common watchword which the circumstances of the day may have suggested, they have endeavored to prevent the establishment of a constitutional government in France. We cannot believe these men to have acted so depraved a part without being impelled thereto by more powerful influences than appear upon the surface. We cannot but believe that foreign gold has been extensively used to foment these mysterious, senseless outbreaks against the Government. From time to time every thing has been quiet, and the friends of freedom all over the world have flattered themselves that at last the good work was about to be accomplished in peace, when straightway upon some inadequate and ridiculous pretence it has seemed as if the furies were let loose again. It is more reasonable to believe that the gold of Russia and of the enemies of republicanism in Europe stir up these periodical frenzies, than any real enthusiasm for the cause of Henry V., or Louis Napoleon. The employment of money in Paris to excite insurrection is an old trick of the enemies of liberty.

But whatever may have been the ruling motives of the agitators in Paris—whether mere craving for excitement and the desire of an anarchy in which they may revel without control, or a more hellish design to re-establish the revolutionary tribunals, as we have seen it intimated—in any event we rejoice that they have been put down. It began to be feared that the cause of republicanism was desperate in France, that her people were unfitted to govern themselves, and that nothing but a military despotism could control them. The spirit of L'Émancipation seems to have risen with the exigencies of his position. In a spirit of genuine humanity, he had long put off the evil day in the hopes of sparing an effusion of blood, but it was in no craven spirit that he thus procrastinated. When the crisis could no longer be avoided, he met it manfully and his firmness has probably saved the Republic. Anxiously do we await a complete narrative of the great events.

The Daily Pittsburg

21 July 1848, 2

GEN. WORTH.—We had barely time to announce yesterday the arrival of this distinguished officer on the Alabama. Gen. Worth for years before the Mexican war had occupied a prominent position as a soldier in the eyes of the whole country. When the war broke out, his friends rejoiced at the new field for distinction which opened before him. He accompanied his regiment, the 8th Infantry, to Corpus Christi. Our readers will all recollect the untoward incident by which he was prevented from sharing with his regiment in the glories of the 8th and 9th of May. Opportunity soon again presented to him honors in the attack upon Monterey. The part played by Gen. Worth in that remarkable siege has become matter of history. For his services there Gen. Worth received the brevet of Major General. We need not recount his subsequent services. He accompanied the expedition against Vera Cruz, commanded the reserve at Cerro Gordo, carried San Antonio and took efficient part in the fight of Churubusco on the ever-memorable 20th of August, won the battle of Molino del Rey and finally led victoriously the attack upon the city of Mexico by the causeway and gate of San Cosme. The bare enumeration of his exploits is all the eulogy which he requires at our hands. His fame is his country's.

The Daily Pirapine

July 1848, 2

Arrivals at the Principals Hotels—July 20.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....R Taylor, P Freeley, La; E M Sager, J B Browne, Mobile; H E Lawrence, A L Saunders, NO; J Bensly, NY; Judge Davis & lady, Fla; Dr Randall; J J Lally; Maj Gen Worth, Col Bohlen, Lt Barry; Lt I. B Wood, Capt Deas, Lt Col Smith, Capt Fitzgerald, Capt Woodbridge, Col Clarke, Mrs Capt Jordan, A Armstead, J I Arthur, A P Hill, Dr J H Quind, W H French, Dr J Simons, W M Ryer, Asst Surg, S B Buckner, G W Carr, E C Marion, C Simmons, Robt Newton, USA.

VERANDA HOTEL....W M H Cochran, Miss; D Pinchback & child, SC; Col J J F Hunter, Maj E Vandeventer, G W Clutter, Capt E B Fletcher, J H Maddox, USA; G Manfree, do.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....Noorh, Lo; P H Dillon, do; P O'Connell, Miss; A J Jones, Texas; J M Jones, do.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....Capt Day, N O; H J Stansbury, Mex; J McCafferty, do; Lt Lol Loomis, U S A; J L Herriman, Va; J King, do; J W Todd, do; S Taylor, La; J W Hawley, do; J Bone, Galveston; J A McLaughlin; Wm Calloway; E B Jusler, N O.

The Daily Picayune.

July 1848.

COURTESIES TO GEN. WORTH.—We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence, honorable alike to both parties :

NEW ORLEANS, July 20, 1848.

General—The happy restoration of peace reuniting you upon the soil of your beloved country, with many officers who have served with you and under you, during the war, on the memorable fields of action which have been signalized by your great military skill and genius; they desire before separating to evince their high personal regard and warm attachment for you.

Returning, as most of us will do, to the quiet pursuits of civil life, we shall ever revert to the existing scenes through which we have together passed with the liveliest emotions towards you as a friend, and the highest admiration for you as a commander. Associated with you, as we have been, on the march, in the camp, on the battle-field, while we know how invaluable to our country have been your services, we have often witnessed your sympathies for, and your active exertions to relieve our brave soldiers, who were suffering under privations, disease and wounds.

That you may rejoin your family in health and happiness, and that you may long live to enjoy the applause of your grateful countrymen, is our ardent prayer.

The undersigned are much gratified at being the medium through which these sentiments are conveyed to you, and in requesting you, on the part of brother officers and of ourselves, to partake with us of a social entertainment at the St. Charles Hotel, on to-morrow evening.

We are, with sentiments of the sincerest regard and affection, your friends,

P. O. HEBERT.

Lieut. Colonel, 14th Infantry.

PIERCE B. ANDERSON.

Captain, 14th Infantry.

ROBT. BRUCE WYNNE.

Lieutenant, 14th Infantry.

To Brevet Major Gen. W. J. Worth, U. S. Army.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20, 1848.

Gentlemen—Under the necessity of leaving the city to-morrow morning, I am denied the high gratification of accepting your kind and very flattering invitation to meet you at the social board.

For this very acceptable manifestation of your kindness, and the terms in which partial friendship has clothed it, I beg you to accept my heartfelt thanks.

A frequent witness to your devotion to duty, on the march and in combat, the hope is entertained that from your fellow-citizens you will receive those rewards in civil life which the peace your valor has aided in securing denies you professionally.

Wishing you, gentlemen, a happy reunion with your families and friends, believe me, faithfully, yours,

W. J. WORTH.

To Lieut. Col. P. O. Hebert, Capt. Pierce B. Anderson, Lieut. Robt. Bruce Wynne, U. S. Army.

We annex a letter from a correspondent at Vera Cruz:

VERA CRUZ, July 16, 1848.

The British courier arrived last night from the city of Mexico, but he brought no papers, or at least I could hear of none. I have been assured, however, by persons who have received letters from respectable sources to the 14th inst., that the prospects of Paredes look brighter, and but little doubt is entertained by intelligent foreigners in the city that he will eventually succeed in overthrowing the Government. By these letters have also been received authentic accounts of the battle between him and Bustamante, and all agree that the latter was soundly whipped, and they expect that, under the excitement and advantage of victory he will soon find his way into the capital. One thing is certain, that revolutions in Mexico have even with less advantages overturned the Government, and for the last ten years none have shown in their infancy brighter prognostications of success than the present.

You can form your own opinion of the singular position of the United States should Paredes succeed, but it is well known that his opposition to what he terms the disgraceful cession of the public domain, in the treaty with the United States, is the base of his revolutionary movements. If victorious will he not feel himself bound to carry out the avowed purpose of his rebellion by refusing to acknowledge the treaty as binding upon Mexico, and probably by carrying on a guerrilla warfare along the line of our exposed frontier? Should this be so—and I think it not unlikely—the only hope of a permanent peace will be for the United States again to invade the country, conquer it and keep it.

A rumor was afloat this morning that Paredes and Bustamante had had another fight, but I could not trace it to any authentic source.

The persons who have been employed in the custom-house here, under the United States authorities, held a meeting the other evening and passed resolutions highly complimentary to Mr. Dimond, the late Collector. I have also heard that it is the intention of the merchants of this city to testify their sense of his uniform politeness and attention by a public dinner.

While I write, the 4th Infantry are marching past, with drums beating and colors flying, on their way to the mole, there to embark on board the English steamer for Cat Island. The men all look healthy, and are as clean and neat as if they had just marched off dress parade. Speaking of the 4th, I yesterday had the pleasure of shaking hands with Lieut. Wm. C. Tobey, of that regiment, and formerly a bright ornament of the editorial corps. Success to "John of York" wherever he may go.

I have heard of several cases of yellow fever within the last few days, and among them that of Capt. Gleason, A. Q. M., who is not expected to survive.

c. c.

OFFICERS OF THE FOURTH U. S. INFANTRY.—Major F. Lee, Commanding; Lieut. U. S. Grant, Reg. Quartermaster; Lieut. M. Maloney, Adjutant; Capt. B. Alvord, Capt. J. H. Gore; Lieuts. H. M. Judah, T. J. Montgomery, D. A. Russell, H. D. Wallace, D. F. Jones, T. R. McConnell, E. Russell, J. Gibbon, L. C. Hunt, W. C. Tobey, W. H. Scott; Asst. Surgeon N. L. Campbell—and 492 rank and file.

PASSENGERS.—From Vera Cruz.—Mr. Bengough, Mr. Blangewky, wife and two children; Mr. Galenzowsky, Mr. Matens, Mr. Brently, Mr. Manter, Messrs. Velasco, (3) Mr. Lailla, Mr. Howerton, Mr. Kowertant, Mr. and Mrs. Cabe; Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Pollock; R. Leitch, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Colon and four children; J. W. Burke, Mr. Arrangols, Mr. Gutt, Mr. and Mrs. Argus and four children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hammett; Mr. Arrauld, Mr. Perret, Mr. Otto; Mr. and Mrs. Peltzer; Mr. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and servant; J. Leith, Mr. Wagner, Mr. Welch.

From Tampico.—Messrs. Worms, Labatt, Flesha-ker, Haber.

The Daily Progress
22 July 1848, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—July 21.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... Dr J Pritchard, J Taylor, La; Dr Foster, Miss J A Langstroth, Mexico; J N Langstroth, J J Deshon, N O; J H Howard, Dr N S Jarvis, J McNutt, J O H Allen, Lieut Coppie, J C Wilkinson, Capt Todd, A Tracy, Lieut R S Spencer, Dr McMellen, R C W Radford, Brevet Lieut Col Miles, Capt Steptoe, C S Hamilton, P Eugenbeel, Capt Radford, Lieut Crosby, J E Johnston, U S A; A P McNutt, Ohio; C J Tucker, Ky; E Crowell, Fayal; L McCutcheon, Ia; M J Smith and family, Mr Levi and family, Miss Levi, J Tracy, Mexico; J R Kenan, J J Trow, M B Irwin, I. Bloomfield, Ala; J Bradley, Ohio; W J Garland, S C; G W McLane.

VERANDA HOTEL.... A B Dawson, G A Martin, Miss L B Davis, NY; Maj Buchanan, USA; E H Jordan, La; J J Adams & lady, NO.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL.... Alex Jenkins, Tenn; R McAdams, N Y; J Foster, Thos W Mitchell, P Evans, Va; J Hays, Major Cook, Wm Steele; C J Merchant; U S A; W Austin, D D Chip, A S Ruthven, Texas.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.... G Barry, Ind; Mr Robertson, Dr McCracken, Texas; H Roberts, A P Irepp, Mexico; J W Varnell; J Fisher; Lt Col Loomis; G Scott, S Dewing, J B Stout, Ala; Mrs Ross, NO; J J Steele; J C Rupert; J W Young; Mr Terrell; Mr Shackelford; Wm Bearhaller, Miss.

The Daily Piragune.

— 5 July 1848, —

THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS. — Upon our first page will be found an interesting narrative of the terrible events in Paris, which will make the last days of June, 1848, forever memorable. It is from the pen of our associate, Mr. Kendall, whose good fortune it was—or evil, if the reader choose—to be an eye witness to the course of the revolution. The English papers contain voluminous reports of the same dreadful scenes, but many will prefer looking at them through the eye of an American, every way disposed to do justice to the French.

ARRIVAL OF THE PALMETTO. — The steamship Palmetto, Capt. J. Smith, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 18th inst. She brought over one hundred and fifty Quartermaster's men, company G, 4th Artillery and battery, ninety-five horses and \$70,000 in specie. The following passengers came over in the Palmetto: Capt. W. F. Wood, Quartermaster; Lieut. Lovell, Lieut. Wilcox and Lieut. Porter, 4th Artillery; Capts. Adams and Clarke; Messrs. E. E. Kottman, T. E. James, J. C. Wealand and son, J. McVea, Hazlewood, mother and wife, Quiter, Ward, J. A. Lee, Pearce, Wilson, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Livingston and son and C. J. Truchard.

We have not as yet received any papers by the Palmetto.

The Daily Picayune.

23 July 1848

THE GOVERNMENT *vs.* GEN. SCOTT—In a letter dated the 14th inst. at Washington, in the Baltimore Sun, says :

The Court of Inquiry upon Gen. Scott met this morning and adjourned, on account of the non-attendance of the member in place of Gen. Cushing. The court is held in the building of Corcoran & Riggs, opposite the Treasury, and is open to the public. It is said that Gen. Cushing will be appointed on the Board of Commissioners to adjudicate the claims under the treaty with Mexico.

The Daily Picayune.

July 1848, 1

GEN. WORTH IN MOBILE.—From the following, which we find in the Mobile Tribune, it will be seen that the arrival of Gen. Worth in that city, on Saturday, was officially noticed by the authorities, who, as soon as it was known that the General had arrived, assembled and adopted the annexed preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, this board has received notice of the arrival in this city of Brevet Major Gen. Worth, who has so gallantly participated in the glorious achievements of American arms in the late war with Mexico, and whereas, we deem it proper to exhibit our admiration and gratitude for his illustrious services, therefore be it

Resolved, That the corporate authorities of this city sincerely regret the want of sufficient notice of the arrival of Gen. Worth to enable us to pay him those honors which he so eminently deserves.

Resolved, That we proceed in a body to the Mansion House, and express to him through the Mayor of the city our admiration of his career in arms, and tender him the hospitalities of the city.

In accordance with this latter resolution, says the Tribune, the corporate authorities went in a body to the Mansion House, where the gallant soldier was welcomed by the Mayor in a brief and eloquent speech, which was responded to in warm and excellent terms. In the evening Gen. Worth left for Montgomery, on his way to Washington.

The Daily Picayune.

25 July 1848.

Arrivals at the Principals Hotels—July 24.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....G L Tucker, Ky; L Dannels, Ala; M Carmelich, do; Capt B Alvord, USA; D M Van Bokke lin, Ala; W S Grant, USA; Major A G Bennett, La; W R Wjmblich; W R Welch and family; Levi Williams and lady; J G Berry and lady, Miss; W J Coleman, Va; M Gregg; Major H Brown, USA; Surgeon J B Wells, do; Capt R C Smead, do; L C Howard, D C; J J Porter; J A Hake, N C; Capt G V Bomford, USA; Capt L Smith, do; Lieut W W Burns, do; J Lord; Capt Johnson, ship Palestine.

VERANDA HOTEL....J W Gardes, W C Greenwell, Miss; S M Gowdly, Ala; J F Wilson, Mobile; J W Campbell, Miss; F Gildart, USA.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....D D Avery, La; Capt Merrill, Lt Brown, USA; Chas Greaves, Miss; Miss; Dr Briggs, Ky; A M Woodruff, Ark.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....Mrs Clark and son, Cin; A V Ivip; R H Savin and lady; Mr Dunbar and lady; Mr Hammett and lady; Mr Angees and family; R Leach; Mr Roberts; V Goodloe, Cin; Geo Messenger, N O; C R Williams, S C; G R Welsh, N Y; S Bensly; J Fluit, Ala; J B Bond, La; H R Slatter; H W Bailey, do; J Livers, Covington; T J Williams, Mo; W C Clements, Ga; G A Hazelwood, Ky.

The Daily Magazine.

July 1848.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY.—This veteran regiment, which passed through this city three years since, *en route* for Corpus Christi, is now in the river, having left Vera Cruz on the 17th inst. on its way to Pascagoula. Among the first to land on Mexican soil, it was the last regiment to leave the enemy's capital.

Arriving at Corpus Christi early in September, 1845, it has participated in nearly every action during the Mexican war.

At Palo Alto, the fifth thrown into square, repulsed the enemy's cavalry, and prevented their turning the right flank of the American army. At Resaca, it was the first regiment ordered up to the support of our light troops. It composed, with the 7th Infantry, the brigade of Gen. Persifor F. Smith, at the battles of Monterey. Ordered in January, 1847, to join Gen. Scott's column, it formed a portion of Gen. Worth's division at the siege of Vera Cruz—also in the battles of San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, San Cosme causeway and Garita, and in the city of Mexico.

In the battles of the valley of Mexico alone, this regiment lost 250 men, one half of its strength.

The following is a list of casualties in the regiment since the war broke out:

KILLED.—*At Molino del Rey:* Brevet Col. J. S. McIntosh, Brevet Lieut. Col. Martin Scott, Capt. M. E. Merrill, Capt. E. K. Smith, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Roberts, 2d Lieut. E. B. Strong, 2d Lieut. W. T. Burwell. *At Chapultepec:* 2d Lieut. J. P. Smith. *At Villa Gran:* 2d Lieut. J. A. Richey.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Col. J. S. McIntosh, Capt. A. S. Hooe, and 2d Lieut. S. H. Fowler, at Resaca de la Palma; 1st Lieut. N. B. Rossell, at Monterey; Capt. Wm. Chapman, at San Antonio; 1st Lieut. and Adj. P. Lugenbeel, and 2d Lieut. P. A. Furrelly, at Churubusco; 1st Lieut. C. S. Hamilton, and 2d Lieut. F. T. Lent, at Molino del Rey.

ORDINARY DEATHS.—Capt. J. H. Whipple, Perote Castle, Mexico; 1st Lieut. J. C. Reid, Wheeling, Va.; Brevet Maj. A. S. Hooe, Baton Rouge, La.; Brevet 2d Lieut. H. Merrill, St. Joseph's Island, Texas.

OFFICERS AT PRESENT WITH THE REGIMENT.—Brevet Lieut. Col. D. S. Miles, Commanding; 1st Lieut. and Adj. P. Lugenbeel, 1st Lieut. and Regt. Qr. Master C. S. Hamilton, Assistant Surgeon S. L. Barbour, company A, Capt. D. Ruggles; 2d Lieut. E. F. Abbott; company B, Capt. D. H. McPhail; 2d Lieut. M. P. Harrison; company D, 1st Lieut. S. H. Fowler, comd'g; 2d Lieut. F. A. Myers; company E, 1st Lieut. J. C. Robinson, comd'g; 2d Lieut. Wm. W. Burns; company G, Capt. Wm. Chapman; 2d Lieut. R. H. Long; company H, 1st Lieut. H. R. Selden, comd'g; 2d Lieut. C. W. Lear; company J, Capt. C. L. Stevenson; 1st Lieut. F. T. Dent, 2d Lieut. T. H. Neill; company K, Capt. N. B. Rossell; 2d Lieut. A. H. Seward.

It has been suggested to us that, as this regiment formed a part of the brigade first commanded by Gen. Smith in this war, it would be grateful to the General, as well as our citizens generally, that it should take part in the ceremonies by which Gen. S. is to be welcomed home. The suggestion is well worthy of attention.

 Gen. Cushing, it is said, will again be the democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts.

LIEUT. COL. BRAGG.—This distinguished soldier was entertained at a public dinner by the citizens of Cahawba, Ala., on the 18th inst.

The Daily Picayune.

22 July 1845,

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—July 27.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....W L Crittenden, H H Lamb, Surg, Capt H H Libby, Capt Williamson, Lt D R Jones, Dr J F Hammond, C Andrews, Col Wilson, W Steele, J J Bycknele, J Oakes, USA; J J Deshon, NO; J B Lance, SC.

VERANDA HOTEL....J E Sewall, Tenn; E R Clay, Mex; B M Johnson, A G Anderson, La.

HEWLETT'S HOTEL....M Branch, M Knuffman, B Washberger, M Prentice, La; N B Bale; P Gray; P Johnson; J Hunley; J Ballard; G H Barrows, Dr W H Robinson, G N Parks, Miss; R B Kendall, J H McRae, NO.

PLANTERS' HOTEL....G Brittly, Tenn; J Prud, NO; M Coffman, A S Miller, Tenn; J B Ramsey, H Pitkin.

The Daily Pyramine.

25 July 1848, -

FROM CUBA.—“We were informed yesterday,” says the Charleston Mercury of the 22d, “by a passenger by the schooner Cherokee, from Cardenas, Cuba, that during an entertainment given by a wealthy Creolo at Trinidad de Cuba, on the 4th of July, some of the guests, natives of the island, headed by the proprietor, hoisted the American flag at the house. The troops were immediately called out, and every preparation made to suppress an insurrection of the Creoles. The entertainer (a highly respectable gentleman) was sent off immediately to Havana in irons, and the authorities are now busily engaged in searching out others who were connected with the transaction. We understand that the island is in a state of great agitation which may terminate in a general rising of the Creoles at a moment's warning.”

Saturday, 27 July 1841

ARRIVAL OF AN INSURRECTIONARY FUGITIVE --
General Lopez, of Cuba, said to be the intended
leader of the revolution contemplated in that
island, arrived at Bristol last Sunday, in the brig
Neptune, with his son and servant, and proceeded
the next day to New York. Gen. Lopez reached
Matanzas just as the Neptune was leaving, the
only vessel bound immediately for a foreign port.
Several arrests had been made previous to his de-
parture. — *Providence Paper*

HABANA, Julio 12, 1848.

MILADY

Su servidor, q. b. s. p.

TITIRO. .



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Últimas Noticias de Cuba.

Hemos recibido por el *Crescent City* noticias de la mayor entidad, pero que no son suficientes para fundar una opinión con toda seguridad; principalmente sobre cierta conspiración que se oía en Cienfuegos y Trinidad, la cual fué sofocada en tiempo por el Gobierno. Necesitamos de informes mas extensos y posteriores á los que se nos han permitido.

Se nos informa que la noche del 10 entró en la Habana una goleta de guerra, procedente de Cienfuegos que trajo presos, con grillos á los Señores Sanchez Izuaga y Villegas, quienes fueron conducidos al castillo del Principe, encerrados en sus calabozos y privados de toda comunicacion. Que se habian hecho algunas prisiones y decretado otras entre ellas las del General Don Narciso Lopez á quien se supone estaba á la Cabeza del proyecto de independencia de Cuba y quien se habia puesto en salvo embarcandose, para los Estados Unidos.

Se nos asegura tambien que el General Roncalli habia hecho intencion de enviar los presos á España, pero que no habia encontrado mérito alguno, ni en datos, ni en hechos que justificasen aquella providencia, sino, antes al contrario para que no sobresaliese en la misma.

~~El estado de alarma en la Habana es grande.~~
Se habian recibido noticias de que en Santiago de Cuba se temia una sublevacion de negros. Las que habia en sus colonias vecinas aumentaban la inquietud. De Puerto Rico habia llegado otro comisionado á buscar dinero y tropa cuyos elementos de poder estaban muy escasos allá, y no muy abundante, en la Habana por lo que esta vez se les negaran.

A todos estos temores se agregan los que infunde España. Un periódico de Madrid, el Espectador de 10 de Mayo, publica un artículo de fondo, celebrando el decreto de abolicion dictado por el Gobierno provisional de Francia, considerándolo como una deuda á la humanidad y la mejor conquista de la revolucion de 1848. Dicho periódico es el órgano de los Esparteros, Mendizábalas, Olózagas, Corlinas y defensor de la politica Inglesa. Ha causado su lectura una profunda sensacion en los hombres acaudalados tanto Españoles, como Cubanos y extranjeros cuyas fortunas consisten en Ingenios y fincas de agricultura.

Nosotros no dudamos que por todos estos hechos y motivos hay en la opinion y en la voluntad de los Cubanos mucha disposicion para un cambio politico; y que forzados los habitantes de Cuba por la importancia de su propia conservacion, por la necesidad de conservar sus propiedades y asegurar un porvenir tranquilo á sus hijos, se lanzarán al fin en una guerra contra el Gobierno actual.

Otro artículo dice que al hombre libre de color se le corte la mano derecha por el perdulgo, si hace armas contra los blancos, justificada que sea la agresión, ¿Y al la agresión está por parte del blanco? Pero siempre estará la agresión por parte del hombre de color, y este artículo que nos transporta a la edad de las mas negra ignorancia y de la barbarie ¿qué



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efecto podrá causar en los ánimos de los hombres libres de raza africana, que se ven espuestos á la venganza de cualquier blanco á quien hayan podido enojar anteriormente, ó puedan enojar ahora? Qué hará el hombre libre de color que tenga la desgracia de altercar con un blanco, tal vez insultado por este, sinó matarlo para no sufrir la mutilación sinó la muerte mil veces preferible? ¿Qué hará el hombre libre de color que vea que á un hijo suyo, ó á su padre ó á su hermano se le corta por el verdugo la mano porqué se justificó que hizo armas contra el hombre blanco? Asesinar nos! si no pueden levantarse en masa! asesinarnos de tantos modos!

He aquí pues la protocolon del gobierno español! he! aquí! Nos atropella, nos oprime, nos priva de nuestros derechos, nos abruma á fuerza de contribuciones, nos envilece con las distinciones que nos vende, y cuando sueña que hay peligro de perder, no á los hombros, sinó la tierra que produce tanto, la pone, creyendo ó haciendo que cree salvarla, á dos dedos de su ruina total. ¡Horrible maquiavellame! Alros política, ó supina ignorancia!

La falta de tiempo, Millady, no me permite revisar lo que dejo escrito; y mucho menos entrar en otras consideraciones sobre el bado publicado en esta ciudad, y á que lleramento me he contraido en esta carta; pero envíe á V. un ejemplar de la *Gaceta de Gobierno*, donde lo verá. En blon de esta isla y de las demás que se encuentran en circunstanclas iguales, suplico á V. que se ocupe de él mas detenidamente que he podido yo haciendo. No heu... si no quiere de lo intempestivo de ese documento: no trate V. de probar lo innecesario que es en esta isla; no diga V. nada del modo con que se ven despreciados los principios todos de la justicia y de la humanidad; pero haga V. por manifestar, siquiera cuanto padecen los intereses materiales de los amos de esclavos; haga V. por manifestar, que medidas tan arbitrarias, tan crueles, y que tan á las claras hacen ver la cobardía y el miedo de un gobierno imbécil, no traen otros resultados que esponernos á lo mismo que se procura evitar.

Soy, Millady, de V. SS.

q. b. s. p.
ANTON.



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MATANZAS, Julio 7 de 1848.

MILADY:

Tenga V. la bondad de publicar la siguiente noticia, que por muy fidedigno conducto me ha sido comunicado. Milady, V. advertirá en ella las maquinaciones que contra Cuba fragua el Gabinet inglés, y verá la suprema necesidad que compete á Cuba á que cuanto ántes anexo á esos Estados, como único puerto á que puede hoy acogerse esta nave combatida por las borrascas de la muerte. No crea V., Milady, que aquí odiamos á los españoles, ántes mirámoslos como á hermanos nuestros, y compañeros, ántes mirámoslos como á hermanos nuestros, y compañeros de la tiranía que sobre Cuba hace pesar al gobierno español; los mas de ellos están convenidos concienzudamente á que la Isla no puede ya ser feliz bajo el opresivo sistema que la esclaviza, y á muchos oigo decir que los Cubanos deben unirse con ellos cuanto ántes, para separarse de la ingrata España.

Miladi, yo no me admiro del tirano que oprime, admírome, si, del pueblo que lo sufre, teniendo en su poder los elementos necesarios para libertarse del yugo.

Agrego la noticia tal como me la han comunicado.

"Algunos miembros del Parlamento inglés, reunidos en sesión secreta, han acordado ganar la voluntad y consentimiento de Ministros Españoles (mediante seis, ó siete millones de pesos) para arrancarlos el decreto de emancipación de los esclavos de Cuba; mas consideran

de aquellos que el actual Capitan General, el Señor Rosetti se negará acaso á dar cumplimiento al tal decreto, han convenido en que se relevasen de sus respectivos destinos al Capitan General, y al Comandante General de Marina, mandando otros jefes amaestrados por ellos y vendidos al proyecto, tras los cuales vendrá la escuadra inglesa á bloquear los Puertos de la Isla, á fin de desembarcar sus tropas para sublevar y acendillar á los esclavos en el caso que los Cubanos se opongan al cumplimiento del decreto."

V. sabe, Miladi, que no es extraño que este sea cierto en virtud de las continuas maquinaciones del Gobierno inglés para destruir la Isla, cuyos azúcares hacen sombra á los de la India. V. sabe que tratados há celebrado Inglaterra con España relativos á Cuba; y sabrá tambien que el Ministerio del Señor Mendizábal estuvo vendida (por dinero) nuestra desventurada Cuba, que hubiera sido presa de esos sanguinos filántropos, si los E. U. no hubieran parado el golpe. V. sabrá en fin, que estando hipotecada esta Isla á Inglaterra, no sería extraño que esta quisiera apoderarse de lo que, como está en almoneda pública le há sido enagenada.

¡ Pero que es lo que España le ha vendido á Inglaterra hipotecando la Isla y las tierras y propiedades particulares. ¡ Los habitantes y Sónos nuestros. ¡ El producto de nuestras Rentas, y el derecho de destruirnos! Ni esto ha sido lo que España há concedido á nuestros verdugos:

Sepa V., Miladi, que el Capitan General há remitido á este Gobernador una lista de los nombres de individuos que solo por que sabon

pensar se los vigila la espatrilarlos. Las listas, de proscripción que el Austria formaba contra los Italianos, durante el Tratado de Campoformio, no eran mas numerosas que las que aquí se forman hoy.

Sepa V., tambien que su santo periódico se prohibe aquí y que se interceptan las cartas en las Estafetas para descubrir á quienes se dirige la "Verdad." Pero haya V., Milady, que su luminoso periódico llegue á todas las poblaciones de la Isla; por que á pesar de la prohibición, la "Verdad" hace latir todos los corazones, habla á todas las Intelligencias, y Españoles y Cubanos la leen con ansia, la aplauden con entusiasmo, la defienden de la persecucion y vinculan en el triunfo de sus doctrinas, el porvenir del país y el bienestar de todos sus habitantes. Los úsicos que detractan vuestro periódico; son los Gobernantes, y como estos son tiranos, la "Verdad" los espanta.

Adiós, Milady, con todas las consideraciones de mi más profundo respeto.

Adiós, Miladi, con todas las consideraciones de mi más profundo respeto.

BRUTO.

PUERTO PRINCIPLE, Junio 27 de 1848.

MILADY,

En mi anterior de 6 del corriente ofreci informar á V. de los hechos mas notables en la administración de justicia de nuestros tribunales inferiores y superiores. Voy á cumplir lo ofrecido con los dos mas escandalosos y recientes.

Primer caso:

En la ciudad de Santiago de Cuba, Don Manuel Garcia Tejada, Alcalde Mayor (Juez letrado, Peninsular) seduce á la mujer de Don José Antonio Bestard, Cubano. Esto sorprende en su propio aposento á los adúlteros, cogidos infraganti, y trata de matarlos á los dos; pero la mujer se escapa, y el Alcalde Mayor, disfrazado de soldado recibe el primer golpe de mano del marido. Huyó aquel; le siguió este; y en la calle lo derroga el segundo y le deja muerto. La Autoridad competente ocurre al reconocimiento del soldado y encuentra que es el Señor Alcalde Mayor, Jefe de primera instancia. Entonces se encierra al marido que tan justamente había vindicado su honor, se le carga de prisiones, y no obstante de aparecer todo justificado en el proceso del modo más claro, se le condena á diez años de presidio por el Juez inferior Don Justo de Sandoval y Manescas. Apeló el reo para ante la Real Audiencia que reside en esta ciudad. Su madre se presenta entre nosotros, enferma, pobre, miserable y septuagenaria implorando de puerta en puerta protección y justicia para su hijo á quien quería ver muerto antes que en un presidio. Todos se interesan por la desolada madre, por el ultrajado marido, y se confía en la revocación de la sentencia apelada.

Empero, admírese V., el Fiscal de la Real Audiencia Don José Eugenio de Medina, hecho en enérgico modo por escrito y de palabra que se condene á la pena de último suplicio al hombre que castigó al baidon alevoso, cogido infraganti, en su propia casa y aposento, que le arrebató su honra, su felicidad, la de sus hijos, su mujer legítima! Pero un Magistrado Español había ultrajado á un pobre Cubano: eran Españoles los cuatro Jueces que

juzgaban el caso, y dos estuvieron por la atroz petición del Fiscal, y dos por la confirmación de la sentencia del inferior. Un abogado del país dirimió la discordia, y estuvo por el último extremo. Así el marido que castiga un adulterio probado hasta la evidencia es condenado en Cuba á diez años de presidio!

Segundo caso:

El día 7 del corriente se hallaba en la fonda del Caballo blanco Don Matías Arango, hijo de esta ciudad, donde tuvo un altercado con un Francés, á quien le descargó un puñetazo. Hallábanse presentes varios Peninsulares que promediaron y los separaron. Acalorudo Arango, hubo de pronunciar estas palabras: que si hubiera diez mas como él, principiaria á cortarles la cabeza, sin esperar al día deseado. Nadie hizo caso de unas palabras pronunciadas por un hombre exaltado de ira que ni sabía lo que se hablaba; pero Don Manuel Martinez de este comercio, que tiene hoy mucho vallimiento, por que es el testifierreo de algunos oidores sostuvo que no debían quedarse impunes las palabras del criollo. Estrechó á sus paisanos y al fondista para que dieran parte al Gobierno por medio del celador general de policía; lo que se verificó al día siguiente.

Por desgracia el Asesor de Gobierno Don Eusebio Cortázar es hombre entorpecido inepto, y así en vez de evitar el escándalo que había de causar semejante especie, como habría hecho cualquier hombre prudente, le dió á la causa el aspecto formidable de alta traición. Se prendió á Arango; se le humidió en un calabozo, húmedo, oscuro, estrecho, y se le privó de comunicación. Entonces empezó el inesperto Asesor á tomar las declaraciones que debieron preceder al mandamiento de prisión; se evacuó la instrucción del preso, tuvieron lugar las declaraciones que sostuvo Arango que no se había dirigido á los Españoles, si recordaba haber vertido las palabras que se le imputaban.

Natural era que tanta crueldad y aparato obrasen en el ánimo de Arango y le hicieran creer que su vida corría peligro, pues ocupado siempre en los trabajos de campo, no sabía que clase de delito había cometido. Esto le sugirió la idea fatal de evadirse y echó á correr. Si-guieronle los soldados, y hasta el Señor Asesor, mas por desgracia venia el presidio con la escolta por la calle que tomó Arango, y encontrándose entre dos fuerzas se entró en una casa donde se riñó sin hacer resistencia.

Allí los soldados le maltrataron, le dieron de puñetazos, le incaron con la punta de las espadas, le agolpearon con el pomo de ellas, le infirieron tres heridas y le llevaron al cuarte del oficial á empujones, injuriándole con los dictados de vil, pícaro, infame. El desolado oficial tuvo la inaudita valentía de tirar por la espalda para pasar con ella á un hombre indefenso, cansado, herido, villipendiado y entregado á discreción.

Tratamiento tan bárbaro, mas propio de florentinos que de militares valientes, debió dejar satisfecha la venganza de los perseguidores de Arango. Pero en vez de sobreascor en el negocio se le ha dado el carácter de delito de lesa Majestad! El Gobierno continúa bajo la in-

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fluencia del vértigo que le ofusca, y se le han puesto á Arango un par de grillos que pesan 23 libras; se le ha tenido incomunicado hasta el día 16, y solo se le permite que sus parientes y amigos le visiten á ciertas horas, y está vigilado como reo de castigo.

El estado de la causa es de cargarse el proceso y contestar la acusación del Promotor Fiscal Don José Vicente Mora, quien sin embargo de reconocer que el acontecimiento no es de trascendencia, ha pedido que se espatrie al infeliz Arango.

¿Qué le parece á V., Milady, de espatriar á un hombre por que en una reyerta vertió palabras en el acaloramiento de la contienda que á nadie en particular injuriaban? Poca estimación debe tener la Patria á los ojos del Ldo. Mora cuando así pide que se prive de ella á un compatriota suyo, á un marido, á un padre, á un pobre que para mantener su familia necesita de su trabajo diario y personal. Pero así es ello, y todo lo que acontexa, y se resuelva en esta célebre causa, se lo transmitiré con total puntualidad. Entretanto quedo su mas obediente servidor.

Q. B. S. P.

TOMAS DALE.

Observaciones.

Cuanto podemos decir á nuestro corresponsal y lectores es sobre el primer caso que en diez millones de hombres que viven bajo las leyes de los Estados Unidos, no se podría formar un jurado de doce que condenasen al marido; como en diez millones de mujeres no se encontrarán doce que aprueben la sentencia de la Real Audiencia de Puerto Príncipe.

En cuanto al segundo caso, como padecemos al desgraciado ó imprudente Arango; pero tenemos por mas imprudentes y desgraciados á sus perseguidores. Regla jeneral: cuando un Gobierno hace ostentacion de su poder con el débil; y emplea tanto aparato para aterrar á los demás; en el hecho acredita su tiranía, y revela su debilidad y miedo. Un gobierno justo y fuerte siempre es humano y magnánimo: su propia dignidad y gravedad le dictan no hacer caso de hombres infelices, ni menos de palabras que de puro fanfarronas solo pueden inspirar desprecio ó risa. El día que los Cubanos descubran esta verdad que el Gobierno se empeña en revelarles: que ya les tiene miedo; ese día conocerán que *unidos son los mas fuertes*: que *unidos vencerán*, conquistarán una Patria, y organizarán un gobierno propio que no los oprima, ni les infunda terror; sino que les inspire confianza, amor, nacionalidad, entusiasmo, gloria y patriotismo para sacrificar sus bienes, y su vida por su gobierno, por sus instituciones y por los Jefes y Magistrados elegidos por ellos mismos. El pueblo de los Estados Unidos es el único defensor de la Patria, y la única guardia de sus Jefes y Magistrados: no tienen otra, y están mejor guardados que todos los Reyes con sus ejércitos y centinelas.

LA VERDAD.



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Resultado de la Guerra.

Entre Méjico y los Estados-Unidos.

Encontramos en el *Della* de ayer un artículo que por considerarlo digno de la atención de nuestros lectores daremos aquí, creyendo que muchos convendrán en su exactitud.

Aparece pues que por los Tratados de Paz celebrados recientemente.

Los Estados-Unidos han ganado.

1. Un aumento de territorio que no podrán poblar en un siglo.

2. Una reputación militar que hará respetar por las potencias extranjeras, y pondrá tregua á las intenciones que pudiera tener alguna de hacerse su enemigo.

3. Un conocimiento práctico de que los Guardias Nacionales ó Voluntarios, son fuerzas en quienes puede en todos tiempos confiar, ya sea para ataque, ya para defensa.

4. El conocimiento de sus fuerzas y recursos, que servirá para animarlos á resistir cualquier falta injusta de sus derechos de cualquier parte que venga.

5. Una convicción íntima de que la estabilidad de la Union y la grandeza del país se preservan y fortalecen por la perseverancia y la unanimidad.

Los Estados-Unidos han perdido.

1. Un número considerable de vidas muy apreciables.

2. Una gran parte de su tesoro en la prosecucion de la guerra.

3. Un poco del *prestigio* con que hasta se mirase á su gobierno como opuesto á la ambiciosa usurpacion.

4. Por todo lo demas puede decirse que ha utilizado esta República.

Vemos pues del otro lado:

Méjico ha perdido.

1. Una porcion considerable de su territorio, de poco valor para ella, pero de mucha importancia para sus vencedores.

2. Su reputacion, y la opinion de que era

una nacion valerosa y de jefes inteligentes.

3. Su propia confianza y la suficiencia de su fuerza para resistir á sus enemigos.

4. Ha empobrecido á su pueblo; desorganizado su hacienda; destruido la confianza que se tenia en su gobierno; extinguido su ejército y sus manufacturas; y paralizado la industria de su pueblo en todos los ramos.

5. Ha manifestado hacia sus ciudadanos un grado aun mayor de poder arbitrario del que jamas ha manifestado ningun otro gobierno, sin haberles hecho mas vueltas ó menos dispuostos á revoluciones, . . . y pronunciamientos.

Méjico ha ganado.

Nada! Porque la indemnizacion de su territorio no bastará para pagar las deudas que le han acarreado la guerra . . . y la paz.

Pero esto no es todo. Es el porvenir el que se presenta aun mas melancólico.

Retireno las tropas de los Estados Unidos, y una tras otra aparecerán las facciones y los partidos á despojar las entrañas de la patria, y á arrebatarse unos á otros la rapina del manejo de la nacion.

Se formaran nuevas combinaciones de Estados y divisiones que tendran por resultado el destruir la union de la República.

Todo el país se verá envuelto en una guerra civil.

La raza indígena tambien demuestra sintomas de insurreccion, y parece determinada á reclamar sus derechos. Su número es mucho mayor que el de las otras razas, y eso los hace mucho mas poderosos. Tal vez lleguen á poseer una gran parte de Méjico como lo han hecho con Yucatan. Quizas parezca un vengador de Montezuma que vuelva á establecer su trono y su imperio donde existió en otro tiempo, y donde parece imposible que domine feliz y tranquila otra raza que no sea la de los Aztecas y sus descendientes.

(*La Patria de N. O.*)



30 July 1848, 2

Invocación a la Libertad.

Santa libertad, desde el instante en que pude apreciarte, y en que tu brillo resplandeciente penetró mi alma, tú sola fuiste mi guía; tú, libertad, sola pasión de las almas generosas, solo tesoro digno de envidiarse; tú, que prefieres a los hombres, los principios eternos que no varían jamás, y a las brutalidades de la fuerza, las victorias de la inteligencia; tú, que eres la madre del orden y que tus calumniadores que se arman adornar del sangriento gorro de la anarquía; tú, para quien todos los ciudadanos son iguales y todos los hombres hermanos; tú, que no reconoces otra supremacía legal que la responsabilidad de los magistrados, ni otra superioridad moral que la VERDAD; tú, que ves pasar ante tus ojos el séquito borrasco de los imperios, como las ligeras nubes que por un instante ocultan el brillo y la pureza de un cielo hermoso y sereno; tú, que penetras al través de los hierros del prisionero político, que medita, el sabio, que el esclavo invoca, y que las tumbas respiran; tú, que como un viajero recorres toda la Europa para conmover la ciudades y los reinos por la gracia de tu nombre; tú, que verás caer delante de tu marcha triunfal los dobles impuestos, los tribunales secretos, las prisiones de estado, los suplicios del cadalso, los ejércitos permanentes, las facultades omnímodas, la censura y el monopolio; tú, que en una santa alianza reunirás las naciones de diversas lenguas y costumbres en nombre del interés común, en nombre de la independencia, de la civilización, de su reposo y de su dicha; tú, que desprecias las vanas conquistas y los fastos de la grandesa, y que no has bajado a la tierra para oprimirla, sino para redimirla y embellecerla; tú, que fecundas el comercio, y que inspiras las bellas artes; tú, a quien no puede servirse sino con desinterés, y a quien no puede quererse sino con regocijo y encanto; tú, que haces palpitante por primera vez el corazón de joven, y que eres la invocación sublime del anciano; tú, libertad, que después de haber roto sus cadenas, conducirás los últimos esclavos, con cánticos de gloria y palmas en las manos, a los últimos funerales del despotismo.—(Traducido.)

Las leyes especiales de la isla de Cuba, son diez, sus artículos principales:

- 1º. El engaño.
- 2º. Declararla Colonia.
- 3º. Quitar la representación Nacional.
- 4º. Conservar la memoria del antiguo régimen de Gobierno, que no se quería en la madre patria.
- 5º. Declarar que los Naturales de la isla eran hijastros para despojarlos de la herencia política.
- 6º. Declarar la Madre, que estos hijastros, sirvan como esclavos a sus hermanas, sin que puedan mandar nunca, ni como mayordomos en ningún caso, ni que se les dé protección ni en el comercio, ni en las artes, ni se les haga justicia contra sus hermanos.
- 7º. Privarlos de hablar, escribir, pensar, y aun leer papeles nacionales y extranjeros.
- 8º. No permitir quejer nunca de la injusticia que reciben de sus hermanos.
- 9º. Expatriar con cualquier pretexto al que desoulle con mas desparpados intelectuales.
- 10º. No poder nunca saber el motivo por el cual se les castigue con el destierro.



30 July 1848, 2

Situation of the Government of Cuba.

Governments, like individuals, always know their true position in their interior and exterior relations, but in disadvantageous situations they seek to conceal their difficulties, and by force of appearances deceive others as to the reality. Not all men, nor all governments, have the wisdom, the virtue, and the moral courage to retrace their steps, and with independent strength of will which enforces obedience, say, "Thus far have reached my errors and mistakes; I will reform, and return to the point of intersection of good and evil, the just and the unjust, whence I deviated, there to resume the path of honor and justice." This is a severe effort for most men, but it is not less so—and perhaps more glorious—for governments. We place in the crowd of arrogant and demoralised, yet feeble governments, who endeavor by force of illusive appearances to disemulate the situation in which their endless errors have hurled or threaten to hurl them—the colonial government (and we say colonial only to give some name to the "powers-unlimited") of Cuba.

But there comes a moment, a fatal moment, in which men and circumstances compel this government to present itself in the whole reality of its power, and with all its moral responsibility for the combat—and then is the catastrophe, in this the Troy! The government knows its true position—wanting confidence in itself and incapable of inspiring it in others; it can trust in no one. This is the state of the government colonial, omnimodo of Cuba as we will demonstrate.

Has this government, with "unlimited powers," any confidence in itself? Does it feel its existence secure? No, not an hour. Subject to the will, to the commands, to the policy, (or impolicy,) to the vicissitudes and the incertainty of Spain; she must obey, and this fact alone would relieve us from the necessity of more proofs. But we desire to adduce others that cannot be evaded, in recent, administrative, official facts.

When intelligence was received at Havana of the fall of Louis Philippe, and the organisation of the French Republic, the superior authorities held a meeting to plan in advance their course, if Spain should second the republican pronouncement. The Superintendent, the Count of Villanueva, and the General of the Marine, Primo de Rivera, were of opinion that "The island should follow the destiny of the Peninsula, and of consequence obey the orders of whatever government was established in Spain." General Roncalli and the rest of the officials said: "If Spain constitutes itself a republic Cuba, should not obey its orders, but remain under the existing system with the same chiefs, or those selected by the Captain General, until the overthrow of the republic and the re-establishment of the monarchy."

Here we have the unstable, insecure position of the "unlimited-colonial" government of Cuba doubly manifested. If the opinion of the Count of Villanueva and the General of Marine should prevail, we will have Cuba republican with Spain, and at once it will cease to be the same government that now exists. If the

vote of Roncalli, and of the majority of his officials, rules, then, *ipso facto* Cuba remains independent of Spain, subject only to a Dictator or to those he may choose to confirm in the office or call into power.

We may just observe of these conventions of the superior authorities, that neither party have counted with their host. Without detracting from its wisdom or dignity this conclave might have consulted the opinions and wishes of the Cubans, among whom are not wanting men of sense and loyalty to represent the interests of the country. But the people of Cuba are a troop of automatons, or rather a flock of sheep without will or rights, of whom it is not necessary to enquire if they desire to take any part in the formation of their laws or in the election of the men who are to govern them in either or in any case.

We may be premature to remark that the African slaves have a "Sindico," who represents their rights, who can change and select their masters, or fix a price and give them liberty. The Spaniard-Cuban has no rights of representation, of election, or of opposition to any thing, just or unjust, right or wrong, that is decreed by the metropolitan government. Was there ever seen or heard an announcement of more extraordinary powers? Is there a feudalism, a servitude, a slavery deeper than this in the most barbarous nations? Where is the nationality, where the dignity, where the rights of the Spaniards and the children of Spaniards in Cuba? No one ever expressed more clearly the condition of his country than the Cuban poet Orgaz:

"All treat thee like a stranger soil,
A Spaniard here is no longer a Spaniard."

But what will be all this power, all these "unlimited facilities," of which the government of Cuba now makes so much parade and ostentation in the day of danger—in the hour of trial? If it is certain that to dictate and at his pleasure have executed, Gen. Roncalli has but to summon his conclave, always ready to approve and flatter whatever he determines in his infinite wisdom, it is not less certain that he can count on nothing more, for there are none besides in whom he has confidence.

The Government of Cuba, feared by all, is condemned to be afraid of all the world; and if the poor native, or descendant of Cuba cannot sleep in tranquillity, nor count upon what he possesses with security, neither can the government sleep calmly or count securely upon retaining possession of Cuba for a single month.

It cannot depend upon the Creoles, for it is conscious of having excluded them from the national representation, of having wasted their blood and despoiled them of their political rights, of crushing them under the weight of exorbitant imposts and contributions, of humiliating and depriving them of all participation in civil or military office and in the confidence of the government, of subjecting them without mercy or remorse, to the will and caprice of Mandarins and Rasbawis, who if good by nature or the grace of God, do not ill-treat them, but who generally come to make their fortunes and return after a few years of command with

large accumulations, by selling justice, ruining families and endangering the peace of the country by sustaining the negro trade—to them an exhaustless fountain of gains. All this the government knows of itself, and it needs no one to tell it, this is not the way to win the love, the sympathies, or the willing obedience of the creoles of Cuba.

A little should it count on the Spaniards, for all among them who are honorable, industrious and upright men, (and this is their general character,) who have in Cuba the wives and children of their hearts, and their fortunes acquired by labor and economy; who still preserve the high and generous spirit of their country, the holy religion of nature and justice, and yet see themselves and their children robbed and outraged in their rights and name of Spaniards. When they know and lament that the fruit of their labor and the patrimony of their children are stolen from them by contributing to enrich—not Spain—not the beloved mother country; so impoverished and desolate, but the favorites and sycophants of queens and princesses; these just and honorable Spaniards will all, all, make common cause with Cuba. They will look upon her as their own, and will not permit her to be sacrificed; for they will be Cuban-Spaniards, as before they were Gallegan-Spaniard, Catalanian-Spaniards, etc. etc. The government of Cuba can only count upon the Spaniards who live on her wages (and not on all of them, for there are among them those who have more honors and recompense to hope from Cuba for their integrity, than from Spain, who do not think integrity of much value,) and on those who neither in Spain nor Cuba have any position or sympathy with any body, or for any thing.

There remain but the troops, and if we may judge by the past, and by the present desertions in every part of the island, the government is not very confident in an army of its twenty thousand soldiers. A great part of them have been torn from their natal soil and the arms of their families, by the barbarous levy of blood, and there are discontented. Others have been exiled and condemned to serve in Cuba merely for having been attached to this or that political party, and these only serve on compulsion. Others have formed relations in the country, and know that in whatever branch of industry they choose to enter, they can acquire fortunes and social positions, to which as private soldiers they can never attain, and these again, if they have reflection, will not lend themselves for the oppression of their brothers and countrymen. With all certainty we can assert that the government of Cuba cannot even depend on its own troops, and that the moment the Cubans and Spaniards are convinced their only means of protecting their lives and property—menaced by Spain, by England, and by the negroes—is, for all to unite like fathers and children against the blind attacks of Spain—whether by her royal government, or by her revolutionists, or by England, or by whatever comes—then, will cease the power and "unlimited facilities" which now hold in prostrate the people of Cuba. Such is the situation of the Colonial Government!



30 July 1848, 2

HAVANA, July 12, 1848.

MILADA :

We are in a frightful crisis. The general want of confidence has reached its height. Every one who has a dollar takes care to keep it, and this withdrawal of specie from circulation augments the pressure. Scarcely a week passes without some crash or alarm, which leaves us without knowing whom to trust.

From this calamitous mercantile situation will spring a yet more terrible evil. The Custom House receipts go on diminishing, and to increase the distress of the government, the Governor of Porto Rico has sent here for money to pay his troops and empleados, but they are in the same fatal situation here. There will not be wherewith to pay the soldiers and officials who live on the blood of Cuba. It will be a dark day for us when they resort to forced contributions to pay them ; but it will come.

In the interior there is no lack of desertions among the troops. On St John's day, the garrison of Puerto Principe were kept under arms on account of some apprehended movement farther inland. The government is in a panic, and stands upon its defence every where ; but its greatest fear is of the interior, where the people are resolute, well insured to fatigue, and excellent horsemen, and where they are not in fear of either the negroes or Spanish troops, as both are inferior in numbers. The government think of sending more troops to the interior, as they most fear a pronouncement there, and know it could be sustained with advantage. The whole island, with the exception of Havana, could declare itself independent, organize a provisional government, open its ports and receive free of duty arms and supplies of every description from their neighbors the Yankees. The door would be equally open to military aid, and the conquerors of Texas and Mexico would meet with satisfactory bounties and settlements if they visit Cuba. Not a regiment could be spared from Havana, for there are some birds of value among us who would fly the cage if the door were left open.

With all this our government is making affairs still worse. The English cabinet protests against the introduction of slaves from Brazil. The notification was remitted to Governor O'Donnell who passed it to the *Pretorial Audiencia* and the *Board of Encouragement*. Both of these, under the influence of Maria Christina, declared there was nothing improper in admitting slaves from Brazil, as they were not comprehended in the treaties of 1817 and 1835—which they said referred to slaves from Africa—thus affecting to be ignorant that the

prohibition of the negro-traffic is absolute. We look from day to day for the results of this discussion, and we also look for the arrival on our soil of the first detachment of the ten thousand slaves which the Mother-Negro-Trade-Society at the court of Madrid, has decided to bring in from Africa.

Thus while England threatens Spain ; while she surrounds us with her emancipated blacks ; while France emancipates her own ; while all our neighboring colonies are in a state of alarm and insurrection, our law-givers wish to bring among us more negroes and hasten a catastrophe which policy and a prudent foresight might avert or remedy. The only remedy is white immigration, and it is exactly that which is denied us. The *Royal Board of Encouragement* will not trouble itself about the white population, and have dropped the works they had undertaken, under the impression, perhaps, that the introduction of white settlers in Cuba would be dangerous to its existence.

All this extends and strengthens the desire of Cuba for annexation to the United States, and if they do not put forth a saving hand the island will become another St. Domingo or Jamaica.

May God favor us and deliver us, first from Spain and afterwards from ourselves.

Yours,

TITIRO.

OF THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA, the *Western Traveller*, on the authority of letters received in that city, says—

Letters from Havana of the 17th inst, received in this city, by the steamer *Crescent City*, at New York, speak of political troubles there, but it was almost impossible to get at any fact about the matter. Sundry arrests of individuals had been made, and if any plot had existed it was supposed the revolutionary spirit was then subdued.

General Narciso Lopez, for many years attached to the *Cemision Militar*, was to be the leader and great man of the revolution, so far as anything was known,—but he got wind of his exposure, and departed for this country in the brig *Neptune* for Rhode Island.

It was further reported that a long list of names was in the hands of the different Governors, of arrests to be made as soon as things were ready, which alarmed the Creoles much, particularly those who had sold or written anything against the Government.

Instead of having subdued it, we are much mistaken if the authorities of Cuba have not adopted the best method of arousing the revolutionary spirit to immediate action. The people of Cuba are not the material for dungeons and inquisitions, and in dealing with them, the Governor General will find himself surrounded by men who know their rights, and how to defend them.

~~The Daily Mercurio.~~

30 July 1848, 2

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA,—Reported Insurrection!
In a postscript to the Pensacola Democrat of last Thursday, we find news four days from Key West, announcing an insurrection at Havana. The Democrat's postscript says: "We learn by Capt. Thomas E. Miner, of the schooner Gov. Bennett, that a smack arrived at Key West, the day on which he left for this port, [four days before,] and reported that an insurrection was to have taken place at Havana on the 20th of this month. But fortunately the Governor became apprised of it, and took precautionary steps to arrest it. The insurrectionists on perceiving that the conspiracy was detected, broke into the stores, and forcibly possessed themselves of ammunition, &c. Whereupon the Governor called out the regular troops, and the insurrection was suppressed after the slaughter of five hundred of the insurrectionists; the remainder were driven to the mountains."

A correspondent informs us by this arrival that business in Havana was at a complete stand—nothing at all doing. No merchandise was allowed to be landed. The smack that carried the news to Key West brought back her cargo of fish.

The Daily Philippine

30 July 1848, 2

GEN. WORTH.—The Montgomery Journal states that this distinguished officer arrived in that city on Monday last, and left the following day for Washington. He received a military salute from the "Blues," and a supper was tendered him, on Monday night, which passed off very pleasantly.

The Daily Picayune.

1 August 1848, 2

THE NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, HAVANA AND CHAGRES LINE OF STEAMERS.—The following article from the N. Y. Express will be read with interest:

These steamers, which are intended for Geo. Law's line, from this city, touching at Charleston, Savannah and Havana, to New Orleans, are now nearly ready to be launched. One is building by Bishop & Simonson, and the other by Smith & Dimon. They will connect with the mail line on the Pacific running once a month. At Havana, a line owned by the same proprietors will run from Havana to Chagres. These vessels are different in model, and in many other respects, from any other that has been built in this country or Europe. They are of the largest class, one being twenty-five hundred and the other twenty-seven hundred tons; and they will cost the enormous sum of almost four hundred thousand dollars each—a sum so large that no expense whatever is spared to make them equal, if not superior to any others that have been built either on this or the other side of the Atlantic. The hulls of the vessels are nearly complete, and preparations are now making to put in the machinery. It is, therefore, a fine time for nautical and scientific men to examine their strength, symmetry and model; and we understand the proprietors and constructors offer every facility to persons to examine these ships. The length on deck is about 250 feet; breadth of beam, 46 and 49 feet. They have seven keelsons each, so secured to the floor by timbers that the machinery can never move. The array of knees, timbers and plank, are of the strongest and stoutest description, and all are put together as strong as iron and copper can make them. These vessels are to be fitted up in the most splendid manner, and will accommodate about three hundred passengers each. They are constructed with particular reference to the navigation intended, and will pass over the Charleston, Savannah and Belize bars without obstruction. They will be launched about the first of August.

AMERICA IN CUBA.—REVOLUTION, THE REMOVED.—
 The New Orleans Daily of the 23d, has an article
 on affairs in Cuba, in which predictions of a revolt are
 confidently made. The Daily says:—We have at va-
 rious times spoken of an intended movement in Cuba.
 But many of our contemporaries expressed doubts of
 the correctness of our information, for no other rea-
 son than that we knew of, than that they had not received
 similar intelligence—the secret being that they had
 not success to the source of information from whence
 we obtain inklings of rising events in "ever faithful"
 Cuba. It appears, after all, that our information as to
 projected outbreak in Cuba was correct. Without
 further preface we lay before our readers the following
 important intelligence which we have received from a
 reliable source.—The 24th June last was fixed upon
 by the rebels as the day on which the day on
 which the people were to revolt against Spanish au-
 thority, and to declare in favor of the independence of
 the island, and its annexation to the United States.
 Circumstances occurred however (unnecessary to particularize)
 which prevented the plan of revolt from being carried
 into effect at the time specified. The project was
 postponed—not abandoned. In this time of affairs,
 Don Gabriel Garcia Sangua, Informant to the Governor
 of Trinidad of the rebellion, at the time of which
 was General Dávila Gomez, who succeeded in
 making his escape to Matanzas, on board a
 vessel bound to the United States. In conse-
 quence of the information furnished to the authorities,
 many arrests were immediately made of men of wealth
 and station in the island. At the present time, or at
 all events, only a few days ago, as we are informed,
 Don Jose Maria Sanchez Lirio and Don Jose G. Diez
 Valles, gentlemen of considerable wealth, were
 (being obliged) confined in the fort Principe, at Ha-
 vana, and Don Jose Maria Verdugo was detained
 in the fort of Cienfuegos. These prisoners, who further
 learn are to appear and answer the charges laid against
 them, before a military commission, of which Colonel
 Carrizosa Zúñiga is appointed President. What their
 fate will be under the military administration of law by a
 Spanish military tribunal, we can easily conceive. We
 further learn that American citizens in Cuba, are in
 a very unpleasant position. They are all objects of
 suspicion, and their movements are continually watch-
 ed and noted. No American citizen, we learn, can go
 out of Havana to any part of the island, unless he first
 shows that he is a licentiate Catholic and a person of
 good name, and the American Consul certifies that he
 is so. Even then, he must give security for his good
 behavior. Our information is not as full as we could
 wish, but it is sufficient to show that the spirit of inde-
 pendence is aroused in Cuba, and that the authorities
 are using strong means to repress it. The end is not
 yet. One thing we will not doubt, those who aspire to
 freedom and independence. The day of reckoning
 will come, and Cuba will ere long shake off the yoke
 of oppression. Our intentions are to crowd that we
 must refrain from further comments. Ere long, we
 will have occasion to recur to the subject.

The Daily Phoenix

3 August 1848, 2

Gen. Worth and staff passed through Charleston on the 27th ult. He was unable, travelling under orders from Government, to delay a day in Charleston to take part in the reception of the Palmetto Regiment

New Plans for the Annexation of Mexico and Cuba.

We give in another part of to-day's paper, an article from the *National Intelligencer*, headed "New Schemes of Conquest and Annexation of Territory," in which it is said that a scheme is on foot to annex the Mexican provinces on the Rio Grande to the United States, that General Shields is at the head of the movement, and is probably at San Luis in general council, to make the first arrangements. A few days since, we published an article from a New Orleans paper, giving some particulars of a contemplated insurrection against Spanish authority in Cuba, and having for its object the ultimate annexation of that beautiful island to the United States. Thus we have whisperings and rumors of more annexation; more increase of territory, and more expansion of the American system of government, and its attendant blessings.

The *Intelligencer* makes a great "noise" about the contemplated invasion and future annexation of the Mexican provinces, bordering on the Rio Grande, and declaims much about national honor and national justice—as if it were not in the nature of things inevitable that, sooner or later, the republicans of the north, would overrun the whole of Mexico, and we may add, Cuba, too, before many years. If the inhabitants of those provinces are convinced, as we believe they are, that as an integral portion of the Mexican confederacy, they will never be free from trouble, dissent, and disorder, but be subject, continually, to all the calamities that "come from revolutions, insurrections, and civil wars, concocted by military chieftains for their own aggrandizement, at the expense of the State, and believed in by annexing themselves to the United States, they would be more secure, more quiet, in their lives, and their property would be better protected, and that they would be at liberty to develop the great agricultural and mineral resources of their country, which they cannot do now, we cannot see but that they have a perfect right to do so, and to secure all the assistance within their reach that they can. If General Shields and a thousand Americans, choose to go to those provinces, and identify themselves with such a cause, they absolve themselves from all right of protection from their own government, and will sink or swim with the movement in which they may have enlisted. Such being our views, we do not see any necessity for making such a terrible outcry about the matter. If those provinces succeed in establishing their independence, and their independence as a separate republic be recognized by the leading nations of the world, they will have a perfect right, as Texas had, to seek annexation to the United States; and if those rumors are true, such will in all probability be the ultimate result. If we are to have the whole of Mexico, as appears to be probable, sooner or later, this would be as good a method as any other, of getting her.

It may be possible that this expedition of General Shields may have been suggested, and is about to be undertaken, in consequence of the difficulties in the midst of which Congress is placed, in

reference to the extension, or non-extension, of slavery into the new territories. Certain it is, that if successful, it would, in connection with the annexation of Cuba, bring about an equilibrium—a balance of interests on the slavery matter, that would be attended with good results. Much as we talk about freedom in the North, slavery and servitude exist there to as great an extent, if not greater, than it does in the South. Our mechanics and laboring people are the slaves of a state of society which reduces them to a condition of servitude as low as that of the negroes of the South. They are not identified with the soil, nor, when put of employment, have they any source on which they can depend for assistance, or means with which to support themselves and families. They are the victims of competition. When work or employment is abundant, they make out to get a scanty subsistence; when times are dull and employment scarce, they are perfectly free to starve. Such is not the case with the colored slaves of the South. They are identified with the soil which they till; they have a claim upon it as well as upon their masters for their support; and they are not at liberty to procreate as rapidly as the white slaves of the North are, which is a consideration of much consequence under the circumstances. They will not increase so much as to encroach on the means of subsistence.

Again, in Mexico there is a species of slavery, or human servitude, which, in whatever light it may be viewed, is nothing but slavery. We mean the system of Peonism, by which a creditor is allowed to hold a perpetual mortgage on the labor of the debtor, until the amount of his debt is paid. Under this system, which is recognized and upheld by the laws of that country, and is a municipal and peculiar institution, as fully as the system of negro slavery in the Southern States and in the island of Cuba, a laborer who becomes indebted to his master, is seldom or ever released from his slavery. It is the interest of the master to keep him in debt, and in debt and in servitude he remains during the term of his paternal life. It is mockery to call such a system, by any other name than human slavery.

Slavery then existing, in one form or another, in the North, as well as in the South—in Mexico, as well as in Cuba—of course, if Mexican territory and the island of Cuba were annexed to the United States, the controversy might probably be a

side of the issue. Each section of that country would be settled, and the rights of each would be protected.

We need not be in making an outcry about the further annexation of Mexican territory, or even of Cuba. The Spanish race on this continent, are destined to be displaced by the Anglo-Saxon; and come the day will, when the territory which they occupy will be filled, and its resources developed, by the bone and muscle of the United States.

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4 August 1848, 4

Cuba — The brig Michigan, Capt. Varney, from San Juan, Cuba, the 20th of July, arrived at this port this morning. All was quiet at San Juan when she sailed; but all American vessels leaving for the United States were strictly searched for fugitives. The Michigan was searched by the government officers, in the expectation of finding Gen. Lopez, who had, however, escaped a week previous from Matanzas, and is now in New York. At Cienfuegos, several of the chief men had been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to overthrow the government, and were in prison. Capt. Varney heard of no trouble at Trinidad, and did not believe that any had occurred. — *Boston Traveller.*

The Daily Phoenix
6 August 1848, 2

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SMITH.—This distinguished Louisianian—the first to repair to the theatre of hostilities at the commencement of the war, and the last to return on the conclusion of peace—arrived at the Barracks at 6 o'clock last evening, in the Alabama. His landing was announced by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells. The interest which his return home created attested the respect in which his private worth is held by his fellow-citizens. Gratitude for his distinguished military services is shared by the people of the whole nation. We may anticipate, upon his entrance into the city, a display of enthusiasm which will make his heart throb and ache with emotion.

RECEPTION OF GEN. SMITH.—The extensive programme prepared by the Committee for the Reception of Gen. Smith in this city to-morrow, will be seen by glancing at another column. The pageant, should the weather be fine, will be most brilliant. A large number of steamboats will join in the convoy which is to convey the General from the U.S. Barracks to our landing. To-day Major Gally's battalion pay a friendly visit to the General at his quarters at the Barracks.

THE STEAMSHIP ALABAMA.—The Alabama left Vera Cruz the evening of Tuesday, the 1st inst., and arrived at the wharf here in less than four days. She passed the McKim below the Fort, and at the Fort another propeller. The Alabama spoke the steamer A. R. Hetzel, Capt. Ellory, from this city to Vera Cruz on Wednesday, and took off the mail. The Hetzel was then ordered by Major Swords, U. S. Quartermaster, to Tampico. On Thursday, about 7 o'clock, A. M., the Alabama spoke the English steamer Severn and sent the merchants' letter mail for Vera Cruz on board of her. These letters had been taken from the mail received by the Hetzel. The New Orleans was to leave Vera Cruz the 2d inst.

The following is a list of the Alabama's passengers:

Gen. Persifer F. Smith, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. Gibbs, Aid; Maj. T. Swords, Major O. Cross, Capt. F. M. Marten, Capt. Thos. Jordan, Quartermasters, U. S. A.; Capt. J. H. Winden, Ex-Lieut. Governor, Vera Cruz; F. M. Dimond, Ex-Collector, Vera Cruz; S. D. Allis, Postmaster, Vera Cruz; Messrs. Crozien, C. Fagat, Wade, P. W. Humphreys, Parker, C. D. Blanchard, Quartermaster's Department; J. M. Reeves, Wm. Reynolds, Agents Quartermaster's Department; J. F. Berthelot, J. Daniels, Capt. Harding, Custom-House; Crapaso, Custom-House Clerk; Berresford, Clerk Gen. Smith; John H. Peoples, Chas. Callahan; forty Quartermaster's men and servants.

6 August 1848, 2

Reception of Gen. Persifor F. Smith.

Arrangements for the Procession.
The steamer Conqueror, Capt. Heaton, will be
at the wharf at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, the 7th inst.,
for the Committee of the Municipal Councils, for the
purpose of conducting Gen. P. F. Smith and suite to
the city.

The General will land opposite the Place d'Armes
and be received by the military. On his landing, a salu-
te of fifty guns will be fired from each of the public
squares—Place d'Armes, Lafayette and Washington—
the General to be accompanied from the landing by
the Committee of the Councils, to the centre of the
Place d'Armes, where he will be received by the
Mayor and Recorders, and will be welcomed by the
Mayor.

After which an address will be delivered by Ran-
dall Hunt, Esq.

A salute of seven guns will then be fired from each
of the squares.

The ceremonies being completed, the procession
will then be formed in the following order, under the
direction of the Grand Marshal.

Col. C. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

John M. Bell,	Theodore Lewis,	Henry Bier,
Henry Furber,	H. J. Ranny,	Win. K. Siles.
Marshals.		
John P. Walder,	Paul Pecquet,	Geo. W. Harby,
A. J. Wagner,	Geo. Allen,	Wm. H. Wilder,
Auguste Bruhat,	Jas. Strawbridge,	J. A. Bonneral,
S. L. Waldo,	John E. Caldwell,	Jon. Prados, Jr.,
P. Couffie,	J. A. Amelung,	Thos. Legan,
Alfred Rousseau,	N. W. Butler,	J. Bruneau,
Chas. Kuhnau,	A. W. Suster,	D. Foucher.

Order of Procession.

Marshal.
Military Escort.
Music.
Grand Marshal.
Gen. P. F. Smith and Staff on horseback.
Mayor of the City and Recorders of the three Municipalities.
Committee of Arrangements and Orator.
General Council.
Aldermen of the three Municipalities.
Marshal.
Music.
Veterans of 1814 and 1815.
Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy.
Officers and Soldiers of the Louisiana Volunteer Regiments
organized in 1846 for the Florida War, and in 1847
for the Mexican War.
Governor of the State and Staff.
Major Gen. John L. Lewis and Staff.
Officers of the Militia.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Regents of the University of Louisiana.
Law Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Medical Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
State Superintendent of Public Education.
Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor General.
Foreign Consuls.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Judges of the District Courts of the State.
Attorney General and District Attorney.
Sheriff and Deputy Sheriffs of the Parish of Orleans.
Clerks and Deputy Clerks of the State Courts.
Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances.
Judges of the U. S. Court.
U. S. District Attorney and U. S. Marshal.
Clerks of the U. S. District and Circuit Courts.
Collector of the Port, Naval Officer, Surveyor of the Customs
and Postmaster.
U. S. Receiver and Register of the Land Office.
The Superintendent and Officers of the Mint.
Marshal.
Fire Department, with Banners.
Marshal.
Directors, Teachers and Male Pupils of the Public Schools.
Clergy.
Members of the Bar.
Members of Medical Societies.
Notaries Public.
New England Society.
Marshal.
Free Masons—Grand Lodge and its Subordinate Lodges.
Odd Fellows—Grand Lodge and its Subordinate Lodges.
Charitable Societies.
Hibernian, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, Howard, German and Tem-
perance Societies.
Incorporated Institutions and other Societies.
Sons of Temperance.
Harbormaster and Portwardens.
Captains of Vessels and Steamboats.
Strangers and Citizens generally.
Marshal.
Military Escort.

The procession, when formed, will move from the
front of the Cathedral, down Condé to Moreau street,
through Moreau street to the Elysian Fields, along
the same to Casacalvo street, up same street to Royal
street, up Royal street to Canal street, along Canal
street to Camp street, up Camp to Julia street, thence
to St. Charles street, down St. Charles street to the
St. Charles Hotel.

In order to give all those participating in the pro-
cession an opportunity of seeing Gen. Smith, the mili-
tary, on reaching Gravier street, will halt, and Gen.
Smith and staff, and the Committee of Arrangements
will pass in front and enter the Hotel on Common
street; immediately after which the General and his
staff will make their appearance on the colonade in
front of the Hotel, where he will remain until the en-
tire procession shall have passed. Upon reaching
Canal street, the procession will be dismissed.

By order of the Committee:

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

Procession Notice.

In order to facilitate the prompt formation of the
procession, on the arrival of Gen. Smith on Monday,
at 9 o'clock, A. M., the Grand Marshal directs:

1. That Maj. Gen. Lewis, commanding 1st Division,
L. M., will, immediately after the reception of Gen.
Smith by the authorities of the Place d'Armes, cause
that portion of the military intended for the leading
escort to form on Condé street, the head of the column
resting on Main street; and that portion for the rear
escort to form on St. Ann street, the head of the col-
umn resting on Condé street.

2. Veterans of '14 and '15, officers of the U. S.
Army and Navy, State and United States Government
Officers, Foreign Consuls, and Officers of the Militia,
will rendezvous on the Place d'Armes.

3. All carriages intended for the procession will
form on St. Peter street, the front resting on Chartres
street.

4. The Fire Department will form in Chartres street,
the right resting on St. Peter street.

5. Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance,
and other incorporated societies, according to the
order of the programme, will form on Royal street,
the right resting on St. Peter street.

On the arrival of the different bodies at the place
designated, they will be immediately reported to the
Grand Marshal, whose headquarters will be in front
of the Mayor's office.

CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

Reception of Gen. Smith.

The gentlemen appointed Marshals will meet in
front of the Mayor's office (mounted) on Monday,
Aug. 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., and will there hold them-
selves subject to further orders.

CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

Committee of Arrangements.

The Committee of Arrangements will leave the city
in the steamer Conqueror, at 8 o'clock A. M., on Mon-
day, 7th inst., from the Ferry of the First Muni-
cipality. Any member of the General Council, and
members of the Municipality Councils, who are de-
sireous of accompanying the Committee, will please
to be on board at that hour.

Notice.

The Louisiana Guards and the ex-members and
members composing the companies of the Washing-
ton Regiment, together with the members of the
regiment under his command in Florida, are requested
to assemble at the Armory Hall, in Camp street, on
MONDAY, August 7, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to unite in
the ceremonies of the reception of Gen. PERSIFOR F.
SMITH.

All citizens disposed to unite with the branch of
the procession are respectfully requested to join. The
dress will be dark coat, white pantaloons and black
hat. Badges will be ready for delivery at the Armory.
Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

the following communication from the pen of a gentleman who came passenger on the Alabama:

The Last Day in Vera Cruz.

The 1st of August was the day appointed for the final surrender of the city of Vera Cruz into the hands of the Mexicans, and at 8 o'clock, A. M., the plaza was filled with a mixed crowd of both races, anxious to witness the ceremony of pulling down the American stars and stripes and hoisting the Mexican tricolor. In the first part of this expectation they were disappointed, as the American flag was not to be seen flying any where in the city, and the flag-staffs were perfectly bare. The 1st Artillery were drawn up in line in the plaza, and about half-past 8 a company of the Guardia Nacional marched past on their way to the castle. Their uniform was a gray coat with red facings, white pantaloons and a blue cloth cap, without brim. They had no other music than a drum, but marched well and looked neat and soldierlike. About 9 o'clock another company of the Guards marched into the plaza and halted under the portals of the Palace, when the officers appointed to take charge of the city came forward and were presented to Gen. Smith. They were Cols. Luelmo, Tayme and Govines and Major Zamora. Soon afterwards Gen. Smith and staff, the Mexican officers and the 1st Artillery, took their stations in front of the Palace, and the Mexican flag—red, white and green, with the eagle and serpent embroidered on the white—was hoisted on the flag-staff of the Palace, when the officers saluted and the soldiers presented arms. The band of the 1st Artillery struck up, but was perfectly inaudible for the first five minutes, in consequence of the intolerable clatter kept up by the bells of the old Cathedral. This was stopped by one of the Mexican officers, and the band allowed to proceed. Salutes were then fired from the Forts Santiago and Concepcion, and from the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, but, although the tops of the houses and the larger portion of the square were crowded with Mexicans, not a single shout or cheer was heard when their country's flag was flung to the breeze, and, had it not been for the church bells and the American band, the silence would have been profound. After this ceremony was performed, the American troops left the plaza and marched to the mole, whence they shortly after embarked on board the ships Iowa and Massachusetts, for New York. The regiment is under the command of Capt. Norman.

According to a suggestion from Gen. Smith, the ayuntamiento issued an order that all the liquor shops should be closed, and imposed a fine of \$25 for each and every glass of liquor sold that day. The consequences of this wise precaution were that no disturbances occurred during the day, notwithstanding the large number of quartermasters' men who were to sail on the New Orleans.

About 6 o'clock in the evening the Alabama left the harbor of Vera Cruz, with Gen. Smith on board. As she passed the U. S. sloop of war Germantown, lying near the island of San Juan, the latter fired a salute of eleven guns, and certainly a more beautiful sight was never seen than she presented at that moment. The guns were fired with such rapidity that, notwithstanding there was a stiff breeze, the vessel was completely enveloped in smoke, but the instant the firing ceased the smoke blew away, and there lay the beautiful vessel with her decks as white as snow, and her crew gathered in groups about the decks, all dressed in their neatest attire, while the officers stood upon the quarter deck. The whole formed a *tout ensemble* rarely witnessed, and when the boatswain's whistle was heard, in an instant the groups were dispersed through the rigging, and from the top of the masts to the deck, her shrouds presented a mass of men who gave three sonorous cheers for the Hero of Contreras. All hands on the Alabama now rushed aft, and, as we were rapidly leaving the sloop of war, gave the gallant tars three as hearty cheers as ever emanated from a freeman's throat. An hour more and the vessel and town gradually faded from our sight; and so ended the last day of American rule in Vera Cruz.

The Anti-Slavery

6 August 1848, 2

Gen. Cushing, in a speech at Newburyport, Mass., on the 25th ult., contended that the question of slavery or free soil should be left to the inhabitants of the Territories.

8 August 1848, 2

ARRIVAL OF AN INSURRECTIONARY FUGITIVE.—
Gen. Lopez, of Cuba, said to be the intended leader of the revolution contemplated in that island, arrived at Bristol, R. I., on the 23d ult., in the brig *Neptune*, with his son and servant, and proceeded the next day to New York. Gen. Lopez reached Matanzas just as the *Neptune* was leaving, the only vessel bound immediately for a foreign port. Several arrests had been made previous to his departure.

~~The Daily Magazine~~

10 August 1848, 2

 Gen. Worth arrived at Washington City
on the 29th ult.

11 August 1848, 2

THE CRESCENT CITY.—This fine steamship arrived yesterday morning from New York, *via* Havana. She left New York the afternoon of the 1st inst. and Havana on the 6th. The following is a list of her passengers :

To New Orleans.—N. C. Folger; L. C. Pettis; J. Williams; G. Stump; P. Flood; Judge Eustace; R. Lloyd; Dr. Gwin; M. Lebousiller; F. Soule; H. Seibrecht; A. Deslonde, Jr.; A. Deslonde, U. S. N.; W. W. White; J. G. Lyon; Mrs. Morris; Mrs. Major Henry; Miss Kate Henry; Master Geo. Henry; Miss E. Henry; Miss Hartland; Thos. Hale; T. Hale, Jr.; Judge Slidell; Sam'l Weir; H. Cassidy; Thos. C. Salter; E. H. Tookes; C. Stoughton; J. McPherson and eight steerage.

To Havana.—A. Rabbi and lady; A. Rabbi, Jr.; Miss Caves; J. Deblane; Jose Mussa; J. Noyes; Mrs. Depestre; Miss Depestre; Dr. T. Fernandez; J. M. De La Torre; J. de Villa Maretia; Mrs. L. Stuart; J. Lambden; P. Vigil; P. Boylan; R. D. Fontana; C. Tyng.

From Havana to New Orleans.—F. Rubiera; F. Jordan; J. Alex; P. Dominich; J. Baldor; A. Yznaga; J. Armenteras; J. W. Dunlap; A. Gonzalez; W. H. Frazer; J. W. Izaacks; J. Tardas; E. H. Green.

¶ We would direct the particular attention of our readers to a card which appears in another column under the head of "The Steamship Crescent City," as well as the letter which succeeds it from Capt. Stoddard, in reply to the letter of "K.," which appeared in the Delta of the 5th inst. It is but justice to Capt. S. and his ship to say that among the names attached to the card are those of many who made that passage with him of which so much complaint was made. The letter of the captain will be found very frank and explicit.

11 August 1848, 2

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PICAYUNE.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10, 1848.

Gentlemen—In the Delta; of the 5th Inst., I have read with much surprise a communication signed K., purporting to be written by a passenger on board the steamer Crescent City on her last voyage to New York. This communication, I consider, calls for some reply, as to pass it by in silence, would be a tacit admission on my part of the many erroneous statements it contains. The Crescent City, on the voyage referred to, had probably the largest number of cabin passengers ever taken by any American ocean steamer, and although every passenger was provided with a berth or state-room—and we refused to take many who desired to go without either berth or state-room—yet the ship might be considered to be very full, and it could not be expected that passengers would be as comfortable as they would have been with only half the number on board.

The ship was built at a great expense, and it was, and is, the owners' desire to make her an agreeable and popular vessel with the citizens of New Orleans, upon whom we much rely for our patronage and support.

In answer to the various statements of Mr. K., I would say, first, in regard to ice—We had on board, when we left New Orleans, 25,000 pounds, or 13 tons, which would seem to be enough for the use of 200 passengers for eight days, being equal to 15 pounds for each passenger per day, and it was always at their free disposal.

In regard to provisions, the ship was amply supplied in every particular, and we had a large supply left on our arrival in New York, Mr. K.'s assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. He complains of the bread. All I can say is that fresh bread made on board was furnished every day (except one, when the pastry cook was sick) and always an abundance of the best New York pilot bread, soda biscuit, &c.

As to the stewards and waiters of which Mr. K. complains bitterly, we always carry on the ship from ten to twelve, without reference to the number of passengers on board. Having so many passengers the last voyage, I engaged from twelve to fifteen additional waiters, and the total number of cooks, stewards and waiters on board was thirty-three. It is true that the waiters engaged simply for the trip were uncivil in some instances to the passengers; this evil I invariably corrected as far as possible when it was made known to me. The men being only engaged for the trip, it could not be expected they should be as careful and attentive to the wants of passengers as the permanent stewards of the ship.

As to the condition of the ship so far as regards nautiness, I invite the inspection of any one, and it is sufficient to say in this respect that the statement of Mr. K. is very incorrect. On this point I will simply refer to the other passengers on board.

In reference to water, when we left New Orleans we had all the tanks and water casks of the ship filled, and I purchased and filled twenty-one large casks as an extra supply, making a sufficient supply for all on board for a period of at least twenty to twenty-five days. But as a precautionary measure, I replaced at Havana all the water that had been consumed on the voyage hence. The water taken at Havana was such

as is universally in use there. The story of mixing it with Mississippi mud is altogether too imaginative on the part of Mr. K.

In reference to the treatment of the gentleman and two ladies, passengers from Havana, referred to by Mr. K., it is enough to say, that the same gentleman and ladies returned with me from New York to Havana the present trip, which it is hardly to be presumed they would have done if they had been treated in the shameful manner mentioned by Mr. K.; and I would also mention that other passengers from Havana and New Orleans the last trip have now returned on the ship, which would seem to indicate that they at least were satisfied with the treatment on board.

The fruit purchased in Havana was free to the use of the passengers at all times. I was not aware that having fruit on board would interfere with the comfort of passengers.

According to the quarantine laws of New York, all vessels coming from the South during the sickly season are subject to a visit from a health officer, and a quarantine, the length of which depends upon the health of the passengers and condition of the ship. The Crescent City was directed to remain a few hours, but the passengers with their baggage were allowed to go to the city without the least detention. I accordingly engaged two small steamboats for their use. I offered every facility possible to disembark from the Crescent City, and such of the passengers as got on board the small steamers in an unusual manner have done so at their pleasure. I presume they preferred it to waiting and making use of the usual method arranged for disembarking passengers.

In reference to the ship herself, she has now made five trips to and from New York, carrying some 700 passengers in all, and Mr. K. is the first person, as far as I know or have heard of, who ever had a word to say against her good qualities as an easy, comfortable and expeditious vessel at sea. It is hardly necessary for me to refer to this part of his communication. He seems to take a lively interest in the "new and splendid mail steamers." I shall also be glad to see them on the line and that they should succeed, believing that a fair and honorable competition will tend to the advantage of both lines as well as that of the public, and that no detraction will be necessary to ensure success to either line.

Finally, I regret very much the necessity of making this communication. We wish to please every one, but we cannot expect always to do it. The owners of the Crescent City have spared no expense to render her a favorite of the New Orleans public, and I regret that any of our passengers the last trip should have been dissatisfied. I can only say that we shall endeavor to obviate any just cause of complaint as fast as it occurs. Mr. Radford, the late head steward of the ship, not having been able to come in her on account of sickness, I have now engaged Mr. Wright, well known as the first steward of the mail steamer California, Capt. Reynolds, and who has been steward three years of the British steamer Great Western, and I trust his exertions will give good satisfaction to such passengers as may favor me with their company the present voyage.

I am, respectfully, your obedient serv't,

CHARLES STODDARD,

Captain of the Steamship Crescent City.

11 August 1848, 2

The Steamship Crescent City.

OFF THE BALIZE, Aug. 9, 1848.

The undersigned, passengers in the steamship Crescent City, take occasion to express to Capt. Stoddard the very great satisfaction which they have experienced in their extremely comfortable and agreeable voyage in this beautiful vessel from New York to New Orleans.

WM. M. GWIN,
THOMAS SLIDELL,
WM. H. FRAZIER,
A. DESLONDE, U. S. N.
A. DESLONDE, JR.,
H. DE LABOUSSELIER,
N. C. FOLGER,
HENRY SIEBRICHT,
CHAS. STOUGHTON,
E. H. GREEN,
THOS. C. HALTER,
J. MCPHERSON,
FRANKLIN SOULE,
THOS. HALE,
L. C. PETTIES,
E. H. TOOKER,
RICHARD LLOYD,
J. S. LYON,

J. M. ISAACKS,
F. JORDA,
JOSEPH ALCIA,
J. W. DUNLOP,
PEDRO DOMENICH,
AMBROSIO G. RUPIN,
FRAN ROVIRA, RUBIERA?
JULES TARDOS,
SAML. WEIR,
P. FLOOD,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
W. W. WHITE,
ANT. YZNAGA VALLE,
GEO. STUMP,
JUAN ARMENTEROS,
MRS. W. S. HENRY,
MRS. MORRIS,
MISS HARTLAND.

11 August 1848, 2

For very copious files of Northern and Havana papers we are under obligations to Capt. Stoddard, of the Crescent City. Adams & Co. will also accept our thanks for packages forwarded by their express. Our New York contemporaries also have given us renewed occasion to acknowledge their courtesy.

FROM HAVANA.—By the Crescent City we have papers from Havana to the 6th inst. They contain but little news.

The *Boletin* of Puerto Rico, of the 15th July, mentions that Gen. Paez arrived there on the 13th, from Jamaica, in a British steamer, and departed immediately for St. Thomas. He is doubtless on his way back to Venezuela, where he was expected at our last accounts. He did not land at Puerto Rico.

The brigs P. Soule and Titi arrived at Havana on the 5th inst., from this port.

The following were some of the lucky numbers in the royal lottery, drawn on the 28th ult.:

No. 38,116.....	\$30,000	No. 17,471.....	\$ 1,000
33,111.....	16,000	23,337.....	12,000
817.....	1,000	28,729.....	6,000
4,024.....	2,000	29,902.....	1,000
6,063.....	2,000	30,168.....	2,000
7,948.....	2,000	32,571.....	1,000
10,977.....	1,000	33,229.....	1,000
14,920.....	1,000	33,973.....	1,000

We add quotations from the latest Price Current received:

HAVANA, August 5.... Beef, American, $\text{\$}$ arrobo, $\text{\$}1\ 2\text{rs. } @\ 1\ 6$. Butter, American yellow, $\text{\$}15 @\ 16\ \text{\$}$ quintal. Cheese, American, $\text{\$}10 @\ \text{\$}10\ 4\ \text{\$}$ qtl. Coffee, first quality, none; second and third qualities, $\text{\$}6 @\ 7$; triage, $\text{\$}5 @\ 5\ 4\ \text{\$}$ qtl. Flour, American, $\text{\$}13 @\ 16$ per bbl. Hams, American, $\text{\$}9\ 00 @\ 10\ 00\ \text{\$}$ qtl. Hides, Tampico, $\text{\$}2\ 2 @\ 2\ 4$ each. Lard, American, $\text{\$}13\ 4 @\ \text{\$}15\ \text{\$}$ qtl. Pork, American prime mess, $\text{\$}10\ 4 @\ 13\ \text{\$}$ bbl.; clear, $\text{\$}13 @\ 14\ 4$. Sugar, assort'd white and brown, $\text{\$}17 @\ \text{\$}15\ 1/2 @\ 8\ 1/2\ \text{\$}$ arrobo; white, $\text{\$}7 @\ \text{\$}9$; yellow, $\text{\$}3\ 1/2 @\ 6$; brown, $\text{\$}3\ 1/2 @\ 3\ 1/2$; Tobacco, windward, $\text{\$}13 @\ 20$.

The Daily Picayune.

11 August 1848, 2

 The court of inquiry to examine the charges preferred by Gen. Scott against Gen. Worth was to have met on the 2d inst.

The Daily Picayune.

11 August 1848, 3

MARINE NEWS.

PICAYUNE OFFICE, August 11, 1848.
CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Alexandria, Ordeman, Baltimore,	C J Meeker
Br Ship Countess of Loudon, Garrick, Liverpool, P Maxwell & co	
Brig Saldana, Donaldson, Boston,	C J Meeker
Schr T F Hunt, Mitchell, Corpus Christi,	J H Blood & co
Schr Alice, Ellis, Pensacola,	Jno Hurley
Schr D Moss, Rowe, Pensacola,	Jno Hurley
Schr Dora, Boghich, Pensacola,	Jno Hurley
Schr Howard, Buckingham, Kingston, Ja,	J W Zacharie & co
Schr Gen Taylor, Meyers, Pensacola,	Master

ARRIVED.

Steamship Crescent City, Stoddard, fm New York, 1st inst, and
Havana, 6th inst, to J P Whitney & co—3d my.
Ship Christiana, Brown, fm Vera Cruz, 30th ult, to US QM—
Point.
Ship St John, Boutelle, fm Vera Cruz, 29th ult, in ballast, to
master—1st my.
Bark Union, Hersey, fm Vera Cruz, 30th ult, to C J Meeker—
Point.
Brig Lowder, Conkling, 9 days fm Kingston, Ja, in ballast, to
master—1st my.
Schr Brazos, Flanders, fm Brazos Santiago, 2d inst, in ballast, to
master—3d my.
Schr Geo Engs, Smart, fm Vera Cruz, 30th ult, to US QM—3d
my.

STEAMERS.

Majestic, Kleine, fm Baton Rouge.
Latona, Selleck, fm Bayou Sara.
Ridgley, Wilson, fm Camden.
Duck River, Applegate, fm Shreveport.
Gen Taylor, Morehead, fm Louisville.
Brunswick, Lee, fm St Louis.
Eudora, Euler, fm St Louis.
Natchez, Leathers, fm Vicksburg.
Viola, Wilson, fm Donaldsonville.
Creole, Giberson, fm Mobile.

Towboat Southerner, Whann, fm the Passes—towed down and
to sea 2d inst, ship City of Lincoln and bark Margaret—
brought up ship Christiana, bark Union, schrs Brazos and
Geo Engs.

Towboat De Soto, Kinney, fm the Passes—towed down and
to sea 6th inst, ship Vicksburg, bark Phoenix, brig Salvadora,
schrs Arispa and Lilly—brought up ship St John and brig
Lowder.

12 August 1898, 2

[From the N. Y. Herald, Aug. 8.]

CUBA.—At Trinidad, on the 21st ult., all was quiet. Captain Dunham, of the barque Clarissa Rich, who left there on the above date, says that several arrests were made, and the prisoners sent to Havana for confinement. Among those arrested were the heads of the families of the Cnogars and Sancheos.

12 August 1848, 2

DEPARTURE OF GEN. BROOKE.—Gen. Brooke left the city last evening on the steamer Illinois for St. Louis, whence he will proceed to the Upper Mississippi, pursuant to orders to establish posts upon the Crow-Wing river. We can but wish him a pleasant journey and an early return to his numerous friends in New Orleans.

GEN. SMITH IN THE PARISH OF JEFFERSON.—The citizens of the parish of Jefferson will give Gen. Persifor F. Smith a public dinner at the Carrollton Race Course, *this day*, at half-past 2 o'clock. The citizens of New Orleans and the parish of Orleans are invited to attend. Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of a large company in the amplest and most hospitable manner. Gen. Smith was for a number of years a resident of the parish of Jefferson, and his old friends and neighbors intend giving him such a token of their confidence and regard as will be pleasant for him to remember to the end of his days. Gen. Smith will leave for Washington City to-morrow or next day.

 The U. S. Consul at Havana will accept our thanks for his attentions.

12 August 1848, 2
Mexico and the Mexicans.

Of all of our army officers who have served in the Mexican war, Gen. Persifor F. Smith has had, perhaps, the largest opportunities of forming an enlightened and impartial opinion of Mexico and Mexicans. He was the first of our generals, taken from civil life, to repair to the seat of war, and the last to leave the country after the war was done. Whilst in Mexico he was not only upon both the Rio Grande and Vera Cruz lines, but he was for a length of time Military Governor of the city of Mexico. He not only had the advantage of seeing as much of the country as any other officer, but he was in positions to bring him in contact with the people in a business way, thus enabling him to form opinions of their social and civil condition.

Gen. Smith speaks of the appearance of the middle territory of Mexico as most other officers do. The general features of the country as you leave the low lands are beautiful and imposing; but an examination into the agricultural capacities of the soil is not so satisfactory as the *coup d'œil* is beautiful and sublime. The territory is mostly composed of elevated plateau or hot low lands. The soil of the plateau is not so fertile, and the great scarcity of wood and water upon them would make them little desirable for agriculture were they even more productive. Water courses are more numerous in the low lands; but not in sufficient abundance till you descend to a sickly and prostrating parallel.

But were the middle States better adapted to cultivation, the character of the population upon them would make their acquisition of little worth to any civilized people. The population is sunk in ignorance and vice beyond any process of redemption. Whether owing to the enervating effects of the climate, or from other causes, the great object of every Mexican's life is laziness. The ingenuity is not taxed to find out new industrial processes, improved methods of accumulative labor or remunerating enterprises of any description. The genius of Mexico, if the proclivity of the people may be so called, is employed in finding out how to live without doing any thing. The hordes of lepers, beggars and canaille which infest Mexico, have nearly made the discovery, as they do nothing and live on next to nothing; but amongst the better descriptions of Mexicans the national idiosyncrasy is quite as conspicuous. Generation after generation have gradually sunk under it till there is no hope of redeeming the race.

The haciendas of the wealthy are cultivated by the descendants of a race who were slaves under the Aztecs. Their condition is infinitely below that of the American negro. They are not cared for as the blacks of the South are—have not as much intelligence, and enjoy less of the goods of the earth.

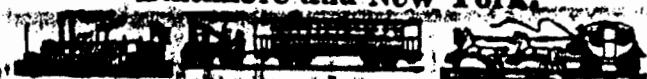
We would not imagine that Gen. Smith returns home with any favorable idea of becoming fellow-citizen of the Mexicans of the middle States.

The Daily Picayune.

12 August 1848, 4

TO TRAVELLERS.

Baltimore and New York.



Via Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., and Charleston, S.C.—Through in Seven and a Half Days—Stage Travel Reduced to Ninety-Three Miles.

NEW ORLEANS TO MOBILE.—By the daily line of mail steamers, OREGON, Capt. Hiern; CALIFORNIA, Capt. Reynolds; and JAMES L. DAY, Capt. Wood—leaving New Orleans at half-past 2 P. M., and arriving at Mobile next morning at 10 o'clock. Fare, \$5. Time through, eighteen hours.

MOBILE TO MONTGOMERY.—By the daily line of superior first class steamers—leaving Mobile at 4 P. M., and arriving at Montgomery second day at 6 to 11 o'clock A. M. The line consists of the following boats: MONTGOMERY, Capt. Johnson; ORLINE ST JOHN, Capt. Meaker; DAN. PRATT, Capt. Adams; LOWNDES, JR., Capt. Johnson; SELMA, Capt. Bryan; L. HOPKINS, Capt. Burrell; W. W. FRY, Capt. Wilson; PRIDE OF THE WEST, Capt. Carroll; SUNNY SOUTH, Capt. Walker. Fare, \$8. Time through, thirty-eight to forty-three hours. By the daily mail coach: fare \$10. Time, forty hours.

MONTGOMERY TO CHARLESTON.—New Orleans and New York Mail Line—Via Griffin, Atlanta and Augusta.

Leaves.	Arrives.	Distances.
Montgomery, 7½ A. M.	Opelika, 12 M.	Railroad, 67 m.
Opelika, 1 P. M.	Griffin, 9 A. M.	Stages, 93 m.
Griffin, 1 P. M.	Atlanta, 3½ P. M.	Railroad, 43 m.
Atlanta, 4 P. M.	Augusta, 3½ A. M.	Railroad, 171 m.
Augusta, 6 A. M.	Charleston, 2 P. M.	Railroad, 136 m.

Fare, \$26 50. Time through, fifty-four hours, including stoppages. Staging reduced to ninety-three miles.

Three Daily Stage Lines between Opelika and Griffin—passing through West Point, La Grange and Greenville to Griffin; besides extra Coaches always in readiness to carry forward any number of through passengers without detention.

The cars on the railroad are of the most approved construction. Those upon the Georgia Railroad provided with state-rooms and berths for night travel.

For Through Tickets, apply at the Exchange Hotel or Montgomery Hall. J. B. JOHNSON, Agent, Montgomery, Ala.

Passengers procuring Through Tickets of the agent at Montgomery, will save about \$4.

GREAT CENTRAL MAIL LINE.—Via Columbus, Macon and Savannah.

Leaves.	Arrives.	Distances.
Montgomery, 7½ A. M.	Opelika, 12 M.	Railroad, 67 m.
Opelika, 1 P. M.	Barnesville, 10 A. M.	Stages, 98 m.
Barnesville, 1 P. M.	Macon, 3½ P. M.	Railroad, 40 m.
Macon, 6 A. M.	Savannah, 6 P. M.	Railroad, 190 m.
Savannah, 8 P. M.	Charleston, 8 A. M.	Steamboat, 140 m.

Fare, \$25. Time through, seventy-two hours, including two nights' rest, viz: at Savannah and Macon.

The steam packets composing the Charleston and Savannah Line, are the Metamora, Wm. Seabrook and Gen. Clinch, well known for their safety, neatness and sumptuous fare. No charge for meals or berths.

The cars on the Central and Macon and Western Railroads are of the finest description. Staging reduced to ninety-eight miles.

Two Daily Lines of Four Horse Post Coaches, from Opelika to Barnesville, via Columbus, besides extra Coaches, always in readiness to carry forward any number of through passengers without detention.

For Through Tickets, apply at the Exchange Hotel or Montgomery Hall. J. B. JOHNSON, Agent, Montgomery, Ala.

Passengers procuring Through Tickets of the agent at Montgomery, will save about \$4.

CHARLESTON TO BALTIMORE.—Fare, \$18. Time, sixty-three hours.—By the daily line of sea steamers to Wilmington, N. C.; thence by railroad to Petersburg; thence to Baltimore by the mail (formerly Bay) line, or by the railroad route via Richmond and Washington City.

CHARLESTON TO NEW YORK.—By the steamships Northerner and Southerner—leaving Charleston alternately every Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M., arriving in New York the following Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare, \$25. Time through, sixty-five hours.... For further particulars, apply to

J. & R. GEDDES, 102 Tchoupitoulas street.

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Agents for the N. O. and Mobile Mail Line.

~~The Daily Picayune.~~

15 August 1848, 2

 The Crescent City leaves this afternoon for New York, via Havana, at 5 o'clock precisely. Passengers should be on board before 5 without fail, as Capt. Stoddard observes absolute punctuality as to the moment of leaving.

The Daily Tribune.
16 August 1848, 2

DEPARTURE OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The fine steamship *Crescent City*, Capt. Stoddard, left punctually last evening at 5 o'clock for New York, via Havana. She carries \$339,500 in specie for New York. She has in all eighty-seven cabin passengers for New York, seven for Havana, and thirty steerage passengers. The following is a list of her cabin passengers:

Miss Margaret Ellis, Miss Louisa Millet, Miss Phillips; Mr. D. M. Hildreth and lady; Mr. J. L. Warner, lady, 2 children and servant; Masters Henry and Alphonse Warner; Mr. Junius Beebe, lady, 4 children and servant; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cook, 3 children and servant; Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. J. Clark, Maj. Cross, U. S. A., Maj. Ringgold, U. S. A., Maj. T. F. Fisher, U. S. A., Capt. G. T. Cole, Dr. P. Blanchard, Rev. Mr. Whiteall, Messrs. C. D. Blanchard, U. S. A., Prehn, W. Mills, L. Ash, Jos. Rafael, J. Hohn, R. H. Thorn, J. Reiggart, J. P. Labouisse, W. P. Atwood, H. Bean, N. H. Wilkinson, D. Levison, H. S. Thorpe, W. Norris, G. J. W. Copley, J. C. Morgan, E. T. Parker, A. Hill, A. Hughes, A. Dohlin, N. Lacoste, G. Whitney, P. D. D. Abadie, C. Estergo, R. G. Ellis, T. Ellis, G. W. Hynson, C. J. Meeker, E. Colfax, J. A. McNeil, E. Reilly, E. Lyon, J. A. Baquie, T. C. Anderson, E. M. Gilbert, R. P. McMaster, F. M. Diamond, J. Boyer, E. Davis, L. F. Tower, W. Kneale, D. Bigelow, C. H. Church, D. Tillotson, H. J. Whitney, J. B. Walsh, B. J. Simpson, J. B. Williams, J. McCormick, W. R. Wilson, T. W. House.

For Havana—Miss Millet, Messrs. A. Herrera, W. F. Adams, Lopez, Rodriguez, Padron, Echroerir.

The Daily Picayune.

19 August 1848, 2

ORDER No. 1, TO AMERICANS.—The N. Y. Sun says the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba has issued his orders to captains of American vessels leaving the United States for the ports of Cuba, forbidding their taking on board any letters, correspondence or papers, unless they are submitted to the post office authorities of said island. The orders were despatched from the Royal Audience of Havana to the Spanish Minister at Washington, who, says the Sun, we presume has transmitted them to a Spanish official agent in this city, as several of our merchants having correspondence with Cuba have been secretly notified of the Captain-General's will.

The Charleston Courier
21 August 1898, 2
Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel.

AUG. 18.—L. G. Houston, Hon. S. W. Harris, (M. C.) Mrs. S. W. Harris and family, Miss Appleton, Miss Hill, J. G. Anderson, S. Davis, Alabama; R. M. Orme, Miss Orme, Mrs. M. Peck, J. M. Tisde, A. J. White, A. Champion, Miss Champion, H. Thompson, D. W. Orr, Geo.; Hon. D. L. Yulee, (M. C.) D. P. T. Newsome, T. P. Denham, J. Wilder, Fla.; N. H. Gnyton, P. Knowlens, N. O.; A. L. Pigus, H. Hee, D. D. Danklin, J. D. Hutchinson, M. Morris, C. Petty, S. H. Warren, J. J. McClelland, S. Cattock, Miss Weeden, D. W. Parker, J. B. Hotman, E. J. Adicks, — M'Goha, Ala.; A. M. Weyman, West Point; J. R. Smith, J. L. King, Tennessee; J. W. M'Gough, P. Spencer, Geo.; Capt. J. Vaught, Mexico; A. J. Gonzales, Havana; Miss H. O. Pearson, N. H.; J. N. Herndon, S. C.

AUG. 19.—M. Steinberger, D. B. Taliaferro, J. Buchanan, T. A. Brown, J. B. Sharp, J. W. Bothwell, C. Cearry, A. Hyres, C. C. Green, Georgia; T. Gauthorn, Va.; — Pasquiquier, — Macarty, New Orleans; E. Jencks, Savannah; D. Ladd, Mrs. Bernes, A. B. Clark, Florida; R. Goodwin, N. Penney, W. F. Read, Alabama; M. Collins, La.; J. Strickter; G. P. Cosart; A. G. Jackson, Tennessee; A. G. Henry, F. Inteth, Ala.

AUGUST 20.—T. W. M'Master, S. C.; E. W. Ronney, Camden; J. Quantock, Savannah; — Woodson, Va.; W. A. Beecher, New-Orleans; S. J. Withers, H. Hall, Dr. Lang, Ala.; J. E. Maxwell, U. S. M. A.; Major A. G. Bennet, J. B. Winscock, Army.

Passengers

Per C. L. barque Avola, from Boston—F. W. McMaster

Per brig Argus, from New-Orleans—Miss M. Malony

Messrs. J. Fraser, P. Lambert, M. Parker, J. Crawford and W. R. Simons.

Per steamer Gov. Dudley, from Wilmington, (N. C.)—

Hon. H. V. Johnson, lady and son, Hon. J. C. Calhoun Hon. A. P. Butler, Hon. A. Burt, Messrs. Everett, T. Canthorn, S. Rouse, B. Maderose, E. T. J. Schaffer, D. Taliaferro, H. F. Davis, C. Pasquier, B. Macarty, F. Boquer Stenberger, and 1 on deck.

Per steamer Wilmington, from Wilmington, (N. C.)—

J. Walker and lady, Messrs. C. Hagdn, W. Gadsden, and C. Catenet.

Per U. S. M. steam packet Gen. Clinch, from Savannah

via Beaufort—Miss D. Cockerell, Mrs. Ladd, Mrs. Stern and child, Mrs. Smith and servant, Messrs. J. Brakamon J. B. Sharp, T. A. Baron, E. Jenkins, N. Pinney, A. Ayres J. J. Smith, M. Cervey, J. W. Bothwell, J. L. Patterson A. B. Clark, D. G. Stern, D. Ladd, R. Godwin, Priolean and 2 on deck.

Per U. S. M. steam packet Jasper, from Savannah via

Beaufort—Mrs. Sawyer, Messrs. H. Roberts, H. Hasman S. D. Fernandez, and Master Branch.

~~The Daily Picayune.~~

23 August 1848, 2

 Major Gen. Worth and his family arrived
in New York on the 13th, on their way to Saratoga.

Assembly on a 14th of August Meeting. New York. — We have received the following interesting intelligence from Rhode Island. We have a number of letters from the political and intelligence from South Carolina. One is an important one to the world as the others to the political.

From the Newport Herald.
A meeting of gentlemen held at the Ocean House, Newport, R. I., (published to public notice) on Tuesday, the 14th of August, 1848, for the purpose of organizing a committee to send managers and to take such other preliminary steps in relation to the Grand Faneuil Hall (as the Ocean House, Newport, August 14th, 1848) as may be necessary.

Mr. Wadsworth H. Wadsworth was called to the chair, and Mr. C. H. Wadsworth, his appointed secretary, whereupon business was transacted.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to select a board of managers for the occasion.

Where Messrs. Wm. C. H. Wadsworth, Isaac Monroe, Woodbury Langdon, Wm. Gilmore, and John Van Buren were appointed such committee.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be added to said committee.

Resolved, That this meeting stand adjourned till the 23d inst. at the same hour and place.

Mr. Wadsworth in the report of William C. H. Wadsworth, acting secretary, the preceding minutes were read and approved. The committee appointed under the foregoing resolutions, reported the names of the following gentlemen as suitable managers for the hall to be given on the 30th inst. at this house, viz:

Managers: — Hon. Abner Lawrence, Massachusetts; Hon. George Folson, New York; Hon. Justice Maynor, Georgia; Hon. Francis Granger, New York; Hon. William Wright, New Jersey; Robert G. Shaw, F. D. Massachusetts; John J. Van Buren, F. D. New York; Thomas A. Amory, F. D. Massachusetts; Niles Graham, Geo. Russian Legation, William C. H. Wadsworth, Ohio; William Loventry H. Wadsworth, New York; Woodbury Langdon, New York; Lewis Cass Jr., Michigan; William Almore, Maryland; Theodore J. Draper, New York; Samuel Johnson, Maryland; Edward King, Rhode Island; William Wadsworth, South Carolina; Peter Parlee, Massachusetts; Patrick Grant, Massachusetts; C. John Smith, Louisiana; Jacob Leroy, New York; Jacob Leroy, New York; Samuel Nickerson, Louisiana; Charles King, Pennsylvania; Edward Bayless, Massachusetts; Ward, Maryland; General North, U. S. A.; General Bankhead, U. S. A.

General Childs, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Briggs, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Walker, U. S. A.; Col. Gombabough, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Gray, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Winchener, Boston, William E. Miller, New York; John T. Sullivan, Pennsylvania; George A. Thatcher, Massachusetts; Baron Stoeckel, Russian Legation, General Sanborn, New York; Col. Isaac Munroe, Maryland; F. W. Drake, Maryland; Richard A. Southwick, New York; George N. Miller, South Carolina; Edward N. Blake, New York; A. Sunder, South Carolina; J. H. Taffey, South Carolina; Col. David Starr, Massachusetts; Isaac Howland, New York; John Fiske, New York; William C. Jones, Virginia; and the committee further reported the names of the following gentlemen as an Executive Committee, charged with the whole and the management of the ball, viz: —

Messrs. William Gilmore, George N. Miller, William Wadsworth, Woodbury Langdon and Mr. de Grazer.

Wherefore have
Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the proceedings be published in the Newport papers.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to manage the ball and to be given at the house, (rather than the grand Faneuil Hall) and that said committee be appointed from each section of the Union. Wherefore the chair named the following committee which was approved of by the meeting, viz: —

Mr. Bates, of Virginia; Mr. Caldwell, of Ohio; Mr. Thompson, of Massachusetts; Mr. James, of Louisiana; Mr. William Jones, of New York.

Resolved, That said committee have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number.

Wm. C. H. WADSWORTH, Chairman.
Eugene G. Wadsworth, Secretary.

It will be seen on reference to the list of managers that there is a fusion of all parties and classes: that the free soldiers, the Catholics, the Taylorites, the abolitionists, the army, the navy, the merchants, the broker, the lawyer, the doctor, have together organized a separate party, which will be called the Hop and Hall party, and the above resolutions are what may be called the "Newport platform." We have the "Buffalo platform," the "Baltimore platform," and the "Taylor platform," why not the "Newport platform?"

We intend to give full reports of the proceedings.

The Daily Tribune.
26 August 1848, 2

Reported Suppression of Irish Rebellion.

The steamer Niagara, which left Boston on the 26th ult., was met by the Cambria on the 5th inst., the day the latter left Liverpool. The Caledonia, from New York, reached Liverpool the 2d inst. The American steamer Washington arrived at Southampton the 3d inst.

The Irish rebellion was effectually suppressed—so says our despatch—by a small detachment of police, which encountered Smith O'Brien's forces on the 29th ult., at Bislaleah, [?] and dispersed them, with a loss of seven on the part of the insurgents. Their leader escaped. His place of refuge is not known.

It was rumored that O'Brien, Meagher and Reilly had succeeded in embarking on board a vessel in Galway, which was on the point of sailing for America. An army of seven thousand men, commanded by Lord Hardinge, will, it is thought, effectually prevent any future demonstration.

Negotiations having failed to establish a settlement of the Danish question, hostilities were to have been resumed at the termination of the armistice, on the 26th ult. Up to the latest accounts, however, hostilities had not been recommenced, but the preparations are on both sides energetically pursued.

The intelligence from Italy is unfavorable for the cause of the patriot forces under Charles Albert, and [a call] for aid has been made on the French Republic.

NEW YORK HERALD
28 August 1878, 3

Distinguished Military Arrivals;

Major General Worth, Brigadier General Childs, and Major General Bankhead, of the U. S. Army, arrived in the city yesterday, and occupy apartments at the Astor House. Also Dr. Osborne, of Brazos Santiago.

Movements of Travelers, &c.

Among the passengers arrived at New Orleans on the 18th inst., were Major Gen. and Mrs. Taylor, Alice Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor and daughter, and Col. Bliss. We understand that the whole party left on the mail boat yesterday for Pascagoula, where Gen. Taylor will pass several weeks.

The Lexington Observer, of the 18th inst., says: "The Hon. Henry Clay returned yesterday to Ashland from a visit to Estill Springs, in fine health."

[illegible]

ATTRELS OF COLUMBIA CO., AT HUDSON.

29 -

that we are proud of our fellow-townsmen
and of the rank he has attained—proud of the same
rank that is above all, proof of the efficient ser-
vice he has rendered to his country. And we rejoice
in the opportunity that is the face of that country
to be different from our fellow-citizens, and to be

...to augment the of those other services as has been

still, however, that my observations can be this
 day so forth hold that the greatest service a patriot
 can do for his country is to yield up his life for
 it, and I think that, in doing so, he does not
 die, but lives for ever. [Tremendous cheers.]
 Among these, then, who have been so honored, I
 will mention the name of Ambrose Spencer, Jr.,
 [loud cheers]—and to name him in connection with
 Spargus, is to touch a chord which will vibrate in
 the hearts of all who hear us. [Cheers.] The
 second noble spirit to whom I will refer, is Lieut.
 William H. Allen, of the Navy. [Cheers.] He
 not only threw a ray of imperishable glory on
 the country which gave him birth, but deserved
 well of the whole human race. [loud cheers.]
 Frederick Aiken Worth was another of these,
 and in the "General Armstrong" achieved a
 fame and a reputation which no lapse of time can
 efface. [Cheers.] They gave earnest of a bright
 future, but it pleased God to take them off to a better
 and a happier sphere. Gentlemen, I will not detain
 you any longer, but, with your permission, I wish to
 give you—the city of Hudson—the birth-place
 of Ambrose Spencer, William H. Allen, Frederick
 Aiken Worth, and the other noble sons of Co-
 lumbia, whose names have reflected honor on this
 country. [Drum in solemn salute.] Air—[Peace,
 treble solo.]

SOLO TO GENERAL WORTH

A number of voluntary toasts appropriate to the occasion were then offered, and were received with general satisfaction and applause, and several animated addresses touching upon the public service of General Wolfe were delivered.

At a late hour the company adjourned, and must say, a more perfect feeling of harmony pervaded any assemblage. It was a great day to the city of London and long will its beneficent linger upon the memory of her citizens.

Gen. WORTH then rose and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen— I and myself called upon now for the second time, to express my acknowledgments for the great good you have done me, and the deep sense of gratitude I feel for your kindness. [Cheers.] It occurs to me then, that I cannot acquit myself better of this duty, than to recall to your recollection the names of those who were the champions of my youth, and who have contributed, in no small degree, to shed lustre on the history of our country. [Cheers.] It would be very bad taste, at this festive board, to summon up any saddened or melancholy recollection, and it is not my intention to give rise to any such feelings. I do not

The Daily Mercury

3 September, 1848, 2

error

MAJ. (GEN. WORTH).—The ceremony of the presentation of a sword by the citizens and natives of Columbia county, to Maj. (Gen. William J. Worth, took place at the court-house, in Hudson, N. Y., on the 3d ult. A dinner was provided for the occasion.

3 September 1848, 1

THE CRESCENT CITY.—The N. Y. Sun. says,
speaking of this fine steamship:

"She has earned *forty thousand dollars* since her departure from this city on the 1st inst. It is the intention of her proprietors to detain her here for a few weeks, for the purpose of making some alterations in the cabins and storeroom. But they find it difficult to procure a vessel to take her place. The new ocean steamer, *Falcon*, is nearly ready for service, and we understand that the proprietors of the C. C. have been endeavoring to charter her, but with what success we have not learned. We should not be astonished, however, to see the *Alida* united with the Crescent City line."

The Daily Picayune.

3 September 1878, 2

 A letter in the N. Y. Herald from the Ocean House, Newport, R. I., thus describes a lady of a sister city, whose career of conquests defies all ordinary calculations founded upon lapse of years:

As my eyes were wandering over the fair flowers of the land, I noted a stir at the doorway, when I turned and beheld the beautiful and celebrated Madame Le V., of Mobile, floating along like a bright vision of loveliness. On one side walked the brave and gallant Gen. Worth, who has won immortal honor in Mexico, and whose name will live through all time; on the other side, was the distinguished Col. Bragg, the hero of Buena Vista, the chivalric soldier of many battles. This *entrée* was the great feature of the evening. It was a glorious trio. Madame Le V. is of the noblest blood of America. Her brave grandsire, George Walton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, which made us what we are—the greatest people on earth. This accomplished granddaughter is worthy of his name. The heroes of Mexico seemed to have forgotten all their perils and trials as they listened with delight to the eloquent language, and caught radiant smiles of this enchantress of the South. I must tell you her toilet—it was in perfect taste. A robe of rich lace, superbly embroidered; a bird of Paradise in her dark and glossy hair; a sprig of diamonds on her bosom, and her exquisitely beautiful arms encircled with armlets. I wonder more ladies do not adopt this fashion. It is peculiarly becoming. In ancient days they were considered the most delicious ornament of beauty.

5 September 1848, 1

President Polk, it is said, is coming North soon, and will probably visit New-England and be absent from Washington about two weeks.

A sword was presented and a dinner given to Gen. Worth by the citizens of Hudson, on Wednesday last. Attorney General A. L. JORDAN presented the sword with some eloquent remarks. Gen. Worth replied after dinner. A letter of excuse was read from Martin Van Buren. Speeches, sentiment and song were not wanting on the occasion. Judge EDMONDS presided at the dinner. Hon. B. F. Butler was among the guests. ~~GEN. AMY F. BUTLER~~ 30 AUG.

look at the fashionable season at Saratoga and Newport. New Englanders of the peaks.

A few solitary individuals, of common sense and little style, and all that remain now, have found the dancing floors of Saratoga and Newport. At Saratoga, the ladies of the fashionable season are dressed in the latest fashions, and the gentlemen are dressed in the latest fashions, and the dancing is done in the latest fashions. At Newport, the ladies are dressed in the latest fashions, and the gentlemen are dressed in the latest fashions, and the dancing is done in the latest fashions.

At Saratoga, the ladies are dressed in the latest fashions, and the gentlemen are dressed in the latest fashions, and the dancing is done in the latest fashions. At Newport, the ladies are dressed in the latest fashions, and the gentlemen are dressed in the latest fashions, and the dancing is done in the latest fashions. At Saratoga, the ladies are dressed in the latest fashions, and the gentlemen are dressed in the latest fashions, and the dancing is done in the latest fashions. At Newport, the ladies are dressed in the latest fashions, and the gentlemen are dressed in the latest fashions, and the dancing is done in the latest fashions.

A few years ago the polka was first introduced into fashionable society in this country, by the celebrated Kompany, an officer in the Hungarian army of Artúr, who had been engaged in a duel with a powerful officer, and was obliged to fly his country in consequence. He came to New York, an emigrant and a fugitive. He was an elegant and accomplished man, and danced the Bohemian polka with the greatest facility and grace. Having obtained the introduction to the fashionable circles of this city, he gave the opportunity of exhibiting the fascinating features of his dance, and consequently made himself a great deal of money by teaching the girls and brats who flocked to him to learn it.

But the history of the polka, like that of the modern dances, was not from the beginning, until it has reached the point of infamy and degradation.

The polka is now danced in our most fashionable circles, and recently at Newport and Saratoga, where it has been introduced, and scandalous exhibitions are being given out of the common gardens of Paris, and can only be pardoned by the dances, to be seen there in a dark cloak in the morning, a *Mahoe, Châtaignier, Rêve, or Chaumière*. We were lately surprised to see the highly respectable daughters of the great butchers, and housekeepers, and farmers of the last century, joining in the dance with an interest, solemnness and grace, now that would be considered by the police of Paris, as a disgraceful sight. Under their cover, the polka, which is now danced in the fashionable circles of New York, is the same as the vulgar provincial dances in the little villages of Hungary, and in the huts of the Hun-

garian soldiery, who, in consequence of the war, are obliged to move their feet in a certain easy and strange position, which is neither graceful nor elegant, as is not to endanger their legs. This is the origin of the polka; yet we see our fine young men and our beautiful young ladies vying with each other who shall dance with the greatest vigor and accuracy this low ramp dance, which would be a disgrace to an Indian wigwam. To such an extent has this mania laid hold of them, that in the United States Hotel at Saratoga, and in the Ocean House at Newport, it might be safely said there is not a camp-follower in the Bohemian or Hungarian army, who could surpass them.

The singular downward history of the model artists in this city and elsewhere, is, we suppose, by a parallel to a similar tale for the far-famed polka among our fashionable circles. Powers, Greek slave, a figure pure and ethereal as the sculptor's ideal and the artist's genius could form, was the first, and ought to have been the last exhibition of that kind in New York. But Collyer, with its model artists, quickly followed, and led the way to the vulgar, gross, and obscene exhibitions which degraded, not only the theatres and public places of amusement, but the saloons and ball-rooms of the higher classes in this country. The polka, as danced at Newport, is not in any degree less objectionable than these other exhibitions—indeed, it is rather more so; for while purity and modesty would shrink ashamed from outrage when model artists were exhibited, the conventional usage of society—the *haut ton*—has thrown its protection over the Hungarian camp-dance, and obtrudes upon the young and unsuspecting what would be repudiated in Canal street.

The truth is, our fashionable circles, who pretend to such extraordinary refinement, are wholly destitute of cultivated taste, polished manners, or moral feelings sufficient to check the introduction of foreign licentiousness and corrupt manners. If they were only ambitious to be the respectable descendants of respectable mechanics, and to fill their respective positions in society with honor to themselves and credit to their families, and not aspire to what they are, neither by education, manners, nor correct taste, able to attain, they might be considered good and honest citizens, pass through life without notice, and escape without reproach. But when we see individuals of the grossest manners, the greatest ignorance—individuals deplorably deficient in mental and moral training, with no other recommendation but the possession of a little property, an one knows how acquired, making a show of themselves before the public eye, and sapping the foundation of public morals, we feel it to be our duty to denounce this vulgar and disgusting dictation; to arouse the public indignation against the bad taste that is flooding us with its impurities; and to exert ourselves to save the innocent and unsuspecting from its contaminating influence. We have seen every kind of society, from the highest to the lowest, on the continent of Europe; but we must say that the indecency of the polka, as danced at Saratoga and Newport, and patronized by the fashionable circles of New York, stands out in bold relief from anything we have ever witnessed, among the refined and cultivated towns of the various European cities we have visited. No parallel can be found for it anywhere. It even outdoes and throws in the shade the most disgraceful exhibitions of the lowest haunts of Paris and London.

Notwithstanding this, however, the sanctimonious and corrupt fathers of our city, who can turn up their eyes in the most approved or vengeful fashion, and the prudish dames who would fly into hysterics, if any impudency were made upon their modesty, are the leaders of the company on these occasions, and as far as they can, by countenance and example, neutralize the disgusting and hateful impressions which are first created by it in the minds of inexperienced youth and unaccounted innocent. What a shame and discredit upon the taste, refinement, and virtuous character of fashionable society in this city! In our future articles we shall go more into details, and give a candid and interesting analysis of fashionable society in New York and elsewhere.

Passengers Sailed.

LIVERPOOL.—Steamship Sarah Sands—Rev Philip C Durlott, lady, and three children, of Canada; Rev J Mackay, lady and two children, of Connecticut; James Barget, Jamaica; Mr. Baras, New York; Mr Achenbach, Germany; Mr Mills, England; Thomas Pepperdale, England; Dr. Burgess, Scotland; Mr and Mrs Thompson, England; J. M. Pafer, France.

SAVANNAH, HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—Steamship Falcon.—For Savannah—F. Hubert, S. Root, M. N. Scott, L. J. Laird, Misses Meta Prusch, Annie Danchers, Annie Krauss; Mrs John Barrett; Messrs R. H. Howell, G. A. Roberts, C. Petty, G. Allen, G. B. Lancy, R. J. Hoole, E. L. Bulkeley, John Stevenson—16.

For Havana—Don Miguel Moliner, Don J. Singilly, Mr Blanco, Mr Peadar, J. B. Phinney, Mrs Edouard, S. De la Huerta, A. Gortola, Emilio Lanier, Jose Carballe, T. F. Barades, J. Oscar Gonzalez, Ramon Begars, Henry Bololan, Geo Williamson, Charles Edmondstone, Thomas D. Caudy, T. F. Barades, Des Grottes, L. Leclerc—15.

For New Orleans—W. W. Thompson, lady, and 2 children and servant; J. Waterman, lady, 2 children, and servant; A. Carlier, lady and child; Joseph Sheppard and lady, Mrs Bailey and niece, Capt Swiler, H. W. Howard, J. A. Beliquet, Jules Villero, M. Labarre, Thomas Kervan, John Knight, W. H. Little, Edward Dougherty, P. E. Wortendyke; J. L. Pease, wife, child and servant; A. Larose, J. J. Albort, F. Mathon, V. Festa, J. G. Smith, John Bahr, James McMaster—35. Total 70.

Passengers Arrived.

LIVERPOOL.—Ship Monument—Anna R. Spencer.

BREMENHAVEN.—Ship Apollo—Mrs Luncka, Miss C. Rosenfeld, Mr C. Manicka, Mr E. Piqua, Mr Goldvogel, J. C. E. Schaefer—15 in the steerage.

VERA CRUZ.—Bark Eugenia—M. R. Patrick, Capt H. W. West, Francisco Carrillo, Geo. B. Ensworth, Luis Barja, Pablo Castro, A. S. Larroghery, John B. Hewson.

KINGSTON, Jam.—Schr Anna M. Hutchinson—Thomas Scott, D. Graham, Jose A. Margones, lady and 2 children, R. H. Fowler, Walter S. Myers, A. Tavares, D. B. Bowler, Miss Alexander, Mrs Bond, Catherine Hawkins and 2 children, George Norris and wife, J. McLure.

HAVANA.—Bark John Benson—Don D. San, Marion Rafael Vidal, Antonio Vidal, John Benson.

NEW ORLEANS.—Bark Elizabeth—S. Costa, Capt. O. Richardson, Capt. J. Freeland, UEA, G. Mayad, J. Mason, F. Bradelon—23 in the steerage.

SAVANNAH.—Brig E. Townsend—Mr Rogers, lady and two children, Miss Henry.

10 September 1848, 2

☛ We beg to acknowledge the courtesy of the United States Consul at Havana, in transmitting us papers from that city.

☛ We are indebted to our friend Thos. J. Sloo, Esq., for a file of Havana papers. Mr. S. has been residing for the past six months in Havana, and has returned here on a visit of a week to his friends. We are pleased to say that he is in the finest health.

The Daily Picayune.

10 September, 1848, 2

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THE CRESCENT.—The enterprising proprietors of this popular sheet have taken Mr. J. O. Pearson and J. C. Larue into partnership with them. The addition of these two gentlemen to the editorial force of the Crescent cannot fail to make it one of the most interesting journals in the South. We wish our cotemporary all the prosperity they richly merit. They are determined to win success by deserving it.

~~This is a~~ ~~main~~ ~~document~~

17 September 1848, 2

FROM HAVANA.—The brig Adams Gray, Capt. Schneider, arrived yesterday from Havana, having sailed thence on the 9th inst. Her news is totally unimportant.

The scheme of a line of Spanish steamers, to run between Cuba and the mother country, has been given up. It is now said that a commercial house in Havana proposes to establish a line between that port and the Canaries, touching at Puerto Rico. The emigration from the Canaries to the West Indies is very considerable.

The various artists engaged by Sr. Marty for his Italian opera were expected in Havana, at last accounts, within a fortnight. The operas of Macbeth and the Bravo are to be the first played.

The Viennese Children are said to be engaged for the coming season at the Tacon.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

18 September 1848, 4

Judge Alex. Walker, editor of the N. O. Delta, is President of the Second Ward Cass and Butler Club of the Second Municipality. This explains for the Hunkerish tone of that excellent paper—all but the "tone."

Movements of Individuals.

Arrivals yesterday at the Astor—Capt. Luther U. S. Army; H. Bonham, U. S. Engin.; Rev. H. Adams, Massachusetts; J. Hallett, Queen of the West; F. U. Grund, Washington; Capt. McGruder, U. S. Artill.; American—Dr. Simpson, U. S. Army; J. M. Gardner, U. S. A.; Dr. Haywood, do. City—Maj. DASHALL, U. S. A.; Geo. Twiss, U. S. Navy; Capt. Hill, U. S. A.; F. E. Patterson, do.; J. B. Smith, do.; Capt. Goldsborough, U. S. Navy; A. Bell, do.; Gen. Cadwalader, U. S. A.; Geo. Truell, do.; Howard—J. G. Tyler, Va.; Mme. and Mlle. Murat, Bordentown. Irvine House—S. C. Chambers, S. C. W. Savage, Philad.; Hon. B. Huntington, Connect.; Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Swaine, Philad.; R. C. Spler, St. John, N. B.; Col. Hamilton, Waterfall.

Gen. Taylor was to visit Pass Christian on the 11th inst., and great preparations were made for a good reception; ball, illuminations, &c.

Among the arrivals at the Congress Hall, Albany, on the 17th inst. were the following:—Maj. Gen. Worth and family, Capt. Sprague and family, Maj. Leonard, Gen. McDougald, Georgia; Gen. Leslie Coombs, Kentucky; Ex-Gov. W. M. Seward.

Among the arrivals at the Mulvan House, were the following distinguished officers of the U. S. A., viz:—Col. Andrews, Maj. A. S. Bennett and family, Col. Larned, Maj. Sewell and family, Captain Marchant, and Lieut. J. N. Palmer.

THE BUFFALO HUNT IN SIERRA MADRE—This expedition is now a matter of considerable interest, especially at New Orleans, where many are found to be sanguine in their belief that the "hunt" will be carried to a successful result. In reference to the *Union's* remarks upon the subject, the *N. O. Delta*, of the 9th inst. says:—The comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" has been revived; the *National Intelligencer*, *Union*, *Baltimore American*, *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, and our neighbor of the *Julliet*, assuming the principal characters, and some of the small fry of the journals filling minor parts. These guardians of the national honor and jealous preservers of national faith have recently been kicking up a great hubbub about a supposed "Sierra Madre plot," respecting which the *Union*, with much solemnity, puts forth the following threatening pronouncement:—

We repeat, that the Administration is prepared and anxious to do its duty in carrying out our own laws and our treaty with Mexico. We undertake positively to say, that it is determined to exert all the authority with which it is armed, to arrest any expedition which may be projected within our borders, "to make armed and hostile invasion of any country with which the United States are at peace"—of course, with the neighboring government of Mexico. Should any such scheme be projected by men who have just returned in arms from the fields of Mexico, or are discontented (as Aaron Burr once expressed it) with the "dull pursuits of civility," we have no hesitation in saying that, when the facts are duly ascertained by a vigilant administration, the means of repression with which it has been charged by the laws of the United States, will be brought into prompt and vigorous execution.

All this might have been spared—it is all "leather and prunella." We have not heard of any project of an armed and hostile invasion, neither do we imagine that the wise men at Washington are likely to hear of any.

The buffalo hunters, we understand, are mustering strongly; many of them have already started for the hunting grounds, more are preparing to follow, and, according to all the signs and tokens, when the time comes for the sport to commence, there will be a gay, goodly, and gallant company on the banks of the Rio Grande, anxious to revel in the gloriously exhilarating sport which the beautiful prairies and valleys of that southern paradise will afford them. "It is idle," as the Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says, "to rail against the buffalo hunt and hunters. That will promote their designs; and there is no mode in which their designs can be arrested. Denounce it as you may, there is no means to prevent it."

20 September 1848, 1

12 The dwelling of the Spanish Minister at Washington was entered on Friday night, and robbed of a number of articles, among which was a silver crucifix, silver chalice and plate, two sets of necklaces, earrings, &c. He was on a visit to the North.

ANGEL CALDERON DE LA BARCA

22 September 1848, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel.

SEPT. 20.—T. Player, R. Anderson, Columbia; W. B. Gown, D. A. Royd, J. Marsh, W. Mount, H. Watson, Mrs. Watson, A. R. Bell and lady, J. Stephenson, S. B. Hoyt, Dr. Hamilton, Ala.; G. W. Haseltine, W. G. Woodfolk and lady, W. G. Bancroft, R. Peters, R. Orne, Geo.; B. W. Cave, J. B. Daggett, Florida; J. R. Preston, Va.; D. C. Hubbard, Miss.; J. Burbank, New-Orleans; A. C. Winn, New-York; R. Ruggles, Capt. Johns, Army; D. Ligon, E. B. Presly, B. C. Bryan, J. White, S. C.; W. Wilkinson, Charleston.

SEPT. 21.—P. D. Phillips, J. A. Durkee, E. J. Donnell, J. Adler, Hon. W. R. King, W. Jamason, M. M'Am, J. W. Sloss, — Marange, J. M. Singleton, J. G. Hudson, J. Stipes, R. Nickols, Ala.; E. B. Young, New York; J. B. M. Crook, Mrs. Mathews and servant, Miss Mathews, New Orleans; Dr. Wayne, H. Roberts, Savannah; H. Roberts, Florida; H. Sampson, Texas; D. L. Blakely, Miss.; J. Gant, J. Dill, W. W. Henry, J. W. Morton, M. W. Robbins, D. L. Grimes, H. H. Richardson, N. M. Robinson, L. H. Davis, J. Murphey, J. B. Foster, Geo.; F. M. Nicholson, R. M. Fuller, A. A. Morse.

Passengers

Per schr. Pocahontas, from New-York—Messrs. C. Farley, T. Herbert, J. Duncan, W. Bradford, W. Arthur and G. Osborn.

Per steamer Wilmington, from Wilmington, (N. C.)—Mrs. Matthews, daughter and servant, B. A. Rodrigues, lady and daughter, Hon. W. R. King, Messrs. W. J. Weston, P. D. Phillips, E. J. Donnell, J. J. Walter, J. Adler, J. B. Crooks, H. Sampson, D. L. Blakeley, A. Church, W. W. Matthews, W. Yomerson, R. Wayne, A. Hyman, H. Roberts, A. Roberts, J. McArm, J. A. Denkee, A. J. Bessent, C. Hadsell, A. Morse, R. M. Fuller, and P. Prieau and servant.

Per U. S. M. steam packet Gen. Clinch, from Savannah via Beaufort—Gen. J. Dill, Messrs. W. H. Sims, J. L. Bliss, W. E. Mumfrey, J. Richardson, J. Garrett and 2 on deck.

28 September 1848, 2

The citizens of Syracuse complimented
Gen. Worth, on the 12th inst., by a public dinner,
at the Syracuse House, the Mayor presiding.

29 September 1848, 2

WORTH GUARDS—*Target* | *Excursion*.—This spirited company, commanded by Capt. W. W. LYON, paraded on Wednesday for their annual excursion—their uniform, citizens' dress black coats and pants.—On their way they were handsomely received by the JEFFERSON RIFLES, a fine company of Germans, commanded by Capt. SWARTZWALDER. Hearty cheers were interchanged between the two companies, which were swelled into thunder by a discharge of artillery. The Worth Guards were presented with a beautiful pair of camp flags from Mr. J. L. WORTH, nephew of Gen. WORTH, of the Army. The target bore witness to the precision of sight and steadiness of hand of the Worth Guards. On their return from Striker's Bay to the City, they were again received by the Rifles and dismissed at their quarters. The day was spent agreeably to all. It could not be otherwise with such a company and such a commander.

29 September 1848, 2

Odd Fellows. — Robert Griffin, of Savannah, has been elected Grand Sire of the General Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. Kellogg, of Michigan, was elected Deputy Grand Sire, and J. L. Ridgley, of Baltimore, Grand Secretary. These elections took place at Baltimore, where this body annually assembles, and the information was communicated to the Savannah papers by telegraph.

30 September 1848, 2

Mr. Dix's Acceptance.

The *Evening Post* of yesterday publishes the correspondence between the Committee appointed by the Utica Convention and Hon. JOHN A. DIX. The following is Mr. Dix's letter of acceptance:

EAST HAMPTON, Sept. 21, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: On my return to this place last evening, after an absence of a few days, I found your favor of the 14th instant, informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor of this State, by the Free Soil Democratic Convention then in session at Utica. This communication was entirely unexpected, no intimation having been made to me, from any quarter, that the intention of putting me in nomination for that high and responsible trust was entertained. If I had been apprised of it, I should have endeavored to satisfy the political friends, who have thus honored me with their confidence, that the great interests at stake would have been better promoted by conferring the nomination on some one more worthy to receive it than myself. But as it has been their pleasure to act without consultation with me, I submit myself to their better judgment by responding with cheerfulness and promptitude to their call. Holding an office under the authority of the State, I acknowledge the right of those who were chiefly instrumental in conferring it on me, to nominate me for any other, whenever they think proper to do so, and I deem it my duty to accede to their wishes, without regard to my own.

Whatever objection arising from considerations personal to myself I might have, under ordinary circumstances, to a nomination for an office, the honor of which no one appreciates more highly than I do, all such objection is outweighed by the public considerations, in view of which it is now presented to me. The State of New York, though not the first, was among the earliest of the thirteen States which have, through legislative instructions to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, declared themselves opposed to the farther extension of Slavery. Her resolutions were presented to the Senate of the United States in the early part of February, 1847, and during the same month I supported them in that body, to the best of my ability, in a speech setting forth at large the grounds on which New York and her associates, then eleven in number, among the Free States, had placed themselves in opposition to the extension of Slavery into territories in which it does not exist. I also endeavored to show that this course, which they deemed enjoined upon them by the highest considerations of patriotism and humanity, was in strict accordance with all their obligations and duties to their sister States. These positions I have labored to defend, whenever practical questions involving them have come before the Senate, in a manner which, while it did full justice to the States assuming them, could not reasonably be complained of as offensive to those who differed with us in opinion. Regarding the nomination which has been conferred on me, as an approval of this part of my public service in the Senate, it is received as a gratifying token of the confidence of those you represent. And now, when the ground in favor of freedom in the territories, assumed by thirteen of the sovereign States of the Union, (and one of them a slaveholding State) is both openly and covertly assailed—the ground taken more than half a century ago by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, Mason, Randolph, Hancock, Adams, and others among the founders of the Republic—as the use of my name has been deemed material to sustain the position of New York in respect to a principle, on the maintenance of which the honor and the prosperity of the country depend, it is, on my part, freely yielded, though with the apprehension that undue importance may have been attached to it.

With my thanks for the kind manner in which the result of the proceedings of the Convention has been communicated to me,

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX.

Messrs. Edgar C. Dibble, N. P. Winter, Henry B. Stanton, G. A. Grant, H. W. Sage, Committee.

3 October 1848, 2

Gen. JAMES HAMILTON, a leading Georgia Loco-Foco, formerly of South Carolina, addressed a letter recently to a Cass Meeting in Merriweather Co. declaring his preference for Gen. Taylor, and his inability to harmonize with the Loco-Focos any longer.

The Daily Philippine

7 October 1848, 2

Gens. Worth and Wool have been tendered the hospitalities of New York city, with the use of the Governor's room to receive the citizens, when they arrive there.

The Daily Picayune

11 October 1848, 2

SPAIN.—The N. Y. Herald of the 30th publishes a letter upon Spanish affairs, which will excite remark. We copy it:

MADRID, Sept. 8, 1848.—A correspondence has taken place between the Government and Mr. Saunders, the U. S. Minister here, respecting Gen. Lopez's plot to deliver Cuba into the hands of the Yankees. The American Ambassador's explanations are considered quite satisfactory to the Spanish Cabinet, and all the communications that have passed between his Excellency and the Minister of Foreign Affairs were sent home by him, *via* London, a few days ago, by a special messenger.

Spaniards regard Cuba as the gem of the Spanish crown, and labor under the hallucination that England and the United States are watching an opportunity, like two hungry mastiffs, to snap up this colonial tit-bit: just as if the former had not enough to do with her own colonies, at least as long as the present secretary for them is in office.

The Government is full of anxiety on account of the Carlists and Progresistas, and secretly regrets having so wantonly outraged Great Britain, and made her an enemy at such a critical moment. It would do any thing except confess itself in the wrong and receive Sir Henry Bulwer back again to resume diplomatic relations. I believe the U. S. Ambassador has been sounded by Narvaez, with a view of finding out, in an indirect manner, whether he will act as a mediator between the two Governments, for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation. Mr. Saunders would, I think, be reluctant to accept such a mission, as Lord Palmerston has expressed his firm determination not to have any thing more to do with the existing Spanish Cabinet. He cannot do less, and it would have been better for his own credit and the honor of England if he had done more.

11 October 1848, 3

THE WORTH GUARDS.—This is the name of a military company just started in New York, under the command of Captain Lyon. We attended a target excursion with them the other day at Hull's Ferry. It is the intention of the Guards, we learn, to pay Albany a visit next Summer. Should they do so, we hope our boys will take the proper steps for giving them a reception worthy of them. [Albany Knicker.

The Daily Mail
12 October 1848, 2

Havana Mails.

Notice to the Public, and Instructions to Postmasters.—
The steamship line, established by recent act of Congress, from Charleston, S. C., by Savannah, Ga., and Key West, Fla., to Havana, in the Island of Cuba, will go into operation by the departure from Charleston of the "Isabel," the first steamer of the line, on the 15th inst.

The postage to or from Havana will be twelve and a half cents on a single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, with an additional twelve and a half cents for each additional half ounce, or fractional excess of a half ounce, and must in all cases be prepaid when the letter is sent to Havana, and paid on delivery when received from Havana. No inland postage is to be charged in addition thereto. Postage on each newspaper to or from Havana will be three cents, in addition to the inland postage; and is to be prepaid as aforesaid. The Havana bag will be despatched under the seal of the office of the port of Charleston; Savannah, or Key West, as the case may be.

The days of departure from Charleston will be on the first and fifteenth of each month.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, October 2, 1848.

13 October 1848, 2

Movements of Individuals.

~~The arrivals yesterday at the respective hotels, comprised, amongst others, the following:—Astor.—Dr. R. Jones, Col. Abercrombie, Col. Dix, Major Sibley, Capt. Howe, B. Alexander, D. Wright, P. Noble, all of U. S. Army; E. Burke, Washington. American.—G. Beaumont, U. S. Navy; T. Brent, do.; Major Lendrum, do.; Major Harris, New Orleans; Major Small, U. S. A. City.—Col. McIntosh, Florida; Com. Perry, U. S. N. Howard.—R. M. Smith, U. S. A.; J. W. Patton, do.; E. Murden, U. S. N. Irving House (Howard's).—J. S. Nicolson, U. S. N.; Major Hendrick, U. S. A.; Col. Whistler, do.; Gen. Cadwalader, Philadelphia; UnMed States.—Hon. S. Ingraham, Court; Judge H. Birrell, do.; Judge Bronson, do.~~

Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, and Com. Warrington, were in Boston on the 11th inst. en route for the Navy Yards of Charleston, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H.

John Van Buren was also in Boston, en route for Concord, N. H.

J. D'Arey McGhee, the Irish patriot, arrived in Philadelphia on the 11th inst., a refugee from the land of his birth. Hunted by the minions of the crown, he has not put foot on his own door-step since July last; and wandering afar from his home, a young wife, and all the enjoyments of domestic affection, has only been enabled, under an assumed name, to reach, in disguise, this asylum of the oppressed.

Passengers Sailed.

NEW ORLEANS AND HAVANA—Steamship Falcon—For New Orleans—H W Montgomery, wife, 3 children, and servant; A B Hinshaw, wife, child, and servant; Messrs Josephs, Urquhart, J C Marsh, Chew, J E Allen, J C Baldwin; Mrs Thos Slidell and son; Mrs Wortendyke and servant; Mrs S Cammett, Mrs Clark, 2 children and nurse; Mr C C Frost, lady and servant; Mr W H Fox, lady and servant; Mr Isaac Bell, jr. lady and servant; Mrs Jane M Cagin; Mrs Leona A Dugan; Messrs J Davis, jr. A H Wag, G Plummer, S G Hand, E Ruddy, L Gibbons, Wm Alling, J A Horton, J S Goodwin, J E Mathews, H Danow, J U Carrie, P A Launze, A Dutilh, F F Lord, Hamilton, J Bigley, Isaac Lumley, E Wolf, J Davis, Theo Gardiner, R G Sager, J W Van Pelt. For Havana—Messrs Edwin Churchill, H Robinson, F Ward and lady; Mrs Taylor; Sr Juan Yzno de Osuma; Mr D Borges.

Passengers Arrived.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Cherokee—John G Clayton, New York; John Epps, Florida; S A Wood, J A Norris, W H Mongin and lady, C Gilmartin, Savannah; Mrs O S Cook, Macon; Wm Wulhamson, Camden Co; I A Olney, North Providence, RI; H Carter, Jr, Philadelphia; — Burns.

BARKEN—Bark Jason—H Schultz, W Shranka, A Lerry, Matilda Lerry, M Mittendorf, O Leitz, Lena Leitz, H Wagner, G Baché —145 in the steerage.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

17 October 1848, 2

Hon. FRANCIS W. PICKENS, formerly a
Member of Congress, has been put in nomination by
his friends as a candidate for Governor of South
Carolina.

17 October 1848, 2, 3

INSTRUCTION IN SPANISH.—We would invite our readers' attention to Señor Vingut's advertisement for new Spanish Classes, in another column. We have previous spoken of the abilities of Señor V. as a teacher and as an author of a Spanish Grammar on Ollendorff's plan, and possessing as he does, every desirable qualification for his task, many persons will, no doubt, embrace this opportunity to acquire a knowledge of one of the most beautiful as well as useful of modern languages.

SCHOOLS.

SPANISH LANGUAGE

ON THE OLLENDORFF SYSTEM.

SEÑOR VINGUT'S Spanish classes for beginners, will commence, viz.: That for ladies on the 24th inst. at 12 City Hall place, 4½ to 5½ o'clock, P.M. to meet every other day; that for gentlemen on the same day, from 8 to 9 o'clock, P. M. at 37 Chambers-st. The scholars will receive six lessons gratis, that they may judge of the system, and progress they may expect to make: after which, those willing to continue, will form the class at the rate of \$6 per course of twenty-four lessons each. Señor V. would also inform the gentlemen who were under his instructions last year, that the same classes will resume their studies on the 24th inst. at the above-mentioned hour and place.

REFERENCES: Hon. B. F. Butler, Hon. Geo. Folsom, W. S. Wetmore, Rev. J. F. Schroeder.

Oct 17 1848

Opening of Negotiations for the Cession of Cuba to the United States.

Among the items of foreign intelligence received by the last steamer from Europe, not the least important, but probably the most so, is the news contained in our correspondence from Madrid, of the actual opening of negotiations between the United States government and that of Spain, for the cession of the island of Cuba to this republic. Of the accuracy of the intelligence communicated by our correspondent, we have no reason to doubt. It comes from the midst of the diplomatic circles in Madrid, among whom exist the only means of ascertaining the existence of such negotiations, beyond the bureaux of the two governments concerned in the affair. Its truth and accuracy, in general terms, have been confirmed in our opinions by a variety of incidents that have taken place on this side of the Atlantic, as well as on the other.

It may be recollected that, a few weeks ago, we published an extract from a Madrid letter, which first appeared in a London paper, containing a qualified contradiction, under the authority of Mr. Saunders himself, the American Minister at the court of Madrid, to a report then in circulation that a negotiation of the kind was on foot between the American government and General Lopez, and which really had nothing to do with the matter. We believe that our correspondent at Madrid gives the most accurate view of the present situation of the affair. According to his account, the negotiation was opened in the shape of an inquiry on the part of the American government, whether the Spanish government would treat on the subject of ceding Cuba at all. This movement, it seems, was commenced in July, or August last; and, accordingly, instructions must have been sent from Washington to the American minister about the time of the adjournment of the last session of Congress. The matter, therefore, may be considered as having made some progress, and, perhaps, the government at Washington expects intelligence on the subject in a few weeks, of course favorable to the project of acquiring that valuable and rich island.

This subject will, of course, produce, as soon as its authenticity is satisfactorily developed, a prodigious sensation throughout the United States and Europe. In this country there is a large party favorable to the acquisition of that island, principally confined to the South, and scattered through the West. No doubt can be entertained but that the white inhabitants of Cuba, the owners of the soil, would be delighted at the transfer of that sovereignty to the United States in preference to any

other country. A transfer of it to the British government would, at once seal their fate, and accelerate downward the destiny of that fair island. The ruin of the British West Indies, and recently that of the French West Indies, would soon be followed by the complete downfall of Cuba, if she were to become an appendage to the British government in any shape. The only salvation for Cuba, in its present condition, rests in its incorporation with the American Union, and its becoming one of the confederated States of this republic. Probably the serious aspect of affairs in Europe may have influenced the Spanish government to listen to such a proposition from the American minister, but there can be no doubt that for some years past there has existed a disposition in the government of Spain to sell Cuba to the best purchaser, in order to get rid of its liability and debts, which have been a bar to the progress of that fine country for many years past. Of course, the first idea of sale would naturally bring to mind that the British government would be the best purchaser, because that power could throw obstacles in the way of a sale to any other. The new condition of things in Europe, by the spread of the revolutionary spirit there, and the new position of the United States, by the successful termination of the war with Mexico, and the exhibition of our national power, may be said to open a new field for the transfer, and successful transfer, of the island of Cuba to the United States, without any hostility on the part of Great Britain, or any other government. As to the purchase money, whether it is fifty, or a hundred, or even a hundred and fifty millions of dollars, we have not the slightest doubt but that the inhabitants of Cuba would cheerfully assume the whole of it, and become responsible for it to the treasury of the United States. If such a negotiation could be effected within a reasonable time.

This question, we have no doubt, will create a great commotion throughout the country, and produce a multitude of conflicting opinions in different parts of the republic. There is a large party in the North hostile to any such acquisition, but in the South and South West, we are perfectly satisfied, that the cession of Cuba to the United States would be hailed with unanimity and acclamation. That island would add materially to the power of the United States, and there are commercial and manufacturing interests in the North sufficient to neutralize all properly developed, all the hostility of the fanatics and others, who might unite in attempting to defeat such a magnificent acquisition as that rich and valuable island. We have much more to say on this subject.

20 October 1848, 2

An Agreement.

Subjoined will be found the agreement between the two political parties, by which it is hoped all future collisions will be prevented. It must strike every one that the concurrence and coöperation of orderly and discreet citizens will not only aid, but insure the objects contemplated to be attained. The press can do much, may we not add that the pulpit may do more, to promote the ends of good neighborhood and pour oil upon troubled waters. The spirit in which this agreement has been entered into is a spirit of peace. The rules and recommendations submitted will be but a slight restraint upon the zeal of parties, in comparison with the good they will accomplish if they are carried out with cordiality and in good faith.

We would recommend that the presidents of all clubs read the agreement at the first meeting of their respective bodies, and earnestly urge the propriety of adhering to them. It may not be improper to remark, also, that much that is salutary in the resolutions will be lost if a sufficient number of marshals be not appointed for each club to assist in carrying them out. The committee know, full well, that they have no power to enforce their agreement, except by the reason and moral sense of the citizens at large. These, they feel assured, may be safely appealed to in this behalf.

Agreement

BETWEEN THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Joint Committee appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee, the New Orleans Central Rough and Ready Club, the Chalmette Guards, and Fillmore Rangers, [the first two representing the political organizations of the State and the last two the most numerous political associations in the city.] to take into consideration the dangerous height to which party excitement has been carried, and to devise means whereby collisions may be prevented and public order secured, have adopted the following rules and regulations, which they trust will, when carried into effect in the spirit in which they were conceived and promulgated, not only remove all apprehension of unpleasant strife, but create a feeling of courtesy and good fellowship amongst the members of the two opposing parties:

1...It is understood and agreed that no club or procession of either party shall pass by or through a meeting held (by advertisement or otherwise known) by the other.

2...It is understood and agreed that when both parties have processions on the same night they are not to approach within one entire square of each other; that when the heads of columns find each other meeting in the street, each shall file off to the right, up or down the next street, so as to leave a whole square intervening.

3...It is understood and agreed that when two processions meet unavoidably, they shall, when within fifty yards of each other, file off to the right, and the presidents at the heads of approaching columns shall appoint each a marshal who shall remain at the point at which the columns of their respective parties wheel off, until the whole procession to which they are respectively attached shall have passed; and said mar-

shals see that every club and every person in their respective processions shall file off as herein provided.

4...It is understood and agreed that when two processions shall meet at a cross street, the one arriving first at the point of intersection shall have precedence, and the president at the head of the column coming up at right angles shall halt his procession till the one having precedence shall have entirely passed.

5...It is understood and agreed that all torchlight processions and processions in mass shall keep the centre of the street, (unless in case of meeting as provided for in the third article, when they shall wheel off to the right and occupy opposite banquettes till they have passed each other,) and accidental, ward or minor processions which may use the banquettes, shall invariably march on the right side banquettes in the direction in which they are moving—it is agreed further, that both parties shall not have torchlight processions on the same evening.

6...It is understood and agreed that every procession and every club shall be provided with a sufficient number of marshals to keep its ranks and stragglers which may join them in line, and that the president of the club in advance (or other person acting for him) shall walk in front, assisted by two marshals at least ready to carry into effect the provisions of the third article, and when music is employed said president and marshals shall walk in front of the band.

7...It is understood and agreed that clubs, in passing and repassing each other, may or may not, as they think fit, cheer their respective friends and candidates, but that taunt, insult or reproaches are not to be used towards each other or towards individuals by whom or whose houses they may pass.

8...The citizens at large are earnestly requested and enjoined not to interfere with, molest or insult any procession or public meeting; they may cheer and encourage by applause their own party when assembled in meeting or passing in procession, but they are particularly urged not to hoot at, interrupt, or give other cause of offence to any public meeting or procession of the opposite party: silence is recommended on occasions of this kind.

9...The aid of the public press and the countenance of all well-disposed and peaceful citizens are invoked in behalf of the objects herein sought to be attained. The indignation of the public is asked against evil doers, intemperate and reckless persons who shall endanger the peace of the city by violence or aggressive conduct. The help of all who love order and who respect law is requested to quell disturbances, to suppress indications of outbreak, and to put down whoever may provoke or attempt to provoke a breach of the peace.

WILLIAM W. KING,
THOMAS J. DURANT,

L. J. BLOU,
JOHN M. BELL,
T. N. LEA,

Coun. of Democratic State Central Committee.

A. C. BULLITT,
WILLIAM H. GARLAND,
ROBERT B. STILLE,

Com. on part of N. O. Central R. and R. Club.

J. B. WALTON,
COPELAND HUNT,
OCTAVE LEBLANC,

Committee on the part of Fillmore Rangers.

C. A. TALLARIE,
G. LAROQUETURGEAU,
JOHN GOODIN,
A. M. DUPEL,

Committee on the part of Chalmette Guards.

21 October 1870, 1

CITY ITEMS.

THE SEASON.—Soberly steal on the yellow hours of Autumn. The sun, shorn of his fiery locks, in which, like Sampson's, lay his strength, looks down with milder beams from fleecy skies, and shortens his daily career, like one who feels that he is past his prime.— Shadows lengthen along the ground, and lazy mists hang idly about the mountains and valleys. The winds are eloquent with the dirge of Summer, while Night protracts her dominion and grows chilly with incipient Winter, and forests become gorgeous with decay, glowing with consumptive beauty. Scarlet, purple, pink and orange are scattered amid the green of the branches as though the rainbow had yielded its colors to the foliage, or the giants of the soil had assumed their festive garments for one wide rural pageant, before succumbing to the boreal tyrant. The evergreens look darker and glossier than is their wont, and seem to be congratulating themselves that they have escaped the pervading change. The streams murmur coldly on their way, choked with leaves and withered grass—the butterfly is dead, and the note of the field-cricket is fainter and rarer. The squirrel is briskly filling his granary, and the last lingering songsters, the prima donnas of the woods, musical no more, are pluming their wings for a flight to more congenial climes. The husbandman gathers in the fruits of his toil, the savory hay, the golden pumpkin and the yellow corn. Heaps of blushing apples garnish the orchard, and the cider press groans with continual toil. Soon will the ample evening fire allure the evening circle, and grimalkin resume his snug corner, vacated during the Summer solstice for green and shady places; while Towser himself will peep wistfully through the sometimes opened door, as if waiting to be invited in.

In the City everything wears a new aspect. Monumental chimneys begin to smoke, and "shut the door," is an axiom strenuously inculcated on all occasions.— Loads of coal encumber the streets, and the ancient and honorable fraternity of wood-sawyers are mirthful with anticipations of a harvest. Flannels become agreeable to the sight, and merchants grow eloquent in praise of "Fall and Winter goods." Stoves obstruct the pavement, replete with every convenience, known or imaginable, and almost capable of carrying on the business of the household by spontaneous combustion. Notable housewives bring forth their stores of bed-trappings, and quilts and blankets undergo a grand review. White hats are banished, and overcoats begin to make their appearance in the streets. A cruel mortality rages among the swinish multitude, and wreaths of sausage garnish the butchers' stalls; while buckwheat cakes begin to be mentioned delicately in families. The almanacs predict "high winds and rain about these days;" the weather is declared quite unusual for the season, and the Oldest Inhabitant is importuned for his testimony. Newspapers teem with accounts of elections, crops and suicides, and snow is reported to have fallen upon the Green Mountains. Watchmen don their stout pea-jackets, and snooze away the night in sheltered places. Balls begin to be advertised in the Sunday papers; theaters are crowded, and "the celebrated Signorina Blankin" is about to make her debut at the Italian Opera. Oyster-wax is as hard and delicate, and every restorator has the best in market. Curtains are drawn in dwellings, and lamps become refulgent. The clock has a slower stroke, and Betty the cook dismisses not her lover till ten o'clock. Coughs and sternutations are frequent in all circles. Fa fulminates dried-fish anathemas against thin shoes, and hoarhound candy is at a premium. Beggars roam the streets and supplicate an examination of their dilapidated integuments.—Alms-Houses are replenished, and subscription lists sell you at every corner.

Happy, now, is that man who, surrounded with comfort and plenty, can behold without solicitude the approaching Winter—who can look forth upon the storm from his own warm parlor and feel that he and his are secure. Happy is he who rides in his own chariot, when umbrellas are streaming and overcoats are overcharged with chilling rain. Happy is he who has either surcoat or umbrella; but thrice happy is he who has the heart to feel and the means to relieve the distresses of the needy and unfortunate.

ACQUISITION OF CUBA.—The probable acquisition of Cuba, by purchase, under the important negotiations already opened between the United States and Spain will have a very important effect, not only upon foreign affairs and foreign nations, but also on our local affairs, and the internal questions which now agitate the country. Let us look at them.

In the event of the acquisition of this island, which certainly will come into the Union as a slave State, the opposition of the South to the Wilmot proviso, as applicable to New Mexico and California, will be neutralized and done away altogether. It is probable that the Southern statesmen, in the next Congress, may withdraw their opposition to the application of the Wilmot proviso in the Western territories, if Cuba should be admitted with all the rights of a Southern and slave State. In such a case, Cuba would form an important material in the adjustment of the agitation which is now begun by Mr. Van Buren, and is intended to be brought up four years hence. We think the acquisition of this beautiful island will destroy the free soil party, by taking away all desire from the Southern party to oppose the Wilmot proviso in our newly acquired territories. Another idea strikes us. It has generally been thought that the British government would present insuperable obstacles to the acquisition of more territory by our government. We doubt this much. We are inclined rather to believe that a new idea, and a new political procedure will come over the vision of this government, and that they will be disposed to acquiesce in such a movement as that which we have represented. The British nation has witnessed the agitation, and the dangerous nature of the disputes which have arisen between the North and the South, on account of the acquisition of the territory received from Mexico. It is, therefore, very evident that there is an opinion very prevalent in England, that the United States is growing too powerful, as an independent nation, and that some indirect means ought to be adopted for the separation of the States, in order to prevent their influence and power from being united in any way upon the affairs of Europe, in the approaching struggle between monarchy and democracy in the old world. Now, it may be thought by British statesmen, that the agitation of the question of slavery between the North and South would receive a greater impetus, and fresh matter, by permitting Spain to sell Cuba to the United States, thereby allowing the annexation of Cuba to become a bone of contention in our internal relations. From this view of affairs, we are disposed to believe that the British government would interpose no obstacles to the further negotiation of the matter; while we are confidently assured, they will be much mistaken in supposing that the annexation of Cuba would have the effect they imagine, of more embittering the disputes between the North and the South. Our belief is that the annexation of Cuba, by gratifying the Southern States, would have the effect of putting the free soil party and Mr. Van Buren *hors combat*.

The Evening Picayune
23 October 1848, 1

SPANISH ROUGH AND READY CLUB.—The citizens of New Orleans, of Spanish origin, in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore, hold a meeting this evening at Washington Hall, St. Philip street, for the purpose of forming a procession. We learn that they have made preparations for superb display. The Rough and Ready Clubs of the city, Lafayette, Carrollton, Algiers, &c. &c., are invited to join them.

The Daily Piracy

23 October 1848, 3

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!

The SPANISH ROUGH AND READY CLUB of New Orleans will meet on **MONDAY EVENING**, 23d instant, at half-past 6 o'clock, at **WASHINGTON HALL**, St. Phillip street, for the purpose of forming a procession, and request the various Clubs of the City, Lafayette, Carrollton, Algiers and Gre'na, favorable to the election of **TAYLOR** and **FILLMORE**, to join them. [o20-3t]

F'DO. DE FUENTIS, Secretary.

FIENTES

24 October 1848, 2

AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOR THE MEXICAN ARMY.
Col. Geo. W. White, late a Captain in the Louisiana Regiment serving in Mexico, left last evening in the brig Harrietta, Capt. Martin, for Sisal, in command of a draft of 125 men. Before leaving Mexico, at the conclusion of the war, Gov. Barbachano of Yucatan, made a proposition to him to raise, as soon as he should be discharged, a regiment of Americans for service in the army of Yucatan, the command of which would be given to him. Since then Yucatan has joined, or rejoined, the Mexican Confederation, and the President of Mexico has ratified the proposition, and accepted the services of Col. White's Regiment for duty in the Mexican Republic. This is the second draft of the new regiment—100 men of it being already in Mexico. The following officers of the regiment also went down last evening with Col. White: Capt. Robert J. Kelly, Capt. Linton, Lieuts. Beresford, Campbell, H. S. Boyle, Basant, Puhl, Strasser and Tiedger. On their arrival at Sisal they proceed to Merida. (N. O. Crescent, 15th.

The Negotiations for Cuba.—Further Intelligence from Spain.

We have received further private correspondence from Spain, by the last steamer, relative to the negotiations which were recently opened on the part of our government for the purpose of purchasing or acquiring the island of Cuba from the Spanish government. This correspondence will be found in our columns.

We are perfectly satisfied, from these and further private accounts, that the intimations we have formerly given on this important subject, are founded on truth and fact, and cannot be denied in any responsible quarter. The letter which we publish from Madrid to-day, is dated on the 30th ult., and gives the particulars of the *franca* between the American Minister and the Spanish authorities. It is not to be supposed, however, that these personal matters can interfere at all with the negotiations between the two governments, if there be a common purpose in both to carry them into effect, practically and discreetly. Whether General Saunders has the best talents and finest accomplishments for conducting with success so delicate a negotiation as the annexation of Cuba, seems at least problematical. We are very much afraid that his ignorance of French and Spanish, added to his want of diplomatic habits, may impede the progress of this negotiation for some time to come. Of the disposition of our government to avail themselves of the apparent rupture between Spain and England, in order to prosecute this purpose in Madrid, there can be no doubt; and the policy shown in seizing upon such a conjuncture, indicates the closest attention on the part of our able Secretary of State at Washington.

For many months past there has been a vague wish in a large portion of the American mind, to begin the movement in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. This is no new idea, and probably we were the first journalist who gave utterance to this natural wish, many years ago, although the policy of the government never assumed courage enough to come up to the point, until the recent successful termination of the war in Mexico. The glory of that war has made our diplomacy bold as a lion. The acquisition of Cuba would, without doubt, be a source of wealth and power to this country. England might storm and rave, to some extent, in a diplomatic way; but we doubt very much whether, in the present revolutionary and volcanic state of Europe, she would venture to move a step beyond diplomatic talk and highly respectable bluster. There is, however, an opposition within our own limits; but that element might be overcome by the great interests obtained in its acquisition.

The public, however, may rest assured of the accuracy of the views we have given, and the statements we have made, disclosing the commencement of the negotiation by our government, at Madrid. There is, besides, as our correspondent at Madrid intimates, abundant evidence of its accuracy, in the hands of a distinguished member of Congress, from Virginia. Whether that gentleman is favorable or hostile to the movement, we know not; but there is every probability that the acquisition of Cuba will be one of the most important and exciting topics of discussion in the approaching session of Congress. We do not make these statements lightly. We have never done so in this paper; and we should be extremely sorry to send forth to the world, among our numerous readers throughout this continent and Europe, any piece of unauthenticated or fictitious intelligence. If our statements with regard to this question be not substantially correct, we challenge the government at Washington, or any of its newspaper organs, to say so at once; and then we shall bring forth our evidence.

The Daily Philippine

27 October 1848, 2

LA RISA.—We have received from the publishers of *La Patria* the first number of "*La Risa*," a republication of a humorous work of the merits of which we are not competent to decide. The typographical execution is elegant. Spaniards will hardly fail to encourage such a publication, while those little versed in the noble language of Castile may find in *La Risa* agreeable exercise of their powers in the study of Spanish idioms.

31 October 1848, 2

Cuba—Annexation.

The following communication reaches us from a source which entitles it to implicit credit. Indeed, all well-informed readers must realize that the rumors of negotiations on the part of Spain for the alienation of Cuba and Porto Rico, the most productive of her remaining colonies, are the absurd inventions of speculators and adventurers. Spain has been unfortunate, but she has not yet sunk low enough to sell her children for gold.

New York, Oct. 31, 1848

To the Editors of The Tribune.

GENTLEMEN—As the columns of your paper are always open to the cause of Truth, I hope you will not object to the insertion of the following lines, addressed to the Editors of the Herald and the Sun, by

Your obedient servant, A Spaniard.

Be assured that certain articles which the Herald of this City published a few days ago, respecting a certain negotiation about the Island of Cuba, entered into between this Government and that of Spain, are as absurd as ridiculous, and only originated in the imagination of one of his correspondents at Madrid. Yet, as the report in question has found some echo in the American Press, it is proper to stop it at once, before it assumes some sort of consistency, and tries to have some influence in the coming election of President of this Republic.

Without taking any part in the dispute between the Sun and Herald, (the first charging the second with fabricating the said report, and the latter defending itself by affirming the integrity of its statement as really emanating from his correspondent at Madrid,) I can assure both that so far from entering into any kind of negotiation that may have as an object the alienation of either the Island of Cuba or that of Porto Rico, the Spanish Government is resolved and earnestly determined to refuse to enter into any negotiation of that nature, no matter by what foreign Government such proposals may be made; since our Government (which can never speculate upon the fate of any portion of its subjects, as if they were barrels of flour or salt beef) would always consider as an insult, both to its sentiments and to its self-respect, any proposition of the kind.

When I speak so positively, it is because I am well acquainted with this matter; it is because it concerns me as a Spaniard; and, lastly, it is because I am better informed about this matter than the Editor of the Herald.

But in order to terminate this idle discussion, and prevent farther imposition on the public, I simply propose a fair and disinterested bet—viz:

Let either of the Editors of the Herald or of the Sun deposit \$500 in the City Bank and I will deposit an equal sum. The winner will receive back only the \$500 he has deposited; for I propose that the \$500 of the loser be delivered to the Mayor of this City, for the benefit of the sick poor in the hospitals; and either of them will win whenever he is able to prove that the Spanish Government has entered into any negotiation with any foreign power about selling the Island of Cuba. Of course, if they cannot prove it, they lose.

I even affirm that, so far as the Spanish Government from such a mean negotiation, that it has the will and the means of preserving its rights intact, against the ambition of whatever other nation.

Let, then, the Herald or the Sun accept this bet, and we shall see who is the best informed. My address is left with you.

J. M. L.

2 November 1848, 3

Passengers Sailed.

Steamship *Cherokee*, for Savannah—J G Bliss, lady and child, Rev Chas Cleaveland and lady, W H Mangin and lady, J C Ryan, lady, 3 children and servt, Rev W Van Dorene, lady, 2 children and servt, Mr Moore and lady, W G M Davis, lady, child and servt, S L Burritt, lady, child and servt, C A L Lamar, lady and servt, G Pope, lady and child, Thos Ryerson and lady, W W Sims and lady, J Olmstead and lady, Mrs Grant, Mrs Hogan, Mrs White and daughter, Craig and daughter, Mrs Morrel, Mrs M C Morris and child, Mrs H M Edgar, Mrs C P Hayden, Mrs Simms, Mrs E J Carnes, Miss Mary E Parsons, Miss Sarah E Pyncheon, Miss A M Jennings, Miss M Patrick, Miss Williams, Miss McDonald, Miss Halsey, two Miss Parkmans and servts, Mrs Mary N Thomas, M Humphreys, Hanton, Miss Anderson, Miss Mills, Miss Mary McKee, Miss Louisa L Wiley, two Miss Samphons, Mrs Jobb, Mrs Dibble, Capt W H Ogden, Messrs E Wiley, Valentine Carman, John R Adams, E E Aaron, A Scott, E E Powers, Whitney Foster, A G Henry, J N Cummings, J A Norris, S Cowles, Thos Arncliffe, Horace Smith, Cornelius Heyer, Saml A Wood, Moses Smith, T H Church, M W Wellington, H P Hardy, Geo Gordon, Mackey, Geo Harding, Geo White, S M Taft, S W Cochran, J A Bangs, Wm Cook, Wm H Mercer, and Chas F Mills.

3 November 1848, 2,3

Correspondencia de la Verdad.

Un amigo de esta redaccion, residente en Charleston, nos comunica la siguiente noticia estractada de una carta que ha recibido de la Habana, y es como sigue:

Habana, 22 de oct. de 1848.

A las once y media de la noche fué invadida la casa de este amigo (Don Cirilo Villaverde) del Barrio de Colon Don Manuel Gonzalez Barredo (insular) asociado de cuatro tenientes el escribano Colon, donde se le inventariaron todos los papeles, libros, documentos particulares y estraños, y puestos en unas angarillas, saliendo a las dos y media de la misma noche con el preso político, dejando a su familia en la mas triste situacion. Despues de una entrevista que tuvo con el Capitan Gral, el viente, ha sido confinado en una cárcel é incomunicado, y hasta esta hora no se ha podido averiguar nada mas.

Es el literato Don Cirilo Villaverde profesor público de educacion y hombre versado ventajosamente en la literatura española y estrangera, autor conocido de varias obras y escritor en los periódicos, y publicaciones literarias: actualmente estaba tambien empleado por los editores del Faro Industrial en una de las ocupaciones mas difíciles de buen desempeño: empero no son estas obras la vara que mida su inteligencia ni ninguna de las de los demas hombres utiles que quieren esparcir algunas luces en este pais donde es preciso y como condicion absoluta, que el pensamiento se funda en la ferrea inquisitorial censura. Es ademas, y sobre todo, de muy apreciable conducta y de buena conducta, inculca por su dulce carácter, no ofender á ningun individuo de la verdadera y buena sociedad habanera. Mucho sentimos que su prision se prolongue pues de una constitucion delicada y de elevado caracter moral padecerá mucho su espíritu y su salud en una carcel española, lugar tan en contradiccion con la civilizacion y la humanidad, pero tan en armonía con el sistema, los vicios y retrogradacion de los gobiernos españoles y particularmente este de Cuba en cuyo régimen entra como parte constituyente el desarrollar y multiplicar los elementos que mas desorganicen la moral y la armonía de las sentimientos humanos. Luchando contra la perfeccion del hombre y contra las miras del Todo Poderoso!

3 November 1848, 3

CUBA—ANNEXATION.

The *N. Y. Tribune* of the 31st ult. contains a letter transmitted to its Editors by *A. Spaniard*, which letter, with its appendages, we here translate for the benefit of our Spanish readers.

The Editors of the *Tribune* give to the communication of J. M. L. a semi-official importance judging of the apparent confidence with which its origin has inspired them. Its purport is a solemn denial of the assertions of the correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* in Madrid, and which letter we translated and inserted in our last number.

We neither had, nor have we yet, the least reason to doubt the truth of what is there promulgated from Madrid, or the genuineness of the letter; much less to suspect that this and others of like character have been contrived, and are mere absurd inventions of speculators and adventurers, designed to have influence in the approaching election of President. We can see nothing in the negotiation respecting Cuba, to which the correspondent of the *Herald* alludes, absurd or derogatory of the dignity of any one, that the United States should be deterred from making proposals, and Spain to accede to them, should it be esteemed advantageous to the parties. No—on the contrary, in view of the present relations, political and economical, of the U. S. Spain and Cuba; in view of the fatal consequences that European measures have produced in the West India states and wealth of the Antilles, and the fact that each day cements stronger and stronger the mutual interests of the U. S. and Cuba—nothing appears to us so natural, so wise, so honorable, and so beneficial for all, as the purchase of Cuba, and its annexation to the United States.

The United States apprehend, and with foundation, and are desirous to prevent any occurrence which may interrupt the friendly understanding that has subsisted and still subsists between the Republic and the Spanish Monarchy. This apprehension is that Spain, through the oscillation of its government, by reason of its treaties and its obligations towards other governments of Europe its allies, or through the spirit which for some time past the people of Cuba are exhibiting, may find herself compelled to accede to European demands, destructive to peace and sacrificing the momentous interests of Cuba—a sacrifice which cannot be made without compromising the tranquility and interest of the Southern States of this Union. And in what way can the same evils that have overwhelmed the neighbouring colonies, and that step by step are inevitably advancing upon Cuba to be warded off, seeing that they must involve the United States in a war with Spain, or with other powers because of Cuba? The most natural preventive and that the most wise and honorable, is to acquire Cuba in the mode that Florida was acquired. We purchase whatever we are in need of: Sell us that which you are in danger of losing, because it no longer desires to belong to you, or for the reason that others are intent upon either snatching it from you or destroying it.

Cuba for her part knows the imminent danger of her present position. On whatever side she turns her eyes she beholds the significant record, "the hand writing on the wall," which proclaims the destiny that Europe is preparing for her; and recoiling with dismay, sends forth her agonising shrieks,

her call for help and protection, that from the mouth of a weak and enslaved people, passes unheeded, and that only the U. S. can hear and relieve. Nothing, then, so natural as to manifest their desire of annexation, and to link their destiny to a government from which they can derive sovereignty, liberty, equality, fraternity, the guarantee of her present interest, and the prospect of a splendid future, and blessings inalienable as a member of the Great Confederation.

Be it known, then, to the Government of Spain, by means of the only organ, "*La Verdad*," which the Cubans possess and cannot be prevented from using to express their sentiments and aspirations, that their confidence in the former is long since destroyed, because the measures with respect to Cuba are not such as can inspire affection or confidence in the bosoms of any people civilized, and of Spanish origin, who know their rights and hold their honor dear.

Because the natives of Cuba have seen a King of Spain subscribe for a sum of money the Treaty of 1820, respecting the introduction of Africans, compromising thus the weighty interests of that Island, so long as Spain remains the absolute owner of Cuba, and the ally of other European nations, whose interests are the opposite of those of the people of Cuba, making them desirous to bring down Cuba to the same level, or, in other words, to cast her into the same abyss that they have cast their own Colonies, their own children.

Because the Cubans know that the same King of Spain bargained Florida, for a recompense of gold, whilst its inhabitants, without the least voice in the matter of the transfer, were as much Spaniards as are the Cubans.

Because the Cubans are not ignorant that the same King of Spain conspired with Lewis the XVIII to deliver them to France; as a recompense for the favor received from the latter in assisting him to overthrow the Spanish liberty and establish despotism and the political inquisition of Spain—which transfer both England and the United States effectually opposed.

Because the Cubans suffered the humiliating expulsion of their legitimate representatives in the National Congress, the degradation of their nationality and lineage, when at the same time a government thus styled itself free and enlightened acknowledge the sovereignty of the Spanish Nation in its political Constitution.

Because the Cubans have heard of negotiating between a Constitutional Minister of Spain (Mendizábal) and England for the transfer of Cuba to the latter which arriving to the knowledge of the American Plenipotentiary (Mr. Eaton) were frustrated by his energetic protest addressed to the contracting parties declaring before the world that the U. S. would never consent to the alienation of transfer of Cuba to any European power.

Because the Cubans are firmly convinced that the liberal government of Spain, like the absolute government of Ferdinand the VIIIth, tolerates and secretly encourages the scandalous traffic of slaves, and the introduction of African savages in Cuba, as a means to secure dominion, without pausing to consider how much it compromises decorum, nor the interest or lives of the inhabitants of Cuba, who, whilst they see themselves condemned to exist trembling in their habitations, know not at what moment

England and France may release themselves from their temporary difficulties and exact from Spain the fulfilment of her treaties, and the conformity to the philanthropic measures of civilized Europe.

In fine, because the Cubans, claiming the rights of a people equally civilized and improved as that of the Peninsula, cannot consent to live subject to the SPECIAL CODE that Spain has simplified and rendered to the following declaration of Rights and Obligations:—

RIGHTS.—Absolute authority and unlimited powers in those who govern.

OBLIGATIONS.—Passive obedience and silence on the part of the governed.

Be it known, then, to the government of Spain, that the Cubans see, in the dependence of their country, all that is unjust, oppressive and dangerous to their welfare, present and future; and that in manifesting their desires of annexation to the American confederacy, they do so, impelled by natural laws, and for self-preservation, in view of the manifest decree of Providence, who has placed Cuba in America, and in American people who are charged with the mission of liberty, morality, civilization and progress to all American nations. Cuba thus constituted, and forced by her geographical position and relations to be an integral part of America, and to adopt American institutions in her political organization, addresses herself to the magnanimity of the Spanish nation, not to ask the right to be sold, but rather the right to govern herself as a sovereign people, and to join her political existence to one who is able to pilot her through the path that nature marked out for her, which will likewise conduct her to such an elevation of grandeur, prosperity and civilization, as she has a right to aim at, giving to Spain just and equitable indemnification, and remaining ever her good daughter, her best friend, and the most affectionate sister of all those communities in whose veins flows Spanish blood.

The mode to attain this is the same that nations have ever employed:—France, for instance, and Spain likewise, before this period, with respect to the United States. And these examples present nothing derogatory, nothing which would detract from the dignity of Spain, of Cuba, or of the United States, nor, indeed, of any one else; on the contrary, the motive would be the welfare, the security, the peace and benefit of all. It is not the greater evil for Spain to grant to Cuba her natural rights, receiving a just indemnity; but that Cuba should resolve to obtain them by conquest, and snatch them from the Spanish monarchy without any return. It is not the greater evil that the United States offered to purchase the Island, or, better to say, to purchase the rights of her people, but that in the struggle of the Cubans to redeem themselves from European dependence, the American people, as individuals, might, and most assuredly will, render assistance to Cuba, notwithstanding and in spite of Spain or of Europe.

3 November 1848, 4

REVIEW

OF THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION: ITS ORIGIN, CHARACTER, PROGRESS, STATE, MOST PROBABLE RESULT, AND THE INFLUENCE THAT IT MUST HAVE ON THE POLITICS AND FUTURE DESTINIES OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Never has there occurred a greater nor a more extraordinary political event than that which at present agitates Europe. The most enlightened men, and apparently those most familiar with the march and progress of the age, have suddenly found themselves behind the events; and in spite of their efforts, the conclusion of this drama is still for them as uncertain, as strange, and unexpected as was its apparition.

Europe appears in this year as an immense panorama passing along before the public, without giving neither to the eye nor the mind sufficient time to form an exact idea of the objects. You behold there, the most sublime scenes confounded with the most infamous; the greatest acts of the human mind with the most abominable of the people; you there behold royal crowns rolling down and trampled upon in the dust; the people inviting each other, uniting and obtaining splendid triumphs in the name of a principle established and carried through by public opinion; and, in short, you behold there the first frank and resolute struggle that has ever occurred in modern times between intelligence and brutal force, between power and right: a struggle that is to decide the fate of Nations. And it is in vain to expect a truce, or to stop to examine the events, because he who will undertake it will not be able to comprehend them, or while passing will be left behind by the rapidity of the motion. Europe, half-unchained, marches now with gigantic steps, as if to fill up the "vacuum" of so many years, during which she has laboured under the yoke of superstition, and the power of Kings. Becoming strong and enlightened in peace, she will no longer excite the rage of her tyrants, nor will this be a new reason to oppress her. Encouraged by her strength, supported by her valor, and guided by her faith, she will proceed to the conquest of her rights with a torch in one hand, and a sword in the other; and however protracted and undetermined may be the struggle, her triumph is evident, the sentence is irrevocable.

In the meantime, how are we to follow the course of this phenomenon? How are we to prepare ourselves either to accept or combat its influence? How shall we anticipate what may occur when these countries will have grown older?

To come at the truth, and attain the object, we must retrograde some few paces: let us then start with the origin of the revolution, and descend, following its steps, in order to be able to make up our minds.

There is not in this world a pen, or an artist capable of offering more interesting scenes to the imagination than those presented by Europe in these two last years. Switzerland, the native land of William Tell, was the first to appear on the stage; and the events that took place in that country in 1847, may be regarded as the introduction of the splendid drama of the Revolution, which is at present performing. Then followed Italy, the queen of nations, headed by the Pope, to constitute the first war in

her struggle with Austria; which proceeding, as was to be expected, gained for her the good will and admiration of the enlightened world; who for the first time recognised in Saint Peter's successor, the virtuous man, the wise Pope, the true Father of Christendom; and of his people. "Wonderful and almost miraculous change of human events! The bell of St. Peter's dome sounding the alarm of the Italian independence, suddenly rises the people from their lethargy: The Pope himself lights the torch of Italian liberty: The peaceful man grasps the pike, and as soon as he is beheld by the people they look upon him as their prophet; a low murmur ensues among them, and they all swear to be free, following the inspirations of the Pontiff.

In the meantime France rouses from her slumber; the uproar of Italy reviveth her of her past glories; and at the sight of the tyrant who oppresses her, she draws forth that tremendous cry which, in February last, threw headlong from his throne, the most powerful King; shook even the most distant monarchies, and was echoed by the people of Germany, Prussia, Poland, and even by that of England and Ireland, who, one after another, have been convulsed; to form together the second and most interesting act of this terrible drama, the bloody and glorious end of which is only known by few, and not liable to be comprehended by every body.

The natural anxiety produced by this new state of things, and the inevitable necessity the mind feels of submitting to an examination; and of knowing what is going on around him, is the reason why all feel so anxious to assign to the state of Europe a right motive, a rational cause that, explaining to him what has happened, may help him through the darkness of the time to come, and reveal to him the great mystery enclosed in the general agitation and excitement of the people.

It has been said, that the only origin of the Revolution of February, which we will regard as the centre and true performance of the European Revolution, is the bad situation and universal discontent of the labouring classes; and its exclusive object, the Communism; that is to say, the impracticable maxims of St. Simon and Fourier. Others think that it is allowing to certain impolite measures of the extinguished cabinet of Versailles, which when more generous it ought to have shown itself with the people, the more did it persist in making its doctrines prevail, and in giving a new proof of courage and resistance; and few have the idea, that the troubles of Europe are occasioned by a slight alteration in the moral order of things, produced by another physical, of the same character, which as the wind, when the equilibrium is lost, blows at present very hard, to return to its natural state, and pass afterwards without leaving the slightest track of its path.

But these are nothing but fictions and arguments selected either to satisfy the necessities of the mind, to slacken the ardour of some, to appease the suspicions and uneasiness of others, or to raise for some few their fortunes, through a state of things that they do not comprehend, and of principles they openly deny with their own deeds.

The revolution of February has a more noble origin than that of a sudden outbreak, occasioned by the impulse of

hunger and strength; a more worthy tendency than that of Communism, and of all those miserable farces expressly invented by the friends of monarchies, to brand the revolution, and check the progress of democracy. That revolution is the natural and "spontaneous" product of civilization—the vital sign of that continent—the divine incarnation of European liberty in the people of France.

The discoverer and founder of America, who for so many years has nourished herself with her riches, has also had the benefits of her knowledge. Together with the gold and products of America, have those countries also received the seeds of the new system; of that system, the object of which is the greatest amount of happiness, with the least of restrictions; and they could no longer show themselves indifferent to the movement of the new world. The mother of the American Republics, that, some few years ago, all the American countries desired to be European; to-day all European wish to be American; that is, republicans.

Consequently, the revolutions of France must not be regarded as a solitary commotion; as a commotion compelled to satisfy this or that necessity, but as a universal commotion; a fundamental revolution, destined to re-organize society, and give freedom to the whole European continent. If, otherwise, only behold the steps of the Revolution since the first disturbances of Paris. (At the Chatelet, of the people Louis-Philippe wished to abdicate, but it was too late; he was compelled to seek refuge in England, and his throne was reduced to ashes in the Bastille court, at the foot of the very same column raised in commemoration of the exploits that in 1830 exalted him to the throne of France. A second dynasty came on, and the Duchess of Orleans, with her son, was, in a great hurry, compelled to quit the Chamber, where she had ventured to enter, relying on the popularity she formerly enjoyed, to see if she could still gather the relics of that throne so cherished by her, and which had disappeared before her sight like a cloud vanished by the shock of impetuous winds. A moment after, the people arose with all the majesty of its mighty power, established a Provisional Assembly, and the Republic was proclaimed.

The clamour of this victory made the thrones totter, the Kings grow pale, the people arise, and, for a moment, Liberty appeared as triumphant in all Europe. Unfortunately, the old castle of Royal tyranny had good foundations, and though that shock has made in it great gaps, it still holds on and needs one more effort.

While that was taking place in France, without the National Assembly met within; and the lack of a genius that should guide her, to achieve her destiny, was the cause of the precious blood shed in the streets of Paris that ought to have been shed in the battle fields of Italy, Poland and Ireland, struggling for the noble cause of liberty. These horrid deeds compelled the National Assembly to invest General Cavaignac with the Executive power; and ever since, France has been ruled by the soldier's sword, that is, by the capricious will of a man who, though liberal and enlightened, is still not the man she needs to accomplish her designs.

Fortunately the art of the new Con-

3 November 1848, 4

stitution that requires for the Presidential election of the Republic of France the majority of the universal suffrage and not of the National Assembly, enables us to expect that General Cavaignac will not be the next President of this Republic. Besides that the French people are so resolute, their tendencies already so well known, that even in the case the moderate party should momentarily triumph, the expectations of the true friends of liberty would not entirely disappear. France would have to enter into a new struggle, and her sons would then bravely march to the moral conquest of Europe, who, instead of uniting against her, as in 1792, would now open her arms and give her a friendly embrace.

What does the people of Austria, Prussia, Poland, Italy, England and Ireland, and even of Spain, which seems to be hidden between the sea and the mountains that separate her from France, do, but regard incessantly the splendid pharos that is lighting to them the path they must follow? The commotions of the Chartists, the disturbances of Limerick, of Ballingarry and Dublin; the banishments and assassinations committed by the British Parliament; the confusion of Germany; the deep anxiety of the Papal, of Charles Albert, and Ferdinand's States; that late insurrection of Vienna, the uproar of which forced the Emperor to fly with his family; what does all this mean, what does it signify? And what means also that apparent slumber of Spain, when within her Montemolinistas, Isabelinos, and Cristinos, Moderados, Progresistas, and Republicans exist, all mixed together, but that all these countries prepare themselves to follow the noble example of France, and to be present at the great drama of the European liberty that must end the recent drama of the revolution. We must, rather than be surprised, with the expectations of peace, know that Europe may be again plunged into confusion and war will be for some time necessary in that country, and it is a fortune that so it may be, because liberty will be the consequence. The people, aware before of their rights, have now learnt to conquer them. The soldier has at last understood that he consti-

tutes a part of the people, that his interests are with the people, and consequently he has fled to the people's ranks, abandoning those of their king. This is the true conquest of the times and its effects must be far superior to those of electricity and steam. France will have the glory of having achieved it, and Europe will be indebted to her for the reform.

But it is time to throw a glance upon other quarters of the globe. So great events cannot be solely confined to Europe; their influence must be felt every where, especially in those countries which, like America, are with her in a continual and familiar intercourse.

In fact, America has already felt its influence, and the first consequence of it has been to increase the political importance of the United States, and to reduce the Colonies to a more precarious situation than heretofore. These effects must be felt more and more every day, whether the revolution advance, retreat, or remain as it is. And in the same manner that the Union can never descend from the rank to which she has raised herself, the Colonies must either perish by the hands of the European demagogues, or declare themselves independent, returning to the Continent for which they were originally created.

As for us we consider this as a benefit—we look at it as an act of Divine Providence that summons us to be free. The Colonies have nothing to fear from their metropolis but contamination. The alliances of Europe exist no more; her armies and fleets will no longer oppress liberty in our seas; and the abyss to which the Antilles run headlong, is a new sign of liberty: the very same hand that agitates Europe will save us from the precipice.

As for the Island of Cuba, the richest, and, at the same time, the most critically situated of all Colonies, we conjure its people; we beg them, in the name of civilisation, of religion, of their own country, not to allow the horrid sacrifices to be consummated. Let them behold the state of Europe, and the prospect of America, and resolve to be free with only saying we desire to be free, we wish to revolve in the orbit of the new constellation of Washington.

FILLILUZEROS.

Prepare to Guard!

The election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE next Tuesday cannot be defeated by legal votes. We are as sure of it as of the coming of to-morrow. But foul voting, illegal voting, double voting, may even yet overwhelm us, as we were overwhelmed in 1844 by fraudulent votes in this State and Louisiana. A stormy day cannot swamp us, for the Whigs will vote, rain or shine. A concerted and desperate rush of our adversaries at the eleventh hour cannot beat us, for we shall rush as hard as they can. But when it comes to double voting, we are nowhere. We have Whigs enough to beat Cass and Butler and give them long odds, if their supporters vote but once round; but if they put in two votes a-piece, or one-eighth of them vote eight times each, we shall be beaten beyond remedy.

We must avert this danger by timely and ample precaution. This should be the great business, the chief concern, to the exclusion of Mass Meetings, Parades, or show-work of any kind. Twenty men ably and carefully canvassing their Election District are worth more than a hundred hurrahing before an orator or around the breech of a cannon. Why are not these truths duly heeded?

We do not believe there is at this moment a Ward of our City in which the Whig Committee knows within a hundred the names and residences of all the legal voters, to say nothing of having an inside view of the dens whence illegal votes are usually polled. There are brothels and other dens of vice in this City whence it is quite common to poll forty to sixty Loco-Foco votes, when it is notorious that not half a dozen men really reside there. Who is on the look out for these?

The IVth and VIth Wards can honestly give from five to seven hundred Loco-Foco majority each; they will dishonestly give twice this amount if they are not well looked after. The difference may very possibly defeat our Congressmen in the two lower Districts. Those two Congressmen will very probably give the party that effects them the control of the House. Yet who is looking after them?

Five hundred dollars, seasonably and wisely spent, would have paid for a canvass of those two Wards, and probably stopped from voting at least five hundred prison-birds and others not legally qualified. Now if we get off in those Wards with only twice their fair majority against us, we shall do well.

Whigs of our City! let us again implore you not to rest this night till you shall have rendered impossible the polling of any considerable illegal vote in four respective Wards. To neglect that is to peril everything; perhaps lose everything.—It does no good to win the legal voters in crowds to our cause if their votes may be smothered in the boxes by those of non-voters or 'revolvers' from District to District and from Ward to Ward.

There must be stern challenging on Tuesday, and hundreds of hawk-eyed but quiet men patrolling constantly from poll to poll, ready to pounce upon the first man they can catch voting illegally. But better than all this is such preparation as must make every attempt to vote illegally abortive. We don't want to put our adversaries into prison but only out of power. Let us one and all resolve that every legal voter shall have one fair chance, and every illegal or double voter no chance at all, next Tuesday. The time to secure this is now!

Loco-Fecolism by Torch Light.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 2—P.M.

The Torch Light Procession of the Cass men this evening is large, imposing and enthusiastic.

4 November 1848, 4

NATURALIZATION LAWS.—Free white persons, of 21 years of age, emigrating from foreign countries, may be naturalized as citizens of the United States, in any Court of Record of the States, or of the United States, upon the conditions following:

I. A foreigner who arrived in the United States before the 18th of June, 1812, and who has continued to reside here ever since, may be naturalized without previous declaration, upon proving to the Court his residence, and that he is of good moral character, and attached to the principles of our Government, &c. The last five years residence must be proven by CITIZENS, whose names, with the place of residence of applicant, must be set forth in the record.

II. A foreigner who cannot avail himself of the foregoing provisions, is entitled to naturalization upon the following conditions:

1. He must declare his intention to be naturalized before a Court or the Clerk, and have the same recorded. at least two years before he applies for admission.

2. He must prove to the Court, when he applies for admission, the declaration aforesaid—that he has resided in the United States FIVE years next before his application, and WITHIN THE STATE where he applies, ONE year or more—and “that, during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.”

3. He must take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and renounce his foreign allegiance.

4. The widow and children of an alien who has reported himself for naturalization, under the second direction of the Act of the 14th of April, 1802, and died before he completed his naturalization, may entitle themselves to the privileges of citizens by taking the oaths prescribed by law.

5. A minor resident in the United States three years next before coming to the age of 21, whose residence is continued for five years, and until the time of application, may be admitted a citizen, upon making the declaration of intention at the time of admission, and declaring on oath, and proving to the Court that for three years it has been *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen, and also proving his good character, &c. as in other cases.

6. The children of a naturalized foreigner, not 21 years old when their parents were naturalized, and whose father has resided in the United States, and also the children of citizens born out of the United States, are considered citizens of the United States.

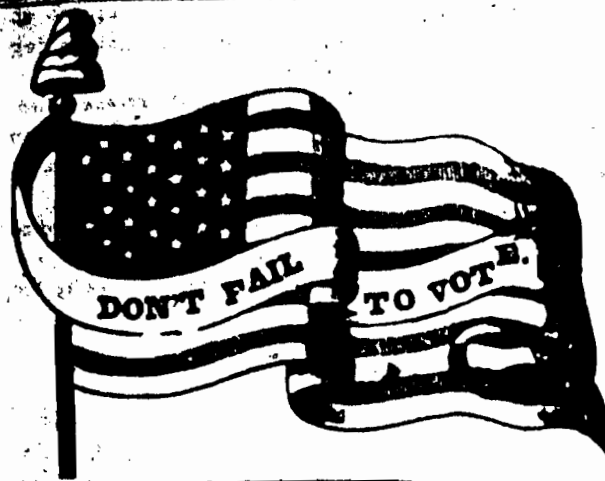
We are asked, but too late for a vote at the coming election, as to the operation of the naturalization laws. The substance of the law, however, is as we give it above; the law of New-York requires that naturalization shall be effected ten days before the Election. [Globe.]

6 November 1848, 3

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship United States for New Orleans via Havana—Henry Lawson, Hosen Ballou, Jr. and lady; Henry P. Duncan, lady and two servants; C R Green, lady, two children and two servants; Mr and Mrs Magee, Mr Joshua Dixon, David Conyngnam, Mrs Kelly, two children and nurse; S Nicholson, lady and servant; Mr and Mrs Sager, Mrs Brunder and servant, John Winthrop, D A Ogden, Miss Fidler, Miss Dixon, Misses Lanphier, A Grace, lady, two children and servant; J P Van Bergen and lady, Mrs Brownson, Miss E Brownson, Master Brownson, Miss Brownson and servant; M Willet; S Jas Teedem, Pedro Ceballas, W J Dewey, John R Marshall, J C Wetmore, Mrs C Adams, Jr. and three daughters, Mad's Hendee, Mrs Mathews, Mr L Chittenden, S M Locke, Mrs Garr, two children and servant; Mrs Eddy, Miss Eddy, Miss Maltory, Mr Montent, D Echeverria, Capt J G Barnard, lady and servant, Mr D Hubbard, J A Baraham, C W Anderson, W F Babcock, Mrs Eliza Burrell, Mad B Pico, E W Gregory, Chas Millard, J L Bogart, Jos B Wright, Miss Madden, Miss O Sullivan and servant, Mr O Sullivan, Mr Southan, C Yale Jr, Mr Bedlock, Wm Porter, Miss Johnson, Master Levy, Mrs Wilson, Jno B Deuch, H B Green Jr, J A Edwards, Chief Justice Oakley, Jno C Bache and lady, E Turk and lady, Mrs A F Cochrane, daughter and servant, Mr A F Cochrane, H L Stone, Don Jose Barret, lady, son and daughter; Mrs A F Dunbar, nurse and child, C S Dugan, C A Poole, B F Boardman, A Montgomery, John Brownson, Edward Morrel, S Mavigerdatto, P Lutrari, C Woodruff, Mr H T Baxter, Robt T Brown, Mrs J McMaster, child and servant, Chas Tobias, D Coates, M S Stetson, P A McRoe, B S Hines, Jas Dodd, B P Master, Geo Bartlett, Seth Trufant, A Dufour, J H Felt, W B Bowles, A Bell, E Vaseo, G W Johnson, D Cascan, Mrs Van Bibber and servant, Miss L E Van Bibber, Miss N Van Bibber and T C Gilmore—144.

In steamship Galveston, for Havana and New Orleans—Thomas Pritchard, Ed Pritchard, M Woodbury. *New Orleans*—Mrs Martin and family; Mrs Harris and family; Mrs Starr; Mrs Lee, nurse and children; J Hasty, S Wright, B S Porter, U S N; Mr Salter, Mrs Salter and family; J L Warner, Mrs Warner, nurse and children; Mr H Morgan, Mr and Mrs Martin, Mrs Glackmire, nurse and infant; I Bannan, E J Blah, John T McLean, George H T Cole, J Gordon, Wm Martin, Thomas Evans, and 13 in steerage.



Presidential Election, To-Day, Nov. 7.

(One and the same day throughout the Union.)

Polls open in N. Y. from sunrise till sunset.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For President, ZACHARY TAYLOR.

For Vice-Pres't, MILLARD FILLMORE.

For Governor, HAMILTON FISH, N. Y. City.

For Lt. Gov. GEO. W. PATTERSON, Chautauque.

For Canal Commissioner, Charles Cook, Cheimung.

For Empty State Prisons, Alex. H. Wells, Westchester.

For Presidential Electors.

At Large....HENRY H. ROSS, JOHN A. COLLIER.

ABRAHAM T. ROSS,	ISRAEL STYMER,	OLIVER POOLS,
JAMES M. CROSS,	CLARENCE F. CROSSY,	DORASTUS KELLOGG,
DANIEL LIND,	JAMES McKIN,	STEPHEN FARROW,
JOSEPH BAKER,	BILLY J. CLARK,	ELI SUGLOO,
THOMAS WHITTINGTON,	SAMUEL FREEMAN,	JOSEPH W. GAYNE,
GEORGE GOSWOLD,	ASA CHAFFIELD,	ERASMUS D. SMITH,
GEORGE BOWEN,	JAMES C. DUFF,	BENJ. F. HARWOOD,
JOHN C. CROSS,	JOHN BRADLEY,	SAMUEL RUSSELL,
JAMES D. BELL,	WILLIAM B. WELLES,	DELOS E. BILL,
MARTIN WHOLEN,	DAVID LARSEN,	WILLIAM KETCHUM,
ROBERT DUNN,	CHARLES R. BARSTOW,	AUGUST P. HADGALL,
	SOLOMON FARMER.	

WHIG CITY CANDIDATES.

For Surrogate...ALEX' R. W. BRADFORD.

For Recorder....FRED'K. A. TALLMADGE.

For Register....CORNELIUS V. ANDERSON.

Whig Candidates for XXXIst Congress:

(City Districts.)

III..J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX. V..GEORGE BRIGGS.

IV..WALTER UNDERHILL. VI..JAMES BROOKS,

VI..XXXth Congress, vacancy, HORACE GREELEY.

Island Districts:

I..JOHN A. KING, Queens. II..DAVID A. BOKEE, Kings.

NEW-JERSEY—VIIa District—JAMES G. KING, Hudson.

Dist. Words. City Assembly Districts.

I..EPHRAIM H. HUDSON,	IX..11. CHARLES PERLEY,
II..JAMES BOWEN,	X..12. GARRET H. STRYKER,
III..JOSEPH A. THURSTON,	XI..13. ROBERT B. FOLGER,
IV..5. GEORGE J. CORNELL,	XII..14. WILLIAM S. ROSS,
V..7. SAMUEL T. MCKINNEY,	XIII..15. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.
VI..8. JAMES W. BEEKMAN,	XIV..16. ROBT G. CAMPBELL,
VII..9. ABRAHAM VAN ORDEN,	XV..17. MERWIN R. BREWER,
VIII..10. WILLIAM DODGE,	XVI..18. ALBERT GILBERT.

9 November 1848, 2

A Card.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FIVE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The undersigned, late a candidate for Congress, respectfully returns his thanks—first, to his Political opponents for the uniform kindness and consideration with which he was treated by them throughout the canvass, and the unsolicited suffrages with which he was honored by many of them; secondly, to the great mass of his Political brethren, for the ardent, enthusiastic and effective support which they rendered him; and lastly, to that small portion of the Whig electors, who saw fit to withhold from him their votes, thereby nearly or quite neutralizing the support he received from the opposite party. Claiming for himself the right to vote for or against any candidate of his party as his own sense of right and duty shall dictate, he very freely accords to all others the same liberty, without offence or inquisition.

During the late canvass I have not, according to my best recollection, spoken of myself, and have not replied in any way to any sort of attack or imputation. I have in no manner sought to deprecate the objections nor to soothe the terrors of that large and most influential class who deem my advocacy of Land Reform and Social Reorganization synonymous with infidelity and systematic Robbery. To have entered upon explanations or vindications of my views on these subjects in the crisis of a great National struggle, which taxed every energy and demanded every thought, comported neither with my leisure nor my inclination.

Neither have I seen fit at any time to justify nor allude to my participation in the efforts made here last Summer to aid the People of Ireland in their anticipated struggle for Liberty and Independence. I shall not do so now. What I did then, in behalf of the Irish Millions, I stand ready to do again, so far as my means will permit, when a similar opportunity, with a like prospect of success, is presented—and not for them only but for any equally oppressed and suffering People on the face of the earth. If any "extortion and plunder" were contrived and perpetrated in the Meetings for Ireland at Yauxhall last season, I am wholly unconscious of it, though I ought to be as well informed as to the alleged "extortion and plunder" as most others, whether my information were obtained in the character of conspirator or that of victim. I feel impelled, however, by the expressions employed in Mr. Brooks's card to state that I have found nothing like an inclination to "extortion and plunder" in the counsels of the leading Friends of Ireland in this City, and nothing like a suspicion of such baseness among the thousands who sustained and cheered them in their efforts. All the suspicions and imputations to which those have been subjected who freely gave their money and their exertions in aid of the generous though ineffectual effort for Ireland's liberation have originated with those who never gave that cause a prayer or a shilling—and have not yet traveled beyond them. Respectfully,

N. York, Nov. 2, 1848.

HENRY GARNER.

10 November 1848, 3

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Crossed City*, from New-Orleans—Major Alford, USA; Dr Kerney, do; Lieuts Hunt, Jech, Montgomery, Ruger, McConnell, Jones, W H Scott, Collins, Howard, Russell and Underwood; A Whitney, A Castillon, CPas Foster, J Robaire, H A Adams, Miss Maria Sturges, Miss Henrietta Sturgen, Arthur Jordan, Mrs C Hassen and Child, three Martels Daniel, Rev Mr Schnelle, Miss Gertrude Armstrong, Mrs Cabies and children; In steerage 370 U S troops, and four others from Havana.

DIED.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. HARRIET BEACH, wife of Henry A. Beach. The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 74 Carmine-st. at 4 P.M. this day.

On the 8th inst. of consumption, JOHN C. THOMAS, aged 43 years. His relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the Sixth-st. Presbyterian Church, without farther invitation.

11 November 1848, 3

SPANISH LANGUAGE-ORAL SYSTEM.

SENOR VINGUT is about to form a new Class composed of only five scholars; two persons having applied already for the same, he will receive applications for three more, to fill the number. He will likewise engage himself to teach any person to read, write, and speak the Spanish language in two months, taking daily lessons, (excepting Sundays,) for the compensation of \$60, payable one-half after one month's instruction, and the other at the end of the engagement. Should the pupil be dissatisfied, no charge will be made. For two persons, \$40 each; three do. \$30 do. and four, \$25 do. For farther particulars, apply at 37 Chambers-st. from 12 to 1 o'clock, or at 53 Barclay-st. from 3 to 5 P.M.

11 21*

16 November 1892, 4

HAVANA INDIAN IMMIGRATION.—We learn from a private source, that the project for promoting the immigration of Indians into the island of Cuba, from Yucatan, which was approved of by the authorities in Havana, has not, thus far, been attended with that success which was expected.

The agent who went down to the peninsula from Havana, authorized to engage the services of 1,200 individuals, 600 men and 600 women, found the Indians totally disinclined to expatriate themselves. The Government of Cuba was so sanguine that the project would be consummated, that a vessel equipped for the transport of the Indians had actually proceeded to one of the ports of Yucatan; on her arrival the agent above alluded to wrote to his friends that he feared much the Indians would not emigrate. [N. O. Com. Times.

From Havana.

The steamship *Isabel* touched below on Saturday last, and delivered her mail on board the steamboat sent to meet her, at a few minutes past meridian. An intense excitement existed in Havana to hear news of the result of the Presidential election. We learn from a passenger on board the *Isabel* that there were 25 American and foreign vessels in the port of Havana when the *Isabel* left. The health of the city was good and the business brisk for the season.

The Governor had issued orders for all vessels for European ports to be quarantined forty days to prevent the Cholera. This species of Commercial *Leak* must operate very prejudicially to the interests of foreign ships as compared with American.

The owners of the steamer *Guadalquivir*, are about to establish the following line of steamers: The *Cetro* and *Tridente* to navigate the Gulf—making two trips a month between Vera Cruz, Galveston, New Orleans and Havana, profiting by the correspondence of Mexico and the Southern United States, for Southern Europe. The *Guadalquivir* to receive the correspondence and passengers at Havana, and proceed to Porto Rico three steamers of 1,300 tons each to be purchased to run between that island and Cadiz via the Canaries. This enterprise is to be aided by the Government, and is to go into operation forthwith.

The opera of *Ernani* was performed for the eighth time on Sunday night last, at the Tacon, to a brilliant and crowded house, and was received with tremendous and unprecedented enthusiasm and delight. *I Lombardi* was to be brought out on Wednesday night, in which *Vietti* was to make his first appearance. *Sra. Stefanoni* and *Sr. Polonini* were also to take part in the same. *Attila* was to be brought out after *I Lombardi*.

[Savannah Rep. 13th.]

2.7 November 1878, 1

ENGLAND.
Annexation of Cuba.

The revival of the report that negotiations have been opened at Madrid for the cession of the Island of Cuba to the United States has naturally excited the attention of the London journals. Few subjects, either in a political, or commercial point of view, possess more interest than the eventual destiny of that rich and fertile island, whenever it shall become separated from the mother country; whether that severance shall be brought about by annexation, transfer, conquest, or by the establishment of its own independence.

When the Government or the people of the United States cherish the delusion that England is desirous of purchasing the sovereignty of that island, attractive as its manifold advantages render it, they commit a great mistake in judging of the present policy of the British Cabinet, and of the feelings of commercial England. In one word we have already quite as many colonies as we know how to govern, or contrive to keep in prosperity and tranquillity. We are not of those who think colonies a clog to the advancement of the mother country. On the contrary, at the period when all Europe was in arms, the riches of the British colonies poured into our treasury incalculable wealth, which contributed immensely to enable us to cope successfully with the mightiest military powers ever arrayed against a kingdom.

Since the peace, the opening of the trade of our Colonies, by the extinction of all monopoly, has spread competence if not wealth through countless branches of industry at home. Our sons and our sons's sons are scattered throughout the forty-two dependencies of the British Crown, whereon the sun never sets. But while the people which inhabit the vast country of the Punjab, with the Garden of Cashmere, the Eden of the East, as Cuba is the Queen of the West Indies, is in arms against our domination, involving an expense of blood and treasure which we tremble to think of; while the Cape Colony is undergoing another of those protracted struggles, the last of which, only two years ago, terminated in an account brought in against us amounting to two millions sterling; whilst divisions of no insignificant character exist between the inhabitants of New Brunswick and Canada and the British Crown; whilst Ceylon is just emerging from the throes of revolution; and the vast island of New Zealand is enduring all the pains of struggling political child-birth, and Vancouver's Island has as yet no settlements upon its extensive surface; while our present colonial expenditure and policy is the theme of general censure and reprobation; we ask our friends in the United States whether they think the English people, or their organ, the British Government, are ambitious of farther aggrandisement, or desire to add Cuba to their already numerous colonial possessions.

If the people and Government of the United States be as wise as ourselves, they will pause before they think of adding Cuba to their already vast and motley unoccupied territories. Nature, by climate, has set bounds to the ambition of individuals and of nations.—The Saxon race, which flourishes and becomes invigorated on the banks of the Hudson and in the temperate latitudes of the Missouri, when transplanted to the burning Savannahs of Cuba, would, in a generation or two, become enfeebled, and lose its hardy, bold and adventurous character; and the prevailing social distinctions of freedom and slavery would only open another fresh source for domestic disagreement and agitation.

We think the evils resulting from the occupation of Cuba by the United States almost as potent as those of holding Mexico itself; and, as we believe that the wise rulers of America are as fully sensible to them as ourselves, we must take leave to doubt the strict accuracy of the report, and wait some more official assurance of its correctness before we allow ourselves to speculate upon the present and remote consequences of such a transfer.

(European Times.)

28 November 1848, 1

Col. WHITE is quietly recruiting an Army
in New Orleans for service in Yucatan. L. A. Besançon
appointed Lieut. Colonel. Part of the Regiment was
sent about the 18th. If the assistance was for Ireland,
President Polk would proclaim it down.

From Havana—Political Arrests.

HABANA, Oct. 22, 1843.

There have been arrested in Habana the following young men, who have expressed in private conversation certain political opinions in regard to the annexation of the island of Cuba to the United States, and confined in prison, heavily ironed.

Señor Cirilo Villaverde, in Bartolina, No. 3; Señor Ramon Palma, in the same prison; Gaspar Acosta and his brother, do.; Mr. Brush, the steward of the American ship Childs Harold; all, except the steward, natives of the island.

CIRILO VILLAVARDE
RAMON DE PALMA
GASPAR ACOSTA

Gen. Narciso Lopez escaped to New-York.

Arrested in Matanzas, and confined in the Castle of St. Spiritus—Llodo Dr. Jose E. Hernandez, Dr. Jose de Iribarren, Don Sebastian Morales, Don Francisco de Armas.

IRIBARREN

Beside those named, they look for the arrest of twenty more.

The arrest of the steward was caused by his introducing American papers into the island.

[Cor. Philad. Ledger.]

30 November 1848, 3

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Cherokee, for Savannah—J S Norris, lady and 2 children, Mrs Bridgers, Miss Mosley, Mrs Padelford and daughter, W T De Witt, lady and child, J L O'Sullivan and lady, Miss Ann M Wells, Miss Preton, Mrs Sanchez, Miss S Lovell, W M Halsted, Jr, and lady, Mrs George Gordon, Miss Lucy Peck, Mrs McGregor, Mr W O Price, Messrs Wm Robertson, W Smith, E P Smith, M Trotter, J C Taylor, Wm Gay, S S Bragg, F S Waldron, E A Lewis, H Lyon, D Pyncheon, R W Weyman, Geo Thompson, W P Randall, G Van Ness, John H White, Wm F White, Wm Morrison, Wm Allen, M O Halsted, Jr, S Hills, A R Gordon, J M Moore, Lewis Macrae, James Conolly, Jas Gundalfo, L Holbrook, Lient Beckwith, Mr Wm Cairns, Capt M Lovell, Messrs G J Howard, C B Howard, J S Williams, Gordon Wells, and 25 in the steerage.

1 December 1848, 2

Army Orders.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1848. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58.

1. Brig. Gen. D. E. Twiggs, Major General by brevet, is assigned to the command of the 6th Military Department. He will, without delay, repair to St. Louis and enter upon his duties accordingly.

2. Col. W. J. Worth, Major General by brevet, is assigned to the command of the 8th and 9th Military Departments, according to his brevet of Brigadier-General. He will report by letter to Major General TAYLOR, commanding the Western Division, and also report in person to that General on his route to Department No. 8.

3. The 8th Regiment of Infantry will immediately repair to Texas via New Orleans, where the commanding officer will receive farther instructions from Major General TAYLOR.

4. The 3d Regiment of Infantry is assigned to duty in Department No. 2. The four companies now at New Orleans barracks, will repair to Jefferson barracks and there receive the farther orders of Major General TAYLOR. The six companies of the regiment now in Texas will, as soon as the necessary reconnoissance can be made in the direction of El Paso, be put en route for that post.

5. Companies B and D 2d artillery, under orders for Department No. 2, will immediately be put en route for Jefferson barracks, there to receive the farther instructions of Major General TAYLOR. By order.

L. THOMAS, Assistant Adj. General.

2 December 1848, 2

THE NEW-YORK SUN, the oldest penny paper in the world, and probably the most widely circulating daily except *La Presse* of Paris, has been surrendered by its late principal proprietor and manager, MOSES Y. BEACH, into the hands of his sons and late associates, MOSES S. and ALFRED E. BEACH, by whom it will henceforth be published. Falling health, impaired by too arduous devotion to business, is the immediate impulse to the senior Mr. BEACH's withdrawal. *

A splendid supper was given last evening to the entire Press of this City by Mr. M. Y. BEACH on the occasion of his retirement. Over a hundred gentlemen sat down to the sumptuous repast about 7 o'clock, and on the removal of the cloth, the health of Mr. BEACH was proposed and cordially responded to, when Mr. B. gave an interesting history of his fourteen years' connection with the Daily Press of our City, with a glance at the progress of Science and Thought during that time—the rapid diffusion and accelerated action of Railroads, the rise and speedy diffusion of Electric Telegraphs, of Ocean Steam Navigation, &c. &c. Mr. B. proposed as a sentiment 'The Union of the Press for the sake of the Union,' which was most happily responded to by Major Noah, the living Patriarch of the New York Press. Mr. McELRATH gave 'Health and Prosperity to the new publishers of The Sun,' to which Mr. M. S. BEACH feelingly responded. He closed with 'The New-York Press,' which was responded to by Messrs. H. GREENLEY, JAMES BROOKS and McELRATH, after which Mr. LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK responded for the Monthlies, calling out 'The Man of the Moon,' Mr. RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, who made a very amusing speech. We were obliged to leave at this point, but the hilarity was rather on the increase. This first general meeting of the Editors and Publishers of New-York was about the pleasantest festivity in our remembrance.

2 December 1848, 3

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Falcon, for New Orleans—Messrs Cambiaso, T P Bancroft, Wm R Foodick, C D Buck, Theresia Beck, Clifford, P M Seydam, J S Lowery, W H Baker, A A Cannon, J A Van Blancan, J Watkins, Wm Greene, John S Worth, C T Bull, L D Ellis, Julius Hitchfield, Samuel Fox, Hugh Campbell, Octave Banneford, Wm P Smith, Michael Smith, J Seymour, Mrs Spargenberg and son, Miss S McQuoid, Miss Sawyer, John Ross and lady, A Ross and lady, C Ross and lady, W Ross and lady, K Ross, lady and 4 children, Dr Leech, Wm H Casey and wife.

For Havana—Messrs L Ranierer, Lombillo, J P C Thompson, Ramon Gutierrez, Antonio Gutierrez and lady, S P Bancroft, R H Ives and 2 ladies, Emilio Lanier, Jas D Fowler, J De La Terec, J Tiffen, Etienne Cellier, Pedro Banvire, L Posada, Wm Leyor, Capt Mansfield, Mrs Armstrong, Miss Watson.

For Chagres and California—Messrs Reuben Withers, E Woodruff, W F Tilghman, Persifer Frazier, K Pritchett, collector of San Francisco, R W Heath, George E Tyler, W H Pease, Levi Stowell, H F Williams, Wm S Burch, John Joyce, John Morse, J Voorhies, Maj Fitzgerald, Rev S R Willey, Capt E G Elliott and lady, Lieut Gibbs, Aid to Gen Smith, Rev O C Wheeler and lady, Rev Mr Woodbridge, Rev J W Douglass, Chief Justice Bryant, Maj Lloyd Brooks.

For Savannah—John R Seydam, W G Fulton, Job Chandler, J B Fisher.

J. DE LA TORRE

5 December 1848, 2

GEN. TAYLOR.—We learn that Gen. TAYLOR came down to Iberville on the *Elisa*, from Baton Rouge, on Thursday morning, where he spent the day with a friend, and was to leave yesterday for the parish of St. James, whence he will proceed to New-Orleans. Official business, connected with his command, is the cause of his visit to the city. [N. O. Bulletin, 25th.]

6 December 1848, 3

GEN. TAYLOR'S RESIGNATION.—We take the following from the *New-Orleans Delta*:

We learn that Gen. Taylor has sent in his resignation as Major-General commanding the Western Division of our army, and that it will take effect after the 1st of February next. It is a remarkable coincidence that the late order of the War Department to Gen. Taylor, in relation to the transfer of Gen. Twiggs from his post on the Rio Grande to the command lately filled by Gen. Kearny at St. Louis, was dated 7th November, the day upon which the people ordered the General to prepare to assume, on the 4th of March next, the office of President.

The Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH

6 December 1848, 2

General Worth.

The brave soldier is expected by the Brownsville
Packer, this day. We hope our citizens will give
him such a reception as he deserves.

He is on his way to take command of the forces in
Texas and New Mexico.

The Morning Post.
PITTSBURGH:

6 December 1848, 2

Reception of Gen. Worth.—At a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, at the office of Messrs McCandless & McClure, suddenly called together by the report, that it was probable that Brevet Major General WORTH would arrive in the city on to-morrow evening, Dr. JAMES E. MCCLINTOCK was called to the Chair, and A. Washington and John Duncan appointed Secretaries.—
It was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it would be proper, and they respectfully recommend that the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny give to Gen. WORTH, upon his arrival, a public demonstration of their respect and high consideration of his distinguished military services to his country,

Resolved, That the following named persons compose a General Committee, for the purpose of making such arrangements as they may deem fit, to carry out the foregoing Resolution, and that they be requested to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Monongahela House.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be a Committee for the purpose of having these proceedings immediately printed in hand-bills, and that they employ a carrier to distribute them, and furnish a copy to each member of the General Committee.

Pollard McCormick, Harmar Denny, Charles Shaler, Frederick C. Kay, William Simpson, William Porter Neville B. Craig, George Darsie, and one hundred others were appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

Dr. J. R. MCCLINTOCK, Chair.

A. WASHINGTON, } Secretaries.
JOHN W. DUNCAN, } dec5

Gen. Worth.—The Committee of Reception will meet this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Prowsville Packet Wharf.
Wm. WILKIN,
Chairman.
dec6

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

7 December 1848, 2

General Worth.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 6—P. M.

Gen. Worth is expected to arrive here in the Southern boat. Great preparations are making for his reception.

8 December 1848, 2

VOLUNTEERS FOR YUCATAN.—The bark Florida sailed from New-Orleans on the 28th ult. for the port of Seel, with another installment of the Yucatan Battalion, 370 in number. Col. George W. White, Lt. Col. Besancon, Maj. McDowell, Capt. Mace and Tobie, all left in the Florida. The number now in the field or on board of vessels, number about 800.

Gen. TAYLOR returned to New Orleans on the 28th ult. in the steamer Elisha from Baton Rouge, accompanied by Col. Hebert, and Mr. S. J. Peters. As soon as his arrival was announcee, salutes of artillery were fired in Lafayette Square and the *Place d'Armes*. He stops at the St. Charles Hotel. The *Crescent City* says :—

"During the day crowds of our citizens, without distinction of party, paid their respects to the President elect. They were received by the old hero with his accustomed frank courtesy and simplicity of manner. With the exception of a severe cold he is in good health. The announcement of his arrival created the most lively enthusiasm about town. Artillery were out in every direction, firing salutes in honor of his arrival. On the *Place d'Armes* a portion of Major Gally's battalion fired 166 guns, the number of electoral votes the General has ; on Common-st. opposite the St. Charles Hotel another portion of the battalion fired the same number, and Capt. Stockton's company in Lafayette-square rivaled their down-town military friends in honoring the people's choice for the highest place in their gift. We understand the General remains in town several days, business connected with the War Department requiring his presence here."

GENERAL TAYLOR.—We learn from good authority (says the *Cincinnati Atlas*) that Gen. Taylor does not expect to leave home for Washington till the latest hour possible. He must be in Washington a short time previous to the 4th of March. It is presumed he will leave Baton Rouge about three weeks previous to the time, and that he will be in Cincinnati one night. He desires to avoid display, and will give no opportunity, if it can be avoided, for speech-making.

The Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH:

8 December 1848, 2

Gen. Worth did not arrive on Wednesday evening as was expected; nor last evening; but we are assured that he may be expected at 4 or 5 o'clock this evening. Our citizens may therefore assemble at the Monongahela House at that time, if they wish to see the man who not only whipped the Mexicans, but worsted Gen. Scott.

GEN. WORTH has removed his family to Washington. He is now on his way to take command of the 8th and 9th departments, embracing Texas and New Mexico.

9 December 1848, 2

RECEPTION OF GENERAL WORTH

5th Sept. at Brownsville.

At 10 o'clock, yesterday and to-day, a number of our most distinguished citizens went aboard the Brownsville Packet, Atlantic, with a view to ascend the river till a meeting with the Baltic, on board of which boat it was presumed Gen. WORTH was. We were, by accident, in the company, and as notes of events and curiosities, were alone during the trip. All seemed to enjoy themselves. Wit and sentiment were lavished freely by various men of learning and talent.

It was at first supposed that the Baltic would be met at Dam No. 1, but in this we were disappointed. The boat pushed ahead; the company, having determined to travel on to the head waters, if need be. Opposite Braddock's Fields, the fires of the Baltic were seen; and very soon the report of a piece of ordnance was heard. This was evidence that the General was on board; and was the signal for all hands to make ready to reshipe. The two steamers approached each other cautiously, and were soon lashed together.

Gen. Worth appeared upon the boiler deck of the Baltic, in company with two or three Pittsburghers, who happened to meet him at Brownsville. As soon as he was discovered, the passengers and crews of both boats raised a shout. Judge Wilkins welcomed the General in a brief but very appropriate speech; which was replied to in becoming language. Gen. Worth was not prepared for such a reception; the meeting seemed to be unexpected. Col. Black took him around and introduced him to the Pittsburghers. They afterwards retired to the cabin, where the time, until the landing at the wharf, was spent in a most agreeable conversation. The Gen. and suite took lodgings at the Monongahela House. Last evening, an immense number of people called upon him; the House was surrounded with an enthusiastic multitude, who wished to catch a glimpse at the renowned soldier.

Gen. W. is a fine looking man; possessing singularly pleasing manners and address, and exhibiting none of that affectation which characterizes so many military men.

We suggest that those who wish to see a fair specimen of an American soldier should call on Gen. Worth, this morning, at the Monongahela House.

9 December 1848, 2

A meeting of the Returned Volunteers of our city, was held at the office of John S. Hamilton, Esq., on Friday, December 8th, 1848, for the purpose of extending the hospitalities of our city to Brevet General Worth, and to give an expression of the esteem and honor due to him. On motion, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That in consideration of the high military character of Brevet Major General William J. Worth, and as a tribute to his kind and generous qualities, evidenced in the camp and on the march, the undersigned be appointed a Committee to join in the reception to be extended to him by the general committee of citizens.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Reception :

Capt. Robert Porter, John Herron, J. O'H. Denny, Thomas Rowley, W. A. Charlton; O. H. Rippey, Lt. Ankrum, Lt. McClory, J. S. Hamilton, Lt. Rankin, Serg't. Dougherty, Lt. S. Kelly, Lt. Anderson, Lt. Hague, Serg't. McClintock, Lt. Scott, Capt. Seidenstricker, Lt. Kane, Serg't. Lytle, Serg't. M'Elroy, Serg't. Breden, F. J. Kerr, F. H. Cooley, H. Bennett, P. G. Leeper, W. C. Winebiddle, J. Fulton, James Negley, Wm. Trovillo and others.

Resolved, That the above named Committee meet at the office of Capt. Robert Porter, on Saturday morning, the 9th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Capt. ROBERT PORTER, Ch'm.

Capt. T. A. ROWLEY,

JOHN HERRON,

J. O'H. DENNY,

Lt. Wm. J. ANKRUM, Vice Presidents.

J. S. Hamilton,

Lt. A. MCCLORY, Secretaries

11 December 1848, 3

Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans—*F W Burd, W Perkins, Robert Manuel, Miss Isabel S. Rossman, Wm. Yellinghaus, J King, and 8 in the steerage.

*From Havana—*Thomas Owen, S. Fuget, Maurice Burke, Francisco Bonet, and 1 in the steerage.

*In packet-ship Gladiator, from London—*J. B. M. Gray, M D., Oxford, England; J. R. Chapman, Paris; M Viesser, Germany; J Jones, N York, and 93 steerage.

*In bark Ann Welsh, from Bremen.—*Mrs Auguste Colbrunn, Misses Adelheid, Alvira and Emma Colbrunn, Messrs Theodore, Fritz, and John Colbrunn; Mr Bernhard Stohlman, Miss Louise Stock, Miss Elise Maejer, from Bremen, and 169 in the steerage.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

12 December 1848, 3

Gen. Worth took his leave of our city yesterday morning on the Monongahela Steam boat. The Steamer left the wharf at ten minutes past eleven o'clock, but there were no demonstrations of any kind; every man appeared to be attending to his own business and the General to his. There was no music, no crowd, consequently no cheer, —although it had been enounced in some of the papers that he would leave that morning on the boat above named. The General, to whom we were introduced a short time before his departure, and whom we found to be a very gentlemanly man informed us that his destination was New Orleans, direct, and thence to Texas.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE

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

13 December 1848, 2

Gen. Worth.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

Gen. Worth left this city yesterday afternoon.
The attentions paid him during his stay here have been
of the most gratifying character.

The Wabash Canal opened yesterday.

13 December 1848, 2

The Steamer Brilliant.

This favorite Pittsburgh boat arrived here yesterday morning, making the trip from Cincinnati in the very short space of 45 hours and 46 minutes! She stopped four times on the passage, and lost 3½ hours in consequence of the inability of her pumps to keep up a full supply of water. We learn from Capt. GRACE that he is now getting larger pumps cast, which will be fitted up this week. The following card will speak for itself:

STEAMER BRILLIANT.

We, the undersigned, who came passengers on the packet Brilliant, yesterday, from Cincinnati, thus publicly return their sincere thanks to Capt. Grace and officers, for their assiduous, kind and strict attentions to all our comforts, and do most cordially and earnestly recommend all those who have occasion to go up or down the river, to endeavor to meet this splendid steamer, knowing that her accommodations for comfort, speed and safety, are unsurpassed by any boat afloat. Although our trip was accomplished in the unprecedented short time of 45 hours and 46 minutes, even this is not a fair test of the great speed of this magnificent boat, as we witnessed the fact of the Engineer's being obliged frequently to make his Firemen desist firing up, and run the boat slow in order to get a head of water—the pumps being too small to fulfil their respective offices, which retarded our progress several hours; but if you desire to travel fast and safely, and fare sumptuously, look out for the Brilliant.

Jas. A. Peabody,	W. H. Sterling,
J. E. Buchanan,	James J. Thomson,
John A. McLaughlin,	N. Campbell,
J. H. Brown,	J. R. Smith,
William Ford,	Bonj. Burbidge,
Eli F. Lessor,	J. C. Brackenridge,
C. T. Lodge,	B. Givens.

The Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH.

13 December 1848; 2

~~But~~ The Journal don't like our notice of the arrival of Gen. Worth. What is to be done about it? At all events, not a single Whig appeared to welcome the old soldier!



15 December 1848, 2^a 3

Correspondencia de la Verdad.

HABANA, día 2.—

Milady: Poco ha entro en esta una Corbeta Americana de guerra, suceso que ha dado motivos de hablar en cafés, tertulias, muelles y corrillos. El saludo que hizo, fué violento y fuerte: tal parece que la artillería era de ochenta, según el cañonazo que hacia. Dicen que ha venido á pedir esplicaciones sobre la prision del despendero de la Childe Harold, á quien sacaron de abordo de ese buque con el pavellon nacional puesto, y llevaron á una prision donde ha estado mas de un mes por el delito de introducir La Verdad y otros papeles Americanos en esta Isla. El Consul ha logrado que le entreguen el preso; mas en consecuencia de los altercados que ha habido entro el Capitan general y el Cónsul, se dice que esto ha pedido su pasaporte.

El brigadier Labra que era el gobernador de Cienfuegos, cuando pensaban que prender al General Lopez era cosa facil, está arrestado en su casa y la causa sigue sus tramites correspondientes. A lo que parece, el brigadier Labra procedia de acuerdo con el General Lopez y esto da lugar á sospechar que la escapada de Lopez fué con conocimiento suyo.

Roncald no debe estar muy seguro de su poder, cuando ha pedido 6,000 hombres mas á la Península. Estos se transportarán á Cuba á costa nuestra; y será necesario aumentar nuestras contribuciones en tres ó cuatro millones de pesos al año para sostenerlos. Trátase tambien de crear una guardia civil de 3,000 hombres, especie de *gendarmaria*: se instala una policia secreta con su correspondiente número de espías y delatores.

Pero el mejor de todos los proyectos es el de la contribucion de dos pesos por cada esclavo, grande ó pequeño, varon ó hembra de las ciudades y campos, que pagarán anualmente los propietarios, y esto con la perspectiva fatal de la zafra mezquina que se espera. Esta medida, por grande que sea la lealtad y fidelidad de los colonos de S. M., no se les asienta, muy bien á pesar de las ofertas de vidas y haciendas, que han hecho, y de que tan buen partido sabrá sacar S. M.

Nuestra Audiencia Pretorial, dicen, quedará suprimida, y se aumentará una sala mas á la de Puerto Príncipe. Con esto quedará campeando en su tribunal especial el Capitan General, sin Rey ni Roque.

Que lo de V. su atento servidor,

q. b. s. p.

ALMENDARES.

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OF THE ADVANTAGES WHICH
THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA
OFFERS TO AMERICA, AND
IN PARTICULAR TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNI-
TED STATES.

In our former numbers of *La Verdad* we entered largely on this subject, and developed, in a series of articles, the reasons in evidence that the annexation of Cuba to the American Union is a settled fact, and merely remains a question of time; that the realization of this fact involves interests important to all America, and that the people of the United States in particular will derive the highest advantages from this change in the economic and political condition of Cuba.

To-day we proceed with our task, but as the importance and extent of its details demands time and cool discussion, we limit ourselves to an exposition of the leading points of the question, and of the authentic data which is to guide us in the course of the discussion.

We are convinced, for many reasons, that the sentiments of the Americans are of accord on this point; that an oppressed and unhappy people desires to throw itself into the arms of this free and happy nation, who opens them as brother to receive a brother. But notwithstanding the existence of this moral predisposition, these sympathies and these mutual interests of humanity, we wish to demonstrate still more clearly the material necessity, the pecuniary benefit, and the economic advantages, which would be hastened by the solution of this thesis: The annexation of Cuba to the United States.

With the official data before us, with the figures at hand, we will sustain our position, and although doubtless a great part of the American people know perfectly well their true interests, it may not be superfluous to demonstrate in detail what they are in regard to our country. The golden perspective of California has aroused the daring spirit of American enterprise, and hundreds of men are hurrying at venture to the remote and desert shores of the "Gold Region." With how much better reason should the people of the United States direct to the island of Cuba the tide of their mercantile and industrial speculations?

Cuba is a discovered island since we know where it is, but it is still an unknown land while the world is ignorant of its immense natural riches, and of the innumerable elements of prosperity which a wise and free government would bring into immediate action.

The island of Cuba, incorporated in the Union, would not be for the American people what California is, a country thousands of leagues distant, unpeopled, uncultivated, without other advantages than its mines of metal, whose very abundance must lower its value. The island of Cuba, with its matchless position between both Americas, its topographical peculiarities, which renders each inland town almost maritime, from its short distance to coast and harbor, the proverbial fertility of its soil; its countless and admirable ports; its mines of gold, silver, copper, coal, &c.; its virgin forests of precious woods; its immense extent of available land, yet uncultivated, and such abundant, and so many sources of wealth, which the hand of Providence has shed on this region which might be so prosperous and so happy—the island of Cuba, we repeat, will open a thousand new foun-

tains of national wealth for herself, for the United States, and for the whole of America.

For the present, however, let us confine ourselves to our programme of discipline. First, we will consider Cuba in a Commercial position, and demonstrate the immense benefits which the industrious, agricultural, and manufacturing classes of both countries, will derive by annexation, from their geographical neighborhood which naturally constitutes the United States, the purveyor or rather, we should say, the *factotum* of the exportation and importation of Cuba.

We must allow also for the rapid growth which the new state will make under the impulse of the wise and liberal institutions of the Union, and of the new agents of progress—steam, machinery, telegraphs, &c.—with the advance of which Cuba will multiply the beneficial results of annexation. We said we would present at once our data for the illustration of the question, and here is that of which we have immediate need:

No. 1.—SUMMARY OF THE EXPORTATIONS OF CUBA.

Provisions	\$9,000,854, 6 1/2
Cotton Goods	2,320,857, 2 1/2
Linen Goods	2,402,844, 6 1/2
Woolen Goods	431,115, 3 1/2
Silk Goods	427,567, 7
Lumber	1,526,281, 6
Metals	2,033,529, 5 1/2
Poultry	513,441, 3 1/2
Articles not included in the above list	3,637,955, 2 1/2
Effects for Freight purposes	62,365, 1 1/2
do do Sugar mills	133,585, 7
Total	\$22,625,309, 3 1/2

No. 2.—SUMMARY OF THE VALUE OF THE IMPORTATIONS OF CUBA.

Of the staple productions of the Island	\$20,837,278, 5 1/2
Fruits and vegetables	100,825, 1
Woods	440,226, 6 1/2
Metals	203,235, 2
Foreign productions, provisions, &c.	161,508, 3 1/2
Manufactures	251,514, 2
Total	\$22,000,588, 4 1/2

No. 3.—TONNAGE OF THE VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE PORTS OF CUBA IN 1846.

Entered	550,158 Tons.
Cleared	584,840 do.
Total	1,134,998 Tons.

No. 4.—TONNAGE DUTIES.

On entrances	\$527,169 5
On clearances	733,379 7 1/2
Total	\$1,260,549 4 1/2

No. 5.—

General importation of Cuba	\$22,625,309 3 1/2
Special do., under American flag	5,746,233 7 1/2
Difference	16,879,166 4

No. 6.—

American productions sent to Cuba	\$5,746,233 7 1/2
Those of Cuba sent to the U. States	5,003,348 1 1/2
Commerce of the U. States with Cuba	\$11,355,582 1
Difference	\$3,370,405 7

In the second place, we will consider the island of Cuba as a military point, and this is not its least interesting aspect to America. The same causes that ~~condu~~ to make this island a *Yankee* trading mart, contribute, to make it the Gibraltar of the New World, with the difference in its favor of uniting with them advantages and resources infinitely superior to those of that isolated rock of Great Britain.

We will lastly consider the subject in its political and diplomatic aspect. We will pass in review the arguments, the opinions, and the fears, which some minds, whether from malice, ignorance, apathy, or imbecility, oppose to the realization of the event which is the basis of our present efforts; and in conclusion we will demonstrate the policy, the possibility, and, we say again, the necessity of annexing Cuba to the United States.

In the state to which the question has now arrived, and in the actual disposition of the people and governments interested, there but remains to add to the general moral conviction, the material certainty of its benefits, to move even those who can show themselves indifferent to the fraternal and intellectual interests of man.

This is the duty which we now undertake to perform under the order and principles which we have just indicated to our readers.

* Of these 876,773 tons belong to the United States.

Notwithstanding the narrow limits of our periodical, we have preferred to insert the whole, rather than an extract, of the translation of an article published on the 25th day of the last month, in the *New Orleans Commercial Times*. We have been compelled to this measure, among other motives, by that of showing to our readers in Cuba and Porto Rico the little foundation on which some ignorant or malicious prophets magnatorially affirm that "the American confederacy cannot last long, because its extent and greatness must soon occasion its ruin."

The judicious and solid reasons, alleged by the Editors of the *Commercial*, together with that which is stated by the President in his last message, (written perhaps in the same hour as those, although at a distance of hundreds of miles,) in these words:—"The apprehension entertained by some statesmen, the government being recently established, that the federal system could not work energetically and successfully on a vast extent of territory, and that should this be attempted, its dissolution would be occasioned by its own weakness, has been removed by experience."—Both these reasons, we repeat, will contribute, without doubt, to present the subject in its proper aspect.

According to our mode of thinking, it is not less interesting to us, that the opinion of the Editors of the *Commercial*, perfectly coincides with ours (already expressed and repeated in the *Truth*), as well with respect to the great importance to the United States of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, and the sympathies existing in the American people for that of Cuba, as to the interest which the Americans would feel for that people, as soon as the echo of the cry of independence, raised in Cuba, should reach their ears.

With regard to that part in which the Editors refer to the statements made by the *Truth* concerning the state of oppression under which the inhabitants of Cuba are suffering; the contributions and burdens, which they are sustaining; the uncharitableness with which the government agents disseminate discord between Creoles and Spaniards; the dissembling of Government with respect to the introduction of Africans; the preference given to the immigration of Indians, rather than Europeans, and the almost general exclu-

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sion of Crookes from Offices: with regard to all this, we repeat we call the attention of the Editors to the collection of Truths which we send to them, upon passages to be found in them, stating *authentic* or *official* events, some of them grounded on the authority of loyal and candid Spaniards, who have filled, and even now fill distinguished situations under Government: others in which the productions even of the Spanish press of Madrid are repeated; adding to all this, that hitherto no Spanish or foreign writer has dared to contradict the faults of which *The Truth* accuses the Spanish Government, committed against the ill-fated and wretched Cuba; unless the report of her natural wealth, and of the scandalous revenue, exceeding \$18,000,000, snatched from the 500,000 white slaves living in it, be considered an answer.

With regard to the wish of the Cubans to be emancipated, if it be not sufficiently proved by a series of conspiracies, all tending to this end, and which may be with greater propriety called the continuation of the conspiracy of 1823, with some apparent interruption, until now; one year not having passed without arrests, expulsions, persecutions, confiscations, and even assassinations and executions on account of it, I believe that, for an American heart, wherein a feeling of independence is always lurking, the consideration of the heavy yoke under which the Cubans are groaning, will be a sufficient proof of it.

We are writing particularly for the inhabitants of Cuba and Porto Rico, and we speak to them of what lies before their eyes, and they do not see, because they do not fix their attention on it; and would we rouse it, if it were our design to deceive them? Would we tell them a lie easy to be found out; and which when found out should discredit us? No. *The Truth* does not deceive anybody; and that is known by its friends and enemies in Spain and Cuba. Its enemies, who are the employees of the Government in Cuba, say that it is not liked, but they know too well the contrary; and that who is deterred to death by Spaniards as well as Crookes, is the Government, together with its despotic and usually ignorant and proud agents, who by pride, ignorance, and power, insult, harass, and worry, and as an honorable Spaniard said, "skin the inhabitants of Cuba, and then laugh at them, calling these atrocities governing."