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

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

3 January 1852, 2

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

Hon G W Wright, Cal	C G Prescott, N Y
Edward Heal, do	J M Glidden, La
E J De Haven, U S N	E A Martin, Va
A J Downing, N Y	J A Semple, U S N
Calvert Vaux, do	H L Herriot, London
J P Aiker, Albany	Jas H Miller, Vt
Ira Tracy, N J	R J Wyman, Alton
W S Duggan, N C	G B Jones, Mass
Col Tilghman, Balt	A L Frances & lady, Ct
Julian May, U S A	Mrs Chippendale, Phila

Brown's Hotel.

L Marbury, Md	J E Douglas, Va
W Preston, do	M Day, do
W Alexander, do	R Goodacre, do
W H Smith, do	W White, l & serv, Pa
E H Hotchkiss, Conn	S L Hird, Md
W Bradley, do	W Dean, Ga
J Perrier, Ill	G W Watson, N Y
J M Kenny, lady, nurse and child, Me	T Wilson, Md
E M Keith, do	W Collin, Va
Miss Keith, do	Judge Brocchus, Utah
J L O'Sullivan, N Y	G Burnham, Mass
F Nasscer, Md	H Howe, Md
F Suit, do	A E Fraser, N Y

National Hotel.

J Fitzhugh, N Y	W Hamilton, jr, Md
A P Grant, do	M G Condin, Pa
W B Leonard, do	B R Thomas, do
J Jamison	L C Hunt, U S A
C Carmatt, Pa	J Pane, N Y
W L Bradley, Mass	H Queen, D C
E H Hotchkiss, Conn	W H Vandewenter, N Y
G B Wallis, Ill	H O Pool, Va
J H Gray, do	H C Boolon, Ohio
A J Maidly, do	S P Sharpe, N Y
Mr Allister, Ala	R G S Cobarne, do
Mrs S Sanders, N C	W C R Jones, Pa
Miss Sanders, do	L Jaco, Va
Miss J W Smith, do	J W Powell, Va
S Hatley, Md	W D Wood, do
R L Andrews, do	H J Cummins
A Green, Va	D Stubblefield, Pa
H C Morgan, Md	J Moates, Va
J M Conegys, H & WRR	S Wiseman, Iowa
W Conray, Va	F G Allen, Mass
A Lunt, D C	Miss Allen, do
W E Harvey, do	A Shinn, Va
H L Stephens, S C	R F Weymouth, Pa
J Taylor, Md	A Peck, Vt
J H Botheron, do	D S Van Court, Va
Miss A Cutts, D C	Hon M M Dimmick, Pa
W T Lucky, Mo	J M Smith, N B
F Pelyold & brother, Mo	G Currie, Md
A Prick, Va	N B Baird, N H
E B Hart, D C	E Robinson, Va
W Robinson, Va	J Murray, Md

United States Hotel.

H F Taylor, Va	V Tolson, Md
Alex L Whaling, do	C H Hay, N Y
Ira Tedey, do	J A Curtin, Balt
Miss E Hussam, N Y	D Chambers, Va
E Carrett, Va	H W Purdy, Balt
C H Hackett, do	G W Conway, Va
H Hunter, do	J B Quigley, do
Orwin Newton, Pa	Capt Johnson, Md

Gadsby's Hotel.

Hon H Hibbard, N H	Mrs Barksdale, Va
Mrs Hibbard, do	Major Hardy, U S M C
G Dugg, Md	M Robinson, Phila
C H Barksdale, Va	M P Andrews, Va

Irving Hotel.

R H Pest, Howard	W Sawyer, Boston
A Hulet, Mexico	P Thompson, Va
R B Hardy, Balt	J P Stalling, Buffalo
J A Berry, Mass	W J Segar, Va
J Motley, New York	W M Clak and l, Va
G N Peters, do	G Eldmer and l, do

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

Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

6 January 1852, 2

Eloquence of a Mother—A Cuban Prisoner.

The following truly eloquent and pathetic letter was written to the President of the United States by Mrs. Ophelia P. Talbot, of New-Orleans, beseeching him to intercede with the Spanish authorities for the release of her only son, one of the Cuban expeditionists:

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 25, 1851.

Dear Father of Our Country:—To you I look for help. My dear son is one of the unfortunate prisoners to Spain. He is all the child I have; is only nineteen years old, not twenty-two, as stated. He was innocent and unsuspecting, and the more easily duped.—He saw no means of making a support for himself and me, we being poor; could get no employment; my health was bad; he therefore hoped to do something by going to Cuba. But, alas, I am worse than poor! Death would have been more welcome. His father died, when he was very young, in Texas, which makes him more dear to me. Oh, cruel fate, why have I lived to see this? Perhaps to suit some wise design.—God's will be done, not mine? I have prayed for his life from the time he left; it was spared. Dear President: will it be possible for you to do anything? Can you comfort me? I am wearing away. Methinks I cannot bear up under the idea of ten years; perhaps executed or detained for life, or the climate cause his death. I feel for all of them, and pray for all! It was not my will that he should go; he was seduced into it by others. Dear father of the land of my birth, can you do any thing? Will you ask for their release? Methinks you will, and it would be granted. Will you feel offended with me for appealing to you for comfort? If so, I beg pardon. My distress has stimulated me to venture to dare to address the President. To whom else could I look for comfort? If you could but see me, I know you would pity me. If any one knew I had approached you, they might think I presumed much. Perhaps I do. Yet methinks you will view it in charity. Will you try to do something for their release?

With all due respect to your excellency,

OPHELIA P. TALBOT.

To his Excellency PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

No time was lost by the President in making the application desired, and it gives us great pleasure to add that it was entirely successful. Mr. Webster writes to the afflicted mother of the 17th inst., informing her that "the Queen of Spain has not only graciously pardoned him (her son) but has furnished him also from her own private purse the means to return speedily home." The Minister of Foreign Relations of Spain, in communicating the fact to our Government, says:

"The simple and touching terms in which the letter describes the despair of this mother, deprived of her only son, have not failed to affect the benevolent heart of her Majesty, ever ready to stretch forth the hand of mercy to the unfortunate; whilst the religious resignation of the writer still more strengthens her Majesty's desire to confirm her in her pious confidence.—Therefore, setting aside in this case every other consideration but that of restoring happiness to an unfortunate mother by restoring to her the son, it has pleased the Queen to make use of the prerogative conceded to her by the laws and to pardon the prisoner James M. Wilson. And her Majesty, wishing that no delay may occur in the execution of her kind design, has given orders that the expenses of the voyage of the prisoner Wilson to New Orleans shall be paid out of her own private purse, so that the inexperienced and erring young man may return as soon as possible to the arms of his disconsolate mother."

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

8 January 1852, Z

DISPATCHES TO SPAIN.—Geo. H. Miles left Washington on the 17th ult., as a special bearer of dispatches from the Department of State to our Minister in Spain. It is said, they relate to the release of the Cuban prisoners and Mr. Thrasher.

One of the despatches of Mr. Webster on this subject states that the information as to Mr. Thrasher's citizenship in Cuba has been very meagre; but it is intimated that so far as facts show, he has forfeited his citizenship of the United States, and his claim to protection from our Government.—Yet, Mr. Webster expresses strong hopes that Mr. T., and all the rest of the unfortunate men exiled to the Spanish mines, will be released in compliance with the strong appeal which the administration has made in their behalf.

It is reported that there are rumors at Washington of another secret Cuban expedition being arranged, and it is said that a million of dollars have already been contributed. The chief agents and actors are stated to be now, in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, working silently and subterraneously. The paunions of the expedition is reported at Savannah. The *Republican* gives an emphatic denial that any such expedition is on foot there.

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

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

13 January 1852, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

Miss Julia Dean	Henry Clement, N J
Miss C Cushman & svt	J R Clifford, Va
Miss Catherine Hayes	H H Tallman, Vt
Hon W A Sackett and lady, N Y	Richard Yates, N C
Maj Symington, U S A	H Morton & lady, N Y
Major Ripley, do	Francis Billings
G P Fisher, Wash'n	B Harrington, Me
J H Parkman, Burl'ton	J S Harrington, do
G L Ticknor, Md	Fred Marshall
	John Selden, Va

Brown's Hotel.

W H Sheirburn, Md	J W Rhey, Pa
A P Ecker, N C	J McFerly, do
Mr Love, Md	J Wynne, do
J Neal, do	Mr French, N Y
M Forbes, do	Mrs French, do
Mr Bartlett, N Y	Capt P C Dumas, La
R H Eddy, Mass	T A Rowley, Pa
F Reed, do	Mr Nicholas, N Y
J A Safford, do	J Horrou, Pa
J Sewell, do	W Kondren, N Y
J S Chew, Md	A P George, Va
E M Burgess, do	Dr Trueheart, do
Hon T M Bibighaus, Pa	J B Morgan, N Y
R G Harper, do	J Bessensey, Hungary

National Hotel.

C F Brown	Miss Thomas, Pa
Mr Shields, N Y	F Clark, Me
W L Hilderburn, Pa	Mrs Clark, do
Mr Whittridge, Md	H M Rush, Md
J Brooks, Ia	H W H Jarvis, N Y
F C Blacklee, Smyrna	J Jones, Del
S D Dellay, N Y	D McNeill, Miss
C S Skeeles, do	W McCormick, Md
Mrs Skeeles, do	E Slaughton, Pa
J T Crowell, do	Mrs Slaughton, do
Mr Atwater	Judge Sutherland, do
Mrs Atwater	Mrs Phelps, Md
J W Balcatier, N Y	Miss Lincoln, do
F Fowler, Md	C E Phelps, do
G Smith, Va	C R Ramon, Mass
F Haven, Mass	Dr C L Scollag, Md
W J Curtis, N Y	J Murray, do
G H Hare, U S N	Mrs E Willard, N Y
C C Magruder, Md	J L Smith, D C
G H Carter, do	E Cornelius, N Y
Lieut Morgan, U S N	Mrs Cornelius, do
R Gheeslin, Md	T H Dix, Va
H H Marshall, Va	H Sims, do
J Dabney, do	W B Carpenter, do
P W Alfriend, do	A B Estis, N Y
W R Johnson, do	Dr Bryan, U S N
W R Post, N J	Mr Hatter, Md
Mr Westcott, do	W Sewell, Va
W H Lucas, Ala	Mrs A S Stephens, N Y
J H Stonestreet, Md	G S Meem, Va
Miss M L Stonestreet, do	Mr Doz, N Y
Miss J Stonestreet, do	W J Chaney, Miss
Miss V Sellman, do	W H Southall, Va
W H Mitchell	R Bradley
Gen C O'Sullivan, Va	O W Wilson, Mass
J P H Stone, do	E G Hayden, Ky
H M Wade, do	T O Larkin, Cal
Mr Thomas, Pa	W W Gallaer, do
Mrs Thomas, do	Lieut T M Crozean, U S N
G C Thomas, do	

United States Hotel.

J A Leonard, Phila	L Hutchins, N C
Capt Hardy & st, Wash	Mrs Final, do
J Wood, jr, Tenn	Mrs Thornsbury and 5 servants, Ky
J M Hood, Mass	
E Howe, N Y	A J Fisher, do
H M Gaston, do	J R Sterling, Va
J G Webb, N Y	J E Tackett, do

Gadsby's Hotel.

J Sams, S C	P C Hartman, Pa
R McCandlish, Rich	G O Hart, do
Mr Jenkins, do	S H Hollins, Va
E Anderdaire, N Y	J Rawson, do
Mr Buell, do	F Tanner, Pa
Mr Payne, Md	T C Rogers, Ohio
M O Peterson, N Y	H S Speed, Ind
R S Carder, Va	J R Rice, N Y
H P Wiler, N Y	

Irving Hotel.

J H Ham, Balt	J G Price, Md
L M Sherman, N O	H Stump, Ohio
G Adams, Md	H C D Johnson, Balt
A G Johnson, Balt	J Howard, Md
J F G Stone, N Y	John Smith, St Louis
W R Mills, Phila	James Jones, Florida
J V Voorhies, do	J F Henry, Bedford
R T Smoot, N Y	H M Graham, Phila
Mr Percynicky, Phila	J B Maddox, Md
Mr Rotsangi, Hungary	H D Rolsog, St Louis

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

15 January 1852, 2

Public Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville was held, in pursuance of a brief notice, at the Court House on Monday evening last, to give some expression of public feeling in regard to the great calamity which has happened in our vicinity, and the unhappy fate of one so long and favorably known to our community—Capt. P. McNelty.

Col. J. P. Sanderson was called to the Chair, and C. Drew appointed Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, and paid a brief tribute to the many qualities which won the warm regard of our community for Capt. McNelty.

Messrs. McQueen McIntosh and S. D. Fernandez delivered also a few remarks in deprecation of the sad occurrence which prompted the assemblage, and of warm sympathy with the bereaved family of Capt. McNelty.

On motion of Mr. McIntosh, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Messrs. F. Livingston, S. D. Fernandez, and McQueen McIntosh, were appointed the committee.

Said committee retired, and afterwards reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by the late unfortunate accident to the steamer Magnolia, the community has sustained severe loss in the death of her worthy and esteemed captain, P. McNelty:

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathise with all those who are called to mourn over the loss of friends and relatives, we feel especially prompted to express our deep regret at the untimely death of Capt. McNelty, who has long been known to this community as an efficient, gentlemanly officer, ever careful and attentive, kind, generous and gentlemanly in his intercourse with all; his memory will ever be cherished, his many virtues admired, and his unhappy end deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Resolved, 2d, That we sincerely condole with his family in their sad bereavement, and tender them our sympathies for their irreparable loss.

On motion, it was resolved, also, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

On motion, it was also resolved that the papers of this place and Savannah be requested to publish these proceedings.

The Late Catastrophe.

Never has an event transpired in our immediate vicinity so much calculated to appal the mind and awaken the ardent sympathies of our nature. Never has a sterner dispensation of Providence been revealed in our midst, to remind us how fragile is the tenure of human life, and how sudden and startling the manner in which death sometimes plunges his victim into eternity. A moving house upon the waters leaves her moorings near us—her officers all joyous, and the spirit of hope and pleasure animating their breasts—her company of passengers too, tranquil in their temporary abode, resting in confidence of safety in a new vessel and upon waters which the King of Terrors has scarce ever chosen for his encounters.—Some returning to their Northern homes, had before them the visions of familiar faces soon again to be gazed upon, and the embraces of loved relatives soon again to enfold them. A few such, instead of these sweet realizations, have fallen a prey to sudden destruction. Poor McNelty!—his last words, on departing with his boat from our town, were "I have a good boat, and I shall do all I can to render accommodation to the public." Such were his sanguine expectations. He is no more!—death has mocked his anticipations—Providence has decreed a reverse not only crushing his hopes but annihilating his existence. The remembrance of his virtues—the tears of his family, and the condolence of a wide community in their bereavement, are all that remain as mementoes of the man.

It will be seen that our citizens have already been moved by the sad event to give expression to their regret. It is a spontaneous tribute from those who are prompted to cherish his memory not only for the generous qualities which in life won public attachment, but for his long efforts to perfect facilities of commerce on our river.

TERRIBLE DISASTER!

Explosion of the steamer Magnolia.

Fourteen persons killed and twelve mortally wounded!

Loss of all the Baggage, including large amounts of money—Freight of the Boat, &c.—Total Loss of the Boat.

It is our painful duty to place on record one of the most frightful and distressing disasters ever witnessed in this portion of the Southern waters. The details of the melancholy event we derive from H. L. Eaton, Esq., of Savannah, one of the passengers who escaped unhurt, and who arrived in our town by the steamer Welaka to-day.

The steamer Magnolia, Capt. McNelty, plying between this place and Savannah, on her last trip to the latter city, exploded her boilers yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the effect of which was to spread death and destruction around the scene of the catastrophe. At the time of the accident the Magnolia had about 40 passengers on board, besides her officers and crew, consisting of perhaps 18 or 20, together with a few deck passengers and others. The fatality has fallen mainly upon the unhappy crew of the boat, nearly all of whom are killed and mortally wounded, while not more than one or two of the passengers are said to have lost their lives. We obtain the following names of those among the killed or missing:

Capt. P. McNelty—was standing on the upper deck, near the wheel house, at the time of the explosion—never seen since.

Thomas Cody, bar-keeper, killed.

1st Engineer mortally wounded, and dying.

1 Pilot (colored) killed.

A negro man, standing on the upper deck with Capt. McNelty, has neither been seen since the occurrence.

George McKay, of the North, recently in employ at Mooney's foundry, in this place, killed.

Hugh McGuire, also from this place, returning North with McKay—both engineers—missing, supposed to be killed.

John M. Crozier, of Portland, Me., returning North from this place, whither he had accompanied an invalid brother, deceased—also missing.

2 negroes in lighters, loading the boat with cotton, killed, and another dreadfully mangled.

2d Steward of the boat also severely scalded.

James Mattair, Mate, of this place, also severely scalded, and brought up in the Welaka. He is now with his family, and is doing well.

The Pilot at the wheel escaped with his life as if by a miracle.

Including those enumerated, deck hands, firemen, and others missing, about 14 are known to have been killed.

About ten or twelve others, mostly colored, are now lying at the hospital at Hamilton, St. Simon's island, many of them with little hopes of recovery. The first Engineer is also there.

Three of the negroes have since died.

The names of passengers, so far as we have obtained them, are as follows:

George McKay, above named, killed.—Hugh McGuire and Mr. Crozier, also killed. Those escaped are W. A. Hall and lady, of New-York; Mr. Hopkins, of N. Y.; Wm. Bailey, lady and child, of St. Marys, Ga.; J. A. LaRoche, lady and two children, of Savannah; Mrs. Cook; H. L. Eaton of Savannah; Mr. Vaughn, of Amelia Island, Fla.—who had two of his ribs broken; J. T. Vaughn, of Troy, N. Y., who lost a valise with $600; Gen. Cooper, of Nassau co. Fla.; Mr. Coy, of Jacksonville; a young man from Marion co. Fla.; one passenger (name unknown) who jumped overboard with his trunk, and safely reached the shore with it by swimming; an Irish lady; and one or two other ladies, besides other passengers whose names are not furnished us—numbering the proportion above stated.—There were about five children altogether on board.

The accident occurred while the Magnolia was lying off St. Simon's island, on the inland passage between Doboy and St. Simon's sounds, where she was stopping to take in cotton. The point was Hamilton, on St. Simon's island, the plantation of Mr. William Cooper.

Every thing was lost on board the boat—all the baggage, &c., and the passengers are left destitute; although Mr. Eaton, who gave efficient service in rescuing persons and what little property was obtained, recovered three large mail bags from the river, which were found floating. Three small bags were also found and saved. It is therefore hoped the contents of the mails are mainly saved, as several persons are known to have remitted money and drafts, and several of our own citizens had remitted large amounts.

The explosion in a moment shivered the portion of the boat forward the shaft, which immediately went down, leaving the stern out of water and upright for about 15 minutes, barely allowing time for the passengers, who were fortunately nearly all aft, to effect their escape in the lighter near the boat. As soon as they were taken off the hull turned bottom upwards, and was found in that position by Capt. Blankenship of the Welaka, when that boat came up. Capt. B. states when at Frederika, about 5 miles off, he first saw flakes of the cotton on the water, and soon broken bales, a flag staff, pieces of timber, &c., which induced him to think an accident had taken place with the *Magnolia*, and his fears were confirmed on reaching the hull. This was in course of last night. He soon saw lights at the hospital on the island, and ascertained the details of the fearful explosion. The hospital presented a horrid picture with the dead bodies and wounded grouped within its apartments. All the receipts of the boat for the down and return trips are said to be lost.

The Magnolia was owned mainly by J. F. Rodman, of New York, and M. A. Cohen, of Savannah. She was valued at $40,000. She was brought from New York about the 1st of February of last year, a new boat, and has recently been refitted with new boilers, which are supposed to have been defective.

Capt. McNelty, we believe, was a native of New Jersey, and some years ago ran a boat on the Chesapeake Bay. He took command of a government transport in Florida at the opening of the Indian war.

The public will particularly regret the loss of Capt. McNelty, who was noted for his generosity of character and popularity as a commander; and they will deeply sympathise for a numerous family which he leaves in Savannah.

We learn that every medical and humane attendance is bestowed upon the surviving sufferers lying at Hamilton.

So sad a catastrophe it has not before been our lot to record as occurring in our vicinity; its recollection will long remain to cast a gloom upon the communities that are so painfully interested in the calamity.

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

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

16 January 1852, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

J L Aspinwall, N Y	I Adams, Boston
S S Ward, Boston	B Baker, N H
J Smith, jr, Ark	Mrs Baker, N H
E M Fleming, N Y	W L Hildeburn, Phila
Major Leslie, Army	Mr Newbold, N Y
Col Andrews, do	Mrs Newbold, do
Capt McCown, do	Miss Waddington, do
J Cady, Ohio	Mr Wilkins, do
L Ela, Boston	Mrs Wilkins, do
W R Boyd, Boston	F Crocker & lady, Mass
H Tator, Troy	Mrs Shearman, do

Brown's Hotel.

B Spalding, Md	M R Rennoe & lady, Md
W S Grose, Balt	Mrs W Rennoe, do
J W Belcher, do	Miss S Rennoe, do
F Claytin, do	J A Corwin, Ohio
T S Williams, do	S B Ketch, do
Hon L C Levin, Pa	L Butts, do
A C Goell, Phila	Dr Corwine, N Y
T H Brown, N Y	W Wade & lady, do
Z Haight, do	J W Maynard, Pa
A Rich, Me	T Little, N Y
Col J E Pitts, Mo	Hon J W McCorkle, Cal
W J Bryson, Balt	C Mason, N Y
J Mansfield, Va	R S Thomas, do
Miss Woodhouse	B H Smith, Va
Mr Smith, Balt	W A Stibbins, N Y
C Arnold, Phila	Mrs Hempton & dr, Md
C Davenport, Mass	Miss Hempton, do

National Hotel.

C Swan	A H Crosby, N H
J M de Morguera, Phila	C Pearson, Boston
Dr C Martin	J McDougall, N Y
J Smiley, Phila	Hon J W Crisfield, Md
J M Bailey, jr, N Y	T Smith, Va
R H Knapp, do	Mr Boulett, Cal
Mr Barton, do	Maj Ripley, U S A
Mr Goodwin, do	G A Landell & ly, Phila
J G Wilson, Md	F C McIntire do
J Faulcar, N C	Mrs McIntire, do
Capt H J B Hayes, Va	S L Prastor, Ark
J H Duncan, Ga	J C Randal, La
Mr Osborne, Rich	E C Mowry, S C
Mr Rees, Ct	J H Bryant, Phila
D W Thompson, do	Rev Mr Pinckney, Md
Mr Barker, N Y	Dr Pinckney, U S N
C H Defiy, French Con'l	Hon P Soulé & serv, La
H D Whitcomb, Va	R M Talliaferro & ly, Va

United States Hotel.

J L Budd, Md	J D Wortham, R I
J Sanford, do	L Manigault, S C
O S St John, Ohio	C Rosemera & lady, N Y
J Latham, Md	H Welsh, do
W M Nichols, do	Mr Schall, Pa
J A Sample, Me	

Gadsby's Hotel.

Mr Phillips, Va	P J Barziza, Va
W M Rogers, Mo	W Hagtin, N Y
J E Sterling, Balt	J B Pierce, Cal
A Blake, N Y	

Ideing Hotel.

J Ashton & lady, Balt	Mr Moore, N J
A H Hamilton, Phila	Mr Clark, do
J H Forsyth, Ohio	Mr Shark, do
J Brazer, Phila	Mr Perry
L Cohen, do	H D Rodgers, Boston
M W Morris, Balt	Capt Van Havorin, N Y
C Colt, do	A G Hillard, do
R Featherbridge, do	M Beckd, Balt
W P Frayne, do	W Magens, Phila
D Phillips, do	

CUBA EXPEDITIONISTS AT NEW YORK.—The *Herald* states that in the United States district court, at New York, on Tuesday, the trial of John O'Sullivan, Louis Schlesingor, and Armstrong J. Lewis, for joining in an expedition against the Island of Cuba, was further postponed, Mr. Van Buren, the defendant's counsel, being at present engaged in another court. The district attorney affirmed his readiness to proceed with the trial at any moment, and it will probably come on next week.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE CASE OF DR. GARDNER.—Messrs. Carlisle and Bradley appeared before the criminal court, during its sitting yesterday, and renewed a motion, as counsel in the case of Dr. Gardner—charged with fraudulently obtaining a large amount of money under the California indemnity act of Congress—for the assignment of a day for trial. The United States District Attorney (Fendall) objected, upon the ground that the Government had not yet procured such testimony as desired, and which was expected to be obtained. The court declined to interfere; but, understanding that the district attorney intended moving for a continuation of the case over to the next term of the court, it was proposed to hear the motion for a continuation some time during the next week—the Court expressing a wish to have the case tried during the present term.

CRIMINAL COURT.—In this court, yesterday, Nathaniel Watts (white) and Mary Blackistone (negro) were found guilty of keeping a house of ill-fame. Watts was sentenced to be imprisoned three months in jail, and to pay a fine of ten dollars; and Blackistone to the same imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

22 January 1852, 2

Sale of the Pampero.

17th The sale of this vessel, which was made on Saturday last, was to H. C. Templeton, of New Orleans, for the sum of $15,100.

The furniture, apparel, &c., of the boat, consisting mainly of sets of handsome gilt-framed pictures, was purchased in lot by T. O. Holmes, of this place, for the sum of $425.

There was little disposition by the public to bid high on the boat, as the friends of Mr. Segur expressed their wish to purchase for his interest.

There were several persons from New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston, who it is understood came to attend the sale.

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

The Daily Crescent.

23 January 1852, 2

Ex-Consul Owen.

This gentleman has made another effort, through the columns of the Washington Union, to free himself from the stigma which he incurred during his brief career as Consul at Havana, but, we regret to say, that notwithstanding the confidence he appears to feel, in having put the finishing touch to his defence, his position before the American people is now worse than it was before. Mr. Owen was drawn out on the last occasion by some remarks made in the Union, relative to the statement of Mr. J. S. Thrasher, drawn up while he was in prison, but which did not reach this country until a convenient time after Gen. Concha's letter had been received, and Mr. Webster's communication on the subject written. The explanation which Mr. Owen gives of this unfortunate circumstance, so far from clearing him of the charges of supineness, and even willful neglect of the calls of common humanity, will excite a deeper indignation against him. The following is an extract from Mr. Owen's communication to the Union:

"In reply, please allow me to give you the facts. The letter of Mr. Thrasher, appealing to the Government and the people of the United States, was written on the 21st of November. He attempted to have it conveyed to me secretly and without the knowledge of the prison police. It was found by an officer on the person of the negro to whom its delivery was intrusted, and fell into the hands of the captain-general. Mr. Thrasher, learning what had happened, made a second and successful effort in conveying to me, in a similar way, a copy of the letter. I immediately went to see him, and told him that I could not consent to receive from him communications in writing in violation of the conditions upon which I and others, at my intercession, had been permitted to visit him. I told him that I would see the captain-general upon the subject of the intercepted communication; and if he would allow its reception, I would attend to his request concerning it. This I subsequently did.

"The captain-general delivered the communication to me unopened, and I forwarded it to the Department of State on the 2d of December. This was the first opportunity I had of sending the original. The copy I did not send, for the reasons stated. All the papers pertaining to the case with Mr. Thrasher's grounds of defence had been forwarded before."

We are at a loss to find any feature in the above, on which the writer can congratulate himself. Mr. Thrasher is thrown into prison in a foreign land, his life in peril from the summary action of a military tribunal. He claims to be illegally detained, and draws up a protest and statement *to his Government*, which the representative of his country refuses to transmit, because, forsooth, the victim has violated some *prison rule* in placing it in his hands. Instead of at once writing himself, and laying all the facts before his Government, he visits the prisoner, after receiving his communication, and tells him that he cannot consent to receive any thing in writing from him, under such circumstances. Here is an explanation to be proud of. Mr. Owen received Mr. Thrasher's statement on the 23d of November, and on the 26th, the Prometheus sailed from Havana for NewYork. Mr Webster's letter was not written unil the 13th of December, but up to that time, nothing but the carefully prepared, one-sided letter of General Concha, had been recived at Washington on the subject of Mr. Thrasher's imprisonment. After a lapse of time, when Mr. Owen could not but be certain that the statement of Mr. Thrasher would be of no avail, he transmits to Washington the original document which had fallen into the hands of the Captain-General and had been *returned unopened*. With a knowledge of the character of Spanish officials, this latter circumstance appears strange. But the fact, whether the letter had been opened or not, is of no material importance, but it strike us, that Mr. Owen in this explanation, has virtually admitted one of the most serious charges against him, that of pusillanimity and a truckling intimacy with the Spanish authorities. Theiden tha the should stand upon technicalities as to the manner of receiving any information from Mr. Thrasher under the circumstances, is repulsive to every American feeling, and Mr. Owen will never be able with such reasoning to again place himself in a favorable light before his countrymen.

In reference to the letter received by the Picayune over Mrs. F. P. Thrasher's signature, Mr. Owen puts in a general denial of the truth of its statements, and reproduces the letter of Mr. Thrasher to him, prior to the departure of the former for Spain. There is mystery about this matter, which can only be cleared up by Mr. Thrasher himself, and we trust that he will soon be at liberty to solve it, and more clearly place before the public the grounds upon which Mr. Owen was recalled; although we deem any evidence he may be able to furnish entirely superfluous, as the administration is fully justified by the facts already in its possession; furnished, indeed, by Mr. Owen's own attempts at vindication.

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

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

27 January 1852, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

W C Clayton, Va	T Tompkins, N Y
S B Lamson, do	A F Pearce, do
Col S C Stambaugh, Pa	W N Bowers, do
J T Farwell, Vt	L Dodge, Conn
Mrs Farwell, do	H Kimball, Fla
F R Putnam, Va	R H Dewey, Mo
H H Cooper, Md	A Crawford, N J
Mr Colby, Va	H K Jenkins, R I
W J Green, Falmouth	J M Walker, N H
F R Glidden, N H	

Brown's Hotel.

W Steel, S C	T S Haller, Phila
H Dubuse, Phila	J S Norris, do
Col B McCulloch, Texas	S K Wares, do
C S Dellost, N Y	G Kenan, Va
S Whitehead, N J	M Burlinggame, N Y
B Meredith, Md	E Smith, Boston
J Nimmo, N Y	C B Laytor, do
B Hill, do	H Rooker, N Y
M S Jones, do	A Hoen, Balt
W M Barnes, do	C Clagett, Md

National Hotel.

J T Brooks, Ohio	H Newell, Sac City
Mr Goodrich, Mass	J F Hoffman, do
G V Brooke, London	F W Hack, Balt
Mrs Brooke & serv't, do	V Poultney, do
J C Pray, N Y	Rev W Pinkney
J E Berard, do	D Johnson, Mich
Mrs Berard, do	R M Sinclair
C Yates, do	W Cohen, N Y
Mrs Yates, do	A B Chesnut, N C
Miss Yates, do	H Montgomery, Boston
J Jones, Iowa	J P Monks, do
P Pulane, N J	J Mullikin, Md
Mr Kent, Md	W D Bowie, jr, do
Dr Pinkney, U S N	F W Smith, Va
J B Newell, Pa	L B Henry, N Y

Gadsby's Hotel.

E Cannon, Richmond	W H Moss, N Y
L D Baldwin, N J	A P Woodruff, do
Mr Crawford, Md	D B Fayneeather, Ala
W H Pierson, N O	H V R Freeman, N Y
J R Rishand, La	S A Gray, Ga
H R Sadler, Fla	

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

[illegible] Republican
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

5 February 1852, 2

Relations with Cuba.

We have received from Hon. S. R. MALLORY a pamphlet comprising his views and suggestions on the relations of the United States with Cuba. The arguments are in support of a bill now before Congress for the repeal of the acts concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels, passed in 1832 and 1834. Those acts are declared to have had an injurious effect upon our interests, and it is contended that Florida would be immediately benefitted by their repeal, in the enlargement that would be given to our fishing and cattle trade.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

5 February 1852, 3

ARRIVALS AT BUFFINGTON HOUSE,

[Col. S. Buffington, Proprietor.]

Jan. 22—H W Jones, J Petit, N Y; H P Fowler, N O; E E Kelam, J T Monroe, N Y. 24, G A Adolson, J W Harrison; A Evins, W H Wesner, S C; D L Starr, N Y; A F Brahane, J W Shley, Sav; Moolley, N Y; Dr D C Ambler, Fla. 26, N S Brady, Richard Hayward, Fla; W E Jones and brother, Ala; B F Knight, N C. 27th, C L Wilson, S Russell, Fla. 28th, L B Amerman, N Y; Mrs C D Tyrer, Va. 29th; I Sodeckker, S C; W Burr, N Y; Col H T Titus, Fla. 30, Paul Demere, T Demere, Ga. 31, T N Delaigle, Ga; Wm Scott, Monticello; J B Miller, C C C Moore, Ga; Mr Hickman, Ocala.

Feb 1, J N Reeves, F M Adams, and 2 servants, J C Gibbs, Fla.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

12 February 1852, 3

ARRIVALS AT BUFFINGTON HOUSE,

[Col. S. Buffington, Proprietor.]

Feb 2nd, Wm K Cole, lady and child, J S Kirkland, J B Palmer, N Y; Geo R Fairbanks, A J Fairbanks, St Augustine. 3rd, Luke Moore, Ocala; Geo W Cole, Jacksonville. 5th, P E Dorsey, N Y; E H Titus, Jacksonville; T Gaskins lady and servant, N C; J C Weston lady and son, Miss M J Weston, Va; Charles Dubignon, Ga; D C Murdoch, S C; J H Hicks and lady, Ct. 7th, J N Whitner, S C; C B Wright and lady, Pa; G D Barnes, N Y; C W Broughton, Darien; Uriah Baker, Mass. 8th, Geo Clark, N Y; James Powell, S C; Miss M Dell, J G Dell, Fla.

PASSENGERS.

Steamer Florida, from Charleston to Jacksonville, via Beaufort and Savannah:

Mrs Young, Miss Young, Mrs Nunis, 2 children and servt, Mrs Mason, Miss Kellam, Mrs Coxetter and 2 children, M Kyerson and lady, Mrs Higgins, Mrs Beatwheat, Miss Hagin, W B Caves and Lady, Messrs M R Howell, D Elkin, A Walker, G Getzer and 7 servts, J Finegan and 4 servts, A H Cole, E Allston and servt, R Jones and servt, J H Faile Jr, C D Oak, W J Newton, D B Sessons, C A Lamont, H M Baldwin, J Hazell, G Hazell and servt, G G Barnwell, S P Putnam, M Fager, E A Boury, S Beckman and son, Dr D C Murdoch, P E Dorsey, M Solomons, Mrs Palmer and servt, Mrs E Holmes, Miss Palmer, Mrs Forrester, E H Titus, H W Graves, and 6 deck.

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

The Charleston Courier.

20 February 1852, 2

Passengers.

Per U L brig Clinton, from New-York—Mrs Sarah Mc Gorr, Wilhelmina Hitzfeld, and Jas McGorr.

Per steamer Gladiator, from Wilmington—Rev. H. DeKoovven, lady and 2 servts, Mrs Cade, Miss S Cox, Mrs Cox, Mrs E Arnold, Dr E W Henry, Messrs. F Clark, P Stark, E A Evans, W Sands, T Hawkins and servt, J F Gonzales, W Blair, F McNair, W Cade, L W Turner, M A Bradley, D J Warwick, J Weiseger, G Blair, W Armstrong, W Young, G Seaton, T C Manning, E F Wood, E A Stevens, R Conover, J L Turner, W Welch, T Mason, and J H Newton

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—Mrs Lovett, Miss Webb, Miss Wilson, Mrs J Cohen, Master Wilson, Messrs W S King, J B Beadle, C R Haight, R King, A J Preest, S B Stoddard, W M Triton and servt, J M Gough, J Fountain, D H Goodmen, Waddell, Reed, C L Edwards, A Ballard, J B Hall, J H Weeks, J Dourdan, W Holt, L D Johnson, H C Bond, A Smith, E A Durry, C Culpepper, W R A Clark, W Carton, R Reep, W J Price, and 2 on deck.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,
3 March 1852, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Florida, from New York—W Clark, A Y Marvin, Dr Chas G McChesney, Wm Halsted, jr, Dr Gleutworth, Jas B Gleutworth, Chas Bartine, H Newton, John Lasaway, Peter Warren, H W McDougal, W W Shearer, C Fox, Wm Weeks, M M Flint and lady, W R Wittingham, C H Condit, A J White, Jas T. id, Mrs Everitt, Mrs P G Sharpe, T Andrews, E Kelly, A Rogers, A Davis, B W Fosdick, Nathan Collier, Henry Roth, John Gregory, R B Haskin, Dr N S Crowell, Thos McKernon, Thos Leighton, Dan'l Collins, O D Weeks, E S Reynolds, A G Johnson, Amos Horn, F W Headman, Jacob Underhill, W J Ferris, Charles Ellis, J B Sharpe, Miss Harriet Terry, Mrs S B Wheeler, Robert Hyslop, H V W Hyslop, H F Waring, M Feutchwanger, D A Inman, S Gump, O S Johnson, W D Broak, J Tieknor, J Dunham, and 10 in steerage.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—H E More, J Elner, lady, child and servant, Miss M Elner, W S Loyd and lady, Miss Simpson, H W Means and lady, Messrs Murrey, Castlebane, Cleveland, H M Oliver, Gen A Gouzalez, M Ward, L C Hardee, Gen Patterson, V S Tarller, M Green, C S Bulkley, Elam Alexander, M Clark, R C Sunday, and 3 deck.

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

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

8 March 1852, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

H Fenimore Cooper, N Y
W H Merrill, R I
H L Thomas, Va
W M Fellows & l, N Y
Miss Fellows, N Y
Jas R Stanbury, Ohio
John W Brice, Ohio
C Delano, N Y
Frank Delkhim, N Y
H P B Jewell, Ohio
Wm M Beckford, Mass
Mrs Beckford, Mass
Miss Haywood, Mass
D F Carr, Wooster
J S Lahy, N Y
H Freeman, N Y
John B Seymour, N Y
W B Dean
C Pierce, N J
D Woods, Bath, N Y
Dr Gilliam, Pa
Sam'l Roesburgh, Pa
C O Loomis, Pa
Wm Gaston, N C
H Gaston, N C
A X San Martin, N Y
J Aranged'Lain, Tusc'y
A J Alaceleon, F R E
S Coolidge, Mass
P W Wardeur, Vt
S Suiter, N Y
S H Bayly, N J

W W Reed, Mass
Mrs De Witt Clinton, N Y
Miss A Clinton, N Y
Mrs Y G Hall, N Y
Miss A Hall, N Y
G V Hall, N Y
John A Selden, Va
J Prusioni, Rome
J C Watrous, Texas
S Martiartu, Cuba
Frank Diaz, Cuba
Edwards Barroia, Cuba
B Velargi, Cuba
H E Keene, Pa
R R Cuyler, Ga
R B Forbes, Mass
Mrs Forbes, Mass
Miss Forbes, Mass
A Hitchcock, N Y
Mr Vanderbilt, N Y
Dr Stone, N Y
Jas H Walton,
Col B L Beall, Army
J D Newman, N Y
Sam'l P Dayton, N Y
M D D Sennser, Del
M A Phelps & lady, Va
Miss Phelps, Va
N V De Findlyhan, Fla
J C Dunlap, N Y
H B Tebbets, N Y
H Etting, Navy

Brown's Hotel.

G S Truman, Tenn
H K Williams, do
N Gorman, Ga
H S Beaty, N Y
A L Bosworth, do
Thos Forbes, lady and daughter, N Y
P S Walton and l, Phila
D P Hanton and f, Bost
P K Morgan, do
G M Wall, N Y
S P Simms, do
L T Wilson, N O
T R Watson, do
S T Lemoy, Pa
H V Pickett, do
H R Scott, Boston
S U Tiles, Tenn
G R Hurdle, do
G M Long, Balt
W S Vaughn, do
P L White, do
M Delano, N Y
G R Woollin, do
J M Downs, Ala
W H Nelson, do
F Sawcer, do
M B Cole, Ind
N J Rogers, Md
Miss Rogers, do
James Heiskell, N C
Miss Heiskell, do
Hon J R Daniel, do
E Harriman, do
Thos B Power, Texas
T B McCarty, Ala
C C Cooper, do
P De Wolf, do
J Hunter, Mass
S Crawford, Va
J H Dow, Boston
J H Sullivant, do
C Berghoff, N Y
F Thompson, Ill
G T Johnson, Ga
Geo Bowers, Balt
J P Smith, N C
W W Mendenhall, Ala
Geo Merriman, Pa
Dan'l Boria, do
Thos J Power, do
L D Knowles, Pa

C McGilney, Ga
G D Prentice, Ky
L D Stickney, Ind
L Bremond, Va
E Kelly, Cal
T Andrews, N Y
W C Henson, Miss
D G Irving, do
S C Moore, N Y
L S Dixon, do
J T Peal, do
S Hell, Ga
B Fulton, do
W B Crawford, Ala
J S Steele, do
R K Weaver, N Y
J B Crout, do
S Wells, La
W Daily, do
S T Porter, Me
G A Van Bukelen, N Y
W Mitchell, Md
L Harwood, Phila
T A Shoemaker, do
C S Morris, do
F Suit, Md
V T Van Dolave, Holl'd
Hon W F Colcock, S C
R H Goodman, Ga
Dr R Smith, do
R W Hill, do
L P Henderson, N C
J B Stafford, Ga
J Trunsly, Ala
James Sloan, Tenn
J S Barbour, jr., Va
W H Bennison, Ill
Wm J Cresson, Pa
G Sherman, N Y
W Hammett, Pa
J Murray & lady, N Y
Wm H Smith, Balt
C C Egerton, do
J Tilghman, do
J E Fuller
J Holman, Texas
L A Pratt, N Y
T S Warner, Mo
J P Reynolds, Old P'nt
John Murphey, Balt
C S Benton & lady, Alb'y

National Hotel.

Maj W D Bowie, Md
Col Mullikin, do
R Meacham, Balt
J Baird, Phila
J Steiner, do
Mr Croswell, N Y
H V Beckley, Phila
J Hardy, Boston
L H Carpenter, jr, Phila
D J T Griffin, Wash
W N Mussey, N Y
H W Fry, jr, Va
A Crehange, Paris
S Manning, Balt
W S Manning, do
B D Spalding, Md
J T Bailey, Phila
J R Flanigen, do
Mrs Flanigen, do
W P Newell, N H
O W Bayley, N H
H Felton, Boston
Mr Bryant, do
J L Heiskell, Va
D H Morton, Va
J P Jones, Phila
W G Floyd, Va
R W Wilkins, N Y
Mrs Davenport, do
Miss Davenport, do
Mr Caskie, Va
Mr Watkins, Md
Mr Sallentague N Y

W W Gallaer, Cal
Hon D K Cartter, Ohio
G Schenck, N J
Mrs Schenck, do
A J Beaumont, Pa
W S Brown, Mich
Hon A Gilmore, Pa
S S Lee, Balt
H Kennedy, Md
Hon M M Dimmick, Pa
C Jones, Richmond
M Thum, Ky
J B Brooke, jr, Md
J Sherwood, N Y
Mrs Sherwood, N Y
G Spratt, Ky
Lieut Bartlett, U S N
Mr Rowley, N Y
T H Doe, Va
W S Patten, Va
J Rice, Ky
S Short, Ky
H Davis, Ky
H Bean, Va
J Bugardus, N Y
G Ryon, N Y
H C Jones, N J
P Dinet, N Y
W A Pendleton, Va
A Hawker, N Y
S S Palmer, Balt
S C Pollard, N Y

United States Hotel.

W N Boggs, Md
Mrs Wadrener, Mass
Mrs M L Dudley, La
W E Wood, Pa
J R Eckles, Va
F Hamer, do
W T Pepper, Va
P Davis, Md
W H Bruce, do
F H Root & l, N Y
R N Henson, Ala
N B Cropper, D C
W D Barker, Va

L E Heath, l & c'd, N C
H Meade, N Y
W S Morrison, steamer Powhatan
E E Norman, Va
H Price, Ala
D H Loudon, Va
W Bruce, Md
A Johnson, N C
J C Bowyer, Va
J S Lewis, D C
G B Trimble, Va

Gadsby's Hotel.

W C D Farrest, Conn
Mrs F P Gardner, U S N
Mr Hill, Phila
Mrs Hill, do
A Eames, Mass
W J Berry, Md
R C Brooke, do
Lt Reynolds, jr, Me
M H Bean, N H
N N Ladd, do
D Evans, Phila
M C Hurtbert, Boston
I N Owen, Ala
L A Orcutt, N Y
C Moran, D C
W J Smith, Va
C Gross, Balt

J Humphreys, Va
J North & 2 sons, U S N
G N Folk, Smithfield
G A Hull, Mass
A H Ward, N Y
Mrs Ward, do
C B Cack, Pa
Mr Babcock, N Y
Mrs Babcock & son, do
S S Reynolds, Boston
S Nichols, do
M F Winn, do
E D Goodenow, N Y
S C Wheeler, Mass
E H Hicks, N C
A Landis, do
F Stoughton, N Y

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

Florida Republican
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
25 March 1852, 2

THE "PAMPERO."—Capt. Charles Willey reached here on the 12th inst., from Baltimore, whither he had convoyed that famed but peril-tried craft, the "*Pampero*." She left here on the 16th of February, under command of Capt. Willey. Put into Charleston, where she received a new smoke-stack and had her machinery overhauled. Having taken in hand coal at Charleston, and being without blower, put into Wilmington to exchange coal for wood; then proceeded on her route. First night out from Wilmington experienced heavy gales from S. E. to S.W. off Cape Lookout; off Cape Hatteras experienced a very heavy blow. Reached Baltimore on Tuesday, March 2d—running time three days and eleven hours from Jacksonville, having spent the remainder of the time in Charleston and Wilmington. Capt. Willey informs us that crowds flocked to see the old *filibustress* at the various ports, among them the editor of the *Journal* at Wilmington, who gives vent to much indignant emotion against the "glutted tiger" of Cuba through the columns of his paper—awakened probably by the remembrance of an endeared brother who fell in the ill-fated expedition.

The *Pampero* made the entire sweep of the harbor of Baltimore, on entering, with all her flags flying, even that of the soiled buntin of the "lone star." The following notice of her arrival in Baltimore is from the *Sun* of that city:

Steamship Pampero.—About five o'clock yesterday evening, the famous steamship Pampero, Capt. Charles Willey, arrived and took her berth at the wharf of Messrs. Hooper & Cheeseborough. She comes here for the purpose of undergoing an overhauling for repairs, and refitting. The owners are yet undetermined as to what will be done with her. The Pampero was built in this city by Messrs. J. S. Brown & Co., and her engines were put in her in Philadelphia. This steamer has become famous as being the steamer engaged in the Cuban invasion expedition, in which the unfortunate Lopez risked his all. Lopez was a passenger in her at the time he reached Cuba. She is known to be one of the fastest, if not the fastest steamer in the world. She moved in our harbor yesterday like she was used to it. This ship is only about 375 tons burthen, and draws but about eight feet water; yet she has proved herself, under all circumstances a first rate sea vessel. She is a credit to Baltimore builders. The Pampero made her passage from Wilmington to this port in forty-nine hours, against head winds and through thick foggy weather.

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

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

31 March 1852, 2

The Indian News.

The intelligence from Gen. Hopkins' command we regard as of some importance. He has found work to do in the way of fulfilling the instructions of the Governor, in taking possession of any Indians he may find outside the lines prescribed by Gen. Worth as the boundary of their temporary abode.

We regard the taking of these Indian women and children (as we understand that there are not more than one or two men in the party) as calculated to produce immediately one of two important results; either the strengthening the influence of Gen. Blake in effecting a peaceable removal—as the Indians may regard this first demonstration as an assurance of the earnestness of the whites in carrying out their firmly-expressed determination that they shall be removed, and may thus deem it politic to make the best terms they can with the government at the present opportunity, and leave the country peaceably; or the step may bring upon us, all at once, an offensive war by the whole of the Indians, of the most relentless character. If they assume the high tone and apply the *lex talionis*, they have ample cause of war in the taking away of their wives and children. Exasperated by this, the contrary effect may be produced of frustrating the purposes of Gen. Blake. However threatening events look, we make the occasion no cause of cavil with any body officially concerned—not only because we do not see any room for fault-finding, under all the circumstances of the case, but because it is injudicious and unwise for the press to be seeking grounds of censure of particular authorities, when all are aiming to co-operate in the same end so peremptorily demanded by the people [illegible] essential to the interests of our State. The present is but an effort to comply with that necessity, and the incidents of the effort, whether cheering or otherwise, are what must be realized, first or last. Nothing can be more difficult to any power than the management of [illegible] where the race is in a state of [illegible] as the Seminoles are to our own people; and of all policies on the part of the Government, that of quiescence or inaction adopt to call forth the most censurable [illegible]

[illegible] and State [illegible] at the same [illegible] portion of the community, [illegible] ized property at stake, look [illegible] and stern opposition to any step which may blindly precipitate us in war. (Witness the strong resolutions of the people of Hillsborough, Marion county, published in our last.) Under these circumstances, the only course left to those in authority is to make efforts for peaceable removal. That is to be the motive, and to that end the measures; and if in attempting those measures war result, the people will bear the consequences manfully, inasmuch as it is the result of an effort to comply with their behests in the manner prescribed by their own policy and by humanity. The policy of peaceable removal the General Government is endeavoring to pursue; the same policy dictates the action of Governor Brown. The destiny is in the hands Providence and fate.

We understand that Gen. Childs, now in command of the U. S. forces in Florida, met with Gen. Hopkins since the latter has been on his present tour of duty, and tendered him every encouragement and assistance consistent with his position—which harmonious state of things between State and Federal officers it is hoped will continue to exist; although we believe it is rather contrary to what was in former compaigns the feeling existing between the two branches of service.

The letter from Gen. Hopkins' command shows that his party performed a most expeditious and trying journey, reaching in the space of a few days to within ten miles of Lake Okeechobee—the remoteness of which point will be seen by the map. A more firm, persevering, and energetic officer than General Hopkins could not have been assigned to the perilous duty allotted to him. The depot of provisions was on Lake Tohopkeliga. We learn that the account given by the Indians taken is that they were sent by Bowlegs to prepare compti root.

Gen. Hopkins and party have arrived at Palatka with the Indians taken, who we are informed will probably be sent to the government authorities at the post of Tampa. After the scouting party recruit, the General will continue his researches in pursuit of outliers.

We venture to invoke the gallantry of that officer, in justice to the nobler sympathies of our nature, in future to prevent such blundering as is described in the account of the mishap to the beautiful squaw.

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

Boston Republican.

8 April 1852, 1

Mr. Thrasher is on his way back to this country. A letter from Gibraltar, dated January 30th, states that he was there, and about to proceed to Madrid. Letters from him mention the kind treatment he has received ever since his arrival in Spain, and other Americans, in their letters home, bear testimony to the same effect.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

8 April 1852, 2

Letter from Gen. Hopkins to Capt. Casey.

PALATKA, April 1, 1852.

Capt. CASEY, *U. S. Army:*

SIR—Recognising you as the U. S. Agent for the Seminole Indians now remaining in the State of Florida, I have the honor of informing you that, in compliance with my special instructions from the Executive of this State, I have captured with my command eleven Indians, they having refused to come in or peaceably give us a hearing. They were found forty miles over their boundary, on the 18th of March; where they have been residing for a considerable length of time, contrary to the unqualified stipulation *illegally* entered into by the contracting parties. No doubt exists with me, but that they have been trespassing largely upon the property of our frontier settlers. I feel doubly justified in their capture, from information received that Bowlegs wished them taken; although I have in my possession a plume and silver head-band, very finely executed, taken from one of the squaws, who says she is Billy's sister, and that the decoration belongs to his Indian Majesty. If her statement be true, it leads to the conclusion that Bowlegs keeps up a communication with the outsiders, as he terms them. I have treated them as kindly as possible, which gives them confidence, and apparently they are very happy, except when informed that they are to be taken to Bowlegs, which disturbs them very much. Your agency being over one hundred and fifty miles from me at the time of their capture, and a wilderness to pass through, with only one meal for my men, and no corn for my horses, I determined to shape my course with them for our depot, at the North end of Tohopokalago Lake, distant one hundred miles North, where we arrived on the night of the third day, after much fatigue and starvation. From thence they have been conducted to this place, on their way to St. Augustine, the nearest military post. I shall, however, deposit them at the expense of the United States in the fort, for safe keeping, until they can be finally removed beyond the limits of our State. By removing these outlaws and their accomplices, now within our line, I am of opinion that the negotiations now in progress for their final removal, would be greatly accelerated, and ultimately save a heavy expense to the U. S. Government. So long as these marauders are allowed free access within our jurisdiction, our frontier settlers will feel unsafe, in both life and property. From the authority given me, I shall use every exertion to relieve their too-well-grounded apprehensions. Nothing short of their total expulsion can secure to our suffering population those rights, which the laws of our common country guarantees to every citizen. You can readily see the absurdity of establishing a line of posts on our frontier for the protection of our citizens, when the evil complained of intervenes. I have, therefore, determined to continue in the field in my present position, unless recalled, with a force only sufficient to protect ourselves and settlers operating within our boundary, until every Indian therein at large shall be either captured or driven into the limits assigned to them by *that* temporary treaty. I take the liberty further to advise that a proper interpretation be given to Bowlegs, as to the policy of my movements, which shall be peaceable, if possible; the ostensible object of which is, to maintain the existing harmony of the two parties. I would be pleased to hear from you, or in my route may see you. I have also addressed Gen. Blake upon this subject.

Yours, very respectfully, ENTERED

B. HOPKINS,

Maj. Gen. 2d Div. F. M., & special Ag't.

Correspondence of the Florida Republican.

PALATKA, March 29, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—General Hopkins, very unexpectedly to us all, arrived here on Saturday night, with eleven Indians, which himself and his party captured, over two hundred miles from the white settlements—taking only ten days to go and return. What regular troops ever, in six months, did any thing like this? It has given great satisfaction to us all, particularly the frontier portion, I learn. When the Indians find that they are pursued and captured, after their own fashion—that the white man can penetrate all their fastnesses, counteract all their native sagacity, and defeat them in their own way—they will soon quit their present place of refuge. The Indians taken were forty miles inside our boundary. I learn (for the General himself says but little about his intentions) that, instead of establishing a line of posts on our frontier, which would cost a large sum of money, he intends to keep thirty or forty men under his own immediate command, and rid the country of all outlaws. The plan is a very popular one with the co untry at large.

Yours, P. M.

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

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON

9 April 1852, 3

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel.

J B Lippincott, Phila	Jose Leole, Cuba
P W Armstrong, do	R K Barthold, do
E T Dunn, Va	C Raggio, do
L G H Cannon, N Y	Capt French, Army
J C Winans, N Y	Mr Murphey, N Y
Mrs Winans, do	J D Almon, St Albans
Miss Winans, do	H Pettis, Balt
Miss Winans, do	Mr Johnson, N Y
C J Sturdeder, N Y	Bradley White, do
Jose Mayno & 2 l, Cuba	Newman H Davids, Balt

Brown's Hotel.

P S Tower, Boston	M M Dimmick, Pa
S C Holtzman, do	Capt Kane, U S A
G McDevitt, Phila	W C Canfield, N Y
L M Page, do	F Prentice, do
W R Sinclair, Buffalo	A S Dillon, Va
W N King, do	A Rogers, Ohio
G R Keesch, Phila	G Royce, Md
P S Logan, Ind	T C Maddox, Va
L T Peters, do	J H Sloane, do
W T Baker, La	Rev D Cummings, N Y
L M Kenley, do	Dr Henry, Md
N T Holmes, do	T C Hil Phila
W J Murray, N C	C L Grant, N Y
S T Willis, do	Mrs Grant, do
Hon J M Berrien, Ga	S P Bayne, D C
P H Kelley, Balt	C H Roberts, Phila
J H Whitehurst, do	S Hedzel, do
J P Van Antwerp, Iowa	J Albright, do
H Chapman, N Y	J Hawker, do
G W Beach, Cal	W H Post, N Y
C D Smith & lady, N Y	G Murry, Scotland
W Campbell, N J	G W Ward, Va
R Crosby, Newark	W N Henderson, Va
C Green, N Y	

National Hotel:

Hon O Bowne, N Y	J Fulton, N C
W M Daily, Ind	P K Dickinson, N C
Mrs Daily, do	Mrs Bate, Va
Mrs Banks and daughter, Ohio	J H Lockett, Balt
	J Sams, Va
Dr T Magill, Md	T L Alexander, Balt
J O Hardesty, Md	J R Magruder, jr
D K McRae, N C	C Heiser, N Y
Dr R H Stewart, Va	Mrs Heiser, do
Mr Chandler & servant	Miss Heiser, do
Mr Gilman, Boston	C L Case, Cal
J Jones, N Y	Miss Case, N Y
W Hickok, do	W E Coale, Balt
F W Ficklin, Va	A Fararger, N Y
C Moore, Me	C Pontay, do
Dr H Kennedy, Md	G Dufour, Phila
R M Sherman, Cal	G W Seavy, N Y
E M Greenway, N Y	Mr Dandridge, Va
H Ludlam, do	H L Fitchar, N Y
Mrs J D Saunders, Va	A L Waston, do
Dr Hill, N C	H O Davis

United States Hotel.

W C Sappington, Md	D W Dewitt, S C
Col D Jones, Va	G E Cooper, do
N Rines, Ala	G L Cooper, do
W D Harrington, do	F A Borland, N C
F A Martin, La	L B Crony, Havana
M B Nutt, Va	D G Gilmore, Va
S N Phillbrook, Me	H G Boyd, N Y

Gadsby's Hotel.

A Ellicott, Balt	Mrs Wilson, Texas
C W Lear, do	Lt Walbach, U S N
Capt English, U S M	A L Dillon, Va
Mrs English, do	E C Giles, N J
Mr Morrison, N J	E B Olliver
N Stamford, N O	Mrs E B Oliver
Dr L Noble, Balt	Mrs S H Olliver

Irving Hotel.

James Myer, Texas	James C Barney, Pa
Col W Young, N Y	D J Dufey, La
G W Scaggs, Wash	John Keys, Va
W Magens, Pa	C D Upton, Md
A H Smythe, Md	H C Compton, R I
C J Langhorne, do	W Hamilton, Md
A H Smith, Wis	W C Furguson, Ga
James W Jones, Md	John B Wills, Ia
Dr Price, Mass	P D Williams, do
G W Jenkins, Mo	G M Brent, N C
James Guy, N Y	D P Childs, Md

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

19 April 1852, 2

PASSENGERS.

For steamship Florida, for New-York—Miss Richardsone, Mrs Stock, Miss A Richards, Miss Stow, Miss Hines and svt, Mrs J T Thomas, Miss M Peck, Mrs Hone, child and svt, Miss Parker, Miss Denslow, Miss Florance, Mrs Moxley, Geo H Coney, R C Goodrich, Dr C G McChesney, P Parker, Mr Hawes, Dr N S Crowell, H Smith, lady and boy, Mr Allen and lady, W Haywood, Jr, and lady, J Greenleaf, W D Carhart, Master J D Carhart, C S Graves, J Stone, C Smith, Mr Stowe's 4 children, J C Ayer, G P T Padelford, and 141 steerage.

Per steamship Isabel, from Havana—For Savannah: C C Adams, Key West; Dr Anthy Ulma, Francis Reilly, Master A Torries, and Master Jacob Devolo, Cuba. For Charleston—S S Howland, Miss Howland and 2 svts, Mrs Linton, Miss Linton, Mr Maslan and lady, Miss Merlin, H Fall, Madam Guillet, Gen Summer, lady and servt, Ed Davidson and lady, Miss Davidson, Thos H Faill, J C Hicks and lady, H Ward, Jr, G Agnew, C B Graves, lady and son, P Willister, Jr, Mrs Willister, M Montaner and lady, Mrs Cay, Master Cay, A Nobles, M McGregor, lady, child and servant, Mrs Tyng, D Ulmo and 2 sons, Mr Titter, H Barnstrad, Manuel Allo, A Rassill, F Hamoney, C Condert, Jr, J Harner, C H Matthews, C Alvarez, A Alvarez, W D Chaner, P Rieller, J Holdfast, P Lumat, J R Atios and family, D Val Derg and family, J O'Donald, and 16 steerage.

Per steamer Planter, from Centreville—Mrs S Maner and child, Miss A C Maner and svt, Miss F C Maner and svt, Mrs C Strong, Miss Nichols, Miss M Nichols, Messrs Smith, F S Bartow, R Spaulding, J Arnold, J M Smith, C Strong, J F King, C W W F Williams, W L Wormun, B J Berrie, G W Piles, D P Landershine, J H M Clinch, S Mayer, G Sawyer, A Hammond, B C Houston, T M McRae, D G McPhun, and 2 deck.

Per steamer Florida, from Palatka, etc.—Mrs Barstow, Miss Barstow, S G Rigetow and lady, E H Blatchford, lady and svt, Mrs Anderson, Master Anderson, Dr Mayn and son, F C Everett, E H Brown, C M Condit, R M Young, A G Parker, J R Enlow, G F Barstow, J M Mason, N M Porer, A H McLawa, E E Dancy, J W Jones, W Murray, W Ferrett, F H Sohley, H Severworth, O S Smith, P R Gilchris, R F Beal, F D Dexter, G H Bigelow, and 3 deck.

Per steamer Wm Gaston, from Palatka, etc.—Miss A L Andrews, Mrs J Anderson, J Moss, E P Dickinson, S Spieaker, H D Andrews, Master E L Aldrich, A C Chesseborough, and 4 deck.

Per steamer Gordon, from Charleston—J Selkirk, J G Patton, J Rutledge and svt, G T Bacon, J T Radcliffe and svt, J Smith, G Geisenger, T D Stern, W T Price, J B Smith, and 2 deck.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—E A Bishop, R Waters, W H Utler, W T Thompson, C C Thomas, J Grimes, S P Baley, W W Barnes, Dr King, Col Haller, [illegible], J J Pringle, R McMinn, W Harper, J W Hollis, J J Pemper, F Starey, and 3 deck.

Per steamer Wm Seabrook, from Charleston—Miss M A Boggs, J McConnell, W Furguson, J Burnett, W H Tolliet, H Brown, and N P Crowell.

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

26 April 1852, 2

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.—The Washington correspondent of the New-York *Courier* says, rumors are circulating in that city, and in circles that ought to be well informed, of an organization for a third expedition against the Island of Cuba. Several of the so-called officers of the first attempt have been lounging around the metropolis during the winter.

Don't be alarmed, Col. HAYNAU. There is at present no just ground of apprehension, and these constant rumors only disturb the quiet of your Spanish friends.

FROM HAVANA—*The Affray at Casa Blanca*.—The American Consul has examined into the affair of the late riot at Casa Blanca, near Havana, as far as is consistent with official propriety, and as connected with the sailors of American vessels. It appears a party of American and English sailors attacked a number of Spanish sailors with vollies of stones. Troops were called out, and after bayoneting one Englishman and one American, restored peace. The American was dangerously wounded, but may recover. The Englishman is in prison. The authorities, it is said, acted with great forbearance.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
26 April 1852, 2

~~PASSENGERS.~~

Per steamship Alabama, for New-York—H Jackquer, lady and child, Mrs Farran and child, O W Greene and lady, Mr Johnston, lady, child and svt, Mrs Wakeman, Miss Whitney, Mrs Clark, Mrs Pill and daughter, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs Day, Messrs Sandford, Everett, H B Mildmay, C S Arnold, R S Reed, H Williamson, Reade, W Q Morton, G W Lincoln, S Waterman, J H Whitney, T Vahee, A Wiley, D A Dodge, H G Jones, J Stitt, L P Adams, Capt Thompson, N Burger, A Atkinson, J Garrick, P Hobart, B Albin, J Houlihan, and 44 steerage.

Per steamer Wm Gaston, from Palatka, etc.—Wm. B Redfield, M C Moreland, T. Stank, Col McIntosh, and 1 deck.

Per steamer Florida, from Palatka, etc.—Mrs Farran and child, 2 Misses Sanchez, Mrs Harris, Mrs Mason, Miss Mason, Miss Wade, Mrs Norris and child, Miss Putnam, R A Little and lady, W B Clark and lady, S Avery and lady, Mrs Weston, Miss Weston, Master Weston, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Wakeman, Miss Whitney and svt, Mrs Doe, Miss Dunker, Mrs Ten Eyck, Miss Ten Eyck, Mrs Wright, Mr Ten Eyck, J Kirkport, O R Morgan, W P O'Hara, C Masters, D Johnston, J J Scott, C J Hunt, G H Hunt, J C Weston, W H Weston, N H Weston, Dr Porter, S H Redfield, P Hobert, A Brisser, J Broadribb, W B Bloomfield, C A Blair, Mrs Perkins and svt, T Green, J J Jones, J G Rogers, G W Plunkett, M E Ryley, H E Moore, C H Phinney, J C Young, J P McIntosh, G Lincoln, J Kayser, S Marlau, and 3 deck.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—J H Johnson, H C Redmond, J W Curtis, D Harlow, P Higgins, W H Kerr, H P Burges, J A Anderson, A J Austin, and 5 on deck.

Per steamer Metamora, fm Charleston—Gen Gonzales, I J Mases, L Scranton, Roselilds, Rockwell, D Graffenreid, Mrs Burnes, R Hogan and son, H Bernard, A H Abrams, Thos Garetz, A Abrams, S Fairbanks, P M Hudson and svt, and 1 Dominica

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

The News
(Jacksonville, Fla.)
8 May 1852, 3

Cuban Rumors.

Private letters received from Havana by the *Isabel* state that rumors were current in the Island that another expedition for the invasion of the country was on foot in the United States. It was reported that the people of Venezuela had furnished 4000 stands of arms which had been sent to the place of rendezvous, and that a large body of troops were shortly to assemble at a stated point from whence they would make an attack upon the Island. The letters which we have seen, one of which is from a lady, go so far as to give the names of the officers who are to Command the liberating army. Besides several engaged in the last expedition, the name of a distinguished American military character is given. The rumor had caused considerable uneasiness to the new Government, which, while it kept a sharp look out, was exerting itself to prevent the circulation of the report. Spanish authority rests very uneasy in Cuba. Well, we shall see what we shall see.—*Savannah News.*

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

Daily Register
Mobile

5 June 1852, 3

AVISO.

Vice Consulado de Espana en la Mobila Estado de Alabama.

LA mayor parte de los subditos de S. M. Catolica, Distrito Consular, habiendo dejado de matricularse en los libros de este Vice Consulado, sea por negligencia u olvido, se le al vuelve a proveer que se sirvan cumplir cuanto antes esta formalidad en el concepto de que los que no lo hubiesen hecho en cuatro meses de la fecha del presente, de ningun modo podran reclamar en ocasion cual quiera la proteccion de este Vice Consulado ni del Gobierno de S. M.

El Vice Consul,
MANUEL CRUZAT

Mobile. 12 de Mayo de 1852-my13

Vice Consulado de Espana en la Mobila.

DESEANDO S. M. la Reina, N. S. perpetuar la memoria del glez natalicio de la Princesa de Asturias, edificando en la capital del Reino algunos establecimientos de caridad se participa a los espanoles residentes en esta ciudad y estado, asi como a los estrangeros que deseen asociarse a tan loable pensamiento que se ha abierto en este Vice Consulado una lista de suscricion. El V. Consul de S. M. hace particularmente al patriotismo de los espanoles en concepto que cualquiera que sea la cantidad, por la cual se suscriban segun sus dosibles por minima que sea—sera admitida, siendo el principal objecto de S. M. presentar a Espana y al mundo entero una suscricion, mas o menos importante en si pero lo mas universal posible en la parte numerica de los contribuyentes.

El Vice Consul,
MANUEL D CRUZAT.

Mobile. 12 Mayo de 1852-my13

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

The Charleston Courier.
7 June 1852, 2

Passengers.

Per steamer Jas Adger, from New-York—Miss E Keith, Messrs A Isaacs, K Dord, J Rice, R W Hume, G Sussdorff, Capt Relyea, C A Platt, J H. Hind, W H McDonald, L S Woodruff, W E Smith, A Kretz, E S T Herrick, J Riley, and 12 in the steerage.

Per steamer Wilmington, from Wilmington—Capt Gurdick, Lt Drum, Capt McCown, Lt Brown, lady and 2 servants, Companies A & H 4th Regt U S Artillery, Messrs Keenan, Husband, G Hopkins, T Orr, Mills, Pace, J Smith, Miller, Davis, F A Calen, T L Roberts, R B Lawton, Watkins, Fuguet, Mills, and Boyce.

Per steamer Gladiator, from Wilmington—Miss E Fox, Capt C E Pennocle, Messrs B Oliver, A Mizell, J Osmeut, J Wild, E Willis, J Tormant, A Campbell, C B Dibble, and 18 in the forward cabin.

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—Miss Blake, Messrs J B Brundage, T S Houghton, C J Carey, J B Blake, L J Joseph, A F Gridley, H L Hart, and T Johnson.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Savannah—Mrs Armstead, J L G Baker, lady, child and servant, Miss Hastings, W Aplehite, H H Linden, F Wehrman, B T Allen, W Whetesou, Capt B Buckman, C McGuire, W L White, W E Satt, W H Chandler, C H Mott, A Talbird, T E Hamilton, Jr. J A Huger, W Kine, and Miss E Mallory.

Per steamer Florida, from Pilatka, via Picolata, Jacksonville and Savannah—Mrs A M Reid and 2 children, Mrs Burnett, child and servant, Dr D W Whitehorst, Gen J Scott, Messrs P H Primrose, W Kirkland, N McNeill, W Reeves, S H Smith, G F Skiff, and 2 on deck.

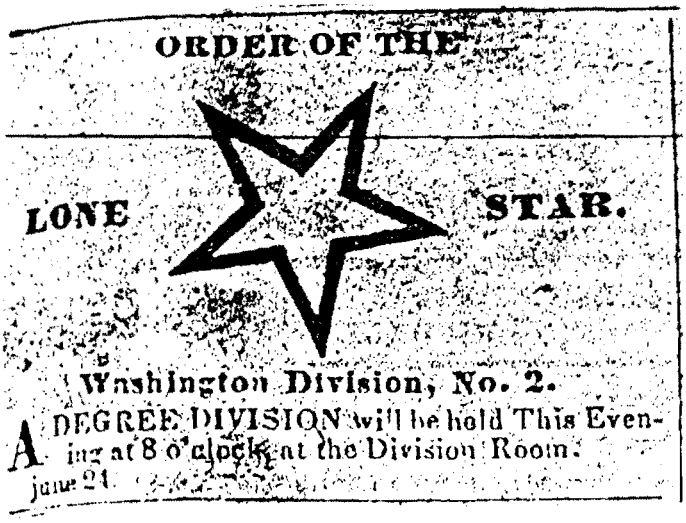
Per steam ship Marion, for New-York—Capt Getty, U S A, lady and 2 children, Lt Brown, U S A and lady, Lt Drum, U S A and lady, Lt Hudson, U S A, Dr J M Simms, lady and 5 children, J Gray, H D Bulkley, Miss A C Dawson, Miss E Dawson, Mrs Dick, Miss Gleason, Lt Booth, U S A, lady and child, Capt McCown, U S A, Mrs Howell, Mrs J T Vinot, Mrs E Barford, Mrs J Barford, W H Manning, A J Skilton, Miss Dunbar, Mrs Capt Taylor and 2 children, Mrs G A Trenholm, Miss E Trenholm, Miss A H Trenholm, Miss M L Trenholm, G A Trenholm, E J Dawson, J Allen, A Gonzales, A M Martenis, Miss J Gonzales, Miss C Gonzales, R Arteche, J Valdespino, P Govantes, T Govantes, Mrs Young, Miss Campbell, J W Seabrook, J M Corliss, Mrs Clark, Mrs Benson, Mrs J H Tucker, nurse and 2 children, W C Dauchy and lady, S Wiswall, Mrs Dallas, J D LaSenna and son, Mrs J Ingraham and child, G Holt, M G Klingender, C Linden, L Clark, C Davies, Mrs A Lovall, J M Bixby, lady, family and 2 servants, J Horrin and lady, A Bellox, Col Bird, M Bird, Mrs Schenck, Mrs Williams and 3 children, C H Pendleton, J H Brundage, V R Schenck, Z Parker, W Brown, Mrs Robinson, J A Appleby, E Schroder, Companies A and H 4th Regt U S Artillery, and 25 in the steerage.

Passengers in the steam ship Asia, at New-York, from Liverpool—Miss De Boom & servt, Mrs De Boom, Mrs A A Taylor, Mr Parker, lady & servt; Senora Soto & child, Senorita Soto, of H M Theatre, London; Gillen Cungrave, Dr Rosienwane, Messrs Scmidler, James Court, H Barnes, Kendall, Makin, Col Jennings, G Aylmer, Lirihan, Ratcliffe, A Travers & servt, J M Smyth, H F Sisley, S Sassing, G M Jenny, F Wanman, H B Batenschon, G Bland Jackson, C De Boom, F Pringle, J Miller, C Townsend, R G Dall, J H Woodward, C Grosgan, L R Simon, H Migion & lady, J L Cook, J H Pool & boy, J M A Harrison, Mrs E McCarthy, J R Donald, M Lewis—total 65.

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

The Savannah Georgian.

24 June 1852, 3



ORDER OF THE

LONE STAR.

Washington Division, No. 2.

A DEGREE DIVISION will be held This Evening at 8 o'clock at the Division Room.

june 21

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

The Savannah Georgian.
26 June 1852, 2

[FOR THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN]

The Spanish Press in Cuba on the Democratic Nominee.

The *Diario de la Marina*, the organ of the Catalan and Christina clique in Cuba, has deemed the nomination by the Baltimore Convention of Gen. Franklin Pierce for the Presidency of the United States, of sufficient importance to elicit remarks designed to warp the judgment of its Cuban readers as regards the moral condition of our country and the character of her institutions, but only calculated to reveal its deep concern at the foreshadowed result.

"This mistrust," remarks the *Diario*, alluding to the action of the Convention, "or rather this aversion for high capacities, is but a manifestation of Democratic jealousy, an innate passion with this sort of government, which commences to show itself with fearful rapidity." "The qualification of a warrior is fast becoming an indispensable prerequisite, and the Presidency of the United State will have to be won on the battle field rather than in the Halls of Congress." "Democracy, founded on the brutal union of man, ruling by means of a majority which is the symbol of strength, has an irresistible tendency towards enthroning the dominion of force, represented first by the spirit of conquest and afterwards by bloody domestic strife"

To this condition of things does the *Diario*, ignorant as yet of the nomination of Gen. Scott by the Whig Convention, attribute the success of both Harrison and Taylor. As to Jackson, it is pleased to recognize in him "other qualities besides those of a soldier." "Nor was he," says the Spaniard, "inexperienced in parliamentary contests."

That the people of our country whose intelligence and education are proverbial througout the world, and whose intuitive practical good sense has caused the vessel of State to steer clear of the breakers from which the combined intellects of Thiers, Metternich and Talleyrand might have vainly sought to rescue her, should be jealous of their own, of a Buchanan the self made man, a Fillmore the clothier, a Webster the farmer's son, a Cass who crossed on foot the Alleghanies on his way to the West, and rowed his own boat on the Ohio, and a Douglas who prides himself on his old trade of Cabinet-maker; that they should grudge honors to men sprung from the people, who hail from the people and who from their "curule chairs" lofty as they may be, will again revert to the people, is an assertion only fit to be made to the masses of Spain, whose birthright is ignorance, whose patrimony is submission and whose legacy must be subjection. Cuba, closely linked as she is to us by the regenerating ties of commerce, by a common interest and similarity of institutions, in daily contact with our own civilization and within sight almost of our shores, will not heed such slanders.

As to the nomination by the Whigs for the *third time* of a mere *military* chieftain for the highest *civil* office in the gift of the nation, in case the *Diario* should be inclined, in its ignorance of our affairs, to charge it upon the mass of the people, we will beg leave to refer him to the politicians of the Whig party, to those who have artfully "done the deed." We will in the meantime say for them to the Castilian, that the availability of feathers, seems of all, the most available. *Our* nominee, we feel bound to inform him, is a statesman, and what is more, an open and an honest man: a *citizen* soldier, as we all are when the country needs our services; *a man for emergencies*, brave in war, wise in peace; not a Pompey, but a Cincinnatus; a *Young Hickory*, endowed like his *old* predecessor "with other qualities than those of the Hero," "more experienced" than he "in parliamentary contests," and last, though not least, quite competent to fulfil that call of destiny and our own platform, which points to the FULL EXPANSION OF THE ENERGIES AND CAPACITIES OF THIS GREAT AND PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE.

A. J. G.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

27 July 1852, 4

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA—ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.—The New York Courier states that, notwithstanding their own and the impression generally entertained, that the fate of the Lopez expedition had suppressed a revolutionary tendency, and that the Cuban revolution was a mere piratical foray, having no real origin among the residents of the island, they now have reason to doubt this view of the case. It then adds:

For some time back we have had it intimated to us that a deep-laid and well-organized conspiracy existed in the heart of the island, in which not only nearly the whole creole population, but many of the creole officials, were implicated. We discredited the rumor as an emanation from the Junta, which has been accused of forging the inflammatory pronunciamientos of last summer. But we now have it repeated to us in a new and extraordinary form. A Cuban merchant, a gentleman with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we have the fullest confidence, and who is not ostensibly implicated in the conspiracy, arrived here on Thursday in the Cherokee from Havana, and has given us a copy of a journal published in Havana by a secret Junta, at the risk of their lives, for the purpose of informing the conspirators of the progress of the plot. The copy in our possession, and which can be seen in our editorial room, is the first number of the journal. It is printed on one side of the paper only, and has the appearance of having passed through a great number of hands. We are informed that it is the only copy that has ever reached the United States.

Our informant says that the paper will be published as regularly as the circumstances will permit. The second number was in press when he left Havana. It is circulated from hand to hand secretly, among all classes of people; and so important did the government consider the movement, that a reward of $20,000 has been offered for the discovery of the printing office, and an additional reward for the seizure of impressions. Thirty thousand copies of the first number were struck off.

Translations of portions of its contents are given. They consist of an address to the people, announcing that their paper will be published twice a month, or as often as they can without fear of death, and calls upon them to act with similar boldness in defence of liberty; an outcry about the late and present captain-generals, and says that nothing can prevent a revolution in Cuba; notices of the Lemery and Aguero difficulty, &c.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

5 August 1852, 2

Important from Havana.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

The New York Courier states that notwithstanding their own, and the impression generally entertained, that the fate of the Lopez expedition had suppressed a revolutionary tendancy, and that the Cuban revolution was a mere piratical foray, having no real origin among the residents of the Island, they now have reason to doubt this view of the case. It then adds:

For some time back we have had it intimated to us that a deep laid and well organized conspiracy existed in the heart of the Island, in which not only nearly the whole creole population, but many of the creole officials were implicated. We discredited the rumor as an emanation from the *Junta*, which has been accused of forging the inflamatory pronunciamentoes of last summer. But we now have it repeated to us in a new and extraordinary form. A Cuban merchant, a gentleman with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we have the fullest confidence, and who is not ostensibly implicated in the conspiracy, arrived here on Thursday in the Cherokee from Havana, and has given us a copy of a journal published in Havana by a secret Junta at the risk of their lives, for the purpose of informing the conspirators of the progress of the plot. The copy in our possession, and which can be seen in our editorial room, is the first number of the Journal. It is printed on one side of the paper only, and has the appearance of having passed through a great number of hands. We are informed that it is the only copy that has ever reached the United States, and this being the case we translate two articles from it to show the spirit of the people of Cuba.

Our informant says, that the paper will be published as regularly as the circumstances will permit. The second number was in press when he left Havana. It is circulated from hand to hand, secretly among all classes of people, and so important did the Government consider the movement, that a reward of $20,000 has been offered for the discovery of the printing office, and an additional reward for the seizure of impressions. Thirty thousand copies of the first number were struck off, and we have made arrangements to receive the succeeding numbers, and present their contents to our readers.

The following is a translation of the first number of this sheet:

THE VOICE OF THE CUBAN PEOPLE.

ORGAN OF INDEPENDENCE.

Year 1852.] *Island of Cuba June*, 13. [No 1.

TO OUR READERS.

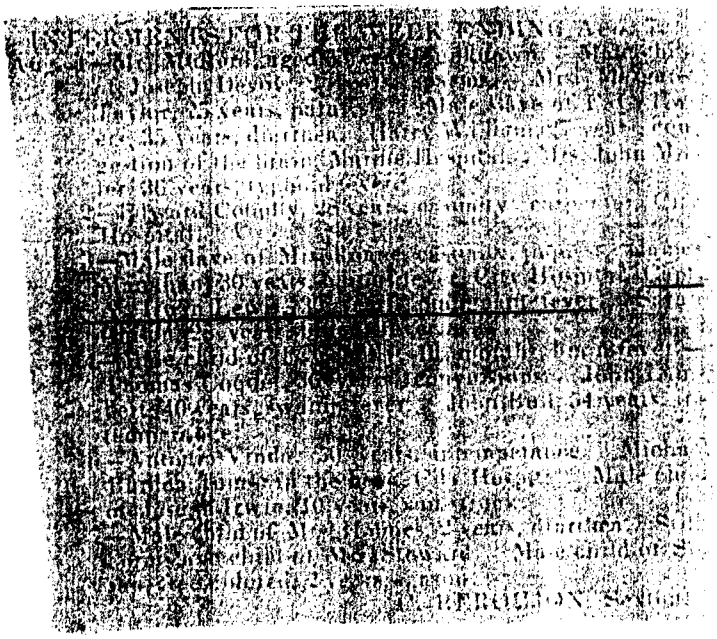
This paper has for its object, to represent the true opinion of the Creole Cubans—to propagate the noble feeling of Liberty that every wise people ought to be possessed of. In it they will see the light of all the political doings of the Spanish Government, which that Government seeks to hide—all the acts of injustice, despotism and tyranny, which are committed against our compatriots, without partiality. It shall be published twice a month, if circumstances permit, and we are able to surmount the innumerable sacrifices we are obliged to undergo for its publication. Without douht, as often as it is possible, it will be published without fear of death, or the penalties to which we are condemned in our unhappy country, the friends of the propagation of Liberty. We fear nothing. If we are discovered by any infamous betrayer, we shall die! but it will be after having rendered important service to the holy cause of the freedom of Cuba. We only beg of our friends and compatriots to circulate industriously all numbers which shall fall into their hands, for the expenses and dangers which we are obliged to encounter, keep us from printing as many numbers as we wish, and which must be accomplished by this means. Imitate our boldness, our courage and our sacrifice, but always with caution, to administer the poison to our common enemy. He will tremble to see our audacity and will have to reduce into ashes the whole Island to destroy our little printing office. We have nothing, we repeat, to fear, our cause is just, sacred and noble. We expect of our brethren prudence, courage, caution, and hate of the cowardice of our betrayers; precautions towards suspicious persons and spies, and by these means the Voz del Pueblo Cubano will be heard from the confines of [illegible] to the old continent, where the tyrant [illegible] Cuba's [illegible] sacrifices. The Cubans are [illegible] they like tropical [illegible] while they have [illegible] and Mogul oppressions. [illegible] the first desire to avenge the blood of their brethren, shed on the scaffold and on the fields of battle. There are thousands of Cubans banished now, and fugitives in strange countries, for no other cause than the ideas, those of Liberty, that they have implanted in their hearts as true patriots. Rich and poor, large and small men, women and children, old men, all entertain the same principles.—Many of the Cubans have fled to the United States, and armed and well prepared expeditions to invade the Island and to struggle in this country to reach independence of the unjust Metropolitan. All the authorities are opposed *openly* to the views of the Cubans—but these, notwithstanding the innumerable daily sacrifices, and notwithstanding the rigor of arbitrary laws that they have, have conspired, and will as long as they have Spanish Government in Cuba.

The cry of Liberty is sounded and the voice resounds from Point San Antonio to the Point Maisi. The blood of our brethren has stained the soil of our country, and this blood shall be the standard of vengeance, Nothing can prevent the revolution of Cuba. Destiny is infallible. Neither the scaffolds nor the prisons, banishments, confiscations of property, nor concessions, nor rewards, nor crosses, nothing—absolutely nothing, can contain it! We must either fight or submit. The triumph is ours. Remember the words of Napoleon when he struggled with you—Spaniards.—"The people are invincible when they say 'NO'" *We* wish independence or death. The *Spaniards*, domination by all means, without considering the evil consequences of imprudent temerity, and without justice or reason.

This is the situation of the country at the accession of General Canedo. If he is wise and prudent he will know the justice of our cause, and if he is a stupid Chief-Magistrate he will commit the same errors as his predecessors, and he will only hasten the ruin of all Spanish power and authority in Cuba, and posterity will include him in the number of the Tacons, O'Donnells and Conchas. We shall see.

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

10 August 1852, 2



Aug. 3 - Capt. A. Irwin Lewis, 30 years, malignant fever.

C. BERDUJON, Sexton

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

The Evening Picayune.
31 August 1852, 1

Important from Cuba.

The following, from the Baltimore Sun of the 23d inst., gives some interesting items from the Island of Cuba:

We have given, lately, accounts of another alleged conspiracy in Cuba, against Spanish rule there, and now find rumors of a proposed cession of Cuba to the negro government of Hayti, or the giving it up to the negroes themselves, now in the Island. The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, of Saturday, publishes the annexed particulars of the conspiracy and cession, which we give without pretending to say what degree of credence they are entitled to. It is stated that many well-informed persons in New York consider the rumors mentioned by the Courier as mere fabrications, put forth to excite sympathy in the United States. The following are the rumors, as given by the Courier and Enquirer:

Since the arrival of the Crescent City, we have conversed with some of the passengers, and have been permitted to peruse some private correspondence, which furnishes us with further details of the exciting news in regard to the state of affairs in Cuba. Among other letters, we have seen two from Madrid, one of which states, on the authority Señor Vasquez Queipo, Director General of the Council of Ultrama, that the Government is convinced that the Island of Cuba will eventually be lost to the Crown of Spain, but that sooner than that the Creoles of the United States should possess the Island, it will be given up to the negroes.

This letter affirms that a treaty is in progress of negotiation between Spain and the Emperor Soulouque, by which it is provided that the Spanish navy, now on the Cuban station, shall be employed to transport the army of the black Emperor to Cuba, when the negro slaves on the Island will be emancipated, and Cuba will be given up to them, on condition of a certain tribute to be paid to the Spanish Government yearly.

Another letter states that a secret commissioner has been appointed by the Government of her Catholic Majesty, to proceed to the Court of England and the Presidency of France, and lay certain propositions before these powers to cooperate with Spain in vigorous measures for the defence of Cuba from the rapacity of the United States pirates. This commissioner has already had communication with the British Government, and is now said to be in France. Neither power has, as yet, replied definitely to his proposals. In case this negotiation fails, then the treaty with Soulouque is to be consummated.

ESTRAMPES

Señor Estampiz made his escape from Havana in rather a singular manner. After the Crescent City had left the harbor of Havana, Señor Estampiz was found concealed in the baggage room. When asked what he was doing secreted there he anxiously inquired if the vessel had cleared the harbor, and being answered in the affirmative, he made his appearance clothed in a priest's dress, avowed himself a fugitive from Havana, declared that he had escaped from the garote, paid his passage, and is now in this city.

The 1st of September, the anniversary of the execution of Lopez, was fixed upon as the day of rising, when the Government discovered the conspiracy and promptly suppressed it.

The police are very rigid in their searches. In one house the police arrived just as a funeral was leaving the door—a son in the family had died and his relations were taking him to the grave. They were stopped, the gate was locked and all even to the corpse in the coffin, searched. Another house the police entered in search of some papers, and came unexpectedly upon four young ladies bearing the names of Valdez, the wife and daughters of Don Francisco Valdez, who were engaged making ball cartridges. They were taken in the act of filling the cartridges.

The police seized them by the arms and asked "who told you to do that?" Astounded and surprised by the sudden arrest, the young women unguardedly replied that they were working by order of Señor Estampiz. The police on further search found 2,000 ball cartridges ready made, some arms, bullets, bullet moulds, cartridge papers &c., and a large quantity of powder. The ladies, with their father, were arrested and consigned to the dungeons of Bartolina.

In an other house ten individuals were taken and imprisoned as suspicious persons. Five thousand pounds of cartridges were taken from the premises.

All these discoveries are supposed to have been made by the revelations of a spy, an officer of the regiment of Bailen who speaks English very well, who was sent to New York, where he has been for two months pretending to escape Lopez with the filibusters. He returned lately, and the arrests name dated, followed his arrival.

A letter from Havana, in the New York Sun, gives the following list of the names of the suspected conspirators, known to be in prison in the city of Havana:

Francisco Valdes, tobacco sorter in the house of Majans, together with his wife and nephew; Luis Cristo, of Villa Clara; Mr. Cristo, of Havana; Felipe Briñas, poet and writer for the Diario de la Marina, of Havana; Juan V. Castillo, of Havana, together with his sisters; Don Francisco Lopez, of Havana; Dr. Gassie, of Havana; Luis Ballon, of Havana; Calisto Rodriguez, first clerk of Havana; Antonio Luna, lawyer, of Havana; Jose Augustin Quintero, and his father, Antonio, of Havana; besides fifteen or twenty cigar makers, taken from different establishments.

FELIPE L. BRIÑAS

LUIS BALEIN

Mr. J. A. Quintero was arrested with letters from Mr. Thrasher in his possession, which he was in the very act of answering.

Four persons have been brought from Vuelta Abajo, said to be Juan Gonzales Alvarez, a planter, his brother in-law, a Mr. Hernandez, and one other, whose name is not mentioned.

A number of persons suspected of being conspirators have escaped to the United States among them the following:

Jose Ballon, brother of Luis; Francisco Estrampe, planter; Helen Valdes, of Havana; Jose Garcia y Zenda, of Havana; Juan Sula, of Havana; N. Rodriguez, of Havana; N. Valdes, of Havana; Juan Luyn and brother Francisco, of Havana; Manuel Fernandez, son of the Count of Vallamar, of Principe.

The following extracts are taken from the latest Havana letters:

More than one hundred houses have already been searched at midnight, and upwards of sixty arrests are known to have been made. Volantes and all kinds of carriages have been and are being searched without warning, at all hours, both day and night. Even the ladies are not exempted. Their persons and clothing have been subjected to rigid and most indecorous scrutiny.

Barredo and Llerus have been sent to the interior, each with a company of soldiers, commissioned to arrest such persons as they may think proper. Barredo has already returned, but without prisoners. Llerus is still absent. At the moment of writing, arrests seem to have ceased, apparently because the track of the conspirators has been lost. In consequence of this maladroitness, Señor Zurita has been restored to the command of the police, and from his known cunning, the arrests, it may be expected, will be renewed with redoubled vigilance.

At San Cristobal, Señor Chapotin, (said to be more than half idiot,) appeared before the authorities for the purpose of betraying to the Government some forty individuals, but when called upon to sign a written statement respecting them, he refused to do so.

The legal adviser of the Governor thereupon advised against arresting the suspected parties; and they, hearing of the transaction, made their escape. Meantime the legal gentleman received what you would call his "walking ticket," for thus protecting individual rights.

A despatch which we have from New York says:

The Spanish Consul in this city yesterday demanded of Don Domingo de Goicuria, now residing here, that he return forthwith to Cuba, in compliance with a requisition of the Captain General. Goicuria had been exiled to Spain, from whence he escaped to this country.

Señor Estampiz, in whose house in Havana the powder and bullets were found, and who escaped as a friar in the Crescent City, and is now in New York, states that the conspiracy recently discovered at Havana was the conception of a few hot-headed youths, and has no connection with the leaders of the main enterprise which was to take place in various places, simultaneously, on the 1st of September.

A grand mass is to be performed on the 1st of September, in this city, by the resident Cubans, for the repose of the souls of Gen. Lopez and his followers.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 September 1852, 3

The Adjournment of Congress.

The adjournment of Congress yesterday, at 12 o'clock, closed a long and laborious session. We hope to-morrow to give a complete list of the acts which have been passed and approved. If somewhat less numerous than at some previous sessions, the list will be found to contain several measures of great public interest.

Among these are the act regulating steamboat navigation, the river and harbor bill, and the bill to regulate and accomplish the public printing.

Neither the homestead bill, nor the bill for distributing portions of the public lands among the States, has become a law. Both of these measures, involving opposite systems of policy in regard to the public domain, will doubtless be pressed with zeal at the next session.

Among the specific appropriations, those in relation to the various ocean steam lines will attract most attention.

It would be unjust, in speaking, however briefly, of the session which has just closed, to pass over, without favorable notice, the labors of the two Financial Committees, under the pressure of many embarrassments, and an almost unprecedented accumulation of demands upon the treasury.

The members of the Thirty-second Congress are now most of them on their way to their homes; and in our parting salutations, we congratulate them upon the satisfactory termination of their session. They go to meet their constituencies, and to commune with them amidst the excitement of a most momentous presidential canvass. We do not doubt that the representatives of the democratic party carry with them from Washington a cheering and most confident assurance of the speedy ascendency in our chief executive councils of the principles and policy which as democrats they cherish and maintain. Their presence among their constituents will doubtless be fraught with good results to the good cause.

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

New York Herald
2 September 1852, 7

The Cuban Patriots.

MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL—THE CEREMONIES AT THE FREEMASON'S HALL, IN BROADWAY.

It was announced in the papers, and made generally known over the city, that a grand and solemn High Mass would be celebrated yesterday morning, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of Gen. Lopez and his fellow martyrs, in the last Cuban revolution. About two hundred and thirty gentlemen, natives of Cuba, or the sons of men born on the island, with a large number of highly respectable citizens, attended in the church at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon. Yesterday being the anniversary of the execution of Lopez, the Creoles came attired in deep mourning, and wearing mourning badges upon the left arm; a number of them acted as vergers in the church, and discharged that duty with a solemnity befitting the occasion, accompanied with that suavity of manner, which is characteristic of the natives of the unhappy island.

When the hour for the commencement of the service arrived, considerable disappointment, and some chagrin, were experienced by all present at the announcement, that there would not be a High Mass, and that that imposing ceremony would be dispensed with upon the occasion.

Immediately afterwards, the Rev. Mr. McClosky came upon the altar, and celebrated the ordinary low mass for the dead. This ceremony is always impressive. The church casts aside her gorgeous vesture, and the priests appear habited in the garments of woe which are worn in the passion week of Lent—the towering tapers on each side of the altar are extinguished, and a flickering light from two small wax candles is alone visible—the taper stands are cased, the altar hung with black, the tinkling of bells is stilled and responses by muffled knocks are alone heard—the seraphic voice of the choir is silenced, and the rolling thunder of the organ hushed. All this was observable in the ceremony of yesterday; but still the patriots of Cuba were dissatisfied. In their opinion, the church should "exhaust the pomp of woe" in celebrating the service for the departed soul of their idol and hero, and it appears that a promise was given to that effect by His Grace Archbishop Hughes, which was afterwards broken.

The following letter will enlighten the public upon this part of the subject:—

RIGHT REVEREND FATHER—The Catholic Cubans now in New York, feel a tender and religious anxiety to celebrate, in a becoming and respectful manner, the anniversary of the death of their brothers and friends who were taken from them last year at Principe, Trinidad, Los Pozas, Atares and Habana.

We pray of you, therefore, to accede to our earnest request to have masses said for their eternal repose at the Cathedral on the 1st of September, from 9 A. M. to the hour of grand mass and then a grand mass.

We would also desire if it should seem proper to you, Sir, to have a brief sermon, avoiding as befitting this occasion and peculiar occasion, all political remarks of whatever tendency, from the beautiful and impressive text St. Matthew, chap. V., verses 11 and 12.

With your permission, we would prepare a handsome cenotaph, inscribed either with the names of our lost friends, or with the places where they yielded up life to be placed appropriately in the Cathedral during the ceremonies. I remain yours &c.

P. DE GORGOURIA.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1852.

On Sunday, the 29th ult., Mr. G. de Betancourt and Mr. G. de Gorgouria called on Archbishop Hughes, and he expressed to them that he could not allow them the sermon or the cenotaph, but two masses in the morning, and the Grand Mass at ten o'clock, to which he would invite the clergy to officiate.

As soon as the HERALD, and other papers, announced the grand mass, the Archbishop, and two Bishops, with a great number of Catholic clergy, met at the Archbishop's house, and concluded that it would create a sensation in the Catholic world, and particularly in the dominion of her Catholic Majesty; and they decided to have only one single mass, without any function becoming to that object whatever.

Mr. P. de Gorgouria will, therefore, feel very much obliged to any Protestant church that will offer their temple to him so that he may have the ceremony performed in a manner worthy the memory of the brave, who fell for the cause of liberty in Cuba, his beloved country. He lives at 180 East Fifteenth street.

At the conclusion of the mass, the Cuban gentlemen proceeded arm in arm to the large assembly room, No. 600 Broadway. They made an imposing demonstration, and attracted much respect for themselves, and sympathy for their cause, by their bearing and demeanor. The room was befittingly decorated. The wall at the extreme end was hung with plain black cloth, without ornament: upon the centre of this was suspended the flag of Cuba—the one borne by Señor Marras in the expedition—festooned with black. Its white and lone star appeared prominent in the centre, and every eye was turned towards it. A raised dais, carpeted, was placed under the banner, from which a speaker could address the assembly. The room was well filled. There were about two hundred gentlemen present. Four soul stirring orations were pronounced in the Spanish language, and the flashing eyes and animated countenances observable during their delivery, told plainly that the blood of old Castile circulated in the hearts of the audience.

The speakers were Señors M. Tolon, Francisco Aguero Estrada, M. J. Arango, and F. Armas.

We publish the address of Señor M. Tolon, translated into the English language:—

MR. TOLON'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen—We have just come forth from the Temple of God, and are yet under the profound impressions left on each heart by the duty for which we are assembled—this solemn, august, and painful duty, at which religion and the country presided—the one in tears and mourning, but the other wearing its eternal smile of light and consolation. It was not a spectacle of regal pomp, of vain ostentation—it was the humble but imposing sight of a community of exiles, uniting in the House of the Lord, in the land of the stranger, to raise their prayers to Heaven for the repose of their brothers, who offered themselves in sacrifice for the liberty of their native land. We raised no sumptuous cenotaph, but the veil of grief is on our brows; in place of funeral blazons we give bitter tears—in place of letters of gold, and boastful trophies, the deep and sincere lamentations of our wounded hearts, where every glorious martyr for the redemption of Cuba has his epitaph engraved and his image sculptured. We have placed our souls at the feet of God, not our pride before the eyes of man; we have implored divine mercy, not sought human admiration; for instead of a sarcophagus encircled with blazing torches, our country and her noble victims demand of us even now—let it be said with patriotic reverence—steamers loaded with soldiers and artillery, to spit death upon their tyrants. The glory of the heroes of Puerto Principe, Trinidad and Los Pozos is too high to be represented by any earthly monument. The only worthy monument, the true apotheosis of the martyrs whose anniversary we this day celebrate, will be the flag of free Cuba, planted in triumph, by our own hands, on the very spot where they fell, and the cry of Liberty for Cuba, thundering from San Antonio to Maisy, mingled with the death roar of the Spanish lion. This to them will be the most solemn, most harmonious, and most acceptable requiem. We have fulfilled our duty as Christians—the souls of our heroes repose in peace in the bosom of their Lord; let us now fulfil our duty as patriots, for even here come the resounding echoes of our Cuba in chains. The cry of anguish strikes perpetually on our ears. Let us swallow our sighs; let us suppress our tears, and with faith in justice and enthusiasm for liberty, let us put our hope first in God, and then in our own right hands; let us lay up stone by stone the great edifice of our liberating revolution; let nothing daunt us, nothing discourage us, nothing turn us aside from our path. The wave of misfortune has more than once passed over our heads; the blood of our brethren has been poured out on the battle field and on the scaffold; the tears of our families have flowed in torrents; our homes are in mourning, and our tyrants live to triumph and rejoice. But the Holy Book, the word of God, says:—"The people that sat in darkness saw great light; and to them that sat in the region of the shadow of death light is sprung up." Courage then. United as brothers, as if in one body, with one soul, one wish, one thought, one life for our country, shoulder to shoulder under the folds of that flag, which waved amid the smoke of battle at Cardenas, kissed by the breezes of Cuba as she struggled to be free, let us pass the rubicon of our holy enterprise in which we may at least die the death of those heroes, whose fame shines so brightly to-day, even in the midst of this mourning, and whose names are blessed with every word which resounds to-day through this place. God of peace and loving kindness, we do not leave thy sacred temple to preach desolation, ruin and extermination to our enemies; but we do proclaim, in the midst of our brethren and before this great people whom thou, Oh God, art pleased to bless, the righteousness of our cause and our revolution to defend our outraged rights, to redeem our oppressed country, and to exact retribution for the accumulated injuries heaped upon our heads for three centuries by the impious Spain, which appears rejected of thy Holy Hand. Who, among the sons of Cuba here assembled, has not a complaint to establish, an injury to resent, an insult to wash out? Not one. All have suffered, all are injured, all have been insulted by a government which adds to its cruelties and outrages the bitter wrong of calling its "children" those whom it abases to slavery. Who of us does not weep for his home, for the tender care of a mother, for the sweet embrace of a wife, for the treasure of his children, and the consolations of friends and family? How sad must be the hearts of those who now eat the bitter bread of exile, wet with the tears of their eyes and the sweat of their brows, in foreign lands, without hope, without future, without consolation, except in the destiny of their country! What owe they—what should they feel towards the authors of their sufferings?—towards that iniquitous and detestable government that has put the barrier of the ocean between them and their motherland, placing death as a sentinel on our shores and at our firesides to repel us from them? Narciso Lopez was not an Attila; neither do we desire to be Vandals, like our oppressors. We desire not to carry into Cuba the torch of the incendiary or the knife of the assassin. For how long shall we bear in our hands the olive branch, offering meekly a peace that is despised, and preaching with humility a covenant that is scorned? God of peace and loving kindness! we leave not thy sacred temple to kindle the wrath of the heathen, nor to undertake a work of wickedness and destruction. We pray thee to enlighten the understanding of our enemies, and move their souls to reason and justice. But if it has pleased thy divine wisdom to decree that the people of Cuba shall come to their political land of promise, not through the easy path of peace, but by the rough way of war, then, O Lord of Hosts strengthen our arms, encourage our hearts, and inspire faith and rectitude in our souls, to reach the end of our journey in triumph. And prove worthy thy supreme goodness; extend thy almighty arm, and put asunder the troubled waters of a sanguinary revolution, that we may pass happily through in our march to salvation. Turn O Lord a look of mercy upon us; let this banner now veiled in mourning for the chosen sons of an innocent people who fell under the hands of their butchers while defending it like heroes be unto us an ark of covenant; and then O Lord thy divine Word shall be fulfilled anew:—"The people that sat in darkness saw a great light; and to them that sat in the region of the shadow of death light is sprung up."

The remainder were of similar import.

We also give the substance of the address of Señor F. Armas, pronounced extempore:—

SEÑOR ARMAS' SPEECH.

Señor ARMAS said that he was not apt in making a review of the events which terminated on the first of September last year, and did not consider it necessary, after the description and speeches which had been just read. He shared the misfortunes which all the lamented had. He hated these murderers of the martyrs for Cuban liberty. But, if in the book of destiny, it was written that Lopez, Agüero, Armentero, Crittenden, and the other martyrs were to die victims of their love for the cause of Cuban liberty, he must acknowledge that the circumstances which accompanied that event was far from prejudicating the independence of that island. Who could forget (he continued) that Joaquim de Agüero was shot in spite of the precious tears which were falling from the eyes of the ladies of Puerto Principe, imploring his life? Who could forget that Armentero was executed in spite of the pardon granted him? Who could forget that Crittenden and his companions were shot, and after that barbarous sacrifice, the cannibals threw themselves upon their victims, trampled upon them, attached them to ropes, and after having taken their dresses, drew the bodies in triumph through the streets of Havana, and, drunk with blood and fury, cut the skull of one of the victims, of which they made a cup in which they drank with delight a beverage, composed of blood, wine, and American brains! Who would be able to forget the ignominious manner in which Narciso Lopez was executed—the hero who had given his glorious days to Spain, and who had treated with an undeserved generosity the prisoners he made in his last campaign? He (the speaker) next alluded to the impression that all these events ought to make on the sons of Havana. For some days before the first of September he had embarked for Spain, and he learned that the Habaneros, finding themselves without any hope, had abandoned their chiefs—were deceived by some, and were without arms and ammunition, and had positive notice that all those who had left their homes to join the deliverer's army, had fallen into the power of the enemy. After that, (he said,) the policy of the Spanish government and its barbarous proceedings gained from day to day new partisans to the cause of Cuba, and that there was not a single Cuban who wanted to be submitted to the odious yoke which weighed upon all. To prove the truth of his assertions, the speaker alluded to the notices which had just arrived from Havana. He concluded by saying, that all the sentiments which he could advance in memory of the noble martyrs of the liberty of Cuba would be understood by these words:—"Peace to their souls; glory to their names; revenge against their assassins; liberty to their beloved Cuba."

The orators were frequently interrupted with cries of *bueno, bueno*, during the delivery, and greeted at the conclusion of each with loud cheers and fraternal embraces.

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

New York Herald
3 September 1852, 3

The Cuban Meeting.

MR. EDITOR:—I perceive some mistake in the extract that the HERALD gives to-day, of the words I pronounced yesterday, in the Cuban meeting assembled at 660 Broadway. I did not say that Crittenden and his companions were attached to ropes, nor that their bodies were drawn in triumph through the streets of Havana. I said that the garments of the Americans were torn and carried in triumph along the streets of Havana, and that the cannibals converted the skull of one of the victims into drinking cups.

Nor did I say that the Habaneros had abandoned their chiefs. I only remarked that they had no chiefs, no arms, no ammunition, and found themselves without hope.

I trust you will be so the kindness to cause these mistakes to be corrected.

Yours, respectfully, L. DE ARMAS.

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

New York Herald

3 September 1852, 8

Gen. Lopez and the Cuban Victims.

FUNERAL PROCESSION IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1852.

There was a grand funeral procession last night in honor of Gen. Lopez and the Cuban victims.

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

New York Herald

4 September 1852, 2

Late and Important from Cuba—Progress of the Revolution.

The letters of our Havana correspondents, which we publish to-day, disclose a very serious and critical state of things in the island of Cuba.

The dangers of a revolution, so far from having been exaggerated, are just coming to light. It is now manifest, too, that the immediate danger is in the island; and that the vigilance of the authorities is not confined to the Creoles, but extends to the Spanish population. The threatening publications which have appeared in the Havana papers, against the suspected inhabitants, are doubtless from the Captain-General himself, or from his direct authority. We are also informed, that but for the timely discovery of certain revolutionary supplies of ammunition, small arms, and artillery, the outbreak would probably have occurred about the first of September. Of course it has now become necessary to defer the rising till the conspiracy shall again be re-organized, or until some accident, or insupportable provocation, shall fire the train, and precipitate the Island into the horrors of civil war.

The discovery of the introduction of arms into the island, and of the various houses, the occupants of which were, or had been, engaged in the fabrication of cartridges, it appears, is due to a th ef from the chain-gang of Havana, who, while in his confinement, overheard, from some of the State prisoners, their disclosures to each other of the revolutionary proceedings of their confederates. This fellow, upon his revelations being communicated to the Captain-General, was employed in the disguise of a common soldier, for the arrest of the attainted parties. The discovery of the nine or ten rash and foolish young men, who attempted to revive the publication of the revolutionary organ, *La Voz del Pueblo Cubano*, in the very face of the authorities, was, under the circumstances, inevitable. Ere this, those unfortunate victims of their own temerity have doubtless suffered the dreadful penalty of the *garote*, for they were all to have been executed within a few days of their arrest. It will further be seen that the detective system of General Canedo, and his punishments of suspected, as well as convicted, traitors to the Queen, are of the most rigid, despotic, and inexorable character, and that there is no safety for life or property within the limits of the island.

Now, it is simply impossible that this state of things can long continue without provoking a general insurrection. The several expeditions of Lopez, if they have had no other effect, have served to convince the Creoles of Cuba that in any systematic revolt which they may inaugurate, they will meet with active and efficient sympathy from the United States. Of this they are well apprized. The rapid increase of the societies and members of the G. of the Lone Star, from New Orleans to New York, is but a branch of the conspiracy in Cuba and a similar organization there. Gen. Canedo, resolved to crush it before it had matured for action, has, according to all advices, adopted the most rigorous policy of extermination. The extremity of his measures, however, betrays the alarm of desperation and the imminent perils of a general revolt.

But the policy of a savage despotism, in the suppression of an incipient revolution, is a suicidal policy for Spain in Cuba. The cruelties perpetrated there upon the disaffected Creoles only serve to kindle up excitement here, and to gather active recruits to the volunteers among us, who are but waiting for the signal for another descent upon the island. So far from suppressing the portending outbreak, the policy adopted by Gen. Canedo is, of all others, the policy for precipitating a revolution, which once in motion, can have no other termination—though all the Powers of Europe may come to the aid of Spain—than the wresting of Cuba from the Spanish crown.

In connection with this startling intelligence from Havana, there is a significant meaning in the speech of Senator Douglas, on Thursday evening, at Tammany Hall, in reference to the annexation of Cuba. His remarks upon that question were emphatic and directly to the point; and the enthusiasm with which they were responded to, betrayed, with equal emphasis, the sympathies and sentiments of the "unterrified democracy." There is every prospect that the next administration will be the exponent of the same progressive principles which brought Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Utah and California, into the Union, war or no war; and hence, we may safely presume, the confident movements of the "Order of the Lone Star." Meantime, it is apparent that all the vigilance and prudence of the present administration at Washington may be required, between this time and March next, to guard against another infraction of our obligations of neutrality, and our treaty stipulations with Spain.

In a word, when we look at the present critical condition of Cuba, and to the revolutionary conspiracy there, seconded by a far more formidable and effective conspiracy here—and when we have a Senator of the United States proclaiming to the democrats of Tammany Hall that he is in favor, if necessary, of the annexation of Cuba by an appeal to arms—we may well inquire what is to be the effect of all this? It is but the beginning, but, at this rate, the end is not far off.

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

New York Herald
4 September, 1852, 2

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Irving House—Hon. John H. Boyd, Whitehall; Hon. L. Burrows, Albion; A. S. Wadsworth, U. S. coast survey; D. Sigourney, Boston; Hon. R. Yates, Illinois; Col. Baker, U. S.; O. H. Hughes, Tenn.; J. A. S. Achlin, La.; Hon. N. G. King, Post Master General's office; Hon. L. D. Campbell, Ohio; Hon. Mr. Hall, Kentucky; Hon. Mr. Merriweather, do.; Hon. W. A. Gorman, do.; Hon. Mr. Lockhard, Indiana; Hon. W. M. Gwinn, U. S. Senator from California; Hon. Volney E. Howard, Texas; Hon. A. P. Edgerton, Ohio; M. Baker, U. S. Coast Survey; W. E. Everett, U. S. A.; and 187 others.

At the Howard—E. F. Holden, Charleston; J. L. Pierce, Milwaukie; P. H. Conger, Iowa; W. H. Sutton, Richmond; Capt. Huggins, Baltimore; T. J. Goldsby, Selma, Ala.; R. T. Blackburn, Chicago; T. P. Kenady, Florida; and 92 others.

At the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon. Lewis Cass, Michigan; Hon. S. A. Douglas, Ill.; Hon. G. Deane, Washington; Hon. J. S. Dawson, Penn.; Hon. R. McLane, Md.; Hon. J. Stanton, Ky.; Hon. L. H. Martin, La.; Hon. D. A. Smalley, Vt.; Hon. W. H. Snow, Oswego; Hon. S. Foote, Vt.; Gen. S. Cameran, Pa.; Major Gillespie, U. S. N.; Capt. Tyler, U. S. N.; Hon. A. Gillmore; Hon. A. Buel; Capt. W. A. Maddox, U. S. N.; John Fox, New Orleans; W. R. Mulford, L. I.; Hon. H. Hamlin, Me.; Hon. D. T. Jones, Oswego; T. B. Winston, Esq., New Orleans; Hon. G. B. Curtis, Pa.; Judge Crane, Md.; Hon. T. Judkins, Oneida; and 180 others.

At the American Hotel—H. W. King, Lewis county; W. M. Hunt, do.; Col. Lauer, Charleston; J. Sutherland, Washington; A. H. Meckler, do.; J. B. Freeman, Ohio; Hon. L. Hubbell, Wisconsin; Dr. Adken, U. S. A.; J. McConnell, Ga.; and 90 others.

At the Astor House—G. P. Smith, Pittsburgh; A. B. Sibley, San Francisco; H. King, St. Louis; R. F. Lofar, Ill.; R. Crockett, New Orleans; Major Zellen, Mariaes; G. Waddell, La.; Hon. W. F. Green, Ohio; Hon. E. D. Petrie, do.; and 150 others.

The Hon. S. D. Hubbard, the new Postmaster General, is now at the Tontine, New Haven. It is said he will not go to Washington before the middle of next week.

General Scott spent Tuesday afternoon and night with James G. King, at Highwood, North Hobpken, and went up the river on the 8 o'clock (Wednesday) train of the Hudson River Railroad. He is now with Mrs. General Scott, at Newburg. Part of his family are at Newport.

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

New York Herald
September 1852/4

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Important from Cuba—Arrest of the New Publishers of the Voice of the People—Threatening Aspect of Affairs.

The steamship Empire City, Captain Leeds, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Havana, whence she sailed on the 28th ult.

The government authorities had succeeded in seizing the press of the paper called the *Voice of the People*, and arrested the publishers and had them sent to prison. Numbers of persons were daily arrested by the authorities and sent to prison.

The yellow fever was still raging, but the cholera and small pox had greatly abated at Havana; when the Empire City sailed.

Freights had slightly improved at Havana.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, August 28, 1852.

The Excitement in Havana—The New Publishers of the Voice of the People, &c. &c.

The greatest excitement and terror reigns in this city. You will remember that the type and other printing apparatus of the "Voice of the People of Cuba," could not be found by the government. They were buried in the earth outside the walls of Havana, and the young men engaged in publishing it fled after the third number was issued. Some six or seven other young enthusiasts went to work to bring out a fourth number. They purchased type, and went to a regular printing office to get it done, when they were reported to the government, and all seized in the act of preparing the paper for publication. Among them was Facciolo. They are to be garotted in a few days.

The day before yesterday Don Ramon Palma and Jose M. Layaz were sent to the Cabana fortress, without being permitted to communicate with any person.

From Vuelta Abajo, the south end of the island, where the insurrection was to have commenced, 200 prisoners arrested as conspirators, have been taken to Havana and placed in the fortresses Moro and Cabana. They were seized upon the information of spies.

HAVANA, August 28, 1852.

The Threatening Aspect of Affairs in Cuba—The Continued Arrests of Suspected Individuals—The Discovery of the Publisher of the Voice of the People, &c., &c.

You cannot fail to have noticed the menacing tone which has recently been assumed, in the editorials put forth by order of this government, for the purpose of overawing such of the inhabitants of Cuba who may have intentions inimical to their present rulers. It is hardly to be supposed that these menacing editorials, (which emanate from the palace,) to which I refer, would be given to the public, were there not some reason or cause for thus threatening the people, and thereby giving rise to suspicions that the island of Cuba is by no means in the enjoyment of that profound tranquility, which such pains is taken to induce us to believe is the case.

The people of Havana have, for the last eight or ten days, been laboring under the most intense excitement, scarcely exceeding, I am told, that during the memorable days of the disembarkation of the last expedition under General Lopez.

For some time past the government have, as it were, doubled their vigilance. The issue of a clandestine sheet, advocating the independence of Cuba, which baffled all the endeavors of the authorities to discover who were the authors, caused General Canedo extreme annoyance, and the consequence has been that great numbers of persons (including women) have been and are still being arrested, and the houses of individuals liable to search, which is carried into effect at all hours of the day and night.

The arrest of the parties discovered about a fortnight ago manufacturing ball cartridges, and the capture of about 14,000 of these catridges and some powder, led to further investigations.

Upon the information of a certain French Creole, the government, on the 18th of August, dispatched a force of fifty cavalry, under the orders of Colonel Guillen, who, it is stated, surprised a party of about 140 persons at a cafetal, belonging to one Gonzalez, in the Vuelta de Abajo, engaged in making balls and cartridges, &c. He took from them a small cannon and a considerable number of muskets, which latter, it is supposed, were landed very lately from a suspicious looking schooner seen on the coast, supposed to have been sent by the Cuban Junta from New York. The forts are full of prisoners, and others are being daily brought into Havana from all parts of the country. I, myself, being accidentally a short distance from home, saw two well dressed, gentlemanly looking individuals on their way to the city, on horseback, between two soldiers—the latter armed to the teeth. The gentlemen were merely tied with cords, but from the jaded appearance of the horses, and the travel stained costume of the riders, they had evidently come from a considerable distance.

Among the prisoners brought from Puerto Principe, is a Senorita Guovra. I am told she is but eighteen, and very beautiful. She is sister to a young man who was shot last year for being concerned in the attempted insurrection in that part of the island, which ended so fatally to those who were engaged in it. Miss Guovra's crime, I am informed, is, that she had embroidered the lone star flag of Cuban independence, and was in correspondence with some of her expatriated relatives in New York.

She, too, like the rest of her countrywomen, had been advocating too warmly the blessings of independence; and when asked "If she was not sorry for what she had done, and willing to abandon her pernicious ideas of freedom for Cuba?" she declared that she had done nothing for which she should be ashamed, and that her feelings towards the oppressors of her country could never change. This young lady, from her great beauty, and many amiable qualities, had much influence over the minds of the young men of the district in which she resided, and therefore it was considered advisable to bring her to Havana where she arrived on the 21st, and has ever since been confined in a separate cell. Being a person of respectability and property, used to every comfort, some consideration was felt for her, but she has declined the offers of the governor of the fort to make her cell more comfortable, accepting only a wash basin, and a cot to lay down upon. Nine women in all, have, up till this moment, been arrested, concerned in this so-called conspiracy.

On the 22d inst., Colonel Santiago Guerrea, Lieutenant Governor of Guines, was ordered to Havana to answer sixty charges of harsh and unwarrantable conduct brought against him, before the Captain-General, by the people committed to his governorship. The Lieut.-Governor of the little village of Santiago has likewise been suspended from similar causes. The Assessor of Pino del Rio, and the Ex-Governor of St. Cristoval, have been brought prisoners to Havana, under suspicion of connivance with the conspiracy discovered in the Vuelta de Abajo. The people here just now are laboring under such great excitement, and there are so many different rumors more or less exaggerated, as to the pretended conspiracy said to have been discovered to exist among the Creoles, that I hesitate to place confidence in all I hear, but *I may assure you, that the aspect of affairs in the island of Cuba has assumed a character very opposite to that of the tranquil nature which the government would feign have us believe*, but which the numerous daily arrests, and forts full of prisoners, would scarcely warrant us to put any faith in. It appears to me, that there is much truth in the report that these people had really intended to make some sort of attempt at revolution on the 31st inst, as we have been given to understand, *or why these cartridges, ball, and other ammunition* which the government have lately discovered, and are every day discovering? Of course, the attempt, if it may be called one, being nipped in the bud by the capture of the principal parties concerned, and those engaged in it having undergone the penalty of the "garote," for General Canedo has publicly announced that no mercy may be expected from him, there will be no revolution. But will the execution of all these people improve the Creole's affection for their Spanish rulers? I am afraid not, but that the numerous executions, which the Spaniards confidently say are soon to take place, "as examples to deter others," cannot but have a contrary effect, and will goad the Creoles to desperate acts, probably induce the negroes to join them in their efforts for independence, and then all would be lost in ruin, anarchy, and horrors.

But to continue the events of the week. At 7.30 P.M., of the 23d, the police surprised, at the house of a Mr. Facciolo, in the Calle de Obispo, (principal street of Havana,) a number of persons, occupied in throwing off proofs of the fourth number of the *Voz del Pueblo* the clandestine paper, which has recently been advocating Cuban independence, and which had, till then, baffled all their endeavors to discover its whereabouts. The parties concerned in this paper, had changed their lodgings five times; always choosing, however, the most public streets, while the government were searching for them in all the farms and houses at considerable distance from the city. The names of these parties, I enclose herewith. I fear it will go hard with them—the police having caught them in the very act of throwing off a proof. I could give you the names of a great number of individuals who have been and are still under arrest for causes entirely unknown to their families and friends; but as it is immaterial to you to have them, it would be useless to send them, and perhaps too, it would be impolitic just now to publish them.

The Spaniards themselves do not disguise that great disaffection exists against the government. I was told this morning, by one of the most respectable and wealthy merchants from Old Spain, that he lamented he should have to acknowledge it, but such was the case, that the Creoles, men, women, and children, from Cape Maysi to Cape San Antonio, hated Spain and the Spaniards with a hatred so bitter, that no concession now, on the part of Spain, would ever overcome it.

Colonel Herrera Davila has been appointed (August 25) Lieutenant Governor of Guines, in the room of Colonel Guerrea, suspended. On the 26th August, another fierce and threatening editorial, or lecture, was issued by his Excellency, for the benefit of the "Siempre fiels, y a quien Corresponde."

List of persons arrested on the night of the 23d inst., found engaged in throwing off proofs of the clandestine paper, *Voz del Pueblo*.

Don Eduardo Facciolo.
Ildefonso Estrada y Zenea, (celebrated Cuban poet.)
Eduardo Sariel. Florentino de la Forre.
Felix Cassard. Antonio Rubio.
Juan Antonio Granada. Ladislos Urquize.
Francisco Delgado, (contractor for the Campo Santo.)
Antonio Palmer, (connected with the press,) and two others, names unknown, since apprehended.

The British royal mail steamer Dee, arrived here on the 24th inst., with English mails, and two passengers for this place; but, unfortunately, having left St. Thomas without a bill of health, she was ordered by these wise authorities, notwithstanding that no case of illness had occurred on board the ship since she left England, while the people in Havana were suffering from cholera, vomito, small pox, the measles, &c.,—she was ordered into quarantine at the other end of the bay, on her way to which, in charge of their chief pilot, a Spaniard, she was run aground, and has been fast already two days. Thus, a royal mail steamer is detained and exposed to be lost; first, for want of a little friendly feeling of good will and courtesy, and miserable certificate of some wretched petty Spanish Vice Consul; and secondly, by the culpable negligence of an incapable pilot, put on board the ship by these Spanish authorities.

HAVANA, August 28—3½ P. M.

Important Council of War—The Number of Prisoners—The Seizure of Ammunition, &c.

The arms referred to in my letter of the 27th inst., consisting of pistols, muskets, &c., which it is stated have been clandestinely introduced into the island, it is now said, were brought to an uninhabited bay, at a considerable distance from the main land, on the south coast, to the westward of Batabano, and marked on the charts, Cays "Felipe." They were put out of an American schooner into a Spanish coaster, which conveyed them to a given point on the coast, where they were received by a person of the name of Cruces, who had them removed to the estate of Mr. Dias Alvarez. The arms were of course packed in boxes, and their contents unknown to the men employed to cart them from the coast.

All this happened some six weeks ago, but has only just come to the knowledge of the authorities through the investigations which they have been making, in consequence of the discoveries, a short time ago, of the deposits of ammunition found secreted in several houses of this city. Some of these boxes, above referred to, have been captured on an estate in the Vuelta de Abajo. They contained eight muskets each; but it is supposed by the authorities, that a large quantity has been distributed in the interior. Nearly all the men employed to cart these boxes of arms from the coast, have been apprehended, but nothing further has been elicited from them than that they were employed by "Cruces" to convey boxes, the contents of which they were entirely ignorant, to an estate which they were informed belonged to Mr. Diaz Alvarez; but from their description of which they were evidently at fault, and it appears now, that the place which they had been told belonged to that gentleman was not his, but that they had given his name falsely. However, Mr. Diaz Alvarez is under arrest; but I have not learned that Mr. Cruces has yet been taken; nor were there any arms found upon the estate of Mr. Dias Alvarez. At a cafetal belonging to a certain Mr. Gonzalez the troops surprised a great number of persons, secretly employed in manufacturing ammunition and took from them two small cannon. These prisoners are daily expected to arrive here.

The Empire City has unexpectedly arrived a day before her time. She leaves here early to-morrow morning, so that I have merely time to add, that a council of war is this moment being held at the Palace—that the head-quarters of the pretended conspiracy is the house of St. Cristoval, in the Vuelta de Abajo; that an English mulatto, who evidently became aware of the circumstances, was the person who gave the information which led to the detection of the secret press.

There are now 149 prisoners in the Havana forts, seven persons were arrested since this morning, and there are great numbers of prisoners being brought in from the country. I consider the state of affairs in this island to be unsatisfactory in the extreme.

MARKETS.

HAVANA, August 29.—Freights have slightly improved. The ship Canton, taken for New York at 6 reals alongside; Spanish brig Amadora for Marseilles, at 10 reals per box; American bark Parana, Capt. Bettes, for Trieste, at £2 17s. 6; Spanish brig Amada, for Cork and a market, £2; Spanish ship Valenciano, for Venice, at £3. There are now only two or three American sugar ships unengaged in the harbor, and one British.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ANTICIPATED GAROTING OF PRISONERS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2, 1852.

Havana dates to the 29th ult., state that it was thought that the nine persons arrested on the charge of being concerned in the publication of the revolutionary paper, would be garoted on the 1st of September.

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

New York Herald
5 September, 1852, 1

Additional from Havana.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, August 28, 1852.

The Government Spies—The Way the Suspected Persons were Arrested—Names of the Prisoners, &c. &c.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I made a mistake when I informed you, in my last letter, that the Spanish government had lost the thread of its researches in regard to the revolutionary plan of Vuelta Abajo. Now that I have got more correct information upon this affair, I will communicate it to you.

I do not know how it came to happen that a man, by the name of Rives, who is a convict, condemned for larceny to the city chain gang, was fully informed of every thing in connection with that plan, and in order to obtain the grace of the government, and redeem himself from his fate, asked the second in command of the chain gang to carry him before the Captain-General. That officer successfully refused, at first, to comply with Rives' request; but, as he insisted in his demand, and revealed to him the whole plan of the patriots, the commander took him to the Governor. The wretch denounced to his Excellency the names of all those whom he supposes to be implicated, giving at the same time an account of the names of the streets and numbers of the houses where every one of them resides. In consequence of this denunciation, the arrests were made of which I informed you in my last. On this ground, General Canedo gave full credit to Rives' further disclosures in regard to the revolutionary scheme in Vuelta Abajo, where large stocks of firearms and ammunition had been previously sent to arm large numbers of men who were ready to rise against the government through all that country, in connection with a great many wealthy and respectible citizens of Havana. Governor Canedo then ordered Colonel Guillen, (lately arrived from Spain) to Vuelta Abajo, in company with a police officer, Barredo, and a large body of troops, among whom was Rives, disguised as a soldier, to point out all those whom the infamous convict has accused of being implicated in the conspiracy. Colonel Guillen proceeded to arrest all those persons, among whom we find Don Juan Gonzalez, a wealthy and respectable planter, sixty years old, and Don Joaquin Maria Pinto, a lawyer. The means employed by Colonel Guillen are those becoming to the ferocious character of tiger-like Spaniards. Entering by force the peaceful houses of every citizen, insulting and grossly abusing the innocent tenants, either men or ladies, holding the most indecent language, and behaving as ruffians, the commander ordered the head of the family to be brought to his presence, and then submited him to the severest and most inquisitorial examination, in regard to the object of his commission. Every witness thus examined, deposed in favorable terms in regard to Gonzalez, as being an honest, peaceful, and virtuous citizen. But Col. Guillen would not go back to Havana without having "discovered the leaders of the revolutionary plot." The witness is then condemned to be shot. He is taken to the ground in front of the farm house, placed on a chair four soldiers come out with loaded muskets, and while they aim at the breast of the terrified fellow, the commander addresses him in an awful tone, in order to obtain the desired disclosures. In other cases the witness has been tied to a tree, or to a post, and a number of soldiers, armed with clubs and sticks, approach the victim and threaten to beat him to death; the commander repeats his injunctions, to force him to denounce the conspirators. In regard to the slaves, they are whipped to death if they do not confess everything that they are suspected to be acquainted with. Those who comply with the desire of the government, right or wrong, are richly rewarded, so far that a mulatto man, a slave of Don Juan Gonzalez, has now joined the ranks of her Catholic Majesty's army, as a recompense for his having revealed that his owner is a patriot.

The government and its hirelings of the press, have made a great fuss about the supposed discovery of the office and type of *La Voz del Pueblo*; but this is no such thing. The fact is, that some patriots, wishing to mislead the government in the course of its researches on that account, undertook the continuance of the Cuban free paper, and for that purpose they made use of the type of the office where the paper *El Almendares* is printed. While engaged in this work, a spy of the Spanish government, by the name of Johna, succeeded in gaining their confidence, and they were soon betrayed and denounced to the Captain-General, who immediately ordered the arrest of the following persons, as accomplices of the deed:—

Don Eduardo Facciolo,
Don Eduardo Uriol,
Don Ildefonso Estrada y Zenea,
Don Eduardo Sariol,
Don Felix Maria Cassard,
Don Florentino de la Torre,
Don Antonio Granado,
Don Antonio Rubio,
Don Antonio Palmer,
Don N. Urquizo

A mulatto man and two others, whose names I have not been able to ascertain.

Besides this, the miserable spy informed that a gentleman named Palma was the supporter of the paper, but could not state what was his christian name nor his profession; and, notwithstanding this, the Captain-General issued an order for the arrest of Senor Don Ramon de Palma, a distinguished member of the bar in this city, upon no other ground but his wearing the family name mentioned by that wretched traitor. Senor Palma is now confined in one of the dungeons of the Cubana Castle.

The Spanish government has made up its mind to make it appear before the world, that these revolutionary movements have their origin in the low class of our people, and among some disaffected individuals, who have no influence with this community; and therefore, the arrest of those respectable, wealthy, and high standing Cubans who now lay in the death-shadowed cells of the Spanish dungeons, have been made under cover of the shades of night, so that no one may hear of their fate, until their disappearance will be noticed by their friends.

My dear friend, we are on the border of the abyss, or on the eve of our redemption. The Lord of Mercy will decide of our fate. Adieu.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ESCAPE OF THE PUBLISHER OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PAPER.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 1852.

The steamship Black Warrior took from Havana to Mobile the publisher of the revolutionary paper in the former place, who made his escape in disguise, and is now in this city.

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

New York Herald
7 September 1852, 1

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Americans not Permitted to Land.

Anti-Rent Mob Fired Into, and One Man Killed.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Political Items---Murder---The Cholera, &c., &c., &c

Later and Important from Havana.

INCREASED EXCITEMENT—AMERICANS NOT PERMITTED TO LAND THE NEW YORK HERALD AND COURIER PROHIBITED, ETC.

New Orleans, September 6, 1852.

The steamship Crescent City, arrived here to-day, with Havana dates to the 2d inst.

The excitement regarding the revolutionary papers &c., continued, and more arrests of suspected parties had been made.

American passengers were prohibited from landing.

The Crescent City also brings the information, that the New York Herald, and likewise the New York Courier, had been prohibited from reception on the island of Cuba.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
7 September 1852, 4

Important from Cuba.

Letters received by the Empire City, at New York, dated Havana, Aug. 28th; give information which tallies with the report by way of New Orleans, that nine persons, all young men, who had been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the publication of the revolutionary paper, were to be garoted on the 1st of September. This was the anniversary of Lopez's execution. And the next arrival will probably bring most exciting accounts from the island. We subjoin the following extracts from the Herald's correspondence:

HAVANA, August 29.—The day before yesterday Don Ramon Palma and Jose M. Layez were sent to the Cuba fortress, without being permitted to communicate with any one. From Vuelta Abajo, south of the island, where the insurrection was to have commenced, 200 prisoners, arrested as conspirators, have been taken to Havana and placed in the prisons Moro and Cubano. They were seized upon the information of spies.

Upon the information of a certain French creole, the government, on the 18th of August, despatched a force of fifty cavalry, under the order of Col. Guillen, who, it is stated, surprised a party of about 140 persons at a cafetal, belonging to one Gonzalez, in the Vuelta de Abajo, engaged in making balls, cartridges, &c. He took from them a small cannon, and a considerable number of muskets, which latter, it is supposed, were landed very lately from a suspicious-looking schooner seen on the coast, supposed to have been sent by the Cuban Junta from New York. The forts are full of prisoners, and others are being daily brought into Havana from all parts of the country.

Among the prisoners brought from Puerto Principe is a Senorita Guovra. I am told she is but eighteen, and very beautiful. She is sister to a young man who was shot that year for being concerned in the attempted insurrection in that part of the island, which ended so fatally to those who were engaged in it. Miss Guovra's crime, I am informed, is, that she had embroidered the lone-star flag of Cuban independence, and was in correspondence with some of her expatriated relatives in New York. Being a person of respectability and property, used to every comfort, some consideration was felt for her; but she has declined the offers of the governor of the fort to make her cell more comfortable, accepting only a wash basin and mat to lie down upon. Nine women in all have, up to this moment, been arrested, concerned in this so-called conspiracy.

On the 22d instant, Col. Santiago Guerrea, lieutenant governor of Guines, was ordered to Havana to answer sixty charges of harsh and unwarrantable conduct brought against him, before the Captain-General, by the people committed to his governorship. The lieutenant governor of the little village of Santiago has likewise been suspended from similar causes. The assessor of Pino Del Rio, and the ex-governor of St. Christoval, have been brought prisoners to Havana, under suspicion of connivance with the conspiracy discovery in Vuelta de Abajo.

The Spaniards themselves do not disguise that great disaffection exists against the government. I was told this morning, by one of the most respectable and wealthy merchants from Old Spain, that he lamented he should have to acknowledge it, but such was the case, that the creoles, men, women, and children, from Cape Maysi to Cape San Antonio, hated Spain and the Spaniards with a hatred so bitter that no concession now on the part of Spain would ever overcome it.

I have merely time to add that a council of war is at this moment being held at the Palace; that the headquarters of the pretended conspiracy is the house of St Christoval, in the Vuelta de Abajo; that an English mulatto, who evidently became aware of the circumstances, was the person who gave the information which led to the detection of the secret press.

There are now 149 prisoners in the Havana forts. Seven persons were arrested since this morning, and there are great numbers of prisoners being brought in from the country.

The Courier and Enquirer publishes a long letter from an American in Havana, dated August 29th, which describes the betrayal of the conspirators by a thief named Rivas, who was in the chain-gang, and who had somehow got information of them. It was on his report that the arrests were made, among which were Don Juan Gonzales, a rich planter of San Cristobal, and the lawyer Don Joaquin M. Pinto. Gonzales was at first ordered to be shot, but was finally taken to Havana and imprisoned in the Moro. The writer of the letter describes the arrest of the alleged proprietors of the Voz del Pueblo as follows:

Although the government had announced that they had known from the beginning where the Voz was published, still it was betrayed by an Englishman—one Mr. Johns, who lived in one of the interior rooms of the house, and pretended to be a great friend of those who undertook to reissue that paper. Betraying them at a proper moment, they were caught in the Almendares printing office, belonging to Don Eduardo Facciolo, Don Eduardo Sariel, Don Felix Maria Casard, Don Antonio Rubio, Don Florentino de la Torre, Don Antonia Grenado, Don Antonio Palmer, Don N. Urquiza, two others whose names I do not know, and a mulatto, who were all engaged in publishing the Voz del Pueblo after the fortunate escape of its first editor, Don Jose Luna, who is now in New York. These men were all arrested and taken to prison in heavy chains, and it is reported that they will all be garoted in a few days. Canedo, with his African ferocity, will enjoy the deed as if it were a feast.

The printing office where these men were taken, however, is a large concern, and not that where they have printed *La Voz*; yet the government wishes to make the world believe that they have discovered the real printing office, which they have not, as the paper is still issued by the associates of these men. Doctor Ramon Palma, his brother, and Don J. Miranda y Corales, have been arrested also. It is said here that the most notable persons are arrested secretly, at night, while in the day time the prisoners of less note are taken to desecrate the movement. Many of the citizens who received decorations for supporting the government at the battles of Las Pozas and Frias have been arrested, and are now in prison, because their loyalty was supposed not sufficiently purified.

The government of the island is now in the hands of Señor Orleano and Señor Velasco, president of the court martial, and in their hands General Canedo is nothing but an automaton, and issues, whenever they tell him to, the most brutal orders that any man can conceive.

SPAIN.

The Cadiz Journal announces that the line of steamships plying between Spain and Cuba would soon be reinforced by two other steamers of large size, and that departures from Cadiz would take place twice every month.

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

New York Herald
8 September 1852, 8

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel, yesterday—Hon. George Morfett, Montreal; Gen Kennith Morfett, Rifle Brigade Canada; Hon. Charles Richardson Philadelphia; Gen. E. Y. Fair, Alabama; Rev. W. L. Hoge, Maryland; J. G. Anderson, Florida; J. B. Gamble, do.

At the Howard Hotel—H. J. Sherwood, Elbridge; R. B. Boyington, Keeseville; Dr. T. E. Hatch, Keene; Capt. Morse, Bristol; F. B. Evans, Baltimore; G. A. Dunham, Chicago; F. H. Powers, Wisconsin; C. H. Postwick, Tallahassee, Ala.—and 140 others.

Arrivals at the Irving House—Hon. W. P. Reyburn, Washington; Professor McCullock, Princeton; Col. R. E. Lee, U. S. A.; Hon. Volney E. Howard, Texas; Howard Hart, Troy; John Wilkinson, Syracuse; Capt. Pratt, U. S. A.; John Arnot, Elmira; J. Knox Walker, Washington; Jos. Hamilton, Georgia; Geo. Costar, Mobile; J. Price Wetherell, Philadelphia—and 158 others

General Cass arrived in Buffalo on Friday evening, and proceeded up the lake the same evening, on board the Mayflower. Senator Fetch went up on the evening previous.

John P. Hale will deliver an address before the Cleveland Mercantile Library Association, on the 16th inst.

Gen. Sam. Houston is in Cleveland, Ohio.

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

New York Herald

8 September 1852, 8

Passengers Arrved.

SAN JUAN—Steamship Northern Light—Mrs Long infant and servant; Mrs St John, P Schloss, Mr Paget and lady, E C Heyer D P Bukmap, J H Moore, H C Hoff, Wm H Winthorp, S Freman, Capt J P Ager, S M Easterly, M Eads L Adams, S Boyd, L Coorop, G B Brown, W Hance, W Ford, Hon P H Jewett, Mayor of Marysville; H C Benham, H Lindman W H W Greeler, W J Head, Jno Watson, B Chapman, J K Wordesly, Mrs Evans and child, J Johnson, Mr O Connelly, W Read, A N Bailey, O H Young, G P Hopkins, D W Serins, B Abbott, J Marshall, B Abrahams, T Hitchins, W B Bull, O Allen, W B Spain W T Butts, G Smith, Jr, Rev E Wilbay, L Mitchell, J Collings, L Kerser, W Martin, T Thornbury, L A Prince, N Field, D Doake, L Hopkins, L Evans, C E Witteridge, G J Conrort, J Wilk, A A Sherwin, J C Turner, B N Freeman, and 200 in the steerage.

SAVANNAH — Steamship Florida—L M'Kenna. Mrs S Cohen, child and nurse, Miss Cohen, Master Cohen, Miss S J Solomons, Miss Sinclair, M A Cohen, J B Jaque and son, G C Grifen, A B Luce, Miss Tafts, R Johnston, R Cogdell, E J Perrigo, James Stewart, J W Savage, J B Sharpe, Edward Elrick, Dr J W Russell, Jesse Locke, A T Harden, J W Aderhold, C H Freeman, E Isaacs, J Hinstein, J B Gamble, Henry Scobie, James Man, Thomas Ford, Wm. Doody, Dr D C Ambler, J Fleming, G H Bostwick, F M Allen, and 12 in the steerage.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Union—J Young J R West, Mrs Block and infant, W C Oakley, F L Platt, S Kimball J Barbelcar Geo D Grice, John Grice, A Sutton, F Sutton, F S Smith, J R Wilde, Mrs Wilde, J B White, W R Pardee, J A Nichols, Dr J W Stear, P J Paugh, W B Pre[illegible]d, R W Parsons, S Manie, W H Austin, Dennis O'Callaghan and lady, J Bailey, Mrs Hurlbut, Miss Hurlbut, Mrs Smith, Miss Redfield, W S Bell and lady, and 32 in the steerage.

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

New York Herald
10 September 1852, 8

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in this city at five o'clock yesterday morning, from Washington. Mr. Corwin is staying at the Astor House, and our national flag floats from the staff in honor of his visit.

General Scott arrived in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening and put up at the Girard House. He leaves for Washington this morning.

Commodore Perry, of the U. S. steamer Mississippi, is at the Revere House, in Boston; also, Commodore Smith of Washington.

The President of the United States returned to the capital yesterday, from his visit to Berkeley Springs, Va.

General Wool has arrived in Washington, and taken lodgings at Willard's Hotel.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel—Hon S. Anderson, Ohio; Maj. E. A. Ogden, U. S. A.; Maj. R. B. Lee, U. S. A.; Gen. W. M. Peyton, Virginia; C. Grover, U. S. A.; B. E. Edwards, Texas; B. F. Nurse, Florida; Capt. Tyler, U. S. N.—and 230 others.

At the Howard—Hon. J. Taylor, Newport, Ky.; C. Harris, N. C.; S. D. Talbot, Boston; T. C. Clark, Cleveland, S. M. Walsh, Danville, J. Blackard, St. Thomas, Vt.; C. Gray, Vt.; Dr. H. Vanderker, N. J.; O. C. Moore, Wilmington, N. C.; Mrs. Marion Stephens, Boston—and 165 others.

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

10 September 1852, 8

THE LOPEZ OBSEQUIES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The torchlight procession which was got up last night to commemorate the anniversary of the death of Gen. Lopez, must have exceeded in magnitude the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of the movement. About eight o'clock the procession commenced moving down Royal street from Canal, where an immense crowd assembled to see it form. First went the different companies of the Washington regiment, under the command of Colonel Wood, who was surrounded by a numerous staff with brilliant uniforms. Next came the returned Cuban prisoners with a large illuminated lantern, bearing on one side an inscription designating them, and on the other, "Beaten, but not conquered." A hearse, with all the insignia of mourning, and bearing on its sides the names of Lopez, Crittenden, Kerr, and others, was the next and most striking feature of the procession. Three pall bearers walked at each side. Then came a large body of Cubans who are exiles in this city; and then followed a multitude of firemen and citizens, whose unbroken line, as they marched past where we stood, seemed interminable. A large number of the members of the Society of the Lone Star, and a German association, organized for the purpose of practising gymnastics, called the "Turners," also joined in the procession. Last of all followed a number of well known citizens on horseback and in carriages. As all moved along, the gleaming torches, the glancing bayonets of the military, the gay uniform of the officers, the shining caps of the firemen, the stars and regalia on the breasts of many of those who composed the purely civic part of the procession, the flags of the United States and Cuba, and banners with various devices, gave the pageant a truly imposing aspect. There were several bands of music. Messmer's celebrated band played a very fine piece which had been composed by him for the occasion, and is called "The Lopez Dead March." Every street through which the procession passed during a march of nearly two hours, was crowded by persons of both sexes, and all ages and conditions. The balconies and windows in the line of march were filled with ladies. The principal streets appeared as if the population of the city had turned out *en masse*. When the procession filed into Lafayette square, Col. Scott Haynes ascended a stand, and introduced W. J. A. Roberts as the orator of the occasion. That gentleman delivered a very spirited address, which was received with repeated applause. All passed off in the most harmonious manner, and we did not hear of an accident or a breach of the peace during the progress of the procession through the city and the meeting that followed. At the close of the procession religious services were held in the Cathedral, when speeches were delivered by Lieut Haynes and others. Interesting ceremonies were also held on board the steamer Pampero.—*New Orleans Picayune, 2d.*

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

New York Herald
12 September 1852, 2

THE CUBAN FERMENTATION.—By the latest accounts from Cuba, it was reported, among other things, that several persons then in the power of the authorities, accused of being concerned in the revolutionary movement in Cuba, were to have been executed in Havana on the first of September—an inauspicious day, seemingly, since it was the anniversary of the garroting of Lopez last year. Senor Gorcouria, the Cuban gentleman who has had the misfortune to draw down on himself the fulminations of the Archbishop, informs us that he has received a private letter from Havana, dated on the 2d of September, at which time no execution had taken place. A few more arrests had been made of suspected persons, and there still continued much excitement and alarm in the Vuelto Abajo. In the mean time the Lone Star Association is at work throughout the country, enrolling new members, and increasing its power and resources, though the antagonistic position unexpectedly assumed by the good prelate, whose sympathy and co-operation the *filibusteros* had reckoned on, has somewhat militated against them among the obedient children of the Church.

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan.—Ex-Governor Paine, of Vermont; Hon. A. G. Penn, M. C., La.; Hon. Wm. L. Hellenstein, Pa.; Hon. John Holmes, La.; General Cadwallader, Philadelphia; General J. H. Peck, Vermont; C. O. Whitmore, Mass.; Geo. M. Dexter, do.

At the Waverly.—Thos. Dawson, U. S. Army; E. B. Mitchell, U. S. Navy; N. B. Pullan, Cincinnati; Mrs. Pullan, do.; Mr. J. P. Stephens, do; Mr. Henry, Georgia; F. L. Bareda, Baltimore; E. Smith, Albion; J. H. Gunby, and lady, Illinois; and 87 others.

At the Howard—Bishop Doane, Burlington; D. S. Clark, Erie, Pa.; R. Kingsbury, Oxbury, North Carolina; S. T. River, Petersburg, Va.; D. W. Adams, Penn Yan; F. V. Marcy, La Grange, La; R. Lay, Washington; S. N. Hall, Portland, Conn.; J. P. Norman, Arkansas, and 93 others.

Hon. Mr. Marshall, representative in Congress from California, arrived in Buffalo on Wednesday, and took lodgings at the American. He is a brother of T. F. Marshall, the well known Kentucky orator.

The Executive officers now in Washington, beside the Chief Magistrate, are Mr. Secretary Corwin, Mr. Secretary Conrad, and Mr. Attorney General Crittenden.

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Stuart, and the new Postmaster General, (Mr. Hubbard) were expected to arrive on Saturday.

The Secretary of the Navy was expected to arrive on Friday evening.

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

New York Herald
12 September 1852,8

The Earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba.

Extract of a letter dated Santiago de Cuba, August 25th, 1852:—

Dear Sir—We are yet under the awful impressions and disasters of a terrible earthquake, surpassing any felt here for eighty-five years, which began at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes, on the morning of the 20th, and lasted three days. All our houses and stores have suffered horribly, and are mostly in ruins. My store, although one of the strongest here, has the roof on the second floor. Our streets are impassable by carts, on account of the walls and tiles being levelled to the ground. Most of the population are living on board of vessels, or under tents or awnings out of the reach of the houses. Of course, there is nothing doing.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

[From the Mobile Register, Sept. 4.]

We have a copy of the *Diario de la Marina*, the official journal at Havana, of Tuesday last, the 31st ult., in which a full account is given of an awful and disastrous earthquake which occurred at the city of Santiago de Cuba, and in that part of the island on the 20th and 21st ult.

From the *Diario* we translate the following extract of its account, "to the latest hour," of this dreadful visitation:—

The city of Santiago de Cuba, was visited on the 20th by a terrific earthquake, unequalled for its disastrous ravages, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants.

Families took refuge in neighboring plantations, haciendas, ships, public squares, fields, and streets, struggling to escape from impending ruin. Buildings falling around them in all directions.

The entire city exhibits a most heart rending picture.

On all sides was to be seen the search of fathers, husbands, children, wives, and mothers, offering up their lamentations and prayers to the throne of mercy—and uniting their thanksgivings when fortunate enough to encounter each other amid the scene of terror. Groans, crieses, and wailings, re-sounded from every quarter.

In every street were deep, crumbling walls, cornices of buildings and tumbling structures.

Every house, to a greater or less degree, felt its influence. Many were left in a dilapidated condition. Numerous others totally uninhabitable. Much cause of gratitude, that under such affliction only an occasional loss of life.

In the midst of the panic, always attendant or succeeding such a calamity, accounts vary, and are either short of reality, or greatly exaggerated. Every thing, the slightest noise, rumor or movement, became cause of fresh alarm and flight.

The most violent shocks were felt at 3½ P. M.; 20 minutes after 5 P. M.; 9 P. M.; 1 A. M.

Another, very violent, 3½ A. M.; another, 4 A. M.; when the atmosphere became very dark, contributing much to increase the alarm.

Next Day.—Weather dark, rainy, and exhibited a most appalling aspect, drawing prayers from the populace, who from the first shock crowded the temples, only to be driven from them by the repetition of increasing shocks, where every religious demonstration of worship and processions was observed. The priests addressed the multitude from public squares and other places. Now, (8 o'clock A. M.,) consternation unabated, and torrents of rain add to the distress.

El Redactor of 22d, in addition to the foregoing, which it confirms, adds that the shipping anchored in the harbor, are yet occupied by families, who took shelter in them, and received every kindness and consideration demanded by their unfortunate condition.

It says, all vessels, both Spanish and foreign, have vied with each other in this work of humanity, but expresses much indignation at the conduct of the American ship John Strauud, whose captain is represents as refusing any aid, and ordering his plank to be drawn in, so as to shut out from the terror-stricken fugitives the refuge they sought.

Prisoners of distinction remain in the guard room of the public prison, whence they were conducted with others to her Majesty's steamer Blasco de Garay, which vessel as well as the Charrua the only two in port, were occupied in like manner with the merchantmen.

Loss estimated at one to one and a half million of dollars, exclusive of minor damages sustained by plantations and villages, concerning which all accounts as yet are vague and confused.

Letters received from Saltadero, state that the shock was seriously felt there.

At Baracoa also, the steamer Gen. Armero, which on Friday, should have left that port for Havana, and was due yesterday, had not arrived, although it is thought probable that the authorities had detained her to render assistance to the sufferers.

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

New York Herald
15 September 1852, 4

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Irving—Hon. J. R. Walker, Wisconsin; Gov. Moorehead, Pa; Capt. R. S. Ripley, U. S. A.; R. Lee, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Lieut. J. N. Bonaparte; Major Stevens, Dr. Addison, U. S. A.; W. H. Hunt N. O.; B Ogle Taylor, Washington; Geo. W. Anderson, Savannah, and 213 others.

At the Metropolitan—Hon. J. F. Conan, Pa.; Hon. Edward Paddleford, Georgia; Hon. S. L. Hommendieu, Ohio; Judge Mendell, Montreal; Gen. W. M. Peyton, Roanoake; T. W. Collins, England; W. M. Cochrane, Natchez; J. R. Fisher, Kentucky; Col. Huntington, N. O.; Hon. W. P. Butler, S. C.

At the Astor.—C. Fitzhue, Lexington; J. B. Norris, Boston; J. Beckwith, Louisville; R. Geddes, N. O.; E. A. Willard, Savannah; M. Sexton, N. O.; A. F. Coleman, Burnett, &c. Cincinnati; Dr. Russell, Alabama; Hon. J. Ross, Holyoke; Dr. Charles G. Jackson, Mass.; Hon. Truman Smith, Conn.; James H. Lord, England, and 130 others.

At the American—W. N. Robinson, Canada; Mr. McKenny, Washington; Roger Ridgley, U. S. A.; T. C. Thatcher, Philadelphia; D. C. Kimball, Boston; J. A. Brady, N. C.; R. Fowler, Michigan; B. Hall, Washington, and 60 others.

At the Howard—S. P. Hatch, Racine, Wis.; A. Chapman, Boston; H. Binmore, Montreal; E. A. Abbott, Concord N. H.; M. Hamblin, Troy; R. S. Dunlap, Philadelphia; D. W. C. Bryant, Oswego; B. H. Wilson, Baltimore; J. C. Palmer, N. C., and 109 others.

Gov. Hunt was at Lockport on the 11th inst., where he would remain three or four days.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada and suite, the members of the Cabinet and many members of both Houses of Parliament, and several invited guests, embarked on the 10th inst., for the Sherbrooke celebration.

Gen. Lewis Cass and Senator Douglas were at Cleveland on the 9th inst.

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

New York Herald
16 September 1852, 2

THE ARRESTS IN HAVANA.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Sept. 8.]

We have to thank a gentleman, just from Havana, for a few particulars in relation to the arrests lately made of persons suspected of taking a part in the insurrectionary movement.

The government seems to be at its old game of injustice, outrage, and cruelty; but as this time it is dealing with those who, under the existing form of government, are subject to its laws, and who have boldly set those laws at defiance, by attempting to proclaim their own independence, we await the action of the government; and with great anxiety do we await the result of this action, in the continued subjection or sudden emancipation of the island of Cuba.

Besides, we may venture to express the opinion that the government must have been rather too hasty and harsh in its arrests, and that it is the province of cowardly officials alone to lay the iron grasp of the law upon females, who cannot be supposed capable of taking an active part in an insurrection, however warm and feverish their hearts may beat for the emancipation of their country.

The list of persons actually arrested and in prison when our informant left Havana, was as follows:—

Luis Eduardo del Cristo; Francisco Valdes, mother, sister and wife; Calisto Rodriguez; Jose Balbin, Dor. Gassie, lawyer; Juan Valdé Castillo, procurador; Fernando Saavedra, lawyer; Francisco V. Palomino; Joaquin Fortun, captain in the artillery; Idelfonzo Estrada; Felipe Brinas; two ladies from Puerto Principe; Lorenzo Palmer; N. Facciolo; Francisco Maria Delgado; N. Princo; N. Fonves; Ramon Palma, lawyer; Ramon V. Garcia; Eduardo Frontis; Francisco Lopez; Manuel Hernandez Perdomo, captain of cavalry; Juan Gonzales Canvido, planter; D. N. Paula; Joaquin Leal, writer; Juan Miranda, lawyer; Manuel Ayala; Joaquin Pinto, lawyer; N. Alrucida; lawyer; Agustin Cruz; Jose Agustin Quintero and his father; N. Baera; N. Cural; N. Granado; N. Luna; N. Lopez; Thomas Santa Cruz; Pedro Santa Cruz; D. N. Miranda, captain; D. Hilario Santa Cruz; D. N. Romero.

Senora D. Carmen Guerra and her daughter Louisa—the latter being a native of the United States. These were denied a room wherein to retire, and were only offered the bed of the jailor.

Our informant knew positively that 200 more were coming from the Vuelta de Abajo, and that there was more than 700 prisoners in Havana.

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

New York Herald
16 September 1852, 2

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

The New System of Tactics of the Government.

NAMES OF THE PERSONS ARRESTED, &c., &c., &c.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Sept. 3, 1852.

The Arrests of Suspected Persons and the Captain General—Description of Havana—The Terrible Earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba, &c., &c.

The last steamer came into the harbor before day-light, and left so soon afterwards that I had no chance to write. "We are on the eve of a great revolution," as the HERALD says, or were a few days ago. Alas, the poor Cubans!—there is no hope for them—no moral, religious, or political union. Distrust enters the bosom of all, and with good reason. Traitors "walk up and down among them, seeking whom they may devour," and when any plan is formed, or movement about to be made, some one goes and reveals the whole affair. Such has been the finale of this last projected affair—and what hope is there of the future?

The press, from which issued *La Voz del Pueblo* (The Voice of the People), has been found, captured, with its editor, with a proof sheet correcting in his hand, and two assistants. It was in the very centre of the city, Calle Obispo, about half-way from the palace to the walls. The fate of these three men is a sad one. Three new *garotes* are ordered to be made. They are to be tried by the military—a quick affair—and the only quick trials they do make. When blood is to flow, they are anxious to feast their eyes upon it. The Spaniards are a cruel and bloody race. If any one doubts or denies it, look at their history, and not go very far back neither—the last fifteen or twenty years only—or even the last year, when fifty Americans, in the Lopez affair, were shot at one time, in this place, without form of trial, under the name of pirates, their remains mutilated, insulted in the most repulsive manner to humanity, and then buried with less respect than dogs without. Five or six hundred Creoles are in prison. Some have already been shipped to Spain, to never be heard of again, and others will with a trial, and suffer the *garote* here.

Even females are not respected. Three ladies in Porto Principe, who were engaged in embroidering a flag—but of the arms of Spain, I presume, were arrested, and brought to Havana, and are now in prison.

Since the poisoning of the dogs, our Captain General has received the title of General Salchichas, and he does not seem to be pleased with it. He said the other day to one of his friends—"They will find out I am General Salchichas in truth, ere long, many of them." Words of import.

Spain has an army here of from twenty-five to thirty thousand, and the city, and, in fact, the whole Island, is daily patrolled—one cannot walk a single street without seeing two or three of them; it is the same in every town. They are an army of spies; like the locusts of Egypt, they swarm all over the land, and devour it. No one can change his residence without a pass, or go from one town to another without a passport. Add to this the extreme jealousy of the old Spaniards, who hate all foreigners, and are opposed to all change of whatever nature, even if such changes were to benefit them—sunken in morals, bigots in religion, and haters of political changes, and lovers of tyranny.

Never were chains more firmly rivetted, or liberal opinions more hushed to a death-like silence, than they are in this island. With a free government, it would be a perfect paradise—the Eden of America. It is a great error to suppose the heat is so great in Cuba; during all the summer months the thermometer has not been up to 90—ranging from 80 to 88 generally, while in New York and Boston it has been as high as 90 to 100. Havana city is becoming healthier every year, since they have commenced building sewers to carry off the stagnant water. It is, or was, I have been told, a perfect swamp formerly, and water is found, by digging down four or five feet, almost any where. The environs of the city are beautiful beyond description. The villages of El Cerro, Jesus del Monte, (Mountain of Jesus,) La Regla, and Guanabacoa, built upon the high hills within a league of the city, are as healthy as any towns in any part of the United States. In the second named place there is a man 126 years old, and in the last one of 112, and many persons of very great age. The vomito, or yellow fever, never touches these delightful resorts, any of which can be reached in three quarters of an hour, by the omnibus, for 10 cents. As a place of residence, Havana is more healthy than New York, with its sudden changes, colds, coughs, and consumptions for nine out of ten persons. We have the delightful trade winds sweeping over the island two-thirds of the year, with all the spicy odors of the tropical flowers, richer, sweeter and more heavily laden than those from "Araby the blest"—a perpetual spring—one eternal green.

The City of Santiago de Cuba, commonly called Cuba, containing about 25,000 inhabitants, situated on the South side of the Island, 230 leagues from Havana in the vicinity of the copper mines, was visited by a dreadful earthquake on Tuesday the 20th of August, at twenty minutes past nine o'clock A. M. It had been occasionally so visited during the present century, but none to be named with this. The city may be said to be completely ruined—hardly a house has escaped without some damage—the public buildings, including the cathedral, government house, military hospital, and new prison, have had their massive walls rent asunder, and are considered in a dangerous condition. Two shocks, of fifteen or twenty seconds duration, took place in half an hour—the first was the most terrific, and had the second been like it, not a house would have remained standing in the place. The whole population were simultaneously on their knees in the squares and streets, imploring the Divine mercy. Solemn religious processions have taken place, and their most holy and miracle doing saints have been paraded about the streets for the good of the faithful and to prevent future disasters. As yet only five or six are known to have been killed, but it is feared many more have been buried in the ruins. Almost the entire population are encamped out, or have taken refuge on board the vessels in the harbors.

An eye witness says, no one can form an idea of the consternation existing among the inhabitants—the desolate appearance of the city—the loneliness of the streets—the fallen and falling houses—streets entirely blocked up by the ruins—the danger alarming on every side—and the dreaded anticipations of a repetition, as many slight shocks have taken place up to the 25th, but not of much moment.

A volcano is reported to have burst out in the copper mine region.

The Captain General has sent $50,000 from the public treasury to their relief, and a steamer, laden with eatables to supply their immediate wants, and has recommended a general subscription for their aid. So you see, since my last, we have had war, pestilence, earthquakes, and famine (anticipated).

The cholera has been rather severe, and one hundred or more have died during the two or three months past.

CARDINAS.

Robado del Archivo de D. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

THE COURSE OF THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES—ARTICLES FROM THE HAVANA PRESS.

[From the Diario de la Marina, Sept. 2.]

Our friends, the New York newspapers, opposed to truth, speak of the Cuban events with the same harmonious language as their New Orleans colleagues. This does not astonish us. We pity an epoch filled for them with sorrowful remembrances. The anniversary of the punishment imposed on the first traitors, finds us continuing the same vigilance in discovering any new invasion against us, in which their soldiers will be crushed. If we despise the secret volley of insults and calumnies aimed at us, it is because we are not frightened, and are ready for the fight. Our readers have undoubtedly observed the tactics which we follow towards these incorrigible enemies. In the meantime they will feign silence and calm, because they believe such a course more convenient to their views; but we know all about them, and we consecrate, with the greatest utility, our time to the discussion of these positive measures which we shall never forget. We will accept the combat on the ground they choose, which surely is not the most favorable for them.

Under this view, and admitting that the *Sun*, and its faithful report of Mr. William Smith are true, we consent now to answer one and all the foundations of its apparent cheerfulness. The task is dirty, we believe, but we have adopted the system of frankness, and we sacrifice our personal reluctance to give light to the fabulous histories and puerilities on which are backed the enemies of the general tranquillity. We are obliged, before all other questions, to speak of one which, on account of its mournful gravity, does not admit the solemn disdain only permitted to us in discussing with such adversaries as the Americans. It is true that Divine Providence has permitted the cholera which has for twenty years visited the civilized world, to carry off some victims in Havana. But that disease is so weak now-a-days, that the increase of deaths is not worthy to be inscribed on the hospitals' registers. In the neighborhood of Havana and her principal suburbs, the cases of the epidemic have never exceeded twenty or twenty-four a day, and eight or ten deaths.

But the most odious of all is the cowardly motive which spreads rumors like those to which we now refer. Wicked men have counted to seduce the valiant army which is to chastise these awkward invaders of our fictions. Convinced now, by costly experience, that the Spanish soldier is excessively patriotic, noble, and valiant, they look to the epidemic, and publish falsehoods to encourage their followers. What cowards some are! We repeat what stupid cowards! Let them seek the proof of our epithet, and they will know very soon if they can resist the bayonets ready to impose upon them a deserved punishment.

It is certain, that arrests have been made at Havana, because it is certain that a small number of insane persons attempted to conspire against the authority and order, seduced by the perfidious foreign seductions. Some of them arrested in *flagrante delicto*, were sent to prison, and the tokens taken with them have led to new arrests of individuals, suspected of connivance; and all those who will try to follow in their footsteps will be subjected to the same punishment. It is impossible for a government to suffer treason, and pirates cannot hope for the impunity which followed the first expedition. Neither the Spanish government, nor the firm authority which represents it in the province of Cuba, will permit any culpable disrespect.

The ridiculous calumnies and exaggerations relative to our peaceful city submitted to the horrors of the proscriptions of Sylla are all, in the highest degree, false. The chains, the infectious dungeons, and mysterious torments, have only existed in the fancy of the revolutionary leaders. The facts are evident, and the truth will retain always its empire upon falsehood and calumny. Among the arrested individuals, several who were innocent were soon set at liberty. But we are going to finish our task, in making acknowledgements to the HERALD for the officious advice which it gives for the discovery of the anonymous small paper to which it was giving so much value, and of which the continual publication was the fruitful source of the hopes and illusions—advice which was erroneous and useless, for the government was already acquainted with all the facts it wished, and which it judged proper to ascertain.

[TRANSLATION OF THE CONFIDENTIAL LETTER SENT TO HAVANA.]

New York, August 25, 1852.

Inclosed you will find my letter by the steamship "Black Warrior," addressed to you a few questions, which, I pray, you will answer even by submarine telegraph if possible.

How is it about that pronunciamento, which was to have occurred, on the 14th instant, with a view to have not only Havana, but even the remotest corner of the island? How is it about the soldiers, that fleet, that treasury, which is daily varying its objects? How is the population? What do you tell me of those thousands of innocents, which tyranny throws daily into the most loathsome calaboose, where they are condemned to die from hunger and misery? What is the matter with Havana, this Havana so happy, so gay, that you have presented to us, as covered with an immense and saddening veil of woe? Can you deliver me from this cruel perplexity, which I and so many of your friends have been suffering till since the nineteenth of this month, when the steamer Crescent City arrived at this port?

And to cause so much surprise, what has occurred? Nothing but a Mr. William Smith, supercargo of the above mentioned steamer, who, under his signature, has published in all the newspapers of this city, those harrowing communications, of which I shall present you an abridgement. And if Mr. Smith returns there, as we expect he will, would you be so ungrateful as not to receive him with music and refreshments, and carry him in triumph through the streets of that capital? But William Smith is not the only individual entitled to the gratitude of the inhabitants of Havana, and the whole island. From where came those intelligent and important correspondences of the *Herald*, *Sun*, *Courier and Enquirer*, &c. [I send you these notorious articles, that you may read them. If you have not become a victim to a loathsome calaboose or pestilence, so that you may say something of them to those of your readers who are yet living.

In one of these letters, which is said to be written by a merchant in Havana to one of his consignees of this city, you will see a paragraph like this:—"The police entered a house precisely at the moment when the parents were following the corpse of their son to the grave, arrested them, locked the door, and registered them, even the corpse in the coffin." Can it be possible that a merchant has committed the injury of writing the above? I will not say so, unless it is the most corrupted of Havana. Ask the *Courier and Enquirer*, which has inserted such infamy in its columns, and which has been copied by other papers, among them the *American Gazette*, of Philadelphia. Ask the *Herald*, who is the publisher of the like low kind, for the credibility of its correspondent from Havana, who must be the same merchant of the *Courier and Enquirer*. Till to day, I candidly believed the *Sun* only could make such great monstrosities.

I shall not neglect, without embargo, to extract all those numerous Havana letters, published by the press of this city, which seem all to be written by the same individual. The like aborlus of bad hearts cannot be overtaken by any respectable polemic, and the only thing to be done is to condemn them by universal execration.

Not less worthy of consideration are those papers, which not only admit them in their columns, but support them by worthless observation from respectable parties. There are but a few Anglo American papers which have rejected these infamous calumnies, and I can only mention here the *Commercial Advertiser* and *Ledger*; their tenor is far from being energetic.

* * * * * * *

THE ARRESTS IN HAVANA.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Sept. 8.]

We have to thank a gentleman, just from Havana, for a few particulars in relation to the arrests lately made of persons suspected of taking a part in the insurrectionary movement.

The government seems to be at its old game of injustice, outrage, and cruelty; but, as this time it is dealing with those who, under the existing form of government, are subject to its laws, and who have boldly set those laws at defiance, by attempting to proclaim their own independence, we await the action of the government; and with great anxiety do we await the result of this action, in the continued subjection or sudden emancipation of the island of Cuba.

Besides, we may venture to express the opinion that the government must have been rather too hasty and harsh in its arrests, and that it is the province of cowardly officials alone to lay the iron grasp of the law upon females, who cannot be supposed capable of taking an active part in an insurrection, however warm and feverish their hearts may beat for the emancipation of their country.

The list of persons actually arrested and in prison when our informant left Havana, was as follows:—

Luis Eduardo del Cristo; Francisco Valdes, mother, sister and wife; Calixto Rodriguez; Jose Bailin, Dr. Gassie, lawyer; Juan Valde Castillo, procurador; Fernando Saavedra, lawyer; Francisco V. Palomino; Joaquin Fertun, captain in the artillery; Idelfonzo Estrada; Felipe Brinas; two ladies from Puerto Principe; Lorenzo Palmer; N. Facciolo; Francisco Maria Delgado; N. Primeo; N. Fonres; Ramon Palma lawyer; Ramon V. Garcia; Eduardo Frontis; Francisco Lopez; Manuel Hernandez Perdomo, captain of cavalry; Juan Gonzales Garvido, planter; D. N. Paula; Joaquin Leal, writer; Juan Miranda, lawyer; Manuel Ayala; Joaquin Pinto, lawyer; N. Alvacida; lawyer; Agustin Cruz; Jose Agustin Quintero and his father; N. Saera; N. Cuial; N. Granado; N. Luna; N. Lopez; Thomas Santa Cruz; Pedro Santa Cruz; D. N. Miranda, captain; D. Hilario Santa Cruz; D. N. Romero.

Senora D. Carmen Guerra and her daughter Louisa—the latter being a native of the United States. These were denied a room wherein to retire, and were only offered the bed of the jailor.

Our informant knew positively that 200 more were coming from the Vuelta de Abajo, and that there was more than 700 prisoners in Havana.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/4

New York Herald
16 September 1852

Cuba—Important Movements on Both Sides.

We publish in our columns, to-day, some further correspondence describing the present excited condition of Cuba, together with translations from the newspaper organs of the government in that beautiful but discontented island. According to all accounts coming from that quarter, there seems to have been some serious movement on foot among the Creoles of Cuba, looking towards an effort to gain her independence in some shape or other. The publication of a clandestine liberal sheet, the seizure of arms and munitions of war, the discovery of flags and various other warlike preparations, and particularly the arrest and imprisonment of three or four hundred suspected Creoles, including ladies of the first rank in society—all attest the truth of some conspiracy having been discovered by the government calculated to disturb the existing military tranquillity of the island. We are, therefore, informed that the Governor is overwhelmed with embarrassment at the idea of having to dispose of so many prisoners from among the first ranks of society. He seems to be afraid to exert the highest rigors of Spanish vengeance upon them, alarmed, perhaps, at the terrible sympathetic feeling which would be certain to be excited throughout this country at any bloody execution taking place in Cuba, an excitement which would also spread itself through the civilized world, and reach public opinion throughout Europe, even to the innermost cabinets of the Escurial itself. We cannot doubt, however, that the arrests and the imprisonments perpetrated by the authorities of Cuba during the last few weeks, will be sufficient to put a stop to all the attempts at revolution, and to every effort at conspiracy that may have been engendered, for the present time. Yet the government of Cuba must be acknowledged to rest on a volcano. Such must even be the opinion of the Spanish government at Madrid itself. The discontents of the whole Creole population of the island, arising from the continuance of the terribly oppressive military *régime* which has prevailed there, with little intermission, since the time of Tacon, are beginning to make that policy be looked upon, even by the Spanish government at home, as very questionable, and to make them consider whether it is advisable to continue it longer in the island. Accordingly we learn, from the best authority, that special agents and special instructions have been sent out from Spain to Cuba, for the purpose of giving new and more liberal tendencies to the policy to be followed by the present Governor, even in the midst of his existing difficulties. We learn that the Spanish government has, during the last few months, come to the determination to soften down the asperities of the military government, to introduce a more liberal and enlightened social and political system, and particularly to lighten the existing commercial relations, which press so heavily on the industry of that fruitful and abundant island. It is probable, therefore, that the high and liberal policy of the late General Concha, which was censured and abandoned by his sudden removal from command in Cuba, has been again adopted as the best and only practical method of preserving that island to the crown of Spain, and of inspiring some confidence, at least, in the minds of the dissatisfied and revolutionary Creoles.

If it be true, as we have been informed—and our authority is from the best sources on the peninsula—that the Spanish government at home has resolved to introduce extensive social, political, and commercial reforms into the present system of affairs in Cuba, it is then possible that a severance of the gem from the crown of Spain may be postponed to an indefinite period, yet far back in the womb of futurity. The present Captain-General has been preceded by no personal reputation, military or civil, of a liberal or enlightened type. On the contrary, coming so rapidly on the heels of a popular and high-minded predecessor, such as Gen. Concha was, the prejudices in that country were much excited against the new Governor, strengthened and enforced also by the fact that Canedo had only been known in Spain as a subordinate military governor, without much capacity for dealing with a new people and new country, imbued with new feeling and new principles, such as the Creoles of late years have manifested in their intercourse with Spain and the United States.

Gen. Canedo has a very arduous and delicate task before him. With four hundred prisoners in his dungeons, of the highest rank in the island, and connected with the first Creole families—and some of those prisoners of the tender sex, too—he must feel deeply the responsibility of his position, and the imminent danger of exercising any severity against them; not so much from the effect which violent acts towards them might produce on the Creoles and Spaniards, but from the terrible consequences which might ensue from the outraged feelings of humanity in this country, if any unmanly or bloody tragedy were perpetrated against those political captives. In this country we have associations, from North to South, numbering probably twenty thousand persons, in the highest and all other grades of society, banded together for the purpose of not only liberalizing the institutions of Cuba by peaceful effort, but, should opportunity occur, of attempting, at some future day, the subversion of the Spanish *régime* in the island, if reform cannot be accomplished by any less revolutionary means. This body of men, in combination with the Creoles throughout the United States, are watching with the intensest interest every event that takes place in the island, and every act that is perpetrated by the government, calculated either to advance their cause in this country, or to excite the detestation of the civilized world. At this moment, the Creoles, through some of their leading men, are preparing manifestoes addressed to the people of the United States, upon the unfortunate condition of the island; and are collecting lists of leaders and friends among the American people, for the purpose of keeping alive the absorbing idea of their existence—the independence of Cuba.

The Cuban question, therefore, becomes an interesting and exciting game on both sides. The present military government of Cuba is in the crisis of its existence and its perpetuity. The great and extensive Creole organization, looking to the independence of Cuba, is progressing to a marvellous height of influence throughout the United States, and is associating with itself all those Americans of leading reputation, influence and character, from North to South, who feel for the wrongs and miseries of Cuba. Two hostile powers stand in front of each other, separated only by the waters which rush between Cape Antonio and the Cape of Florida. In Cuba the power of the government has been hitherto exercised with varying severity—a severity which was only calculated to excite bitter hostility to it, and increased the strength of the Creole interest in this republic. At last the Spanish government in the peninsula is beginning to understand the position of Cuba, governed by a terrible military *régime*, although surrounded on every side by thirty or forty millions of people, alive to the interests and welfare of humanity, and rushing forward in the great tide of free and ennobling institutions. The anomaly of such a despotism existing, surrounded as it is by light, liberty, and even political licentiousness of all kinds, if you please, is beginning to attract attention, and to be studied with some degree of intelligence and interest by the Spanish government. Accordingly they see the necessity of relaxing the condition of things in Cuba, and commencing a new system of government, and reforms which recognise social, political, commercial, and religious rights in the inhabitants of the island, Creoles as well as Spaniards. Nothing, therefore, but a change of the policy of that government towards Cuba, can secure the continuance of the connection for many years longer. The necessity of this change has at length compelled the government in the peninsula to begin action in the matter; and accordingly, by the recent arrivals from Europe, we learn that special agents and special instructions have passed over to Cuba, with the view of introducing all the reforms and changes which were projected by Gen. Concha; to restore peace and unanimity to the Creoles of Cuba; to restore their confidence in the old Spanish government, and to liberalize the institutions—commercial, political, and religious—of that ill-fated island.

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

New York Herald
17 September 1852

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

VERY EXCITEMENT AMONG THE AUTHORITIES AT HAVANA.

MANIFESTO AGAINST THE AMERICANS GIVING NEWS TO THE PAPERS.

Escape of Another Cuban Revolutionist, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Black Warrior, R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., commander, arrived yesterday morning from Mobile and Havana.

The Black Warrior crossed Mobile bar at five o'clock P. M., on the 5th inst. On the following day her progress was greatly retarded by a severe blow from the south-east. She however reached Havana at one o'clock A. M., on the 11th, and sailed again at six o'clock the same evening for this port, arriving at Sandy Hook on Wednesday night, at ten o'clock, making the run from Havana in four days and four hours.

Havana was quiet, but the authorities were in a state of great excitement. The health of the city was greatly improved. The regulation prohibiting the circulation of all newspapers from the United States continued in force.

Our thanks are due to the purser for a prompt supply of Havana papers to the latest date.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, September 11, 1852.

The Great Smith Excitement in Havana—Manifesto against the American Newspapers—The Arrests of Suspected Persons—Death of Don Anacleto Bermudez—The Cholera—Yellow Fever, &c., &c.

The information conveyed in the letters and newspapers brought here by the Black Warrier, on the 31st ult., of great expeditions being got up at New York and elsewhere, by wealthy societies, having extensive ramifications in different sections of the country, and preparing with avowed hostility against Cuba, threw the authorities into such a state of consternation and alarm as to drive them almost distracted and completely out of their senses. Under such circumstances then, they are fairly entitled to every indulgence for the extraordinary freaks which such an unhappy state of mind may have led them into. Peter Hicks, the correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, (a supposed spy of the Spanish government, who fluctuates between New York and Philadelphia,) in his letter to that paper, of the 24th August, stated that the purser of the steamer Crescent City had, upon the arrival of that vessel at New York from Havana, about the 20th ult., published a letter under his own signature, in all the public journals of New York, purporting to be, what he believed, correct information as to what was occurring at Havana when he last left that city, mentioning the facts of the numerous arrests which had, and were daily taking place, and the general unhealthy state of the town. Mr. Purser Smith having thus ventured to report to the newspapers of New York what he believed to be truly occurring at Havana, gave great offence to the authorities, and an order was issued that, upon the return of the Crescent City to this port, a police force should be stationed on board that ship, in order to prevent Mr. Smith going ashore. Accordingly, upon the arrival of the Crescent City in that harbor, from New York, on the 3d inst., the order was carried into effect. Mr. Smith was not permitted to land, two police guards, in boats, being, moreover, stationed on either side of the steamer, as a matter of further precaution, and for general acts of espionage.

The arbitrary act of placing on board an American mail steamer a police force for controlling the movements of a responsible officer of the ship for an act committed in his own country, is certainly an assumption of power arrogated by these people on board of and under the flag of one of our own vessels, which eclipses altogether the firing into the Falcon a year ago, and calls loudly for the interference of our members of Congress. But Mr. Smith did not publish any such letter as that complained of by these authorities, and which complaint is founded upon no other grounds than the doubtful authority of an anonymous correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina* of this city. Mr. Smith did nothing more than simply give to the reporters of the different newspapers who came on board the ship, upon their arrival from Havana, at New York, verbally the information which he had been able to gather during the stay of the vessel at the latter port—he did not publish any letter at all, as erroneously stated by Peter Hicks. It will, therefore, be matter of surprise to every body, that a government, with all the pride and dignity of this, which arrogates to itself so much wisdom, and backed with so much power, would condescend to notice the acts of an American citizen in his own country, even if he had published a letter such as they complain of; but no; and it might be supposed that folly enough has already been committed; not so. The consignees of the Crescent City and of the Black Warrior received a letter from the political Secretary, Dr. Martin Galiano, (virtually the Captain General of Cuba,) dated the 4th inst., intimating to them "that, upon the return of the Crescent City to this port, a police force will again be put on board that vessel during the time she remains in port; and that the purser, Mr. Smith, shall not be permitted to land, under pain of immediate arrest." That in future, "any vessel in which Mr. Smith or any other person obnoxious to this government may happen to be on board, will not be permitted to enter at the Custom House, and will be ordered immediately to leave the harbor."

Now, it remains for our legislators to determine what right this government have to prevent American citizens who may think proper, embarking on board an American steamer at New York, bound to New Orleans, via Havana. There can be no doubt that these people may object to the landing here of individuals considered by them to be obnoxious; but have they, or have they not, the right to say, you shall not enter this port, because Mr. So and So is on board, on his way to New Orleans?—or, that an officer of your ship having given information to the press of the United States of facts occurring at Havana, that ship shall not be allowed to return to this port so long as that officer appertains to her? I think this outrageous conduct on the part of these authorities towards Mr. Smith ought to be warmly taken up by the entire press throughout the Union. Is a praiseworthy individual, whose meritorious conduct during the whole period of his connection in the service of the magnificent enterprise of which he has been so faithful a servant, and during which time he has rendered himself so deservedly respected by all classes of our citizens who have travelled in his company—is such a man to be thrown out of employ, and consequently his wife and family who depend upon him for support, to be innocent sufferers, to gratify the imbecile whims of despotism! No, I trust there is some spirit yet remaining in my countrymen, and they will not allow Mr. Smith to become the victim of Spanish caprice.

It would be natural to suppose that the foregoing could scarcely be eclipsed in high-handed assumption, or extreme folly; but I pray you to bear in mind, while relating the following facts, the deplorable state of mind of the authorities which dictated such extraordinary measures: When it became known here that the authorities had determined to withhold the newspapers brought from New York by the Crescent City, on the 3d inst., the merchants looked very blank for a moment at being deprived of their mercantile intelligence, and then fairly laughed outright at the idea which could conceive such ridiculous policy. Four immense sacks of newspapers were carried from the ship to the post office, from thence to the office of the Political Secretary, to be under the eye of Don Martin Galiano himself, and, finally, I understand, were returned to Captain Porter, on board the Crescent City, with his Excellency's compliments, to the effect that "the captain might return the papers from whence they came, as his Excellency had no idea that her Majesty's loyal subjects committed to his charge, should have their minds contaminated by studying the pernicious doctrines of liberty inculcated in the unbridled journals," (of the smartest nation in all creation,) and so they were sent on board. It is to be presumed that the postmaster at New Orleans will have this circumstance duly reported to the department in Washington; and consequently there cannot be a doubt existing in the minds of our people of this exquisite act of courtesy on the part of the Spanish authorities, who, without the slightest hesitation in the world, throw the bags or mails, or whatever you like to call them, back in our faces. Newspapers from any part of the United States henceforth, or as I was informed until further orders, will not be permitted, under severe penalties, to be introduced into the Island of Cuba. It is useless to say that we did get a look at the papers, notwithstanding such extraordinary precautions. Acts of a similar kind are of so frequent occurrence, and we have become so accustomed to hear that so and so has been arrested, that, notwithstanding we know that to be arrested is tantamount to be ruined, if not worse, the people begin to look upon these things as a matter of course, very much to be lamented, but unremediable, and are now they scarcely create any sensation.

The cause (if you can say they are permitted to have a cause) of the people has met with a severe blow in the death of Don Anacleto Bermudez, the most virtuous man in the Island of Cuba, and, at the same time, the most brilliant lawyer it ever produced. Mere words are entirely inadequate to do justice to the character of this great man; but in the simple words of a poor negress, who, heaving a sigh of the deepest sincerity while passing by a friend in the street, and when asked the cause, replied—"Ah, senor," said she, "Havana has lost one of its best 'sons,' Anacleto Bermudez, is dead. He was a friend to the rich, and he was the friend to the poor," and this poor woman, who perhaps had never seen him, burst into tears. It is said the demonstration made by the Creoles at the funeral of Mr. Bermudez, has caused the government considerable alarm. Such a gathering had never previously been seen at Havana. The extent of the funeral cortege was immense, and, contrary to all etiquette, the body was carried on the shoulders of gentlemen, followed on foot by a great concourse of others, all bareheaded; hundreds of carriages followed up the line. An oration by torchlight was delivered over the body at the grave, while the excitement to obtain a last look at the illustrious departed amounted almost to phrensy. A gentleman, while almost choked with grief, exclaimed, "Friends, we have lost the Henry Clay of our country."

The same system of espionage, domiciliary visits day and night, and arresting individuals under the slightest pretext, continues. The Captain General declared, a few evenings since, that he was really at a loss to know how to dispose of his prisoners. The forts are all crowded, and, as it will be some time yet before he receives the instructions which he has asked for from Spain, he will have considerable difficulty to accommodate the unfortunates which are daily being brought in from all parts of the country. Of four men who arrived here from St. Cristobal, under arrest, on Saturday last, (peasants,) it was curious enough to observe that three of them wore crosses, (silver,) given them by General Concha, for services rendered by them in assisting to capture prisoners belonging to the Lopez expedition to Bahia Honda last year.

The overseer of the Havana and Regla ferry boats received orders to have a boat and four hands ready between twelve and one o'clock, midnight of Friday last, at the dock-yard. Of course, here to receive an order of the kind is but to obey. Accordingly the boat was ready at the time appointed. Several police, in disguise, were rowed over to the little town of Regla, opposite to Havana, and shortly after their arrival there, seven prisoners—people taken from their beds in different parts of the town—were brought to the boat, and conveyed immediately to one of the forts. A government barge paid a second visit to the same little town last night, the arrest of a number of suspected persons being the result.

The cholera morbus, small pox, and the yellow fever, which has been unusually severe this season, have been making sad havoc. Not only the Europeans, but the natives have suffered severely. The troops have principally fallen victims to these horrible diseases. It is stated that thirty or forty officers are included in the list of deaths which have occurred in and about Havana, within the last four months. It is to be hoped that we have seen the worst of it, and that with the approach of winter these scourges of humanity will disappear.

Via New Orleans, I transmitted to you full accounts relative to the awful earthquake which occurred about half past eight, A. M., on the 20th ult., at St. Jago de Cuba. That city, next in importance to Havana, is said to be almost entirely destroyed. The inhabitants are living under tents, hastily erected in the fields. Assistance has already been sent to their relief from Havana, and subscriptions in their favor are to be opened all over the Island. It was a fortunate circumstance that the severest shock occurred at eight in the morning, when most of the people, alarmed by the previous slight shocks, had repaired to the public squares and fields for safety; for, had it taken place during the night, the whole population must have been buried in the ruins. Official information gives the amount of casualties known, up to the present time, to be only twenty-one.

The British mail steamer "Dee," arrived here yesterday, in four days from Vera Cruz. The account of the state of affairs in Mexico is deplorable in the extreme. A French fleet was, I learned, expected at Vera Cruz. A French steamer of war, the "Ardent," is now in this port, for the protection of French interests. Several others are expected, and the English have two or three vessels cruizing on the coast.

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

New York Herald
17 September 1852

THE VIEWS OF THE CUBA GOVERNMENT.

[From the Diario de la Marina, Sept. 1 1852.]

Piteously out of tune are our good friends, the papers of New York, when they take Cuban affairs for their theme, though, indeed, as to the matter of that, the discordant sounds that come from them tally marvellously well with the tones of their New Orleans colleagues. But this fact at this particular juncture does not at all surprise us, for it is indeed a sad period for them that we are now going through, and bitter indeed must be the anniversary of the chastisement which they have received, coupled as it is with the vigilance which has since met and always baffled their renewed efforts, and which will ever oppose the workings of their malice. At this season, some twelve months back, the air resounded with the bravadoes of the brave General Melocotence; his avenging sword was to perform miracles, next to which the exploits of the famous weapon of La Mancha's knight were but child's play; but either some enchanted Moor has had the better of him, or he has deemed it more prudent not to engage in perilous strife. We expected a similar explosion of ire for the present year, and, indeed, we were not disappointed; for it is an incurable propensity of spoiled and ill-bred children, to cry the more loudly, and threaten the more extravagantly, in proportion as the lash is more keenly felt.

And yet if such a volley of loud menaces and calumnies do not surprise, they certainly can inspire us with no alarm, for we are forewarned and forearmed for the encounter. Perchance our readers may have noticed the line of conduct followed by us in regard to our incorrigible enemies—while they affected silence and moderation, because they judged such a course more consonant with their ends, we imitated them and were silent, though none the less watchful; we then devoted ourselves, with far more usefulness, we think, to the discussion of those improvements and ameliorations of which we ever have been and will be strenuous advocates. But now it seems they prefer the noisy route. We shall go forward then to meet them, and accept the fight on the ground which they have selected. Let us add that it is certainly not the most favorable to them.

Taking it for granted that the *Sun* and its contemporaries are not moved without cause at the trustworthy recital of Mr. William Smith, (that prudent gentleman whose refined taste allows him so justly to appreciate the duties of imposed-on strangers accepting the hospitality of a generous nation, and whom we would beg to present our homage to the dreadful chimera, the *Hico tereo*,) taking it for granted we say, that they are sincere, we shall endeavor to demolish the superstructure which they have raised, and to destroy one by one all the foundations of their apparent concern. The task is uninviting, we confess, and it may be that, like the insects of the fable, they may conceive our excessive estimate of their importance, on meeting the unexpected horrors of dissection. But since we have adopted the frank and open course we must carry it forward, and sacrificing personal repugnance to our duty, seek to expose the miserable and puerile calumnies on which the enemies of public rest and happiness found their attacks.

And now, before all, we would touch upon a topic, too serious and sad to be handled with the tone of supreme contempt, which is the only one such adversaries deserve. It is true that Divine Providence has willed that that scourage, which during the last twenty years has decimated civilized nations, should appear amongst us. It is true that the cholera exists in our city, and no one seeks to make a mystery of the fact; and we do not resort to miserable expedients to conceal the information, nor do we imitate the conduct of some communities, where, for the sake of indulging a taste for noise and confusion, exaggerated reports are unsparingly spread among the terror stricken people. But between the slight increase of mortality, produced by this scourge, where victims are, by every Christian soul, looked upon with compassion and respect; between this slight increase of mortality, we say, and the dreadful ravages which the papers of New York so love to dwell upon, there is, thanks be to Heaven, an unlimited abyss. Of this, the uninterrupted tranquillity which we enjoy, and which is so great as to allow all to pursue their daily occupations, as at all times; of this, we say, a tranquillity of which no one can affect ignorance, is a proof; of this, the uninterrupted publication of the returns of the hospitals, whose faithful and exact returns are a never failing thermometer, indicating the changes in the sanitary condition of the city, are another equally strong proof; and should more details be required in regard to the cholera, we should give them with that strict regard for truth from which we shall never depart. In the city of Havana and its extensive suburbs, the number of cases has never passed twenty to twenty-four as an average number, and the deaths fluctuated between eight and ten. Painful as the matter is, even then, it is nevertheless far from equalling the sad state which has been so cruelly and maliciously descanted upon.

But the worst feature in the whole case is the cowardly motive which has given birth to these rumors. Some time back the wretches sought to seduce the numerous and patriotic army, that burned to chastise them, from its allegiance. But then their efforts sadly failed—having learned at their expense the valor, patriotism, and determination of our Spanish soldiers. They now dream that pestilence will break down the barrier, and with this view they seek to magnify it as best they can. Cowards, and, at the same time, fools! We shall have another trial: but beware how you come to the test, for you will find that there are yet bayonets to chastise you as you merit.

We think that the refutation of this one calumny alone is sufficient to show the value of the rest; but there is yet another point which we would touch upon.

True it is that arrests have been made in Havana, because true it is that a handful of madmen wished by perfidious suggestions to conspire against authority and order. Some of them, seized *flagranti delicto*, were imprisoned, and from the indications afforded by them it may be that others, suspected of conniving at their efforts, may also have been arrested. And we would further say, that not only criminals have been seized, but all those that imitate their conduct shall also be seized and punished. No government can possibly exist that allows treason to walk unharmed, much less a government like ours, possessed of energy sufficient to put it down, and resolved to do so, in defence of society, even though rigor be necessary. Let not the pirates expect impunity; and if they have heretofore mistaken a generous clemency for weakness, (for they are inaccessible to a noble emotion,) they shall have bitter cause to regret their mistake. Neither the Spanish government, nor the firm authority representing it in Cuba, will tolerate one single culpable attack.

But from this state of things to the Sylla-like proscriptions, which according to some accounts have desolated our peaceful city, how wide a difference is this! Who can but feel the palpable absurdity. It is but since yesterday only that Anglo-Saxon gullibility has taken as true, with regard to the Spanish character, the most inconceivable tales, and, though events have daily showed them their error, they have ever persisted in retaining their original candor. Chains, infected dungeons, and mysterious torments, form part of the fantastic panorama which received the lie from the very pirates that were seized last year, and whose treatment was as mild as circumstances would allow. We do not, therefore, wonder that the same tales should now be told anew; and we think that the only answer they deserve is simply to state that they are false. Facts are there, and the world will judge, for truth always prevails.

But what we deem to be a more dangerous slip is the venturing to give details where falsity is so easily proved. They have dared to affirm that 104 persons had been arrested at the last dates, and, notwithstanding the time that has since elapsed, we assure them of the fact, and dare them to disprove it, that the number of persons subject to indictment is so far from equalling this number, that no merchant would accept business at such a discount. Hence, notwithstanding their efforts to make out a catalogue of names, they have been unable to make out more than twenty, and among them there are many entirely unknown to any of the authorities. The list of persons having escaped partakes of the same character, while to fill up the measure of their madness, they append a list of persons liberated as being innocent, or against whom sufficient proofs could not be found. This list we take a real pleasure in giving our readers:—Manuel Beronda, physician; Pedro Rodriguez, lawyer; America Diaz, merchant; Santiago Pazè, carpenter; Antonio Paxman, machinist; George Charles Font, Manuel Conway, Diego Ponce, servant; and Pedro Sotomayor, tobacconist.

Now, this is all very well. Those estimable persons, Don America not excepted, are, doubtless, very extensively known in their own houses, but as no one here has the slightest acquaintance with them, we may, perhaps, be permitted to doubt their existence. Do they belong to the scattered heroes of Napaza, who were quietly sleeping in the shade of their laurels, or are they only specimens of the myth genus, mere phantasies of a disordered brain?

And now that we have entered upon the question of proper names, we must overcome our repugnance on such a kind of debate, to render our argument still clearer. Every name in the category has some title appended to it, to designate, or rather to substantiate its importance; and thus among the fugitives, we find Mr. Francisco Estrampe, land owner. Now then, Mr. de Estrampe, (of foreign extraction, as his name indicates,) whose claim, present or past, to some infinitismal inheritances we shall at present neither deny nor seek to ascertain, was well known in Havana as a professor of languages. Far be it from us to lower or wound those who may dissent from our ideas, the profession of instructor we deem as honored and honorable as any other, as that of editor, for instance, seeing that in both cases we earn our living by the exercise of our intelligence. But, is not the idea sought to be inculcated hereby evidently false? Does it not convey a social position different from the real one, and is it not marked by an evident desire to magnify a seditious attempt, notable for the isolation of its promoters?

But our pen has already run too long, and we shall conclude our task with thanks to the HERALD, for the officious paragraphs it published on the discovery of the anonymous pamphlet, to which they attached so much importance over there, and whose continued publication was a fruitful source of hopes or illusions—and which paragraphs, we would here say, *en passant*, apparently pointed the wrong way, and were always useless as our government had already ascertained the truth of a matter which it was its duty and desire to ascertain of itself.

The Trip of the Black Warrior.

Many of the most influential citizens of Mobile, conscious of the importance to their city of this line, tendered Mr. Mead (one of the owners,) and Capt. Schufeldt, an entertainment in honor of the enterprise. The following correspondence on the subject is from the *Mobile Advertiser*.

MOBILE, Sept. 4, 1852.

L. MEAD, ESQ., AND CAPTAIN R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. N., COMMANDER OF THE STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR.

Gentlemen—The undersigned, citizens of Mobile, impressed with the importance of the new line of steamers, of which the Black Warrior is the pioneer vessel, beg leave to offer you a complimentary dinner as a testimonial of their sense of the value to the city of the enterprise in which you are engaged.

As a representative of the mercantile spirit, they recognize in the former of you (Mr. Mead) a citizen worthy of respect and gratitude, and in the latter (Capt. Shufeldt) one whose character in the public service gives assurance of the skill with which this important enterprise will be managed.

Hoping that you will assent to their request, and appoint a day for the purpose which will be most convenient to you, they remain, Yours, very respectfully,

W. H. Redwood & Co., Geo. A. Tuthill; Tart, Stewart & Co., Blair and Soloman; Boykin, McRea & Foster, Dorrance & Sons; Rives, Battle & Co., Foot & Richards, W. O. Dickinson, Ross & Marshall, P. Philips, R. H. Redwood, H. K. Fettyplace, J. B. Toulmin & Son, L. M. Wilson; McGuire, Ballentyne & Co., Chas. A. Mastin; Humphries, Walsh & Co., D. Wheeler & Co., Geo. Woodward; Hough, Elston & Co.; Jas. S. Deas, C. W. Rapier, J. A. Hitchcock, F. B. Pomeroy & Co., Dunn & Hunter, Jno. B. Todd; Leavens, Malone & Co.; McDowell, Withers & Co., Le Baron & Son, Thos. Adams, C. C. Langdon, W. F. Holt, T. Sanford; St. John, Powers & Co., F. S. Blount; Rix, Kendall & Co.; T. A. Hamilton, John Scott, Jon's Emanuel, Jos. K. Murrell, and many others.

MOBILE, Sept. 4, 1852.

Gentlemen—We have received your very kind letter of the 4th instant, extending to us, over so large a number of well known signatures, the compliment of a public dinner. We regard this invitation, gentlemen, as the most favorable and flattering evidence of the interest the citizens of Mobile feel in the success of our new enterprise, and shall consider it as the precursor of your patronage. With your good wishes and support the new line must succeed, and with its success Mobile must become, in fact as well as in poetry, the "Queen of the Gulf."

But as our arrival here has been at a most inauspicious moment, it would seem as if rather we ought to mourn with you, than you to rejoice with us. Therefore, with your permission, we will decline for the present, the hospitality which we will be most happy at any future time to accept.

Respectfully yours,
L. MEAD.
R. W. SHUFELDT.

To Messrs. W. H. Redwood & Co., Geo. A. Tuthill, Tart, Stewart & Co., and others.

Robado del Archivo de D. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
17 September 1852, 2

OUR CADIZ CORRESPONDENCE.

CADIZ, August 14, 1852.

Escape of Gen. Hernandez.

Another bird of the Lopez expedition has flown, Don Diego Hernandez, a native, and a resident of Santiago de Cuba. This gentleman, in the month of August, 1851, marched under the banners of Gen. Lopez, as second in command, in the body of Cuban patriots, and was present in this capacity at the engagement at Las Rosas. Don Ildefonso Oberto (a very worthy and refined gentleman), having been mortally wounded on this occasion, he (Hernandez) succeeded him, and was, therefore, in all the engagements up to the time of the final dispersion. With a handful of men, some twenty in number, he marched in advance of the column from Playita to Las Rosas, always exposed to the fire of those that were in ambush awaiting them. He is, in my idea, one of the very few men, or rather, the only man of the annexation party, whom I know, who is able, with a handful of men, to effect the revolution of Cuba. For this he is eminently and peculiarly qualified by the qualities with which nature and education have endowed him.

His constitution is remarkably robust, having from early youth been devoted to agricultural pursuits. Having of late obtained an authorization from the government, to that effect, he pursued the fugitive slaves, and while thus engaged he acquired a thorough and practical acquaintance with the most mountainous parts of the island. Those are chiefly the eastern districts, the climate of which is cool, while the soil is covered with the richest coffee plantations in the world. Indeed, productions of every kind, and cattle in great numbers, are to be found in these regions Had not the Swiss been protected by the rugged character of their country, they would certainly never have beaten the Austrians with such inferior forces.

General Hernandez reached this place with those who were pardoned at Vigo, and with those who are now in the prison of Ceuta, but, being ill, he remained at Cadiz. In consequence of his illness they sent him to the hospital, where they placed him in the prisoner's chamber. This is a large room, having on either side a long row of beds, parallel with each other. It is closed by a massive double door, where an armed sentinel is always stationed. From this point, and through a small grated window, the bars of which are so close that even a letter could scarcely be passed through, he always keeps his prisoners in view, and is never allowed to flag one instant. Notwithstanding this excessive vigilance, he succeeded, after some month's efforts, in baffling his gaoler, on the night of the eleventh of this month. He is now free, and as I am informed, ready to embrace every method that will enable him to free his country, with the cry of hurrah for America, hurrah for the heroes of Las Rosas.

The following is the description of General Hernandez:—He is tall, robust, and well formed; his features are regular, his face expressive and handsome, his complexion very dark; his beard is very thick, and he allows it all to grow. Within a very short time you will be able to recognise the accuracy of my description, as he is on his way to your city, there to meet his many friends.

IMPORTANT MANIFESTO.

PALACE,
Office of Political Secretary.

TO THE FIRM OF DRAKE & CO., OF THIS CITY:—

An individual named William Smith, who, it seems, is employed on board the steamship Crescent City, published, on his last arrival at the port of New York, the grossest calumnies against the government of this island, and to give a semblance of truth to his impostures, he has availed himself of the hospitality which is so fully extended to strangers visiting Cuba.

This act, which the whole world will know how to qualify, has seriously attracted the attention of the Captain General, who, though the superior authority with which he is clothed elevates him above replying to ridiculous rallies against his government, nevertheless deems it a duty to signify to the author of such aspersions, that they will not be tolerated with impunity by the government of Her Majesty, should others, of a similar nature, be reproduced.

It has, therefore, been ordered, that immediately on the arrival of the Crescent City, a police officer repair on board that vessel, for the sole and exclusive purpose of preventing the said Smith from landing.

Of this order of His Excellency it is my duty to apprize you, and I would add that if, in future, that individual should return on board of any steamer belonging to the Company, or should any person employed on board any such steamers allow himself to abuse, in a similar manner, the courtesy extended by the Spanish authorities to those entering the harbor of Cuba, *this fact alone will be sufficient to exclude such vessel as may convey him from entering the port—be the disadvantages thereby accruing to the company what they may*, for if it be not in the hands of the latter to prevent the occurrence of such abuses on the part of the employees, a due regard for its honor and interest must compel it to withdraw its confidence from those who would basely compromise them.

God preserve you a thousand years.

(Signed) MARTIN GALIANO,
Political Secretary.

HAVANA, September 4th, 1852.

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

New-York Daily Times
17 September 1852, 4

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

A History of the Conspiracy.

The following letter, written by a gentleman in Havana to his friend in this city, says the New-Orleans *Picayune*, will be found to contain much interesting intelligence. The writer is a gentleman whose position is such as enables him to sift the truth from the mass of false reports with which Havana news is so frequently encumbered, and his veracity is unquestionable. Our readers will note the paragraph in which he speaks of the issue of another number of the revolutionary paper immediately after the seizure of one press and arrest of the persons engaged in the printing. It is a fact that speaks loudly for the boldness and determination of the Creoles. But to the letter:

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1852.

MY DEAR FRIEND—You ask me what faith is to be placed in the rumors which have reached your city as to the extended conspiracy said to have been discovered to exist among the native inhabitants to overthrow the actual Government of this Island. And as it is not mere idle curiosity which has induced this question, I will give you such facts respecting this matter as have come to my knowledge, in order that you may draw your own conclusions upon the subject.

The discontent which has for a long time past existed among the Creoles of Cuba against their Spanish rulers, arrived at length to such a pitch that a few of the more daring at Puerto Principe and Trinidad, in the month of July, 1851, openly showed themselves in rebellion against the authorities, by whom they were speedily captured and shot. The example then made, instead of having the effect of overawing and deterring others from like attempts, appears to have had a contrary effect—the disaffection to the Government being now greater than ever.

Some two months ago, a paper of small dimensions, called the *Voz del Pueblo*, or the Organ of Cuban Independence, made its appearance clandestinely, advocating the principles indicated by its title. This, of course, required very great secrecy in its management, and the parties engaged in the press contrived to baffle all the endeavors of the police to discover their whereabouts. They had issued three numbers, and were in the act of throwing off the proofs of the fourth semi-monthly number, to have been distributed on the anniversary of Gen. LOPEZ's execution, when seven of them were surprised by the police, headed by the Political Secretary, Mr. GALIANO, at a house in the *Calle de Obispo*, about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 23d inst. The names of these individuals you will receive herewith. I learn that an English mulatto of the name of JOHNSTON, having accidentally become aware of the place in which these men were employed upon the press, he, in the hope of reward, gave information of the circumstance to Mr. GALIANO, which resulted in the capture of the parties in the very act of throwing off the proofs. Most of the persons concerned in this affair are men of respectability well known in this city. Mr. ZENEA is a celebrated Cuban poet, Mr. DELGADO is the wealthy contractor for the niches at the *Campo Santo*. I understand that four of the seven are in a few days to suffer death by the garrote.

There are so many rumors floating about the city as to the extent of the pretended conspiracy, that it is really a difficult matter to arrive at anything like the truth; and were it not for the menacing tone of the daily editorials, published in the journals, but which I am assured are written in the Palace, I should hesitate in giving them any credence at all.

But I cannot imagine that the Government would put forth such threats as you may have observed in the papers from this place, unless they had good cause for so doing. The reason is this: While searching for the secret press a short time ago, the police unexpectedly discovered, in a house in the Calzada de St. Lazaro, an immense quantity of ball cartridges and powder. This led to further investigations; more cartridges, &c., were found in other places, and upon the information of a Frenchman named FRANCISCO CHAPOTIN Y PATIN, who it is said has been largely rewarded, a considerable force of cavalry was secretly dispatched by the Government to an estate belonging to one GONZALEZ, in the neighborhood of San Cristoval in the Vuelta de Abelo, which resulted in the capture of 140 men, seven cases of muskets, containing eight muskets each, two small cannon, and other ammunition of war. Eighteen of the chiefs have been brought to Havana, and upwards of 100 prisoners are on their way here.

The ex-Governor of San Cristoval and the Assessor of Pinar del Rio, are, I understand, also on their way under arrest on suspicion of connivance.

It appears that the Government have just learned that about six weeks ago an American schooner arrived at Cayo Filipe, on the south coast of this Island, and put on board a small Cuban schooner a great number of cases, supposed to contain muskets, which were disembarked at a given point on the main land, where they were received by a man named CAUCKA, who had them conveyed on ox carts to an estate which he told the drivers belonged to a Mr. DIAZ ALVAREZ. The cartmen were, of course, ignorant of the contents of the boxes, but most of them having since been apprehended, acknowledged that about the time stated they had been employed to cart a considerable number of boxes, the contents being to them unknown. CAUCKA, it appears, had falsely told them that the property where they had left the boxes belonged to ALVAREZ, because in their examination they described the place as low level land, whilst the estate of Mr. ALVAREZ is very hilly and altogether in another direction. It was quite evident that the men had purposely been misinformed, and the Government now fear that so much time having elapsed, the arms in question have been distributed among the natives. Although nothing was discovered on the property of Mr. ALVAREZ, he is under arrest in the Moro. CAUCKA has as yet evaded the vigilance of the police.

The forts are full of prisoners, and the state of insecurity is such, that no man retires for the night certain that before daylight he may not be carried from his house and lodged in one of the forts. The excitement here is intense; but so great is the fear of these unhappy people, as a single word of theirs may occasion their arrest and punishment, that it is only to tried friends they venture to express their hopes, that the disaffection begun at San Cristoval, may result in their favor. It is the opinion of a gentleman who has resided sometime on the island, and who has had frequent opportunities of mixing freely with them, that the Creoles, driven to desperation by the tyranny exercised over them by their Spanish rulers, will, rather than longer submit to the sway of a people hated with a hatred so bitter as that they have towards the Spaniards, invite the free colored people to join them, if not, the very slaves themselves. I shudder when I think what could but be the result of such an act if carried into effect; but I doubt not that the natives of Cuba, failing to obtain independence of themselves, or by assistance from abroad, will resort to that desperate extreme. I cannot help thinking that, (knowing the disaffection which exists throughout the Island to Spanish rule,) had the last expedition not been so unfortunate as to lose, at the very onset of their disembarkation here, (through the mistaken plan which separated CRITTENDEN's command, fifty of LOPEZ's best men,) a different result might have been expected; because the same mails which conveyed the news of the arrival of Gen. Lopez on the Island to the people of the interior, likewise conveyed the fatal intelligence of the capture of CRITTENDEN's forces attempting to escape, as the Government took care should be generally known, and their hasty execution. The natives, knowing this for a fact, could not but believe, that the expedition had been routed from the moment of its landing, and consequently no efforts of theirs, without arms, could be available under the circumstances.

Several women, said to be in these schemes, are also under arrest. One of these, a Senorita GUERRA, a young lady eighteen years of age, of surpassing beauty, was brought here recently from Puerto Principe. It is said it was discovered that she was in correspondence with some expatriated relative in the North, and at the time of her arrest was found embroidering the lone star flag of Cuba, besides having been overheard to indulge rather too freely in her opinions of the Spanish authorities. The conduct of this girl since her confinement here, has created a general feeling of admiration, even among the detested Catalans, from her indomitable courage and independence. When asked if she was not sorry for what she had done, and if she would be willing to abandon the pernicious ideas which she had been disseminating at Principe, she replied that her own conscience exonerated her for anything she had done in venturing openly to express her opinions in regard to her country's oppressors, and that those opinions would never change. Belonging to a respectable family, and the cell in which she was placed in solitary confinement being without any kind of furniture, the governor of the jail, a very humane sort of person, felt some consideration for her, and offered to make the place more comfortable. "You may," said she, "if you choose, send me a table, a wash-basin, looking-glass, and a bottle of pomatum." "Would you not also like to have a cot to lay down upon?"—(there being only a raised stone bench for the prisoners to sleep upon.) "Just as you think proper, Governor," she replied. "I would undergo greater hardships than this; sleeping on the cold stones would cause me no inconvenience if my poor services could in any way conduce to the liberty and independence of my adored country." Two or three other females were brought from Principe about the same time, charged with similar offences.

Col. GUERRA, the Lieutenant Governor of Guines, late of Mariel, arrived in town last week to answer several charges of tyrannical and oppressive acts toward the people of Guines. Col. HERRERA DEVILA, an aid-de-camp of Gen. CANEDO, has been sent to reign at Guines in his stead. The Lieut.-Governor of Santiago, a small town near Guines, has likewise been recalled under similar circumstances.

To sum up, domiciliary visits at all hours of the night and day, arrests of hourly occurrence, the discoveries continually made of immense depots of arms and ammunition, coupled with the menaces launched forth in the *Diarios*, under the orders of the Government, cannot fail to attract your attention and induce the belief that there is some reason for declaring that the political aspect of affairs in this Island appears to be in a state anything but tranquil.

The following is a list of the individuals denounced by the English mulatto *Johnston*, seven of whom were apprehended on the night of the 23d inst., secretly engaged in throwing off the proofs of the fourth number of the journal *Voz del Pueblo*, advocating the principles of Cuban independence:

Don Francisco Facciolo, proprietor of the press; Idelfonso Estrada y Zenea, a poet of celebrity; Eduardo Sariol, Felix Casal, Florentino Torres, Juan Antonio Granados, Antonio Rubio, Ladislao Urquijo; Francisco Delgado, contractor for the niches in the Campo Santo; Antonio Palma, brother of one of the editors of the *Diario de la Marina*, and two others.

The boldness of the Creoles must indeed have undergone a change, when, in spite of the menaces of the Government and the certain fate which the Spaniards do not hesitate to say awaits those who were found engaged in the *Voz del Pueblo*, they should have, notwithstanding all this, ventured to publish another clandestine paper, which has just been issued, detailing exactly how the parties concerned in the *Voz* were captured through the instrumentality of the wretch JOHNSTON, who is threatened with the consequences of his treachery,) and laughing to scorn the idea of the government supposing that the press from which emanated the *Voz del Pueblo* was the only one which existed in the Island. It is rumored that thirteen of these secret presses are at work all over the Island. Another, it is said, was captured yesterday at a small town in the interior called Santiago de los Baños, together with a few muskets, some powder and lead.

I am promised a copy of this new seditious paper, which, if I receive in time, I will transmit to you by this opportunity. In the meantime, I think you will be better able to judge of the state of affairs here by a careful perusal of the accompanying slips, taken from the Government journals, which speak volumes as to the alarm experienced by the Government; or else it is difficult to understand what necessity there could be for the publication of such menaces. If the Island was in the happy state of tranquility which the Government strive by every means in their power to induce us to believe is the fact. Unhappily the latter is not the case, and although up till this moment the authorities have not resorted to any extreme measures in putting any of their victims to death, I will venture to predict that after the departure of the present steamers for the South, the horrid spectacles will commence. I hope most sincerely that I may be wrong in my suppositions, but I very much doubt whether the bloodthirsty character of the Spaniards will upon this occasion be appeased by mere imprisonment.

P. S.—The mails from the interior arrived last night, bringing the disastrous intelligence of the almost total destruction by earthquake of the City of Santiago de Cuba, the next city of importance to Havana.

It appears all the towns in the eastern division of the Island, have more or less suffered. I send you a slip taken from the *Diario de la Marina*, detailing at some length, the particulars of this terrible catastrophe. I almost pity these poor authorities, for assuredly they have sufficient to occupy their attention, without the elements also joining in the strife against them.

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

New York Herald
18 September, 1852, 6

Answer to Archbishop Hughes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Archbishop Hughes has descended from the dignity of his ecclesiastical position, to the level of a profane scoffer, in using with reference to me, statements unworthy the truth and charity of a servant of God. In replying to him, I shall endeavor to ascend to what should be his position, and occupy it—if not as a prelate, at least as a gentleman.

In these explanations, I defend myself less than my compatriots, and the sacred reminiscences that moved us to the religious efforts which have brought upon all of us the displeasure of his Grace; and for this reason, rather than personal considerations, I desire to state the exact particulars.

The republicans of this free and happy Union will understand the deep and reverential grief which we, exiles from our native land, because we desire Cuba to be free, must cherish for the memory of those who have been sacrificed in our cause. For us the first of September is henceforth a day of national veneration—a day forever sacred to our beloved and illustrious dead. With a common impulse, the Catholic Cubans of New Orleans and New York addressed themselves to the heads of their church in their respective districts for the customary solemn and consoling rites of religion. We did not apply for these services as republicans or politicians, but as Catholic Christians, desirous of paying to our departed friends and brothers every tribute of respect that reverential love could dictate. Our affection prompted us not to omit any of the majestic accessories with which those rites are celebrated on solemn occasion,, and which the Archbishop did not refuse to the memory of the Duke of Orleans. The distinguished Bishop of New Orleans, eminent alike for his wisdom and virtues, listened to the application of the mourning Cubans in the spirit of a father and shepherd to his flock. The church was veiled in mourning, and on a cenotaph wreathed in funeral crape, were inscribed the names of those for whose repose those sacred rites were offered.

We, too, earnestly besought the melancholy consolation of having those names before our eyes when we raised our prayers to Heaven in their behalf, but the Archbishop, having assumed the care of what should not be done politically in this country, prohibited it, and we submitted our feelings to his ecclesiastical authority. The absent insignia of mourning, and the missing cenotaph, we yielded in silence, but we could not refrain from protest when His grace departed from his promise, and contrary to his engagement, only permitted us the humble and silent offering of low mass. We were grieved at being thus cut off from paying the honorable tribute we desired to the memory of our lost friends, but we are more grieved to see the Archbishop descend to misrepresentations, that if I could lower myself to use the language his Grace has applied to me, I would say exceeded an ordinary "power of face" to make.

He states that I called on him to ask that Mass of Requiem should be said for those who were shot in battle, or executed in the Island of Cuba last year, and that it was asked in a purely religious view, and apart from political considerations. Thus far his Grace is entirely correct. It was a religious duty we sought to perform, and it is the Archbishop only who converts it into a political affair, by what seems to me a very superfluous guardianship of the neutrality of the United States. His Grace's memory is, however, excessively at fault in the next sentence, for he declares that it was agreed that the requiem should be a low mass—that is, without music and the chanted psalm, that add so much religious beauty to the more solemn high mass. On the contrary, I aver that it was the full rites of the high mass for which I applied, and which his Grace distinctly promised, and which I accordingly notified our friends would be celebrated. On the 23d of August, I addressed a note to the Archbishop, in which I desired that a cenotaph might be prepared, inscribed either with the names of our lost friends, or the places where they had fallen, to be placed appropriately in the church during the ceremonies. I did not see then, nor do I see now, what impropriety there could be in this very usual accompaniment to funeral observances, as the persons for whom the mass is offered must be named in the prayers at the altar, but his Grace has found deep cause of offence in this request in writing, but he did not censure it when I made the same request verbally. A few days after, I called on the Archbishop for his decision respecting the cenotaph, and funeral sermon, for, relying on his word, I had considered the high mass a settled matter. His Grace, mingling, as I have before observed, political with religious considerations, refused the cenotaph, and declined favoring us with a sermon, mainly, as I should infer, from his published letter, because I had taken "the superfluous pains to point out the text, chapter and verse" which, if permitted, we could have chosen for the occasion. I wish respectfully to observe that his Grace asserts that it was after this interview that he first noticed in my letter the offensive request for a cenotaph and sermon. Yet he admits that he answered the application during the interview, and he is pleased to add that my language and deportment were that of a gentleman. It will always be a sincere gratification to me to bear the same testimony of his Grace whenever he gives me the opportunity.

After our departure, and after he had given my friend and me a reply to the contents of my note of August 22, he suddenly finds in it a meaning neither of us had hitherto discovered, and he resolves to violate his word, and refuse to the dead the high mass he had promised in chastisement of the republican tendencies of our secret thoughts—or rather, his Grace says, he forbade the celebration of high mass at the appointed time, because the city papers gave notice of a high mass in honor of General Lopez and the martyrs of Cuba. At another day I will say something of the title of those heroes to the name of martyrs, but on this occasion I will only remark that the essential offices of religion cannot be refused to Christian souls because the independent republican press of the Union chose so to word the announcement. In preparing our notices, we were careful to speak of it as it was, purely religious services, and we are no more responsible for the alterations that editors were pleased to make, than we are for anything else they chose to say in the free exercise of their vocation. That we did not contradict everything that differs from our ideas, is no more surprising than that the Archbishop does not contradict what is frequently said of his being a Jesuit, a politician, or a secret member of a Division of the Order of the Lone Star.

We are not so uncharitable as to accuse his future Eminence of any of these things, merely because they are not formally contradicted; rather will we accuse him of dealing severely with the republican exiles of Cuba, in order to conciliate those European sovereigns whose influence may eventually secure him the Cardinal's hat. Our respect for the place he holds in the church, in whose bosom I trust to live and die, forbids such expressions. The explanation I have now made, was due to the friends and the cause of Cuba; and having made it, I shall henceforth receive, without answer, whatever reproof the Archbishop shall direct to me. Your obedient servant,

C. DE GOICOURIA.

New York, Sept. 15, 1852.

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

New York Herald

19 September 1852, 1

THE GARDINER CASE.—The Alexandria *Gazette* of the 16th inst. says:—"The examination of the witnesses in the famous case of Gardiner has been removed to this city, and is going on here before Lawrence B. Taylor, Esq., Mayor, who has been appointed Commissioner for that purpose. Gardiner protests against the removal of the examination here, and neither he nor his counsel appear. The witnesses are all said to be highly intelligent Alexiens."

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

New York Herald
20 September 1852, 8

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

SPIRITED CONDUCT OF CAPT. PORTER.

The Inquisition in Havana.

The mail steamship Crescent City, Capt Porter, arrived yesterday afternoon from New Orleans, by the way of Havana. She was four and a half days from the latter port.

The news from Cuba is three days later than that by the Black Warrior.

It will be recollected that we published, on the arrival of the B. W., a manifesto of the Captain-General against Mr. William Smith, the purser of the Crescent City, on the suspicion that he had written a communication, relative to the conduct of the Spanish authorities, to the New York papers. This manifesto was handed to Capt. Porter, of the C. C., by Messrs. Drake & Co.'s clerk, after the arrival of that ship. The following letter of Capt. Porter is the answer to the same communication:—

HAVANA, Sept. 14, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—I have received a communication from you to day, enclosing me from the Spanish government, in which Mr. Wm. Smith, purser of this ship, is accused of writing infamous reports for the newspapers, and prohibiting Mr. Smith from going on shore, as if the said Mr. Smith had committed some criminal act.

The injustice and absurdity of this order will be apparent to you, when I assure you, on the honor of an officer, that Mr. Smith has never written or composed any article for the newspapers, and it was due to the gentleman in question first to inquire if he had written any article injurious to the government.

Citizens of the United States are not afraid to express their opinions on foreign political matters, especially in their own territory, where freedom of speech is allowed to the meanest individual. The shortness of my stay here will not permit me to go into a discussion of this matter.

I merely wish to state to you that an indignity has been offered to the American flag through the ship I command, as an officer of the United States government, in placing on board police officers to take charge of Wm. Smith. I, moreover, inform you that I will not permit the police officers to stay on board under the circumstances; that I intend to sail at four o'clock, and if any attempts are made to prevent me, the Spanish authorities will have to answer to the United States for the result. Your obedient servant,

D. D. PORTER, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

The Crescent City brings about fifty passengers, among whom, it is reported, is a special agent of the Captain General to this country and to Mexico. What this individual intends to do in the United States, is foreshadowed in our correspondent's letter.

The *Diario de la Marina* of Havana of the 14th instant, contains another long article relative to the "Order of the Lone Star" and the New Orleans papers.

The steamship Pizarro, belonging to Cuba, was lost on the night of the 11th instant, on the bar at the entrance to Mariel. This, probably, is the vessel that pursued the Creole to Key West.

There were very few ships in the port of Havana. The city was getting healthy.

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

New York Herald
20 September 1852, 8

Our Cuban Correspondence.

Havana, Sept. 14, 1852.

The Efforts of the Government to Prevent Information from going to New York—The Sufferings of the Prisoners in the Dungeons of Moro—The Number of Suspected Persons, &c., &c.

The Crescent City arrived here this morning, from New Orleans, but so great is the difficulty in getting on board, that I don't know if I shall be able to send this letter. Since the discovery of the press *Voz del Pueblo*, it is almost an impossibility to receive or send away a communication. All letters that pass through the post office are opened, and if they contain one word against the government they are destroyed, and perhaps a dozen innocent persons are punished for the offence. If an attempt is made to deposit a letter with one of the officers of the steamers, one of the numerous spies belonging to the police informs at once, and the person who attempts to deliver a letter is sure to find his way to the Moro, in the lowest depths of which *hundreds of innocent individuals are slowly perishing for want of proper comforts.* You little know in the United States the misery and degradation to which the Creoles of this beautiful Isle are doomed; it will not be believed that at a distance of four days journey from the most free and liberal government on the face of the earth, there exists a despotism more fierce and intolerant than the Spanish Inquisition. In its worst days, the Captain General the head inquisitor, and Martin Galliano, the head of police, with the Captain of the Port, as his executioners. The former may be seen, at every hour of the night and day, sneaking through the streets, violating the sanctity of private dwellings—while the Captain of the Port is rowing about the harbor in his boat, driving in the poor fisherman, who is toiling for his miserable pittance, and stopping every one who is passing in a boat on his legitimate business. Every American newspaper or periodical is prohibited going on shore with the exception of the *Evening Press*, which has not the spirit to say a word against General Canedo's tyranny to the people, and it is a heavy fine and imprisonment for any one to be found with a newspaper on his person. There are one or two persons now in disgrace for the heinous sin of reading an American newspaper.

There is a spirit of misery and despair pervading the bosom of the unhappy Creoles; and the misfortune is, they have no sunshine in the future. Every thing looks dark and gloomy, and the Captain General (like his great prototype, Nero fiddling amidst the burning of Rome) laughs at the misery and despair around him, and sighs to think there is no more room in his prisons for more victims. *What will the people in the United States say when they are told that a gray headed woman of 82, and her two grand daughters, one 18, the other 16, were carried to the prisons with their hands lashed behind them and in a state of semi-nudity, merely on suspicion of concealing their own father?* What will they say, when they know that over one thousand persons are pining away in dark and loathsome dungeons, not one of whom are convicted of a single criminal offence, and merely for aspiring to obtain some of those blessings of liberty which are enjoyed by millions within one day's voyage of Cuba? You will never know, in the United States, one half the misery they are suffering in Cuba, because they cannot lift their voices to make it known.

One Senor ** *******, an agent and spy of the government, goes hence in the Crescent City, perhaps under an assumed name. It is well that the friends of liberty should know that this monster in human shape is about to be amongst them; for he it was who raised a band, when Crittenden and his men were c** ** ** marched around the city with the mutilated remains of the unfortunate Americans; and afterwards gave an entertainment at which a glass jar was placed upon the table with the ear of one of the prisoners preserved in spirits. It is said he goes to Mexico to stir up the old Spaniards, and get them to ask assistance from Spain to place a monarch on the throne of Mexico. His real object is to sneak amongst the Creoles in New York, and betray them to the government. May he meet with his just reward.

I enclose a few notes in Spanish; you can read them at your leisure. Have them translated and published in the Herald.

The Herald makes its way into the Island, no matter what the government may do.

AMERICUS.

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

New York Herald
21 September 1852

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S OPINION OF THE ORDER OF THE LONE STAR AND THE NEW ORLEANS PRESS

(From the Diario de la Marina, Sept. 13.)

The New Orleans papers continue to live in the same excited atmosphere as they have for some time back; and this is certainly not to be wondered at, when we view the new piratical furor that is animating their more prudent brothers of the North. False rumors, calumnies, and puerile threats, all come to us, jumbled up into one confused mass, and, as usual, reach us but to excite a smile of contempt or commiseration.

We already know, then, from open confession, that in a neighboring country a seditious and reckless set are conspiring against our repose. Little novelty indeed is there in this announcement, for their desires, which know no check, and their efforts, which nothing but impotency can bridle, were long since known to us. The openness with which we discussed such projects, as soon as it pleased their authors to doff the veil of hypocrisy with which they sought for a time to cover their sinister designs, may perhaps give them an idea of the importance which we attach to their malice. We have, as yet, found nothing to occasion us any alarm, even when we have seen the famous Lone Star shine forth from whole columns of New York newspapers—a planet, by the way of whose existence, as well as of other matters, we know more perhaps than many imagine or desire. This phantom belongs to the same family as many others that are and have been used—but is calculated to inspire only children with dread. Secret societies are an old and exploded means, and powerful governments have now seen enough of them to know that they can laugh at secrets which they can purchase at even a lesser price than they are worth, though that is indeed little enough. But the affair assumes a stranger aspect, when we see that the subversive doctrines which are at its foundation are openly avowed and discussed in a neighboring country, and one at amity with the nation whose ruin these doctrines would seek to effect. Now, if our foreign friends would like to know what the Star is, we will tell them, and without disguise. All this noise and artificial excitement is but a *ruse* to awaken that pocket enthusiasm, so different from, and so much more difficult to get up than the enthusiasm of words, coming from madmen and villains. So far so good. And now we would, in all sincerity, inform the originators of this famous idea, that a power like that of the Spanish government, based on right, supported by national strength, and resting on tradition, is not to be shaken by subscriptions of fifty cents per month. These puerile means are but little calculated to give relief, either substantial or imaginary, to the office of conspirator, a rather dear caprice to have, in a fraternity where the brothers, endowed with some astuteness, have to live at the expense of those who rejoice in more candid qualifications. Resources of another caliber are required, and well aware of this fact were those who resorted to the shameful means of surreptitious collections, in which, by the way, they met with no very brilliant success. Do the New Orleans papers desire more clearness than that we employ? They would, indeed, be hard to please if such were the case.

But to return to their bravados. It is not very difficult to discern at the bottom a rather strong air of discouragement. It is not the loud, boasting tone they indulged in some days back, while they were yet revolving in their minds mad dreams which the vigor and vigilance of our authorities have dispelled, and caused to vanish like smoke. Some writers of theirs, who still maintain their self-respect, are obliged to give the lie to the foul calumnies daily trumped up against Spain, a nation too polished, too civilized, and too intelligent, [these are the words of the text,] not to know her own rights, and to defend them to the last by brave and honorable means; a nation whose acts, though sometimes severe, have never deviated from that standard. This paladin confession of the *Bee* we did not need, nor does it contribute to increase the strength of our position in the eyes of the world; but extorted as it is by the irresistible power of truth, it is well to consign it here. Even the false prophet Balaam, wishing to curse the people of God, could not refrain from bursting into blessings. That any one has as yet filled this part we are not prepared to say, though we do think and say that the *Delta*, and several others, are amply qualified for the office.

And since we have touched upon the *Delta*, it may be well to record the conversion of this obdurate and stony-hearted sinner. Clearly and roundly does it now pronounce itself against the mad projects and feverish agitation which have already cost their promoters so dear. If the repentance be sincere, our congratulations can not be too hearty, as the conversion will be very profitable to the sinner. But should the *Delta*, alarmed by the imprudence of its contemporaries, think to employ a *ruse de guerre* to lull us to sleep, we are painfully constrained to inform it that so sublime a calculation would be entirely lost. Here we are ever on the alert, and if we appear to nod at times, appearances may be very deceitful, and our confidence not to be too strongly counted upon. Of one thing, however, the *Delta* may be convinced: that we shall follow it into whatever ground it may feel inclined to select, and shall faithfully adopt the same plan of action as it may choose for itself. If it prefer to speak, we shall speak. Should silence be adopted by it, we shall be as silent as the tomb. Can anything be more condescending or accommodating? We think not; nay, we fear that it may appear to be excessively obliging. But—*que voulez vous*—the *Delta* is our spoiled child, and we can never resist the temptation of indulging it to the utmost.

A similar course appears to be followed by the *Picayune*, a daily, which, in point of respectability, stands a few pegs higher, and therefore demands somewhat more serious consideration. If the *Picayune*, when it stamps the piratical expedition as illegal and ridiculous, yields to a movement of sincere conviction—if it feel the pangs of conscience for having contributed to add a few names to the list of victims, and desires to dissuade others from seeking their inevitable ruin, it has acquired rights to our applause and congratulations. The necessity of rigorous chastisement we will never shrink from but it is always a painful sacrifice, and the government, whose energy the same Anglo American writer is pleased to acknowledge, would gladly dispense with its exercise. But should the *Picayune* harbor the same thoughts as we attribute to the *Delta*, we can only repeat that such a course is vain and useless.

And here we would willingly abandon our painful task, which we seek conscientiously to accomplish, without being led away by our indignation into words, which, though suited to our adversaries and their cause, are none the less repugnant to our pen. But we cannot close without congratulating the worthy representative of her Majesty in this island, at the torrent of abuse which has been poured on him by the enemies of the Spanish name. Though our sphere be incomparably inferior, yet never have we felt ourselves so honored as since the day on which we first became the target at which such shafts were pointed. Though we ever have been and ever shall be sparing of personal eulogium, we cannot in this instance refrain from obeying the promptings of our conscience, and congratulating our highest authority at being thus clearly pointed out by the insults of our foes as an invincible barrier to the accomplishment of their desires. And little does it matter that among so many poisoned shafts there are some tipped with slander, for such weapons used by men whose heart is in their pocket, can only bear testimony to the principles and the parties that employ them, who judge of the sentiments and virtues by those with which they are themselves animated. Many years devotion to public service in the highest posts of the State, suffice to deserve the confidence and esteem of the nation, sole reward to which a man can aspire, and whose possessions will ever make their owner an object of dread and hate to the perverse.

New York Herald
21 September 1852, 2
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

THREATENING ASPECT IN CUBA.

The Trial and Conviction of the Publishers of the Voice of the People—Three Sentenced to be Garroted—Views of the Captain General relative to the Lone Star, &c.

OUR CUBA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, September 14, 1852.

Trial and Sentences of the Publishers of the Voice of the People—Three to be Garroted—Total Loss of the Spanish Steam Frigate Pizarro—The Mulatto Johnston, the Public Informer—The Ravages of the Cholera, &c., &c.

A court-martial, presided over by Brigadier Velasco, was yesterday held at the Real Carcel, and passed sentence on the prisoners Edwardo Facciolo, Juan Anastasio Romero, Antonio Bellido Luna, Florentino Toores, Juan Anto. Granados, Felix Maria Casard, Antonio Palmer, the lawyer Ramor Palma, Antonio Rubio, Ladislaz Urquizo, and Idelfonso Estrada y Zenea, denounced by the mulatto Johnston as authors, printers, and accomplices in the publication of the clandestine subversive paper, *La Voz del Pueblo*. Sentence (of death, I understand,) was also passed on Juan Bellido Luna and Andres Fovrier, who have been fortunate enough to escape to the United States, but are invited to return here (as you will observe by the official proclamation) to have their sentences carried into effect. The first on the list, Edwardo Facciolo, a native of this island, will be garroted in the course of a day or two. Don Antonio Bellido Luna made an eloquent speech in his own defence, but so great was the concourse of Catalans and Spaniards which crowded round the saloon of trial, that no respectable person could get within hearing distance of what was being said. It appears, however, that Mr. Luna was arrested because a copy of the *Voz del Pueblo* was found in his wardrobe, which was sufficient, in the opinion of his judges, to pronounce him guilty of treason to her Majesty the Queen of Spain! But as these decisions are somewhat curious, please receive them in the original Spanish, and you will then be better able to draw your own conclusions upon the sentences which were pronounced on some of those individuals, declared guilty upon evidence which it would appear almost impossible should have been received in any court of law against them. Those condemned to chains at Ceuta, according to Major Schlesinger's account of that penal settlement, had better have suffered the same fate as poor Facciolo.

The Ida Kiss, a large Austrian ship of 24 guns, having all the appearance of a vessel of war, arrived here on the 10th instant, and reported that she had fallen in with a suspicious vessel the previous day, off the Port of Mariel, manœuvring in a very extraordinary manner, and that upon the Austrian (who had hoisted the royal ensign of his nation, which somewhat resembles that of Spain) bearing down towards the suspicious vessel, the latter immediately hoisted American colors, and crowded all sail to escape. Such was the Austrian captain's story. Upon this information the authorities, naturally enough alarmed at the reports which have reached Havana of new expeditions preparing in the United States, and judging that this suspicious vessel was in some way connected with "fillibustero" projects, perhaps had been secretly sent to land arms, &c, on the coast, (since it has been seen that negroes from the coast of Africa are frequently landed without the knowledge of the authorities *Quere?*) Admiral Bustillos ordered the war steamer Pizarro to be got ready, and the same afternoon she proceeded to sea in search of the suspicious vessel, which proved to be an American bark, from Philadelphia, bound to Mariel, with machinery for the estate of Don Lorenzo Pedro, who had become very much alarmed for her safety, she having been at sea already twenty-four days. It appears the captain of the bark, not being well acquainted with the port of Mariel, had been a day or two backing and filling off the harbor, with the hope that a pilot would come out to his assistance; and this it was that called the attention of the alarmed Austrian. The bark, however, finally got safely into Mariel. Unhappily, the fine steamer Pizarro was not so fortunate, inasmuch as that, whilst following the American into the same port, she struck upon a reef of sunken rocks known as the Mosquitos and a heavy swell setting in from the northward, she soon became bilged, and I am informed will be a total loss. The crew are busily engaged in saving what they can of the stores, guns, etc.

This is the same steamer Pizarro which, under the orders of Admiral Armero, came so nigh capturing General Lopez and his forces in the Creole, in their flight from Cardenas to Key West, in 1851. The Pizarro was built in England, for the Spanish government, about three years ago, and was, I believe, considered one of the finest steamers in the Spanish navy.

Much sickness still prevails in and about the city. Cholera broke out a day or two ago in the hospital of St. Juan de Dios, which had hitherto been exempt. The statistics which I recently sent you, taken from the government papers, would show the enormous extent of mortality which occurred here in the month of August, as compared with previous months. I was assured yesterday by a person of respectability, that all the officers of a battalion, stationed in the city, had died, with the exception of one captain. Among the numerous victims in the city who have fallen by this scourge of humanity, is the well known Italian marble contractor, Petrachi, who died yesterday, after a very few hours illness.

Facciolo was condemned to death, and others to chains at Ceuta, through the cupidity of the informer Johnston; and, considering the character for revenge generally attributed to the Spanish race, it is somewhat curious to observe with what impunity that man parades the city.

HAVANA, September 11, 1852.

Events in Cuba, by an escaped Creole, a member of the "Voz del Pueblo."

Affairs have now reached such a crisis that it seems impossible that the whole world should not thrill with horror and compassionate humanity, and exclaim with grief, as soon as the truth shall have become known. For it is indeed time that some measures be taken in behalf of the Cubans, whose noble natures and the state of refinement to which they have attained entitle them to a better lot.

The unhappy Cubans are now treated more shamefully than ever by the despotic and cruel government of Spain. They want to annex themselves to these infamous Yankees, says that government, but in no way will it ever consent to it. No, it will rather, to prevent this, extinguish all the Cubans, secretly destroying some, poisoning others, banishing a thousand innocent men, inventing conspiracies under cover of which its officers can fling into prison those who may be deemed dangerous. In a word, they have resolved to do away with the sons of Cuba, and are straining their utmost to effect this. Be the means what they may, they are all good, provided they tend to the accomplishment of their unholy end.

It has been lately invented that various individuals of Vuelta Abajo were getting up a conspiracy. This fable has alone been a sufficient pretext for the government to seize and throw into the cartolinas of la Punta, the Moro, and other prisons over two hundred individuals, among whom are to be found lawyers, physicians, writers, &c., men whose social condition and influence, founded on their talent, had aroused the suspicion of government. But no real valid excuse ever having been given by these to warrant such a course against them, this false conspiracy was taken as a cloak, under cover of which they have ventured to arrest, as we have already said, over two hundred individuals, without including in this number countless others seized in this city, and other ports of the island. It will suffice to say, however, that the prisons and dungeons are no longer capable of holding the persons arrested. These are all Cubans, of course, the mere name of Spaniard being a sufficient safeguard against suspicion. In one instance, a lady, having been arrested, with her two daughters, (aged nineteen and fifteen) and there being no room in the female's prison, there being already therein over thirty persons arrested for the cause of liberty, they were placed in the executioner's room, and there they remain to this moment.

Among the most unhappy of these wretched persons are those arrested under pretence of having participated in the publication of the *Voz del Pueblo*. These young men, having been found by the government spies in possession of a number of that paper, were decoyed into a printing office, (it mattered not what office it might be, for the real office, where the *Voice of the Cuban People* is published, has not, and cannot be discovered,) and there arrested. These unhappy men were then thrust into the small dungeons of the *castillos* adjoining the sea, where the water pours in night and day, and keeps them continually wet, and where the most profound darkness reigns without cessation. And in such places as these were they kept eleven days, fed, as we have before related, every two or three days, and almost perishing with thirst! Ah! here humanity must blush and turn away her face with shame and indignation!

It were vain to seek to describe the scenes of horror which have now become matters of every day occurrence. Such details, if they could be given, would never be believed. Look where you may, you can see on the one side, but the unhappy Cubans, scarcely daring to raise their eyes; and on the other, soldiers, *gendarmes*, civil guards, and spies. And as though these were not sufficient, there has been created a body known as the secret police. More wretched does the already so wretched condition of the Cubans daily become; and if the United States do not interfere in favor of the unhappy Cubans [illegible] extermination of the Cuban race will be the result; for only with this will the Spaniards be satisfied.

But do not believe that the Cubans alone are the sole objects of this hate. The Americans share it with them, and are daily insulted with such epithets as pirates, Yankee barbarians, &c. We cannot conceive how the American government has tolerated the assassination of three American sailors at Casa Blanca, by Spanish soldiers and sailors; merely because the former were Yankees, the latter attacked them with stones, and because they defended themselves and resisted the attempt that was made to tie their hands, they were killed with sticks and bayonets. This is the unvarnished truth, let them say what they may. Scarcely a day goes by but what American sailors are outraged in the streets by the Catalans, and by the Spanish soldiery; expressly authorized by the government to treat such Americans as may be found in the streets with the utmost severity; and so true is this, that you may go every evening to the city prisons with the certainty that you will find Americans among the inmates. Not many days since, two American sailors were passing through the Calle de la Muralla, and had reached the corner of the Calle de la Habana. They were conversing in English, when one of them pronounced the word Spanish. Upon this, one of those infamous Catalans, with whom Havana is at present infested, walked up to him and striking him in the face, said: "Accursed Yankee, before mentioning anything Spanish, you must wash your mouth." We could adduce a thousand instances of the outrages heaped upon American citizens passing through the streets by the Spaniards; but the cases of Mr. Campbell, the consul, whom several Spaniards went to assassinate, and that of Mr. John Thrasher, are sufficient to show of what some of the Spaniards are capable, and that there is no kind of infamy or outrage which they would not heap upon the Cubans and the Americans, which names alone are sufficient to subject their bearers to the greatest contumely.

We do not know exactly how many parties have been arrested, but we do know that all the prisons, cells, &c., of Havana, are full of Cubans; we know, too, the names of a few of the more notable persons, such as Mr. Leal, the assessor of San Cristobal, the hacendado, Mr. Chapotin, and about two hundred others, also land owners, laborers, lawyers, &c., &c.

The names of the parties arrested in consequence of the discovery of the *Voz del Pueblo* press, are as follows:—Don Ildefonso de Estrada y Zenea, (literary men); Ramon Palma, (lawyer); Edward Faccioli, (printer); Felix Cassard, (professor); Antonio Palmer, (man of letters); Ramon Granados, (carpenter); and three more young men; while those who have fled from the unholy name of the government number over thirty, literary men, professors, and land-owners, all of them persons of distinction, and not poor worthless scapegraces, as the government states, wishing to convey the idea that such only as these desire a revolution. But the time has now come, and the island is ready, immediately on the arrival of the expected expedition, to rise with the cry of annexation, and to unite to the great American confederacy, whence only it now expects its salvation.

HAVANA, Sept. 13, 1852.

Outrages on Females by the Spanish Soldiers.

I hope you will be pleased to insert the following in the columns of your wide spread and valuable journal, as of the facts I relate I myself was an eye witness:—

During the night of the 12th instant, at about half past three in the morning, I was awakened by a very loud and boisterous noise, proceeding from the street. Having opened my window to ascertain what was going on, I had occasion to see the extent of the infamy and outrage practised by the Spanish government upon the unfortunate Cubans. There were three companies of Spanish soldiers in the streets, headed by the Mayor de Plaza and the Adjutant, in front of a house, into which they afterwards entered. This house was occupied by an elderly lady, her three daughters, and two infants, both of them sick. The house was searched by the soldiers; but they not finding what they sought for, vented their disappointment on the unhappy females, in the most shocking manner; not content with searching their persons, they loaded them with all kinds of abuse. One of the children was so terrified, that this, added to his sickness, produced his death. Of these things, I and many other persons who had left our rooms to see what was going on, were eye witnesses.

I was also witness to another act of the same character at the house of George C. Font, belonging to a respectable and distinguished family of Havana. This young man having been examined, was torn away from his terror-stricken family, but was set free on the following day, having been made to promise that he would leave the country and go to reside abroad. This he promised, he having asked but for a week to settle all his affairs before his departure.

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

New York Herald
21 September 1852, 4

The News from Cuba.

Yesterday we gave some rather interesting intelligence from Havana, and to day we continue our correspondence, with translations from the leading Havana journals—all of which indicate that a very excitable condition of things exists in the city of Havana and throughout the island of Cuba.

The events of the new crisis in that unfortunate island seem to follow each other with an accelerated speed. The publication of a revolutionary journal, the arrest of several hundred of suspected persons, including women of all ages, the fright of the government and officials of Havana, the resort to harsh, extreme and despotic measures, have all followed each other in rapid succession, till at last they have reached the culminating point of a deliberate and absurd insult to the flag of the United States, as represented by Captain Porter and the ship under his command. On this point we refer for particulars to the spirited and manly remonstrance sent by Captain Porter to his consignees, and intended for the eyes and intellects of the Governor and officials of Cuba.

It is very evident that the Spanish government in Cuba and the Creole population are utterly irreconcileable. In the struggle of the one to maintain despotism, and of the other to get rid of it, the present powers in Havana are very rapidly coming into collision with American citizens, American rights, and American ships. The exercise of severity or injustice towards Creoles may excite simply the sympathies of the American people; but the perpetration of such an act as that exercised towards Mr. Smith, the purser of the steamer, or any such acts emanating from the government of Cuba, will only rouse the indignant hostility of the American people from one end of the republic to the other, and ultimately force the American government to take signal vengeance, at an early day, on any government in Cuba that dares to perpetrate insults or injustice towards the flag of this country. If the Spanish government of Cuba do not know, it is time that they should know, that they are beginning to tread upon a volcano when they interfere with the rights of American citizens in this land, or the freedom of public opinion within the limits of this country.

It is very evident that the present Governor of Cuba is comparatively ignorant of his position and relations to the United States. We have hopes, however, that the instructions conveyed to the new Governor by recent arrivals in Cuba, will give him a little insight into the dangers which he is about to run, in his endeavoring to visit with his vengeance the citizens of the United States visiting Cuba for any purpose whatever, other than that of violating the neutrality of the island.

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

New York Herald
22 September, 1852, 4

The Revolutionary Movement in Cuba.—We have received for publication, and present to our readers this morning, a manifesto addressed to the people of the United States, by General Ambrosio José Gonzales, the head and chief director of the Cuban movement in this country. It is a long, fervid, eloquent, and comprehensive digest of the causes for disaffection which exist in that unfortunate, ill-governed island, and concludes with an appeal to the sympathy and aid of the American people. It will be read by all classes of the community with deep interest, and its sentiments will undoubtedly find a responsive chord in the bosom of every free, noble, and enlightened person in this great republic. In connection with this document, we have procured a list of the sympathisers of rank and position in the Southern States, who are supposed to be thoroughly enlisted in the cause of Cuban emancipation. We subjoin a few of the names of such persons—comprising judges, generals, clergymen, merchants, and others of note and distinction—which will serve to give an idea of the extent and importance of the movement in this country. Here it is:—

Hon. John Henderson	New Orleans, La.
Sidney Story, Esq.	"
John S. Thrasher	"
Dr. J. V. Wren	"
Gen. John A. Quitman	Natchez, Miss.
Judge Boyd	"
Hon. Octavius P. Smith	Jackson, Miss.
Dr. Thomas Byrne	Jacksonville, Fla.
Dr Holland	"
Capt. William Fisher	Tallahassee Fla
Robert Gamble, Esq.	"
Randolph Spalding, Esq.	Darien, Mcintosh Co. Ga.
Millard Bond, Esq.	"
George Dent	"
James H. Cooper, Esq.	St. Simon's Island, Ga.
William Cooper, Esq.	"
E H Barstow, Esq.	Savannah, Ga.
Richard Cuyler, Esq.	"
George A. Cuyler, Esq.	"
John Lamar	"
T. J Mitchell	"
Prideaux Hamilton	"
William Waring Habersham	"
Langdon Cheeves, Jr	"
Yates Levi	"
John Norton	"
Dr. Richard Arnold	"
Judge Nichols	"
Judge Jackson	"
Judge Gibson	"
Solomon Cohen, Esq.	"
William Elliott, Esq.	Charleston, S. C.
Col. John Ashe	"
Henry Goudin, Esq.	"
Col. William Wisley	Edisto Island, S. C.
Col D. J. McCord	Columbia, S. C.
Gen. Adams	"
Col. Maxey Gregg	"
Col. Gladden	"
Dr. William Morris	Adams' Run, S. C.
Rev. Mr. Geredeau	"
Col. Morris	"
Dr. Clement	"
Gen. Bernard Peyton	Warrenton Springs, Va.
Col. McNish	"
Col. Andrews	"
Thomas Green, Esq.	"

There are few individuals so callous to the miseries of the human race as to be able to peruse without a sense of pity and indignation, the accounts published in the newspapers of this city, from day to day, of the disorganized social condition of the Island of Cuba, of the invariable misfortunes attending the popular cause, and of the indiscriminating barbarity and cruelty practised on those unfortunate Creoles who incur the suspicion of the Spanish government. The narratives which come to us by every mail concur in representing the thorough and complete disaffection of the Cuban population to the Spanish *régime*, notwithstanding the certainty that conviction, or even suspicion, of being engaged in the conspiracy, will bring down on the head of such luckless individual as may fall into the power of the military government, the full vengeance of Spanish despotism. But still, the sentiment of hostility to their rulers appears to be as general as it is deep among the Creoles, and borders even upon open revolution. On the other hand, the Catalans and Spanish soldiery are relentlessly vindictive against the revolutionary party, committing atrocities and outrages on the native citizens, without respect to age, sex, or condition. Such is the present state of that island, so endowed by nature, but so desecrated by man. All circumstances combine in presaging the near occurrence of a crisis of affairs which will end in results most disastrous either to the Creole population or to the continuance of the Spanish power in the island.

The Cuban question has naturally awakened a great sensation among the people of the United States. Generally speaking, the educated and intelligent classes of the community, though alive to the pitiable condition of the Creoles, and indignant at the cruelties perpetrated by the dominant party, are mindful of the respect which all good citizens should pay to treaty stipulations and national faith, and are consequently utterly and sincerely opposed to the armed intervention of any portion of the American people in the affairs of Cuba. Their sympathies are naturally on the side of the oppressed, and all aid and sustenance not inconsistent with the honorable observance of existing treaties and the laws of nations, would be willingly given by them to the Creoles. But every attempt at hostile demonstration, or invasion of the island, emanating in this country, is deprecated and condemned by them as incompatible with our national integrity and violative of our fundamental laws and constitution. There is, however, an inconsiderable section of the community who have no such conscientious scruples, but who advocate, and seem to make preparations for, another *fillibustero* expedition such as that which ended so fatally to Lopez, Crittenden and followers last year. Of these, the persons whose names we have given above form a portion. But we are inclined to regard this section of sympathisers as insincere in their professions, and merely cloaking their own personal and political designs under the special garb of devotion to liberty. The "Lone Star Association," composed of exiled Cubans and American *fillibusteros*, has also become a wide spread and formidable association, which may, if unchecked, form the grand *point d'appui* of extensive operations against the Spanish dominion in Cuba.

But, perhaps, the contingency most to be dreaded by Spain, in this disordered condition of affairs, is the probability of a collision occurring between the authorities of the island and the American citizens resorting to it—such, for example, as that which recently threatened to take place in the case of Mr. Smith, the Purser of the Crescent City steamship. Despotism cannot long co-exist in immediate proximity to and in occasional contact with free institutions. A rupture arising from the irreconcilable differences between them in political and social life, must sooner or later occur; and if such a thing should happen in the present excited state of public sentiment in this country, the consequences would be the utter and immediate extinction of the Spanish power in Cuba. If the imperious and tyrannical conduct of the Spanish soldiery should—as it is very probable it may—interfere with the rights and privileges of an American citizen while under the protection of his government, or should any insult be offered to the flag of the republic in the surrounding waters, such as would call for prompt and decisive action on the part of our government, the fires of indignation which now lie dormant and inactive in the great American heart, would be fanned into an instantaneous and resistless flame, which would sweep over the island, and extirpate every vestige of Spanish domination from its bosom.

The present is, therefore, a very critical and important turning point in the history of the "Gem of the Antilles." Cuba presents, in some respects, a parallel to Canada a few years ago, previous to the Mackenzie excitement. Family interests, converging and forming a narrow exclusive circle around the government, and a sort of political nepotism which then existed in the North American provinces, had gradually produced a state of discontent and disaffection among the Canadians, which ripened into a desire for total independence of the mother country. But the wisdom of British statesmen found a remedy for this dangerous eruption. Conciliatory measures were adopted, abuses removed, a constitutional form of government established, and the social and political condition of the colonists ameliorated. This was the only safe mode for escaping from the consequences of previous misgovernment; and English statesmen did not hesitate to adopt it. The result of this policy is now to be seen in the absence of all political discontent in Canada, except, indeed, so far as regards minor considerations of trade between it and the United States.

The same system of cliquism, though to a far greater extent has for a long time past, existed in Cuba. The Captain General, appointed by the home government, and invested with an unlimited authority over life and laws, is surrounded by a few Spanish families, who dictate the policy to be adopted on the island, and fill all official posts with their own favorites and dependents—all Catalans—excluding the Creole population from every office of trust or power, and depriving them of almost all the rights and privileges of freemen. We have seen with what beneficial results an equitable and enlightened mode of allaying popular discontent, under somewhat similar circumstances, was adopted in Canada. Just such a remedy is the one thing needed for the pacification of Cuba. The *garote* the *fusilade*, the dungeon, and the penal colony of Ceuta, repugnant as they are to the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, are the only modes of loyalizing the Creoles which have hitherto guided the sanguinary spirit of Castile. The time for such a barbarous condition of things has passed away on this island, and unless it is soon superseded by a conciliatory and humanizing policy, like that pursued by England towards Canada, the crown of Spain must, ere very long, be deprived of its brightest gem, and Cuba, erected into a free and independent State, shall see its "lone star," now faintly struggling for a place on the political sky, mingling in the bright galaxy of stars which deck the banner of this glorious republic.

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

New York Herald
22 September 1852, 4

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Irving House—Hon. John T. Mason, Maryland; Professor Davies, Fishkill; Lt. Granville Moyle, British Army; Gen. Rowley, New Orleans; Geo. M. Woodward, Taunton; S. Wolff, New Orleans; Dr. E. Gill, Maryland; Edward Wells, Fulton County; J. Walker, Philadelphia, and 183 others.

At the Astor—Hon. F. B. Locke, Boston; Commodore Stockton, U. S. Navy; J. K. Thompson, Princeton; J. W. King, Cincinnati; W. Selden, Washington; C. F. Hampton, South Carolina; Fitz Henry Warren, Assistant Postmaster; E. Palmer, Charleston, and 140 others.

At the Howard—H. Clark, Vermont; Captain Walker, Capt. Edwards, Buffalo; R. A. Loveland, Westport; R. N. Ogden, New Orleans; H. Daniels, Richmond; D. P. Jones, N. Carolina; H. O. Darling, Providence; O. D. Dudley, Cleveland, and 127 others.

At the Waverley—Mr. McCull, Baltimore; Mr. Kingsbury, Richmond; Thomas M. Smith, Baltimore; D. J. Burr, Richmond; James Clapp, Oxford; Mrs. Newbury, Chicago; Mr. G. Mason, Philadelphia; Vincent Piro, Baltimore; R. A. Findlay, St. Croix, W. I; and 60 others.

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

New York Herald
22 September 1852, 8

Passengers Arrived.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Africa—Mr Gwynne and lady, Mr Powell and lady, Mr Longman, lady and child, Miss Longman and nurse, Mr Gillies, lady and servant, Mr Napier, lady, servant and child, Mr Sherman and lady, Mr Ironside and lady, Miss Loring, Miss Gass, Mrs Fraser, Miss Scott, Messrs Loring, Tullis, Mason, Pellos, Wilmer, M'Cormick, M'Gill, Gass, Yarnall, Smith, Bleidmstein, F Victor, Mrs Talbot and child, Miss Smith, Messrs Vless, Sawyer, Wharton, Low, Mr Hutton, lady and son, Hon C A Murray and servant, Hon Capt H A Murray and servant, M Bremmer, Messrs Stayner, Harris, Boninger, Carl Von Rath, Longridge, Syket, Woodville, Mr Thompson and lady, the Earl of Mount Charles, Jose de Asin, Messrs Caro, Lewis, Peters, Dewar, P Langlois, J B Langlois, Greenshields, Rickarby, Montgomery, Jamieson, Stowe, Elast, T Van Gent, T Meyer, Quack, Baker, Green, Mr Dawson and lady, Mrs Knight, Messrs Fowler and Roux.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Florida—Miss Tracey, Misses Duncan, Mrs R Wayne, Miss Wayne, Miss V W Wayne, R H Grifon, lady, child and nurse, C W Baker, J H Bergman, T R Bloom, M C Heald, J M Clyatt, G A Cuyler, H Briggs and lady, Mrs C Progler, J B Fowler, J Fish, E H Taylor, Wm Burgess, E W Russell, Jr, A Anstell, Z B Bladoch, H Stickney, 15 Farrar, A A Canora, P Waver—4 in the steerage.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Union—Dr W H Ford, J Myers, F Hackett, E P Perryman, R W Hume, G Cally, A Elias, W M Cloaveland, L S Mead, A S Gardiner, P Poullett, J C [illegible]vy, A G Burge, E B Brisley, Mrs H Young, Miss Tenny, J Allen, lady and child, J W Smith, J Traver, S S Goodwin, F Weed, A Fisher, J Stiart, G Knower and lady—8 in the steerage.

PARA—Bark Republic—Mr Wm Rust, of N York.

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

New York Herald

23 September 1852, 1

The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, &c.

Baltimore, September 22, 1852

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows were occupied to-day with the proposed alterations to the constitution. The only amendment adopted was one changing the time of meeting of the Grand Lodge from the third to the first Monday of September. All other propositions acted upon are indefinitely postponed. A committee to prepare a new constitution was balloted for, and the following selected, by a vote of 63 to 23:—Messrs De Saussure of South Carolina, Colfax of Indiana, Barnard of New York, Elliot of Massachusetts, and Guffin of Georgia.

The mail is through from New Orleans. There is no news of interest.

Judge Sharkey, at last accounts, was at Jackson, Mississippi. He will not return to Havana until November.

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

New York Herald
23 September 1852

Secret History of the Gardiner Claim.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

Memoir of the Case of Dr. George A. Gardiner and the Mexican Indemnity.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May, 1852.

Dr Gardiner was born in New York, and commenced reading medicine with his father, who was a physician, at an early age. After the death of his father he turned his attention to dentistry, which he subsequently abandoned to complete his medical studies, which he did in South Carolina.

In the spring of 1840 he went to Mexico, and was at the capital of that country on the occurrence of the revolution under Gen. Urrea. The death of the eminent French surgeon Dr. Flana, and the large number of disabled soldiers consequent upon the revolution, brought Dr. G.'s services into requisition, and with a skill and success which at once established for him a high reputation as a surgeon. From his thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and character, he became a popular practitioner, almost assuming the place of the eminent surgeon already referred to, with a lucrative practice.

Dr. G. being also skilled in mineralogy, he entered early into mining operations, so common in that country, purchasing and selling shares of mines on an extensive scale, a business in which fortunes are often made and lost within a brief space of time—and he soon realized a sum of nearly sixty thousand dollars. Whilst engaged in these operations, aided by his researches of the archives of the "Colesio de Minérina," he acquired a general and extensive knowledge of the history of a majority of the Mexican mines—had been director of one of the companies, of very extensive operations, and acquired a somewhat unusual knowledge of the whole business.

In 1842 his position among his own countrymen in Mexico, led to his appointment as Chairman of the Committee to invite the American Minister, about to retire and the one who had just arrived to assume his place, Powhattan Ellis and Waddy Thompson, to a public dinner, an invitation accepted by the latter, but declined by the former from pressing engagements.

Shortly after this he abandoned his practice to devote his attention to his mining operations, which had become both extensive and important. These facts and others which follow are well established by the depositions of very prominent English and American residents of Mexico.

Dr. G. devoted much of his time to a thorough searching of the archives of the College of Mineralogy, open to every one, and made himself familiar with the history and details of some mines in San Luis Potosi, that had been "abandoned" during the intestine wars of the country, whose riches determined him to make search for, and to work them on his own private account if practicable. He removed, in consequence, to that part of the country, and after much toil and suffering, succeeded in discovering those mines, and obtained possession of them in due form of law, and commenced clearing them out, as they were filled with rubbish and water, and were partially covered with a forest that had grown up over and around them, situated, as they were, in a very rugged part of the Huesteca mountains, in the midst of a half civilized tribe of Indians.

It is well here to mention how and in what manner, according to the existing laws of Mexico, an "abandoned" mine can be obtained by individuals without any capital, except that they must be well provided with means to work them afterwards, and those means Dr. Gardiner had. The laws in question are the same as existed under the rule of old Spain, and prescribe that all metallic veins or deposits, or mineral lands of every description, wherever they may be found, belong of right to the government, whether situate upon public or private property!—and the right to work such mines is granted by the government upon certain conditions. The first discoverer of a virgin vein has certain privileges; and one who will restore an "abandoned" mine is allowed greater advantages. The process by which such a mine is obtained is as follows:—

A petition is presented to the judge of the district, demanding the right to work such a mine, including a description of the vein or bed of ore, and its locality, and everything that can tend to its identification, with great minuteness; stating also that it has been previously worked and abandoned, its condition and all other particulars, or whether it was a new or virgin mine, &c., &c. Your petition being granted, you are authorized, according to the prescribed form of law, to sink a shaft 30 feet deep that the vein may be examined, for which you are allowed three months, during which placards of your grant or application are posted throughout the country, and published in the newspapers, inviting opposition, if such can lawfully be made, to your occupancy of such mine, &c. The shaft being completed and ready for examination, and no opposition being filed to the grant, the judge appoints a scientific miner and surveyor, a notary and witness, in company with whom he proceeds to examine the vein, or mine, describes its course and quality, directs the allotment of the land to the applicant, by the usual land marks, and the public crier proclaims that any one having objections to offer to the grant then about to be made, to come forward, &c.—and none appearing, you are placed in possession, in the name of the government, and the mine is thence forward irrevocably your property, subject only to the usual tax of six per cent upon the actual produce thereof, when delivered at the mint for coinage. It is this heavy per centage upon the actual production, whilst the proprietors may in some cases incur expenses in working greater than their profits, which renders the government willing to make the grants referred to, and hence Dr. Gardiner's possession of such a valuable property is accounted for, a point which his enemies have industriously used to his injury. The capital which he employed in this business was therefore applied to the erecting of buildings and machinery and the collection of stores, provisions, powder, &c., for such extensive operations, and not for the purchase of the property.

A copy of all the proceedings above described is included in your title deed, and in the event of your abandoning the mines for a period of four consecutive months, without working them or having any one to represent you, other persons, proving those facts according to the forms of law already described, can take possession, paying you for, or suffering you to take away, any moveable property that you may designate as belonging to you.

Now, these mines had been abandoned or apparently forgotten since 1819 or '20, and no obstacle was presented to Dr. Gardiner's application, to whom a title deed was granted, according to the usual forms of law, a copy of which is now in his possession, taken from the existing archives or records, the signatures to which are confirmed by those of the College of Notaries, by the Minister of Foreign Relations in Mexico, and by the American Consul, resident in that city, corroborative of the copy previously presented, with his memorial and claim, to the Board of Commissioners, &c.

Dr. Gardiner, therefore, never purchased any mine, for such purchase was unnecessary. Men who go to California to dig for gold, do not purchase the ground, but they incur great expense to reach there, and still greater while employed in exploring the earth for its treasures—the result is the fruits of their labor, and previous outlay in expenses and tools—the same with Dr. Gardiner. The enormous tax of five per cent on the gross product of a mine, without any responsibility for its vast and uncertain expense, is quite sufficient to induce the government of Mexico to give away if you choose so to express it, their unexplored or abandoned mines, more especially in the distracted and impoverished state in which that country has existed for more than a quarter of a century, and Dr. Gardiner's venture comprised a large outlay for the purposes already described, which absorbed his capital, and demanded the aid of all the credit he could create or command. With that capital—sixty thousand dollars, as already mentioned—and that credit, which soon became regular and extensive, the progress of the works was commensurate with his ambition, and with those expectations, which his previous experience and his geological knowledge had made the more sanguine, and by the reinvestment of their produce in machinery and implements he very soon found himself in possession of one of the most promising mining establishments in Mexico. All which was accomplished, in the short space of about two years; and then commenced the war between Mexico and the United States. But as Dr. Gardiner was assured by the local authorities that he would not be molested, in consideration of his works having greatly contributed to the prosperity of the adjacent country, and given employment to about five hundred Mexican workmen, he not only continued but increased his works, in perfect conviction of his security from molestation. But in October, 1846, the army under Gen. Santa Anna being quartered at San Louis Potosi, and in want of almost everything, and it becoming known that Dr. Gardiner had at his mines about two hundred mules, which the army required in its preparations to meet Gen. Taylor, and that he had besides a large supply of provisions, gunpowder, lead, steel, &c., [illegible] was formed of expelling him, and thus to obtain possession of those supplies of which the army stood so much in need. The general order for expulsion was soon issued, and Dr. G., taken by surprise, was compelled to abandon his property with but a few hours notice, a company of troops having been sent expressly to take possession of his property; and who, after rifling it of all its valuables, and transporting everything of use to the army to San Luis Potosi, and pressing into the service the most of his workmen, set fire to the buildings to conceal the extent of their outrages, and left this magnificent and promising property a heap of smoking ruins. Dr. G., thus expelled from his home, after months of trial and privation, exposed to fatigue and hunger, and hardships which none but the most robust constitutions could have borne, and at the peril of his life, found his way to Tampico, then occupied by the American troops, for the penalty of death had been pronounced against any one detected in going to or coming from any place occupied by the Americans.

At Tampico he found warm-hearted friends; and the commander, Col. Gates, being informed of the outrageous conduct of the Mexicans, and in consequence of his known standing as a physician, appointed him, with the rank of assistant surgeon, to take charge of one of the U. S. Military Hospitals, where he acquitted himself, as will be seen by his vouchers, with great credit and even distinction—visiting Washington, on a short leave of absence, to ascertain what might be his chances of recovery against the Mexican government for the outrages committed against him. But here he met with little encouragement, the treaty, under which indemnity for such spoliation was subsequently obtained, not having been then formed, nor any prospect of such indemnity, although eminent counsel pronounced his claim a valid one, under the already existing treaties, from the notorious poverty of the Mexican government. Dr. Gardiner returned to Tampico, and resumed his duties in the army of the United States, until the close of the war, and again returned to Washington. Here he consulted with his friend, the Hon. Waddy Thompson, whom he had not seen since the year 1843, and who expressed his utter amazement when informed of his violent expulsion from his property in Mexico. At the request of Dr. Gardiner, Mr. Thompson at once became his counsel, upon the evidence which Dr. Gardiner had already procured. This was before the appointment of the Board of Commissioners, and when it was of course unknown what kind of claims would be recognized by the government of the United States, as coming within the meaning of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, or the rules of evidence that would be adopted, &c. &c. Dr. Gardiner's case, "rough hewn," and but ill prepared as it was, relying simply upon its own merits, was one of the first presented to the Board of Commissioners, in the first month of their session, and after a strict and laborious investigation, it was pronounced to be "a just claim against Mexico," the announcement of which appeared in the Washington papers in March, 1850, remaining open for investigation, challenge and decision, until the final action of the Board, in April, 1851, subjected during that time to the attacks, through jealousy or malevolence, of other claimants, if any such there were; and yet, during all this time, courting, from its notoriously large amount, and the efforts of the Commissioners themselves, every possible objection, no one came forward to impeach it, which, if they could have done so, would have resulted greatly to their advantage in diverting so large a sum to the use of other claimants.

Gen. Thompson was employed by Dr Gardiner as his counsel, because, having been Minister to Mexico, and his personal associate, he had personal knowledge of Dr. G's circumstances and occupations in Mexico, and was familiar with his social position there; he was employed, as customary in almost all such cases, for a contingent fee in lieu of present payment, being 15 per cent, on the amount that might be recovered shortly afterwards. Gen. Thompson informed Dr Gardiner that he had secured the valuable aid of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, who was to be compensated out of the contingent fee already agreed upon, to which Dr. G. could of course have no objection, but on the contrary was highly gratified.

A short time afterwards Dr. G. was informed that it was considered politic to associate with his other counsel the Hon Ed. Curtis, more in consideration of the notoriety of his determination to prejudice every case in which he was not employed than for any real or active service he could render. On these grounds Dr Gardiner consented to admit Mr. Curtis as assistant counsel, with a contingent fee of five per cent, which he the more readily agreed to do from his supposed influence with one of the commissioners; and, as the decision of the commission was to be final, from which decision an injured claimant could make no appeal, it was deemed unwise to run the hazard of his opposition.

During the action of the commission, the Mexicans to whom Dr. Gardiner had become indebted in the course of his mining operations, and to whom he owed in the aggregate about $100 000, were so urgent in their demands for full or partial settlement, that he was induced to raise, through the aid of Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the sum of $[illegible],000, on a mortgage of one-fourth of his claim, which was accordingly transferred to Mr. W. W. Corcoran, on the records or minutes of the commission. Meanwhile, Dr. Gardiner had not only stood the test of time and notoriety for twelve months, but had actually appeared before the Commissioners, where he was examined and cross-examined to the most scrutinizing extent, being the only claimant who had passed through

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

such an ordeal, and that at his own request. This examination was apparently quite satisfactory to the Commissioners; and very soon after a special agent, who had been sent to Mexico for papers in relation to other cases, returned, and reported most favorably, although incidentally, of the Gardiner claim, so far as he had heard it spoken of in Mexico. This agent was a perfect stranger to, and unknown by, Dr. Gardiner. Shortly after this, the Honorable Mr. Letcher, Minister to Mexico, returned upon a visit to Washington, and was consulted by the Commissioners in regard to the various claims before them; and among those of which he spoke most favorably, was that of Dr. G., of whom he had no personal knowledge; but he stated that public opinion, as far as he was able to judge, considered Dr. G. entitled to an award of several hundred thousand dollars, on the general belief of his enormous losses.

On these grounds, and having dispelled doubts, in the minds of the Commissioners, and no one during the two years that they had been in session having appeared to impeach his claim, the very moderate award was made of the sum of $350,000 with interest from filing the claim until the day of payment, making in all $428,000—a decision which excited much astonishment in the minds of Dr. Gardiner and his counsel, and even admitted by the Commissioners themselves, in view of the testimony before them, to be insufficient in proportion to other cases, having frequently stated that the case of Dr. Gardiner was the strongest and most reliable one before them, from the complete and satisfactory nature of his evidence. His books of accounts, and all the testimony he had produced, proved conclusively that the actual outlay, under the system or policy of reinvesting the produce every year in machinery, &c., for the increase of the works at his mines, in the purchase of stores, powder, &c., and the construction of buildings and for the use of his credit for the same purposes, had amounted to upwards of $220,000, including, of course, his own original capital already adverted to. It was further shown that ore, to the amount of $[illegible],000, was in existence, or the valuation thereof, and that $50,000 worth of silver, in the process of amalgamation, was likewise in existence there; and it was shown, to the satisfaction of the commissioners, that the monthly product of the mines was $40,000, at a monthly expense of $15,000, a yield, enormous as it may appear, the exploration of the mines justified in anticipating for five years succeeding. It was shown that offers had been made for shares in those mines at a valuation of $650,000, and rejected, upon all which grounds Dr. Gardiner anticipated an award of $750,000, instead of the one of $350,000, with interest, &c. These are large figures to put forward, as the result of operations begun with a capital of only $[illegible],000, but the operations of mining bear no affinity or comparison with those of merchandise or trading, and especially the results of searching for, and restoring to productiveness those mines in Mexico which the convulsions of the revolution caused so many proprietors to abandon, and about the management of which the semi-barbarous inhabitants of that country knew but little, and their want of energy and education would have suffered those mines to have remained for centuries unknown and forgotten. It was, on the part of Dr. G. himself, an adventure which might produce great gains, or result in great losses.

During the session of the Board of Commissioners speculators upon claimants—of whom there is no scarcity in Washington at any time, many of whom stop at no means, however base and corrupt, to achieve their ends, some through misrepresentation and falsehood, and others through pretended influence with the Commissioners, when perhaps they did not know them personally—were perpetually endeavoring to practice upon the hopes and fears of the claimants in their awards, endeavoring to obtain pledges for per centages in lieu of services which they had not the power or influence to render, greatly to the detriment in character of the Commissioners, who, entirely in ignorance of such base proceedings, were believed by some of the claimants to be little better than perjured knaves. In this way many poor claimants were duped out of a large portion of their rights, under the belief that they were bribing the very Commissioners who were then engaged in awarding them their just dues.

As the labors of the commission were drawing to a close these speculators became most desperate, seeing that their prospects of plunder were nearly at an end, and they determined on bold and prompt action, no means, however base, being left untried to accomplish their object. They believed the moment had arrived when they could work upon the fears and hopes of the claimants, and they played a reckless game. Among others, they considered that Dr. Gardiner would prove an easy victim.

The day before the final adjournment of the Commissioners, the late Hon. John Young, of New York, presented himself in Washington, and through one of the friends of Dr. G., made him, in the name of Mr. E. Curtis, a proposition, stating that it was believed by those in the confidence of the Commissioners, that no claim of any magnitude could pass the board except through pecuniary influence, and that Mr. Curtis was the man who had sent him, and through whom alone it could be done; and if Dr. G. would agree to give up to Mr. Curtis all that might be awarded over and above the sum of $350,000, there was no doubt his claim would be allowed, and if not, there was every prospect of its being rejected, or at least admitted for only a very small amount.

To this proposition Dr. G. peremptorily replied, that he did not believe in any such alleged influence, nor in the presumed corruption of the Commissioners; and even if he did, that he would not avail himself of them, preferring rather to have his claim rejected, or cut down to the smallest amount, than to connive at base measures to obtain his just dues.

This unexpected reply to what they considered a magnificent proposal, wounded these men to the quick, for they had placed themselves in Dr. Gardiner's power without accomplishing their purposes. To be revenged on their intended dupe—to crush him and destroy his character, by impeaching his veracity, for fear of his exposing them, was a design they have for the moment accomplished, although the day of retribution is nearer at hand than they are aware of.

It will be borne in mind that Dr. Gardiner's claim was before the Board of Commissioners for two years; that the decision of the commissioners on its abstract validity was published in the papers of the United States thirteen months before the amount of the award was actually determined; and that it remained open for investigation during all that time; whilst it is well known that most of the other large claims, that were eventually allowed, were not presented to the board until near the close of its labors. Some of them having been actually rejected, and then reconsidered, and admitted at the latest moment, and consequently not open to the same scrutiny as that of Dr. Gardiner, nor were they brought to public notice, by which opposition or investigation would have been invited, or indeed scarcely heard of until the last few days of the session, when they were suddenly admitted for large sums.

Had these cunning speculators anything to do with those claims! Were the testimony and vouchers of those cases of so weak a character as to make it politic to present them at a moment when investigation, or opposition by other claimants, was out of the question? It would seem so, and as these base intrigues had jeopardized the character of the commissioners in the eyes of the claimants, they created just grounds of complaint on the part of all those claimants whose cases were rejected. Hence arose the cry of bribery, favoritism, corruption, &c., &c., raised by those unfortunate applicants. It became then a primary object with those speculators to appease the very storm they had been instrumental in raising, or to divert it into a harmless channel, and to screen the parties whom they feared, by attacking those in whom they had no interest, or whom they believed could stand the brunt of an investigation. Dr. Gardiner's case answered all their purposes in a manifold degree, as it offered them a prospect of revenge, by impeaching his oath and his testimony, should he attempt to expose them—whilst it would serve to screen other cases from investigation and notoriety; and believing it to be the most thoroughly established case before the Board, it would eventualy be pronounced such, and no one would then have the hardihood to impeach another. Other motives influenced Mr. Curtis in this attack. It will be remembered that $400,000 of the largest award had been attached by the government, under the plea that the recipient was indebted to the United States, and may it not be presumed that Mr. Curtis had acquired the same interest in this case which he had endeavored to obtain in that of Dr. Gardiner's!—and that, being aggravated at the unexpected frustration of his golden schemes by this act of the Secretary of the Treasury (the attachment), he determined upon a measure that would make him odious to the administration and compel him to relinquish his high office; when, by skilful management, one of his own clique, or perhaps himself, might be appointed as the successor, who would soon provide an excuse for releasing the $400,000, so unexpectedly detained! If his covert designs upon the Secretary had not their anticipated effect, and it could be shown that Mr. Corwin really had an interest in the Gardiner case, then he could force him to compromise the whole affair by releasing the $400,000, on condition that the prosecution of the Gardiner case should cease. But Mr. Corwin never had any other interest in the latter, except his contingent fee of 5 per cent, which he had disposed of, together with all other legal fees pending, when he became a member of the cabinet. Mr. Curtis' scheme was thus foiled, and there was no other alternative but to allow the ball to be kept in motion (which he had so artfully started), by the disappointed claimants, for it still answered his purposes by withdrawing observation from other cases.

During the time that Dr. Gardiner's case was before the board, it became evident that his counsel, already named, were somewhat deficient in that strict attention to details which the affair required, and he employed, for a small contingent fee, for that purpose, Mr. H. G. Corwin, a lawyer who attended to them faithfully, and transacted all the laborious business.

It is quite important to state that, whilst this case was pending, some of his Mexican creditors, supposing they could attach his funds as soon as the award should be made, if Dr. G. did not settle with them in the interval, sent their accounts against him for advances and supplies to the Mexican and other foreign ministers for collection, who transferred their powers to attorneys of this city, to whom Dr. G. paid upwards of $50,000 in settlement thereof. This simple fact, well known in Washington, would of itself corroborate the fact of his having worked the mines in Mexico on an extensive scale, through the aid in part of the very "credits" already adverted to, and which his detractors, during the past nine months, have so industriously asserted never had an existence.

After the adjournment of the Commissioners, the amounts awarded to the claimants were not immediately paid, not for one month afterwards, affording so much more time for impeachment or attachment. And after Dr. G. had received his money, and settled with his counsel and others, he remained here and at New York for two months more, investing his funds, and yet no one came forward to impeach the justice of his award. Having completed all his arrangements, he determined, like other men of easy fortune, to join the throng then resorting to the "world's fair," and, in company with some friends, left New York late in June, 1851, leaving all his funds in the United States, part in stocks deposited with Mr. W. W. Corcoran, and the balance in one of the trust companies in New York, at a very low rate of interest, taking with him only a letter of credit for two thousand pounds. This conduct would not seem to argue fear or guilt.

But no sooner had he left the United States than the attack on him was commenced, in a manner which at first excited only ridicule and contempt. It was alleged that a Mr. Post had been told by Dr. G., that he had succeeded in swindling the government, had pocketed the money, and was getting out of the way as quick as possible. A very likely story, that a man whose ingenuity enabled him to weave so stupendous a machinery of fraud should be guilty of the besotted weakness of such an act of self betrayal. Mr. Parrott, who had obtained an award of some $170,000, on a rather doubtful claim, urged through at the last days of the commission, made this statement to one of the former counsel of Dr. Gardiner, Mr. E. Curtis. Now, it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Curtis, having, as counsel aforesaid, realized some $24,000 for his share of the fees in the suit, would have investigated the charge said to have been made by Post to Parrott; and even have felt himself bound in honor to bring them both up for slander or defamation, in Dr. Gardiner's name; but we find him promising the very contrary course, by writing to the President of the United States, that a stupendous fraud had been committed against the government, &c., &c., whereupon the President referred the matter to the district attorney, who referred it to the grand jury; but when Mr. Parrott was called upon to give testimony, it was discovered that he had left for California, and when Mr. Post, Mr. Parrott's authority, was called, he denied, in the presence of the grand jury, ever having said anything of the kind, or ever having had any communication with Dr. Gardiner on the subject, and published a card to that effect in the Washington papers. But the grand jury had discovered a Mexican general, who deposed that his country was too magnanimous and generous a nation to injure any private citizen, and that there never had been any order given for the expulsion of the Americans, that there were no quicksilver mines in Mexico, and that he never heard of such a man as Dr. Gardiner being there, although he admitted that his residence was nearly one thousand miles distant from the scene of Dr. G.'s property, whilst the claim of the latter had nothing to do with quicksilver mines. The grand jury mixed these heterogeneous materials together, without understanding their meaning, and seeing that a large amount was involved, and the government one of the parties, and that Dr. G. had "absconded with the fruits of his villainy," as it was called, found a "true bill," and, necessarily, for "perjury." Now, mark this, a man was charged with having defrauded the government of half a million of dollars, and he is impeached with perjury for having sworn to his memorial, that had nothing to do with his claim being allowed or rejected. Does not this prove that the great object was to ruin his character for ulterior purposes!

Mr. Benjamin E. Green was also before the grand jury, and w[illegible] amiability peculiar to men of his stamp, wide[illegible] the claim, alleging that Dr. Gardiner [illegible] for his services as counsel in its [illegible] of Dr. G.'s possessing any wealth in Mexico, &c. Of course he expected—for he was making active efforts to obtain—the appointment of special agent to repair to Mexico to re-investigate the whole affair. Under such circumstances was the bill found by the grand jury.

On the first intimation obtained by Dr. Gardiner, through the columns of the NEW YORK HERALD, of this state of affairs, he concluded to return to Washington; but his travelling friends (who are now all here) advised him to write first, as it was probably one of the ordinary Washington rumors connected with some political movement. He wrote accordingly to the district attorney, Mr. Fendall, before having heard of the actual indictment, for information, and designating the places in New York and Washington where his funds were deposited, and that they were at the disposal of the government if it could be proved that he was not entitled to them! He stated, also, to the district attorney, that he was ready to return, in case it was no-

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

cessary, to proceed to an investigation. Presuming this to be sufficient he continued his tour through England and Scotland, and thence to Paris, where he first learned that the grand jury had found the "true bill" as already referred to. He then addressed a second letter to Mr. Fendall, and advised him of his determination to return to Washington as soon as the court should meet; but he received no answer to this or his first communication, and consequently he returned forthwith, gave the required bail, and now awaits the judgment of his countrymen.

It will thus be seen that Dr. Gardiner took no money with him to Europe—that he wrote to the district attorney immediately on learning of the rumors against him informing him where his funds were deposited—that he returned himself immediately on being informed of the actual indictment, and that he has remained quiet under all the opprobrium heaped upon his name by the scandal mongers and "startling" letter writers, without presenting any defence through the press, regarding such calumnies as unworthy of his present notice, and anxious only for that speedy investigation and trial secured to him by the laws of his country, which he has in vain endeavored to procure during the past nine months without advancing one step in the proceedings, in consequence, as his prosecutors allege, of the continued absence of the special agent despatched to Mexico by the government upon terms of a most unheard of character, viz: a per diem of eight dollars, which is to be doubled in case he succeeds in procuring evidence that will lead to conviction, besides his travelling expenses. This wears very much the appearance of subornation of crime, especially when it is known that those instructions emanated with the Secretary of State, and that Mr. Webster, being a candidate for the Presidency, and his friends believing that Mr. Corwin has influence in the West, which he is disposed to bestow upon another candidate, it becomes the more necessary to substantiate this fraud, and thus destroy Mr. Corwin's influence.

The arrangement with the government agent above noticed, whereby it is made his interest to procure a conviction, reasonably accounts for his long absence, and for his using every effort to impress the Mexicans, as has been doing, with the belief that the award of the Gardiner claim, if allowed, will be paid out of the next instalment due by the United States to Mexico. Hence the willingness of the Mexicans to advance the views of that special agent.

It has also been asserted, on good authority, that this agent never went nearer to the mines than the city of San Luis Potosi, (the distance is three days moderate riding in that rugged country, or about 165 miles,) and that he had employed, or had procured to be appointed by the Mexican government, a judge to aid him in the investigations—a political aspirant, who took charge of the whole affair, and employed it to inspire his political opponents, many of whom were Dr. Gardiner's creditors. He would not, therefore, take testimony in behalf of Dr. G., and even rejected much that was favorable to him, intimidating witnesses by stating, as the agent had done, that the claim was to be paid out of the next instalment due to Mexico by the United States, and thus succeeded in procuring a batch of evidence unfavorable to the title of Dr. Gardiner to any mines or land whatever. And all this was done in private at the house of the judge, whilst the "agent" remained in masterly inactivity: and when any suggestions were made to him by the friends of Dr. G., or he was invited to go to the mines in person and thus satisfy himself of their existence, he would reply that his health compelled him to leave everything in the hands of the judge.

As to the many reports originating in ignorance or idle malice—that Dr. G. was only an itinerant dentist travelling in Mexico—they are accounted for by the fact, that on his first arrival there so many persons consulted him—as they do there any physician—with regard to their mouth and teeth, and especially when they discovered that he had some practical knowledge of the art, that he was obliged, often through courtesy, to perform many operations strictly belonging to the province of the dentist; and then, encountering one of that profession just from the United States, he took him as a partner—and that same person still continues in practice in the city of Mexico, having already given his testimony to these and other facts before the American consul resident there.

Dr. Gardiner's brother was a dentist, and desiring to see the country, travelled over nearly all Mexico in the practice of his profession, whilst the Dr. himself was engaged with his mines.

Not more than ten days since, the counsel of Dr. G., despairing of procuring for him an early trial, proposed to the court, rather than submit to any further procrastination, to admit as testimony all the written evidence that the government had, or could produce; but this was not acceded to, for the great object now is to keep the case in court until the special committee of the Senate has concluded their investigation of this Mexican Commission affair, for, so long as Dr. G. is before a criminal court, his case cannot be investigated by any other tribunal, nor can he be called upon to give testimony against any of the suspicious cases admitted by that tribunal.

On the arrival of Dr. Gardiner from Europe, he was informed by his counsel that the indictment was in itself illegal, and could be readily quashed; but Dr. G. very promptly observed, that to do so or take any advantage of the want of legal forms, would wear the appearance of avoiding an investigation, and that he did not think he could place himself right before the public in any other way than by a thorough scrutiny of the whole affair before a jury of his countrymen; but, as there have been up to this period, six attempts made to procure a trial, and the prosecution have been offered every advantage; and, having in the course of the nine months that this unhappy affair has been pending, done all that a man could possibly do to prove his innocence, he has yielded to the advice of his counsel in entering a demurrer to the indictment. If this demurrer be sustained, there will be an end to the prosecution for perjury, although the government may then, if they choose, bring a civil suit, and harrass the Doctor for a year or two longer.

It cannot be denied that this is an extraordinary and unparalleled case, and affords some index to the manœuvres and under-ground work of designing politicians. Dr. Gardiner is battling with two powerful governments, and a host of men unscrupulous enough to attempt almost anything to accomplish their ends; and yet he stands his ground firmly, and bears with a fortitude only to be ascribed to conscious innocence, the calumnies and the sneers of those who (some of them) know his true position. It is asserted above that he is struggling against the influence of two powerful nations, and this will be best understood when it is borne in mind, that whatever is withheld of this or any other claim under the late Board of Commissioners, will belong of right to the Mexican Government; the decision of the Board having been first made upon the validity or worthlessness of each claim, and their decision being final, no rejected claim can be advanced as entitled to any part of money that may be reclaimed from successful applicants.

The most extraordinary proceeding in this whole affair, was in permitting Dr. Gardiner virtually to become bail for himself. After paying the debts, already referred to, the contingent fees of his counsel, and other heavy charges incident to the prosecution of the case, he found himself with about $250,000, the whole of which was caveated by the government as soon as the bill of indictment was reported by the grand jury. When Dr. Gardiner presented himself to the marshal, bail to the amount of $40,000 was demanded, and the court was already prepared to release so much of Dr. Gardiner's own money from caveat as would indemnify the friends who came forward as his sureties. Now, if the prosecution is for the recovery of the money, what Dr. Gardiner had left of it was already in their possession, and if for the perjury, Dr. Gardiner might have disappeared without any bad faith towards his bail, who were secured by the transfer of a part of that very money. He was virtually released without bail in fact.

The foregoing memoir has been prepared from works furnished by Dr. Gardiner, that his many friends may perfectly understand his position, and that his character may not go undefended to his tomb, in case of death overtaking him before the termination of the case in court. A more careful and diffuse history of the whole affair will be prepared when these vexatious proceedings are concluded, in which the conduct and motives of the chief actors in this extraordinary persecution will be fully exposed. No intention or desire exists to cast the least imputation upon the conduct of the late Board of Commissioners. On the contrary, Dr. Gardiner is fully aware how much they have suffered in reputation by the arts of speculators and intriguers out of doors.

Reference is requested to the accompanying copy of the decree of the Commissioners, of the 12th of March, 1850, recognizing the actual validity of Dr. G.'s claim, the final award being, then, as usual, left for decision until all other claims had been similarly acted upon [illegible] copies of letters to Dr. G. from various prominent persons, (especially those from Colonel Gates, of the U. S. Army,) in testimony of his character, standing, and pursuits.

An impartial observer, upon a perusal of this memoir, will perhaps admit that they exhibit proof—

1st.—That Dr. Gardiner's claim was publicly known to have been admitted by the Commissioners within eleven months of their first meeting, and thirteen months before their adjournment, without dispute or challenge from other parties interested.

2d.—That, independent of the proofs laid before the Commissioners, the existence of the mines is proved by the title deeds now in Dr. G.'s possession; partially by the testimony of his *friends* at Tampico; and again by the very material fact of the demand made upon him at Washington, by creditors for those very supplies for his mines already referred to, which demands he settled, by paying them upwards of $40,000, from money raised upon the credit of the award it had become certain, after the decision of the Board, of the 12th of March, 1850, he would obtain.

3d.—That the evidence upon which the grand jury found the bill against Dr. Gardiner came, first, from the "belief" of a Mexican general, that an order from the "magnanimous" Mexican nation for the expulsion of Americans (which is a matter of history), "could" not possibly have been made—at least, that he had never heard of it—nor had he ever heard of Dr. Gardiner's possessing any property, omitting to state that he had lived at Jalapa until after Dr. Gardiner had gone to reside on his mines, a distance from there of 900 miles, the inhabitants at such distance in that country knowing as little of each other as the people of Washington do of the interior of Japan; second, from a former Secretary of Legation of the United States in Mexico, who arrived in that country just before Dr. Gardiner left it for the mines, and who merely deposed to never having heard of his possessing any property, the witness himself, at the time, being an applicant for the lucrative post of agent, which it was known the government would appoint, to proceed to Mexico to investigate the case in the event of the bill being "found" by the grand jury.

4th.—That the agent who was sent by the government, (with very unusual rates of compensation,) delegated his powers to a Mexican; who worked upon the minds of the witnesses by assuring them that Dr. Gardiner's claim, if allowed, would form a heavy deduction from the next instalment due to the country from the United States.

5th.—That the "poor dentist" proves to be not only a regular bred graduate of a medical college, but to have held the appointment, under Col. Gates, of assistant surgeon in the army, where he was highly esteemed as a gentleman, and which he quitted at the close of the war, with the most complimentary letters upon his professional success.

6th.—That there were motives, both political and personal, which actuated the originators of this prosecution—men of wealth, power and influence—who still keep it in a position before the criminal court unparalleled in the history of our jurisprudence, and in violation of that provision of the constitution which guarantees to every citizen a fair and speedy trial.

Many of the statements in this memoir are accompanied with proofs. In other instances, Dr. G. has disproved charges alleged against him; and he does not therefore fear that any candid man will doubt that part of it which has no other support than his own assertion.

[COPIES.]

MEXICO, April 25, 1842.

Gentlemen—I accept with pleasure the kind invitation which you have tendered to me, in terms so flattering, on the part of the American citizens resident in Mexico. I accept it, not so much for the honor which you tender me, as for the opportunity which will be afforded me of at once making the acquaintance of all my countrymen in this city.

Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, and those whom you represent, the assurance of my grateful acknowledgments. Most respectfully, your obedient servant, W. THOMPSON.

Messrs. G. A. Gardiner, R. W. Hoyt, J. C. Torry, committee.

MEXICO, April 28, 1842.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, inviting me to a public dinner, to be given by our countrymen to General Waddy Thompson, on Sunday next. It is a source of deep regret, that my early departure from this capital will deprive me of the pleasure of meeting you and your distinguished guest at the time designated.

I pray you to accept the assurance of the esteem and respect with which I am, Your most obedient servant, POWHATAN ELLIS.

To Messrs. Gardiner, Hoyt, and Torry, committee.

HEAD-QUARTERS, TAMPICO DEPARTMENT, }
December 13, 1847. }

My dear sir—You being about to depart from this place for the North, I cannot allow you to withdraw without expressing my sincere wishes for your future honor and welfare. Indeed, I consider it a duty I owe to you, to signify to all whom it may concern, that your services as a physician in the United States Hospital, at this place, has been of vast importance. You entered upon the duties of that establishment in the early part of the season, when fatal or epidemic diseases were prevalent, and the hospital crowded with patients, and when, too, there were many who fell victims to them in many parts of the town, whilst it was seen that your patients were most successfully and skillfully treated. For several months I had the pleasure of examining your register of cases, and noticed to my surprise that you had then recorded comparatively but few cases of death out of many cases of fatal maladies, which facts assured me that your services were most happily secure to the public, and that your treatment of the men entrusted to your care had been judicious and faithful. If, therefore, you should desire my services in order to procure a commission in the service of the United States, I shall be glad, at any time, to do justice to your recommendations, by a certificate of my high admiration of you as a physician, and more particularly as a gentleman, with whom I have associated with much pleasure. WILLIAM GATES,

Colonel U. S. Army Commanding.

Dr. GEO. A. GARDINER, Tampico.

GEN. WADDY THOMPSON—Dear Sir—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony in favor of Dr. G. A. Gardiner, of whom I have, by personal acquaintance and by the representation of others, a right to speak confidently.

After his occupation of mining in Mexico was interrupted by the progress of the war between that

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

country and our own, he was employed as a surgeon at Tampico. Officers who knew him then and there, have always spoken of him, so far as I know; in terms of respect and commendation. He was, indeed, a general favorite with them. I traveled from New Orleans to this city with Dr. Gardiner, when he came out here, and though I have not seen him recently, he was and is highly esteemed by me as a gentleman of strict propriety and large attainments.

His knowledge of the mineralogy of Mexico is more extensive than any other I have met, and I would place the highest estimate on any statement he would make, his mind being well balanced, as his principles are sound. With great regard, I am, as ever, your friend. JEFF. DAVIS.

January 12, 1850.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 11, 1850.

Dear Doctor—I am pleased to learn you have presented your claim to the Commissioners for losses sustained in Mexico at the breaking out of the war, and sincerely hope you may be fully remunerated.

I first formed your acquaintance at Tampico, Mexico, when you were performing the duties of assistant surgeon to the United States troops. I then understood from my friends that you, previous to the war, were established in the State of San Luis, and largely engaged in mining operations, and being an American, the Mexicans, after the war, compelled you to cease your operations, and your property then fell into their hands.

I take pleasure in stating that my own friends in the army held you in esteem, and regarded you as a gentleman of intelligence and uprightness. I certainly regarded you in the same light. Very sincerely, your friend, L. THOMAS, Asst. Adjt. Gen'l.

Dr. G. A. Gardiner, Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1850.

Sir—With regard to my knowledge as to Dr. George A. Gardiner's standing in Mexico, I am cognizant of the fact of his banishment, as an American citizen, from the State of San Luis Potosi, the circumstance of which was notorious, he having been driven forthwith from his business, in which he was largely engaged.

I was present in Mr. Chase's office when Dr. Gardiner presented himself, and spoke to Mr. Chase of entering his protest against the authorities of that State, for the injuries he had sustained by his summary expulsion.

Dr. Gardiner has always been honorably known in the city of Mexico, or wherever he has resided in that country.

From his sufferings with regard to the loss of his property, and his then destitute position, Mr. Chase, on his arrival at Tampico, applied to the Medical Board in order to procure him, if possible, an appointment as assistant surgeon, as our troops then occupied that place. He acquitted himself with credit as a medical man, and as a gentleman in his private conduct.

I have known Dr. Gardiner for several years personally, and I have never heard his veracity impeached. I take pleasure in handing you these lines, and beg leave to subscribe myself, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant ANN CHASE.

Hon. WADDY THOMPSON, Washington City.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1850.

I take pleasure in stating that I have known Dr. G. A. Gardiner, late of Mexico, for more than twelve months; that he was introduced to me as a gentleman who had been broken up in his mining operations in Mexico by the war, and that afterwards he joined the American troops at Tampico, and became employed as surgeon. I have frequently met him in society in Washington, and among members of Congress, where he seems to be highly respected and esteemed by all who know him, and to be particularly well informed on all subjects connected with the mines in Mexico and California. S. W. DOWNS.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1850.

My dear sir—I believe that it was in the spring of '47 that I first became acquainted with you at Tampico, Mexico, where you acted in the capacity of assistant surgeon to the troops that garrisoned that city.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the high character which you bore, and the univ real esteem in which you were held by your brother officers during upwards of a year that you were in service with me.

I am aware that there was a rumor that you were engaged in some mining, or other business in the interior of Mexico, when the war broke out, and that, like all other American citizens in that country, you had, no doubt, suffered by the interruption of your business. Very respectfully, &c. C. H. CAPE. [Late A Q M., U. S. Army.]

Dr G. A. Gardiner, Washington.

I make this my voluntary offering to whom it may concern:—

FORT ADAMS,
NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 17, 1850.

This is to certify, on the honor of an officer and a gentleman, that while I was in command, as Civil and Military Governor of Tampico, on or about the month of July, 1847, Dr George A. Gardiner, an American citizen, came to my office and reported his arrival from the interior of Mexico, as was then necessary and proper that he should do, according to orders. That he stated to me his abuse and expulsion by the enemy, (the Mexicans), from his position in or near San Luis Potosi, where he ha[d] been engaged in the business of mining, and where he had been in the possession of a large amount o[f] property. That his expulsion from his position ha[d] been harsh and hasty, and consequently deprive[d] him of all opportunity of settling or securing said property in a proper manner, by which he had bee[n] compelled to depart without any of said property bu[t] his personal baggage. That being thus situated, he, Dr. Gardiner, did then and there assure me o[f] his qualifications and good standing as a surge[on] and physician; did request to be employed in th[e] service of the States; that he was soon after con[tracted] with, and did serve as such during the gre[ater] part of the time I was in command of the troops a[t] Tampico, and in a manner entirely to his credi[t] and my satisfaction. That while he, Dr. G., the[n] continued under my notice, it was currently and fre[quently] asserted by many of the good citizens o[f] Tampico, and by them fully believed, (and suc[h] was my conviction,) that said Dr. Gardiner ha[d] been greatly injured and abused by the enemy, b[y] thus forcing him beyond the protection of his pro[perty]. I further certify that I have uninterruptedl[y] entertain a respectful and high opinion of Dr. Gar[diner], as a physician and a gentleman, and that hi[s] veracity as such has ever been unquestioned by a[ll] who knew him at Tampico, or elsewhere.

WM. GATES,
Col 3d Reg't. Art. U. S. Army.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February, 23, 1850.

This is to certify, that whilst I was in Mexico, [I] became well acquainted with Dr. G. A. Gardine[r] and I take great pleasure in testifying to his inte[g]rity of character and great moral worth. I furth[er] know, from what was common report, that the sa[id] Dr. Gardiner had been long and successfully e[n]gaged in mining in one of the provinces of Mexic[o] and that he had been driven from his position b[e]cause he was an American. I have heard it sa[id] also, that the one he was compelled to abandon, w[as] estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. [Re]spectfully submitted. C. M. HITCHCOCK,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

Dr. G. A. Gardiner, Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1850.

It gives me pleasure to state that, having be[en] acquainted with Dr. G. A. Gardiner for seve[ral] years, I have been most favorably impressed by [his] gentlemanly manners, and his uniformly correct d[e]portment.

Dr. Gardiner was introduced to me by an e[s]teemed army friend, with whom he had served [in] Mexico, and has since fully sustained the favorabl[e] terms in which he was recommended to my a[c]quaintance. H. L. HEISKELL,
Surgeon U. S. Army.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON CLAIMS
AGAINST MEXICO, March 12, 1850.

The claim of Geo. A. Gardiner for loss of pro[perty] consequent on his expulsion from the State [of] San Luis Potosi, in Mexico, in October, 1846.—

It appears from the evidence in this case, that t[he] claimant was sole proprietor of a set of silver min[es] in the State of San Luis Potosi (Mexico), and fr[om] the year 1841 up to the period of his expulsion, [on] the 24th day of October, 1846, he had, at a gre[at] outlay of capital, brought his operations in min[ing] to a state of prosperity which bid fair to yield h[im] a handsome profit upon the capital invested by h[im] in said mines. While thus engaged in the prose[cu]tion of his lawful business, in which he had work[ed] unmolested from the early part of the year 1844, t[he] Executive of the State of San Luis Potosi, pu[b]lished a decree, on the 21st October, 1846, that [all] the American citizens then in the State sho[uld] leave the same within the period of three days, [or] else be subject to arrest, and carried beyond t[he] limits of said State. The cause alleged for s[aid] order of expulsion, was the near approach to [the] State of San Luis of the invading army of t[he] United States, and the apprehension that citiz[ens] suffered to remain in the State would give intel[li]gence to the army of their country.

In pursuance of this order of expulsion, t[he] present claimant was driven out of said State, a[nd] forced to depart by a body of Mexican troops, w[ho] after expelling the claimant and pillaging his p[ro]perty, set fire to and destroyed his buildings, th[us] stripping him of all his property. By the treaty [of] 1831, Art. 26, between the United States and Mexi[co], it is expressly stipulated that in the event of a w[ar] between the contracting parties, the citizens [of] either nation residing in the territories of the oth[er] and engaged in any other trade or profession th[an] that of a merchant, shall be permitted to [re]main in the "uninterrupted enjoyment of th[eir] liberty and property, so long as they do co[n]duct themselves peaceably, and do not co[m]mit any offence against the laws." The claim[ant] was therefore residing in Mexico under the gu[ar]antee of protection, as set forth in the treaty of 18[31], and entitled, as a citizen of the United States, [to] the full benefit of the provisions of that part of t[he] treaty above set forth. It is to be observed, ho[w]ever, that in estimating the damages which a ci[ti]zen of the United States should receive for the v[io]lation of his rights of residence in Mexico, a due [re]gard must be had to the motives which appear [to] have influenced the public authorities of Mexico [to] put an end to such right. It is not to be presum[ed] that either nation, by any article or stipulation of t[he] treaty of 1831, intended to deprive itself of taking [a] reasonable measure of precaution against an inju[ry] likely to result immediately from the residence [of] the citizens of the one nation in the territories of [the] other; to suppose the contrary would be to ackn[ow]ledge that by the said treaty each nation had stip[u]lated against the right to itself of self-protection; [a] reasonable cause of apprehension that an injury [to] its own security and protection was likely to ar[ise] from the residence of the citizens of the one nati[on] in any particular part of the territories of the oth[er] in a state of war between the two nations, wo[uld] justify a proper precaution or preventive against t[he] possibility of such an injury. The right of a citiz[en] therefore, violated under such circumstances, cou[ld] not be considered as wantonly or vindictively don[e], and, under the treaty of 1831, he would, be entit[led] not to vindictive damages, but to such only as r[e]sulted immediately from the interruption of su[ch] right, and the acts of the agents of the governm[ent] carrying out its orders. It appears from the ev[i]dence in this case, that the expulsion of the pres[ent] claimant was not vindictive or insulting, but th[at] he, and all other citizens of the United States pr[es]ent in the State of San Luis, were ordered to leav[e] because the armies of their country were marching t[o]wards that State, and were then in the possession [of] the capital of the neighboring State of New Leo[n]. If a reasonable time had been allowed the claima[nt] to make necessary arrangements for the securi[ty] of his property, preparatory to his leaving th[e] State, he might have had little cause [to] complain. But no such time being allowed hi[m], but, on the contrary, being compelled to abandon h[is] property to pillage and destruction, he is entitled [to] indemnification for the losses he sustained by sa[id] immediate expulsion. The Board is therefore [of o]pinion, and does decide, that the claim of Geor[ge] A. Gardiner is a valid claim against Mexico, and t[he] same is accordingly allowed, the amount to b[e] awarded subject to the future action of the Board.

(Signed) GEO EVANS,
CALEB B SMITH, } Commissioners.
ROBT. T. PAINE,

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS ON CLAIMS
AGAINST MEXICO, MARCH 19, 1850.

In the case of George A. Gardiner, whose cl[aim] was decided by the Board on the 12th March, instan[t], to be a valid claim against Mexico, a supplementa[l] memorial having been filed before the Board, show[ing] that the claimant has assigned one fourth pa[rt] of his interest in said claim to William W. Co[r]coran, the Board decides that one-fourth part of th[e] sum which shall be found due to the claimant, sha[ll] be awarded to the said William W. Corcoran.

(Signed) GEO EVANS,
CALEB B SMITH, } Commissioners.
ROBT. T. PAINE,

PROTEST BEFORE THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF WASH[ING]INGTON.

(Memorandum.)

FRIDAY, Sept. 10, 1852—10 A. M.

The defendant, George A. Gardiner, accompanied by his counsel, attends the further examination [of] witnesses in this case, in pursuance of the adjourn[ment] of yesterday; and being informed that th[e] other witnesses named in the notice will not be [ex]amined here, but will be removed and carried be[fore] the District of Columbia, to be examined in th[e State] of Virginia, does here solemnly protest against [such] proceeding as vexatious and oppressive, and as cal[culated] to evade and escape the effect of the cro[ss] examination of the said witnesses; the said witne[sses] being now actually in the city of Washington, be[ing] by the voluntary act of the complain[ant] about to be transported beyond the reach of cro[ss] examination by the only counsel sufficiently advised of the condition of the case to be of any avail to the defendant. (Signed) GEO. A. GARDINER.

[Appendix]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1852.

To LAWRENCE B. TAYLOR Esq, Mayor &c. of Alexandria, Va.

Sir—I have been served with a notice to appear before you this day, to attend to the taking of the depositions of John B Barragan, Pantaleon Galvan, and others, witnesses for the United States in a certain cause pending in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia on the chancery side thereof, wherein the United States is complainant, and I am defendant.

On the 23d of August I was notified to appear before the Mayor of the City of Washington, to take the depositions of the same witnesses in the same cause. Since then I have been with my counsel in daily attendance at the Mayor's office in this city, engaged in attending to the taking of depositions in said cause. The witnesses named in your notice to me were all here, and continued up to yesterday. I reside here; my counsel reside here; the papers in said cause are here; and I was amazed yesterday when I was served with your notice. The Mayor of the city of Washington was and is ready [to g]o on with the taking of the depositions, and [ther]e is no reason why the government should seek to transfer the taking of them to the State of Virginia. The proceeding is eminently vexatious and oppressive. It is clear that counsel in Alexandria cannot be procured who can in this brief space become fully acquainted with the case. The government having upon a mere suspicion taken possession of my whole fortune, is fully informed that I have not money to employ counsel there, and the counsel I have here are under no obligation to go there.

I am the more earnest and anxious in this matter

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

New York Herald
13 Sept de 1852

because, in my own judgment, and in the opinion of my counsel, as I understand them, the testimony of the witness on whom the prosecution mainly relies, Jose Antonio Harragan, has been fully and completely balanced, if not destroyed, by his cross examination here.

I therefore solemnly protest against this proceeding as unjust, vexatious, oppressive and illegal; and I, upon the grounds I have stated, decline to appear, and beg you will return this paper as part of the proceeding. Respectfully, &c.

(Signed) GEO. A. GARDINER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1852.

The Gardiner case has assumed an entirely new phase. For more than two weeks, Mr. Soule's committee in the Senate, Mr. Olds' committee in the House, and the Mayor of this city, have been occupied in taking evidence in this case, and the defendant has been bandied about from "post to pillar" to listen to the imputations of the Mexican witnesses brought here by the agent of the United States. They are said to have swore "like our army in Flanders," but if half of what is said out of doors be true, they have been firing blank cartridges. Their chief witness has at length exploded the mine, and shown very clearly, on cross examination, that he knows nothing of the facts he was brought here to prove; and after having sworn roundly and in positive terms to forgery and fraud, he now admits that the seal on the papers may be genuine, and has shown by documents drawn from him by the sharp pincers of experienced counsel, that the sole object of the Mexican witnesses is to procure a conviction of Gardiner, under the belief that the award made to him will then revert to the government of Mexico. Incidentally it has come out that these witnesses came here under the expectation of making a grand speculation in the prosecution of a heavy claim against the United States for Indian depredations under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, to have all their expenses paid in the meanwhile, to be indemnified in all damages, and thus to realize quite a pretty fortune by their "excursion." The prosecution have not presented a single witness from the alleged neighborhood of the mines, a single person whose name is said to have been forged, nor a single official whose character is said to have been personated.

Having concluded the examination of their first and principal witness, before the Mayor of this city, and finding that his cross examination did not suit their views or expectations, they have suddenly paused, carried their witnesses to Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, and given the defendant notice to attend there! This is the most outrageous, if not ridiculous part of the whole proceedings: that they should give notice to take depositions of certain witnesses, naming them, before the Mayor of this city, take that of one only, get sick of his cross examination, and suddenly transfer the whole proceedings to an adjacent State, where they knew it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the defendant to induce his counsel, (one of whom is a thorough master of the Spanish language, in which the depositions are taken, and is thus enabled to hold a check, if necessary, upon the interpreter,) to go, and after the government has deprived him of all the means of employing new counsel, if, indeed, new counsel could enter upon and master such a case. This may be law, but it has no admixture of common sense or justice, and smells damnably of rank oppression—of a piece perhaps with the unheard of, and, in fact, unconstitutional conduct of the counsel for the government in July, when the "excessive bail" of $100,000 was demanded for the release of Gardiner from prison.

The whole proceedings in this affair are unique and mysterious, and its true history will, when laid open, as it will be, excite astonishment, and display some of the intricacy of political machinery.

H. H.

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON
23 September 1852, 3

Cuban intelligence.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 20th says :

" We publish this morning additional intelligence respecting the state of affairs in Cuba. It may be implicitly relied upon as authentic. The proclamation of the captain general to the inhabitants of San Christoval, the same department in which Lopez landed and was arrested, acknowledging the existence of a dangerous conspiracy against the government, and ordering the immediate surrender of all side-arms, fire-arms, and ammunition, under the penalty of death or deportation, is a genuine document, and one of the originals, with the signature of the lieutenant governor of the district and the seal of the captain general, is in our possession. The issue of such a proclamation as this proves most conclusively that deep discontent pervades a very large portion of the population in that section of the island ; and if there should be any doubt remaining it would be at once dispelled by an inspection of the list of those arrested, comprising as it does officers of the army, including even some of those decorated for their loyal zeal against Lopez last year, members of the secret police, eminent lawyers and physicians, wealthy planters, and others belonging to the most influential class of society. The measures adopted by the government against the malcontents are of the most rigorous character ; but whether or not they will effect their object remains to be seen. So long as no illegal attempts at interference are made by persons subject to the authority of our own government, we are content to look upon these Cuban movements as mere spectators. We shall endeavor to give a faithful chronicle of events, for we believe them to be of too much moment to be passed over in silence. Whether to be approved or condemned, hailed or deprecated, they are undeniably important, and cannot be ignored."

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

New York Herald
24 September 1852, 4

CUBAN MOVEMENT MEETING.—The Cuban movement seems to be increasing in proportion as the period of the election approaches, and all sorts of indications are to be observed of the additional interest which that occasion is imparting to it. Last night, a rendezvous was established somewhere in the Bowery, for enrolling members in the first company of the first regiment of "Cuban Guards." Probably the "Guards" will perform all their campaigning in bloodless excursions for target firing, instead of toiling through the mountainous region of the Vuelta Abajo.

These things are all very amusing, but they do not amount to much. *Apropos* of Cuban sympathizers—we have been requested by Mr. Gamble, of Florida, to state that Col. Robert Gamble, whose name appeared in the list of Cuban sympathizers, published in the HERALD a few days ago, does not entertain any opinions in favor of a Cuban invasion or movement, but is entirely opposed to it. We have also reason to believe that Gen. Peyton's name has been erroneously included in the same list. There may be some other mistakes in it, which we will be happy to correct as soon as we have ascertained their inaccuracy. These amendments do not, however, change the fact of the general sentiment of sympathy which prevails over the Southern, Western, and most of the Middle States, in favor of the Creole population, now bound down by military despotism in Cuba.

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

New York Herald
23 September 1852, 4

Astounding Revelations!—Whig Profligacy Exposed—Gardinerism Revealed.

We give in our columns of this morning, a very remarkable and interesting Memoir, comprising the history of the original foundation, progress, and vicissitudes of the Gardiner claim, from its commencement up to the recent action of the courts and committees in Washington. We believe this remarkable and curious history will give the public a clearer idea of the famous case of Dr. Gardiner than any statement which has hitherto been published in any journal throughout the country.

The Gardiner claim and its accessories have made a great noise throughout the country. This noise has been increased, from the connection between the claim itself and the present talented Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Thomas Corwin. In the public mind, however, there have been vague notions and crude ideas of moral wrong, without any approach to accuracy, with regard to persons or things, facts or inferences, in relation to the controversy. Gardinerism, as it has been called, and Galphinism, have been all bundled up in the same parcel, and labelled by certain party journals as one of the most wicked and atrocious things that ever was perpetrated by a party holding the reins of government in this country. The denunciations have been vague and violent. The present Memoir, which we now publish, with the views expressed, may tend to dispel some of that obscurity, and present the general features of Gardinerism and Galphinism in a more distinct light to the community.

The first account that we had of Galphinism grew out of the connection which Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury under General Taylor's administration, had with a claim that had been pending for many years after the original party, John Galphin, had died. This claim had passed to a considerable extent into the hands of Mr. Crawford, then the Secretary of the Treasury. During his continuance in office, by some means or other, the claim was admitted by the settling power, and it was surmised that improper influences were used to pass that claim, the benefits accruing entirely to the advantage of Mr. Crawford, who received most of the spoils produced thereby. The dubious nature of this transaction, as soon as it had transpired, produced a very marked effect upon the moral sensibilities of that good, old, honest, but imbecile President, General Taylor; and the manner in which it was allowed and paid was one of the principal causes of the disturbances in that cabinet, which finally dispersed after his death.

The Gardiner claim and some of the other Mexican claims, have been likened to the Galphin claim in its moral and financial aspects. For some years past, many of the members of Congress, both of the Senate and House, and sometimes members of the cabinet, have been in the habit of being employed as counsel, by claimants against the government, on what are called contingent fees and contingent advantages, growing out of the result of the claimant's successes, before the boards of the government. The Mexican claims, amounting to over three millions of dollars, furnished the largest batch that has yet been brought to public notice for many years past. According to the evidence now furnished—and probably sustained by that recently collected by the committees at Washington—we have the best reason for believing that the original elements of the Gardiner claim, the Hargous claim, and all the other large claims allowed under the recent Mexican Commission, are all, to some extent, authentic and correct in their original shape and form, as brought from Mexico by the original claimants. For instance: A great effort has been made through the public press, to convince the community that the Gardiner claim was entirely fraudulent. We do not believe so, from the evidence which we have seen and read. The original claim for losses and damages may amount to one hundred thousand dollars, more or less; but as soon as these claims got into the hands of the lobby members at Washington, the counsel for the claimants, and the dishonest operators in the purlieus of the public offices and their friends in the Chambers, they very generally contrive to swell the amount of them, by losses, prospective profits, and other damages, to four or five times the original amount actually lost. The mode in which these calculations are made by the lobby members and claim agents is easily explained. Porter, at one shilling a bottle, with all the contingent profits, may be set down in the new mode of estimation at five dollars. Boots and shoes are estimated at five times their amount; and all other specific losses are calculated at five, six, seven or eight times the original amount. This mode of calculating the claims has been introduced at Washington by those agents and lobby members who become so after they have passed through either House of Congress, and made acquainted with the wires of government, and the method of procuring claims that are questionable in their details; but before these agents undertake to lobby through a claim such as Gardiner's, or Hargous', or Galphin's, they generally make it a condition that such and such associates be engaged in their company to help the application, and that two-thirds, and sometimes three-fourths, of the whole amount recovered shall go into their pockets, leaving sometimes simply the original amount of losses to be paid to the original claimant.

This, we believe, is the system which has hitherto been practised, and which has created so much noise, under the name of Gardinerism and Galphinism, in Washington and throughout the country. The original claimants are merely used by these lobby agents and ex-members of Congress for the purpose of making a show of exaggerated losses, and of procuring those losses to be paid for, while the greater part of the money goes into their own pockets. The principal difficulty which Dr. Gardiner had to encounter, simply arose from a quarrel between the agents of his claim and the agents of another claim. In the course of his public duty, Mr. Corwin withheld, for a considerable time, over $200,000 awarded in the claim to Hargous & Co., because a Mr. Voss, in Mexico, had been a defaulter to the United States government to that amount, and because Mr. Voss was considered to be a partner in the house of Hargous & Co., in Mexico. This roused the agents of the claim of Hargous & Co., and a counter irritation was raised to operate upon Mr. Corwin, by bringing up charges of perjury and fraud against Dr. Gardiner, the parties doing so knowing very well that Mr. Corwin had an interest in the claim of Gardiner, and would be involved in the same suspicion that the original claim was. We believe that the claim of Gardiner is just as correct and honest in its original elements as that of Hargous & Co., or two-thirds of the other Mexican claims. We believe further—that all these claims have been exaggerated to four or five times their amount, in the manner we have already indicated, by the ingenuity and lobbyism of those numerous ex-members of Congress and others who become agents for such claimants at Washington. Mr. Corwin, we have every reason to believe, is perfectly innocent of the original deceptions that mark any of these claims, in increasing the value of the losses, as we have already indicated. Dr Gardiner was merely an instrument in the hands of these agents, as others have been. Indeed, the whole system has been an ingenious mode of aiding and assisting penniless lobby members, and other ex members of Congress, of all descriptions, for making fortunes by their supposed great political influence with every officer of the government.

Such we believe to be the simple explanation of Gardinerism and Galphinism, in the abstract. On the score of morality, it cannot boast of much. It is an ingenious, but apparently legal, mode of plundering the government out of vast sums of money, not for the benefit of claimants such as Gardiner, Galphin, or Hargous, but for the benefit of their agents, who make all the exaggerated charges, prepare the documents, and get the Boards of Commissioners, and other officers of the government, to pass them as correct in all their parts. There is no more immorality in this feature of the whig policy at Washington—for it has been essentially whig—than there was, a few years ago, in the Swartwoutism which was a system of defalcation that prevailed extensively during Gen. Jackson's and Mr. Van Buren's administrations. Indeed, we are not sure but the morality of Galphinism and Gardinerism deserves a higher niche, in consequence of its ingenious methods of proceeding, and the subtle process of attaining its ends, than the bold, open, and unblushing defalcations which marked and pervaded the highly popular and honest administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, in their days of glory and splendor; and even, when we come to dollars and cents, the whig system of Galphinism and Gardinerism has by no means reached the sum total that the democratic system of Swartwoutism presents in past records. Let us see how this may be. Here is a table of the defaulters and the amounts of their defalcations under the joint administrations of Jackson and Van Buren:—

Defaulters.	*Amount Missing.*
J. F. Wingate, Bath, Maine	$10,059
J. B. Swanton, Bath, Maine	13 861
Jer. Clark, York, Pennsylvania	27,000
H. Warren, Plymouth	16,350
S. S. Allen, Bristol	21 037
J. Swartwout, New York	1 2 0,000
Jesse Hoyt New York	247,000
R. Arnold, Perth Amboy, New Jersey	77,000
N. P. Williams, Baltimore, Maryland	368,148
J. Fitzgerald, Alexandria, Virginia	80 07
L. Muse, Tappahanoc	33 249
J. Smith, Virginia	11,000
Asa Rodgers, Camden	31 321
J. Hodgood, Wilmington	23 5 7
R. Cochran, Wilmington	184 517
Isaac Holmes, Charleston, South Carolina	160 872
Ed. Monger, Savannah Georgia	17,021
Richard Wall Savannah, Georgia	314,870
A. R. Tannin, Savannah, Georgia	48,500
Andrew Erwine, Tennessee	58,037
Benjamin Wall, Tennessee	22 325
W. Brown, New Orleans, Louisiana	107,011
P. F. Dubourg, New Orleans, Louisiana	36 921
T. H. Morgan, New Orleans, Louisiana	212 232
H. B. Trist, New Orleans, Louisiana	6 631
Thomas Barret,	79 000
E. K. Hopkins, St. Louis, Missouri	12 063
D. Duncan, Mackinaw, Wisconsin	30,000
Nathaniel Danby, late Navy Agent at Mar-	
Major Scott, Navy Agent at Washington, District of Columbia	40,000
Eli Moore, Marshal of the Southern District of New York	40,000
Patrick Collins, Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati Ohio	16,000
A Pension Agent in New England, name not yet transpired	13,000
Grand total	$3 387,203

By this table it will appear that nearly four millions of dollars have been abstracted from the treasury during these honest democratic administrations, by the process of defalcation, or deficiency of accounts. This sum is not even all the amount. Probably the aggregate defalcations of the democratic administrations during the last twenty-five years may reach five millions of dollars, if not more. Now, as a contrast to this, we have only the Galphin and the Mexican claims, amounting, in the aggregate, to probably one and a half or two millions of dollars—being the sums of money supposed to be over and above the actually honest claims; but such sums finding their way into the pockets of the whig agents and lobby members at Washington.

It is evident, therefore, from these figures, that the Swartwoutism during the popular, national, and glorious administrations of Jackson and Van Buren far exceeds the Gardinerism and Galphinism that have taken place under the sway of the weak and imbecile administrations of Taylor and Fillmore. In this respect, therefore, democracy is yet far ahead of whiggery, and it will take some time, under the new administration of General Scott—if he ever should get into the White House—for the agents and hangers on of the whig party to bring up their plunderings to the mark of five or six millions. There is a stout and positive balance of three or four millions which the whigs, by the authority of democratic example and prescription, have a technical right to steal from the public treasury, before they can be considered neck and neck with their rivals in the sublime art of plundering the pockets of honest, old, and good-natured Uncle Sam. So let's have a regar!

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

New York Herald
24 September 1852, 8

The Cuban Guards—Meeting to Organize.

A meeting was held yesterday evening, at the Westchester House, corner of Broome street and the Bowery, pursuant to advertisement, in order to organize, or resolve upon the means of organizing, a military company, to be called the first company of the first regiment of "Cuban Guards." The assembly took place in a sitting room up stairs, and about forty-five persons, native American citizens and Creoles, were present. Mr. Enoch E. Camp was called to the chair, Senor Tallon acted as Vice Chairman, and Senor Armas as Secretary. Mr. Camp stated the object of the meeting, which he said, was for the purpose generally, of bringing about a kindly and social feeling between the natives of Cuba and their friends here; they wished this to result in the formation of a military company to go on excursions at certain periods. (Cheers.) Mr. Camp continued to address the meeting in this strain, with much force and fluency, for some time and was listened to with much attention. His speech was afterwards translated into Spanish by Senor Tallon, and then it seemed to make much impression upon the Cubans for whom and himself, Senor Tallon thanked Mr. Camp. Owing to the small size of the room, and the confusion caused by the use of two different tongues, we cannot give an extended report of the speech.

Mr. Phillips next addressed the meeting in English, and advocated the formation of a company without reference to or fear of Spain, and advised every lover of liberty—even if it were treason to wish that the bright Island of Cuba should be added as a bright star to our glorious banner—"go forth and speak that treason. We are free citizens, and will always speak boldly and manfully in the cause of freedom." Mr. Phillips sat down amid renewed cheers.

Senor Tallon succeeded the native Cubans in Spanish, and they seemed happy at the hearty, earnest tone of Mr. Phillips.

Mr. Taylor said that from this meeting would spring the certain and speedy liberation of Cuba, and no room would be found large enough for their more mature meetings.

A Creole printer made a few remarks in Spanish, and

Mr. Camp thanked him, saying he was himself a printer by trade, and a lawyer by profession, and he never knew but one printer who was not devoted to the cause of liberty, and he was hanged on Blackwell's Island. He (Mr. Camp) knew the law a little too, and would steer this organization clear of any lawyer of President Fillmore's.

The meeting was then adjourned, and the members separated in good spirits.

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

New York Herald
25 September 1852, 2

The Gardiner Claim.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 20, 1852.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, residing in the city of Mexico, have seen with much surprise a report of a speech, delivered by Robert C. Corwin, Esq., of Ohio, before the Lebanon Scott Club, September the 8th, published in the daily Cincinnati *Gazette*, September 10, 1852, in which it is stated that "Dr. George A. Gardiner was delegated, by a meeting of citizens of the United States, in the city of Mexico, to address General Waddy Thompson, on his arrival there, on behalf of the American residents," and that "his (Gardiner's) effort on that occasion was spoken of as most admirable, whether considered as to its appropriateness, or the elegance of its style;" and, also, that he (Gardiner) had obtained in Mexico a high position, both professionally and socially.

We have in substance heard these statements made, by others, during our visit at Washington city; and further, that he (Gardiner) was one of the committee of American citizens appointed by his countrymen in Mexico to wait upon General Thompson, upon the occasion above alluded to.

We do not know who is the author of these several statements, but we do know, of our own personal knowledge, that they are, one and all, entirely untrue.

We were residents of Mexico at that time, and during all the time of Dr. Gardiner's residence in that city, and took part in meetings of our citizens, and in the other proceedings mentioned, and we declare that Dr. Gardiner took, if he was even present, no part whatever, in an official way, in them, or any of them. He did not deliver an address. We knew him well, personally; and declare, further, that he was a dentist, of poor means, and without position above the general class of traveling dentists, either professionally or socially.

He behaved himself generally in a respectable way, until we heard that he had, to our astonishment, set up a claim, as the owner of a valuable silver mine.

To our personal knowledge, he lived entirely by his profession as a dentist, and had no other means of support. One of us (Mr. Wright) proceeded to Mexico in the same vessel with Dr. Gardiner, when he first went to that country, and instead of being possessed of $10 000, as Mr. Corwin says, he was so poor at that time that he was obliged to stop on the route to the city of Mexico, for want of funds, and practice his business from place to place as a dentist, in Vera Cruz, Jalapa, and Puebla, to raise the necessary means of proceeding further on his way.

At the meeting referred to, one of us (Mr. Togno) was the Vice President, and Mr. Ducoing, an American merchant, was the President.

JOHN M. TOGNO,
JAMES WRIGHT,
DAVID SAYRES.

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

New York Herald
25 September 1852, 4

The News.

Intelligence from Havana, to the 19th inst., purporting to come by telegraph from New Orleans, was made public yesterday. This news differs but little in its main features from that hitherto brought to this city by the steamer Crescent City. The New Orleans despatch states that "a council of war was to be held on the 23d, for the trial of the eleven persons concerned in the publication of the *Voice of the People*." Now, according to our previous information, these persons were tried, convicted, and sentenced, on the 13th. Three of them were to be *garroted*—two of whom, very fortunately for themselves, had escaped and were beyond the reach of the Spanish authorities—and the other eight were to be banished to the Island of Ceuta. It is likewise reported that the twelve hundred stand of arms had been landed by the revolutionists—two hundred of which were seized by the government, and the remainder were secreted in the mountains by the country people. Troops had been stationed in all parts of the island; arrests were daily being made of every person suspected of entertaining *filibustero* sentiments; all American newspapers, without exception, were prohibited, and the most vigorous exertions were still making to suppress any attempt at insurrection. The war steamer Pizarro, which got aground in chasing a suspicious vessel, had proved a total loss. It is also stated that the officers of the Empire City, which vessel brought this news, were very politely treated by the Spanish authorities—the latter having very probably learned a little wisdom from their late intercourse with Captain Porter, whose purser they attempted to place under the surveillance of their police. We shall doubtless have full particulars in a day or two.

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

New York Herald
25 September 1852, 4

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS IN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The local government of Cuba has excluded, with one or two inconsiderable exceptions, all the newspapers published in New York and New Orleans, generally, that contain any news from that island, under the plea that the intelligence which they receive is false and incorrect. The same authority also perpetrated an unquestionable indignity upon the American flag, by ordering the police agents to prevent the landing of Mr. Smith, the purser of a steamship, on the vague charge that he had furnished intelligence from Cuba of the barbarities practised by the Governor on the inoffending inhabitants, and of the general discontent which prevailed there; which information was published in the New York journals.

By these acts, it would appear that the Governor of Cuba and his councillors have very little knowledge or acquaintance with the peculiar nature of the free press of this free country. If he does not know it, it is time that he should—"murder without." The cruelties and persecutions to which the unfortunate Creoles have been subjected would have become known to the various papers of the United States, independent of the assistance of Mr. Smith, who is charged with making such communications—as to which, however, there is no proof.

The island of Cuba is entirely destitute of a free press, and under the present state of things it is impossible that one could exist. In the various struggles for liberty and freedom which have been attempted in Europe during the last century, the public press has almost invariably led the van of battle against the tyrant and oppressor, and it is not to be wondered at that the Governor of Cuba should object to the introduction into that island of such a powerful auxiliary of freedom and progress which would be a more potent poison to despotic and tyrannical government than the bullets and bayonets of the *filibusteros*. Even the journal that professed merely to discuss the commercial questions of the island and elsewhere—the late *Faro Industrial*—was last year suspended, on suspicion that the editors or proprietors were unfriendly to the local government.

There are at present only three journals in the city of Havana—*La Gaceta de la Habana*, *El Diario de la Marina*, and the *Prensa*. There are also in that city two censors of the press, one of whom we believe is part proprietor of the *Diario de la Marina*, and of course may be considered as the police agent of the government. Nothing, therefore, can appear in the Havana journals but the most studied eulogy of the government, in all its acts and details.

Now, in this country, the press is without censorship, perfectly free as the air we breathe, and owns no responsibility but that which every citizen owes to the laws of the country, administered and executed by our courts of justice.

In the present excitable condition of Cuba, the American people and the American public are very anxious to ascertain the course of events, as they arise, in the island of Cuba, and wish to be informed of them with accuracy and precision. If the intentions and acts of the government of Cuba claim those unqualified praises which are poured out upon them by the Havana press, there ought to be no restriction put in the way of circulating such knowledge in the United States. On the contrary, if the Captain-General of Cuba understood his position in that island, and his contiguity to the volcano of American institutions, he would be the first to send all authentic and full information by every American steamer that touches at Havana, to be published in the American journals, and widely circulated, in order that his acts might be fairly represented before the American people, and that falsehoods, complained of as circulated by the Creole conspirators, might be met and put down at once.

During the revolution in Canada, some years ago, in its highest state of excitement, the press in that colony was perfectly free, and this freedom tended much to correct public opinion in Canada and the United States, with regard to the progress of events on both sides of the border. The local government of Cuba can only endanger their own repose, and injure their own reputation, by endeavoring to withhold information from such American journals as would willingly and cheerfully publish it to the world, and by this means correct the exaggerations and inventions of the Creole conspirators, or revolutionists, in the island.

It is true, we believe, that the government of Cuba have resolved to support and keep up the circulation of two Spanish organs—*La Cronica* of New York, and *El Pelayo* of New Orleans—which journals, however, are entirely in favor of the acts of the government of Cuba, and their circulation confined to the few who read or understand Spanish. Correct intelligence from Cuba seldom reaches the American readers, and it would be more politic in every official attached to that island in the city of Havana to take every pains and adopt every means to convey, promptly and fully, every event, in the most accurate manner, that transpires at Havana or any other part of that country. To transmit such information to the American press, and have it circulated here, would have a much more desirable effect on the public mind, and lead more to repose and quiet between the two countries, than the treatment which they have so recently exhibited to the purser of one of our steamships, or the angry exclusion which they have pronounced against the leading journals of this metropolis, and those throughout the United States.

As far as the exclusion of the HERALD is concerned, we care nothing; for, contemporaneously with the order of exclusion in Havana of the various American publications, several of the agents of the government in that island subscribed to our daily paper, and we suppose they receive it regularly by every steamship. We hope they may profit by its contents. Yet we can easily understand the reason, with feelings of much sympathy, why the Governor of Cuba is so strongly opposed to the introduction into that island of our free and liberal press; but we are at a loss to explain his motive for objecting to the circulation of those journals favorable to the Spanish connection with Cuba, and only desirous of a reform in the colonial government. It may be that the Governor of Cuba wishes to pay us a high compliment for shrewdness and intelligence.

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

New York Herald

27 September 1852, 4

The Gardiner Claim.

WASHINGTON, Sept 24, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD

In yesterday's HERALD my name is drawn into the "Secret History of the Gardiner Claim" in a manner that requires some notice. That article says:—

"Mr Benjamin E. Green was also before the grand jury, and with an ability peculiar to men of his stamp, aided in denouncing the claim—alleging that Dr. Gardiner had asked for his services as counsel in its original prosecution, (which was utterly untrue,) but which he declined rendering, as he never knew of Dr. G. possessing any wealth in Mexico &c. Of course he expected—for he was making active efforts to obtain—the appointment of special agent to repair to Mexico to re-investigate the whole affair."

The statement so far as it imputes to me a desire to obtain the appointment of special agent, to repair to Mexico to re-investigate this (Gardiner) affair," is utterly false, and, so far as it relates to my testimony before the grand jury, it is a misrepresentation.

The following correspondence will show that, so far from making active efforts to obtain that appointment, I promptly refused to accept it, when proposed by Gardiner's counsel:—

(Corr.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1852.

To Dr. CHAS. W. DAVIS, late Secretary of the Board of Commissioners on Mexican claims:

Dear Sir:—Will you do me the favor to answer the following queries:—

1—Did Gen. Waddy Thompson, shortly after the Gardiner claim was brought to the notice of the grand jury, request you to ask me to call on him at Mr. Corwin's, where he was then stopping?

2—Did I not immediately afterwards inform you that I had called on Gen. Thompson, as requested; that the object was to ascertain whether I would consent to go out to Mexico for the government, to investigate the Gardiner claim; and that I had declined having any connection with that affair?

By answering the above, you will much oblige your obedient servant, BENJ. E. GREEN.

(Corr.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1852.

To BENJ. E. GREEN, Esq. present:

SIR:—In answer to yours, of this date, I have to state:—

1—That Gen. Waddy Thompson did, at the time mentioned in yours request me to ask you to call on him at Mr. Corwin's.

2—That, a few days afterwards, you informed me that you had called, as requested; that the General's object in wishing to see you was to ascertain whether you would consent to go to Mexico to investigate the Gardiner claim; and that you had declined having any connection with the matter. I am, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. DAVIS.

For the rest, I have only to say, that I was not a volunteer, but was called before the grand jury by the district attorney, and answered conscientiously to the questions put to me, taking special care not to state as facts any impressions which could do injustice or injury to the accused. By inserting this in your paper, you will much oblige your obedient servant.

BENJ. E. GREEN.

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

New York Herald

28 September 1852, 8

Personal Intelligence.

At the Metropolitan—Gen. Duff Green, Washington; J. H. Rawsons, Georgia; Princess Murat, Florence; Wm. B. Terot, Bermuda; Don J. A. Montinho, Brazil; Don J. Muslera, Turcth Apostegoia and family, Havana; Don Edw'd Caning, Havana; S. McLean, U. S. Consul Trinidad de Cuba; Judge Wade, Yates county; Maj. Ang. Mercoute, U. S. Army; Wm. H. Langton, New York; Hon. C. M. Reed, La.; A. Reed, La.; and others.

At the Irving.—Hon. John Tyler, ex-president U. States; Hon. John Magee, Balt.; Col. J. C. Deree, Washington; Commodore Perry, U. S. N.; Hon. J. M. Holmes, S. C.; Dr. H. Reivenel, Charleston; Lieut. J. B. Andrews, U. S. A.; Hon. Jas. H. Bates, Columbus, O.; Capt. Inman, U. S. N.; Lieut. O. Chapman, U. S. A.; Dr. C. DeLeon, U. S. A.; and 173 others.

At the American.—L. M. Morris, Philadelphia; R. Sinclair, Baltimore; Edw'd Glenn, Philadelphia; F. P. Peck, N. Orleans; Col. Lamb, Charleston; H. D. Hodman, Boston; J. Robinson, Portsmouth; C. King, Boston, and 61 others.

At the Howard.—Hon. J. Miller, Columbus, Ohio; Hon. S. D. Schofield, North Carolina; Hon. Charles Sterne, Springfield; F. W. H. Sheffield, Ohio; W. H. Buckingham, Terre Haute; D. Benedict, Dunkirk; Le Roy Arnold, U. S. Navy; Wm. L. Rhen, Philadelphia; P. D. Stewart, Wasington; W. H. D. Callender, Hartford; Chas. Jenks, St. Louis, Missouri.

At the Astor.—W. Morgan, Alabama; Com. Shubrick, U. S. Navy; Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy; Captain Ringgold, U. S. Navy; D. Warren, Philadelphia; George Hatch, Cincinnati; Colonel Hamilton, Waterville; Captain Smith, U. S. Army; George Hands, Dr. Dupleix, H. R. Stevens, U. S. Navy. Hon. J. M. Botts was expected to arrive last night.

Hon. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, is at the Revere House, Boston.

Genl Gore and family, of Montreal, are staying at the Tremont House, Boston.

Hon. Charles Chapman, M. C. from Connecticut, had a public reception on his return to Hartford, on the 25th inst.

Richard Frothingham, Jr., Esq., Mayor of Charlestown, and associate editor of the Boston Post, is dangerously ill with the brain fever.

Hon. Thomas Baring and H. D. Midmay, Esq., have arrived at Washington.

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

New York Herald
29 September 1852, 4

The Gardiner Claim.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1852.

MR. BENNETT,—

In your edition of yesterday appears a publication signed by John M. Tosso, James Wright and David Sayres, the object of which is to deny upon their authority, the facts stated by Robert Corwin, Esq., in regard to Dr. Gardiner, in a speech delivered in Ohio; and also, the authenticity of the letters addressed to Dr. G. by Waddy Thompson and Powhattan Ellis, of which copies were published in the HERALD of the 21st inst.

Herewith I hand you the original of those letters, which you are at liberty to exhibit to any one who may have a desire to satisfy themselves of their genuine character, which will not be disputed, as the writing and signatures of two such gentlemen as Messrs. Ellis and Thompson are as well known to Well ington as those of Benton, Clay and presidents.

The time for forbearance, on the part of Dr. Gardiner is certainly past, when three men, who have been brought to Washington as witnesses against him, can be so readily convicted of falsehood as they are now, by the contrast between the following passage—

"We have in substance heard these statements made by others during our visit at Washington City, and further, that he (Gardiner) was one of the committee of American citizens, appointed by his countrymen in Mexico to wait upon General Thompson, upon the occasion above alluded to. We do not know who is the author of these several statements, but we do know of our own personal knowledge, that they are, one and all, entirely untrue"

—and the fact that Dr. G. was not only one of, but the first named, of the committee in question!

These men would deserve no further notice if it was an individual case between Dr. G. and themselves; but they are three of the government witnesses, with whose evidence it is sought to blast the reputation of Dr. Gardiner—to bring him to an ignominious fate, and to deprive him of his property. Of a piece with the evidence of these men will be found, when all the proceedings are published, the evidence of the famous Bergen. It [illegible] been stated more than [illegible] in anticipation of the proceedings of the tribunals, by those parte statements of editors and letter writers. It is a maxim of English law that every man should be deemed innocent until proved guilty; but editors and letter writers, in their zeal to administer to their vindictive, the disposition of the day, fall of violating both the spirit and intention of that wise provision of our Constitution, trial by jury. As a citizen, I am sure, I concur among such slanderers, and heartily [illegible] for you having thus spoken with an independence of those of the Gardiner case, that is truly worthy of [illegible]

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

New York Herald
27 September, 1852, 4

The Cuban Movement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sir—When I forwarded to you, for publication, my manifesto to the American people, on Cuban affairs, I accompanied that document with the names of several individuals, under the caption of "List of persons to whom the Herald, containing the manifesto, is requested to be sent." My object was simply and purely to have these gentlemen read the said document for their information, and I requested you to forward it to them, because of my inability to do it from these Springs. It is, therefore, with deep mortification, that I have seen that list published in the Herald of day before yesterday, with the statement, made by you, that the names which it contains are those of persons connected with the Cuban movement. Anxious, as I am, to correct such an assumption on your part, I hasten to state, for the satisfaction of gentlemen who will be astonished to see their names paraded before the public, the origin of this step, and to add that, although I consider them, as Americans, opposed to tyranny, I am no more than any other man, whether he feels that they are engaged in co-operating with the Cubans in their revolutionary movement. They are a few American citizens, to whom I addressed a circular, requesting their co-operation in the furtherance of the Cuban cause. With regard to the letter from Spain, I am [illegible] 24.

[illegible]

TO JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

Sir—In your paper of the 22d September, 1852, under the head of "The Revolutionary Movement in Cuba," I have with surprise seen my name published as one of the [illegible] as you may be pleased to [illegible] the [illegible] Spain, [illegible] Cuban [illegible] You will favor me by publishing [illegible] to the end of correcting that error, which [illegible] the whole design of [illegible] in the affairs of other countries, and am perfectly willing to [illegible] the [illegible] I have nothing to [illegible] the honor of the acquaintance of General Quitman, nor have had any conversation with him on the subject. I presume he must be misinformed, or that I am not the person alluded to, but as I am the only individual [illegible] Cuba, I feel [illegible] to myself, my friends, and the Cuban cause, to state that I have no political views whatever in connection with this movement, and that I am not [illegible] by any political party in the United States. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WALKER.

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

New York Herald

29 September 1852, 5

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Irving House—Dr. Gill, Maryland; Mr. McKay, Pennsylvania; Chas Campbell, Georgia; Hon. T. R Mallory, Florida; J. Secomb, New Orleans; Col. G. W. Brown, Charleston; Rev. Ed. Selkirk, Albany; R. E. Haight, Washington; Dr. Green, Troy; Mr. Mack, Lt. Cusham, U. S. Army; J. Williams, Tennessee—and 175 others.

At the Metropolitan—Hon John C. Spencer, Hon. E. Croswell, Albany; P. R. Fendall, Washington; Capt. Lye, 20th Regt. Montreal; J. H. Daly, do; Rev. W. S. Walker, Ithaca; Commodore Mayo, U. S. Navy; Hon. W. W. Waller, Mississippi—and 260 others.

At the American—N. B. Thompson, Georgia; A. Ring, Portland; T Bornell, Virginia; A S Salvador, Paris; W. Sayre, Alabama; C. Bolton, Baltimore; Gen. Porter, Pa. —and 60 others.

At the Astor—Dr. Foley, Providence; E. P. Hurst, Texas; Hon J. M Botts, J. Gilmaker, Richmond; D. Baldwin, Arkansas; F. Moulter, W Corben, Washington; T. Mitchell, Apalachicola—and 120 others.

The citizens of New Orleans intend giving Mr. Soulé a public dinner on his return to that city.

Gen. Frank Pierce and lady were the guests of Robert Means, Esq., of Exeter, on the 24th inst.

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

New York Herald
29 September, 1852, 9

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

Gen. Scott and Senator Hale in the West.

DIFFERENT POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Great Slave Stampede in Kentucky,

&c., &c., &c.

Additional and Interesting from Havana. AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS PROHIBITED, AND PRIVATE LETTERS OPENED—POLICE STATIONED ON AMERICAN VESSELS—OFFER OF ASSISTANCE FROM A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR—FIVE PERSONS TO BE GARROTTED, ETC.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27, 1852.

The New Orleans papers of the 23d inst. are filled with correspondence from Havana, brought to that city by the steamer Empire City, on the 22d inst. She left Havana on the 19th.

The Havana papers were filled with long and scurrilous diatribes against the American government, people, and press.

So strict is the espionage observed that two English officers, attached to a British steamer, having, during a walk, pointed to the fortifications in sight, were arrested and imprisoned, on suspicion of being *filibusteros* taking observations. The British consul procured their immediate release.

Mr. Moreland, the acting American consul, cannot receive a single newspaper. The luggage of passengers was strictly overhauled for newspapers, and sometimes private letters were opened and read. This occurred with Captain Scheidler, of New Orleans.

Letter bags containing correspondence for delivery by American vessels are examined.

An additional secret police officer has been placed in every American vessel entering Havana, but not on vessels of other nations—thus creating additional moneys not provided for in the port regulations.

The French brig of war Ovarte, Commander Frixal, arrived at Havana on the 18th in sixteen days from Porto Bello, and offered his services to the Captain-General in case of necessity. English national vessels, with similar orders, were looked for every day.

The *Diario* learns that it is already determined to replace the Pizarro by another vessel, equal in size and force which will arrive in less than three months.

Sickness prevails in Cuba to a great extent.

It is reported that the five persons connected with the revolutionary journal will be *garroted*. The remainder will be imprisoned eight years in Spain.

This synopsis embraces everything of interest in the correspondence of the New Orleans *Picayune* and *Crescent*, dated the 18th and 19th insts.

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

New York Herald

30 September 1852, 2

Spain.

Some iron war steamers of a peculiar construction are now building in England for the Spanish government. They are specially destined for protecting the coasts of Cuba from any further piratical attacks, and for this purpose, although they will carry long 32 pounders, are to be of such light draught of water that they will be able to run into all the shallow bays and creeks in the island.

The Spanish government having decided to employ new steam vessels of light draught of water, and each to carry two 32 pounder guns, for the purpose of adding to their squadron for the protection of Cuba and their possessions in the West Indies, the first of these vessels was launched on Saturday last from the building yard of Mr. Thompson, at Deptford, his constructor. At a quarter before twelve, Miss Nathan Mercer performed the ceremony of christening, by sprinkling the contents of a bottle of wine over the bows of the steamer, and in about two minutes afterwards she slowly glided into her future element, amidst the cheers of the assembled spectators. The vessel was then taken in tow by a steam tug, and brought alongside of Messrs. John Penn & Sons' establishment at Greenwich, to be fitted with her engines of 120 horse power by that firm. The Primero is built exactly on the same lines as the Banshee, designed by Mr. O. W. Lang, assistant to the master shipwright at Chatham dockyard, that vessel having given great satisfaction as to her speed and other sea going qualities, when employed as a mail packet on the Holyhead station. The Banshee was also built by Mr. Thompson, and the timbers of both her and the Primero have been put together on the diagonal principle, which combines great strength with safety in case of accident to one frame of the vessel, each of the three series of planking of which she is constructed, being independent, although strongly attached to each other by copper bolts. The Primero is 170 feet in length, with a breadth of beam of 20 feet, and, with all her guns, ammunition, and stores on board, will only draw five feet of water, and on that account will be admirably adapted for the pursuit of boat parties when attempting to land with hostile or privateering intentions on any of the shallow water coasts of the Spanish possessions in the West Indies.

It is stated in private letters from the Spanish capital, that the government was in a state of much alarm and anxiety, in reference to the accounts which had reached Madrid, of the establishment of a formidable league throughout the United States for the conquest of Cuba. The Spanish government is determined not to leave that fine island without a struggle, and in anticipation of a further attempt, large reinforcements of troops are to be sent to Cuba, and 2 frigates, and all the available war steamers, will also be despatched as soon as possible, to cruise in the vicinity of Cuba.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 October, 1852, 3

Whig Foreign Policy.

The administrative incapacity and political [illegible] the whig party have been conspicuously illustrated in the conduct of the foreign relations of our country. Whenever, by the caprice of fortune, they have been elevated to power. Their domestic policy, compounded of bankrupt tariff, distribution, bankrupt laws, et id omne genus, did not prove a more sickly and misshapen abortion than their foreign policy, characterized, as it has ever been, by a narrow, illiberal, and cowardly spirit, always ready to atone for the imaginary grievances of others, but too tame to resent the real injuries of their own country. Whenever the whig party have been made the exclusive guardian of the rights and honor of the country, that honor has been tarnished and those rights betrayed. To establish the truth of our accusation, we need not go beyond the history of the present administration. Instances of craven submission on the part of whig rulers to the injuries and insults inflicted upon this country by foreign powers. Never was the actual power of the United States so great as at present, yet never was the national flag so little respected. In 1852 England dared to heap insults upon the honor of this country, entirely more offensive than those for which she was chastised in 1814. And for this degraded position in the eyes of the world our country is indebted to the timid and feeble policy of the present whig administration. But for the submissive spirit manifested by the Fillmore cabinet in its transactions with foreign powers, the fishermen of New England would not have been so rudely molested in the enjoyment of their rights by the recent lawless seizures of British ships-of-war. A Spanish war vessel was suffered to fire upon the American flag in the Gulf of Mexico, and, consequently, a British captain repeated the experiment in the Caribbean sea.—Submission to British aggression in Central America induced British aggression in the waters of the northeast. A surrender of the treaty which protected the soil of America from colonization by foreign powers invited a violation of the treaty which secured to American citizens a right to participate in the fishing privileges of their own neighboring seas. The foreign policy of the present administration has had no parallel in the history of this country. Those tame and timid principles which constitute the foreign policy of the whig party have, under the rule of a President of irresolute character and feeble will, been pushed to the furthest extreme of concession and submission. The negotiations growing out of the Cuban troubles make the darkest chapter in American history, and it is a chapter written by whig hands. The solemn outlawry of our own fellow-citizens by a presidential proclamation, which formally withdrew from them the protection of their own country, and surrendered them to the tortures and death of Spanish vengeance; the unavenged massacre of the gallant Crittenden and his unfortunate comrades, although by treaty stipulation the privilege of an impartial trial was secured to them—the coalition between France, England, and Spain to protect Cuba from what they insultingly termed the buccaneering expeditions of American citizens, and the consequent indignities offered to our flag—the salutes ordered to be fired in honor of the representative of the nation by whom our fellow-citizens had been massacred with every circumstance of atrocious cruelty—these incidents of a whig administration make a sad succession of painful and humiliating facts, which no patriot can contemplate without a feeling of shame for the degraded attitude his country is made to occupy. And this is the fruit of whig diplomacy—of a diplomacy which never triumphs but in escaping from the blunders of its own stupidity, and is successful only in compromising the rights of its country. These are the results of whig policy—of a policy which, as it plays the part of the bully, can boast only the achievements of the coward.

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

New York Herald
2 October 1852, 2

The Cuban Movement—Corrections.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sir—Your journal of the 22d instant publishes an address by General Gonzales to the people of the United States, and in an editorial, headed "Revolutionary Movements in Cuba," it is remarked, that "in conjunction with this document you have procured a list of the sympathizers, of rank and position, in the Southern States, who are supposed to be thoroughly enlisted in the cause of Cuban emancipation;" and you add that "you subjoin a few of the names of such persons, which will serve to give an idea of the extent and importance of the movement in this country." In the list of names published, Mr. Editor, my own appears; and although I disclaim any peculiar position or rank in the community in which I live, I feel it due to myself and to my friends at a distance, to state that with General Gonzales I have no acquaintance whatever, although I have met him in society; nor am I aware that, among my associates and acquaintances, there is a single one who is, or has been, in any way concerned in any of the revolutionary movements in relation to Cuba, past or present; and being myself utterly opposed to that spirit of meddling in the affairs of other nations, either by the general government, or any portion of the people, which seems so largely to prevail, I am at a loss to imagine on what authority so great and so unjustifiable a liberty has been taken with my name. I am compelled, therefore, to conclude, (knowing as I do many of the gentlemen of this State whose names are on your list,) that the names of others, as well as my own, have been used for the purpose only of adding a temporary importance to one of the political hobbies of the day, or to feed a depraved public appetite for any and everything that savors of the absurd and the marvellous. But whatever the origin or motive, I beg leave to state, that so far as my name is concerned the statement is utterly false.

And now, Mr. Editor, holding you not blameless in thus heedlessly publishing the names of gentlemen in connection with a movement that so greatly involves their characters, their feelings, and their interests, and one so strongly condemned by yourself, without a better knowledge of them, I have to request that you will give insertion to this letter in your journal. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY GOURDIN.

SAVANNAH, September 26, 1852.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

Sir—In the HERALD of the 22nd inst., under the head of "The Revolutionary Movement in Cuba," my name appears as one of those persons supposed to be thoroughly enlisted in the cause of Cuban emancipation.

As an act of justice, I trust you will make it public that my name has been used without any authority from me whatever, and that I disclaim ever having had any connection with such movement.

Yours, very respectfully,
WM. WARING HAZZARD.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 28, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sir:—In your issue of the 22d instant, you have published my name in connection with expeditions for revolutionizing the Island of Cuba. You say you "procured" the list of names which you publish, and you have had the audacity to associate with "an inconsiderable section of the community who have no conscientious scruples, but who advocate, and seem to make preparation for, another *filibustero* expedition." I have to say to you, that is a vile slander upon me—a most unmitigated falsehood.

To say that I feel dearly for the oppressed of the earth, and desire to see every nation as free as that in which my lot is cast, is only to express what every citizen of this republic feels in his inmost heart. I sincerely trust that Cuba may, by the valor of her own sons, be freed from the horrible despotism which is crushing her; but I am, and ever have been, an open, undisguised enemy of expeditions from the United States, raised to interfere with the concerns of countries at peace with this. I am well known here, as my residence, to be no propagandist of liberty—no secret violator of the laws of the land, under the guise of that holy name, but, on the contrary, to be a plain, ordinary citizen, loyal to his country and obedient to its laws.

The administrations of General Taylor and of Mr. Fillmore have had my feeble support, and hearty thanks, openly expressed, for the stand which they took in reference to Cuba. I hope I may never forget the lessons of "the father of his country," left as a precious legacy to the people, or the noble answer of our present chief magistrate to the great Hungarian.

I cannot permit myself to think that General Gonzales, who has freely enjoyed the hospitalities of my house and family, (extended to him most cheerfully, on a letter of introduction from a friend now a Senator of the United States, to my son,) ever gave you my name as one in the most remote degree connected with his plans or views in regard to the liberation of his country. His conduct here, as a stranger, [illegible] himself, at an exile for an alleged political offence, he had my warmest sympathy; but he never received—he never asked—any aid, advice or countenance, from me in any of his plans. He shall have my friendly feeling until I find that there is perfect evidence of his forfeiture of it.

I know not where you procured your list. You have on it, let me inform you, the names of gentlemen who have had no more to do with Cuba movements than I have. To all you have done great injustice. For myself, I call on you to give the authority on which you have used my name, and to publish this communication in your paper, with your reply. I ask this as a plain act of justice.

Your obedient servant, R. R. CRYLEN.

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

New York Herald
[illegible] October 1849

Intelligence from Cuba.

[Private Letter to Sept. 18, to N. O. Papers.]

It is said that the real *Voz del Pueblo* will be soon at work again. The *Palmyra* of the 8th wants information—please give it. *"Oh! Espana, Espana, seas y cuando seas el dia que tu Leon despierte con furor—se agotara lo inmundo que tanto te ofende!"*

On the 16th the celebrated lawyer, Fernando Sanchez, was released from prison, where he had been held two months "incomunado." Had the story of the cruel and needless deprivation of freedom, as submitted by his secret tricos, who could find no offence. His wife, a maniac—his eldest daughter, a lovely young lady when he was seized, in the grave, and another child, next in years, worn down with care and sorrow, waits him at home upon her sick bed; the agony of uncertainty, of care and anxiety under this disruption of home ties—the cause. It is but one case among hundreds. Night of the 16th, Mr. Morante, (another name is given by report.) one known to be occupied in denouncing to the government persons suspected of being disaffected, was found stabbed through the heart in the vicinity of the Horco—and several cases of crime, for which there is no name in the Spanish language, have been published in the *Gaceta* of this week.

On the 14th inst., on the occasion of the celebration of the patron saint of the ancient pirate-home at Regla, among the [illegible] of banners displayed, garnishing walls, roof trees and shipping, as far as the eye could reach, one little star did not escape observation of the police, although paling its brilliancy with the red and yellow of the national banner. The assumed banner of the republic of Cuba was torn down, and the rash youth hunted up who had in saucy temerity flaunted it in the very face of authority. Ignacio Chenes was placed in prison to answer for the offence on the 15th inst.

The 17th inst five pickpockets were arrested—one a Spanish gentleman, who was accompanied to the field of his professional pursuits by a negro assistant, and when taken in the court area of the custom house, was fastened to his ebony accomplice to be conducted to the Tacon.

The 18th, seven more were apprehended along the wharf (*malecudia*) of the Marine Department, for stealing, stabbing, &c; and also another love-making couple, working without license, escaped from the country to hide their folly in Havana, &c. The youth and his companion were furnished with state apartments and attendance, but not smoothly together flows the current of their affections; and many other crimes of note.

The brig Cornelia arrived the day before yesterday from New Orleans. The Octavia sailed on the 17th. The schooner Midas sails to day for your port.

The French brig-of-war Orante, Com. Perrel, arrived in sixteen days from Porto Bello yesterday, offered her services to the Captain-General, &c., in case of necessity. English national [illegible] looked for with similar offers every day [illegible] afar off the prey, and a field that they will have no share in, and that will be bloodless.

The Empire City, Windle, cleared from New York, arrived at half past six o'clock this morning, and had the accustomed invasion of the police force under the lead of Lieut. [illegible] of mercurial memory—a very appropriate creature to carry out the [illegible] illiberal and unjust policy of this government towards American vessels, and the persons [illegible] in them.

The Intendencia has [illegible] but it is supposed [illegible] this morning [illegible] portly [illegible] "Cut 1 and 2."

It appears that [illegible] steamer, Mr. William [illegible] Freneaux, of [illegible] being a correspondent, from New York, of the *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, under the signature of "Peter Hicks."

A scandalous spectacle is daily exhibited at the Lonja Mercantil. This place is a sort of exchange, frequented mostly by officials and respectable merchants, where people of color have been rigorously excluded. Daily, however, by special permission, the mulatto Johnston, the informer, appears there, playing billiards, and otherwise amusing himself. This wretch has received a personal license to carry a knife and pistol, he having represented that his life is in danger from the friends of those he betrayed. The public countenance given him is shameful.

The principal agent and adviser of the Captain-General is his political secretary, Don Martin Galiano, whom he found in office under General Concha. The regular secretary, during Concha's administration, was General Salas. He went to Madrid, and his place was filled by Galiano, a fourth or fifth-rate alcalde; and on the sudden recall of Concha, Cañedo found him in office, and, to his own great damage, has kept him there.

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

New York Herald
2 October 1852, p

CUBA.—The last accounts from Cuba seem to indicate that the government of Captain-General Canedo is terribly frightened at the accounts which have been published in the newspapers of this republic, detailing the proceedings of the "Lone Star Association," and other *filibustero* movements among the loose and floating population. The violence of the Havana press and the stringency of the colonial government, may carry things a little too far for their own safety and future repose. We have not the slightest doubt but the stories told in some of the journals in this country, both North and South, relative to the Lone Star Association, and other Cuban movements, are gross exaggerations, based on a few isolated facts of a very questionable and ridiculous nature. Among certain loose politicians all over the country, there is a species of vague declamation in favor of the annexation of Cuba, and of getting up expeditions to that Island; but all such declarations have more a purpose to operate upon the approaching Presidential election, than to get up any real or positive attack upon the Spanish rights in Cuba. The Spanish government of Cuba, as well as the government in Europe, do not understand the nature of the *filibustero* newspaper press of this country. We have a prodigious quantity of exaggeration and humbug among the newspapers of this land. The spirit of Barnum prevails among our journals as much as it sometimes does in tectotal campaigns, menagerie expeditions, and the business of catching angels. In Spain, or other European countries, where a censorship of the press exists, nothing is allowed to be published but some driblets of facts in respect to their own or foreign governments. Accordingly, much importance is frequently attached to these meagre publications of particular facts. But foreign readers and foreign governments make a great mistake when they attribute such vast importance to the stories published in the foolish and buncombe journals of this country, particularly previous to a great election, such as that which is now pending. In respect to the famous Lone Star Association, which was represented by a pious Wall street organ as containing twenty thousand persons, some of them of the highest order of respectability, we have reason to believe that the whole affair was a dodge of adventurers to pick up a living by retailing certificates of admission at so much a head—perhaps two or three dollars. The admission of ten thousand persons into such an association, at one or two dollars a head, would constitute a very handsome income of ten or twenty thousand dollars, and furnish the wherewithal to sport North and South, without any necessity to labor for a living.

These *filibustero* expeditions, and lone star associations, and Cuban movements, are very frequently got up by a race of men similar to those who manage the primary elections of this city. They make it a business to create a great noise and produce as much commotion as possible, in order to procure subscription funds and the sinews of war, for the purpose ostensibly of carrying on great questions of annexation, when, in fact and in truth, it is merely to pick up a living out of those who are green enough to believe in the reality of *filibusterism*.

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

New York Herald
3 October 1852, 1

The Destiny of America—The Effect in England of the Lone Star.

[From the London Times, Sept. 22.]

Among the various fields of broad political speculation, there is none more suggestive than that discoverable in the future destinies of America. We use the term as importing not simply the thirty-three United States, but the entire western world—the two enormous continents of North and South. Of Europe Napoleon once remarked, that in half a century's time it would be either Republican or Cossack, and we can now at least conjecture which of these two it will not be. But how is the fate of America to be delineated or conceived? In their present political condition these immense territories resemble those of Europe in the days of Charlemagne. They are imperfectly stocked by a motley population including barbarous tribes, degenerate races, rising communities, and powerful States. From north to south and east to west, everything appears in process only of formation, incomplete and undecided. If we except the boundary between the British colonies and the Union—and, perhaps, there is no great necessity for making even this reserve—we shall find no frontier, demarcation, or limit likely to be stable between the Polar Sea and Cape Horn. It is as uncertain which or what will be the States of the American continent as it was what would be the kingdoms of Europe ten centuries ago. English, French, Russians, Spaniards, and Portuguese have each their representatives in the field; but beside these there is a composite community more powerful than all.

If the reader will glance at a map of America, he will observe that the two continents appear fairly and indelibly partitioned among greater and smaller States; but the truth is, that few of these formations or divisions give any promise of durability. Next to the United States lies the famous country of Mexico, one of the noblest territories in the world, and so vast that, before its recent losses, its extent was more than five times that of the Spanish peninsula. To this day it comprises immense provinces, abounding in mineral and vegetable wealth rich in historical traditions, and possessing advantages from geographical situation which are second to none. But Mexico, at the present moment, exists in name but in name. It cannot construct, organize, or sustain any constitution or government. It cannot discharge any of the functions of a State or provide for any political necessities, domestic or foreign. Its nominal anarchy is only mitigated by the sparseness and weakness of its population. It has no frontiers, except on the map; the very Indians invade it at all points, with impunity; and an enemy more formidable than the Indians is waiting for the inevitable consummation which it would be wholly superfluous to precipitate.

Southward Mexico succeeds a chaos of republics, resembling it in origin, prospects, and position, and stretching from the Isthmus almost to Cape Horn. The very names of these States are only known to European readers as those of repudiating debtors. Their wars, though conducted with the ferocity of cannibals, and almost deserving a record from their very barbarity, survive scarcely in the memory of their own generation. To enumerate the constituent provinces of Columbia would seem a gratuitous piece of pedantry, and it would read like a mockery if we expatiated upon the denunciations, politics, relations, or prospects of Peru, Bolivia, Chili, La Plata, and Banda Oriental and Paraguay. The most assiduous student of current history recoils from the murders, massacres, and revolutions of people whose whole energies appear concentrated on bombast, and whose actions rest in scarcely more comprehensible form than those of the Polynesian islanders. For such communities no permanence can be reasonably anticipated, and it would not be easy, indeed, to say in what respect the cut-throats of Buenos Ayres surpass the native savages of Patagonia.

The eastern half of the southern continent is absorbed in the enormous empire of Brazil—a state which has at least a legitimate dynasty, an ancient title, a settled government, and a respectable population. By its right-cous and liberal treatment, too, of the colored races it has neutralized the worst element of political evil, and the sincerity which it is now evincing in the abolition of the slave trade is evidence both of sound policy and administrative power. But there is little energy in the Brazilian character. They are clearly not a conquering, scarcely perhaps an enduring race, and they are almost lost in the boundless expanse of territories nominally their own. We see, therefore, in America three great divisions—those of British America, America by excellence, and Brazil. The second of these, even after acquisitions which within ten years have doubled its extent, is still not so large as either of the other two, and yet this extraordinary State already aims at universal dominion, and stretches its view of conquests over two continents and as many oceans.

We need be at no trouble, we are sure, to bespeak the notice of the reader for the letter of our American correspondent, which we publish to-day. An "order" has been instituted in the Union, under the name of the "Lone Star," for the avowed purpose of extending the "power, influence, and commerce of the United States over the Western Hemisphere and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans." The highly figurative language in which the objects of the society have been described in its public ceremonies is likely to excite more ridicule than interest, and some allowance must, doubtless, be made for the exaggeration of which all transatlantic reports are found to partake. We believe, however, that the league thus described does in reality symbolise a ruling sentiment of the Union, that it is not unlikely to supply organization to resources which wanted little else, and that the sketch given by our correspondent of its probable operations is not overcolored. So mighty indeed, are the actual strides of the United States towards dominion, that they can hardly be exceeded even by the visions of this extraordinary society. Though Texas and California are scarcely yet committed to the political fabric of the Union, we have seen the first step taken to the absorption of Mexico. But this week our intelligence from Washington announced that in dealing with Mexican territory at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Congress would not condescend to any negotiation with the Mexican government; and while a new and more formidable attempt upon Cuba is almost openly contrived, a design upon the Sandwich Islands is silvered with scarcely a semblance of reserve. Napoleon did not deal with Europe more freely than the United States propose dealing with America; and the very nation which, in the case of the Isthmus, protests against the unreasonableness of Peru in pretending to territory 35 miles from its coasts, not content with hovering over the islands of the Caribbean, is pushing its own pretensions across the broad Pacific, and endeavoring to extend its jurisdiction to a distance of a thousand leagues.

Whether or not the Union possesses stability enough in itself to carry it through these gigantic schemes of aggrandizement may be a question of doubt; but it is not to be denied that the disorganization of the American continent is such as almost to invite the attempts of a conquering power. The States, too, though not yet preponderating in territorial dominion, have a population immensely exceeding that of the other communities on the two continents, even in numerical strength and incomparably superior in energy and intelligence. Hitherto, by an unparalleled destiny, they have absorbed all immigrants, of whatever race, without any perceptible modification of their political unity, and the desire of preserving the Union dominion entire does really appear to have prevailed for the time over all other passions. If this feeling should still predominate, *it is difficult to put any limits to the possibilities of the future*; but it seems not a little singular that visions of such unscrupulous conquest should be entertained at a moment when the dissolution of the original Union has been seriously threatened, and is still matter of public debate and [illegible]

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

New York Herald

3 October, 1852, 2

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—D. C. DeLeon, U. S. Army; B. E. Green, Washington; Capt. Schroon, U. S. Navy; Dr. W. A. Hammond, U. S. Army; George W. Harrison U. S. Navy; J. W. Nevitt, Savannah; J. W. Brooks, Detroit; Heyward Pierce, Bangor; Samuel E. Lester, Massachusetts; Dr. Gibbs L. Elliott, Charleston, S. C.; Carlos Tarafa, Cuba; George R. Taylor, Virginia; Leonard H. Valpy, Jamaica, and 207 others.

At the Irving—Lieut Maury, U. S. Army; Capt. Woodbury; Charles Murray Neirne, Scotland; W. D. Vance, H. McNeil, Gen. Garnet Duncan, (per Atlantic,) Maryland; A. P. Catherwood. D. S. Winebrenner, (do.,) Philadelphia; W. H. Rogers (do.,) Delaware; G. Prantes, (do.) England; W. H. Laycraft, (do.,) Quebec—and 137 others.

At the American—T. Frazer, Detroit; Dr. Wills, D. Marengo, Texas; N. Easton, Pa.; T. Jordan, U. S. ship Indiana; G. Hamilton, Philadelphia—and 56 others.

At the Howard—Hon. Wm. Porter, Lee, Mass.; J. C. Chesebrough, Esq., Copane; J. Baptist, Esq., Washington, D. C.; S. Burgess, Esq., Huron, Ohio; Thomas H. Curd, E. B. Blunt, Cincinnati; Geo. Barrows, Esq., Alabama; J. Dow, Portland, Me.; S. P. Hooker, Esq., Vermont; S. Chamberlain, Boston; T. Nichols, N. Tuttle, Salem, Mass.—and 55 others.

At the Astor—H. Moore, Philadelphia; Edgar Woods, Ohio; N. Cunningham, Boston; H. Vale, England; G. Cameron, Charleston; A. S. Jones, Savannah; Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Col. Stubblick, Capt. Ingall, Washington, D. C.; J. O'Brian, Buffalo; Capt. W. Connell, U. S. Army; Hon. W. Churchill, Tennessee—and 120 others.

Don M. T. Mosquera, Archbishop of Bogota, says the *Courier* arrived in this city, on board the steamer Petrel, from St. Thomas. His brother, Don M. M. Mosquera, well known in the diplomatic circles, from his long residence in Europe, as minister of New Granada, accompanies him. The Archbishop arrived in a very delicate state of health, caused by the mental sufferings which he has lately endured, and which were inflicted by the government of his country—the forced separation from his loved congregation and the death of his chaplain at sea, before his arrival in this city. We are informed, that for the benefit of his health, he will depart soon for Havana or Spain. In the meantime he will be while here the object of the attentions of his family, and receive unequivocal proofs of general sympathy, inspired by his apostolical virtues and his unmerited disgrace.

Hon. William R. King passed through Goldsboro, N. C., on the 30th ult., *en route* for Alabama.

Ex-Governor Whitcomoe, of Indiana, is lying dangerously ill in this city. We understood last evening, that his recovery was very doubtful.

Hon. Pierre Soule is now in this city. We learn that he will address the democratic mass meeting in the Park, on Monday night.

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

New York Herald

4 October 1852, 6

The Cuban Movement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHARLESTOWN, S.C., Sept. 26, 1852.

Sir—My attention has just been directed to an editoral in the HERALD of the 22d inst., in which my name appears in a list which you have obtained of the sympathisers, of rank and position in the Southern States, who are supposed to be thoroughly identified in the emancipation of the island of Cuba. I am entirely ignorant of the source from whence you have obtained your information; but I must say it is purely gratuitous in associating me, in any wise, with that movement; as I never have had the slightest connection with it heretofore, and, until informed through your columns, I was entirely ignorant of any intention of getting up another expedition. In short, I am not, never was, and never will be, associated with any enterprise for the revolutionizing the island of Cuba, until the people themselves have openly declared for it, and are prepared to peril their own lives and fortunes for its success, and not give their assistance in hunting down their liberators. I trust, sir, that when you next obtain a list of adherents to a cause of such a doubtful policy, to say the least of it, that, before publicly gazetting gentlemen who would shrink from this kind of notoriety, you will first ascertain that they have had some sort of identity with it.

JOHN S. AGNE.

New York Herald
5 October 1852, 1

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

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

TEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

ANOTHER INSULT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

The Execution of the Editor of the Voz Del Pueblo,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Empire City, Captain Windle, arrived yesterday afternoon, from New Orleans, via Havana. She brings dates from Havana to the 25th ult.

The news is ten days later, and important in its character, as affecting the peaceful relations between Spain and the United States. Another insult had been offered to the American flag by the [illegible] authorities.

One of the editors of the Voz del Pueblo was garroted on the 20th ult.

Havana was healthier.

Our correspondence has reached us; also, files of the *Diario de la Marina* and *Gaceta de la Habana* to the latest dates.

The following article, relative to the execution of the editor of the *Voz del Pueblo*, is translated from the *Diario de la Marina* of the last date:—

It would be not [illegible] on our part to preserve silence upon the spectacle which took place yesterday, at Havana. An unfortunate delinquent has expiated, by death, the terrible crime of which he was convicted, and the majesty of the law has been vindicated. The same sentiment of instinctive delicacy which served to us as [illegible] a [illegible] affair, has prevented us from [illegible] the last moments of the condemned, for the beautiful engraved maxim upon the walls of our natal [illegible], which says "Hatred to crime, pity to the offender," is not forgotten in our memory. But society has its [illegible] and the treason does not permit any excuse. The [illegible] who hastened to watch the numerous [illegible] to have been executed, will confess [illegible] manner, that the sentiment of justice, right, [illegible] had to be pronounced. For that we respect, with a sincere veneration, such an act, as necessary as painful. Let the [illegible] and [illegible] of the last [illegible], see the result which they may draw from their intentions. The authorities wait for them and their punishment will be a scene as [illegible], with coldness and tranquillity. We [illegible] these painful scenes, and we [illegible] our hatred against those [illegible] vile foreigners, who, out of the [illegible] in absolute security, procure the [illegible] to. [illegible]. We [illegible] our [illegible], and if one day we [illegible] to punish them, we will receive the unanimous blessings of our race, of both continents."

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Sept. 23, 1852.

Important Intelligence—The Authorities of Cuba—The Character of the Captain-General—Insult to the American Flag—Seizure of the Mails of the Bark Cornelia of New York—Opening her Letters—Arrest of Suspected Persons, &c., &c., &c.

The incidents which have occurred here within the last few days, have been both numerous and important, and as most of these have been brought about by the political secretary, Don Martin Galiano, it will, perhaps, be not uninteresting to you to learn a little of the history of a man who, at this moment, is so deeply concerned in the critical affairs of Cuba. The political secretary to the government during the administration of General Concha, the Brigadier General Salas, having been recalled [illegible] urgently to Spain, General Concha was compelled to accept the services of the Fourth Alcaldo, Don Martin Galiano, to carry on the duties (*interino*) of the secretaryship until a regular appointed officer could arrive from Spain. In the meanwhile, Gen. Concha was recalled, and his successor, our present worthy Captain General, coming out here (it being well understood at Madrid) only temporarily, trusted to whomsoever he might find filling the office of secretary, to retain the post during the short time he, General Canedo, expected to be Captain-General.

Now, from all I can gather—and I have my information from those who are in the habit of being much with His Excellency—General Canedo is by no means the despotic character which he is represented to be in the United States. On the contrary, it is said that he exceeds all his predecessors in affability, and he is studiously courteous and polite, paying always the greatest deference to the opinions of those authorities who, from their longer residence in the island, ought to be supposed to know better than him what is best for its welfare. He receives very little private company, never entertains, and appears to prefer a quiet, retired life. Unfortunately for the people committed to his charge, he takes no active interest in public affairs, but leaves everything to the management of the Secretary, Don Martin Galiano, who is styled by all classes here—and he virtually is—the Captain-General of Cuba. This is the difficulty, and the source from whence proceeds all those extraordinary acts that must eventually bring about a crisis which this government will find it difficult to overcome. The letter recently addressed to the consignees of the mail steamers, prohibiting Americans, under the most arbitrary penalties, from publishing intelligence relative to Cuban affairs, even in their own country, emanated altogether from Mr. Galiano. And while reading the following very curious circumstances, which have occurred within the last few days, I beg of you to bear in mind that to Mr. Galiano, and to him alone, are they to be attributed:—

Upon the arrival in this port of the mail steamer Empire City, on the 19th inst., a number of policemen, under the orders of their chief, a man named Llera, (who was condemned to several years "*presidio*," for stealing quicksilver from the British steamer Tay, when she got ashore on the Colorados reefs, to the westward of Havana, in 1843, and having served out his term of imprisonment, was raised by Galiano to be Chief Commissary of Police,) summoned the passengers together on deck, and demanded of all those who had letters for persons on shore, to deliver them to him, under the penalty of imprisonment to any person on whom a letter afterwards should be found secreted; and they proceeded to search. The passengers accordingly delivered up the letters they had about them, Mr. Llera causing the seals to be broken, with a coolness which, but for the consequences, would have appeared perfectly ludicrous. This took place on the deck of an American mail steamer, in the presence of the captain and officers—in the face of all the passengers. The newspapers, of course, are altogether prohibited. Before going on further with my details, I would entreat all those in the United States, who have any regard for their friends in this island, to be careful, when writing to them, to say nothing which could in any way be construed to their injury. The sacredness of a sealed letter is, as yet, not understood in the Island of Cuba.

Ere you receive this letter, the bark Cornelia will have arrived at New York, and the captain, Mr. Ward, doubtless will have submitted the circumstances of his ship having been detained by order of this government, to the proper authorities. The Cornelia duly being cleared at the custom house, on the morning of the 23d of September, got underweigh, and had proceeded as far as the advanced guard ship, near the mouth of the harbor, when he was boarded by the chief officer of the port, and soon after the vessel was again brought to anchor. It appears that Mr. Galiano had received information from one of his spies—who are legion—that a creole named Guzman, had taken his passage for New York in the Cornelia, and that letters for certain parties there, had been given for him to deliver. Guzman applied for his passport, which was of course given to him; but at the moment of his departure, when Mr. Galiano made sure the letters would be on board, he ordered the vessel to be stopped and searched. Captain Ward, Mr. Guzman, and an engineer named Heathness, who it appears was found hidden in one of the berths, unknown to the captain, attempting to leave the island without a passport, were brought on shore prisoners. Captain Ward will be better able to say what occurred on board his ship. I understand the language made use of by the port authority, in reply to Captain Ward's remonstrances, was any thing but gentlemanly.

The trunks of Guzman were searched. Captain Ward's private desk, I understand, was also searched, and the letters, as also the mail bag, were brought on shore to Mr. Galiano. The result of this extraordinary measure, which has created an immense sensation, was the arrest, the same night, of Francis Frias, Count of Pozas Dulces, and his brother Joseph, as also Domingo Arrozarena, and the Marquis of Campos Llanos, gentlemen holding very high positions in society, and of great wealth. The Count of Pozas Dulces, aged about forty-five, is one of the most talented gentlemen in the island, and has written many clever articles upon agriculture, &c. Many other arrests have since been made.

Amongst the letters taken from the American bark Cornelia, was one from the Count to a friend in New York, requesting him to express the thanks of his (the Count's) family, for the ceremony which the Cubans in New York had had performed, commemorating the anniversary of the death of their relative, the late General Lopez. Lopez, you will remember, married a sister of the Count; and for this simple act—merely a letter of thanks—one brother is immured in the Moro, while the other is confined in the dungeons of the Cabana.

To return to the Cornelia, the conduct of the authorities had been such that Captain Ward had determined to abandon his ship; but this was overruled by the advice of his consignees, who doubtless had good reasons of their own that the ship should proceed to sea, and she accordingly sailed on the 24th. The excitement created by the proceedings on board the Cornelia was scarcely calmed down, when it was, if any thing, renewed by the report, which very soon got abroad, that Dr. Martin Galiano had received information that the bark Childe Harold, which arrived from New York the same day that the Cornelia had departed for that port, had brought dozens of pistols stowed in cider boxes, cannons hidden in cases of machinery, and, in fact, that she had brought the long expected ammunition of the Creoles. You may easily imagine with what rapidity the barrels, bales and boxes were discharged; they were at it from day-light to dark; and the ship and wharf were crowded with "Carabineros," all ready to seize the contraband arms, which never appeared! I cannot help thinking that the affair of the Childe Harold was just such another hoax as that at Mariel the other day, in which they lost the Pizarro. The cargo of the Childe Harold" is what is termed a perishable cargo, consisting of potatoes, onions and so on. Now, at the usual slow rate of discharging goods at this port, such a cargo would be liable to spoil; but by merely throwing out a hint to Don Martin that there were contraband guns among the potatoes, his zeal is so great that he takes the bait instantly, and so you get the cargo discharged at the government expense in little less than no time. They do say, however, there was a little spite in the matter, arising out of the fact of the ship having lately been consigned to a house only recently established, instead of to her old consignees. The natives of the island residing at Havana, had determined upon having a grand funeral ceremony, commemorative of their great leader, Don Anacleto Bermudez, whose death I think you recently announced. It was intended that this should eclipse any thing of the kind ever before seen in Havana; orations were to be pronounced on the virtues of the deceased, and in fact there can be no doubt, it was to be a demonstration on the part of the Creoles, unmistakeable to the government, as manifesting the feelings of the party, for I believe not a Spaniard was to be invited. It has lately leaked out, however, that in case of a successful revolution, Bermudez was to have been the President of the new republic, and this coming to the knowledge of the government, they, notwithstanding they had acceded to the wishes of the people, and had granted them permission to go on with their preparations for the event, which was to have come off at the church of San Augustine, (the largest in Havana) on the 2?d inst., and towards which they had already expended large sums of money, became alarmed at the magnitude of the preparations, and continued, day after day, cutting off certain of the privileges they had already granted, until at last, the day before the ceremony was to take place, it was interdicted altogether! Now, the parties concerned in the getting up of this affair are all the principal lawyers of Havana, whom, as you can easily understand, are not at all satisfied at the disagreeable result of a matter in which they think they have been treated so unceremoniously by the government.

Twenty-seven prisoners more were brought up here from the Vuelta de Abajo on the 25th. It is said that the Lieut. Governor, who arrived here from the same neighborhood a few days ago, came to lay a formal complaint before General Cañedo, against a certain colonel, who, in his zeal to ferret out conspirators against the movement, has thought proper to resort, in his attempt to obtain confessions, to the most unheard of cruelties; indeed, I am assured that this man has been guilty of acts too barbarous to believe possible, in this age of civilization; and yet my informant affirms that white men, as well as negroes, are subjected to the hyena-like ferocity of this cold blooded monster.

The arrests of individuals continue without the slightest abatement. If anything, since the capture of the Cornelia's mail bag, it has much increased.

Robado del Archivo de Don Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
5 Octo 1852

How all this will end it is impossible to say. The ill-feeling which has for a long time past existed between the natives and the Spaniards, is becoming greater every day. In some parts of the island the circles will not purchase from the Spaniards at all.

The Catalans have, within the last few days, been making quite a fuss upon the strength of a letter, said to have been addressed by a former governor of Matanzas, Gen. Falquera, who is at present in Spain, to a certain Exmo. Senor Don Manuel Pastor, in which it is stated that France, England, Spain, and the United States, had, or were about concluding a treaty, guaranteeing the island of Cuba to remain forever a possession of the Spanish crown. Talking of treaties, by the bye, it is most amusing to observe with what coolness those Spanish authorities break their solemn treaties with England with regard to the slave trade. Gen. Concha really did do his best to put an end to that abominable traffic, and although I do not think Gen. Canedo himself receives bonuses for the several cargoes which have already come to the island during his short administration, I cant he permits the disembarkation there can be no doubt, or he would prevent them; besides, it does not look well to see him visiting old Joaquin Gomez, who recently received a cargo at Cardenas. That Don Martin and the other subordinates receive their share of winking money I am not quite sensible. However, a cargo was landed at a place called Zaza, near to Trinidad, on the south coast, a few days ago, under rather comical circumstances. The vessel was under Portuguese colors; the consignee was named Salvador Castro, who had been imprisoned by Concha for similar acts. She landed 300 slaves, which were immediately put upon the estate of Don Mariano Borrel, who refused to deliver them to their owners; unless he was allowed to choose so many at his own price; and as the poor owners did not dare to make a noise about the matter, they were compelled to submit. The Spanish government have at this time upwards of twenty vessels of war cruising around the island; but strange to say, they never by any chance happen to fall in with a slaver. Should a filibustero expedition attempt a landing, they would find the place quick enough.

With regard to the mail bag seized on board the American bark Cornelia, while in the act of leaving this port for New York, and which was brought on shore and rifled by order, as the *Diario* puts it, by the competent authority appointed by the Captain General for that express purpose, and judging your feelings by what would be my own upon hearing of so high-handed an outrage, as being altogether impossible, and unworthy of credence, I have, therefore, thought it necessary to put the matter beyond a doubt, by inclosing to you herewith the official announcement of the fourth Alcalde, Don Juan Pedro Espinosa y Cutillas, relative to some of the letters taken from the Cornelia's mail bag, which, translated, reads as follows:—

The Senor Don Juan Pedro Espinosa y Cutillas, fourth alcalde in conformity with the commission conferred upon him by his Excellency the Governor Captain General, revoked, in three numbers of the official gazette that within the term of twenty-four hours after the third announcement, all those individuals who have written and addressed to New York the letters below published are to present themselves at the tribunal during the customary hours of audience, to be present at the opening of said letters, and that which may otherwise happen with the understanding that those who do not appear will have to undergo the consequences of their disobedience. First F. F. Everetts, Esq., Broadway. Second Don Ambrosio Gonzales Cancco. Third, Sres Irmaos y Ellulain. Fourth, John B. Satterwhite, Esq., (8) William street; S. Guzman, Church street. Sixth, Mme Everetts, 117 Gerard street.

Havana September 25th, 1852.

It is useless to say that the above were only a few of the letters taken from the Cornelia's mail bag, and of no importance, every one of them having, no doubt, previously been read and revealed. All this, of course, must have duly been reported by the acting Consul to Washington, so that the government are cognizant of so very curious a transaction. I regret exceedingly that the other letters taken from the Cornelia's mail bag should have compromised so many of our most prominent Creoles. Amongst many others arrested within the last few days is the Count of Bellefonte, a gentleman of rather retired habits, who generally prefers residing on his estates, upon one of which he was at the time I understand he was made prisoner.

The unfortunate Facciolo was publicly executed this morning (the 28th) by the garrote. Although only 23 years of age, the composure he manifested up to the hour of his death was admirable in the extreme. The poor fellow had been kept nearly three weeks in a state of awful suspense as to his fate, in the hope to obtain confessions from him implicating others; but he declared that he, and he alone, was the owner of the secret press from which was published the *Voz del Pueblo*, and that he himself was the person who struck off the sheets of that subversive paper. He compromised no one, and appeared to be perfectly resigned to his fate. The English mulatto, Johnson, through whose treacherous villany the unhappy man was brought to the scaffold, was present at the execution.

HAVANA, Sept. 28, 1852.

I have nothing more to add to my letter of yesterday's date. The Childe Harold is still in the hands of the government. The steamer Pizarro, reported by the *Diario de la Marina*, some days ago, as lost, will, I believe—that is to say, the hull—be brought to this port, all the machinery, guns, stores, &c., having been taken out. The admiral thinks, notwithstanding that she is hagged and full of holes, that he will be able to get her off the rocks and tow her to Havana. The engineer found on board the Cornelia a tempting lot to leave without a passport, is a very decent young mulatto named Samuel Hackness. He is confined in jail, and as he is ready to pay the fine it is to be hoped that the acting consul, Mr. Morland, will obtain his speedy liberation. The other poor man, Guzman, who had a passport, is confined in a dungeon *incommunicado*, for carrying letters to parties in New York. That disaffection amongst all classes of the native inhabitants of Cuba does not exist, I do not think that even Don Martin Galiano will now pretend to deny; and were it not that they are entirely without arms, the creoles would, long ere this, have openly demonstrated to her majesty's government how little disposed they would be to submit to the grinding tyranny of such deep die rule. After the extraordinary proceedings on board the Cornelia, and the audacious manner in which that vessel's mail bag was rifled by these authorities, even at the moment of her proceeding to sea, when she was, as it were, out of their jurisdiction, and with such a scandalous trick present in my memory, you cannot be surprised when I say that I have no faith in the security of the mails made up in this island, and therefore you will receive this communication by the hands of General W., who can corroborate fully and more circumstantially all the statements which I have done myself the pleasure to transmit to you herewith. I returned from Mexico a few days ago, in good health.

HAVANA, Sept. 29, 1852.

The Execution of one of the Publishers of the Voz del Pueblo—The Outrage on the American Bark Cornelia—Death of Count Penalver, &c.

We are really getting from bad to worse. The state of excitement among the Creoles is very great. If the poor devils only had arms, the matter would soon be settled. Facciolo behaved this morning on the scaffold with extraordinary coolness; he refused to the last moment to compromise any of his companions. He declared that he was the only one to blame; whereas, we all know that all he did was to print what the others composed. He is a native of the island, and only twenty-two years of age. I have long suspected these people of tampering with letters. Surely, your government will never allow such an outrage as that which occurred on board the Cornelia, to pass over unnoticed. The Captain's desk was opened and searched, and all the letters found, with those in the mail bag, broken open and rifled. The public advertisement of the half dozen, to which I refer, is a mere sham to draw off the public attention to the other letters which are not accounted for. They reach the passengers that come to and leave the island. They do now just as they like. Galiano is a long arm Captain-General. The arrest of all those people of rank, which was brought about by the information contained in the letters taken from the Cornelia's mail bag, has created an immense sensation. What a shame that the American government should have here, at this moment, such a Consul as Morland. He thinks of nothing but the fees he can accumulate during Judge Sharkey's absence, and as to this government, they do not even pay him the compliment of addressing him at all, as, witness the letters addressed direct to Messrs. Drake & Co., in relation to the purser of the Crescent City. The Americans here complain bitterly of the want of an efficient man to represent them at a period of so much danger.

The slave trade is openly carried on with the understood permission of General Canedo, who, they say, does receive so much a head. I am of opinion that Galiano is the man who is making a rapid fortune from that source alone.

The Count Pinalver died of typhus fever on the night of the 20th instant. He had nothing to do with politics, but was a noble minded, generous man, whose death must be a great loss to Cuba. The Count was ill only two or three days. He was appointed President of the Commission for the succour of the people at St. Jago de Cuba, and caught the fever in going from house to house asking subscriptions.

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

New York Herald
5 October 1852, 4

Highly Important from Havana—Insult to the American Flag.

By the steamer Empire City, arrived here last evening, we have received interesting and important accounts from Havana, to the 29th ult. Our private correspondence, and translations from the Havana papers, will be found at length in another column.

The excitable condition of affairs in Havana not only still continues, but it seems to increase by every fresh effort of the local government to put down the dissatisfaction which is said to prevail so extensively in the island. The most important piece of intelligence is the statement describing an outrage committed by the government officials upon the American vessel Cornelia, whose letter bags were robbed and rifled after she was out of Spanish jurisdiction. The conduct of the Spanish authorities in this respect, was an outrage on the American flag, which our government will be compelled to notice in the only way that it deserves the attention of an independent power. The arrests, confiscations and executions perpetrated by the government of Havana against the Creoles, are merely matters to excite the sympathy of foreign nations; but when the powers there trample on the rights of American citizens sailing on the high seas, under the American flag, they ought to be taught their duty, at once and forever.

Among the other news, we notice the sudden death of the amiable and accomplished Count Penalver, so well known in the United States for his urbanity and courtesy to Americans visiting Havana. His eldest son died in Madrid last year, and now the excellent father follows so soon. He is succeeded in his titles and large estates by his second son, and sole heir, a young gentleman of great elegance, refinement, and fine education.

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

New York Herald

6 October 1852, 1

Two Days Later from Havana.

DEATH OF PACCIOLO'S MOTHER FROM GRIEF.—REPORT THAT THE CRESCENT CITY WOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO LAND, ETC.

MOBILE, Oct. 4, 1852.

The steamship Black Warrior brings us Havana dates to the 1st inst., inclusive, being two days later than was received by the Empire City at New York.

The mother of Pacciolo, the printer of the revolutionary paper, (who was garroted on the 29th,) died on the 30th from grief.

The Count De Pozodallo and his brother were imprisoned in the Moro.

It was reported that the Crescent City, then about due from New York, would not be allowed to enter the harbor.

Mr. Smith is retained as purser.

The greatest vigilance was maintained.

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

New York Herald

6 October, 1852, 4

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE HON. PIERRE SOULE.—The demonstration which was to have taken place in the Park on Monday evening, under the direction of Captain Rynders, and at which the Hon. Pierre Soulé was to have delivered an address, was postponed on account of the unfavorable state of the weather. Mr Soulé having been compelled, through official duties, to leave the city for a temporary absence, has addressed the following letter to Captain Rynders, promising, if within his power, to address the Empire Club on Monday evening next:—

NEW YORK HOTEL, Oct. 4, 1852.

MESSRS. LIEUT. RYNDERS, PRESIDENT OF THE EMPIRE CLUB, AND OTHERS —

Gentlemen:—I would most gladly comply with your flattering request and take at once the enjoyment of addressing your club, and the democracy of the Empire city, on Monday next, but for my not being able now to determine whether it will be in my power to be back here by that time. I am suddenly called to Washington on important and official duties, and as I know not what exigencies that call will impose upon me, I do not wish to commit myself to any arrangement until I can ascertain that it will be within my discretion to abide by it; should I happen to be here on Monday, the 11th inst., I shall certainly do myself the honor of joining you, and of sharing the labors of the evening. Please accept the assurance of my high regard, and of my most distinguished devotion.

PIERRE SOULE.

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

Florida Republican

7 October 1852, 2

Cuban Co-operators.

The name of Dr. H. D. Holland, of this place, appears in a list in the New York Herald, among a number of others in various parts of the Union, as one of the co-operators in movements alleged to be making in the United States for the revolution of Cuba. We are requested by this gentleman to give public denial to the statement in connection with his name. Dr. H. heartily sympathises with any efforts the Cubans upon the island may make to regenerate their country, but has neither sympathy nor connection with any incipient movements in the United States.

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

New York Herald
7 October 1852, 1

Late from Texas—The Steamer Pampero.

New Orleans, Oct. 6, 1852.

Later dates from Texas are to hand, and the accounts of the crops generally are more favorable.

The steamship Pampero has arrived here with San Juan Nicaragua dates to the 23th ult. She brings nothing later from California, and her intelligence from Nicaragua is quite unimportant.

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

New York Herald
7 October 1852, 4

Another Cuban Outrage.

We learn by telegraph from New Orleans, that the U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, commanded by Capt. Porter, U. S. N., on her arrival at Havana, from this port, whence she sailed on the 27th ult., with mails, passengers, and freight, was not permitted to enter that port. She was accordingly compelled to proceed, with her mails and passengers, to New Orleans. From the latter port, the passengers and mails must reach Havana as they can, and the freight must probably be brought back to this city.

This is the third or fourth instance in which the American flag, and ships commanded by American officers, in the service of the American government, have been subjected to gross insult by the authorities of Cuba. It is less for the loss and injury inflicted upon the company, the interruption of the trade between the two countries, the non-delivery of the mails, and the annoyance and vexation to passengers, than for the degrading insult to our flag, that we allude to this, the latest exhibition of petty power by the Spanish officials at Havana. It is high time that this whole question was brought to the serious consideration of our government, and it is quite time to know whether these insults and violations of treaty stipulations, the utter disregard they evince to the rights of our citizens, and the character of our flag, are to be longer permitted. If the government hesitate, the people will not.

The Cuban authorities, with the infatuation which actuates "those whom the gods would destroy," seem to provoke the fate they deserve.

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

The Savannah Georgian.

7 October 1852, 2

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR.—A Degree Division will be held this evening at 7 o'clock, at the Room of the Washington Division, No. 2.
Per order. oc7

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
7 October 1852, 2

ORDER OF THE LONE STAR.

A DEGREE DIVISION will be held THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Room of Washington Division No. 2. Per order. oct 7

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,

7 October 1852, 2

DIED,

suddenly on the 1st inst. ALONZO MAY, infant son of Geo. A. and Anna S. McClerkey, aged 2 months and 17 days.

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

New York Herald
8 October, 1852

Cuba and its Government.

There is a point in the affairs of nations, as well as individuals, when patient submission to insult ceases to be a virtue and becomes a crime, and when honor, and respect, and true policy, alike demand the manifestation of a spirit of resentment and retaliation. To such a crisis have we now arrived in our relations with the Spanish government. For the sake of exhibiting a high-toned, magnanimous public feeling, and of proving how really and sincerely the government of this country discountenanced all *filibustero* attempts on the island of Cuba, we have from time to time submitted to many petty indignities on the part of the Spanish authorities. But our amiable and conciliatory bearing has only, it would seem, made the tyrannical puppets who hold sway in that unfortunate island more reckless and overbearing in their conduct, as if they mistook our magnanimity and forbearance for weakness and cowardice. This insolent spirit of bravado has now, however, carried them too far, and led them to commit an act at once injurious to our commerce, violatory of their treaties with us, and insulting to the flag of this republic, and which, by the laws of nations, demands the fullest reparation and atonement. The Spanish authorities of Cuba, in contempt of public faith and commercial treaties, and in defiance of the majesty of this republic, as represented by our national flag, have, we learn by telegraph, denied permission to our mail steamer—the Crescent City—to land her passengers or mails, as usual, at Havana, or to hold any communication whatever with the shore, and compelled her to leave the harbor in a tremendous gale. To this unprecedented action of the Spanish authorities, the captain of the Crescent City entered a formal protest, which was treated with scorn; and thus an American mail steamer, commanded by American officers, and bearing the American flag, was insultingly expelled from the harbor of an island with the government of which our own was at peace.

There is but one sentiment prevalent throughout the community with respect to this unparalleled outrage, and that is, that it is one which calls for the most prompt and efficacious measures of retaliation upon the Spanish government in Cuba. What would have been the conduct of the administration in the time of Gen. Jackson, if such an indignity were offered to the flag of this country? It can easily be imagined what course would have been adopted to vindicate the outraged honor of the nation, and to teach those contemptible Spanish despots that America will endure neither injury nor insult. The duty of the present administration in this crisis is plain and peremptory; but it is very questionable whether the imbecility of the executive can be roused into action at all, even by the constant violation of treaties, and interference with the commercial rights and privileges guaranteed to American citizens. This imbecility will be shown now as it was in the case of Lopez, in not having him tried for an offence against the laws of this country, by getting up the first *filibustero* expedition, and as it subsequently was, in permitting him to fit out a second expedition on our shores. The like imbecility will probably be imitated at the present time, when international laws and treaties are thus studiedly violated by the Cuban authorities. If a government is so weak and inactive as to permit its laws to be set at naught in its own ports, it can hardly be expected to take cognizance of the insult to its flag in the waters of Cuba.

Nothing will bring the question to a proper and creditable issue but the general action and excitement of the whole country, calling upon the administration to vindicate the honor of the national flag, and enforce the observance of the treaty stipulations between the two countries. Let us see whether our government will contemn the manifestation of the public will in this matter.

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

New York Herald
9 October 1852, 1

The Driving of the Crescent City from Havana.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT NEW ORLEANS.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCOTT.

Speeches at Various Places in Ohio.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

Democratic and Native Meetings in Pennsylvania.

SHIPWRECKS AT CAPE BRETON.

MELANCHOLY RAILROAD COLLISION.

15 Persons Killed and Many Wounded, &c., &c., &c.

The Cuban Authorities and the Crescent City.

TREMENDOUS INDIGNATION MEETING AT NEW ORLEANS—REDRESS DEMANDED, ETC.

New Orleans, Oct. 7, 1852.

An immense demonstration took place here to-night in reference to the outrage by the Cuban authorities upon the Crescent City.

The meeting was, perhaps, the largest ever held in New Orleans—fully ten thousand persons being present.

Addresses were made by many eminent speakers, occupying several stands. Among the most prominent were Messrs. Roselius, Thrasher and Walker.

Resolutions were adopted, calling on the government to take immediate action to obtain redress.

The Postmaster has sent the Crescent City's Havana mails to Mobile, for transmission to their destination by the Black Warrior.

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

New York Herald
9 October 1852, 1

THE GARDINER CLAIM.

Report of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives in the Gardiner Investigation.

The committee appointed under the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed August 28, 1852, were authorized to sit during the recess, and to file their report with the Clerk of the House.

The resolution directing the investigation to be made is as follows:—

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the House of Representatives,
Monday, August 23, 1852.

Whereas a strong suspicion rests upon the public mind that fraudulent claims have been allowed by the late Mexican claim commission, with one of which it is suspected that Thomas Corwin, secretary of the Treasury, has been improperly connected: therefore

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members of this House, be appointed by the Speaker to investigate all the facts touching the connection of the said Thomas Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with the said Gardiner's claim; what fee, if any, he was to receive for his services as agent or counsel for said Gardiner; what interest, if any, other than his fee interest, he purchased and held either directly or indirectly, in said claim, and the amount paid or stipulated to be paid therefor, and conditions of such purchase; at what time he ceased to act as the counsel or agent of said Gardiner; to whom and for what consideration he disposed of his fee interest; to whom and for what consideration he disposed of his one-fourth interest in said claim.

Resolved further, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved further, That Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, Mr. Goodrich, of Massachusetts, Mr. Howard, of Texas, Mr. Chapman, of Connecticut, and Mr. Preston King, of New York, be appointed the said committee.

Attest: JNO. W. FORNEY, Clerk.

The investigation ordered, presents two inquiries—

1st. Was the claim of George A. Gardiner, as allowed by the board of commissioners, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, meritorious or fraudulent?

2d. What was the connection of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with said claim?

The committee file, with their report, all the testimony which they have taken, and present the following summary of the material part of the same pertinent to the subjects of investigation, with their conclusions thereon:

First As to the character of the claim of George A. Gardiner.

The claim of George A. Gardiner was a claim for damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of his expulsion, on the 24th day of October, 1846, by the Mexican authorities, from mines which he alleged he was extensively engaged in working, in the State of San Luis Potosi in Mexico.

His memorial and claim were presented on the 30th of November, 1848, to the board of commissioners, then sitting in the city of Washington, for the adjustment of claims, and continued on the 10th of March, 1849, under the act of Congress approved July 3, 1849, entitled "An act to carry into effect certain stipulations of the treaty between the United States of America and the republic of Mexico, of the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight."

The committee state that, upon examination of the evidence taken by them, it appears from the testimony of Jose Antonio Barregan, that he is well acquainted with the place in the department of Rio Verde, State of San Luis Potosi, in Mexico, where Gardiner's evidence locates his mine; that there are silver mines in the State of San Luis Potosi, but that there is none at that place, or in the department of Rio Verde.

Charles W. Davis, a clerk in the State Department, being sworn, testified that he was the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners during the last month of the sitting of the board. He identified certain papers as papers and depositions before the Board of Commissioners in the Gardiner claim, and filed, on their final adjournment, in the State Department.

The papers were shown to the witness, Mr. Barregan, who testified that the official signatures attached to the paper purporting to be the title deed or certified copy of the record of Gardiner's title to a mine are forgeries; that he knows the handwriting of the persons whose official signatures they purport to be; that he has seen them write; the seal of the State attached is spurious; that the official signatures to six several depositions, stating the character and value of the mine, are forgeries. Among the papers there were some others which this witness said were forged, and some to which the official signatures were genuine.

This witness states that when a mine is discovered in Mexico it is necessary, by the law, if he desires to take possession, that the discoverer should present a specimen of the ore to the mining tribunal, if there is one in the district, and, if there is not, to the judge of the first instance, and possession is given by the mining tribunal or judge. If it is an old mine which has been worked and abandoned, the same requisites are necessary for possession; and, by the law, an expert is required to be present, who certifies that everything has been done in accordance with the mining ordinance. A record is always kept of the registry of new mines and of the denouncement (claiming) of old ones, in the proper offices. There is found no records of mines, old or new, in the district of Rio Verde. It is not a mining district.

This witness stated that in the summer or fall of 1848, George A. Gardiner was at the city of San Luis Potosi, practising his profession of a dentist.

Two witnesses, John Baptiste Berragan and Pantaleon Garvan, testify to the forgery of the documentary evidence of Gardiner, and both testify that they are acquainted with the locality of the Lagunillas in the State of San Luis Potosi, and that there is no silver mine there. These three witnesses are Mexicans residing in the vicinity where Dr. Gardiner's testimony locates his mine; they are all gentlemen of character and respectability in their own country. The first named, Jose Antonio Barregan, held, from 1843 to 1846, the office of collector of customs at Rio Verde, Lagunillas becomes to this district. He now holds the office of comptroller general of the state of San Luis Potosi. They all came to the United States as witnesses, under an arrangement made by Geo. W. Slocum, Esq., an agent of the United States government, who went by the direction of Hon. R. P. Letcher the American minister to Mexico to the State capital city of San Luis Potosi, for the purpose of investigating the character of the claim of George A. Gardiner, and the means claimed and obtaining testimony in relation to them.

David Sayers, formerly of New Jersey, James Wright, formerly of New York, and John M. Togno formerly of Pennsylvania, all now residents of the city of Mexico, all know George A. Gardiner.

Mr. Wright testifies that he travelled with him on a steamboat in 1840, when Gardiner first went into Mexico. All of them knew Dr. Gardiner in the city of Mexico, where he practised dentistry as a business. During his residence in the city of Mexico, Dr Gardiner was engaged in mining at different times. His mining business was a failure.

Mr. Togno testifies that he saw Dr. George A. Gardiner in the city of Mexico in 1847, at the time the decree for the expulsion of American citizens was promulgated in the city of Mexico. He had not seen Gardiner since 1844 until at that time. He saw Gardiner at the door of his (Togno's) store. Gardiner then said he passed as a Habanero, (citizen of Havana); that he was going into the interior and requested Mr. Togno not to mention that he was an American.

The last three witnesses are citizens of the United States residing in the city of Mexico, who came to the United States as witnesses on the part of the government in the investigation of the Gardiner claim. They are gentlemen whose characters require no certificate at the hands of the committee.

Robert S. Chew testified that the signature of Thomas W. Simmons, the American Consul at Matamoras certifying to the official character of Simon Delos Santos and Jose Antonio Leal attached to depositions in the Gardiner case are genuine. Mr. Chew is a clerk in the consular bureau of the State department and brought letters and seals of the Consul, Mr. Simmons, from that office for comparison.

William Hunter, chief clerk in the State Department, testifies that the signature of Mr. Rosa, late minister of Mexico to the United States, is genuine, and also the seal of the legation, to two papers shown to witness—one purporting to be the certificate of Mr. Rosa to a letter of Luis Guzman to the prefect of Rio Verde, and the other his certificate to the book of accounts, both of which were filed by Dr. Gardiner in support of his claim.

Edward Wm. Johnston testifies that he was the secretary of the Board of Commissioners from July, 1849, to April, 1851; that the Gardiner claim was regarded by the Board with some suspicion from the beginning. These suspicions arose from rumors that reached the Board in regard to the case as one either without merit originally, or founded on slight merit, and grossly exaggerated. The proofs and papers, and the explanations of Dr. Gardiner, were such that the Board was satisfied and allowed it.

George W. Slocum testifies that he went to Mexico as the agent of the United States, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to investigate as to the payment of the fourth and fifth instalments of the Mexican indemnity;

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

New York Herald
9 October 1852, 1

that having finished that business, he went, at the request of Mr Letcher, the American Minister in Mexico, in November, 1851, to San Luis Potosi, to investigate two cases—one of Gardiner and the other of Mears, that he took testimony in both the cases of Gardiner and Mears, examined several witnesses there; that he became satisfied, from his inquiries and examination that there was no such mine as Gardiner set out in his claim; that, in pursuance of his instructions from the American Minister, he made arrangements to have witnesses of intelligence and good character come to the United States from the locality to testify in these cases; that he has made a report to the government which, with the depositions taken by him in San Luis Potosi, he understands is on file in the State Department. This report and testimony deny the existence of any such mine as Gardiner sets out in his claim. The report and testimony have been called for by the committee, and will be filed when received, with the testimony taken by this committee.

Philip R. Fendall, Esq., the United States District Attorney for the district of Columbia, testifies before the committee, that in both the criminal and civil courts of the District proceedings have been instituted against George A Gardiner; that George A Gardiner, and John Charles Gardiner, his brother, have been indicted for false swearing, and that an indictment was found against John H. Mears, for transmitting false papers from Mexico; that Dr. George A Gardiner has also been indicted for forgery; that the United States were ready and desired to try the three indictments against the Gardiners when they were last in the criminal court, for the duration of the defendants, to the next term, which will be held in December next; that in July, 1852, the United States instituted a chancery suit in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to enjoin, in the hands of Corcoran & Riggs money and stocks belonging to G. A Gardiner, to the amount of between $60 000 and $100,000; and also in the same month in the Circuit Court of the Southern district of New York, to enjoin in the hands of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company money and stocks belonging to George A. Gardiner, to the amount of $130 500. Mr Fendall, who has been diligent and efficient in prosecuting in the courts, testifies that it is impossible the executive branch of the government should have shown more solicitude than it has done to have this matter investigated, the cause of public justice vindicated and the treasury of the United States protected; that the President has throughout furnished every facility for promoting these objects, and so also has every officer of the government, whose official duties have brought them in connection with the subject—by none more cordially or earnestly than by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Waddy Thompson testifies that he was acquainted with Dr. George A. Gardiner in the city of Mexico, in 1842; that Gardiner was the chairman of a committee of American citizens to tend a him (then United States minister to Mexico) to a public dinner. Gardiner was then a dentist and physician.

Gardiner left the city of Mexico in the fall of 1843, and he did not see him again until he met him in the City of Washington, in December, 1848, or January, 1849. Dr. Gardiner then informed him that he had a claim growing out of his expulsion from mines in Mexico; that he soon after called upon him and submitted his papers, and employed him as counsel. The witness says his connection with the case was strictly and exclusively professional, and confined to written instructions given to Dr Gardiner as to the form and character of the testimony which he should get. (These instructions dated April 30, 1849, are appended to the testimony, filed as exhibit No. 10.) to written arguments submitted to the Board, &c. His fees were to be 15 per cent of the amount which might be awarded. This witness employed Hon. Thomas Corwin, then a Senator, and was to give him 5 per cent out of the 15 per cent. Witness, when Gardiner retained him, agreed to employ and pay any additional counsel he, the witness, should deem necessary. Witness's fees—to wit—his 10 per cent, remaining—which he received, were $12370.

He says he had frequent consultations with Mr. Corwin before he accepted his present office as Secretary, never after awards. Once after Mr. Corwin was appointed Secretary he called to consult. Mr. Corwin declined consultation, stating that he had closed his connection with the cases. The first six depositions in the Gardiner case were presented to the board about the time the memorial was presented. (November 30, 1849,) and were all the depositions in the case when it was declared valid by the Board. These depositions were taken subsequent to the instructions given to Gardiner by this witness. Mr. Corwin also gave Gardiner written instructions as to the form and character of the testimony required. Dr. Gardiner went twice to Mexico for testimony—once in the summer of 1849, and afterwards in March or April, 1850.

Robert C. Corwin testifies that he and Thomas Corwin were counsel for Gardiner; that Thomas Corwin sold his interest in the claim of Gardiner before he went into Mr Fillmore's cabinet, and never appeared in the case afterwards; that he and Thomas Corwin purchased and owned jointly a fourth of the claim of Gardiner; Thomas Corwin's share of this fourth was assigned, with his fee interest, before he went into the cabinet; this witness never heard anything against the character of Gardiner or his claim until after the criminal prosecutions against Gardiner were commenced in the courts of this district.

Robert T Paine testifies that he was one of the board of commissioners from the beginning to the end of its labors; Mr. Corwin never appeared before the board after he went into the cabinet. He says there was additional testimony introduced after the claim was declared valid; there was some evidence, but not sufficient, in the first papers to establish the legal title of Gardiner to the mine; there was no deed; his impression is, there was some paper either a certificate or an affidavit. This witness testifies that when the Board of Commissioners decided upon the validity of a claim, they at the same time looked into the amount which they thought ought to be awarded to the claimant. This amount, however, was not considered final by the Board. Memoranda of the amounts thus estimated were kept by members of the Board. The award was not made public. The award in the Gardiner case was increased some fifty or sixty thousand dollars by the introduction of the additional testimony. This witness states that the papers in the Gardiner case were in his hands, and he gave the case a careful examination; for it was one of the largest claims before the Board, and there were rumors in circulation in relation to the claim, and he received an anonymous note cautioning him in relation to it. The note bore the stamp of the Irving Hotel, and was signed "A North Carolinian." He used every exertion to find out the writer, but could not. The witness says there was no suspicion or suggestion of fraud in the testimony when the final award was made and he never heard any until he saw it in the newspapers.

From the evidence before the committee, (the above being only a summary of the more important facts testified to by the witnesses) the committee are constrained to believe, upon the first branch of the investigation committed to them, that the claim of George A. Gardiner, upon which an award was made by the board of commissioners for the sum of $446,750, was sustained before the commissioners by false testimony and forged papers, and is a naked fraud upon the treasury of the United States. Of the amount awarded, $93,000, on deposit in stocks and money with Corcoran & Riggs, to the credit of Gardiner, subject to two charges; one a letter of credit to George A. Gardiner on George Peabody of London, for £3,000, and one by letter of credit to his brother, John Charles Gardiner, for $10,000, have been enjoined; also $130 500 deposited to the credit of George A. Gardiner with the Life Insurance and Trust Company in the city of New York, have been enjoined at the suit of the United States, and are now retained under injunction. The sum of $47,282 was paid to counsel, and $167,197 50 was paid to the assignees of the one fourth of the claim originally sold to Thomas Corwin and Robt. C. Corwin.

In relation to the second branch of the inquiry—the connection of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, the present Secretary of the Treasury, with the said Gardiner claim—the following facts appear from the testimony upon the points directed by the resolution to be investigated:—

In May, 1849, the Hon. Thomas Corwin, then a member of the United State Senate, was employed as counsel in the Gardiner claim by General Waddy Thompson, the original counsel of Gardiner, upon an agreement that Mr. Corwin should have for his fee five per cent on whatever sum should be awarded to Gardiner by the commissioners. In February, 1850, Thomas Corwin, in company with Robert C. Corwin, Esq., purchased one-fourth part of the claim of Gardiner, and this fourth part of said claim was assigned on the 13th of that month to W. W. Corcoran, Esq., who loaned the money to the Messrs. Corwin to purchase it, and held the claim for Messrs. Thomas and Robert C. Corwin in equal shares, as collateral security for the payment of the loan. The Messrs. Corwin paid $42,000 and relinquished their fees on the one fourth of the claim purchased by them, and paid a part of Edward Curtis's fee—what amount does not appear—as the consideration for the purchase.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin resigned his seat in the Senate, and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, in the month of July, 1850. In the same month, and previous to his going into the cabinet of President

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

New York Herald
9 October 1852, 1

Fillmore as Secretary of the Treasury, a sale of his former interest in and also of his half of the one fourth part of the Gardiner claim, was negotiated through the intervention of Governor John Young, of New York, to George Law, Esq., of New York. From this time the said Thomas Corwin refused to act as counsel or consult with the other counsel, who had been associated with him in relation to the same, and took no further part in the prosecution of the said Gardiner claim. The assignment of his fee interest and his interest in the one fourth part of the Gardiner claim, and all his interest in all other claims before the board of commissioners, (37 in number,) was executed by Thomas Corwin to Jacob Little, of New York, in November, 1850, and the money for the purchase was then paid by George Law, to whom the assignment to Jacob Little was at that time transferred. The money for the sale, $8,357, was received by Thomas Corwin, and on the 23d of November was deposited by him to his credit with Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs.

No testimony has been adduced before the committee proving, or tending to prove, that the Hon. Thomas Corwin had any knowledge that the claim of the said Gardiner was fraudulent, or that false testimony or forged papers had been, or were to be, procured to sustain the same.

The committee, at the same time, are of opinion that there were circumstances developed during the course of the trial which should have induced the board of commissioners to have given the case a more thorough investigation.

It is in proof, from the testimony of the secretary of the board, that the claim was suspected by the board from the first, and that Gardiner was frequently called on for explanations. Under these circumstances, the board ought not to have rested satisfied with *ex parte* affidavits or depositions, but should have required some testimony from Mexico, taken upon notice that cross interrogatories might be put. Even a letter to our minister at the city of Mexico, or to the American consuls at Monterey or Tampico, would not have failed to have led to an investigation which must have resulted in an exposure of this fraud.

What legal enactments ought to be adopted to prevent or punish such frauds, the committee will consider and report to the House at its next session.

At the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses, on Tuesday, the 5th of October, the note, of which the following is a copy, from George A. Gardiner, was handed to the committee:—

COPY OF A LETTER OF GEORGE A. GARDINER TO THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON CITY, (D. C.) Oct. 5, 1852.

Gentlemen—I have been informed that in the course of your investigations with reference to the official conduct of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, you have examined a number of witnesses, and received in evidence divers documents relating to my claim, lately adjudicated before the Board of Commissioners, under the Mexican treaty. I have not been notified of your purpose so to do. I had no intimation (and I find none in the resolution constituting your committee) of your authority to investigate and pass judgment on the legality, validity, and honesty of my demand allowed by that board. I presume the House of Representatives did not expect such investigation and such decision by you. It was aware, as you are, that I have been persecuted—first, by criminal proceedings in different shapes; secondly, by civil proceedings; thirdly, that the United States Senate has designated a select committee to overhaul all the Mexican claims, and the conduct of the board; and, fourthly, that I have been industriously and insidiously assailed in the newspapers by political partisans. If, on reconsideration, you decide that I am not in a fifth ordeal, and that you take cognizance of my case, and propose to decide it, common justice and fair play require that I should be heard before you. I ought to be allowed the privilege of cross examining the witnesses already sworn and examined, and those that may be hereafter adduced to impeach my claim or my conduct, and I ought to be allowed to give testimony to rebut the false testimony given against me. It is my right, therefore, to protest against your past proceedings, as I now respectfully do, as most unjust and unconstitutional, which would try me unheard, and decide my case *ex parte*, and to submit to you that common justice demands you should expunge from your proceedings all the testimony relating to me or my case. Its falsity or invalidity has nothing to do with Mr. Corwin's conduct. The justice of my case does not exonerate him, nor the falsehood of it in any degree alter his case. I solemnly protest against being tried *ex parte* five different ways and five different times for the same imputed offence, not having the privilege of being confronted with the witnesses, and having the proceedings then made public under the imposing form of a report of a committee of the House of Representatives, thus to prejudice me and my rights. I respectfully request that this protest may be filed among the proceedings of your committee. Respectfully, &c., obedient servant,

G. A. GARDINER.

To the Hon. Messrs. King, Howard, and Chapman, members of the select committee of the House of Representatives, now sitting in the Capitol.

To this note the committee returned the following reply, which was delivered into the hands of the said George A. Gardiner by the clerk of the committee on the same day:—

COPY OF REPLY OF COMMITTEE TO GEORGE A. GARDINER.

WASHINGTON, October 5, 1852.

Sir—The undersigned acknowledge the receipt of your protest, dated this day, at which they are not a little surprised—to wit, on the 31st day of August last—we caused a notice to be served upon you to appear before the committee, if you should see cause, at the Judiciary Committee room, in the Capitol, on the 14th day of September, 1852. In pursuance of that notice Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle subsequently appeared before the committee as your counsel, and cross examined witnesses on different days, which cross-examinations, with the answers of the witnesses, is incorporated in the testimony taken by the committee.

On the 15th of September last, Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle addressed a note to the committee, waiving any further examination, and the committee have proceeded in their investigation; which, so far as the examination of witnesses is concerned, we suppose was concluded. If you have any testimony to offer proving the existence and character of the mine which was made the foundation of your claim before the board of commissioners organized under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, the committee will be ready to hear it on the 6th day of October instant, (to-morrow,) at 9 o'clock, A. M. Your protest will be filed with the proceedings of the committee. Yours, &c.,

C. CHAPMAN,
V. E. HOWARD,
PRESTON KING.

To GEORGE A. GARDINER, Washington, D. C.

The committee, in pursuance of the notice in their reply to Mr. Gardiner's note, met at their committee room at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 6th of October, and were in session during the day. Neither Mr. Gardiner nor any person in his behalf appeared, nor was any communication received from him. All which is respectfully submitted.

PRESTON KING,
V. E. HOWARD,
CHAS. CHAPMAN.

October 7, 1852.

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

New York Herald
9 October 1852, 4

ARRIVAL OF THE CORNELIA.

The Seizure of her Mails by the Cuban Authorities—Imprisonment of Two of her Passengers in Havana.

The bark Cornelia, Capt Ward, from Havana, whence she sailed on the 24th ult., arrived at this port last night This is the vessel that was boarded by the Cuban authorities at Havana, after she had left her moorings, and had her mails and two of her passengers seized and taken ashore, where the mails were rifled and the passengers imprisoned.

We will relate the circumstances of this outrage.

The Cornelia cleared at the custom house at Havana on the morning of the 23d of September, got under weigh, and had proceeded as far as the advanced guard ship near the mouth of the harbor, when she was boarded by the chief officer of the port, and soon after the vessel brought to anchor. The Captain General had received information from one of his spies that a Creole, named Guzman, had taken his passage for New York in the Cornelia, and that letters for certain parties there had been given him to deliver. It appears that Guzman applied for his passport, which was given to him; but at the moment of his departure, when the Captain General made sure the letters would be on board, he ordered the vessel to be stopped and searched Captain Ward, Mr. Guzman, and an engineer named Samuel Hearkness, who was found hidden in one of the berths, unknown to the captain, were brought on shore prisoners. The language made use of by the officers of the port in reply to Captain Ward's remonstrances, was anything but gentlemanly.

The trunks of Senor Guzman were searched; Captain Ward's private desk was also searched, and the letters as also the mail bag, was taken ashore to the Captain General. The result of this extraordinary and high handed measure was the arrest, the same night, of Francis Frias, Count of Pozas Dulces, and his brother Joseph, Domingo Arrozarena and the Marquis of Campos Llanos, who hold very high positions in society in Cuba and are gentlemen of great wealth The Count of Pozas Dulces, aged about forty-five, is one of the most talented gentlemen in the island, and has written many clever articles upon agriculture, &c.

Amongst the letters taken from the American bark Cornelia was one from the Count to a friend in New York, requesting him to express the thanks of the Count's family for the ceremony which the Cubans in New York had had performed commemorating the anniversary of the death of their relative the late General Lopez. General L. married a sister of the Count; and for this simple letter of thanks one brother is immured in the Moro, while the other is confined in the dungeons of Cabana

Another result of this movement was the information obtained by the Captain-General that the bark Childe Harold, which arrived from New York the same day that the Cornelia had departed for that port, had brought dozens of pistols stowed in cider boxes, cannons hidden in cases of machinery, and, in fact, that she had brought the long expected ammunition of the Creoles. The C. H. was immediately discharged, and the ship and wharf were crowded with *carabineros* all ready to seize the contraband arms, which never appeared! It turned out a hoax like that at Mariel, which resulted in the loss of the steam frigate Pizarro.

The passengers seized on board the Cornelia and taken ashore, were disposed of in the following manner:—The engineer, Samuel Hearkness, is confined in jail for attempting to leave Havana without a passport; the other, Senor Guzman who had a passport, is confined in a dungeon, *incommunicado*, for carrying letters to parties in New York.

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

9 October 1852, 1

Annexation of Cuba.

It is a great mistake, the New-York correspondent of the London Times writes, to suppose that the Americans have given up the idea of the acquisition of Cuba. Peaceably or forcibly, they are determined to have it. The miscarriage of the Lopez expedition appeared to quench all enthusiasm on this subject, but it had directly an opposite effect. The miscarriage of Lopez only taught those who sympathized in the object of his movements greater discretion, and no manner of doubt exists that a much larger and far more formidable movement is under way at the present time, and I entertain no doubt whatever that it will show itself in some startling form before any considerable period has passed by. About one year ago, the Order of the Lone Star was formed in the South, and it now numbers upwards of twenty-five thousand resolute and efficient native Americans. No Creole is admitted into their order, or their conference. Its object is the extension of the institutions, the power, the influence, and the commerce of the United States over the Western Hemisphere, and the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The first two objects it has to accomplish, are the acquisition of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. The Lone Star people are slowly but surely preaching a crusade, which, when it begins, will be sustained by the enlightened public opinion of the United States, and when it strikes that beautiful island, it will sweep from its bosom every vestige of Spanish authority before two suns have risen and set. Cuba is the most fertile, the most beautiful, and the worst governed island in the world. There are many reasons why the Americans desire it, and be it known that Anglo-Saxons have in all periods been the greatest land stealers since the time of the Romans.

The time has gone by when American statesmen, politicians or citizens, will allow any barrier to be interposed by a European power between them and their grasping cupidity. The era of republican propagandism has come for our democratic country, and the events of the next quarter of a century will furnish a commentary upon this foreshadowing of history.

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

New York Herald

10 October, 1852, 2

CUBA AND AMERICA—THE PLOT THICKENING.—The arrival in this port, last Friday, of the bark Cornelia, from Havana, brings a corroboration of the statement made by our correspondent, and published in the HERALD of Tuesday last, relative to the outrageous conduct committed by the Spanish authorities on board of that vessel. It seems that, in violation of international comity, of treaty stipulations, and in utter disrespect of our national flag, the Cornelia was boarded by government officials,—after she had cleared out of port—her mails seized, taken ashore, and rifled, her captain placed under arrest, and his private papers searched. The captain remonstrated against this unwarrantable action, but only exposed himself thereby to still grosser indignities; and finally he was, after some difficulty, permitted to take his departure from Havana, leaving behind him, in prison, two of his passengers.

We would advise Captain Ward to draw up a memorial to our government, representing the indignities and insults to which he was subjected by the Spanish officials in Cuba, and requesting the action of the executive to resent such conduct, and protect vessels sailing under the American flag. The robbery of mails, and the arrest of citizens, without any right, are a most outrageous violation of all the the principles of international comity and commercial laws and treaties, and call for the decisive interference of this government. In New Orleans prodigious excitement prevails with respect to this case, and the still grosser insult offered to the American flag by the expulsion of the Crescent City from the harbor of Havana, and public meetings have been held on the subject. We shall be much surprised if similar manifestations of popular resentment are not got up by the great political parties in this metropolis.

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

New York Herald
10 October 1852, 2

The Beginning of the End with Cuba—Perhaps.

A rumor prevailed extensively last night, in the city, that naval orders had been received yesterday, from the government at Washington, ordering the Mississippi steamer to proceed immediately to Havana, and to demand immediate explanation and reparation from the Spanish authorities of that city, for the recent outrages on the American flag, or, in case of a refusal, abide the consequences at an early day.

We could not trace this rumor to any important or official authority; but whatever truth there may be in the matter, there can be no question that one of the most popular acts of the American government, in the present state of public opinion, would be for the President to call an extra session of Congress, and boldly propose an immediate declaration of war against the longer continuance of Spanish power in Cuba, and to begin the movement for the final expulsion of European authority from this continent. In less than six weeks, an army of two hundred thousand volunteers, each man capable of wielding the unerring rifle with effect at a hundred or a hundred and fifty yards distance, could be collected together by acclamation, and landed in Cuba, in three or four formidable detachments of 50,000 men each, in order to enforce the will of the American people, and liberate the down trodden Creoles of that unhappy island. The public treasury is full and overflowing—there being at this moment nearly *twenty millions of actual gold and silver in the public coffers*, and the prospect of its reaching forty or fifty millions surplus in a year. A war declared immediately against Spain, on the ground of avenging recent outrages, with the prospect of liberating that island, would be one of the most popular movements since the great war of the Revolution in 1776.

We learn, also, that preparations are making to hold a tremendous mass meeting in this city, to express public opinion on the recent violations of international law perpetrated by the colonial government of Cuba against the American flag. It will be called without distinction of party; indeed, no party, and least of all, the whig party, dare oppose such a meeting in the present crisis of public affairs. Something exciting is in the wind.

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

10 October 1854, 2

Arrival of the Cornelia.

OUTRAGE UPON CAPT. WARD, AND SEIZURE OF THE MAIL BAGS, BY THE AUTHORITIES AT HAVANA.

We yesterday published an additional account of the unprovoked and gross outrage committed by the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba on the captain of the Cornelia and the seizure of the letter bags; but having received a detailed statement of this iniquitous transaction, we offer the following to our readers.

On the 22d September the Cornelia was cleared at the Custom House, hauled from the wharf and the letter bag having been delivered by Messrs. Drake & Co., the consignees for transmission to the United States, the ship got under weigh. She arrived without molestation, at the guard ship lying at the mouth of the harbor, when she was boarded by the authorities, accompanied by some Spanish soldiers, who ordered the ship to be anchored. This order was instantly obeyed; but from the position of the vessel at the time, and the narrowness of the mouth of the harbor—having scarcely sufficient water to turn in—she ran great hazard of being lost. The officials then enquired of Captain Ward if he had a man concealed on board his ship of the name of Hearkness, which he denied. They immediately commenced searching the ship and found Hearkness concealed in the after cabin. Captain Ward denied all knowledge of the transaction, and Hearkness, when confronted with him, assured the Spanish officers that he alone was in fault, and that the captain of the Cornelia, and every person in the ship, were ignorant of his having concealed himself.

It appears that the Captain General of Cuba had received information from one of his numerous spies, that Mr. Guzman had taken his passage from New York in the Cornelia, and that certain letters had been given him to deliver to persons on his arrival in that city. Guzman had applied for a passport, which had been granted him; but at the moment of his departure, when the Captain General made sure the letters would be on board, he took this method of apprehending him.

The authorities disregarded the protestations of innocence made by Captain Ward, and conducted him in company with Hearkness, as prisoner, to the guard ship. Hearkness they left in the guard ship; and the American captain, guarded by two soldiers, with muskets and bayonets, was conducted on shore, to undergo an examination by the captain of the port, who on his arrival, in a most brutal manner told him that he was liable to be fined $1 000 for having concealed persons unfavorable to the Spanish government on board his vessel, but that if he would deliver up the letters which Mr. Guzman, another passenger, had delivered to him, the fine would be remitted, and the Cornelia allowed to proceed on her voyage. In reply to this, Captain Ward informed the captain of the port that he was entirely ignorant of Hearkness having concealed himself on board his vessel, and that no package of letters had been entrusted to his care by Guzman. At this juncture the captain of the port became furiously incensed, and told Captain Ward, that he was a *filibustero* and a liar, and that unless the package was immediately delivered up, a fine of $1,000 would be imposed. He then ordered the captain to be conveyed to the ship, which order was carried into effect, the soldiers accompanying him. He was, however, not permitted to remain any length of time on the ship, but re-conveyed on shore to the Captain General, to undergo a second examination. This second examination was of the same character as the first, and he was again ordered on board ship, the captain of the port informing him that he was a scoundrel, and that unless the package was forthcoming he should be sent to prison as an enemy to the Queen of Spain. Shortly after, the captain of the port, accompanied by the captain of police, arrived on board, and demanded the letters in his possession. There were several packages of letters in Captain Ward's desk, which was in his cabin, which together with a letter bag, the captain of the port and the captain of police conveyed on shore. After opening the box and examining the letters giving, at the same time, strict injunctions to the soldiers on duty that he should not be allowed an instant's communication with any person, under any circumstances, Guzman was arrested. Some time after this, the captain, accompanied by Guzman and his luggage, was rowed on shore in a launch and marched, guarded as before, to the government house, where after a long examination before the Secretary of the Governor and other officials, he was called upon to give security. Captain Ward obstinately refused to entertain such a proposition, stating that as the Spanish authorities had thought fit to capture his vessel, and deal so unceremoniously with his person, for no cause whatever, they must take the responsibility of these acts upon themselves. The officials, after some deliberation among themselves, finally concluded that Captain Ward should be allowed to proceed on his voyage, and offered to return him the letter bag considerably lightened of its contents; but he replied, that as they thought fit to board his ship and take away the letters entrusted to his charge, he would not receive them, but that they might, if they thought proper, convey them on board, which was afterwards done. They told him that the captain of a vessel had no right to receive a letter until he had first examined it; and he, in reply, informed them that they must hold themselves responsible to the American government for the wanton outrage which they had committed in detaining him from proceeding on his voyage on a groundless charge, and for the insult they had offered to his person by marching him three several times, in broad daylight, through the streets, under a burning sun, in the custody of a military guard, and preventing him from any communication with his friends.

The Spanish authorities, finding that they could not in any manner implicate Captain Ward as being privy to the concealment of Hearkness on board his ship, or of any papers entrusted to the custody of Mr Guzman, finally resolved to set him free. On his release he proceeded to the American consul, and entered his protest before that gentleman.

He had expressed his determination to the Spanish authorities to throw up his command, but was induced to resume it on the entreaty and advice of his consignees, Messrs Drake, and reached the city after a most stormy passage, on the 7th instant.

Capt. Ward has the passport of Mr. Guzman in his possession.

The result of the seizure of the letters of Mr. Guzman was the arrest, the same evening, of Francis Frias, Count of Pozas Dulces and his brother, Joseph Domingo Arrozarena, and the Marquis of Campos Llanos, who are among the first inhabitants of Cuba for wealth and respectability. The Count of Pozas Dulces is in his 45th year, and possesses a high literary reputation.

Among the letters taken from the bag of the ship Cornelia was one from the Count to a friend in New York, requesting him to express the thanks of the Count's family for the performance of the ceremony commemorating the death of General Lopez, who married the Count's sister. One brother is imprisoned in the Moro, and the other in Cabana.

Another result of this movement was the information obtained by the Captain General that the bark Childe Harold, which arrived from New York the same day that the Cornelia had departed for that port, had brought dozens of pistols stowed in cider boxes, cannons hidden in cases of machinery, and, in fact, that she had brought the long expected ammunition of the Creoles. The C. H. was immediately discharged, and the ship and wharf were crowded with *carabineros*, all ready to seize the contraband arms, which never appeared. It turned out a hoax, like that at Mariel, which resulted in the loss of the steam frigate Pizarro.

The engineer, Samuel Hearkness, has been sent to jail for concealing himself on board the Cornelia, with a view to leave Havana without a passport; and Mr Guzman is confined in a dungeon, *incommunicado*, for attempting to convey letters to this city.

The bark Cornelia is a beautiful vessel, and is now lying at pier No. 11, East river.

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

New York Herald
11 October, 1852, 4

The Fate of Cuba Approaching.

Our relations with Cuba, on account of the recent outrages to the American flag, are attracting much attention, and causing special inquiry on all hands and in every State. If the United States government has ordered any vessel to proceed immediately to Cuba, we learn that it is the sloop of war Cyane, which sailed in great haste yesterday, for the purpose, probably, of making investigations on the spot. She was towed out of port in the forenoon. The Mississippi steamer is not yet ready for sea, on account of the want of seamen; but she, too, will soon be ready, and then it is supposed she will proceed also to Havana. We have not heard yet what the President or the portion of the cabinet now at Washington have done, or intend doing, but we have reason to believe, from what we hear from Boston, that the recent intelligence from Cuba has reached Mr. Webster at Marshfield, and has produced on his great mind a deep and profound sensation, calculated to rouse the great statesman into the hugest activity.

The great crisis or turning point of a century is now before Mr. Webster. Has he the courage and the sagacity to seize the opportunity now offered to astonish the world, and to advance the headway of this great republic, by instant and immediate action? The Spanish government in Cuba must be taught the manners and conduct of civilization, or it must be expelled forever from that island, without any regard to the interference of France, England, or all Europe. The United States can enforce that policy, in spite of the whole world. They have the power in their own hands. Liberty, humanity, civilization, the progress of the age, all demand this of the American government and American people. The folly of the Spanish government in Cuba has furnished the *casus belli*, and nothing but simple weakness and pitiable imbecility in our government can restrain instant and immediate action. Will the President have the courage? Will the Secretary of State rouse himself from his repose at Marshfield, and seize upon one of those movements that lead mighty nations to glory and to greatness?

In the meantime, we learn that George Law, the principal proprietor of the California steam line now lying at Havana, of which line the Crescent City is one of the vessels, has directed the gallant Captain Porter to retain Purser Smith in the service, in defiance of the impudent attempt of the Havana authorities to displace him; and also ordered the same captain to return from New Orleans to Havana on his usual voyage, with the mails of the United States on board. If the Captain General of Havana again orders her out of his harbor—be it so. It only adds another item to the account current against Spain, and a fresh motive for action in our government, and excitement throughout the country. The Law line contains nine or ten large steamers. They could be transformed into powerful war steamers in a couple of weeks, each capable of carrying to Cuba, in five days, from any port of the United States, 4,000 or 5,000 good troops—amounting in round numbers to 40,000 or 50,000 men—all eager for action. George Law, himself, has also on hand about 120,000 or 140,000 muskets; and ammunition for a campaign of a month in Cuba, could be got in ten days. If the government of the United States were only to stand by and see fair play, Law could expel the Spanish power from Cuba without any aid from the public purse, but merely by his own resources, in less than three months. He has the war steamers all ready—the arms and ammunition all ready—and there are 100,000 Americans ready at any moment to join the crusade, and close forever the Spanish authority on this continent.

The present crisis, offered by the outrages of the Cuban government, ought not to be allowed to pass away without an effort to profit by its happy chances of advancing the American cause. The Roman republic never permitted a rival or a foe to rest for a moment in the quiet perpetration of insolence or outrage to the Roman flag. Carthage, and Rome, and Greece, and Gaul, and Britain, all bowed to the law of progress and power—always on the look-out—always in action. The American people must follow the classic example, or sink into rottenness and imbecility, by internal dissensions and corrupt politicians. National glory,—national greatness—the spread of political liberty on this continent, must be the thought and action by day, and the throbbing dream by night, of the whole American people, or they will sink into oblivion, like the petty republics of Greece, instead of giving a new phase to the world's history, like that of ancient Rome or modern Britain.

Let a public mass meeting be held in Tammany Hall at once. Let that meeting fling before the world those great ideas that will change at once from internal dissensions to national greatness the history of the coming twenty centuries—centuries that stand fearfully and mysteriously before the mind's eye, like the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night. Behind that cloud—beyond that pillar, is an empire such as the world has never yet seen. Ring the bell and draw the flaming curtain aside. Quick!

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

New York Herald
12 October 1852, 1

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON MEXICAN CLAIMS—THE CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO DR. GARDINER'S MINES.

WASHINGTON, October 11, 1852.

Mr. Soule, of the Senate Committee on Mexican Claims, leaves this afternoon for New York, to put the Committee appointed to examine Gardiner's mines in Mexico on their way. Dr. Gardiner objects to going with the committee, because Buckingham Smith is one of them; but as every facility has been afforded Dr. G. to either travel with or apart from the committee, he can hardly refuse to go. The impression prevails that his Mexican mines are all in the moon.

W.

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

New York Herald
Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

THE CASE OF THE BARK CORNELIA.

Statement of the Facts by Capt. Ward—The Gross Insult to the American Flag.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1852.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.,
Editor of the NEW YORK HERALD —

DEAR SIR—In the HERALD of this morning, as regards the outrage committed on the bark Cornelia, I found a number of assertions incorrectly stated, and not according to facts.

The Captain of the Port himself was not on board the bark, but his under officers were. The bark was cleared at the custom house on the 21st instant, and on the morning of the 22d was hauled off into the harbor, to a proper place to make sail and about 7 A. M. did make sail, and when abreast of the guard ship was boarded by the commanding officer, as you stated. The man Hearkness, with myself, was ordered into the boat, and pulled alongside of the guard ship—he was left there; and they took me in the same boat to the office of the Captain of the Port. That functionary abused me in the most shameful manner, and told me I had made myself liable to a fine of one thousand dollars. I replied I was not guilty. I was then ordered on board the same boat, and on our way back we stopped at the guard ship, and a guard of soldiers were sent along with us, to take charge of the vessel until further orders. At the same time, the Captain of the Port sent a pilot on board, and the boat's crew hove up the anchor, and moored the bark near the guard ship.

About two hours after, the boat from the Captain of the Port came alongside, with an officer on board, who ordered me to come ashore immediately; which order I obeyed. I was conducted to the office of the Captain of the Port, and upon my arrival there, I found the Captain of Police along with the Captain of the Port, who took me alone into his office, and spoke in Spanish in the following terms:—"You have on board a passenger by the name of Guzman. If you will deliver up the packages which he gave you, all fines will be withdrawn, and you can go on board your vessel and proceed to sea." To this I replied:—"He never gave me any package, neither have I, to my knowledge, any papers belonging to him" He then, in the most abusive manner, commenced calling me all the villains in the world. I then refused to answer him in Spanish, and unless an interpreter was produced I would not answer a single word. He then flew into a passion, and called me a liar, and threatened to put me in jail. I paid no attention to him, and finally he concluded, with the Captain of Police, that I should be conducted on board again, and be there confronted with Guzman, and interrogated further regarding the package and letters given me; which was done. After arriving on board under the charge of the Captain of Police, that officer accosted Guzman in the following manner:—"Did you give the captain of this vessel a package and letter to conceal for you?" "I did not," he replied; "all my baggage and effects are in my state room."

Finding that nothing could be got out of this man's room, he commenced searching my own stateroom for letters. I opened my desk, where there were a number of letters and other papers, which he took all out, and the letter bag which was found in my stateroom, and after overhauling the stateroom of Guzman, he left the vessel, giving the following orders to the guard or soldiers in charge of the vessel:—That no passenger should be allowed to enter the staterooms, and that Guzman should be kept on deck until further orders from him; which orders were carried into effect.

About two hours after, at 1 P. M., an officer, with the Captain of the Port's boat, came on board, with orders to take me and Guzman, and all his luggage, to the Captain General, for further examination; whereupon I was likewise taken with Guzman, as a prisoner, not being allowed to look on one side or the other, between an alley of armed troops. Upon my arrival there, I found the Captain of the Port and the Captain of the Police; and after the most abusive and strict examination, they concluded that I should take my letter bag and be permitted to go to sea. I told them that as they had taken charge of the vessel, and moored her close to the guard ship, the vessel and cargo were at their risk, and I was going to protest against all their proceedings. When I arrived on board of the bark, I then found the letter bag, with any quantity of letters withdrawn.

On the 23d I sailed.

Messrs. Drake & Co. never sent the letter bag to me; I went myself, as customary, early in the morning, and took it before any one was in the counting-room but the porter, and brought the letter bag on board with me.

Sir, by giving the above publication, you will much oblige your most obedient servant,

R. L. WARD,
Master of bark Cornelia, of New York.

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

New York Herald
12 October 1852, 1

Accident to the Steamship Pampero.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11, 1852.

The steamship Pampero, hence for San Juan, Nicaragua, full of passengers, sprung a leak, and the water gained so rapidly upon her that she was very near sinking. She however managed to get back to this port.

Clearance of the Crescent City at New Orleans with the Havana Mails.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9, 1852.

The Crescent City cleared to day for New York, via Havana. She takes to Havana the mails for Cuba.

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

New York Herald
12 October 1852, 1

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—Charles Todd, St. Louis; B. F. Morse, Florida; Edward Cowley, Pittsburg. General Vale, Troy; W. V. Barkalow. Ohio; Hon. J. M. Woodford, Kentucky; Hon. Theodore Stebbins, Mass.; H. L. King, Georgia; John Stevenson, Mobile; W. W. Leeman, South Carolina, and one hundred and sixty-nine others

At the Astor—H. Lynch, Boston; J. Waterham, J. A. Cowarden, Richmond; H H. Lewis, Washington; Major Zeiler, U. S. Marines; Hon. J. C. Forsyth, Kingston; D. Hand, Geo; Lt. Adams, U. S. steamship Powhattan; Mr. Walsh, Washington; R. Sprague, Baltimore; Gen. Corning, Pennsylvania; and one hundred and twenty-five others.

At the Irving—Mr. Hope, Princeton; A. Spear, Washington; R. Newell, Greenfield; W. Hazard, Philadelphia; G. R. Fox, Pa.; D. Cunningham, New Orleans; Captain Cuthim, U. S. A.; R. Bradley, Saco; Hon L. R. Mallory, Florida; Geo. Kerhum, Cleveland; W. P. Fillmore, Troy, and one hundred and twenty others.

At the American—T. C. Webb, Boston; T. S. Emory, Ohio; H. Oberman, Philadelphia; R. R. Montgomery, New Orleans; Hon. J. W. Spencer, Indiana; S. A. Walsby, Newburg; W. Sager, Alabama; J. Osgood, Philadelphia; M. Lawrence, Baltimore; and 92 others.

At the Howard—Judge O. C. Pratt, and two ladies, Oregon; S. W. Levering, Canada; W. W. Palmer, Lake Superior; T. Edwards, do; Rev. B. Cram and lady, Cincinnati; E. Secomb and family, New Orleans; A. L. Allen and family, Virginia; D. B. Coombs and family, do.; E. E. Porter, Tennessee; Dr. Cummings, Boston; H. N. Case, Springfield; H. C. Lee, do.

Brigadier General Thomas Lawson, Surgeon General of the United States army, returned to Washington on the 8th inst., from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky, where he has been in company with Generals Scott and Wool, for the purpose of examining that locality, in reference to the establishment of a military asylum.

Robado del Archivo de Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/2

Cuba.—Outrage on our Flag.

The Spanish authority in Cuba is hastening its inevitable fate. By despotic misrule it has kindled a revolutionary spirit. By remorseless cruelty it is now attempting to crush into the earth the spirit it has aroused. Not only the ordinary means of absolutism are resorted to, but the rights of American citizens have been trampled on, and our flag has been outraged and insulted. But the other day the passengers of the Crescent City, a steamer carrying the United States mail, and commanded by United States officers, were refused a landing at Havana. Such an outrage strikes a blow at the private fortunes of our citizens engaged in the Cuban trade, in direct violation of our treaty with Spain, and in flagrant contempt of our dignity and honor as a nation. But a still greater outrage has since been committed on our flag. The arrival of the barque Cordelia at New York on Friday brings the particulars of the treatment received by that vessel. After the Cordelia had cleared for New York she was boarded and searched by Spanish officials, her captain was treated with personal indignity, her mails were opened and examined, and two of her passengers were carried back to Havana and thrown into prison, and the vessel was forced to sail without them.

Cuba continues to be the scene of cruelty and outrage. Relentless despotism is striving to maintain itself against our great example; and in the struggle it spares neither age, sex, nor condition. The whig party of this country, led by its monarchical instincts and deep natural sympathy with despotic authority, denies that the Cubans desire to throw off the European yoke, which is imposed on them by armed men sent from beyond the Atlantic; and led on by the Executive of the United States, it has denounced those who have attempted to aid the people of Cuba as plunderers and robbers. But now the Spanish authorities themselves are testifying against their federal sympathizers, and proclaiming that the revolutionary spirit extends throughout the island and pervades the highest grades of society. Every arrival brings the revolting particulars of some new outrage. The dungeons of the Moro are filled with officers of the army, members of the police, eminent lawyers and physicians, wealthy planters, and even ladies of high rank. Many belonging to the most influential portion of the Cuban population have been consigned to the garotte; and as the knowledge of these things comes to our shores, it is but natural that the hearts of our people should be aroused. Cuba is a portion of the Western World; it is almost within sight of Florida—so near that the guns at Havana can be heard on our coast; and the spectacle of her people crushed beneath the despotic authority of a distant monarchy cannot fail to fire the blood with resentment. But yet there are those in our country who sympathize with the oppressors; and even in the face of recent events, actuated by the cold, cruel spirit of monarchical conservatism, seek to stifle every liberal impulse among our people, by denouncing such impulses as the result of a lawless and licentious spirit.

We give no encouragement to illegal expeditions against the possessions of any nation; but a longer continuance of the conduct which the Spanish authorities in Cuba have pursued towards us for the last three years cannot be submitted to. The whig administration, in open defiance of the constitution, has been actively engaged, in conjunction with England and France, in upholding and sustaining the Spanish despotism in Cuba. But if that despotism continues its despotic practices towards American citizens and to manifest its despotic contempt for the American flag, the executive and its foreign allies will not be able to prevent the deliverance of Cuba. The timid and nerveless policy of the administration for the last three years has brought disgrace upon our nation. Its repeated truckling to foreign powers—its brave words and timid deeds—its deference to foreign titles—its subserviency to foreign interests—its undisguised delight at a monarchical caress, and its utter disregard of American rights, American interests, and American honor, has so lowered our national character that any petty government insults us without fear. Great domestic questions have so absorbed the attention of the people, that but little notice has been given to the conduct of the administration in its transactions with foreign nations. But when the course of our diplomacy for the last three years is fully exhibited, there will be a shout of indignation at the mortifying concessions which have been made to the arrogant conduct and unfounded pretensions of European governments; for not only have the rights of our citizens in foreign lands been yielded up, and their persons abandoned to the mercy of despotic authority, but the nation has been repeatedly insulted, and the clear rights of the nation have been made to give way to the unfounded demands of rival powers.

As we said some time since, the whig party inherits from its federal ancestry great awe and reverence for the majesty of monarchy. The opinions of its leading men, and the character of its controlling press, were formed under unwholesome influences, when the United States was an inconsiderable power, with a scanty population and limited resources. It is utterly unable to appreciate practically the vast progress we have made, or to realize the changed relations we bear to the nations of the Old World. It is enslaved by a long-established habit of deference to European ideas, and great fear comes upon it when it contemplates the displeasure of a European monarchy. At times it seems even to regard the existence of our plain republican nation in the presence of purple-robed royalty as flagrant presumption, and it strives to contract its limits and prevent its expansion. The British statesmen showed a profound knowledge of the character of the federal party when it seized upon Greytown, and made the ridiculous pretensions of a naked savage the basis of proceedings by which to defeat the acquisition by the United States of the route for an oceanic communication through Nicaragua, and to overthrow finally the Monroe declaration by establishing a British protectorate on the coast of Central America. The monarchical instincts of the administration have produced results most disastrous to American interests as well as most mortifying to American pride. They induced the Executive to violate the constitution by claiming the power to arrest American citizens in time of peace, without legal process and by means of the land and naval forces. To that source we must trace that unfortunate proclamation, signed by Mr. Fillmore on the 25th day of April, 1851, by which a decree of outlawry was pronounced against a portion of our citizens without the intervention of a court of justice, and the protection of the government was withdrawn from them in advance of any violation of law, and before the happening of the facts and circumstances which could alone determine the nature of their offence, under the laws of nations. Crittenden and his unfortunate companions violated the laws of Spain; but they were not robbers and plunderers—not enemies of the human race—to be shot down like wild beasts, without that trial which was secured to them as American citizens by that treaty of peace and neutrality in whose name they were proclaimed outlaws. The proclamation of April, 1851, breathed a spirit which invited the French and English to establish a police in American waters, and gave rise to the mortifying spectacle which was exhibited when the Spanish minister at London apologized to the British government for the bloody execution at Havana. The scornful violation by the English of the stipulation to evacuate Central America, the insult to the Prometheus at San Juan de Nicaragua, and the subsequent and continuing persistance to hold that town in the name of a naked savage in open defiance of treaty engagement, the imprisonment of our consul in Greece, the outrage on our consul at Acapulco, and the summary seizure of our fishing vessels in the Bay of Fundy—all are outrages which have a common parent. They are the natural consequences of the rule of a party whose sensibilities are frozen by a cold conservatism, whose heart has no throb of sympathy for the masses, whose soul is fixed only on the trappings of authority and the spoils of office—of a party which shouts hosannas to a military chieftain in time of peace, but shrinks back in alarm at the first appearance of danger, and in time of war openly sympathizes with the public enemy. But insult and aggression have reached that point when they have become well nigh insufferable. When such outrages as those recently witnessed at Havana are committed in order to maintain, almost within sight of our coast, the sway of a European despotism over a people who are kept in subjection only by such atrocities as are daily witnessed in Cuba, they must be speedily atoned for, or our people may not be restrained by presidential proclamations. We wish to encourage no violation of the law, nor illegal expeditions against the possessions of a neighboring power. It is not the province of our people to protect the rights of the Cubans, but when Spain repudiates her engagements with us, wrongs our citizens, and insults our government, we feel that it is idle to trust to the law of 1818, or our neutral obligations to Spain; for the very guns which give signal for her deeds of tyranny awake the echoes along our coast, and will summon avengers who will not be restrained unless our flag is respected.

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

Morning Courier and New York Enquirer
By J. Watson Webb
[Whig newspaper, supported Winfield Scott for president in 1852]

October 13, 1852, 2

CUBAN MEETING

An important meeting of Cuban exiles and sympathizers was held on Monday night at 6 o'clock at No. 600 Broadway. Some three hundred Cubans were present, besides many Americans and other friends of the Filibustero cause.

Before the commencement of the proceedings, a very handsome Cuban flag was displayed, and greeted by the assemblage with most enthusiastic applause. It was announced that the flag was a present to the *Junta* from Mr. Francis Mills, of No. 115 Chambers street. Mr. Mills was warmly cheered for his sympathy, and a vote of thanks was immediately given to him for his present.

The meeting having been called to order, Senor D. Jose Elias Hernandez was called to the Chair, and Sr. D. Manuel R. Silva and Sr. D. Miguel Maria Aguero appointed Secretaries.

Upon taking the Chair Sr. Hernandez addressed the meeting as follows:

We are none of us ignorant, Senores, of the importance of this act, nor of its consequences. For the first time we have met together to exercise one of the rights most cherished by free people--the election of representatives. How sensitive we feel, Senores, the necessity of exercising this right for the first time--imperfectly indeed--at so great a distance from our beloved country! But as some day we shall have the pleasure to use this legitimate right in our Cuba,--it is requisite that we should demonstrate to the world, that tough we are yet but young in politics, we possess all the necessary elements to arrive at perfection, and that we are not unworthy to be numbered amongst free men.

To the end that we may fulfil the purpose for which we have assembled, we must discuss the principal points regarding the election of our representative, and afterwards proceed to make that election with the justice, moderation, and tact which are the characteristics of the Cubans; without unanimity, union, our meeting will only result disastrously; we should allow nothing to disturb our tranquility whatever be the motive; for truly, Senors, I had rather die in this hall, that that of our dissensions should be made public and serve as food for our enemies who would derive great advantage therefrom. Let us proceed, Senors, like true brethren--children of Cuba--proscribed and persecuted for the most holy cause, with but few resources of life, and *all* with but one only thought--the independence of that country so dear to us.--Although we may differ as to the mode of accomplishing this result, we should not therefor prejudice each other in any sense of the word, either physical or moral. To our disgrace it is, that we have not yet any political organization; and if we ourselves, by our internal quarrels, shall take away or diminish the small *prestige* of our future success, what wonder if to-morrow we should not be able to fulfil our duties to our dear afflicted country, which demands,--now more than ever, a prompt and efficient aid from all of her sons? Can we find fault with a man whose hands we have cut off, because he does not do that for which nature gave him means? For this Senores, I conjure you in the name of our common country, which cries for help from her executioners, and in the most momentous crisis, you should proceed to this business without being hampered by personal views, but with a firm and determined straightforward purpose which is always necessary in times of great danger, having our sight fixed only on Cuba, and fulfilling each our part like countrymen, patriots, and brothers, working united like one man, that we may

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

establish on a firm basis, without further delays,--the Junta which is to be charged with the affairs of our revolution; after which let us surround it, and assist it by our feeble forces, giving it the *prestige* which it needs, and without which it will not be able to discharge its great functions.

The address of Senor Hernandez was received with many demonstrations of applause.

The minutes of a previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read a report of a nominating Convention appointed to select a candidate for representative of the resident Cubans of New York, in the Junta of five members--the other four members having been previously elected by the Revolutionary Clubs of the Island of Cuba. The Convention, placed in nomination Sr. Don Jose Elias Hernandez and Sr. Don Sanchez Iznaga, the former having received six votes, and the latter tree.

A discussion followed upon the order of election, and it was decided:--

1st. That minors under 21 years of age should not be allowed to vote, unless they had borne arms, and shed blood in favor of the independence of Cuba.

2d. Those should be permitted to vote, who, although not Cubans, had rendered service to the Cuban cause.

3d. That each voter should vote in person, and not by proxy. (It having been moved that those who were absent should be allowed to vote by letter or by proxy, the motion was lost--yeas, 46; nays, 68.)

4th. That a majority should decide the election.

Upon the announcement that proxy votes would not be admitted, some few persons left the room.

The election for a member to represent the Cubans resident in New York, in the Supreme Revolutionary Junta, was then proceeded with, in all due solemnity, and resulted on the first ballot as follows:--

Whole number of votes 88
Necessary to a choice 45
Jose Elias Hernandez 51
Jose Sanches Ysnaga 23
Ambrosio Gonzales 13
Antonio Gonzales 1

There were a number of persons present, entitled to vote, who declined to exercise their privilege. Sr. Dn. Jose Elias Hernandez having received a large majority of votes, was declared duly elected. Three tremendous cheers were given for the Representative elect, three for the Junta, and three for the Cuban flag.

Senor Melian then addressed the meeting in the following terms:--

A high and republican thought opens my lips! In the name of many Cubans established in New York, and in my own name I am about to say two words to our worthy representative--but now elected a member of the Revolutionary Liberative Junta of Cuba, in the United States. They are suitable words, and in them I shall endeavor at the same time to express the unanimous sentiments of my enslaved brethren. Many years ago, when Columbia thought of commencing her great struggle for liberty, a celebrated writer said to Bolivar, "young man your country is ripe for the harvest, but you have not a man worthy to gather the grain." Liberty in Cuba is not ripe yet, and though it were so, there is not a man worthy of gathering the grain!

Here we have some of my ideas entertained at another period, concerning my native country. *Now*, I do not think thus, my opinion is otherwise, because fortunately, Cuba is now not the same that

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

she once was. To darkness light has succeeded. Two demi-gods have strengthened the holy seed of that lily which grows in all climates. Liberty has progresed [sic] in Cuba. We have men also now, worthy to garner the golden grains. The Revolution will ripen its fruit--all that we have to do is to guide the revolution without one being opposed to it. When the rivers overflow their banks, they follow the new course appointed to them by God. The people desire revolution, and as Aime Martin says, "The voice of the people is the voice of God." All day and all night there is not a single moment, in which our slavery of so many centuries does not call for revolution; the reeking blood of Narciso Lopez, that of Joaquim [sic] Aguero y Aguero, and that of all the other braves,--first among whom were the fifty heroes who were mutilated by the Spaniards in the presence of Christians, and in the nineteenth century! Our women--angels of love and of martyrdom--vilely trod under foot; our brethren sentenced to the vile garrote--incapacitated by mental distress, madness, and death, moral and physical, in consequence of insults and grief; plunged into prisons; buried alive in dungeons; subjected to tortures; compelled to eat the hard bread of exile, and deprived of everything--even a funeral service! Oh! we cannot suffer more. The Revolution; the revolution, for it is better for us to die than to live so humiliated. Let us work united, and ours shall be, if not the triumph, at least the honor. Liberty and America were united like two lovers in a heavenly kiss, and at the base of this union the nut of power was broken. Let us persevere, let us persevere in this holy cause, and ours will be Heaven: *Cuba will be ours!*

Representatives of the Cubans resident in the land of Washington, and also members of the Revolutionary Liberating Junta of Cuba, in the United States! fulfil your holy mission as Franklin and Lafayette fulfilled theirs. In your hands are the destinies of the Country. You could hardly realize a more beautiful dream. The fate also of half a million of Cubans is vested in you. Illustrious members! Do not confound the most sublime idealism; do not confound the country, before God, with the most abject materialism; do not descend to the mire of transactions with the tyrants,--to the most disgraceful mire of the Oligarchs and Dictators; save unhappy Cuba, and be placed side by side with the father of Liberty, and then--only then, shall you go down to posterity doubly consecrated by the baptismal font, for our coming generations, bringing there children to be made Christians, will give them, for appellations, your immortal names!

On the conclusion and throughout this Address, the meeting cheered enthusiastically. Speeches were subsequently made by Senores Armas, Perez, Villaverde, Tolon, Goicouria, M. J. Arango, Valiente and Luna, J. L. O'Sullivan and others, and the exercises of the meeting were kept up with the greatest enthusiasm until after midnight. At nearly one o'clock, the delegates folded the Cuban flag about the newly elected representative, Hernandez, and forming into procession escorted him to his residence in St. Mark's Place, the whole concourse breaking out every moment in cheers. They remained for some time before his house, and left him at last with hearty cheers for the Independence of Cuba. The Junta subsequently supped together and formally initiated the new representative.

The Public Cuban Revolutionary-Liberating Junta in the United States, as it is styled, now consists of the following gentlemen, every one of whom has been condemned to death or imprisonment by the Spanish Government, viz.:--Senores Goicouria, Valiente, Betancourt, Arango and Hernandez.

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

New York Herald
13 October 1852, 2

The Cuban Movement.

ST. SIMON'S ISLAND, GA., Oct. 3, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Sir—I observe in an article in the HERALD, of the 22d September, on "The Revolutionary Movement in Cuba," that my name is included among the "sympathizers in the Southern States, who are supposed to be thoroughly enlisted in the cause of Cuban emancipation." Justice to myself and truth, require that I should promptly inform you that I have ever been a warm and firm opponent of any attempt on the part of the citizens of the United States, to interfere with the internal affairs of Cuba, or of any other foreign country. After this declaration, it is scarcely necessary for me to add, that whoever has furnished you with the list of sympathizers, has been, in my instance at least, guilty of wanton falsehood.

Requesting a publication of this communication in the HERALD, I am, your obedient servant,

J. HAMILTON COUPER.

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

New York Herald
13 October 1852, 4

CUBA AND THE NEW YORK CONSERVATIVE PRESS.—Some of the journals now defend the action of the Cuban authorities in respect to the bark Cornelia, professing to see in it nothing but the perfectly legal and justifiable execution of police regulations necessary for the defence and protection of the island. The case of the detention and imprisonment of British colored sailors at Charleston, under the police regulations of South Carolina, is quoted as a case in point to illustrate the right which every sovereignty possesses to enforce its own internal laws, no matter how inconsistent they may be with the native principles and institutions of such foreigners as may come under their operation.

Perhaps there is a slight degree of justice and applicability in this view of the case. The secretion of the man Hearkness on board the Cornelia may have been such a violation of the police laws of Havana as to subject the officers of the vessel to severe penalties. But while all knowledge of the presence of the stowaway is denied by the captain and crew, it is not at all at variance with the perfidious Spanish character to believe that this Hearkness was merely a decoy, placed there by directions of the Captain General, to give a color of legality to their subsequent acts. And this, indeed, would appear to be a plausible version of the matter, from the fact stated by the captain that the fine of a thousand dollars, incurred by this offence, was offered to be remitted in case he would deliver up the letters and parcels lodged with him by the man Guzman. The Spanish authorities did not care at all about Mr. Hearkness, but only laid their plans to get possession of Guzman's packet, and of the Cornelia's mails.

The conduct of the authorities of Cuba, both in reference to the Cornelia and to the Crescent City, has been in the highest degree insulting, overbearing and indefensible. Their impudence and contempt of treaty stipulations, and of the ordinary courtesy and respect due to a friendly flag, were carried beyond any reasonable limit, and impose on this government the duty of demanding satisfaction. There was no necessity of their exercising the powers given them by their peculiar police regulations, in such an insulting and brutal manner; nor do we recognise the propriety of following a vessel after leaving port, boarding her, depriving the captain of his command, and playing the *fillibuster* in robbing her of her mails. Nor had the stringency of police regulations anything to do with the expulsion from their harbor of a regular mail steamer, bearing the flag of this country, because she had on board an officer who was not in very good odour with these petty despots. Mr. Smith, the purser, besides, denies the charge made against him, of misrepresenting Cuban affairs to the newspapers of this city. Nor can we admit that even if the charge were true, the Spanish government possess any right to interfere with an American subject on account of what he may have said or done in this country. We conceive that the defence of the Spanish officials, on these grounds, is very lame and untenable; and if they can find no better excuse for their acts, they must make the *amende honorable*, or abide the consequence.

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

New York Herald

13 October 1852, 4

ANOTHER SUSPECTED CUBAN EXPEDITION.—That there is something in the wind relative to the movements of the *filibusteros*, seems to be certain; for, yesterday, a notification was received by the U. S. Marshal in this city, from the State Department at Washington, to increase the general supervision which he has hitherto kept over the suspected Cuban sympathizers. Look out.

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

New York Herald
13 October 1852, 4

Personal Intelligence.

Mrs Chase, the lady of the American Consul at Tampico, is in town and stopping at the Mansion House, Chambers street.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—Don Alvaro Manero, Havana; James Lawrence, Boston; Hon. B. D. Ogden, Chicago; S. D. Dillage, Syracuse; G. Howland Shaw, Boston; Hon. J. W. Lumpkin, Tenn.; Captain Davis, ship Union; Rev. Charles Raleigh, Illinois; J. G. Auterson, Florida; Hon. L. B. King, Miss.; Henry Loognecker, Philadelphia, and 200 others.

At the Irving—General Cronan, N. O.; Colonel Fergoson, San Domingo; Colonel Picket, do; George Eager, Liverpool; T. W. Gordon, U. S. N.; Lieutenant L. E. Stone, U. S. N.; and 194 others.

At the American—Commodore Newton, U. S. Navy; H. Pleant, Paul; Edward Mountford, Baltimore; C. Thatcher, Vermont; T. W. Jordan, U. S. ship Fredonia; J. Hartshorn, Boston; Geo. B. Wallis, Washington; R. G. Knight, St. Croix, and 49 others.

At the Astor—Fred. Lord, L. I.; T. Brownson, Conn.; C. Robinson, Lynn; J. C. Walker, Richmond; W. D. Townsend, Baltimore; N. Sutton, Bridgewater; Gen. Totten, Washington; C. Baker, Syracuse; W. F. Johnson, Pittsburg; Capt. Wood, ship Germania; Capt. McDowall, U. S. Army, and 90 others.

At the Howard—C. W. Clark, Georgia; N. W. Lovell, do.; D. Mills and lady, do.; Miss Mills, do.; J. W. Grant, Worcester; W. J. Dunlap and lady, Lockport; Dr. Bliss, Springfield; W. L. Foster, Keene; Col. Spooner and family, Boston.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence will leave Liverpool on the 16th inst., in the steamship Niagara, for Boston.

Mr. Webster it is said, will return to Washington about the first of November.

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

New York Herald

14 October 1852, 1

The Latest from Washington.

THE SAILING OF THE POWHATAN FOR HAVANA—JUDGE CONKLING SPECIALLY CHARGED TO INQUIRE INTO THE RECENT OUTRAGE—REMOVAL OF W. BUTLER KING AS COLLECTOR AT SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—6 P. M.

Commodore Newton, commanding the Home Squadron, will hoist his flag on board the steamer Powhattan, and proceed to Havana on the 15th inst., as I telegraphed yesterday.

Judge Conkling, Minister to Mexico, who goes in the Powhatan is specially charged to investigate the Cuba difficulty, and report to the President. He will leave here to-morrow.

As Dr. Gardiner's refusal to proceed to Mexico with the commission has been telegraphed you it is but justice to give the reason he assigns. He wrote to Mr. Soule that he was ready to go to Mexico on two conditions—1st, that his trial should be postponed till the return of the commission; and second that Buckingham, Smith, Slocum, Doctor Davis, the Mexican witnesses, or any person who had actively taken an active part against him should not be on the commission. Mr. Soule replied, by construing this into an absolute refusal, and notified him that the commission would at once proceed to Mexico without him. It is certainly strange that Mr. Soule should insist upon sending Smith, under the circumstances.

W. Butler King, Collector at San Francisco, California, has been removed. The charges against him are of the most serious character.

X. Y. Z.

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

New York Herald
14 October 1852, 4

CUBA SYMPATHY—A SINGULAR SIGN.—Yesterday, at the Broadway House, the head-quarters of the whig party, and also at Tammany Hall, the rendezvous of the democracy, warm speeches were made against the recent conduct of the present government of Cuba, and squinting awfully in favor of its independence and annexation. Don't let on the steam too soon.

Robado del Archivo de D. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
14 October 1852. 8

THE INVASION OF CUBA.

Death to the Spaniards.

Open Air Meeting of the Eighth Ward Scott and Graham Club.

Proposition to Make Gen. Scott a Schoolmaster

Great Fun, Excitement, and Eloquence, &c. &c., &c.

A mass meeting of the Eighth Ward Scott and Graham Club was held in the evening, in front of the Broadway House corner of Broadway and Grand street, in response to the following call, which appeared in the morning papers, and was extensively placarded through the city:—

THE STARS AND STRIPES INSULTED BY SPAIN!!!—Eighth Ward, Scott and Graham Club attention!—The public newspapers have spread before the American people the astounding fact that our glorious flag has been insulted, our ships and citizens denied their rights over our national home waters. The combined forces of Spain accompanies the back of the rebel Spanish bandits! In view of this intelligence, we, as true Americans citizens, as lovers of our country and as friends and supporters of our great leader to carry out the principles we crave, the love of country we glory in, and the same privileges of going to others as we would have them should do unto us—to meet in council, to be but true to ourselves expect our determination to stand by the flag of our country, at all hazard, that while we repudiate to justify all lawful efforts to disturb the peace of friendly nations, we nevertheless pledge ourselves to stand foremost in the protection of our rights and the defenders of freedom's cause, who, lawfully pursuing their avocations abroad, are insulted by insults from other powers. To this end we invite the greatest throng on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to consider what measures shall be taken to secure reparation for the past and security for the future. The whig clubs throughout the city are respectfully invited to join in this act of duty to the whole people. (Recorder.

H. N. WILD, president.

JOHN SILLCOCK, secretary.

A platform was erected on Grand street, for the accommodation of the speakers, and a military band, which was in attendance, played several national airs. The banners of the association displayed on the platform, and a score of flags waved about by a troop of young urchins, gave a gay and picturesque appearance to the scene. By the time the proceedings were opened there was a crowd of some five or six hundred persons present, laughing and shouting and seeming to derive much amusement from the occasion. The business of the meeting was opened by the President, H. N. Wild, who read the public call and then proceeded in a very wild, extravagant and incoherent manner to address the crowd, as follows:—

Now gentlemen, we are here to night, and with infinite pleasure, to [illegible] American freemen to speak to you for a few short moments on the great cause which affects our country. Are we to be insulted without meeting them in a manner as our forefathers did, who bled and died to their graves and left their legacy to us, to watch over? Where is that legacy? Why, gentlemen, and fellow citizens, it is the maintaining the American flag on all and every occasion. (Loud cheers and cries of "Bravo.") Now, gentlemen, and fellow citizens, as this meeting is one of considerable magnitude, I offer you the resolutions which are as follows:—

Resolved, That the citizens of the city of New York have heard, with deep regret and indignation, of the recent treatment of American citizens at the Island of Cuba, and of the obstruction to the free American commerce by the officers of the Spanish government at that island.

Resolved, That regarding the statements which have been made in reference to these outrages as true, we pronounce the conduct of the Spanish authorities harsh, unfeeling, and indefensible, and if not properly explained, must lead to serious hostility between the two countries.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Spanish authorities towards Mr. Ward, master of the bark Cornelia, of New York, in arresting and ship in placing it under guard of a body of armed men, and in seizing the United States mail and ship papers, together with the official books of the Captain, the detention of the vessel, and the holding in durance the Captain, and one of the passengers, both innocent of any offence against the laws of Cuba, is such an outrage upon the commerce and flag of the United States as calls for prompt and [illegible] redress.

Resolved, That while we claim no right to interfere with other nations, or to introduce upon their laws, rights, religion, liberty, or institutions, the people of foreign countries, our brethren, by blood, race, nevertheless with the oppressed people of the earth. We abhor tyranny in all its forms, and hold in utter detestation the agents who are the instruments of oppression. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That while the government of Spain presents the picture of a total despotism, under which there is neither the right of free thought for the liberty of the press, neither the desire of free government on the part of the rulers, nor the hope of constitutional or personal freedom on the part of the subjects, such a government is undeserving the respect of the friends of true civilization or enlightened humanity.

Resolved, That we adhere to the policy of Henry Clay—(cheers)—as laid down by him as Secretary of State in his letter to Mr. Middleton, the American Minister of Spain, in which he explicitly declares that—"We cannot allow a transfer of the island of Cuba to any European power," and by which we express the voice of the whole country. (Cheers.)

Resolved, That we learn with pride and satisfaction, that the action of our present administration, in regard to this question, has been prompt and decisive, rising as it does above party, and we trust that we shall have no occasion to be ashamed of any future act for the wrongs attempted by Spanish brutality. (Loud cheers.)

Now gentlemen, the crucible is approaching and as war may be inevitable, who will you choose for your ruler? Who will you choose to guide you? Who, indeed, fellow citizens, but General Winfield Scott? General Scott has proved himself as great in diplomacy as he is renowned as he is in battle. (A voice, "That's a fact," and laughter.) Do with intermixture of diplomacy, our government, as he has now characterized the world by his great name as the head of battle. (Cheers and laughter.) This is a serious question. Let it come home to the heart of the American people that General Scott stands before the country a great warrior, and mark me gentlemen, and fellow citizens, he will prove himself a great diplomatist to arrange the affairs of nations with a statesman hand. I confide to you, unequaled in my opinion in the annals of American history. (Cheers.) Such a man, fellow citizens and gentlemen, we want becoming as we are a great republic; also, gentlemen, we want a gallant leader to lead on the American armies to achieve another victory, arising from that beautiful Island of despotism and tyranny. In the speech of General Scott, made at Cleveland, where we have public speeches and churches, we hear nothing; but it seems to me that [illegible] and the God of civil liberty has never smiled upon old Spain. (Laughter.) Gentlemen and fellow citizens, give us education and public schools and we will defy the world. (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Let them ally with France, let them ally with any power, but give us education, give us public schools, give us Winfield Scott at the head of them, and we shall be still glorious, and will maintain to the last [illegible] our great people and nothing short of it. (Cheers.) I beg your fellow citizens, to introduce to you Captain Ward—yes, gentlemen, Captain Ward, of the bark Cornelia, and who was so infamously insulted upon the Island of Cuba.

Captain Ward—I have a cold, and can't speak.

The Chairman—Friends and fellow citizens, Colonel Ward, on my right, has a severe cold and cannot speak; but a friend of his upon my left will speak for him. (Cries of "That's right.")

Mr. Jenkins (Captain Ward's substitute, but not the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Webster ticket) then came forward and spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen—By [illegible] Captain Ward, on my right, has been imprisoned in the Moro Castle, (loud laughter) seen the inside of its dungeon, and what I, the speaker, in the [illegible] (cries of "Go it, Jenkins") [illegible] upon to vindicate the rights of the American flag. Here is a Captain gentleman imprisoned in the Moro—(renewed laughter and explanations from the Captain) and insulted, stripped of the rights of freemen—made spirit of men * *—and [illegible] to vindicate the rights of our flag. (Loud laughter on all sides and a fruitless attempt from the Chair to make Mr. Jenkins hold his peace.) I am called upon to [illegible] to report to the end of this meeting. (Bravo.) I [illegible] the name of freedom (cries of laughter.) noble and glorious sentiment. Men who will stand by the flag of the Union in every corner of the globe, fellow citizens, your country has been disgraced. Behold the stars now before your sight [illegible]. (Roars of mirth from the boys below, who had their chair to appropriate to Mr. Jenkins.) This man here stands * * Noble system [illegible] here. Here [illegible] my noble friend here [illegible] in the Moro. (Shouts of laughter.) [illegible] of boats.

At length his friends succeeded in stopping Mr. Jenkins's flow of eloquence and Captain Ward overcoming his native modesty sufficiently to venture on a speech. He said—What was printed in the Herald yesterday morning is the truth, and nothing but the truth. I suppose you all read it. (Cries of "You may say that." "All right.") Everything I vouch for as true, and defy the world to deny it. It is all printed in the Herald, [illegible] the letter. What was printed is nothing but the truth. I was taken a prisoner—taken ashore—marched to the guard ship three times. They took the letter bag from charge of the vessel, and marched me to the guard ship.

This finished the captain's speech, and the Chairman (Mr. Wild) again came forward to make oration No. 2:—

Gentlemen (said he.)—You may be aware that great worth is sometimes modest. The captain is not a public speaker, but he can command an American ship and is capable of knowing—(loud laughter)—knowing that, when he is insulted by foreign power, and he now throws himself on your clemency, and begs of you to take into consideration that the American is [illegible] the flag of the United States. (Shouts of raillery which no way affected the imperturbability of the modest speaker.) Gentlemen you are aware that a man can command a ship, but he sometimes may not be capable, being too modest, to speak to an assembled multitude like this. (Go it old hand! from the crowd.) No, sir; no man is wrong who vindicates on every occasion an insult to the American flag; that man stands a traitor who will not take into consideration quietly and modestly, the insult to him and to the American flag. He is no American. (Cries of "Bravo—go it," and [illegible] of some of the more excitable of the audience getting into hysterics with laughter.) Gentlemen, we do not appeal to your passions to-night but to common sense. Here is an insult a direct insult, to the American flag. We now call on you who are living and enjoying the privileges of the government, to give us your heart, your voices in vindication of this gross insult. (Mr. Jenkins—We will do it.) that man stands before you. There may be a little diffidence or [illegible] on the part of politicians in coming forward at this day in vindicating the rights and honors of our American flag; but still gentlemen, that does not alter the principle one jot. (Bravo.) The chairman here directed the band *vote vote*, to strike up in the dearth of speakers, and the crowd were thereupon treated to "Yankee Doodle."

Col. Fossard was next introduced to the meeting, and spoke as follows:—

Fellow Citizens—I hardly expect to make myself heard to a great many of you, but without giving a great deal of egotism to myself, I think I may explain one idea to you, and that is, touching the Spanish rule of Spanish subjects upon this continent. I wish to call your attention for a few moments to the Spanish power upon this West

Robado del Archivo de D. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
October 1852

was being born, who were the very first men [illegible] to the side of the wing [illegible] [illegible] right. I ask to say to you that the man has failed [illegible] and "paled its [illegible] [illegible] cause of civilization [illegible] acts of the men [illegible] low citizens, the various instances in history that [illegible] never has appeared [illegible] great democratic principles of free government. [illegible] plawe [illegible] Where he planted himself in South America [illegible] placed an iron shackle upon every [illegible] con ment. Peru, the United Provinces of La Plata, and the republic of Columbia sunk under [illegible] planted power in Florida itself in Mexico; and I will ask you gentlemen wh that the progress of time has shown that Spanish influence and Spanish government have damned the cause of a civilized and patriotic race. Columbus landed upon the island of Cuba. Now is it right that we should allow them to have this island?

Mr. Jenkins—No, we won't. (Laughter.)

Col. Forman—No fellow citizens, we won't. Gentlemen, in the case of Cuba the Spanish planted their power at an early period. What I wish to say is this—I am not going to speak to you a filibustering speech—but I say the whole Spanish power declares itself in the act of the most tyrannical power. I am in favor of letting my American citizens act as they think right.

Mr. Jenkins—Direct. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Forman—When Cuba violates the rights—the neutrality laws—the sentiments of the people of this country I say it is time for the people of the United States to speak to their own behalf.

A Voice—Why, England violated our rights.

Col. Forman—England never violated our rights without our having it in her teeth. (Long cheers.) Who did it? General Washington did it in behalf of the American people. Now citizens—do you want to know who did it? (Cries of yes, yes.) Andrew Jackson did it. If you want to know who did it from the commencement I will tell you. (Cries of name, name.) Who did it from the beginning? Why, General Washington and seventeen sheets. (Cheers.) Lastly, as you all know, he triumphed over the Orion of age no.) I say that England has done nothing to disgrace us for the last half [illegible]

Mr. Jenkins—Spain has certain [illegible]

A Voice—Talk like that, you [illegible] man who gave utterance to this sentiment was most unceremoniously hooted.

Col. Forman—I am not going to ask for war against Spain, but reparation must be made. The American people demand reparation. I say this, that the present government of Spain, you may rest assured, will demand explanation. I will not say anything more, but I say this—if this insult is not undertaken it is not to be understood as [illegible] to submit to it, for I am dead against that, but I am in favor of maintaining our dignity to the utmost. (Cheers.) Col. Forman then recited Taylor himself stands a [illegible] he was a good whig as God Almighty ever let live.

Mr. Jenkins (interrupting)—So he was.

Col. Forman—That the Spanish government insulted our flag in Cuba under Zachary Taylor, he would have resented the spirit in Cuba as he treated the pseudo-Spanish government in Mexico. I have one thing to say further upon the question which is this—that from now on will be your duty to this city, as the gentleman said before me, is the man who has taught the American people that they have rights, and that man is General Winfield Scott. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Jenkins then was next introduced to the meeting, and delivered the following speech—

Fellow citizens—I have no hope that my voice can reach to the ears of this large multitude, nor did I come here to night to address this meeting, particularly with regard to the object of it. But there are, no doubt, gathered together here and now and in other parts of the city for the same purpose of making a declaration which will teach the government to [illegible] more energetic with regard to the insults frequently offered to our commerce. It will be the duty of our government to [illegible] when our flag is insulted, but [illegible] government [illegible] [illegible] and have advertised [illegible] to resent and resist the insults of [illegible] and they [illegible] that they are going to Japan, and if there is an [illegible] in the mind, they will be prepared to resist every [illegible] that can be brought against them. With respect to Cuba, I have no notion of this meeting endorsing the revolutionary measures there, for I know that enough of American blood has been split upon her soil to convince you that unless the people themselves wish to make the movement, or that our nation shall move in it, there can be no redress. I ask you now here to look at the matter in a broad way. Our flag has been insulted and it is for the government to redress that insult. We would not annex Cuba, nor do we think of it, but we demand redress. If we do not get it by fair means, we must get it by force, and if necessary, take possession of that island. Let the army and navy of the United States take possession of it. [Mr. Jenkins—So we would.] I believe if we want an energetic government we must place a man like Winfield Scott at its head. (Hurra.) Mr. Jenkins concluded by alluding to the [illegible] which the declaration, "I am a Roman citizen," gave to the subjects of that republic, and demanding when about it be so with American citizens? Not till the rights of the humblest citizen are protected by the government, and the flag which waves over the vessel, whether that of ship of the line or brig or commercial vessel, and that flag protects it equally on every sea and gulf, where it floats, as if it were sailing on the North river.

Mr. Jacob Cares was next introduced by the chairman, as another of the stars and stripes, and spoke as follows:—Mr. President and fellow citizens—It is very seldom I address a crowd like this of my countrymen. I have been called upon while on the stand to address you on a matter which comes [illegible] to us all. Our flag has been insulted (Yes" from Mr. Jenkins)—has been insulted—has been insulted (Yes again, from Mr. Jenkins) on the high seas. (Yes, so it has" from Mr. Jenkins) and we, the American people of these United States, belonging to the government are here assembled to-night—assembled to decide—and this meeting will tell that we resent that insult. (Mr. Jenkins—So we will.) Why, what was it? It was hovering on the banks of the island of Cuba—to Cuba—yes, Cuba—and you well know, and you will remember, but a very few months ago—I will not [illegible] over you—God forbid I should say it—should say it—how five Americans were shot down at once by the tyrannical power—by the tyrannical power—of whom? of whom?—by the tyrannical power of a government which, I am sorry—what?—has swayed almost the world in past years long ago, but have sunk into insignificance. Remember fifty Americans shot down there. We pass over that. We call ourselves not *filibusters*—we call ourselves not [illegible] as far as regards the Spanish or the tyrannical government; but all that we ask is that our flag shall not be insulted—that the American people—that we the citizens of this republic these United States. Our flag, the stars and stripes, wherever it may wave, on the high seas or on dry land, shall be and will be respected. (Mr. Jenkins—So they shall.) And if it shall not be by fair means—if it cannot be by forbearance (laughter)—to convince them that they are wrong in insulting our flag, in shooting into our vessels, dragging from our vessels an American citizen we have cannons of these United States to battle down that Moro. (Jenkins—So we have.") If we can go no further than merely to batter it down at the cannon's mouth we will take possession of it. (Echo Jenkins "So we will.") That is what we will do. Where is the man who is able to do it? Look at our chieftain who has for your wishes for fifty years—Winfield Scott. (Jenkins—"So he has.") He can march at the head of your forces whether he is elected to the Presidency or not. (Cheers.) I will warrant, if he were in the Presidential chair he would take command, and say to the Vice-President—"Here take my post; I will lead the army" (Cheers.) What will you do? Lopez has been executed. What for? I do not know what for. (An Irishman in the crowd—"Then don't be after telling any body.") (Loud laughter.) Because he went there to gain the same rights as our fathers fought for—to gain the same liberty which was fought for at Bunker Hill and the same liberty which you now enjoy in these United States. Thank God we enjoy it, and will not rest till the banner is unrolled, extending from ocean to ocean—till the Western hemisphere is enshrined in one entire ride—the United States republic protecting Cuba at that —. (Mr. Jenkins made some sort of an echo to this sentiment, which helped to keep up the merriment of the [illegible] Gentlemen, I have you because I am getting hoarse, but let me tell you, carry out this work and never let the stars and stripes be insulted. (Echo—"No, they never shall.")

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the resolutions, which were carried unanimously, and then carried [illegible] No. 3, as follows—

[illegible] before we must again, gentlemen and fellow citizens, we shall be called [illegible] to vote for a man who will [illegible] unconditionally. He has pledged his sacred word and honor to defend the stars and stripes unsullied. Now gentlemen before we [illegible] again, we will be called upon to vote for General [illegible] to meet and give our votes and approbation to the American that protects the stars and stripes [illegible] what principles. (Loud cheers.) We have got through with the observations we have to say here to-night, and now we will go to the seventeenth ward.

Mr. Jenkins made another attempt to display his oratorical powers to the intense amusement of the crowd, who, however, had had to [illegible] key to admit of his proceeding. The orator assured that none of the cheers he [illegible] which he had given utterance should be lost to the public, requested our reporter to give him a most complimentary place in the report of the meeting—a request which we trust has been complied with to his perfect satisfaction.

The meeting had not dispersed when the Empire Club marched up Broadway in their light uniform and their make up [illegible] by the two or three hundred who constituted the mass meeting of the Eighth Ward Sarsfield Club. The neighborhood of the Broadway House was thus cleared of the politic ans.

The Democratic Movement on the Cuba Question.

A meeting of the democratic republican young men was held yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures to record their sentiments in relation to the recent outrages perpetrated in Cuba. Mr. Durand, of Saratoga, who presided, delivered a stirring speech, going right in for an immediate declaration of war and the expulsion of the Spaniards from the island. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That this committee, representing the democratic republican young men of the city and county of New York, feel for the cause of liberty all over the world, and detest tyranny and despotism, wherever they may be found.

Resolved, That we favor the strict maintenance of all treaty obligations, and regard any violation of them, on the part of an American citizen, as a violation of the faith between the governments.

Resolved, That the government has never failed to fulfil all its treaty stipulations with the government of Spain, and that its conduct has been fair, honorable and conciliatory in the fullest extent, in all the delicate relations which for past years have developed.

Resolved, therefore, That the recent outrages perpetrated upon American citizens, and the American flag, by the Spanish authorities of the island of Cuba, are accumulated wrongs, demanding the immediate action of the government to vindicate the rights and dignity of the United States.

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

New York Herald

14 October 1852, 8

Married,

On Tuesday October 12 by Father Jerome Pastor of St. Joseph's Church and also by the Rev. Dr. Hutton, Justo Del Rosal of Cuba of Puerto Principe Cuba, to Josephine daughter of Wm A. Thompson Esq.

At Manchester, Va., on Tuesday Oct 12 by the Rev. Dr. Wickham of that place, Mr. James Lindenwood of New York to Miss Frances A. daughter of Alexis Morrill of Manchester Va.

At Hartford Conn. October 12 by the Rev. Thos Gallaudet, Dr Frederic B Bond of this city to Kate P. daughter of the late Rev. T. H. Gallaudet L. L. D., of the former place.

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

Morning Courier and New York Enquirer
By J. Watson Webb
[Whig newspaper, supported Winfield Scott for president in 1852]

October 15, 1852, 2

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA

(For The Courier and Enquirer)

Though we hear but little of the filibustero movement, yet there is no reason to doubt that it is daily gaining ground, and that numbers from all parts of the Union are constantly joining the association of the "Lone Star." The promoters of this movement carry out their designs with so much care and circumspection, and in so quiet a manner, that it is but seldom they are brought into public notice. Should, however, an opportunity offer, which may be deemed favorable for the prosecution of their enterprise, a force will be mustered, the numbers of which will surprise those who have regarded this expedition as being similar to that of Lopez.

...

JUSTUS

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

New York Herald
15 October 1852, p

SECRETARY CORWIN AND THE GARDINER CLAIM — Some of the mere party journals in this city are, with a greater show of partisanship than of reason, attempting to defend Secretary Corwin's reputation from any stain which might chance to be affixed thereto by the report of the Gardiner committee, while admitting that that celebrated claim, which has so long attracted public attention on this continent, is nothing more or less than a magnificent fraud. But these journals, one and all, show themselves little expert at the office they have assumed. They all admit the justice of that portion of the committee's report which declares the Gardiner claim to be, *ab initio*, a fraud, but very illogically deny the consequences which must follow that decision, namely—that Secretary Corwin, as the consulting counsel, and as the shareholder, in that fraudulent speculation, was cognizant of its real character. Now, we do not see the compatibility of swallowing down, at one monstrous gulp, the belief that the Gardiner claim was, in its inception and throughout all its ramifications, a magnificent swindle, and that the counsel who prosecuted that claim, and from his relations with it, both as lawyer and shareholder in its profits, must have been supposed to know everything about it, was perfectly innocent of all knowledge of its fraudulency. Certain jugglers may evince a wonderful talent and facility at swallowing long forks and stilettos and lighted flambeaux; but that is no reason why all mankind should venture to imitate them. So we cannot, with a due respect to our internal condition, gulp down the absurdity that all the evidence and documents necessary to substantiate this claim were perjuries and forgeries, and that the lawyer who prosecuted it—and who has a character for legal astuteness and capacity—was verdantly ignorant of the value of the testimony adduced in its support. Such stories may do for the afflicted, and probably are in accordance with the veracious attributes of a committee of the House of Representatives; but old hulls will be excused from placing implicit belief in them.

It seems, therefore, that those journals who manifest such an interest in Mr. Corwin's reputation, and who defend him on the grounds laid down in the report, must choose between the two inevitable horns of the dilemma. Either Mr. Corwin was professionally cognizant of the fraudulency of the Gardiner claim, or he was deficient in common intelligence. He must have been either a knowing and consenting party to the juggle, or an ignoramus who did not show legal acumen or ordinary intelligence enough to fit him to be the solicitor in a suit to recover the amount of a grocer's bill. Which horn do his unwise friends choose to catch at? For Mr. Corwin's reputation it would be better to consider him as an honest, ignorant dupe; but if it be so admitted, then his character for intelligence and mental capacity must suffer.

But, after all, Mr. Corwin's guilt or innocence, or the fraudulency or honesty of the Gardiner claim, are not the real points which the country expected that the attention of the Special Committee would have been principally turned to. The point in which public opinion has peculiarly manifested itself in connection with the Mexican claims, is, whether it is consistent with the faithful discharge of their duties, for members of the House, members of the Senate, or members of the Cabinet, to connect themselves with such claims, either as counsel or as shareholders? It was as to this feature of the transaction that the committee were expected to enlighten the community; but both they and the journals who defend Mr. Corwin, maintain an ominous, suspicious silence in respect to it. It is not in relation to Mr. Corwin alone, that light was desirable, nor in relation to Mr. Crawford alone, but as being equally necessary to illuminate the dark ways of a great number of members of both houses, and of the Cabinet. It is for their culpable remissness, or, rather, perhaps, for their studied avoidance of this branch of the investigation that we have particularly questioned the soundness and impartiality of the report on the Gardiner claim, rendered by the Special Committee of the House of Representatives. We therefore continue to regard it as by no means creditable to that dignified body.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
15 October 1852, 2

LATER FROM TURK'S ISLAND.—An arrival at New York brings later advices from Turk's Island. The Royal Gazette notices the arrival at the city of Santo Domingo, from the United States, on the 23d August, of Cols. Furguson and Pickett, to enter into preliminaries for the introduction into Santo Domingo of 4,000 or 5,000 American immigrants.

On the 6th ult. an attempt was made by a foreigner named Monclair, to assassinate, or otherwise injure President Forth. The individual was committed to jail.

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

New York Herald
16 October 1852, 4

Annexation of Cuba.

The time has come that the fate of Cuba must be determined. There is a period in the history of all nations when the interest of the world at large requires that their political status shall be definitely fixed. When that period came for Mexico and South America, they fell into the grasp of Spain—when that power struck for India, Great Britain planted her standard on every hill—when that day dawned for Algiers, it became a province of France—when that moment arrived for Poland, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, divided its dismembered fragments. That time has now come for Cuba, and its fate must be decided. We have had enough of pointless argument, unprincipled buccaneering, useless sympathy, and chivalrous but ill judged enterprise. We want something more substantial now. The time has come when we must know exactly what is to be the nature of our future relations with Cuba—whether the vast commercial treasure of that splendid island is to remain in the idle hands of Spaniards—whether the Creoles are to be forever Helots—whether insolent officials at Havana are to continue to insult our flag with impunity, or whether Cuba is to fulfil her natural destiny, by becoming part and parcel of the United States. There cannot be a moment's doubt on the point. Cuba must be ours, and at once. Every day which elapses adds fresh difficulties to the solution of the problem.

We do not enter upon the consideration of this topic with angry or even excited feelings. We take a calm, common sense view of the matter, in all its bearings, commercial, political, and social, that we advocate—and in doing so we are merely the exponents of public opinion—the immediate annexation of Cuba. Of the advantages which the States would derive from the possession of that island, we need not speak here. Merchant, politician, and soldier, alike deem it indispensable to our future greatness. We require it, as we required California and Oregon. Nor is it more necessary to us than our government is to the Creoles. Any change which would liberate them from the iron rule of Spain and the hateful despotism of the Captain General, would be gladly hailed by the colonists. It is utterly impossible that the present reign of terror can last—the wholesale imprisonments—the garrote—the military executions—are symptoms of an ephemeral, a transition state, precursors of a radical and sweeping change. No change is possible but annexation to the States. This must be the culminating point of Spanish oppression and Cuban servitude. It would be as difficult for Cuba to govern herself as it would be to conquer her independence. Writhe she must under the fetters of Spain until the United States lend a sympathising hand. The longer we retard its proffer, the more wretched becomes the condition of the Creoles, and the less valuable will the island prove when it falls into our possession. Every year which we allow to roll over without accepting what is offered us, and what we must eventually obtain, deteriorates the value of the gift, and aggravates the sufferings of a people who are entitled to our pity and regard.

These considerations have no claim to novelty. They have been in every one's mouth for months—almost for years. The necessity of annexing Cuba, on political as well as on humane grounds, has been denied by none; an opportunity of effecting the change without leaving a stain on the national character, has alone been wanting. That opportunity now presents itself. An American vessel—the Cornelia—with the American flag flying, has been boarded, in neutral waters, by the Spanish authorities, forced to bring to, searched, and the captain and two of the passengers carried ashore as prisoners. Another American vessel—the Crescent City—which sailed in her usual course from this port for Havana, has been peremptorily expelled from that port, without being allowed to land her mails or passengers. No reparation or apology has been tendered for these outrages on our citizens and insults to our flag. Here is ample provocation—abundant cause for severe punishment. We shall pass, in the eyes of the world, for the most spiritless people of the age, if we permit such unprovoked outrages to pass unnoticed; or if, failing a reparation proportionate to the injury, we lack decision or promptitude in preventing the possibility of its recurrence.

There never was a time when this country could better afford to invade Cuba. The treasury is overflowing with money; we shall have a surplus exceeding twenty millions, by the end of the year. The cost of the expedition could not exceed fifty millions. The Creoles now pay to Spain about eight millions a year. They could well afford, if they were annexed—(and they would be but too happy to purchase freedom at the price)—to pay us twelve or fifteen millions a year to reimburse our expenses. England, which looks at our position towards Cuba with a jealous eye, and, totally forgetful of the pretexts on which she obtained possession of Gibraltar, Malta, and fifty other colonies, exclaims at what British editors are pleased to call the greed of the States, would doubtless raise a terrible clamor at the news of our landing. But her citizens—the mercantile community—appreciate too keenly their own interests to adventure upon an open rupture with us, even if it were Canada, instead of Cuba, that we wanted. John Bull will bluster, no doubt; but he cannot do without our trade; and when we take Cuba,

> Although it grieve him sore,
> The luck of roses full well he knows,
> Would trouble him much more.

He will be content to abuse us in a gentlemanly way. At bottom, Englishmen will be well pleased that Cuba has fallen into the hands of people who can work her resources efficiently, and thus indirectly extend the trade of Britain. France, too, would be furious, and the most indignant remonstrances would be probably made by Monsieur Sartiges. But, without inquiring what weight ought to be attached to the opinions of France either way, Prince Louis Napoleon has his hands full at home, and cannot afford time to quarrel with us. He knows that the first [illegible] with the States, which was detected in the horizon at Paris, would be the signal for a rally both of legitimists and of *rouges*. Until he is more secure of his own, it is not likely that he will venture to trouble his neighbors.

It is, therefore, in view of this extraordinary combination of favorable circumstances, that the American people have resolved to bring the question to a final settlement. A thorough agitation throughout the country is now being commenced. Assemblies have been held in the South, which are a fair index of the state of feeling there on the subject. A mass meeting ought to be held here this week, to take the sense of New York on the course to be pursued towards Cuba; it should be held independently of party, and we have no doubt that the leading whigs and democrats would unite in the same view. There must be no shrinking, no shirking the main question. The Gordian knot must now be cut.

We demand that Cuba be annexed to the United States, on the same grounds on which Great Britain annexed her Indian colonies, France annexed Algiers, Spain annexed Mexico, and Russia annexed her Polish dominions, because it is the interest of her freedom loving population that the free government of the United States be substituted for the tyrannical sway of the colonial authorities. We demand that Cuba be annexed, in accordance with the historical precedents quoted above, because repeated appeals have been made to us by the Creoles to lend them a helping hand in their struggle for emancipation. We demand that Cuba be annexed—always on the same principles that have guided Great Britain, France, Spain, and Russia—because it is necessary to us, both in a commercial and military point of view—a valuable addition to our productive territory, and a rich market for our manufactures, and [illegible] an essential link in the chain of our Atlantic defences, as the key of the Gulf of Mexico. We demand that Cuba be annexed—still bearing in mind the [illegible] with the powers of Europe, probably, we demand this Cuba be annexed, to show to the world that, like Great Britain, Spain, France, Russia, and other great nations, though inexorably just in crushing lawless aggression, even on the part of our own citizens, the people of this country will not tamely submit to insult from abroad.

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

New York Herald
18 October 1852, 4

Cuba, Spain and the United States—Peace or War.

From the intelligence which we publish to-day, received by the steamship Black Warrior, from Havana, it is manifest that the local authorities of the island of Cuba are determined to precipitate a rupture between the United States and Spain. Whether from ignorance and stupidity, on the part of the Captain-General, or from a self-conceited security in the protection of the great powers of Europe, it is simply impossible that our government can permit or overlook the repetition of the late outrages against the Crescent City and the Cornelia, even for the sake of peace. The public opinion of this country calls for reparation for what has been done—"indemnity of some sort for the past, and security for the future"—and will not sanction a temporizing policy, where, between good behavior and hard blows, the issue is so fairly presented. The President is fully aware of this, from the steps which he has taken in the premises; but it may be well to admonish him that, wherein he may fall of a proper atonement, the work will only fall with more imposing necessity upon the next administration. Forbearance longer against the Cuban authorities has ceased to be a virtue, and the solitary question now to be determined is satisfaction, ample and conclusive, or prompt and summary punishment for the insults perpetrated against our flag, our commerce, and the rights of our citizens.

It appears that the Black Warrior and her officers were received and treated in a very courteous and hospitable manner by the officials of Havana; but that, at the same time, a war steamer had been ordered to cruise outside the Moro to prevent the Crescent City from entering the harbor. Like this, she has been again driven on, or fired into, or admitted into port. The probability is that she has been again denied admission; for a *sine qua non* to her entering was the dismissal or absence of Purser Smith from the ship. He was charged with writing revolutionary letters to the United States, and with having revolutionary sympathies, dangerous to the sovereignty of the island. The United States vessel, therefore, with this terrible firebrand on board, could not be permitted to enter Havana. We shall know, in a few days, whether this outrage has or has not been repeated; for it is plainly out of the question that Mr. Purser Smith, under the circumstances, could be spared from the vessel, even if he desired it. In his person the rights of every citizen in the United States are represented. The issue has been made, and the admission of the ship into port, with Mr. Smith on board, is a right which our government is in duty bound to enforce, if necessary, in an appeal to that *ultima ratio regum* of the cannon's mouth.

In the meantime, certain outside organs of the administration are endeavoring to divert the public attention from the real issue between our government and the Spanish authorities of Cuba. Hence the extraordinary disclosures concerning the discovery, by the cabinet at Washington, of the prodigious *filibustering* organization in this city, and of the measures on foot to prevent another buccaneering adventure to Cuba from our shores. All this may be very well. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the zeal of President Fillmore, in maintaining inviolate our obligations of national good faith, friendship, and neutrality, is highly commendable; but while thus vigilant in enforcing our obligations, a corresponding policy must be expected from the other side. However hostile the President may be to any course of action calculated to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba—however desirous of suppressing all agitation or excitement upon the subject—it is still his duty to vindicate, at whatever peril, the honor of the country. It will not do to lead on on the false scent of the Cuban conspiracy in New York. That conspiracy, under the mystic title of "The Lone Star," apparently so much dreaded by the government, is all humbug! Its [illegible] devices of a few [illegible] ventures for stocking our [illegible] for their money, upon the fascinating pretence of the liberation of Cuba, and it is nothing more. There are no means, no facilities, nor organizations, nor men, nor materials, and, we venture to say, there is no intention, on the part of the Lone Star association, for another Lopez adventure into the island. Certainly this is not the occasion for apprehending such a foray, whatever may be the future programme of the Lone Star fraternity. The chiefs of this conspiracy pocket some few middings from initiation fees and monthly contributions, and most probably that is the extent of the danger to the brightest jewel in the crown of Queen Isabella. The Cuban Creoles implicated in the society may be more sanguine, and they may bleed freely, in view of a speedy descent of a conquering expedition, which shall liberate their beautiful island, and restore to them their confiscated property; but they, too, are under the same delusion as the boys who have joined the order in the prospect of fun and frolic, and oceans of plunder. There is no chance, no prospect of an opportunity, nor do we believe there is any intention, among the leaders of the Lone Star societies, for another *filibustering* invasion of Cuba. It may be all well enough to keep a vigilant eye upon their movements; but at this particular crisis, the first duty of the government and its organs is to exact a reparation of the outrages committed against our citizens and commerce by the authorities of Cuba, and reparation for what has already been done.

Manifest destiny requires, sooner or later, the annexation of Cuba to the United States. It is but a question of time. That island can have no other permanent or peaceable position. It is at the option of Spain whether this ultimate annexation shall be the result of a purchase or a conquest; she may choose the alternative—the result will be the same. Not all the powers of Europe combined could prevent the instant seizure and permanent occupation of Cuba in the event of a war with Spain. In twenty days a hundred thousand men could be thrown into the island, and their expulsion would demand a force of three times that number of the best troops of Europe—a requisition with which neither France nor England would undertake to comply. If, therefore, the Spanish authorities of Havana have been instigated to the late outrages upon our merchant vessels by the court of Spain, with the ulterior view of compelling an active alliance from France and England, by provoking a rupture with the United States, they have adopted a most ridiculous policy. Unquestionably, if this country could be shackled into such a degree of respect for the Spanish sovereignty over Cuba as to punish all Lone Star or other suspicious societies with death, imprisonment or banishment, it might be desirable to plan to effect it. But while our government is religiously scrupulous in its international obligations, it has nothing further to concede. In repelling our policy of national amity and good faith, by insults and outrages calculated to provoke a rupture, the Spanish authorities are only inviting a military seizure of the island, which, once resolved upon, can neither be arrested nor received by any European alliance whatsoever.

We say that manifest destiny points out the ultimate incorporation of Cuba into the United States, either by purchase or conquest; and with Spain lies the responsibility of adopting either the one alternative or the other. We can never permit the cession of that important island to England, nor even to France. Should the Creoles, by a successful revolution, (which now is hardly possible,) achieve the independence of the island, and inaugurate it as the republic of Cuba, it would not long remain so. The political, social, and commercial advantages of annexation would soon bring it into our great confederation. It would follow the example of Texas as naturally as rivers flow to the sea.

Notwithstanding, however, the manifest destiny of Cuba, we can bide our time. It belongs to Spain, and if she can govern it without embarrassing or restricting the rights of our commerce and the rights of our citizens—if she can hold it, and promote the interests of trade, and the obligations and advantages of [illegible] peace and good will—[illegible] allies in the [illegible] enlightenment and free intercourse, the example, in addition to the most liberal policy of internal development, a policy of Chinese exclusion of her neighbors, upon any pretence, the day of her sovereignty over Cuba is at an end. Finally, whatever may be the secret motives of the authorities at Havana for their late outrages upon the Crescent City and the Cornelia, it is the duty of our government to demand satisfaction and the cessation of such proceedings for the future, and that the Crescent City shall have liberty to enter Havana, even with Purser Smith on board, at the peril of a bombardment. That is the [illegible]

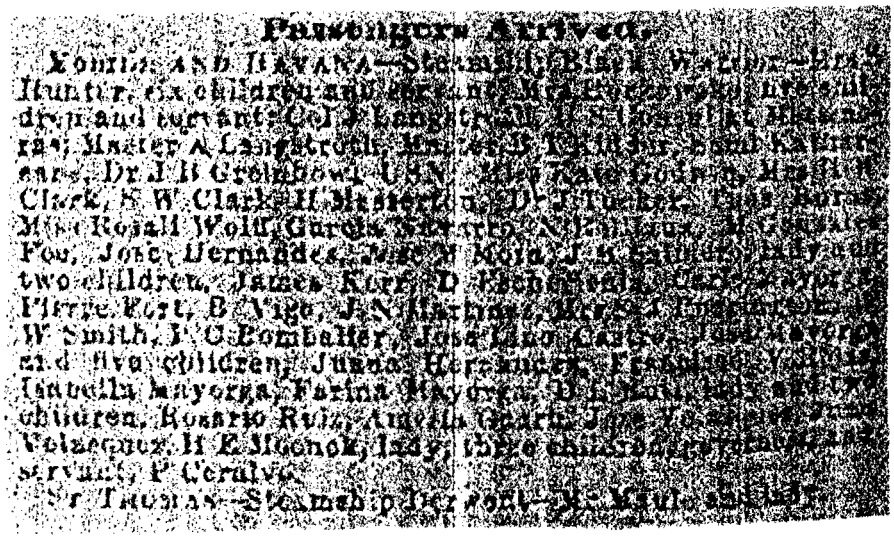
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
18 October 1852, 4

THE REPORTED REMOVAL OF THE HONORABLE T. BUTLER KING.—We published in the HERALD, a few days since, in our telegraphic despatch from Washington, a paragraph to the effect that T. Butler King had been removed by the government from the office of Collector of Customs in San Francisco, and that charges of a serious nature had been made against him. We have since, however, received information of a definite character, which places the matter in a completely different light. We learn that Mr. King was not "removed" by the government, but that he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The vacancy thus made has been filled by the appointment of Beverley C. Sanders as his successor. The reasons which led to this action on the part of Mr. King were, that a difference of opinion had arisen between him and the government relative to the amount of duties which ought legally to be imposed on imported goods arriving at San Francisco, and that his decisions as collector of the port, had given offence to the French and British importers, but particularly the former, and did not meet the approbation of our own government. On this issue, therefore, Mr. King conceived that the most honorable course for him to pursue, was to resign his office, which he accordingly did.

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

New York Herald
18 October 1852, 8



Passengers Arrived.

Kowia, AND HAVANA—Steamship Black Warrior—Lieut Hunter, six children and servant; Mrs Cuyler and two children; Mrs Langstroth and child; Mrs Kinsman and daughter; Col J Langstroth, U S Marine Corps; Master A Langstroth, Master H Kinsman, and 54 in the steerage; Dr J H Grotenhuis, U S N; Miss Rose Coit; Mrs H M Clark, S W Clark, H Masterton, Dr J Tucker, Miss Mary Ann Rosall Wolff, Garcia Herrera, A Fernandez, M Gonzalez Fou, Jose Hernandez, Jose M Rojo, J S Saunders, lady and two children, James Kerr, D Fechmendy, Cecilio Ayala, Pierre Fort, B Vigo, J N Martinez, Mrs J Rodriguez, W Smith, J C Pomballer, Jose Lino Cortes, Jose Herrera and five children, Juana Hernandez, Francisco Valdez, Isabella Mayorga, Farina Mayorga, D L Mallet, lady and 2 children, Rosario Ruiz, Angela Gearle, Jose Velasquez, Velazquez, H E Mcchok, lady, three children and servant, F Cervilve.

Per Thomas—Steamship Northern—Mrs Mills and lady.

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

New York Herald
19 October 1852, 4

City Intelligence.

INSTALLATION OF THE CUBAN JUNTA.—We received the following note last evening. It appers that the Junta Cubana are to be installed to night, at the Apollo Saloon It will be a very patriotic affair:—

SR. D.—Debiendo instalarse la JUNTA CUBANA en el salon de Apolo de la casa num. 410 Broadway el martes 19 del corriente, los que suscriben esperan de los sentimientos patrioticos de Vd. su asistencia al acto que deberá celebrarse a las 7 de la tarde.

Nueva-York, Octubre 15 de 1852.

GASPAR BETANCOURT CISNEROS, President.
MANUEL DE JESUS ARANGO, Vice Pres't.
PORFIRIO VALIENTE, Secretary.
JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ, Vice Secretary.
DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA, Treasurer.

THE RT. REV. BISHOP DOANE, of New Jersey, we understand, was taken seriously ill yesterday. It was intended that he should preach and hold confirmation in Grace Church, Jersey City, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and again at Bergen, Hudson county, in the evening, but his illness will cause these appointments to be postponed.

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY—THE TURN-OUT YESTERDAY.—In conformity with the arrangements entered into by the democratic republicans in this city, who sympathize with the Cuban Creoles, an assemblage of the party took place yesterday in consequence of a report being circulated that the Crescent City steamer was off the port. Under the command of Captain Rynders, a procession was formed, and every disposition was made to march down to her berth at the foot of Warren street, in order to give Captain Porter a becoming and enthusiastic reception. There were five flags displayed, three silk and two bunting; and a brass gun, belonging to the Empire Club, was placed in front of the procession, which then set forward. The Park was made the first halting place, and there the gun was fired thirteen times, (the old national salute.) When this salute was finished, the procession again set forward, followed by thousands of people, amongst whom was a body of 100 Cuban Creoles who joined in the procession, and displayed a Cuban flag with the 'Lone Star' in the centre, along with American banners. Arrived at the dock, the gun was placed on the deck of the Illinois steamer, and fired thirty-one times—the national salute. The gate leading to the wharf was shut, and thousands of the people were excluded; but those who had obtained admittance made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in number. They gave three hearty cheers for Captain Porter when it was announced that Mrs. Porter was there present with her friends awaiting her husband's arrival. Captain Rynders was then loudly called for, and that gentleman, having obtained an elevated position, addressed the multitude, observing that Captain Porter had behaved most gallantly in defending the honor of his flag against Spanish insult. If the present administration was too weak, imbecile, and cowardly, to avenge the insult offered to our flag, it would then devolve on the people to execute the duty themselves. At that exclamation there was a general cry of "We will, and we are ready to go now!" Captain Rynders then went on to say that he deprecated piratical expeditions against Cuba, but he hoped that if there was a quarrel between Spain and America that proper measures would be taken so as to ensure liberty to Cuba. Then, if the free people of that island had no objection to become annexed to the United States, she would become ultimately one of the proudest States of the Union. Applause again rent the air as Captain Rynders concluded, and a voice was heard to say "That is the destiny of Cuba." Three hearty cheers were given. The steamer that had been announced as the Crescent City now came in, and proved to be the Texas, at which there was considerable disappointment experienced, and the crowd re-formed the procession, and marched away to hold themselves in readiness for the arrival of the Crescent City.

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

New York Herald
20 October 1892, 7

Meeting of the Cuban Junta—Great Enthusiasm—Manifesto of the Junta, &c.

Last evening a meeting of this body was held at the Apollo Rooms. The audience was very numerous composed principally of exiled Cubans, with their wives and children. The ladies added not a little to the éclat on the occasion. They were dressed in the most fashionable style of the season, and looked as if they were attending an opera instead of a Cuban meeting. The enthusiasm was very great and all appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings. The room was well lighted and tastefully decorated. The American and Cuban flags were hung over the President's chair with the inscription on silver shields of Crittenden, Gotay, on the American flag, and Oberto Pragey, on the Cuban flag.

The arms of Cuba, and portraits of General Lopez and Joaquim Agüero y Agüero, were hung up between the two flags, with silver stars over each. On each side of the speakers sat the members of the Junta. Several of the gentlemen and boys had the ensignia of the order of the Lone Star attached to the breasts of their coats, which looked very handsome. Upon the entrance of the members of the Junta, cheers were given for Cuba.

The proceedings—Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros in the chair—commenced with prayer, which was offered by Padre Valdez. After which, Pete Morris cried, "three Yankee cheers for Cuba," which were given. A priest then administered an oath to the President, Gaspar Betancourt Cisneros. The oath was to the effect that he was to pledge his life, fortune, and honor in the cause of Cuba. He in turn administered it to the other members of the Junta. After they had taken the oath, three cheers were given for Cuba.

Porfirio Valiente then rose to read the manifesto. During the reading of it, several cheers were given for Cuba, and shouts of "bravo" and "well done," &c. The vehemence of the cheering was so great that the building shook from cellar to garret. The manifesto was then read to the meeting.

THE MANIFESTO.

When one people which depends upon another arrives at the knowledge of the right which all men have to enjoy the benefits of liberty of which it sees itself deprived—if the generality of its natives ardently desire to occupy a suitable position, to give it a just and independent government, the revolution is accomplishing the noble and lacas only for the fulfilment of its duties. The struggle which is indispensable with the power which oppresses it, and the power to enable it to destroy the germs of iniquity, and erect upon its own foundations the grand edifice of its regeneration. Cuba is this people. While she remained uncultivated, depopulated, and poor she suffered all that it is possible for man to suffer from ignorance and misery; by and by she arrived at a certain state of civilization and augmentation, by which she learned her rights and her strength and aspired to independence. The world has been witness of her endeavors to achieve that independence, though until now they have been unsuccessful. A multitude of various efforts to commence the revolution have been discovered at different times, and those concerned in them have been punished by banishment, imprisonment, and death. The cry of Independence was raised in Puerto Principe and Trinidad by their valiant sons, and their blood shed upon the battle fields, and upon the scaffolds sealed the general voice of the vultures of Cuba. Twice these same Cubans, of their own means, and aided by generous strangers, led on by the valiant General Lopez, of everlasting memory, planted the standard of liberty at Cardenas, at Las Pozas, and other points where their blood ran on the fields of battle and in silent sacrifices offered as a holocaust to the gods of tyranny.

Great as is the enterprise, arduous and difficult as is its execution, the misfortunes of the first efforts should not intimidate strong minds, decided and resolved to conquer independence at any price; and in the midst of the profound grief caused by the death of so many martyrs in the months of August and September of the year last past—a mournful wail, which welled up from the breasts of all the Cubans, and which echoed from one end of the island to the other—the valor of the unfortunate caused new and great hopes to arise. The union of all among those who labored in the sacred cause of liberty, and in the lessons of experience. A considerable number of powerful men joined in the insidious work of organization, and when the basis of operations had been agreed upon, and the time of action had arrived, the day was set in which to nominate their delegates to this classic land of liberty and to solicit its co operation and assistance. The undersigned contend that they have preserved the confidence not only of those Cubans resident in the United States, but of all those natives of the island, who, having eluded the vigilance of their oppressors, are enabled to express their sentiments freely; and that they are sufficiently authorized to represent, sustain, promote, and carry on, to a successful termination, the interests and the views of their revolution. Humanly speaking, it is impossible for us to have a more complete representation under the circumstances in which our country is placed.

Tyrannized over and robbed on the one side, and receiving on the other the flame of liberty which is breathed all over America even to our shores, the most decided aspirations of the people of Cuba tend naturally to destroy the yoke which oppresses, degrades, and debases them, and to obtain an absolute independence of the Spanish power. The Junta which represents the people of Cuba cannot profess other principles than those to sever the ties which bind it to Spain by the only available means of the revolution, and, to take in the sight of all nations, a free and independent situation; to the end that Cuba should give herself a suitable government by means of her representatives freely elected by the people. Such shall be the end to which the labors of the Junta will be directed holding to manner of transactions with the tyrants who oppress our country.

Far be it from our intention to abuse the hospitality and the sympathies of the American people. The Junta will carefully limit itself to guiding and directing that cooperation which they have obtained or may obtain, under circumstances sanctioned by history and by precedent.

Cuba desires to be free—she has manifested this desire conclusively, and she repeats it now through our voice. She has a right to be free by the title which the breach of all human and divine obligations by the Spanish government gives her. But in her exceptional position, which presents to the world the instance of a whole territory converted into a jail—a whole people in confinement—she is obliged to seek for aid from abroad, and she comes to seek it in that place where she finds the principles of revolution consecrated as sacred dogmas of liberty; she comes to seek it in the midst of the American people, brought together by Providence at the head of a regenerative civilization, which, initiated in former times, will, in the end, make all the people of the earth happy. This assistance—these auxiliaries have been vouchsafed by a departure from established principles—by monarchical people, to people who have conquered their liberty. The French assisted the United States in their glorious struggle for independence. How much more appropriate would it be that this nation, the freest upon the face of the earth, whose institutions have so natural a force of extension, should extend a generous hand to another nation of America, which desires to imitate it, which sends its representatives to ask its favor, and which in the midst of its chains has not even sufficient liberty to make use of all its pecuniary means, but only of that small part which it is enabled furtively to remit to those who are laboring in its cause? Celebrated writers, on the other hand, admit the interposition of foreign aid in circumstances similar to those in which Cuba is placed.

But, perhaps, it will be said that the desire of liberty is not sufficient—justice and public decorum demand once more the foundations upon which Cuba rests her pretensions; and, then it will be asked, what causes, what reasons, what grievances exist in the Island of Cuba to justify its separation from the mother country? When Spain pledges herself to prove to the nations that her colony is happy under the paternal government with which she is ruled, and that peace and contentment reign on the island, the people of Cuba owe to the glory of their cause an exposition of the complaints and motives which guide them in thus asserting their outraged right, as well as to show that the mother country has prejudiced to add mockery to injustice.

Cuba, fortunately, is not placed in the midst of Africa. Situated in a part of the globe where all the civilized nations meet, who does not know the horrible condition to which she has been reduced by the Spanish Government? Shall we fear denial? We will appeal to the conscience of these people who know us.

Included in the Spanish code of the Indies, are the laws which incorporate in the Spanish nation all the people who have been conquered in America. The island of Cuba was consequently an integral part of the nation. With her she shared her glories and her disgraces—the same general laws governed the Peninsula and the provinces of Spain in America. In 181[illegible], 1822, and 1834, the code of Cadiz, and the royal statutes which gave to the Spanish people institutions more or less free, comprehended the island of Cuba in their provisions; and she, for her part, sent her deputies and representatives to the Spanish Cortes. This body was convoked in 1836, to reform the newly promulgated constitution of

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

Cadiz. The island had no representation in the Cortes. The doors of the Congress were closed against them—the present constitution of 1837 was passed and sanctioned; and, to the scandal of morality and justice, disregarding the acknowledged rights of Cuba, unheard and unrepresented, she was excluded from all participation in the new institutions. From being an integral part of the nation, Cuba was condemned to the humiliating condition of a colony, which she never was. To make this violation of the fundamental principles of public right more contemptible, the legislators and the queen-regent of Spain threw into the face of Cuba, the declaration that the Cubans were not Spaniards, but the slaves of Spain, proclaiming for the first time in the second additional article of said constitution of 1837, that the island should be governed by special laws. The Cuban deputies protested—and from this moment the social compact which united Cuba to the mother country was annulled, and became of no force. Monarchical Spain, with an absolute king, called her sister; and the comparatively free Spain of the present day reduced her to slavery. Cuba in consequence has the indisputable right to proclaim, in the sight of the nations, that she no longer belongs to the Spanish family. The throne and the Cortes of Spain deceived us after the faithful and solemn promise, that they would give us special laws. Fifteen years have elapsed, and in place of laws, they give us governors, whose supreme will always inimical to our only colonial code. A royal decree of 1825, yet in full force and vigor, invests the Governor General with the supreme power of Governor of places under martial law.

Cuba is destitute of all right of representation, political or administrative. Neither can her sons forward their petitions and complaints to the throne, and he who presumes to do so is severely punished.

The press is condemned there to the most absolute surveillance, even to the faculty of thought; and the sin of printing is punished by banishment and death.

The exclusion of the Cubans from any command or employment on the island, has established a new principle in our colonial policy.

As a means of alleviating the condition of the colony the home government created in Madrid a colonial council of Spaniards, upon whose recommendation the taxes were increased, and that system of oppression confirmed which, in 1824, was commenced by the Captain General, Don Miguel Tacon. Another Captain General, Don Jose de la Concha, although also inimical and bloodthirsty, endeavored, being influenced by the force of circumstances, to mitigate, though in a very diminutive degree, the oppressed condition of the island. The government dismissed him with indignation.

Another succeeded him, and, a vigorous soldier, he limited his action like that of an automaton to consigning to repulture all elevated ideas—to carrying the military system to its greatest extreme, and to restraining the aspirations of liberty by terrors, torments and the rackfold.

Neither old men, nor respectable matrons, nor inoffensive virgins, nor the merits of the most approved honor, nor the guarantees of riches—nothing is safe. No one is exempt from going, to the jail, to the chain gang, or the garrote.

A law of the Spanish code of the Indies permits the Viceroys and Governors of America to send to Spain those inhabitants whom they may deem dangerous persons, under the express provision that a statement of the motives of the measure should be sent with them. The Cubans have not even this meagre satisfaction under the present *regime*. A great number of them have been sent into confinement upon the peninsula without the justification of cause.

The actual Governor of the colony applies now in all departments of the government, and for all classes of offences a most immoral proceeding—it is paid with gold, and recompenses with offices.

Under the pretence of propagating Christianity, Spain conquered her vast possessions in America, with the cross of Christ in her hands, and forsworn belief in the sight of Divinity; yet it is mournful to see that even the capital cities scarcely have a church worthy of containing an altar at which the faithful may at all times offer up their devotions; that whole territories have no spiritual care taken of them, and moreover, if the rector of a district does not earn his bare subsistence by some industrial pursuit, foreign to his sacred calling, he is every day called upon to suffer the most inconvenient privations. And this, notwithstanding that the laborer works ever so hard, even without taking rest, and pays his tithes, lessening the bread he should give to his children.

The corporations of Cuba are not vouchsafed their due rights, and their deliberations proceed from the ordered of the government.

The police is erected into an instrument of tyranny, the government having obliged the municipalities to declare that their maintenance shall be a charge upon each district.

The administration of criminal justice is entrusted to courts martial instituted for the punishment of political offences. In these courts the judges are our enemies, because they are all Spaniards and even to the counsellor, the officers are all Spaniards and therefore predisposed against the defendant. A favorite maxim of these courts is, that political charges need not be proved, the moral conviction of the guilt of the prisoner in the minds of the judges, sufficient to apply the punishments of the laws. To be born in Cuba is a crime.

The offices and the appointments are reserved exclusively for the Peninsulars, and they are sold for gold or for immoral and illegal purposes by the ministers of the crown, to ignorant and corrupt men, who use them as means of barbarity to the people.

The judges derive their riches from this sink of iniquity, and pollute the sanctuaries of justice with their tremendous political hatred against the children of Cuba.

Against the will of the people manifested in petitions and reports to the crown through the corporations and many distinguished persons an inhuman slave trade has been continued for the convenience of the government; thus flagrantly violating the treaties for the suppression of this traffic in African negroes made with the English nation.

Cuba is obliged to pay twenty thousand soldiers to subjugate and oppress her.

The productions of the island at a price reduced by foreign connivance by heavy export duties and the most necessary articles of import are subjected to enormous contributions in proportion among civilized nations. A barrel of American flour for instance, pays eleven dollars.

The tobacco, the principal and great element of the riches of the island is monopolized by the Peninsular government.

Every free inhabitant of the island is obliged to pay an annual tribute of sixty dollars in advance. In 1847 the entire receipts of all the custom houses alone according to the official documents exceeded $14,739,625 68 and the disbursements amounted to $11,126,901 18. The balance was all taken to Spain although there are in Cuba more than a hundred thousand children who receive neither primary nor elementary education. The lower classes of society consist nearly the entire population of the rural districts who can live and die knowing almost nothing of the mysteries of Christianity and completely ignorant even of the letters of the alphabet. Thus the millions of the island go to minister to the corruption of the Cortes; and the culpable abandonment of the government wants not even an interest to sink the people in ignorance. Moreover we have hardly any public roads or canals nor are any other means employed to improve the elements of the public wealth.

By a royal decree of the 31 1850, the armies of the island were ordered to be increased. The primary cost of making this increase exceeded $915,565 and its ordinary expense for one year amounted to $1,250,301 25. Neither the primary outlay or the second—which is the annual expense—can be defrayed by the existing overplus. The taxes have been increased and the people, already loaded down in the most extraordinary manner, have suffered and still have to suffer this new burthen, at the same time the foreign connivance has cheapened the products of the island.

Instead of concurring commercial privileges to the island new restrictions have been laid upon this element of wealth. At last no priority formerly existed so that the duties upon the products of the island imported into the Peninsula and upon those of the latter sent to Cuba were equalized. The government has broken this treatorial arrangement, protecting the mother country at the expense of the colony.

The colonization of white laborers has been an object of anxious desire among the Cubans. The government has apparently encouraged the enterprize, and has imposed duties to secure its accomplishment. Its protection has always been converted into antagonism inspired by the horrible policy of opposing the Africans to the elevation of the liberal principles of the Cubans. The duties imposed have gone to fill the coffers of the tyrant. What nation upon the face of the globe, in similar circumstances, has presented so many instances of oppression and tyranny of injustice and cruelty, of an absolute forgetfulness of the principles of morality and equity in a government whose first duty, before God and man, is to promote the happiness of the people? Is life supportable in Cuba, under so deplorable a situation that the least of the evils which a man suffers is the loss of his personal dignity? And yet we have not particularized all our grievances. Demoralization, espionage, domiciliary visits, are other arms of which government daily tests the value. The outrages, degradation and insolence with which the Cubans are treated by all the officers from the Captain-General down to the meanest policeman, are the means used to remind us every instant of our miserable condition of slavery. And the open robberies which the authorities and the Spanish officers commit under the guise of the

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

admirable then, the violation of the laws, and many other excesses, solemnized acts of revenge the atrocious and unheard of deeds which Spain permits in Cuba, are more barbarous than those of the worst government of the Middle ages. So many evils united must justify the cause of Cuban independence and the measures which the Junta have taken to secure it, in the sight of the whole civilized world.

Constituted to be the organ of the revolution, it will be the principal object of the Junta to unite all those means upon which they count to commence their labors. The considerable means already in their hands and those which they have a sure hope of receiving from the people all over the Island, shall be applied religiously and under a rigid accountability to the great end in view. The Junta will be the centre of all the Cubans in this country. It will not arrogate to itself any undue authority. As it is impossible to establish it at present upon the Island the liberating standard of our country has been raised here and around it our brethren have rallied as a point to its prompt support, together with all others who sympathize with a people struggling for liberty under circumstances which we have described. The measures to be adopted by the Junta will be great in design as the occasion in results as human foresight can make them, and its acts will be confined to the struggle which is pending between the two of the Spanish government and the colony. And when we see the independence of our native country achieved, we shall resign our trust and having concluded our mission here by bringing it to a successful termination, we will present to the first National Convention of Cuba, an account of all our labors.

Sons of the Island! let us all rally to the support of the great work of our salvation. Let us not forget, even for a moment that in union there is strength, and that the people which truly desire liberty is not dishartened by all the combinations and forces of tyranny. There is not a single nation in Europe which will take active hostilities against us. The interests of our cause are the first interests of humanity, and nations like England and France, who find themselves at the head of European civilization, who never retrograde, but always advance great philanthropic ideas cannot offer the spectacle to the world of one enlightened people binding the hands of another people which desires liberty, for the sole end that Spain should continue in power, and institute a more grievous system of slavery. They will not fulfil the odious role of an Asian executioner; and this calumny started by the enemies of Cuba; this anacronism, which would cause them to retrograde to the ages of barbarism, will not be realized during our struggle for independence, as it was not realized during the revolution of our brethren of the Continent.

Spaniards—residents of the Island! read in a future near at hand that our revolution is already a fact before God and before the world, and that its consummation will be the work of arms, according to irrevocable destiny, which the metropolitan government has desired to subject to its will. Our contest will be with it, not with you, if you do not seek to endeavore in the commencement, or if you remain neutral during the strife. In Cuba, so separated from your body politic, and two thousand leagues distant from it you will not possess the essential affections of your nationality to such a degree that you will preserve for her the most precious treasures of the heart. Will you take part in her ogression to sacrifice your lives and the results of your labor to sustain a government which will reward you with the blackest ingratitude? Do you doubt it? Open the history of the war of Independence of the Hispano American Republics and hear the response by millions of families who yet remain in misery for having sacrificed their all to an imploously unworthy country.

Free people of the world. Brothers of North and South America! the people of Cuba, borne down beneath the weight of a tyranny which afflicts humanity, and dishonors the age in which we live implore your assistance in their inevitable revolution to acclaim their liberty. Our defense is yours; our principles those of the holy cause of equality. Come over to us and assist us to crush tyranny, and our gratitude will be positive and eternal.

And thou Omnipotent Being, the God of goodness, who abaseth the proud, and raiseth up the weak and oppressed, protect our cause! Cast thine eyes but once upon the unfortunate soil of Cuba and thy task of our liberty will be the task of infinite justice!

GASPAR BETANCOURT CISNEROS, President.
MANUEL DE J. ARANGO, Vice-President.
PORFIRIO VALIENTE, Secretary.
JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ, Vice-Secretary.
DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA, Treasurer.

New York, October 10th, 1852

After the manifesto was read, a magnificent Cuban flag, made of silk was presented by two Cuban ladies to the Junta. The workmanship is most beautiful. It was received with deafening cheers, which lasted for several minutes.

The PRESIDENT then rose and addressed the meeting in Spanish. He said that before him he saw many men without their wives, and women who were without their husbands; they were obliged to flee to this country, and were forced to beg a home among the people of the United States. How many of us now here, if we were in Cuba, would suffer an infamous death, others would be condemned to the chain gang and all this for the love of our country. It is better for us to die in the cause of the revolution than to live and have a dishonorable name to our children who would be slaves in their native country. There are times that try men's souls. The independence of our country depends a great deal upon the person who is to lead us in this cause. He must be inspired with all that is good; he must have no personal ambition; he must sacrifice every object to obtain the independence of Cuba. We must conquer Cuba or die in Cuba!

F. D'Arnas next addressed the meeting. He said that the time will come when that flag (pointing to the flag that was presented to them), shall wave over every fort and castle that are now occupied by the Spanish despots. Cuba must be free. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Brannan, of this city, was then introduced to the meeting. He said he did not come here to make any speech. He regretted exceedingly that he was not able to say all that he wished. He came there as an American citizen, to express the views of the American people. A great many say that this is not the time for this struggle. He said that this was the time and the time only. The natives of Cuba were at this time nothing more than mere slaves. Would they not if could the Spanish government would bind their limbs still stronger yet with fetters? The freedom of the press has been stopped there; not only the press has been persecuted, but those who were connected with it are now lying in the loathsome dungeons of the Moro, where they will end their days in misery. Every American would sympathize with them. The time has come, and Cuba has the sympathy of this nation. Before the 1st of January, 1853, the Cuban flag which now waves in this room, will wave from the Moro. Shall Cuba be free or shall she be enslaved? (Cries of "be free.") Texas, after having been declared free, and that [illegible] (Cries of "yes.")

said he Cuba is the fair star that is destined to shine far brighter than any of her predecessors, and that star will be added to our number. He then went on to say that he did not come there to speak; there were others who would like to speak and he would not like to deprive them of that honor. This is a very important movement, and demands the aid of every freeman. Their success would be triumphant, and before the 1st of January, 1853, they would be a free nation.

Antonio Betancourt then addressed the meeting in Spanish.

Mr. Tolon then made a few remarks in Spanish. He said that Cuba must and shall be free, and that they will have the sympathy of the American nation, who are themselves a free people. This was the time to strike the blow for liberty in that unhappy country. He concluded his remarks amidst deafening cheers. He then introduced Mr. Brown of Philadelphia to the meeting.

Mr. Brown then came forward and said that he beheld before him those who were exiles from their native land. The American people are in favor of the Cuban revolution. But some of the press say that Cuba ought to be free, but she is not prepared. Cuba is the last remnant of Spanish despotism on this continent. On that island alone does Spanish despotism reign supreme. Were any of the Spanish colonies in South America which have achieved their freedom more intelligent and enlightened than Cuba. (Cries of "no no.") And yet this island is groaning under the fetters of despotism. He was happy to know that the Cuban people found a hearty welcome in the breasts of the American nation. The Cubans have been eating their bread without salt but the American people have given it to them. The great question is, shall Cuba be free or shall Cuba be enslaved. When the President of the United States interfered with those men who went to raise Cuba from the dust he did what was wrong and deeply did he wrong Cuba. He might have called it piracy if he wished but it was no piracy. When they helped Texas in her struggle for freedom they did not consider it piracy—when the American government helped the Greeks to drive the Turks from their country, it was not looked upon as piracy. He then went on to say that no great action was ever achieved without the loss of blood, and that they should not be frightened if a little blood should happen to be spilled. He concluded his remarks by saying that he ought to beg their pardon for occupying so much of their time.

Mr. Lisa then made a few remarks in Spanish.

Antonio Betancourt then read some poetical verses on Cuba which were received with loud and continued acclamations of applause.

The meeting then dispersed, all seeming satisfied that the independence of Cuba was near at hand.

Robado del Archivo de Don Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Herald
20 October 1852, 7

Hopster Meetings in New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 12.]

All popular assemblies ever held in New Orleans, dwindle into insignificance before the demonstration of last night. It was a grand, mighty, multitudinous outpouring of the people. The whole population gathered on Lafayette Square and in the vicinity. Twenty thousand people would be the smallest estimate of the crowd. It filled the Square, and overflowed into the neighboring streets. The assembly was as orderly as vast. A deep, calm determined feeling seemed to possess all present. The speakers—some half dozen were addressing the people from different stands at the same time—were listened to with attention, and all sentiments expressive of a manly determination to resent the insults of Spain, were loudly applauded. Rockets and salvos of artillery announced the opening of the meeting. The main stand was in the square which was surrounded by numerous brilliant transparencies, and handsomely ornamented with the American flag.

The meeting at the principal stand was called to order by Colonel Monaghan who designated the officers who were all approved. Col. Wm. Christy, President, followed the names of two hundred and twenty Vice Presidents and a number of secretaries.

Colonel Christy, on taking the chair, reiterated the views which he had expressed at the previous meeting. He considered that the honor of the nation had been attacked, and he should be recreant to all the duties and principles of a good citizen in which he had been trained if he did not raise his voice and pledge his life to obtain ample reparation for such insult. The colonel then sat down.

Mr. N. R. Jennings, who came a passenger in the Crescent City, and who depicted in clear and eloquent terms the circumstances of that affair.

Judge John C. Larue, of the First District Court, next spoke. He considered Spain as a mere mosquito, buzzing about the ears of the United States, which ought to be brushed off. He contended that Cuba was really at the mouth of the Mississippi, and belonged of right, and naturally to our continent; all of which was destined to be brought into our glorious Union. Mr. L. spoke for some time, and concluded by saying that the pear was ripe, and that the United States ought to possess it.

J. P. Benjamin, United States Senator elect, was next introduced. He spoke with his accustomed fluency and eloquence. He invoked a calm demeanor on such occasions, as more impressive and effective. Mr. Benjamin concluded with a beautiful allusion to the consequences of a contest with Spain on the present matter, comparing it to a momentary storm, which, when it passed away, would leave another star added to the brilliant constellation which glittered on that banner of brotherhood, (pointing to the national flag).

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following through Mr. Hymas:—

Whereas, The Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba, having, in the expulsion of the steamer Crescent City and its passengers, from the port of Havana, in a time of profound peace, with no apparent cause for a disruptare of existing amicable relations between the government of Spain and that of the United States, committed a most gross and flagrant outrage upon American citizens and the American flag, alike repugnant to the faith of treaties, the laws of nations, and the enlightened sense of the civilized world, calling for prompt resentment and ample satisfaction, on the part of an insulted people—therefore, be it

Resolved, That the first duty of a government is the protection of its citizens and their commerce, covered by its flag wherever, whenever, and by whomsoever menaced or violated. That this meeting expects, with abiding confidence, that our government will peremptorily demand and enforce full, prompt and immediate satisfaction for this most gross and flagrant outrage upon the rights of American citizens and this wanton insult to the American flag.

Resolved, That in the prompt vindication of the outraged honor and insulted dignity of the American people and in the enforcement of our just demands, even if need be, to the declaration of war against Spain, the citizens here assembled pledge themselves to our government and to each other, to support and sustain all measures to attain those patriotic and national results.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting and the committee on resolutions be requested to forward, forthwith a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

Colonel W. S. Campbell and J. S. Thrasher then made very stirring and happy speeches, which were listened to with great attention, and loudly cheered. A national air was played by the band in attendance, which had previously varied the proceedings by fine martial strains.

The meeting at the main stand then closed, with a splendid display of fireworks, from which emerged, in large and burning letters—that name, than which none others is better calculated to nerve the heart of an American with high resolves and patriotic feelings—the name of Washington.

THE MEETING AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE.

Col. W. W. W. Wood called the meeting to order, and nominated for President J. L. Winter.

Judge J. L. Winter, on taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting, and presented Colonel Wm. Scott Haynes as the first speaker, who addressed the assembled thousands in his usual inspiring and forcible manner. He briefly and lucidly explained the nature of the insult offered to our flag. He concluded by exhorting the assembled multitude to persevere in the line of conduct which they had heretofore pursued, and, by a firm and determined action, to force the administration to resent the insult offered us and our honor in the eyes of civilized nations.

Mr. James R. Caskell then addressed the meeting in a very happy vein.

Captain O'Leary, in one of his plain common sense harangues, completely carried away the enthusiastic assemblage.

Col. J. H. Paxton followed, and spoke at length, reechoing those feelings of indignation which possess the breast of every true American.

Joseph Brenan was then called for, who responded, and termed the assembled multitude a living rebuke to the cowardly act of pampered tyrants—but let them beware, for a nation's revenge is terrible to meet when aroused, and be assured the minions of Spanish despotism, that, after many ineffectual attempts, it had at length been aroused. Mr. Brenan made a flaming speech, which he concluded by saying that the insult had been offered this time without the shadow of provocation and contended that it should be resented by the ring of the rifle and the flash of the bowie knife.

A number of other speakers addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned.

MEETING IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL.

After the central meeting on Lafayette Square had been organized, a movement of great masses of people was seen making in the direction of the City Hall. Battalion after battalion filed along, until the whole of St. Charles street looked like the camping ground of a grand army. On the steps in front groups of beautiful ladies were assembled, some of whom had even the graceful temerity to climb the pedestals of the pillars, and lean forward in their anxiety to catch the accents of the speakers.

In front were the thousands and thousands of eager men, whose faces reflected every sentiment of the speakers and who heaved to and fro like the waves of an angry sea which has great depths in it.

The meeting was organized by Captain Stockton, who made a few happy introductory remarks.

He was succeeded by E. J. Caskell, who addressed the meeting in a vigorous and effective manner.

The other speakers were Messrs. Holliday, W. E. Grice, Wyndham Robinson, Sam C. Reed, Abbott Roberts, and Mr. Brenan, of the *Delta*, who responded to an enthusiastic call of the meeting.

The speeches were diversified by music of the most spirit stirring order.

At the conclusion, the vast assemblage separated, with three hearty cheers for Cuba.

MEETING IN FRONT OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Another meeting was held at the above mentioned place. The *filibusters* were particularly strong there, and we noticed several of the returned Cubans amongst the crowd.

Col. G. W. Wurtz addressed the assembly in his usual eloquent manner.

We did not succeed in obtaining the names of the speakers but we heard E. F. Houghton, who spoke in the most effective manner.

The meeting adjourned with the most sanguine feeling for Cuban deliverance.

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

New York Herald
20 October 1853

Spanish Newspaper Suspended in New Orleans.

The publication of the Spanish newspaper at New Orleans has been suspended, on account of the Cuban excitement in that city.

The Reception of the Crescent City on Her Return from Cuba.

About 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, a body of the Empire Club assembled in the Park, where they fired a salute of seven guns. The flags were very neat, and the free flag of Cuba waved over the heads of the assemblage. A banner was also displayed with the inscription of—

THE

AMERICAN FLAG

FOUND NOT BE INSULTED.

After the salute was over, the procession marched down Warren street. While opposite Webster's Hotel they were warmly cheered by some fifty or one hundred Cubans, who immediately joined the ranks. The procession then proceeded to the pier foot of Murray street, opposite which the Crescent City is anchored. Here a salute was fired, which was returned by the Crescent City and the Illinois, lying at the pier during the firing, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour. The band played several lively tunes, the Cubans manifesting, by gestures, their approbation of the proceedings.

Capt. RYNDERS was then called for, who mounted the gun, and said that he had had an interview with Capt. Porter, that morning, who stated to him, and requested it to be made public, that he did not wish to participate in the movement personally, on account of his position with the government of the United States. He said he should not deem it prudent for him to do so, placed as he is. Capt. Porter would not tamely submit to the insults of the Spanish government, or suffer the American flag to be insulted. They had no other way at present to show their indignation, than by assembling there to salute Capt. Porter. He then said that he was very hoarse from speaking the night before in Tammany Hall, and that they should excuse him, but he would introduced one to them who would address them.

P. H. Taylor was introduced to the assemblage, who addressed them as follows:—Fellow citizens: I am about as near the field of battle as ever I was in my life. I am now standing on a good cannon, and there are plenty of men around me who know the use of them. We are indignant at the insult that has been offered to the American flag. Captain Porter has acted as an American can only act. He is a noble son of a noble sire. He has come away from Cuba unconquered, and has the best wishes of the American people. His name awakens memories of the past. If we have a war between this country and Spain, we will have a man in Captain Porter who will achieve glorious deeds for his country, and an unsullied name for himself. We know not what a week may bring forth. No matter what the consequences are, we will contend for all that we are entitled to. We shall seek reparation, and that reparation will be the little Island of Cuba. (Cheers.) The insult to our flag is housed in every man's breast, and it shall be avenged. When the government of Spain will learn the power of this country, then they will desist from any further hostilities. The honor of wiping out this foul stain belongs to you, and you only shall avenge it. We care not for the government; we will do as we think best, and we will make Spain pay the penalty she has incurred. Our national honor will be maintained, no matter what the consequences may be.

Three cheers were then given for Sir. Taylor, and the meeting proceeded up to the Park. While going up Murray street, they met with great obstructions, caused by the making of a sewer in that street. When they arrived at the Park, a salute of five guns was fired, and the meeting dispersed.

The feeling evinced upon the occasion by the Cubans was of the most enthusiastic description.

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

New York Herald
21 October 1852, 4

Cuba and the United States—The Crescent City Question.

"Controversy, sir," says the lawyer in the play, "every possible proposition is susceptible of controversy." We must bear this carefully in mind when we read the conflicting opinions of our columns, relative on the recent outrages on the American flag in Cuba. We must constantly repeat to ourselves, that if a paper in Wall street were to assert that Millard Fillmore is President of this republic, a paper in Nassau street would be found to deny it. If the *Courier* were to assure its readers that the sun shines at mid day, the *Journal* would forthwith bring a battery of logic and precedent to bear on the rash statement.

We cannot fancy a clearer case than that of the Crescent City. This country is on the most permanent terms of amity with Spain. We are, if not the best, at all events a very considerable purchaser of the products of the Queen of the Antilles. The treaty of 1795 is still in force, and contains the following express provision:—

The two high contracting parties hoping that the good correspondence and friendship which happily reigns between them, will be further increased by this treaty, and that it will continue to augment their prosperity and opulence, will in future give to their vessels, and to all the citizens and favor which the advantages of both countries may require.

To which may be added the first article of the Florida treaty, as follows:—

There shall be a firm and inviolable peace, and sincere friendship between the Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, and the United States and their citizens, without exception of persons and places.

Under these formal treaties, and under the reliance placed in the good faith of both governments, a large and important trade has sprung up between Cuba and this country. A line of mail steamers ply regularly between New York and Havana, not less for the convenience of the residents of the island than for the use of our mercantile community. Such being the state of matters, suddenly, without any notice or warning to our government, the Captain General of Cuba breaks off the intercourse between the United States and the island, and refuses to allow the mail steamer to enter the harbor of Havana. We do not pretend to be deeply versed in the principles of international law; but we have a dim recollection that some authors have construed a less grave outrage than this, not as a mere insult to be atoned for by an empty apology, but as an absolute declaration of war. It is true that the representative of Spain has not yet been recalled from Washington; but we ask it, in all candor, can the recall of an ambassador be a more direct, explicit rupture of our relations with Spain than the refusal to admit our vessels into the harbors of Cuba? From ordering the Crescent City to sheer off, to capturing her, and adjudging her as a prize in the Havana Admiralty Court, there is but a short step; yet a little more forbearance on our part, and we shall have this to chronicle.

Let us examine the alleged grounds on which the Crescent City has been ordered off. The *Diario de la Marina* tells us that the purser, Mr. Smith, has been, during his visits to Nassau, in the habit of collecting intelligence of the disaffection prevailing among the Creoles, and communicating the same to parties here on his return. This conduct, it seems, renders him so dangerous an enemy to Spain, that the Cuban authorities are justified in refusing to allow any vessel to touch, on board of which he may happen to be. We do not think that the whole annals of despotism can furnish a parallel to this reasoning.

If Mr. Smith has committed any such acts as those laid to his charge, they were committed in the United States, whose courts can alone take cognizance thereof. Captain General Canedo might, with equal show of right, attempt to stop the landing of this paper, because we have foretold the inevitable consequences of his folly and tyranny, as to punish Mr. Smith for his conduct at New York. It is an impudent assumption of authority, which neither law, nor reason, nor even expediency, can justify. It is impossible, of course, to draw an exact parallel between a free country like the United States, and a miserable den of tyranny like Cuba; but if we can overcome the repugnance necessarily attendant on such an hypothesis, let us suppose for a moment that it was declared treasonable to agitate against the Fugitive Slave law. Is there any sane man who would expect for a moment that we would think of excluding the Cunard steamers from our ports, because they had a dozen Exeter Hall fanatics on board? The very supposition is ridiculous. For whatever transactions of the kind he United States Mr. Smith may have committed in this country, he is answerable to our courts for whatever violations of the most tyrannical of the Cuban laws and police regulations he may be charged at Cuba, he is liable to the severest punishment the despotic tribunals of that island can award; but to punish him at Cuba for alleged constructive treason committed here, is a novelty in jurisprudence which lawyers will scarcely credit. It is the unquestionable right of every American citizen to visit any country with which we are allied—to travel over it from north to south, from east to west, carefully respecting its laws and usages; and further, when he returns home, to canvass on what he has seen and heard the same liberty of speech as he is entitled to enjoy with regard to the institutions, men and manners, of his own country. Any attempt to curtail that right is a direct aggression upon the United States; and when accompanied by the aggravating circumstances which marked the treatment of the Crescent City, is, as we said, tantamount to a declaration of war.

Furthermore, it is an undoubted principle of international law, that while foreigners are always subject to the laws of the country in which they are resident, the arbitrary punishment of a foreigner, without the formality of a trial, and a full opportunity afforded him to exculpate himself, is an aggression which will be promptly resented by the nation to which he belongs. This principle was expressly acknowledged by the treaty with Spain, to which we have alluded above, the ninth article of which secures to the citizens or subjects of the United States and Spain free access to the courts of justice of the other in all cases; and provides that all cases shall be prosecuted "by order and authority of law only," and that the parties shall have liberty of counsel and defence. Yet, we find the Cuban authorities punishing Mr Smith for an alleged offence, without affording him either the means of ascertaining the exact charge against him, or an opportunity of confronting his accusers, or the assistance of a counsel—which, we presume, even in Cuba, is not denied to the meanest criminal. He is tried and convicted in his absence, on the information of a set of rascally spies, and the punishment is forthwith inflicted. It is hardly necessary to explain that Cuba has not dared to go further than forbidding him and the vessel on board of which he is employed, the access of the island. Even Canedo's fool hardiness recoiled to outstep this measure of vengeance. But to Mr Smith this punishment is necessarily severe—it amounts to depriving him of his means of subsistence. If we allow the principle to go forth unquestioned to the world, that a foreign power, with which we are on terms of friendship and amity, may inflict punishment on our citizens for alleged offences, without the formality of a trial, or an opportunity of defending themselves, then indeed the once honored title of an American citizen will be a poor passport abroad. In olden time, the most barbarous nation shrank back in dismay when a foreigner, arraigned before their rude courts, boldly proclaimed that he was a Roman citizen; and in the present day, even Austrian and French tyranny dare not inflict injury on an Englishman. Shall it be said that we are less careful of the interests of our citizens? Shall foreigners boast of the protection afforded them by their governments, while we allow the petty provincial authorities of Cuba to insult and punish—for we must bear in mind that this is a punishment inflicted by the modern Inquisition of Cuba—one of our citizens with impunity? Forbid it Heaven.

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

New York Herald
22 October 1852, 4

THE CUBAN QUESTION, FROM THE FREE SOIL VIEW.—That notorious organ of free soil philanthropy, the *New York Evening Post*, in taking the side of the Spanish authorities in their outrageous proceedings in reference to Purser Smith, of the Crescent City, argues in their behalf the laws of South Carolina, in relation to free negro sailors and employés, on board merchant vessels. The *Post* says:—

The State of South Carolina carries this right of excluding obnoxious persons from its territory to a still greater extent. A citizen of New York, who is not suspected of any design against the peace of the country, or the continuance of the established order of things, in the most quiet, untroubled times, is not allowed if he have not the orthodox color of skin, to come into the State. He is as rigidly excluded as the Cuban government excludes the Purser of the Crescent City; nay, worse—if he happens to be on board of a vessel he is taken out by force, and confined in jail till the moment the vessel departs from the harbor. The federal government does not think this a case justifying its interference. Yet this is an infinitely stronger case than that of Smith's, which is the subject of so many indignation meetings.

The federal government does not interfere, because this law of South Carolina is a local law—a law of self-preservation—a law of protection, especially against the designs of Northern incendiaries—a municipal regulation for the better security of the lives and property of the people from abolition emissaries—a law of retaliation against the North for their various laws (before the passage of the late compromise measures) in aid of the escape of fugitive slaves. It is a law, to be sure, general in its operation, and Great Britain has complained of it, over and over again, as unconstitutional, and in violation of treaty stipulations, and has instituted suit to test its validity in the United States courts of South Carolina. If the law is, however, unconstitutional, it cannot be used as an excuse for the late outrages upon our commerce in Cuba; and if it be a constitutional law, or a just and proper law, it cannot be employed in palliating the Cuban authorities for their violation of all law. The laws between the United States and Spain do not allow the exclusion of the Crescent City from Havana under the circumstances of her exclusion, nor do they justify the late outrage upon the Cornelia. The Captain General of Cuba may exercise the functions of an absolute despot within the island; but he must respect the public laws of Spain in reference to the United States, or we must hold him and his government responsible for their infraction. That is all. The case is plain.

The argument of the *Post* was natural enough for that paper. Like its co-laborer in the work of agitation, the *Tribune*, it lets no occasion slip for a fling at the South, calculated to revive sectional animosities, and a spirit of discord and disunion; but we are sorry to see the organ of the late Castle Garden Union Safety Committee—the *Journal of Commerce*—returning to its old abolition instincts, as it does in the endorsement of the abolition argument of the *Post*. Has the Union Safety Committee been disbanded, or is there no more money to be made of it, that we thus find the *Post*, *Tribune*, and *Journal of Commerce*, all pulling together!

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

New York Herald

23 October 1852, 1

The Latest from Washington.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE CUBAN QUESTION—THE CONDUCT OF THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES UPHELD, ETC.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1852.

The government does not contemplate withdrawing Lieutenant Porter from the Crescent City, and sending him to sea, as rumored.

It is understood that the government views the matter in this light—that we have no right to force Cuba to admit Mr. Smith on shore, when their refusal to do so is evidently founded on the belief, wrongfully or rightfully, that it is necessary for the public peace of the island that all suspected persons should be excluded, and that Mr Smith is looked upon as a disturber.

Lieutenant Porter addressed the Captain-General as an officer of the United States Navy, and our government considers itself as directly called upon either to endorse the position he has taken or disavow it.

So long as we are at peace with Spain, it is contended it is perfectly ridiculous to pretend we have a right to force her to admit our citizens, if she thinks fit to suspect they are hostile to her, and place her refusal on that ground.

Whilst a State of the Union claims the right, and exercises it, of imprisoning citizens of other countries for fear they might disturb the public peace our government, it is argued, can hardly find fault with Spain for simply refusing to let suspected persons land on her shore.

This, I understand from ample authority, is the ground taken by the government—whether it is in keeping with public opinion, remains to be seen.

Lieut. Porter has been sent for, to be informed of these views, and he will be expected to govern himself accordingly.

The storeship Fredonia has been ordered to Texas instead of California, troops being imperatively required on the frontier, to put down Indian depredations. X.

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

New York Herald
23 October, 1852, 4

The Affair of the Crescent City—The Government and Capt. Porter—Highly Important.

Our special telegraphic despatch from Washington, which we publish to-day, in relation to the unsettled difficulty between the Crescent City and the Cuban authorities, is of the highest importance. From the tenor of this despatch—of the correctness of which we have no doubt—it appears that the government does not sustain the high ground taken by Captain Porter in his protest against the exclusion of the ship under his command from the port of Havana, but substantially justifies the conduct of the Spanish authorities. Captain Porter is called, accordingly, to Washington, to be instructed in the true principles of international law in the premises, and of our commercial stipulations with Spain.

Mr Kennedy, the Secretary of the Navy, (for we presume he is the expounder of the law in this matter,) takes, as we regret to be informed, the same view of the case of the Crescent City as the free soil *Evening Post* of this city, and the *Journal of Commerce*, justifying the repeated outrages upon the Crescent City, on the ground that the State of South Carolina exercises a surveillance over suspected or obnoxious outside persons, equally rigid and despotic, as well as from the common usages of nations in such cases. Now, this narrow view of the subject betrays the great ignorance of the real issue, or a dispedition on the part of our cabinet to evade it.

What is the real issue? Not that the Spanish authorities have not the right to exclude suspected or obnoxious persons from entering the harbor of Havana, or any other Spanish harbor. Not at all. But the real question is, have they, in view of excluding an obnoxious or suspected individual, the right to deny the entrance of an American vessel into port, thus obstructing the business of thousands of citizens, and driving numerous innocent and unsuspected passengers back again to sea? That is the question. Are our treaty stipulations with Spain subject to the will or caprice of the Captain General of Cuba? Does his word rise above the common rights secured to commerce by the laws of nations? If he can exclude one vessel on account of an objectionable person on board, may he not exclude every ship which sails under the United States flag, and declare the Island of Cuba, as far as we are concerned, in a state of non-intercourse? Why not? But if he were to do it, would it not be clearly a *casus belli*? And what, upon the same excuse, is the difference in principle between the exclusion of one ship, or a hundred, or a thousand?

In South Carolina, when a vessel from Havana or elsewhere arrives with a free negro among the crew, he is taken ashore, and kept in confinement while the ship is in port, to prevent his tampering with the slave population, which are so numerous, especially in Charleston, as to make it important, in the highest degree, to keep them clear of abolition emissaries. But the ship is not excluded; she enters, discharges her passengers and cargo, and remains in port till she is ready to sail, when the obnoxious person is returned to the ship. The practice has been, among all friendly nations, to discriminate between the ship and any obnoxious person on board. For example, a year or two since an American vessel entered the port of Havre, with an obnoxious American socialist on board—Albert Brisbane, one of the *Tribune* school; but although the socialist emissary was not permitted to land, the ship was not excluded from the harbor. So, too, with the United States steamship Mississippi, when she brought the great Magyar from his exile in Turkey. She was permitted to touch freely at the different ports of the Mediterranean; but Kossuth, her revolutionary passenger, was watched with some vigilance. At Marseilles, it will be recollected that although there was some danger of his exciting an *emeute* among the inflammable materials collected in that town, from his presence on board ship, the ship was not ordered away.

The fact is, Mr. Secretary Kennedy must meet the issue in regard, not to the exclusion of Mr. Smith, but to the driving of the Crescent City from the harbor of Havana. The general belief is that that act was an outrage upon our commerce and our flag.

It is, in a word, the duty of the government to demand an apology in this matter, and to bring the question to a solution, by insisting that the presence of Mr. Purser Smith, on board an American ship, shall not exclude the ship from entering the ports of Spain, at the hazard of a rupture. The deck of an American vessel is, in law, American soil. It is to be hoped that Mr. Secretary Kennedy will not forget that fact. It is also to be hoped that if Captain Porter is permitted to return with his ship to Havana, it will not involve the dismissal of Mr. Purser Smith from the vessel. His presence on board is necessary to a proper settlement of the case. We shall see how it will end.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
23 October 1852, 2

The National Intelligencer.

In its leading article of yesterday, designed to fasten on this journal the odium of "Filibustierism," the *National Intelligencer* goes back thirty years, to the war of 1812, to prove that it was once patriotic. We admit that during that war, and after it was seen to be inevitable, the *Intelligencer* did brand and stigmatize that very "*moral treason*" which itself exemplified and defended in the subsequent war with Mexico.

We do not grudge the *Intelligencer* the complacency with which it now digs up and parades before the public the fossil remains of the one patriotic and American sentiment which, during a career of near fifty years, and through all our controversies with foreign powers, that journal has ever displayed. But we challenge the *Intelligencer* to come down to the period within the present public memory, and to point out one single case in which it—the central organ of a great party—has failed, in any international question, to take the side and to sustain the argument of foreign governments against the United States.

The French-indemnity question, the right-of-search question, the Texas question, the Northeastern boundary question, the Oregon question, and the Mexican war, form a series of instances to the point. In every one of these controversies, the *National Intelligencer* stood up against the claim and cause of its own country, and made itself the foremost champion of foreign fraud and aggression!

And now, what do these facts prove? Do they prove that in international controversy the United States, representing alone in the world the civilization and the voice of popular power, have *always* been in the wrong, and that foreign monarchies and despotisms have *always* been in the right as against us? If this be not so, then we affirm that the *National Intelligencer* stands convicted at the bar of public judgment of the gravest crime which a public journal can commit—the crime of a deep-seated, habitual, ineradicable hostility to the cause and the interests of its country.

In this matter we will deal in no vague generalities. Exact specification shall make good our words. In the spring of 1846 the Mexican war broke out. The cry rang through the land that "American blood had been shed on American soil." By the authority, and at the instance of Congress, President Polk called on the patriotism of the country to defend the country, to avenge the outrage, and to succor the little band which, menaced by five-fold odds and yet undaunted, stood its ground on the Rio Grande. And at that moment of public agony, when war with all its perils and horrors *was actually upon us*, the *National Intelligencer*, at the head of what was worst in the whig press and the whig party, did not hesitate to strive day after day to quell the rising heart of the country, to denounce its cause, and to paralyze its government, by every artifice of sophistry which could discourage or delay the rush of our citizen soldiery to their arms! This is the simple fact. The *Intelligencer* can hardly have forgotten it, or the terms in which this journal then denounced it to the country. And for such a fact what is the *Intelligencer's* justification? Is it party spirit? Such partisanship is treason to every patriotic impulse and obligation!

And what have we seen within the last four years? We have had no wars; but we have had in our foreign relations a series of blunders and humiliations more grievous to be borne than war itself. We have had the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the high-handed perfidies and indignities perpetrated under its sanction. We have had the miserable Cuban proclamation, wresting from misguided American citizens their treaty-guarantied rights of trial, and giving them over in advance as pirates, not only to the lawless cruelty of Spain, but to the ruthless violence of whatsoever British or French cruiser might seize and hang them up at the yard-arms on their way to Cuba. We have had such cruisers, avowedly under the sole sanction of that proclamation, ordered to keep watch and ward on our coasts, to execute our laws of neutrality! And all of this the *National Intelligencer* has justified, approved, and applauded. It has had no word of reproof for our own administration, and no syllable of American defiance or protest for the foreigner!

On the contrary, from the first, the *National Intelligencer* has sought to fasten upon the democratic party and press, and upon this journal in particular, the charge—repeated in its issue of yesterday—of giving countenance, encouragement, and approval to lawless attempts upon Cuba. The charge is utterly and scandalously false. From the first, we have stood up for and invoked the law, and the whole law, of the case. While the *Intelligencer* stood silent, we arraigned the administration for the insufficiency and imbecility of its precautions to execute the law and to prevent the expedition. With at least equal emphasis, we denounced the blind violence with which the administration, seeking to excuse its first failure, rushed to the opposite extreme, and threw away whatsoever of protection, as against Spanish lawlessness or foreign interference, the law of nations or the stipulations of treaty threw around the misguided expeditionists, whether on the high seas or in their Cuban dungeons. In the whole case we invoked the execution of the laws, to prevent, to punish, and finally to protect against illegal interference and cruelty. This has been from the first our policy; and because we have chosen to remember American rights as well as American duties, the *National Intelligencer*, in subservience to a foreign despotism, denounces the *Union* as a "*filibuster*." We accept as an honor the denunciation which is always launched against the defenders of the cause of our country, and which in its latest exhibition was not restrained even by partisan affiliation from vindicating the late British attempt to wrest from us our fishing grounds.

Considerations of public policy have moved us, at this time to this exposure of the fact that, for long years past, in its course upon our international controversies, the oldest and the central organ of the whig party has forfeited all claim to be regarded as in spirit an American journal. It is good at this time for the country to note the fact. We respect professional propriety and personal decorum too much to follow their example, and to speak of the editors of that journal as its "writers" or its "caterers;" but we would have them to know that we know them and their course of old, and that on fit occasion we shall be prompt to denounce it. Long enough have we endured at their hands the false charge of looking with complacency or encouragement upon infractions of the law of nations or the law of the land. It is time this thing should stop. It is time, moreover, that the only press in this country which, for more than a quarter of a century, has, with unbroken consistency, taken sides with foreign governments against the United States in every controversy, should for very shame now cease to urge as an objection to General Pierce that his election is desired by the only class of British statesmen who have any claim to be considered the friends of free institutions. Were he really "the British candidate," he would have no stauncher friend than the *National Intelligencer*. The accident of British birth is not a crime; but when it is accompanied in a leading American journal by a settled tendency and current of British sympathies, it should at least induce both caution in their indulgence and moderation in the censure of those who *do* acknowledge the duty of standing by the cause of the country in which they live!

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

THE UNION, WASHINGTON
23 October 1852, 2

The Issue—The Duty of the Democracy.

The day of discussion is past—the time for action is upon us. The seed have been sown, and it only remains for the democracy to gather in the rich harvest of victory. Work, energetic, vigilant work, is the necessity of the hour. The mind has resolved, and now let the voice of the country speak that resolve. The orator and the press have done their duty—the time is at hand when the PEOPLE in the majesty of their power must pronounce the verdict. The verdict upon what and against whom? Before the august tribunal of the people the whig party stand arraigned. In the name of the welfare of the country which they have wounded—in the name of its honor which they have stained—in the name of its glory which they have tarnished—we impeach them of high crimes and misdemeanors against the State. They have inflamed the fury of sectional strife and fanatical agitation—they have plundered the treasury which they were appointed to guard by a confiding people—they have suffered the rights of American citizens to be violated and their dignity to be insulted by the tools of foreign despotism—and, worse than all, in their feeble hands the flag of our country, the sacred stars and stripes, have been trailed in the dust and trampled upon by the heel of the haughty tyrant. They have opened the doors of the treasury to the plunderer, and with him have shared the spoils. They have purchased peace of aggressive nations by bartering away the rights of their country. They have sought to strengthen their hold of power by rallying to their support the Hessian hosts of abolition. For the massacre—the cold-blooded and ignominious massacre—of fifty American citizens by the brutal soldiery of Spain—for the arbitrary interruption of American fishermen in the enjoyment of their immemorial privileges—for sanctioning and supporting the aggressions of abolitionism upon the rights of the South—for the Galphin swindle and for the Gardiner plunder—the whigh party are arraigned before the tribunal of the country, and the people must now pronounce the verdict. Nor is this all. Not only have the whig party, through a whig administration, been guilty of these overt acts by which the honor and the interest of the country have been sacrificed, but they have neglected opportunities for promoting its welfare, and have failed to contribute anything to its glory. The whig party have done much to the discredit and detriment of the country—they have done nothing for its good or its glory. What measures of public advantage have they enacted? What extension have they given to its territory? What new fields have they opened to its enterprise and its energy? What new privileges have they secured for its commerce? What lustre have they shed upon its arms? What honor have they added to the name of *American citizen*? What impulse have they imparted to the progress of the country? What have they done for the cause of liberty and republican government? What have the whig party done for the country? "With no friends to reward," they have quartered their minions upon the public treasury; "with no enemies to punish," they have proscribed thousands of "honest, capable, and faithful" democrats. This is the solitary achievement of which they boast. Within the four years of democratic rule, from 1845 to 1849, the taxation of the country was diminished one half, whilst its income was doubled; its imports and exports, and its tonnage, were multiplied in an unprecedented ratio; its commerce was liberated from the shackles of an obsolete and ruinous policy; its territory was extended from the Sabine to the Pacific; Texas, Wisconsin, Iowa, and California were added to the Union; the honor of the American name and the glory of the American arms were exalted to the highest pitch of grandeur. It is for the people to determine now whether they will have a restoration of democratic policy and the democratic party to power, or will still longer endure the mischievous imbecility, the shame, the Galphinism, the Gardinerism, and all the multiplied disasters and disgraces of a federal administration. This is the great issue before the country, and the day for its decision is hastening upon us. Democrats! are you prepared for the struggle? If the invasion of a foreign foe were impending, with what a glow and energy of patriotism would you rush to the defence of your country! By the same impulses are you impelled now to prepare for the contest of the second of November. The material welfare, the moral power, the interests and the glory of your country, depend now upon your exertions. With the same ardor and vigilance, and energy of effort, with which you would struggle to beat back the invasion of a foreign foe, should you strive to shield your country from the calamities of domestic maladministration. It is for you to protect the constitution and to perpetuate the Union; it is for you to wipe out the disgrace of Galphinism and Gardinerism; it is for you to vindicate the honor and to restore the tarnished glory of your country.

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

THE UNION, WASHINGTON
23 octubre 1852, 3

The Cuban Difficulty.—Capt. Porter's Protest.

The following is the protest delivered to the American consul by Captain Porter:

PROTEST.

Whereas the first article of the treaty of amity between Spain and the United States declares "there shall be a firm and inviolate peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors, and subjects, and the United States, and the citizens thereof, without exception of persons or places;" and Whereas article 6th of the same treaty promises "mutual assistance and kindly acts towards the ships of either power when in the ports of the other, which engages to defend and protect them to the extent of jurisdiction, by land or sea;" and article 9th secures the citizens or subjects of each free access to the courts of justice of the other in all cases, and provides that all cases be prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and that the parties shall have liberty of counsel and defence.

How far the Spanish authorities in Cuba have conformed to this treaty is apparent from the fact that they have arbitrarily, and without any form or process of law, caused a United States steamship engaged in the pursuit of a legitimate and peaceful business to be turned from their port on one occasion, and refused communication on another, merely for an *imputed* offence committed in the territory of the United States, (for which offence, if actually committed within their territory, the Spanish authorities had no right to punish an American citizen;) for on two occasions the undersigned has in plain terms denied that Purser Smith wrote anything against the Spanish government in the newspapers of the United States. But the word of an officer, who has heretofore enjoyed the confidence of his government and the company, it seems has been entirely disregarded by the Cuban authorities, as if they were ignorant of the polity which governs civilized nations. On the contrary, they have pursued a vindictive and unfriendly course, which must, if persevered in, inflict great and serious injuries on the commerce of the United States, and against which course, as applied to this ship, or any of the company's, the undersigned once more strongly protests.

The undersigned begs leave to draw the attention of the Spanish government in Cuba to the fact that the Crescent City sailed from New York with a large number of Cuban and American passengers on board, every one of whom had with him a passport from the Spanish consul at New York, granting permission to sail in the Crescent City for the port of Havana, with a guarantee of safe landing on the shores of Cuba. Moreover, that the Spanish consul at that place did not inform the passengers, or give any notice to the United States Mail Steamship Company, that there was any likelihood of the Crescent City being prevented from entering the port of Havana.

It is true that a manifesto was issued to the undersigned, but the company were in nowise bound by such manifesto, having perfect right to consider it the hasty and ill-advised act of a subordinate officer, Martin Gallano, (by whom it was signed;) which act, if persevered in, would interrupt the friendly intercourse of the two countries; and which they would likely not respect after the disavowal of the imputed offence by the undersigned.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba have, in a most arbitrary course pursued by them, violated the treaty of amity existing between the two countries—have inflicted serious injuries on private individuals and on this company. Interests of a large amount are likely to suffer by the non-deliverance of the mails intrusted to the government officer of a friendly nation, and the wheels of commerce, as far as regards this ship, are entirely at a stand. Mr. Smith, the officer in question, has been a long time employed in the company's service, with the full knowledge and previous countenance of the Spanish authorities who have driven him from their harbor; and it is a well-known fact that the undersigned, and those under his command, have always abstained from any act of interference with the affairs of the island, either by speech or act, though it might naturally be supposed that they could not help sympathizing with the misfortunes of the unfortunate captives.

In conclusion, the undersigned takes this opportunity to protest again in the strongest terms against the indefensible disregard of the treaty of amity and law of nations, by which American citizens are, without notice and legal accusation of offence, or opportunity offered to defend themselves, subjected to proscription and severe mercantile loss, the flag of the United States treated with scorn and contempt, and the government treated with disrespect in the person of its officer, who, though commanding a ship owned by a company, is placed in his position by a written order of the United States government, and by a law of the Congress of the United States. The undersigned also protests against not being allowed to make known to the American consul the situation in which he is placed, having been refused most positively permission to communicate with the representative of the United States in the island of Cuba. An appeal to the consul of a country is even respected among barbarian powers, from whom a knowledge of the law of nations is not so much to be expected.

Respectfully submitted,

D. D. PORTER, Lieut U. S. Navy.

To the authorities of Cuba, Oct. 14th, 1852.

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

New York Herald
24 October 1852, 1

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Consul Sharkey's Return to Havana.

New Orleans, Oct. 23, 1852.

Judge Sharkey, U. S Consul at Havana, has arrived here and goes to Havana on Tuesday next, in the steamship Empire City.

The United States and Cuba.

[From the National Intelligencer, Oct 23.]

We observed in one of the New York papers, of the 21st inst., under the caption of "Important from Washington" a letter from Washington to the editors, of which the following is an extract:—

"I hear it stated to day, from such a source as seems correct, that Mr John P. Kennedy, the Secretary of the Navy, has ordered Capt. Porter, of the Crescent City, to repair to Washington to give an account to the government of his recent transactions at Havana. The President and cabinet have had the matter under consideration at the request of Mr Calderon de la Barca and it is understood that our government has disapproved the conduct of Captain Porter, and will withdraw him from the Crescent City, and order him to return immediately."

We have taken some pains to inform ourselves correctly on this subject, and have learned from an authentic source that the letter, in all its material statements, is a tissue of misrepresentations.

It is true that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered Lieutenant Porter to repair to Washington; but this was done not at the request of the Spanish minister, but from his own sense of what was proper under the circumstances of the case. Complaints have been made from various quarters of the conduct of the authorities of Cuba in regard to the Crescent City, and it was therefore deemed advisable to ascertain from Lieutenant Porter in person what were the facts of the affair. When they shall have been made known to the government, it will have the means of deciding what course it will be proper to pursue.

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

24 October 1852, 2

The Administration and the Spaniards in Cuba.

The Spanish despotism in Cuba seems to be secure in pursuing its crusade against the citizens of this republic. Since President Fillmore's celebrated proclamation, and the barbarous and bloody results that followed it, there has apparently been established between our government and the Spanish inquisition at Havana an agreeable and cordial system of co-operation. The repeated, and in every instance the unprovoked insolence manifested by the Spanish officials in regard to American citizens, has not only not been resented or investigated by the present administration, but has elicited from the whig organs the most violent assaults upon those who have denounced the course of the Spanish viceroy in Cuba. Instead of promptly taking such steps as our wrongs demanded, the administration seems to have committed its cause to certain whig journals, who declare that the democratic party desire to make these wrongs the ground of war with Spain, and loudly declaim that the conduct of the authorities in Cuba has been provoked by the course of the democratic press; and both are used not alone to pacify the troubled nerves of the agents of the Queen of Spain, but to excite the nerves of the money market in the United States by the phantom of certain secretly-instigated hostilities. Meanwhile the administration remains listless, satisfied that its cause is best cared for, and its course best championed, by the abuse of the democratic party on the part of its organs. The administration either wilfully and wantonly forgets, or blindly and ignorantly disregards, the greater issue involved in these continued insults to the United States by the authorities of Spain in Cuba. Apart from the fact that the people of the United States cannot be, and will not be, indifferent to the transfer of Cuba to any other power, and without discussing the unblushing intrigues of certain foreign governments to secure possession of that island, the pusillanimity of this administration will, unless it is soon abandoned for a manlier and a higher tone, precipitate the very difficulties before the ghost of which it is now humiliated. A bold and straight-forward course would bring Spain to respect American citizens and American rights. This would insure honorable peace. But a continuance of this shirking, feeble, and half-hearted policy, will force our citizens to protect themselves against the cruelties of those who seem to persecute and to insult them almost with the approval of our own rulers!

We have already referred to the apparent indifference of the administration to the affair of the Cornelia. In reference to that of the Crescent City, so far as the facts have reached the public, we suspect the same spirit of timidity or of coldness has been manifested. The protest of the gallant officer commanding that vessel was published in yesterday's *Union*. His cautious and spirited conduct, and the extent of the insult itself, may there be seen at a glance. He is sent for to New York, to come to headquarters and explain his conduct. He comes at once to Washington, having arrived on Friday last. He is kindly received; but the end of the conference between himself and the administration is that the Crescent City, which he commanded on her last trip to Havana, when she was insulted because an innocent man—Mr. Purser Smith—who was supposed to be inimical to her Majesty the Queen of Spain, was on board, (!) has been ordered off the line from New Orleans to Havana, and thence to New York; and that hereafter she will run between New York and New Orleans alone, Mr. Smith being on board! It is true, Lieut. Porter was only temporarily in command of the Crescent City, his own vessel, the Georgia, being laid up for repairs; and it is also true that the Crescent City belongs to the line that does not stop at Havana on the way between New York and New Orleans; but the offence was to the Crescent City, a vessel carrying the United States mails. It was unprovoked. It involved an outrage upon a peaceful public officer upon a vessel carrying the United States mails, and upon the rights secured by the laws of nations to our consular representatives; and all this without cause—without provocation—and upon no other ground but the most cowardly suspicions! A bold and truly national administration would have sent back the Crescent City, with the gallant Porter, and the unoffending Purser Smith, on board, and would have demanded, under the guns of Castle Morro, the same treatment that is extended by the captain-general to other civilized nations. And this for the plain reason that the Spaniards, as we shall presently show, have resolved to force upon the people of the United States every conceivable insult they may be willing to bear under the rule of the present administration.

We trust that Mr. Kennedy, the new Secretary of the Navy, of whom we have heard it said that he is a national man, not afraid of taking the responsibility, will contribute his share to vindicate his country against the arrogance of despotic power.

But even while the administration is compounding with Spain, by withdrawing the Crescent City and the "obnoxious Mr. Smith," the Spanish viceroy prepares and executes another outrage, which is the more audacious, inasmuch as those which preceded it have been so uncomplainingly received by the administration. It now appears that the passengers by the Crescent City, who afterwards reached Havana by the steamer Black Warrior, have been arrested and examined relative to proceedings on board the former vessel; that another passenger, that arrived on another vessel, has been arrested and confined for having a copy of the New Orleans Picayune in his possession; and that a gentleman, a Cuban, had been imprisoned, because a copy of the New Orleans Delta had been found upon his person. What course will be taken by Mr. Fillmore and his counsellors upon this last outrage, if we may judge by the recent past, it is not difficult to anticipate. We hope, however, that it may be an American course, worthy of our flag and equal to the expectations of the country. No journal will go farther than ours to preserve peace with other nations; but it must be an honorable peace—an equal peace, if we may so express it—with nothing of arrogance on one side, or shameful submission on the other. We apprehend, however, that the present administration, acting under the fatal auspices of its original proclamation on the Cuban invasions, is resolved to sacrifice everything to keep up a hollow truce with Spain. Enduring peace will not result from a pusillanimous policy. We invite outrage by submitting to it. We encourage the designs of England upon Cuba, by yielding on every occasion to Spanish suspicions and Spanish insolence. In a word, we provoke a war by showing to the world how much we dread it.

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

New York Herald
25 October 1852, 4

THE AFFAIR OF THE CRESCENT CITY—CAPTAIN PORTER'S INSTRUCTIONS.—According to our telegraphic advices from Washington, Capt. Porter, late in command of the Crescent City steamer, has been blest with any quantity of good advice, in reference to our commercial relations with Spain and Cuba, from the mouth of Mr. Kennedy himself, the Secretary of the Navy, and the author of "Horse Shoe Robinson." As far as we are informed of the import of these instructions, Captain Porter's protests against the late outrageous exclusions of his ship from Havana are not approved of by Mr. Kennedy. On the contrary, the Captain-General is justified as having the right, under the circumstances, to refuse admission to the Crescent City. Well, in a few days the ship will return to Havana, and if Mr. Smith is not on board, we shall understand it at once. Captain Porter will return to the command of his regular ship, the Georgia; but that is of no material consequence. The issue to be met is, the right of the Crescent City to enter the port of Havana with Purser Smith on board. We shall see how that issue is settled. Perhaps it will be evaded—perhaps. *Nous verrons.*

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

27 October 1852, 1

THE SCENE OUTSIDE

THE FIREWORKS—SPEECHES, &C

The scene outside perhaps surpassed anything that has been seen in the way of a public demonstration for many years—not excepting the great ratification meeting after the nomination by the Baltimore convention.

Old Tammany looked really brilliant, being illuminated in a good old fashioned style, by lights in every window, while the front was decorated by a beautiful and appropriate transparency. The centre of this piece was occupied by the Goddess of Liberty, surmounting the globe, and exhibiting to the world the stars and stripes. At the sides were portraits of Washington, Jackson, Jefferson, and Madison.

At the commencement of the proceedings, while the immense crowd was assembling a national salute of 31 guns was fired by Captain William M. Castle, and a series of rockets and other projectiles continued to be discharged throughout the evening, and as the numbers increased the scene became exciting and animated beyond description.

In the front of and immediately facing the City Hall was erected a platform, two compartments from which many very eloquent addresses were delivered to an audience which we cannot attempt to enumerate, but which formed one dense mass, covering nearly the whole Park.

From this platform Mr. Raymond of New Hampshire, and Messrs. Blanchard, E. S. Camp, John McKeon, Florence McCarthy, Clinton Gerling, O. H. Austin, Senator Dickinson and several others spoke.

During the interval Dodworth's band, which was stationed there, added considerably to the enthusiasm by their performance of some inspiring national airs.

The fireworks were produced under the auspices of Mr Hatfield of Williamsburg, and were of a first rate order. The first was a motto piece, displaying the names of Seymour and Church, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The second was a star—a lone star—with the word "Cuba" lettered in red, the star itself being white, and having several splendid jets. The third, however, was the *chef d'œuvre*. It formed a magnificent temple, with revolving pillars, and as the specators were admiring that alone there burst from the centre the names of "F. Pierce, for President" and "W. R. King, for Vice President," in beautifully variegated letters, while in the same manner appeared at the base "The Baltimore Platform."

The various clubs from the several wards of the city attended in full force, with bands of music, their transparencies and banners bearing the names of the regular democratic nominees, and evincing a most cordial spirit of harmony among the party. These clubs formed in procession and, accompanied by torch bearers marched and counter marched through the scene to the spirit stirring strains of the bands of music in attendance.

The Concord Club, from the Seventh ward, chose the occasion for erecting a new liberty pole, 125 feet high, in Madison street, on the site of the old one blown down two years ago and being mustered there and having been addressed by some of the democratic leaders, marched down to the Park and took their station in front of the Hall of Records, where a third platform was organized.

Mr. A. A. Pinkus from this rostrum delivered a speech of considerable length and ability, withal. He cautioned his hearers against electing a man to the Presidential chair who had no other claim than that of being a military general and instanced the past history and present position of our sister republic France—where the second Napoleon had been elected because his uncle had been the greatest general the world had ever seen and who bid fair to prove the veriest tyrant the world ever saw. What was he doing now, while the people were saying we love liberty, we love constitutional laws, and pant for that liberty which you now enjoy? Did they enjoy the liberty and privilege which we shall be called upon to exercise this day week? (Loud cheers, and cries of "No, no.") There they dare not exercise the elective franchise, for there was one of the *gens d'armes* standing beside the ballot box to enforce the tyrant's will. It was a dangerous doctrine, and one opposed to democracy to elect a man who had achieved his renown solely by force of arms. He refuted the personal attacks which had been made on General Pierce—the son of one of the revolutionary chiefs, who had shed his blood for his country—and himself a man, who had been selected by those who knew his worth, to fill the post of commander of the most gallant regiment that ever fought on the bloody fields of Mexico. Mr Phillips then gave a brief history of General Pierce's military career, and pronounced those who termed him a coward as liars, which statement was responded to by hearty cheers. This charge of cowardice was a question, he said, to be tried, and the people would on Tuesday next, give a verdict of "not guilty." (Loud cheers.) He then adverted to the unfair attacks which had been made upon General Pierce, on account of an obnoxious clause in the constitution of his State of New Hampshire, framed many years before his birth, and against which he had always contended, whereby Roman Catholics were excluded from holding office. Was this fair?—was it just?—was it manly? He did not wish to pursue the same dishonest course of argument to secure the Catholic vote; but if he did he might fairly assert that in the State of one of their own party candidates North Carolina every man is not only excluded from office, but from the privilege of voting, who does not believe in the Protestant church. (Loud cheers.) He did not want to hold Mr Graham accountable for this or to hold North Carolina up to their scorn for he considered any man unworthy who endeavored by the means of religious prejudices to influence the political vote of any citizen in this country, where by the very constitution every one had the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Mr. P. was, on the conclusion of his speech, loudly cheered.

Mr. D. H. Deatin of New Hampshire followed—He was he said, a rough specimen of granite from the Granite State. (Cheers for the Granite State.) The whig party he went on to say were devoid of political principle. Horace Greeley had openly and avowedly "spit upon the platform," and General Scott had done the other thing, when, on a memorable occasion, they had—which he (General S.) said was not often the case—"caught him with his breeches down." (Great laughter.) The whigs would probably carry the little State of Vermont, and he hoped they would, for he would feel sorry to see the General beaten in all.

At the conclusion of this speech the Concord Club formed in procession to return to their head quarters, as did the other ward associations, and after giving nine hearty cheers for Pierce and King, the crowd dispersed.

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

New York Herald
27 October 1852/1

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY,

AT

TAMMANY HALL, AND IN THE PARK.

Tremendous Demonstration of "The Unterrified."

FIREWORKS, AND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS.

SALUTE OF THIRTY-ONE GUNS.

Speeches of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Howell Cobb, Governor of Georgia,

&c., &c., &c.

Last evening the democracy assembled at Tammany Hall and the Park, in tremendous force. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. We do not recollect the old wigwam ever being so densely thronged, and there has been no meeting in the Park for many years equal, in point of numbers, to the assemblage of last evening. The object of the meeting was not stated in the announcement convening it, nor were there any resolutions; but it is sufficient to say that it was a "stump" meeting. The speeches were by no means equal to the enthusiasm or the numbers. "The unterrified" were in excellent spirits, and appeared to be filled with confidence as to the result of the struggle. The greatest glee and good humor prevailed.

Charles O'Conor, Esq., was called to the chair, and said he hoped order would be maintained and that the democracy would conduct themselves quietly. This was due to the distinguished men who were about to address them.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in opening his address, dwelt upon the differences which distinguished the two great parties of the country, and proceeded to say:—

I have nothing to say, personally, in regard to the candidates for office. They are gentlemen, and I will not discuss their private, but their public characters. As to General Pierce's distinguished opponent, the standard bearer of the whig party at this time, I will regard him, for all the purposes of this discussion, as a gentleman who has rendered the country some service. He is eminent in his military character and, so far as I am concerned, I will say that he has won his military laurels well and may he wear them long. (Cheers.) In regard to his civil character, I hold him to be, as Byron said of George III—

A better farmer ne'er brushed dew from lawn,
A worse king ne'er left unhappy realm undone.
[Laughter.]

I regard him as a great military man, but I regard him to be totally unqualified and unfit to be the President of this great republic. As to the standard-bearer of the democratic party, General Pierce, his whole history is his best eulogy. (Loud cheers.) The proudest honors of his own State have been laid at his feet, and he has served it in every eminent capacity. He has served in both branches of the national legislature, and was called to and refused a place in the cabinet of President Polk. (Cheers.) He is an eminent lawyer, well read in the history and constitution of his country, and in the time of war he volunteered as a private soldier and fought in aid of his country, and when that war concluded returned to his civil pursuits again. (Cheers.) But General Scott has never learned anything but military affairs. He can know nothing else, for he is a soldier by trade, and you might as well expect a civilian to be competent to command a brigade, or command an army and lead them on against a foreign foe, as to expect a man who has been trained to military affairs to be qualified to administer the civil affairs of his country. (Cheers.) With thirty one free and independent States, a nation of [illegible], with interests complicated and difficult to adjust, is it possible for a man who had made military affairs his study through life, to jump at once to conclusions, in all these things? Here, then, stand these two individuals—the one eminently qualified by study and experience, and long practice, to take part in civil affairs, and the other who has little or no experience at all in administering them. The whig party of the country profess to be the conservative party of the country, and they have taken up General Scott—taken up a military leader who knows nothing concerning our own policy, or any body else's policy. Now what are the great characteristics that divide these two great parties? On the democratic side it is simplicity, economy and truth; but the whig party, as far as I can see, have no principles at all, except their ancient principles—those of outsiders; namely, principles antagonistic to the democratic policy. (Loud cheers.) Their policy is one of opposition to the democratic policy, and nothing else. (Cheers.) Sometimes it is one thing and sometimes another. One year it says this, and another year that. Contrast the policy of these two great parties, from the foundation of the government; glance over it for a single moment, and you will easily perceive that the democratic party has had in view the promotion of the interests of this republic and its people; whereas the whig party have endeavored to subvert and overthrow them. (Cheers.) Let us look at the purchase of Louisiana which was effected under the administration of Thomas Jefferson. What party advocated, what party consummated the purchase of that territory, which has conferred such great advantages upon our country? Why, the democratic party. (A voice, "you may be sure of that.") Again, when that was acquired, the whig party would govern the valley of the Mississippi as Cuba is conducted and levy duties on every American vessel that would undertake to navigate its waters. (Cheers.) Was it not General Jackson who overcame the national bank? And what was the cry of the whigs at that time? They declared that the ruin of the country would take place if that end were accomplished. But the democratic party overthrew it, knowing that it would militate against the interests of the people, and we should thank them, and them alone, for removing an incubus that was playing on the vitals of the country. (Cheers.) I am asking you to pass along with me to the results which have followed from the acts of the democratic party, in order to see that every step they have taken has been sanctioned by the sober judgment of the people. (Cheers.) The whig party would not now attempt to re-establish a national or State bank, so completely has the public judgment condemned that institution. (Cheers.) Pass on again to the institution of an independent Treasury system. How many tears were shed by the whig party on account of that system! With respect to Texas, it is clear that it would never have been annexed to the United States had it not been for democratic policy; but after it was annexed the whig party concurred in our policy. (Cheers.) Look at another point in democratic history. When our rights were invaded, when our flag was insulted, when our seamen were oppressed and our interests trampled upon, the democratic party stood forward, and called to account the insolent country who had thus dared to insult us. But, on the other hand, the whig party were opposed to this policy, alleging that such a course would injure our commercial interests. (Cheers.) Yet it was democratic policy, fellow citizens, that obliged all the nations of the world to acknowledge the rights of American citizens. (Cheers.) These are the fruits of democratic policy. (Cheers.) Go to the States of the far West, and tell me who has peopled them and built them up, and carried among them the blessings of a civil and free government, but democratic policy. (Loud cheers.) What has planted these blessings upon the Pacific, but democratic policy? What has carried forward the prosperity of this country, from the beginning to its present proud position but the democratic policy? (Cheers.) The whigs have governed this country but sixteen years, and a portion of that you may consider fractional. The elder and younger Adamses were the first, and they came in, in both instances, upon the errors of the democratic party, and went out upon their own. (Laughter.) Then was elected General Harrison, who was unfortunately taken from us by the hand of Providence before his term had expired, and the people seeing what had overwhelmed all the whig administrations before him let the reins of government in the hands of the democratic party. (Cheers.) General Taylor was subsequently elected upon the divided vote of the democratic and whig parties, but that illustrious chief was taken from us by the hand of death. When the whig party elected General Harrison, they could have got as many votes for anybody else. He was elected on the faults of the United States banking system, and nothing else. When they elected General Taylor, he was a minority President, and the democrats would have elected General Cass, only for the divisions in the democratic party; and now it is that the whigs bring forward their great military man. He (the speaker) would not attempt to pluck a laurel from General Scott's brow. He was glad to see him so appropriately employed for his party, in seeking for a site for a hospital, throughout the Western States. God grant he may be successful in his mission, as his party will soon be ready, politically, for a hospital. He (the speaker) had another objection to General Scott, and that was his opinion on the naturalization laws. He volunteered it as his opinion that foreigners should not be entitled to a vote, and desired either to repeal the laws altogether, or extend the period of naturalization to twenty years. Since he was nominated, however, he has expressed a different kind of opinion; but there was such a tempting bait for him to do so that they would have to take his change of opinion with a few grains of suspicion. He is now charging in another way, and proposes to make the probationary term a year's service in the army; and he did not doubt but by and bye he would be willing to give a vote to all emigrants on their arrival, and might even send the ballot box over to them to Europe. (Laughter.) He would leave it to the serious consideration of all whether it wasn't fair to suppose that his recent nomination had had great effect upon their friend the General's mind, that gave evidence of something in the mind of the man which could not be tolerated, and which rendered him totally unfit to occupy the position of President of the United States. One of these views, however, was the opinion of General Scott—the other was the opinion of Mr. Candidate Scott. (Laughter.) He would not say the General would be guilty of [illegible], but yet the Presidency was a tempting bait, and his change of opinion must be attributed to it. He had said thus much of the candidates—General Scott stands forward as illustrating the principles of the whig party—General Pierce stands forward as illustrating the principles of the democratic party. (Cheers.) The principles of the democratic party are independence, truth, simplicity. The great question which has for two years shaken this continent, and made itself felt throughout the world has been disposed of; the next great question will be one of political economy. In this matter, which of the two candidates was most eligible? One had learned the arts of civil government, but the other had learned nothing but how to expend money, and has never learned how to study economy in public affairs. He admired and applauded General Pierce for his retiring and simple disposition. He did not seek the Presidency, but he had been sought out by his party and made their candidate. This honor to him was the award of his having discharged with fidelity all his public trusts; while the whig party thrust aside their great statesman and turned round to a man who had never seen a day of civil service. And for what did they select him? That he might lead them to the "flesh pots of Egypt." (Laughter and cheers.) The speaker alluded to the maltreatment by the whigs of their great men. Where was Clay? The clods of the valley lie heavy upon him. And where was that other great man Mr. Webster? He, too, is gone to his grave unrewarded. The annals of his country will be his monument, and it will be long, very long indeed, before we shall look upon his like again. How conclusively these lessons teach us that men may fall and die out, but that principles will live forever! The whigs can vie with the democratic party in talent, [illegible], eminence and ability, but they could not bear comparison with them in principles. The principles of democracy are strong and abiding. The principles of whigs are here to-day, there yesterday, and nowhere to-morrow. (Laughter.) The whigs had every advantage, commercial and otherwise, in favor of them, except in the matter of principles. How could the democratic party successfully fight against Gog and Magog? By putting their shoulders together and marching forward unitedly. The whig party always worked with their heads; the democratic party with their hands. (Cheers.) This is the question of the day, whether the democratic principles shall prevail, or whether the whig no principles shall prevail. If any person glorified more than he did in the united condition of the democracy of New York let him see him. (Cheers.) The democratic party have come up and renewed their covenant again. He rejoiced at its unity. In Pennsylvania he had been directed to say to them "God speed!" and to assure them that on the ides of November they would find them in a greater victory than that they had just achieved. In regard to local tickets he would say nothing, as no man was worthy to be on the ticket who would not himself give his whole support to the party. They had pledged their faith not only to their principles, but to their candidates. He would, therefore, exhort them to go together as one man, remembering that they were mighty when united, but powerless when disunited. Unity was the only way in which they could achieve a victory—the only way in which they could overthrow the great cleverness, the great personal interest and tact of their political opponents. He wished, however, to keep the whig party in the field, for if they were extinct they might have a new and more powerful adversary. As to the local elections, he would wish them to take counsel of their own judgments and not of their aversions. If your nominees are men of good character, as they must be when put forward by their party, they should vote for them—as when the party has spoken it becomes the duty of every individual in its ranks to support it. The whig party have their mouths watering for the spoils, (laughter,) but they may continue to water, for they wouldn't get them. (Laughter.) He would now take his leave. He would hear from them—he hoped—after the November election. He can hear the glad news in advance, even now. He could hear the footsteps of the lightning carrying up the message of triumph, which will be the greatest that ever the Empire City had achieved.

The speaker concluded amid loud cheers for Daniel S. Dickinson.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Governor of Georgia, was next introduced to the meeting, amidst protracted and enthusiastic cheers. He said:—I have been pressed into this service, and I have consented to take a part in the proceedings, not with the expectation of being able to add anything to what has been said, but for the purpose of bearing my testimony and recording my sentiments. The principles and policy of the democracy have been elaborately expounded in the able speech of the gentleman who has preceded me, and in this respect it appears to me to be the speech of this canvass, because the principles discussed are the great fundamental principles that lie at the bottom of the organization of the democratic party. The canvass has been most remarkable for personal abuse and vituperation, and these have been substituted for the discussion of principles. For my part, I wish to follow the example of my friend, Mr. Dickinson. With the candidates before you I have no connexion except so far as they and I, and all of us, are connected with those great democratic truths which I hope to see carried out in the administration of the government. As to Gen. Scott's character and position it is not my intention to say a word that will detract one iota from them. I am not opposed to General Scott on personal grounds, but because of the principles he will carry into the government of the republic, if he should be elected; for the same reason I am in favor of the election of General

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

New York Herald
27 October 1852

Party, connected as he is with great political truths whose abandonment by the people will be the forerunner of the dissolution of that Union under which we have so long and so prosperously lived. You have had presented to you to-night the principles on which the democratic party have stood. You have now to inquire what are the principles of the whig party—what are the principles of their candidate? the only principle he has declared for, is the naturalization principle referred to by my friend here. He is from one extreme to another. Formerly he was opposed to naturalization at all, or, at least, thought that men of foreign birth ought to be twenty-one years in the country before being admitted to the rights and privileges of citizenship. Now he thinks it ought to be made conditional upon services in war. Suppose two men come into this country from Europe together intending to make it their future home. One of them goes into the army, and serves the republic in that way. The other settles down in some business or other and familiarizes himself with the principles of our government, and studies our institutions. He reads and understands the constitution, and he attends to the duties required from him. He is devoted, soul and body to our republican form of government, and, if occasion requires, he is ready to shoulder his musket side by side with his native brother in defence of this glorious Union. (Applause.) But because he has no opportunity of serving in war, is he to be excluded from the right of citizenship for all coming time? (Cheers of "No.") If Gen. Scott intends in good faith to sprinkle the door of citizenship, he ought to call on his party to have a war at least every twenty one years. (Great laughter.) Fellow citizens, I was glad that my friend went into the discussion of the principles of the democratic party, because these are the principles I desire to see carried out in the government. I shall not detain you by a recapitulation of these principles, but there is one to which I wish particularly to advert. I allude to that question which, a short time ago, rocked this Union to its foundation. We stood aghast at the peril that threatened the country. Every morning with the rising sun, the men of the south looked out with intense anxiety for news from the federal city that would appal and terrify. The great heart of America beat mightily with suspense. But in the councils of the nation the spirit of union prevailed, and the troubled waves were calmed down and this glorious Union was preserved and this sacred constitution was borne aloft in fame and in honor. (Great cheering.) When we reflect that at the bottom of this settlement which brought about so happy a result, were those great principles handed down by our revolutionary sires, and taught by the greatest men that ever lived in this republic, let us preserve these fundamental principles, not only in reference to the past but let us cling them to our hearts when clouds arise again in the future. When the republic is again threatened you will be able to apply the same mighty touchstone that has saved us in the late crisis. How is this thing to be done? I will tell you how. See that you give the reins of the government into the hands of men who agree with you, and that you place in power only those who are true to their principles and your principles. (Applause.) The democratic party has given you a platform recognizing those principles. Come forward, democracy of the land, and sustain your own principles. It is for this reason, if for no other that, I look forward with most intense interest to the result of this election. You have a party organized and you have great principles at stake. See to it that the compromise be maintained, and that no sacrilegious hand tear one principle from its foundation. Fellow citizens I take General Scott's election in connection with this question. His position to say the least, is doubtful. Why is it that the whig papers at the South go into long and elaborate arguments to show that General Scott is in favor of the compromise, while the whig papers at the North labor hard to prove that he is not in favor of it? (Laughter.) Why is it that one whig goes privately to General Scott, and comes back perfectly satisfied that he would never sign any fugitive Slave law, while another goes to their meetings, and comes away equally satisfied that he would? (Great laughter.) If all the whigs in New York and Tennessee, and every other State in the Union, went to General Scott, and if they all put their heads together, they could not settle this question. There is only one man in the Union can do it, and that is General Scott himself. Why don't he do it? He can settle it with one dash of his pen. Yet all the pressure and steam power of the whole whig party cannot move his right hand to do this. His lips will speak, but it is in the closet. He will not use the pen. Has he forgotten how to write? Is any man, I care not how many laurels may have decked his brow—I care not through what bloody fields he has marched his victorious soldiery—I care not in how many halls of Montezuma he has planted our flag—I care not how many triumphal arches may have been erected for the victor on his return—is he, is any man—entitled to deceive the American people? (Shouts of "No," and cheers.) The General in pursuit of a hospital, has travelled through several of our Western States. I think his speeches numbered fifty-two. From the first speech to the one that caught the old man with his breeches down, (great laughter)—through the whole of these fifty-two speeches—

A Voice—Fifty-three.

Mr. C.—Fifty-three—through the whole of them, so far as I have seen, he has never yet expressed any opinion about the compromise, or whether he would sign the Fugitive Slave law. He has never spoken a word on the great question before the country. The government of this country has stood longer with this agitation in its very vitals than any other government in the world could have done. The Union, the great moral and political fabric of our country would not have existed for two weeks. The British government, with all its power, would have fallen under the pressure. Our country has come out unscathed—but let her not be subjected to another such trial as this. Let the fool spirit that would tamper with the constitution be trampled in the dust. I will not do injustice to the distinguished whigs who helped to carry the compromise measure in Congress. What has been the fate of each and all? Two of the mighty spirits have gone down within the last few months to their resting place. The remains of one were being carried through this city when I was last here. The remains of the other are now being carried to their long home. It cannot be proper to say, speak of the dead. I may refer to the living, and I will, what has been the treatment of the whigs to Mr. Fillmore? (Applause.) What did he do? Did he ever do anything to make himself obnoxious, except standing by the constitution and the Union? (Applause.) General Scott's friends say he is a good conservative man. Is this the case, why did Seward with those who unite with Seward, Fillmore and the compromise principles? Democracy, your strength lies in your national principles. Trample under foot the mean spirit of fanaticism and sectionalism. Maintain your principles immortal—stand by them, and when years upon years shall have passed away and you are gathered to the sepulchre of your fathers, your children shall stand where we now stand, and glory in the same great truth, and a thousand years hence the voice of the democrats of Georgia will re-echo in these walls, and your posterity, national democrats, will re-pay to these principles in all their integrity. Hang your principles there on that wall—Strict Construction of the Constitution, National and State's Rights. And whoever may, no matter who he be, tell you there is a higher law, tell him that this is high enough for you. Of the election pending there is so little doubt that I almost forget to speak of it. (Laughter.) Perhaps the most interesting subject of discussion would now be the measures of the men who are coming into power. (A Voice—Give us a touch of the rich Irish brogue.) I have no fear or concealment of the result. From my part of the Union there is but one sentiment and one voice. It is doubtful that Scott will get a single State except Vermont, and even upon that the democrats have thrown shadows of doubt. Let the victory be brilliant, and overwhelming. Let a lesson be taught to all mankind, that the American people will never put its administration into the hands of a man who is unwilling to tell what his principles are. In our State there is not a shadow of doubt that General Pierce will carry the entire of the Southern States; and the reason is this: that the South are in the Northern democracy a firm determination to stand by the Union. (Great cheering.) Progress is the spirit of the age. Let there be progress according to the Constitution. Let it be our watchword and while we go forward with the speed of the railroad cars, let the whigs jog on in their old style at their slow conservative pace.

Loud cries were here made for General Shields, Capt. Rynders, &c., &c., but neither of the gentlemen responding

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, a distinguished democrat, and distinguished hero, General James Shields had been expected to address you, as also, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Senator James of Rhode Island. However circumstances which cannot now be explained, have prevented the attendance of two of them, and a private calamity, the death of a friend has prevented the attendance of Mr. Buchanan. You will therefore, be obliged to deprive yourselves for the evening of the anticipated pleasure of hearing these gentlemen. But I have a word further to say to you. An immense number of democrats have assembled in front of the City Hall, and I am instructed to say by the committee who have arranged the proceedings of this evening, that they will be happy to receive you in this Hall on Friday evening next. You will then be addressed by a number of our distinguished friends, and for the present it is requested that the meeting within doors adjourn to meet their associates in the Park. (Loud Cheers.) The meeting accordingly adjourned to the Park.

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

27 October 1852, 1

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. John J Crittenden returned to Washington on the 23d inst., after a visit to Kentucky, whither he had been called to deliver a eulogy on Mr. Clay.

ARRIVALS AT THE METROPOLITAN.—Attorney General Chatfield, Col J C Pickett, Kentucky; Dr Cathcart, U S N; H P Greenough, Boston; William L Moore, New Orleans; S L Ward, Illinois; J H Pleasants, Baltimore; H Miller Georgetown, D C; T C Manning, North Carolina; John C Bayley, Boston; W T Pierce, Maine; B S Marsh, Vermont; E R Dimond Rhode Island; H F Waring Savannah—and 180 others

At the Astor—J W Yerburgh, Albany; W Lumsden, N C; M R Waite, Toledo; S S Williams Washington; Hon H A Bandall, Del Co; Comr Ringgold, U S A; Major Wooldridge, U S A; A H Palmatly Troy; Judge Nelson, Cooperstown; Gen Totten Washington.

At the Irving—W H Livingston Hudson; J J Walker Schenectady; E A Douglas Philadelphia; Gen A J Gonzales, Cuba; Theodore Cox Georgia; J Adams Conn.; Hon S R Mallory Florida; Geo M Dallas, San Francisco, H R Davenport; Washington; J K Robinson Charleston.

At the American—W Wickham Ky; R Wentworth, Boston; H Chauncick Philadelphia; J C Langley Norfolk; J D Moody and W Blanchard Albany; J Barker Washington.

At the Howard—H Bancroft Columbus; J L Hammond Ohio; Geo Roberts Georgia; Samuel Daskam Jr Troy; A R Huston N C; M Lee N Y; Judge Parsons Vermont.

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

New York Herald
27 October 1852, 4

THE CASE OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—We understand that not only is Captain Porter to resume the command of his old ship, the Georgia, but that he also takes Mr. Purser Smith with him from the Crescent City. This will relieve the Spanish authorities of Havana of all further trouble regarding Mr. Smith, because the Georgia does not touch at Havana, neither in going out nor in returning. She makes the outward trip straight through, and touches only at Kingston, Jamaica, on her return. Unless, therefore, Mr. Smith should give some alarm to the British Governor of Jamaica, from his alleged sympathy with American *filibusterers*, he will most likely be the cause of no further international difficulties.

In the meantime, Judge Conkling having gone to Havana in the United States war steamer Powhattan, to inquire into all the facts concerning the late outrages upon the Crescent City and the bark Cornelia, it is to be hoped that our government will not suffer the matter to pass over as if the country had forgotten it. The country requires some reparation for the aforesaid outrages upon our commerce, our flag, and our good faith towards Spain. The public mind is anxiously awaiting the issue. Let not our President and his cabinet imagine that this can be slurred over, as a trifle too insignificant for redress. There must be some reparation.

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

New York Herald

27 October 1852, 8

Passengers Arrived.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Alabama—Hon Howell Cobb, Governor of Georgia, lady and child, Miss Cobb, John B Cobb, Master Cobb, Miss Williams, W C Ferris, W R E Jones, Capt A Hodgdon, W J M'Elvey, J G Taylor, Geo Sutcliffe, G W Dillon, D Castleberry, T Ingraham, Dr C W Cleavers, A W M'Coy, Z T Murphy, H H Hudson, J B Barnett, J M'Corkle, Miss Hanson, Miss Wells, Capt A King, J C Ladd, M D, [illegible] and [illegible] in the steerage.

CHARLESTON—[illegible] Mr [illegible]—T N Cadwallader and lady, Miss Cadwallader, [illegible], G W Seward, J Rowe—2 in the steerage.

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

Daily Register
Mobile

28 October 1852, 3

Great Cuban Meeting in New York.

An immense and highly enthusiastic meeting of the Cuban Junta, and other friends of the liberation of Cuba, was held in the city of New York, on the evening of the 19th instant, at the Apollo Rooms, which were decorated with the American flag and the "Sole Star" banner of Cuba, and portraits of Lopez and other friends of the cause. Among the audience were several ladies, many of whom wore the badge, in tricolor, of the "Lone Star." At the hour appointed for the meeting, the following gentlemen, officers of the Junta, entered the hall, and ascended the platform amidst the warmest cheering of

ed:

rt Cisneros, President.
rango, Vice President.
, Secretary.
ndez, Vice Secretary.
ienoria, Treasurer.

aving read the call of the meeting
ler Morris, Esq., rose and proposed
heers" for Cuba, which were given
officers on the platform then pro-
ty to the Patriot Constitution on
amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the
which Signor Varente, the Secre-
o read the "Manifesto of the Cuban
ish, and was from time to time inter-
uding by enthusiastic and vociferous
bravos, and huzzahs. It is a long do-
framed upon the model of the Ameri-
f Independence.

Oppressions complained of by the pa-
laring their desire and their deter-
ee of Spanish dominion by "the only
of revolution," and, "in the sight of
nd independent situation
uld give herself a suitable
representatives, freely
Among the grievances re-
insisted on, is that of the
rty of the Press in Cuba.—
al government—the adminis-
oncha—a reviewed stringent-
e actual Governor of the is-
Health
conclu
of the Island
of our sail
strength," and that "the pro-
coires liberty is not disheartened by
ions and forces of tyranny."

llows an earnest appeal to "Spaniards, re-
the Island!" whom it calls upon to aid in
tion which is "already a fact, before God
rld."

of this elaborate document was listen-
t attention, and was received with
of applause. At its close, three
hall bearing a very handsome
ior, bearing "the Lone Star of
round, and preceded a note to the
was read to the audience, and from
that the banner was the gift to the
Ladies resident in New York. It
the most vociferous plaudits, the
anding uncovered, and was then
picuous part of the hall.

t then took the stand and made a
d stirring speech in support of the
contained in the "Mani-
frequently interrupted with shouts
rts of it moved the fairer portion of
It terminated with the declara-
either "free Cuba, or die for

followed. One by Signor Arman
sensation, as he rushed to the flag
d its folds. A Mr. Blankman made
in English, in which he descanted on
Spain, the oppressions of Cuba, and
of our people in the cause of the pa-

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

New York Herald
28 October 1852

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CRESCENT CITY AFFAIR.

Correspondence between Mr. Secretary Conrad and Mr. George Law,

&c. &c. &c.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1852.

The *Republic* of this morning contains a semi-official article relative to the Crescent City affair. It pretends to take high American ground in the matter, and states that Capt. Porter has been ordered to the Georgia at his own request. But you will see the article.

There has been a correspondence between Mr. George Law, of your city, and Mr. C. M. Conrad, the Acting Secretary of State, relative to the treatment of the ships of the steamship company and of the Crescent City in particular. I have obtained copies of the letters. They are peculiarly interesting:—

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW YORK, October 6 1852.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, Acting Secretary of State.

SIR—I have the honor to state to you that we learn by telegraph from New Orleans, this afternoon, that the U. S. mail steamship Crescent City, Captain Porter, U. S. N. on her arrival at Havana from this port, whence she sailed on the 27th ult., with mails, passengers and freight, was peremptorily expelled from the harbor, without being allowed to have any communication with the shore, to deliver her mails or discharge her freight, or to land her passengers designed for that port; and that the protest of her commander was treated with scorn. She was accordingly compelled to proceed with her mails, passengers and freight to New Orleans.

This is not the first instance in which the ships of this company and the American flag have been subjected to injury and insult by the Cuban authorities. The Ohio, commanded by an officer of the United States Navy, and conveying the government mails, was ordered without cause or provocation, and against the protest of her commander, to an unsafe and hazardous anchorage, under the guns of the Moro Castle, or forthwith to leave the harbor, without being permitted to land her mails or freight or to obtain her usual supply of coal. The Falcon, also commanded by an American naval officer and conveying the mails, was fired upon and boarded on the high seas by a republic vessel of war. The Philadelphia, also having on board the United States mails, entered the port of Havana (for usual place of coaling and obtaining supplies) in distress, destitute of coals and provisions sufficient to pursue her voyage, and with many of her passengers sick, after being ordered to quarantine and having proceeded thither, she was ordered several miles outside, and then peremptorily driven from her anchorage, without being allowed to receive on board her coal and provisions, then alongside, for the want of which her passengers and crew would be subjected to suffering, and was compelled to go to sea, to the imminent danger and safety of the ship and with fatal consequences to many of the persons on board.

This systematic course of insult and outrage has been followed out by expelling the Crescent City, in the service of the government of the United States and commanded, by an American naval officer, from the harbor of Havana, denying to her all communication with the American consul or with her consignees, or to land her mails, passengers, or freight.

The conduct of the Cuban authorities in their repeated and wanton acts of aggression, not only causes a serious interruption to the delivery of the mails, but great pecuniary loss to this company, in disturbing its business and contract arrangements with the government; and is humiliating and highly injurious to American citizens, passengers, shippers and consignees, annoying and prejudicial to the trade and commerce of the United States, and calculated, if not designed to disturb the amicable relations existing between the two governments. More than this we cannot but regard it as a gross insult to the American flag, derogatory to the national character, and in violation of the faith of treaties and of our national rights.

The pretext on which the last outrage has been perpetrated is the allegation that the purser of the Crescent City made a publication in an American newspaper of some of the statements of which the Cuban authorities complain. The allegation is unfounded; but if it were true, we know of no right on the part of a foreign government, to dictate to an American citizen in his own country, what he shall utter, or abstain from uttering, through the American journals.

It has ever been the aim of this company to avoid the appearance of anything that could give offence to the Spanish authorities of the Island of Cuba. Its commanders, and all persons in its employment, have been uniformly instructed to abstain from all interference in the affairs of that government, and I have no reason to think that these instructions have not been fully complied with.

We have fortbore to call the attention of our government, beyond the reports of the commanders of the steamers to the insults by Cuban officials to which the ships of this company and the American flag have been heretofore subjected, from a desire to avoid everything that might lead to irritation between the two governments, and from a belief that a knowledge of the unfounded nature of the allegations on which they pretended to act would prevent their repetition. But we feel it due not less to the public interests confided to our charge, than to our own interests, and the interests of American citizens engaged in a peaceful and lawful commerce, to bring these facts to the consideration of the American government, and to ask whether, whilst the steamers of other nations are allowed freely to enter the port of Havana, and to maintain their commercial relations and business intercourse unmolested, the Cuban authorities are authorized to exclude or forcibly eject American vessels, and especially those employed in the postal service of the United States, upon pretexts or false assumptions, without contravening the treaty and special arrangements between the two governments, and the maritime rights of our citizens? For if such be the state of things, our commerce with the Spanish possessions on this continent is altogether at the mercy of any caprice or prejudice or arbitrary decision of the colonial authorities. And we beg also to submit, as American citizens in the service of the government and required by it to deliver its mails, promptly and regularly, or to be allowed to register the grievance and repel the insult to our national flag with such means, and in such manner, as we shall deem equal and due to self protection.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

By order of the United States Mail Steamship Company.
M. O. ROBERTS, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW YORK, October 25, 1852.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, Acting Secretary of State.

SIR—Mr. Roberts had the honor to address you, on the 6th instant, in relation to the course of the authorities of the Island of Cuba towards the steamships of this company, and especially in relation to the Crescent City.

I await your reply to the communication to determine the course of the company. The 27th instant being the sailing day of the next steamer for New Orleans, *viâ* Havana, we are duly required of whether mails and passengers can be allowed to land, and whether the Cuban authorities are to be permitted to continue the course towards the ships of this company of which the government of the United States have been heretofore apprised. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE LAW, President.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 25, 1852.

To GEORGE LAW, Esq., New York.

SIR—Your letter of the 3d instant, has been received. As no intelligence has reached this Department from Cuba since that which was brought by your steamer, it has no means of knowing the intentions of the authorities of the island, other than what you possess yourself, and cannot, therefore, inform you whether mails or passengers will be permitted to land there or not. It may, however, be inferred, from the past proceedings of the authorities, that mails and passengers conveyed in the steamer Crescent City will not be permitted to land there, in case the individual named Wm. Smith should remain on board of her.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(signed) C. M. CONRAD, Acting Secretary.

[From the Washington Republic, Oct. 27.]

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CRESCENT CITY AFFAIR.

We publish the following telegraphic despatch just received from New Orleans, to show the wanton and mischievous falsehoods which find their way through the press and telegraph at this time. The object is transparent. It is to mislead and inflame the public mind, and by wanton misrepresentation affect the election now near at hand:—

NEW ORLEANS, October 25.

"Under the glaring caption of 'The United States and Spain—Our Flag Hauled Down—The Fillmore Administration Backed Out,' with the usual disgraceful editorial comments, the *Courier* of this morning publishes the following despatch:—

"'Hon. Emile La Sere:—Lieutenant Porter has been summoned to Washington to explain his conduct at Havana. The result is that the Crescent City goes no more to Havana—the Georgia, under Lieutenant Porter, being substituted. This yields the point as to Smith, and is regarded as a backing out of our government. The charge was made in the *Union* of yesterday, and not denied by the *Intelligencer* or *Republic* of to-day. (Signed,) A. G. PENN.

JOHN W. FORNEY."

This has evidently been connected for the political effect it is supposed it would produce here.

We have the best authority for saying that the Cabinet at Washington has taken firm and strong ground in opposition to the treatment of the Crescent City, by the Captain General of Cuba, and have no doubt that it will be followed by a speedy redress of the wrong complained of.

There will be no "backing out" on the part of the administration. The rights and honor of the country will be duly maintained and vindicated.

Lieutenant Porter was ordered to this city for the purpose only of giving full information to the government, and, at his own request, has been transferred, by the owners to the Georgia, and will return in her to Havana.

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

New York Herald
28 October 1852, 4

The Crescent City Affair—Interesting from Washington.

The Crescent City sailed yesterday for Havana, leaving Capt. Porter, late to command, behind to take charge of the Georgia, which does not touch at Havana. But will the Crescent City be admitted, the dreadful Purser Smith being still on board? The new commander is Lieut. Davenport, of the navy, a younger man than Captain Porter, but, according to report, none the less gallant and decided in his character. What the Cuban government will gain by the change remains to be seen.

Our readers, we believe, will not peruse with less surprise than ourselves the answer of the Acting Secretary of State to the inquiries of the United States Mail Steamship Company, published under the telegraphic head in this morning's paper, in relation to the Crescent City and the other ships of the company.

After one of their steamers has been twice consecutively driven out of the harbor of Havana, without being allowed to land its mails or passengers; after numerous prior insults to American citizens; after two applications to the Secretary of State, or his substitute, on the 6th and 23d of October, respectively; after public indignation had been roused to the highest pitch, and only allayed by the assurance in the papers of the "high ground" the administration was about to take, and of the "energetic measures" it was going to assume; and, lastly, after waiting one and twenty days, comes Mr. Acting Secretary C. M. Conrad's answer.

In reply to the inquiry whether the Cuban authorities will be permitted to exclude passengers and mails, and to continue with impunity their insults and annoyances to American citizens, Mr. C. M. Conrad, in point of fact, informs Mr George Law—of what? Of the government's interpretation of the question or of the vigorous measures to obtain redress it promises to pursue? Not at all; but only, after all this delay, that the department has had no means of ascertaining from Cuba the opinions or intentions of the authorities of that Island!

So that American citizens, asking of their government the interpretation of their rights, when interrupted without provocation in the peaceful pursuits of a legitimate commerce, are to be referred by that government to the opinion and decision of the aggressor and delinquent of whom they have been complaining. So that, instead of protecting our citizens, the interests of our commerce, and the honor of our flag, against this unprovoked aggression, the administration should actually, whilst deceiving the country by false pretences, be siding with the Cuban authorities, and apologizing to them for the injuries and insults inflicted on us by them. Truly, it is of a piece with the miserable diplomatic bungling of this weak administration, that it should have ordered Lieutenant Porter—who had only done his duty, and against whom no charge was made—from the Crescent City to the Georgia; whilst covering up the meanness of this concession by falsely alleging that it was at his own request.

But what are we to say, and what will his fellow-citizens in Louisiana say, to Mr. Acting Secretary Conrad's defiant identification with this business, after the strong expression of public feeling and the marked excitement on the subject in his native city? Where is Mr. George Law? Why does he not come forward? Let us hear of him in Tammany to-morrow night. Let us have the matter out clearly and boldly. Perhaps we shall.

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

New York Herald

28 October, 1852, 8

Spain.

THE SUFFERERS BY THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION, ETC.

The subscription for the wounded and for the families of those killed in repelling the Lopez expedition at Cuba, amounts to 281,000 piastres. The widow of General Enna had received 10,000 piastres, and the widow of Francisco Fadal 6,000.

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

28 October 1852, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Metamora, from Charleston—J Macias, J W Gray, lady and 2 children, R G Porter, lady and 2 children, Miss Salter, S Ogle, E H Pennerman, S Strudder, and 2 deck.

Per schr Woodbridge, from Cardenas—Mr B F McKenna.

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

28 October 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Hotels.

MARSHALL HOUSE.....W. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.

F M Edwards.....Tenn	J M Ashburn..... .....
W T Kaufman.....Pa	Robt Wells..... Wrightsbury
J H H Bones, lady, child & servt.....Florida	A Bryan.....Griffin
C Wilson.....N Y	J W Bryan.....do
Rev C B Jones.....	J Ware..... .....Twiggs
T J Dixon.....Burke co	A W Murphre.....Burke
J M Macias..... Cuba	R A Varnadoe....Liberty co
	E H Rumnua.....N Y

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

The Truckling of the Administration to the Cuban Authorities,—The Base uses of an Organ.

We have come to the conclusion that the *Republic* newspaper, in whose hands we know not, (for its responsible editor has been for several weeks detained in New York by illness,) is now availing itself of its position as the recognised organ of Mr. Fillmore's administration to put forth statements, as if by authority, in relation to the policy of the administration, which are either destitute of truth or else so colored as to produce a totally false impression, designed to inure to the benefit of the Scott faction of the whig party. In resorting to such tricks the *Republic* has exhibited a form and degree of political meanness which is, so far as we know, entirely unprecedented in any Washington journal which has heretofore been regarded as speaking the sentiments of any administration. In no other case that we have ever heard of has any "organ" undertaken, as if "by authority," to attribute a line of policy to the administration for which it speaks, which that administration at the very same moment plainly repudiates and has not the courage to adopt or propose. We hold this unprecedented and scandalous course of the "special organ" up to the people as the very climax of this whole "*canvass of frauds*" We desire the country to mark the fact that it has been adopted simultaneously with Mr. Fillmore's recantation of his Union policy, and his unqualified surrender to the Scott and Seward wing of the whig party!

Two or three days ago, two members of the Democratic Central Committee, after the fullest inquiry and upon the most direct and reliable information, telegraphed, over their own signatures, to New Orleans the following precise and clear statement of the action of the administration in regard to the recent difficulty of the steamer Crescent City at Havana; showing plainly that the administration, in pursuance of its accustomed policy, *has backed out* of its controversy with the Cuban authorities, and *conceded* all that the insolence of Captain General Canedo has dared to demand, by taking measures to prevent both the obnoxious ship and the obnoxious purser who belongs to it from entering the port of Havana:

"Hon. Emile La Sere: Lieutenant Porter has been summoned to Washington to explain his conduct at Havana. We receive that the Crescent City goes no more to Havana; the Georgia, under Lieutenant Porter, being substituted. This yields the point as to Smith, and is regarded as a backing out of our government. The charge was made in the Union of yesterday, and not denied by the Intelligencer or Republic of to-day.

"A. G. PENN,
"JOHN W. FORNEY."

We affirm that every word of the above statement of matter of fact is strictly true. The "yielding of the point as to Smith," and "the backing out of our government," are stated as matters of inference; and the inference is obviously irresistible. The entire statement, *so far as it goes*, is as *perfectly accurate* as any statement can be.

We say, so far as it goes; for now we affirm, and will prove, that the administration has *backed out* more completely and more humbly, even than is alleged in the above cautiously-worded despatch.

The following statement of the policy of the government appeared in the New York Herald of the 23d inst., and reached this city on the evening of that day:

[Special Correspondence of the New York Herald]
WASHINGTON, October 22, 1852.

It is understood that the government views the matter in this light: that we have no right to force Cuba to admit Mr. Smith on shore, when their refusal to do so is evidently founded on the belief, wrongfully or rightfully, that it is necessary for the public peace of the island that all suspected persons should be excluded, and that Mr. Smith is looked upon as a disturber.

Lieutenant Porter addressed the captain-general as an officer of the United States navy, and our government considers itself as directly called upon either to endorse the position he has taken or disavow it.

So long as we are at peace with Spain, it is contended, it is perfectly ridiculous to pretend we have a right to force her to admit our citizens, if she thinks fit to suspect they are hostile to her, and places her refusal on that ground.

Whilst a State of the Union claims the right, and exercises it, of imprisoning citizens of other countries; for fear they might disturb the public peace, our government, it is argued, can hardly find fault with Spain for simply refusing to let suspected persons land on her shore.

This, I understand from ample authority, is the ground taken by the government; whether it is in keeping with public opinion remains to be seen.

Lieutenant Porter has been sent for to be informed of these views, and he will be expected to govern himself accordingly.

On its face this statement claims to be made on "authority." It is clear and precise in its terms. It relates to a subject on which the public mind was greatly excited when it appeared. It purports to state, in a condensed form, the whole view of the government as to the case. It avers that Lieutenant Porter had been sent for to be informed of that view; and that he was so sent for, and so informed, is well known. And of this statement, so comprehensive, minute, and important, and professing to rest upon "ample authority," we aver that neither of the whig organs in this city *dared say one word in contradiction of it*. *Another* less cautious and less accurate statement on the subject appearing in the Herald two days before over a different signature, and apparently from a different source, *was promptly contradicted* by the *National Intelligencer*. But more than this. On the 25th inst. the *National Intelligencer* republished from a New York journal, with strong editorial approval, an exhibiting due "respect for international rights," an elaborate article in defence of the very policy attributed to the administration in the above despatch, and illustrating that policy by the very same reference to the laws of one of the States of this Union as to the admission of free colored persons into its ports.

Upon these facts, and upon other incontestable evidences within our knowledge, we aver, that on the 22d instant the policy of the administration in this case was the policy described in the above despatch under that date. We entertain no shadow of doubt that upon that day, or the day following, that policy was communicated to Lieutenant Porter for his guidance. We defy any member of the administration, from the President down, to deny that *on the 22d instant* the policy of the government was that above described. We aver that it is on the above policy which completely succumbs and truckles to the insolent demands of the Cuban authorities. We aver that the retirement of the Crescent City and of Purser Smith from the Cuban mail service at this juncture is a plain and palpable overt act of such submission and truckling.

And now we add that we *cannot* be sure that Mr. Fillmore's administration has enough constancy and firmness of purpose to *persevere in any course of policy*, however deliberately resolved on or openly avowed. We dare not affirm that the administration *has not changed its mind* since the 22d instant in regard to this Cuban case. As, however, its policy on that day involved the humiliation of the country and government before foreign arrogance, and as the administration has abundantly shown that it regards such humiliation with great complacency and favor, we think *the probability is* that its view of the 22d instant still remains unchanged. At all events, the administration made up its mind to truckle on the 22d inst., and did truckle afterwards. Whether it has since been badgered into a show of courage, we will not say positively. We *think* not.

With this explanation, we place before our readers the following "by authority" declaration of the *Republic* of yesterday, which is introduced by that journal as a contradiction of the perfectly true despatch from the Democratic Central Committe copied above:

"We have the best authority for saying that the cabinet at Washington has taken firm and strong ground in opposition to the treatment of the Crescent City by the captain-general of Cuba, and have no doubt that it will be followed by a speedy redress of the wrong complained of.

"There will be no 'backing out' on the part of the administration. The rights and honor of the country will be duly maintained and vindicated."

We pronounce the above statement *wholly untrue* in so far as it relates to the views entertained and avowed by the administration on the 22d instant. It is perfectly untrue in so far as it contradicts any *one word* of the despatch which it is designed to contradict. If it have any truth in so far as it relates to the *future* action or policy of the administration in this Cuban case, then it only goes to show that, on the gravest question of international right and honor, this administration *does not know its own mind from day to day!*

Robado del Archivo de D. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
29 October 1852, 2

The Administration Truckling to the Cuban Authorities!—The Worst Fears and Rumors more than Confirmed!

Yesterday we spoke of the course of the administration in regard to the affair of the Crescent City; and upon evidence which we adduced we pronounced the official declaration of the *Republic*, that "there would be no backing out" of the administration before the insolence of Canedo, to be entirely untrue in so far as it referred to the views of the administration as entertained and avowed on the 22d instant.

We now refer our readers to the extraordinary correspondence on the subject between the steamship company and the acting Secretary of State. We copy this correspondence, at a late hour, from the New York Herald of yesterday. It will be seen that Mr. Conrad tells Mr. Law, in substance, that the Cuban authorities will do just as they please about admitting the Crescent City into their port; that the administration knows nothing of their purposes; but that, if the "obnoxious" purser is on the ship, she will probably be excluded, or at least prevented from landing her mails; and, finally, Mr. Conrad concludes his letter without a single word to intimate that the administration considers any American right to have been violated in all the premises, or proposes to take any steps whatever looking to redress, or to the vindication of such rights.

Without hesitation, we pronounce this letter of the acting Secretary of State to be utterly discreditable to the American government, and utterly unworthy of any American administration. The country will read it with shame and indignation. It is pusillanimous to the last degree. It shows that while this administration is in power any foreign government may at its pleasure, and avowedly upon its mere suspicions, trample the rights of our citizens and our commerce in the dust.

We have no time at this moment for further comments. We close what we have now to say with the single remark, that much as we have anticipated and much as we have written of the total delinquency of this administration in the due maintenance of American rights abroad, we have never imagined that it would write and publish such a letter as this of Mr. Conrad. The letter far more than confirms all that has been stated, all that has been rumored, and all that has been feared of the truckling of the administration before the insolence and outrage of the Captain General of Cuba!

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

New York Herald
30 October, 1852, 2

The Spanish View of the Crescent City Affair—The Case of Capt. Porter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The enclosed article, translated from the *Cronica*, (the Spanish government organ in this city,) will better explain the true origin of the Crescent City difficulty than anything which has heretofore appeared before the public. The *Cronica*, it is well known, like the *Diario de la Marina*, in Havana, speaks by authority, and has at last "let the cat out of the bag." Mr. Smith is no longer the person against whom the vindictiveness of Don Pompositorumpuffemuss, (grandee of her Majesty's warming pan, and first keeper of her Majesty's toothpick,) is aimed. Capt. Porter is the real target at whom all their malevolence is pointed, and they may find some consolation and satisfaction in the fact that our own government have materially aided them in carrying out their plans. Capt. Porter was considered a very dangerous person, by Don Pompositorumpuffemess, in 1827, when he had only attained the age of eleven years; and there are Americans still living in Havana who remember the dangerous youth when he was made a public spectacle of, when he went to sign his parole, and marched through the streets of Havana in ragged clothes, without stockings to his feet, after a long and painful imprisonment in a filthy Spanish guard ship. He was surrounded by six soldiers with fixed bayonets; and this display was made because the dangerous youth of eleven years refused to receive any favors from the Spanish authorities, and preferred sharing the captivity and hardships of his brother officers. He could not receive any benefits from the hands of the bloodthirsty nation who killed his cousin, the commander of the brig Guerrero, after she surrendered, by firing five deadly broadsides into her from a sixty-four gun frigate, against which vessel the gallant little brig had contended for two hours, after having previously (the same day) "knocked into pi" two Spanish men-of-war-brigs of superior force. One would naturally suppose that some little tribute of respect might even have been paid to the remains of the gallant captain, who was thrown overboard like a dog, though within four hours sail of Havana. When the boy of eleven years was exchanged, it took six soldiers with fixed bayonets, and two sergeants, to guard him to the government palace, where he signed his parole; and, not satisfied with that indignity, Don Pompositorumpuffemoss has ingeniously gone to work to do him an injury, over the shoulders of Mr. Smith. If the *Cronica* wishes to go back to the history of the past, it will only show the Spaniards as relentless and blood-thirsty as they are at the present time.

THE SPANISH VIEW.

[From La Cronica, of New York, Oct. 27.]

We were inclined not to touch again the subject, so properly discussed by some, and so lightly treated by others, of the Cornelia and the Crescent City; for, as the questions of right and convenience have been thoroughly discussed its final settlement may be left to the respective prudence of the governments at Washington city and Madrid, if an affair that does not appear to be worth while, should, perchance, be carried so far. The measure of separating Lieutenant Porter from the command of the Crescent City, and the circular addressed to the custom house collectors, which exact translation we lay at the bottom of these lines, have tempted us, however, to write a few words, with all the brevity and conciseness to which we are restrained for want of space.

The circular referred to naturally suggests this question:—If the government has the right (as undoubtedly it has) to submit both national and foreign vessels to a strict "examination, search and apprehension," in order to save a few shillings to the public treasury, how valid this same right "to examine, search and apprehend," must be when the question is to save the tranquillity, private and public interests, and even the lives of the whole people!

The removal of Mr. Porter, whatever the motives of the Department of the Navy might have had for coming to that determination, is the open way for a speedy termination of this unpleasant affair, as we said on Saturday last. Mr. Porter was the only obstacle opposed to the prudent measures hinted at by the authorities of Cuba, when they proposed that Mr. Smith should deny to have had any hand in the calumnies published in the journals of this city, with the object of encouraging the sympathizers of the piratical invasion, at the very moment when they were there discovering an interior conspiracy formed in combination with them, viz.: with the sympathizers. No one can deny the authority, invested in every tribunal, of taking into consideration the objections that might exist against the character of an individual, in order to admit or refuse his testimony in a cause (or law suit); and if this is plain, it is also true that Mr. Porter—an ancient prisoner of Spain, a voluntary enemy, in his early youth, of our rights in America, for he went even so far as to render his services to a foreign people in order to offend us, and full even now, according to public report and rumor of hostile feelings against everything that concerns [illegible] could not—by his simple word, offer to the authorities of Cuba a conclusive testimony—nay, not even one worthy of being taken into consideration. If there were no other cause to justify the objections the authorities of Cuba have to admit his testimony, the extravagant protest of Mr Porter would be enough, by itself, to recommend its antecedents, and the foreknowledge which caused it to be made; which, (protest) if it were presented by a Spanish sailor, or any other Spanish individual, in these United States, would have cost him, not the solemn and disdainful silence by which Mr. Porter would have been answered there, had he been bold enough to present his documents, but he would have been dragged here, and even "lynched" by the people, insulted in their majesty by an individual divested of a competent mission (or charge.) We knew that this removal had been recommended by the wise persons of this city, from the very first; and these persons were found, without distinction, among both parties, the whigs and the democrats. Such is, notwithstanding, the inconsistency of the present situation, that only after the sailing of the Crescent City we can ascertain whether we are to believe, or not, in the efficacy of the disposition of this government.

The purser, Mr. Smith, (if we are well informed,) will go on board the steamer. He is a peaceable and an honest citizen, and scrupulously attentive to his duties. His mission on board, it appears, has never been any other than to comply with the regulations of the company, and the orders of the commander of the vessel. We have no doubt that he returns to Havana secure in the conciliatory condition that was proposed to him in his last voyage, and which he was prevented from fulfilling only on account of the excessive susceptibility of his commander.

The acknowledged prudence of the gentlemen who direct this enterprise, (with the exception of Mr. Law) leaves no doubt in our minds that in the returning of Mr. Smith to Havana there was no hostile or disrespectful thought against the authority and privileges of Spain.

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

The Crescent City Affair—A "Special Organ" in a Sad Predicament.

Yesterday morning we published the following letter of the Acting Secretary of State, it being the sum and substance of the avowed policy of the administration in the affair of the Crescent City:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 25, 1852.

SIR: Your letter of the 3d instant has been received. As no intelligence has reached this department from Cuba since that which was brought by your steamer, it has no means of knowing the intentions of the authorities of the island other than what you possess yourself, and cannot therefore inform you whether mails or passengers will be permitted to land there or not. It may, however, be inferred, from the past proceedings of the authorities, that mails and passengers conveyed in the steamer Crescent City will not be permitted to land there in case the individual named William Smith should remain on board of her.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. M. CONRAD, Acting Secretary.

To GEORGE LAW, esq., New York.

On the same morning the *Republic* wrote as follows, clearly proving that, though nominally the special organ of the President, it is either not now permitted to know anything at all of the policy or the action of the administration, or else that for party purposes it states that policy falsely:

"We averred, on competent authority, that our cabinet 'has taken firm and strong ground in opposition to the treatment of the Crescent City;' that there has been and will be no backing out on the part of the administration;' and that Lieut. Porter's transfer from the Crescent City to the Georgia had been made 'at his own request.'"

This development places both the "organ" and the administration in an attitude sufficiently odious and humiliating.

But, to show the unworthy trickery to which the whig leaders, and especially the "special organ," are now at the close of the canvass resorting, to cover up the delinquency of the administration in this Cuban affair, we must go to the next point in the *Republic's* article. On Thursday last, in order to show, against the *Republic's* contradiction, the truth of a despatch sent off by Messrs. Penn and Forney, giving information that the administration had "backed out," instead of sustaining the rights of the American flag in the harbor of Havana, we copied from the New York Herald the following authentic and exact statement of the views of the administration as avowed on the 22d instant:

[Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
WASHINGTON, October 22, 1852.

It is understood that the government views the matter in this light: that we have no right to force Cuba to admit Mr. Smith on shore, when their refusal to do so is evidently founded on the belief, wrongfully or rightfully, that it is necessary for the public peace of the island that all suspected persons should be excluded, and that Mr. Smith is looked upon as a disturber.

Lieutenant Porter addressed the captain general as an officer of the United States navy, and our government considers itself as directly called upon either to endorse the position he has taken or disavow it.

So long as we are at peace with Spain, it is contended, it is perfectly ridiculous to pretend we have a right to force her to admit our citizens, if she thinks fit to suspect they are hostile to her, and places her refusal on that ground.

Whilst a State of the Union claims the right, and exercises it, of imprisoning citizens of other countries, for fear they might disturb the public peace, our government, it is argued, can hardly find fault with Spain for simply refusing to let suspected persons land on her shore.

This, I understand from ample authority, is the ground taken by the government; whether it is in keeping with *public opinion remains to be seen.*

Lieutenant Porter has been sent for to be informed of these views, and he will be expected to govern himself accordingly

To this the *Republic* of yesterday morning, not dreaming that it was to be confronted at the moment with Mr. Conrad's conclusive letter, had the temerity to reply as follows:

"The statement furnished to the Herald *had nothing partisan about it;* and no necessity existed for pointing out *its conjectural errors*, which had been rendered harmless by *the prior announcement* of the course resolved upon by the administration in the premises. Mr. Forney's despatch, however, did call for an exposure, because it was palpably a studied misrepresentation, designed to turn to political account the excitement prevailing at New Orleans in connexion with the Havana difficulties. The Herald's correspondent *was misinformed*—that was all. Mr. Forney's despatch, on the other hand, was a political trick, meant to do mischief, and likely to do it if left unexposed."

We defy the *Republic* to point out one word of "conjectural error" in the above statement. We defy the *Republic* to deny one word of the views which it ascribes to the administration. We defy the *Republic* to point out one word of "misinformation" in the statement as above copied. We affirm that the above letter of Mr. Conrad, so far as it goes, verifies the statement to the letter; for Mr. Conrad's letter plainly assumes that the Cuban authorities have the right upon suspicion to exclude the Crescent City and its purser from the privileges of their port, and expressly states that they will probably exercise that right.

But the *Republic* talks of "the prior announcement of the course resolved upon by the administration in the premises." And what *was* that prior announcement? Why, that "Judge Conkling had been instructed to obtain an authentic statement of facts connected with the Crescent City." What trifling is this? The government had already a full and authentic statement of those facts *in official form.* It had the official "protest" of Lieut. Porter, its own agent. It had the statement of Mr. Roberts on behalf of the steamship company; and on the other side, it had the official letter of *Gallina*, chief of the Cuban police, written in behalf of the Captain General to Lieutenant Porter, and expressly claiming the right to exclude the Crescent City from the port altogether if she had on board any odious or suspected person.

Were not these "authentic facts" enough to determine the policy of the government? What more could they expect Judge Conklin to find out? The facts officially before the administration plainly covered the whole case. They left no alternative but to "back out" before the Cuban demand, or to sustain the claim made by Lieutenant Porter in his protest. The administration *did "back out"*—did not conceal the views or the arguments upon which it did so—and then, apparently frightened at the effect which its humiliation might have upon the elections, sent off Judge Conkling on a Quixotic wayside visit of inquiry, merely as a ruse to gain time, and throw some temporary doubt over its truckling purpose. Meantime the energy of Mr. Law has compelled the administration to give the company some sort of an answer to its claim for protection, and the result is the letter of Mr. Conrad in which the feeble folly of the administration, and the ignorance or trickery of the *Republic*, are both fully exposed.

Mr. Webster, the "disposal" of the articles in which we had fitly branded the heartless indignity thus put upon

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

him and his death-bed by these noisy and reckless Scott-whig office-hunters.

What were the facts of the case? On Friday evening of last week, while the telegraph had been all that day announcing to the country that Daniel Webster was breathing his last—while the thoughts of every whig worthy of the name ought to have been turned in mournful and reverent silence towards the solemn scene at Marshfield—these recreant whig office-hunters of whom we speak were, as we learn, noisily parading, at the roll of the drum, before the very doors of Mr. Webster's desolate mansion in Washington, and forming their jubilant procession, under the lead of the president of the Whig Club, to march through the otherwise fitly hushed streets of our city to the house of General Scott, there to pour forth the fulsome flatteries and the loud shouts of their partisan homage and subservience at the feet of the man in whose nomination Daniel Webster's national whig policy was crushed under the iron heel of sectionalism, his claims trampled on, his services forgotten, his hopes blasted, and his great heart, true in its every pulse to the whig cause for forty years, ruthlessly and mercilessly broken! Such was the demonstration of these Scott-whig office-hunters in its outset. And its progress and its end befitted its beginning. With noisy and unrepressed exultings the procession moved on. It reached its place of destination. Through its chosen orator, Mr. Walter Lenox, it then spoke out what it had to say; and in so doing, it took good care not to give one single poor phrase, even of formal sympathy or respect, for the great spirit which was even then known to be passing away! At the close of the harangue, a response was made by the candidate who had been thus saluted; and, strange and sad to say, even in that response—such was the bad and thankless spirit of the hour—there was not one poor word of sympathy or respect for Webster—not one syllable of recognition from the whig candidate of what, in his pride of place and power, Daniel Webster—the dying man—had been through long and trying years to the whigs of the country and to their cause! We take no pleasure in dwelling upon a fact like this. Let us in charity hope that it was a soldier's momentary bewilderment in an unaccustomed and unfit civil position. Let us even try to imagine that Gen. Scott saw the spirit of the men around him, and in mistaken delicacy to them, forbore, against his own better impulses, to rebuke them as they deserved, by naming, in decent and timely respect, a great name on which their conduct was an indignity and an outrage! The response being ended, and the *business* of the evening done, new partisan shoutings and cheers rent the air for "Scott and Graham," and then the boisterous and urgent office-hunters went their way—we trust to their homes, to reflect in shame and sorrow over the exhibition they had made!

And now do the men who got up this scene—having thus desecrated a solemn hour—when they find their public indecency fitly rebuked by the public press, *dare* to turn round and take before the country the honored name and style of "the citizens of Washington!" We tell them that "the citizens of Washington" repudiate their whole proceeding with a contempt as profound even as our own. We speak what we know when we tell them that the better portion of the whigs here hang their heads with shame over their deed, and regard it as a scandal to the whig party and the whig cause. We tell them, moreover, that in our judgment there is not a whig friend of Daniel Webster in the land who does not feel to the quick the outrage thus perpetrated upon him; and we tell them further that, to our own knowledge, not a few, but many, whig friends of Webster look forward with stern joy to the vengeance which they will take on such heartless and thankless conduct, so sure as the sun of Tuesday next shall rise upon the polls!

And now let us have Daniel Webster's own judgment upon this most disreputable transaction. It so happened that in June last, when Henry Clay was on his death-bed, a public dinner was tendered to Daniel Webster by certain distinguished members of Congress, who, doubtless in view of the circumstances of the case, forbore in their invitation even to intimate any particular time for the celebration, leaving that whole matter to the delicacy and judgment of their illustrious guest. Here is Mr. Webster's reply, as copied from the *National Intelligencer* of 30th June last. It will be seen that, in view of the critical and lamented condition of his great compeer in the whig ranks, he forbore even *to accept the invitation for any future time! He would not make even the preliminary arrangements* for a whig festival in his own honor while the last hour of his illustrious associate in whig leadership was deemed to be near at hand!

LOUISIANA AVENUE,
Monday evening, June 28, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inviting me, on behalf of a number of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet them at dinner on some convenient day.

I consider this invitation a distinguished honor, which I cheerfully accept, but am unable to fix an early time for complying with it.

I am now on the point of setting out on a short visit to Massachusetts which I cannot well postpone. But there is a far more interesting and public reason which I cannot but regard; that is, that a great calamity seems to be immediately pending over Congress and the country, which calls our thoughts to other contemplations, and which, when it happens, will impose upon the two houses the performance of melancholy duties.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with very great regard, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To the Hon. John Bell, Thomas G. Pratt, J. R. Underwood, Jackson Morton, W. Brooke, R. Toombs, Alex. White, James F. Strother, G. Porter, J. P. Caldwell, and John Moore.

As Daniel Webster did unto others, so it hath *not* been done unto him! But let not the country be deceived. Again and again we say that in this noisy and jubilant whig demonstration before the opening portals of Mr. Webster's grave, "the citizens of Washington" and the city of Washington are no way implicated. They repudiate and condemn it. It is only the deed of Mr. Walter Lenox and his Scott-whig club, and the greedy politicians who followed in their train.

And now we have done with this most odious topic; and chiefly have we done with him, the ringleader and spokesman in the business, whose insolent threat to "*dispose*" of us at a public meeting, and whose outrageous charge against us of assailing the citizens of Washington, have forced us to notice him to an extent which we had never intended. He will scarcely, we think, again attempt so to muzzle the Washington *Union*.

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

New York Herald

1 November 1852, 8

The Crescent City Again.

[From the Washington Republic, Oct. 30]

Mr. George Law applied to the Acting Secretary of State, on the 23d inst., to be informed "whether mails and passengers," carried by the Crescent City to Havana, "can be allowed to land." On the 25th, Mr. Conrad replied, in effect, that the Department, being still without authentic information, "has no means of knowing the intentions of the authorities of the island;" adding however that past proceedings point to the inference "that mails and passengers conveyed in the steamer Crescent City will not be permitted to land there, in case the individual named William Smith should remain on board of of her."

The *Union* parades Mr. Conrad's letter as evidence which "more than confirms all that has been stated, all that has been rumored, and all that has been feared, of the truckling of the administration before the insolence and outrage of the Captain General of Cuba."

The letter proves nothing of the kind. It shows simply that the administration are, as we stated on the 16th without authentic information upon the questions involved; and that, in the absence of this information, the Acting Secretary declines the responsibility which Mr Law would place upon him.

The country will draw a wide distinction between "truckling to Cuba" and refusing to filibuster against it. Mr. Conrad's statement indicates that the government are not prepared to act unadvisedly; but it does not, therefore, follow that at the proper time they will not act determinedly. The converse, we think, is generally true in such cases. The bully is rarely the hero—the braggart rarely the man of action. We have no objection to the *Union* playing bully and braggart, for characters of that class suit its taste and its capacity exactly. All we claim for the whig administration is, that when the full scope of the Havana difficulty is ascertained, they will be found ready and able to maintain unsullied and uninjured the honor and interests of the United States.

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

2 November 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Hotels.

MARSHALL HOUSE.....W. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

D Wadley.....Jefferson co	H L Wideman.....C R R
J Lathrop, jr.....N York	O R Hopkins.....Va
J Boye.....Lumber City	J C Butler.....Macon
J McRea, jr.....Ga	W D Wash.....Decatur
A C McLennan.....do	R R Black.....Screven co
W E Long, jr.....Savannah	G A McCleskey and family,
E Long.....do	.....Savannah
R A Wayne.....do	H N Johnson, Milledgeville
L C Clarke.....do	

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

New York Herald
3 November, 1852, 2

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

THE MISSION OF JUDGE CONKLING.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Reported Apology of the Captain General, &c., &c., &c.

Our advices from Havana, by the Prometheus, are to the evening of the 27th ult.

There appears to be some doubt as to the character of the arrangement made between the Captain General and Judge Conkling.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, October 23, 1852.

Arrival of the Powhatan—Treatment of her Officers—Interview with the Captain General, &c., &c.

The U. S. steamer Powhatan, with Judge Conkling and Commodore Newton on board, arrived here this morning from your city. She arrived off the Morro about ten o'clock last evening, and had to lay off and on all night, it being deemed imprudent to enter without a pilot at night.

The following naval vessels are in the harbor, viz:—Three Spanish steamers; one Spanish corvette steamer; one frigate; one French steam frigate; one corvette, and the United States steamer Powhatan. The latter looks as if she could whip the whole party before breakfast, for she is certainly the most noble looking ship that I have ever seen; and from the experience of this trip, I venture to say she is the fastest war steamer afloat. She made the passage (running time) in less than five days, which you know is tall going for a war steamer. I presume you are aware the Crescent City was again ordered out of the port on the 14th inst.

I have learned since her departure that the Governor General says, if she returns here again, he will fire into her. Therefore, the probability is that this ship will remain here until the Crescent City returns; and if the Spanish authorities should carry their threat into execution, you may be sure there will be some fun, for it will never do to stand by and see an American struck, without striking back.

Upon the return of the passengers in the steamer Black Warrior, from New Orleans, after having been ordered out with the Crescent City, they were interrogated by the government as follows, viz:—"Will you inform us what Captain Porter said, and how he acted, after leaving this port?"—to which they answered affirmatively.

Second—"Are you Catholics?" Answered negatively. They were informed they could not be believed, in consequence, but were requested to proceed, which they did, very much to their own amusement, but not to the Spanish authorities. The latter took it all down, I presume, as important information, from which you will probably hear soon.

On the day of the arrival of the Powhatan, as Commodore Newton and his suite were on their way to pay their respects to the Captain General, they were followed by a mob, and hooted at as they passed along the streets.

Things are coming to a focus very fast. The inhabitants here are very anxious to know what the intention of our government is towards the island.

On Sunday, the 24th instant, the Captain General sent to the office of the American Consul to procure a copy of our treaty with Spain. He did not actually know that a treaty existed between the two governments until some one informed him of the fact. So I leave you to judge of his calibre.

The majority of the people here are very anxious for the overthrow of the government; and as for the HERALD, they are perfectly crazy to get hold of one.

Since writing the above, an interview has taken place between the Captain General and our folks, which has been of a favorable nature. The former acknowledged he was sorry, and says he will permit our steamers to come and depart without any interference on the part of the Spanish government. The amount of the business is, our government ought to keep a naval vessel or two here all the time, and then none of these difficulties would occur. But it is always the case that, just when our Consul or a man-of-war is wanted most, that is just the time they are minus. I think, from what I have seen of Commodore Newton, since his arrival here, that our government have hit upon the right man at last, for there is no *back down* to him; and as long as he remains commander of the Home Squadron, things will go on right, or I am much mistaken in the man.

The Powhatan will go to Pensacola soon, and from thence north.

The steamer Izabel, from Charleston, arrived here this morning. The Spanish steamer Pizarro, recently wrecked at Mariel, has been lightened, and will be got off soon.

HAVANA.

P. S.—Unless the English steamer arrives early to-morrow morning, the Powhatan will leave for Vera Cruz, with Judge Conkling.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 27—2:30 P. M.

The Difficulties Between the Spanish Authorities and the United States not yet Settled.

The report so extensively circulated in the city last evening, relative to the arrangements said to have been come to between Judge Conkling and the Captain General, with regard to an amicable settlement of the affair of the Crescent City *is incorrect. No arrangements whatever have yet taken place.*

The report alluded to appears to have arisen from the circumstance of the Collector of the Custom House here having signed an order authorizing the mails and passengers *from the American steamers* to be permitted to land; and this having got abroad, the wise ones consider that this order could not have been issued except by authority of the Captain General.

This I have *from the best authority, from parties who must know all about it.* If anything serious arises out of this between the two governments, it will be short work for these people, because they already have an enemy in the Creoles among them.

The Powhatan leaves for Vera Cruz to-morrow morning, with Judge Conkling on board. The English steamer, with the mails from Southampton, due here on the 23d instant, has not yet made her appearance.

HAVANA, October 27, 1852.

Arrival of the Powhatan at Havana—Spanish Etiquette—Interview between the Captain General and Judge Conkling—Embargo Withdrawn from the Crescent City—Continued Exclusion of Captain Porter and Purser Smith—The Cornelia Affair Overlooked, &c.

The United States steam frigate Powhatan, Captain Mervine, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore J. P. Newton, and having on board Judge Conkling, United States Minister to Mexico, commissioned to inquire into the circumstances attending the late outrages committed by these authorities towards the bark Cornelia and the mail steamer Crescent City, arrived here from New York, on Saturday morning last, about 7 o'clock A. M. At 11 o'clock the Powhatan commenced firing the usual salutes, during which a little incident occurred which, perhaps, is worth mentioning, as showing how prone the Spaniards are to stand upon their dignity, even in trifles. During the complimentary salute to the Spanish admiral, the ensign of Spain was of course hoisted at the fore of the Powhatan, but in dropping the topsail, according to etiquette, the Spanish flag was by accident lowered a little, and became hidden by the sails. This happened only after two or three guns had been fired. It was altogether an accident; but the Spaniards having observed it, when they returned the salute from their frigate Esparanza, they also, after firing two or three guns, hauled down the stars and stripes; and the commodore, seeing that they had evidently taken offence at what was entirely a mere accident on his part, sent on board the Esparanza to apologise.

About 12 o'clock, Judge Conkling and Commodore Newton, attended by several officers of the Powhatan, waited upon the Captain General, with whom they had an audience of about ten minutes.

They were mobbed, hooted and hissed by about forty or fifty negroes and Catalans (who had hired the negroes) from the place where they landed to the Consul's office, and from thence to the gate of the palace. The gentlemen appeared to take the insult very coolly, laughing and talking one to another, quite indifferent to the elegant expressions made use of by the low-lived Catalans.

On Monday, Judge Conkling again had an interview, with General Canedo, which lasted about three hours. I he saw the Captain General yesterday, and I understand the result of Judge Conkling's last conference with His Excellency is, that the Crescent City will be permitted to enter this port as usual, the mails and passengers be permitted to land; but neither Captain Porter nor Mr. Smith, the purser, will be allowed to come on shore.

The outrage committed on the bark Cornelia has, I learn, not even been referred to.

What we have gained by this conference I am at a loss to understand. That the Captain General was most anxious that the matter should be settled amicably here, considering how deeply, by his own folly, he has involved his government, was only natural, in order to save himself from disgrace; but if it is true that he has admitted, and, if admitted, recognized Judge Conkling's authority to treat with him directly, and not referred him—as has been the case upon all previous occasions—to the supreme government at Madrid, then has General Canedo afforded a precedent which we will know how to adopt upon a future occasion.

The real fact of the case is, that General Canedo discovered that his secretary, Senor Galiano, had led him all wrong, and that he remained almost isolated in his opinions as to the course which he thought proper to adopt with regard to the Crescent City; and, knowing the consequences which could not but ensue by delay, or reference to Madrid, he has—if we are to believe the rumors which were last evening so extensively circulated in the city—granted the concessions above referred to. But it is for the people of the United States to judge whether the mere conceding to them of what was only their right, will be satisfaction for the repeated indignities offered to the national flag, in twice dismissing a United States mail steamer from the port of Havana, and other outrages committed by those authorities, amongst the most glaring of which was that of rifling the mail bag of the bark Cornelia, and the scandalous treatment of her captain, by a self constituted authority (the Captain of this port), as published by Captain Ward in the columns of the NEW YORK HERALD.

If it is true that such arrangement has been come to respecting the Crescent City, and that she will be allowed to enter the port and land her mails and passengers as usual, fear alone has dictated the measure, and all the rhodomontade, of which so much has recently been published in the columns of the *Diario de la Marina*, as to the right they have to do as they please with vessels on their waters, goes for nothing, but only places them in a more ridiculous position, obliging them, after all their quotations from Vattel, Puffendorf, and so on, to swallow the pills to which they have shown so much objection!

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

New York Herald
3 November 1852, 2

Another Manifesto from the Organ of the Cuban Government.

[From the Diario de la Marina, Oct. 22, 1852.]

To say that our neighbors of the United States in general, and New Orleans in particular, are still keeping up their favorite pastime, in the shape of warlike meetings—important only from the shame which they bring upon those participating in them—would, of course, be saying nothing new, and nothing which could surprise our readers; and so monotonous have become the incidents of this species of recreation, that we would pass over them in silence, did they not occasionally present unusual sights and incidents worthy of being sculptured in marble, for the greater glory and eternal renown of the country.

The first item worthy of attention is a semi-anonymous communication of the most renowned merchant-captain Porter, read before the assembly. This epistle, it is said, was directed to the American Consul at Havana, and calculated to prove that the vessels of the United States were in the habit of being insulted in our port. The event especially pointed out appears to be of a remote date, and its particulars are enveloped in silence, though we have reasons to suppose that the allusion is to the steamship Ohio, at the time of the affair at Cardenas, in 1850. If this wise precaution has been taken to avoid a flat denial, all the pains taken with this view have been taken in vain. We shall not descend either to recount the circumstance or to a refutation. Let it suffice to say that the hero appears to be a redoubtable Pierabras, who puts to flight an infinite number of Spanish officers and soldiers, while, at the same time, he exhibits great firmness in his intercourse with the authorities; and even goes so far as to give them lessons of urbanity and propriety. These same authorities, on the other hand, act barbarously and impiously, even denying the succor of water to a thirsty crew. The only answer such allegations deserve, is to be branded as shameless calumnies. Doubtless, Mr. Porter recollected his conduct in the case of the French frigate Laura, and, by a singular confusion of ideas, attributed to others what he would, perhaps, have done in a similar case. The little importance, moreover, with which this stale and dried-up complaint was treated by the American Consul at Havana, is clearly shown by his silence; and we can from this judge of the consideration to which it is entitled.

But though we refuse a discussion with an adversary of such a character, it would, perhaps, not be amiss to place matters in their proper light. When, in the beginning of 1846, the question of Oregon was being debated, with great warmth and interest, before the Senate at Washington, and the rival claims of England and the United States, brought into contact, appeared likely to produce a collision between the two countries, there was a small, insignificant paper published at Washington, known as the *Times*. This sheet one day ventured to accuse such of the Senators as entertained and expressed moderate opinions on this subject, of being suborned by the gold of England. It went on, still further, and presented, as a proof, a banquet given by the English minister plenipotentiary, on which occasion the bargain and sale of these parliamentary consciences was debated and effected. The indignation of the Senate was, as may well be imagined, immense, and the editor was summoned to justify his accusation. It was then ascertained that the author of these accusations was a certain Mr. Porter, lieutenant in the American navy, a gentleman (by courtesy) whose filiation is sufficiently clear. The worthy youth did not hesitate to acknowledge that he was the author of the grand discovery brought to light by the *Times*; he was, however, compelled to acknowledge that his suspicions only rested on the profound contempt (!) which he had from time immemorial entertained against the manufacturers of English diplomacy in general, and Mr. Pakenham in particular. Unfortunately, the profound contempt of so eminent a personage did not convince the Senate, and both the editor and his informer were expelled from the seats reserved for the press as a mark of high esteem, which their conduct deserved in the eyes of all honorable men. This is one of the facts in itself sufficient to depict the character of men who, when urged by their insatiable desire to become notorious, nothing can deter—not even the commission of disgraceful and degrading acts.

But let us abandon Mr. Porter, the patriotic citizen whose Anglo-Spanish prejudices are worthy of no further notice, and let us return to the meeting which we mentioned at the beginning of this articles. It would at first sight have appeared impossible to surpass the sayings and doings of former meetings, but an orator has been found to undertake the task, and come out successfully. This orator, to make the scandal still greater, happens to be a judge. Yes, gentlemen, a judge, a magistrate, an interpreter of justice and the laws—Judge Larrua, as we find the name written in full. This orator, we repeat, did not take a roundabout way, but attacked the matter openly and boldly. "We wish for Cuba," he said, "and soon not only that island, but also Mexico and Canada, and all the continent will form part of our country. As for the international law, such as it is written in Grotius, Vattel, and other authors, we have nothing to do with that. It has fallen into disuse, and is contrary to the spirit of the age."

To parody here the oft-quoted invectives of Cicero, in his first oration against Catiline, would savor of the ridiculous, though it is seldom that we can exclaim with better reason, *O, tempora, O, mores!* But there is no need of borrowing foreign eloquence, and bringing it to bear on this; the words we have quoted, left in all their nudity, speak eloquently enough for themselves. They are worthy being trumpeted anywhere and everywhere, and even though we had at our command the hundred fabled tongues of Fame, we would not hesitate to employ them for the purpose. Would to Heaven, indeed, that all the nations of the world could have been hearers of the learned Judge! Would to Heaven that his maxims could reach the ears of the entire universe! What better proof could we require of the real question at issue?—what more ample and convincing testimony that the enemies of Spain are also the enemies of their race—the enemies of all law, order, and justice—the enemies of civilization and progress—the enemies, in a word, of the human race!

And that such doctrines, (proclaimed by persons who, out of respect for the class to which they belong, ought to blush, if they be capable of blushing, at their very mention,) should begin to bear their fruit, in a country that receives them with avidity, is surely neither strange nor unexpected. On the contrary, it is logical and necessary, and, as such, must and does happen. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Pelayo*, of New Orleans, has concluded to suspend its publication; and the cause of this must not be passed over in silence. The editors were threatened with violence, and on complaining, were informed by the Mayor, (at least, so we learn, and we think with truth,) over his signature, that he could not dispense to them the protection nominally inscribed in the laws—adding, moreover, that whatever might happen to the *Pelayo* would, in his own opinion, be well deserved, and that he would even confer upon the act all the weight of his intelligent municipal approbation. We were already aware that even as the Roman republic had its consular dictatorship, other modern republics enjoyed its Lynch dictatorship by special privilege. We had never, before, however, seen its existence officially and so candidly admitted. We make note of this new democratic confession in the spirit of its much boasted privileges, and we leave its qualifications to those stationary European countries where there still exists the exploded and monarchical notion that written laws are worthy of some little respect.

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

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, at St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va., by the Rev. Alexander Jones, GEORGE A. CUYLER, to BESSIE B. STEENBERGEN.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

3 November 1852, 2

From the Belfast (Me.) Journal.

Cuba and the Whigs.

The Kennebec Journal of last week has one of those puling articles wherewith the whig presses are wont to frighten old women and children, as these interesting extremes of humanity are affrighted by the breaking out of the *rash* on the latter specimen. The subject-matter of our Kennebec neighbor's dolorous exhortation is the condition of Cuba, and the "reckless and inconsiderate" character of the democratic party. He trembles for fear that this richest island of the globe, the key to the Gulf of Mexico, and one of the most important commercial depots of the world, may be released from Spanish bondage and come to enjoy the blessings guarantied to American citizens!

We know very well that the whigs are endeavoring to make a bugbear out of this matter of Cuban annexation. But we are not of those who dodge an issue one day and accept it another. And now, upon the eve of a presidential election, we are free to say that, according to our belief, if the insults which have been proffered to us by the Spanish-Cuban government are ever to be redressed, it will be through a democratic administration; and such a redress points to the disenthralment of the Cubans, whose independence must come before annexation.

One of the objections of the Journal to the prospective incorporation of Cuba into the Union is, that it would be the addition of another slave State. In the first place, it is to be remembered that this would not be to give the "balance of power" to the slave representation in Congress. Again, this balance itself is a sliding balance, and moreover an invention of Mr. Calhoun. We of the North, one would think, now that free States are so fast being added to the Union, should not contend for it. And let it be remembered that almost all the men and presses of the North are firm in their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free. If we sustain this doctrine, and claim that we have the constitutional right to enforce it, does not this cut us off from the right to say to the South, we will oppose the most valuable acquisition because it has always been slave territory? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Let us consider the matter in the light of the broadest humanity. All the cost and labor of the English government has failed to suppress the African slave trade. The largest importations of slaves are into Cuba. The acquisition of that island, then, would remove almost entirely one of the worst features of slavery, one unknown in our country. But this is not all. The millions of native whites are now in an infinitely worse condition than the blacks. That is a mawkish and senseless philanthropy which, in its fear of the possible acquisition of Cuba, would deny liberty to its white population, and perpetuate the horrors of the "middle passage" as pictured by Wilberforce.

Besides the objection that Cuba is slave territory, the Journal goes into the old cry about the dangers to be apprehended from expansion of our territory. And here it indulges in some of the most remarkable reflections on the nature of our government that were ever put in type. In the first place, these acquisitions "are adding a vast amount to the power and patronage of the national executive;" and, in the second place, these distant States, loosely attached to the Union, may become dissatisfied, and "separate from the republic." Now, these two propositions consume each other. Our government cannot be destroyed by a centralization of power at Washington and also by an expansion of our territory. The two things cannot co-exist. The one is exactly the opposite of the other. Expansion is the very remedy against centralization, and it is this very thing that makes our government strong. We say that every State added to our Union has been like a new stone laid upon the arch, giving more of firmness and solidity to the base.

Thus we have no fears that the acquisition of Cuba would endanger the republic. Still less do we object to it on the score of humanity. Our position then is exactly here: let our government deal with Cuba exactly as it would with any other power. If the comity of nations and the stipulations of treaties are outraged, let redress be had. It is not for us to be so tender towards Spain as to submit to her insults because she is weak and foolhardy.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Tribune (a paper which is violent against all Cuban movements, and the editor of which has such large schemes of philanthropy that so small an affair as the liberty of some millions of Cubans is not worth a moment's consideration) gives some details of the condition of affairs at Havana. He says that the secrecy with which everything is conducted by the government is inquisitorial. In Havana men are secretly seized and hurried to dungeons in the night. Their friends may never hear from them again. In the damp cells they may be kept until their minds have become impaired, when a confession may be extorted that will send them to the garote; or, if nothing can be proved, they are sent away ruined men. Carriages from the country are often seen to arrive guarded by soldiers, and women are taken out and incarcerated in prison. "How long," exclaims the correspondent alluded to, "will these abominable things be tolerated? It is a stain upon the national character of the American people that such a government should be suffered to exist so near Washington's grave!"

And it is to perpetuate such a state of things as this, and out of fear that Cuba, an island so rich as to support the government of Spain, may add its treasures to our Union, that we are, when insultingly smitten upon one cheek, asked to turn the other also! Out upon such policy! We are confident that the better sense of the people will reject such absurdities; and here, upon the eve of our great contest, we most gladly accept the issue which the whigs so loudly thrust upon us.

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

"Kicking against the Pricks!"

We make a record of the following strange language of the *National Intelligencer*, in its leading article of yesterday:

"As cheerfully as men may do who feel that upon the event at this moment on foot hangs but too probably the salvation of the country from a wild and aggressive policy that can lead to nothing but crime and ruin, we shall await the issue now at hand. Should it be adverse to all our present hopes, to all the vows of those who dread that rash and bad career into which what calls itself progressivism threatens to plunge us, the good and sober who have opposed such things will certainly be able to bear their consequences quite as well as the bad or giddy that have provoked them. For ourselves, we are entitled to have confidence in our own powers of endurance. They who have, like us, passed through twenty years of Jacksonism can have little to fear from anything that bad rulers can in this country inflict upon individuals. Barring the certainty of fillibusterry, intervention, and the swashbuckler policy of 'Young America' generally, we doubt if Mr. Pierce will find it easy to be more mischievous than his democratic predecessors. Save us, in short, from what promises to be in the ascendant if Mr. Pierce comes in! Save us from 'young Americanism,' which nominated him; and we trust we shall be able to stand him as we have stood so much else. For our country we might tremble, to be sure; but we have been forced to see that its vitality is immense. There seem to be no powers of mischief that can hurt it much.

"Such are our fears. On the other hand, our hopes are such as to make it worth while to encounter much danger. In the probability of General Scott's success we see a bright future of public honor, of administrative ability, of national prosperity. Under a sway as intrepid as just and mild, liberal as provident, *peaceful as firm*, minute in its care as *broad in its principles*, we shall expect to see continued, in happy permanency, the wise and pure rule of our present administration. After all, this nation of ours has yet run no such course of public vice and folly that Heaven should, in its anger, abandon it to these theorists of ill, these subverters of peace and order, these speculatists of ruin, who seek to rule over us. But we wait. The duty of labor and preparation has been finished; the duty of recording results now alone remains."

We dismiss without a word the wild and wicked delusion which the *Intelligencer*, in the last of the two above cited paragraphs, seeks at the last moment to disseminate in respect to the "principles" of an administration composed of the Seward and Scott leaders of the whig organization. It only proves that the *Intelligencer* is willing at last to yield the country over to "higher-lawism?"

We are now principally concerned with two other points which are made by the whig organ in the first of the above-quoted paragraphs. The first of these points is to the effect that the administration of General Pierce will be the sway of "fillibusterism;" and the second is, the sweeping denunciation of that public policy which the *Intelligencer* denominates, not inaptly, *Jacksonism*.

As to the charge of "fillibusterism" thus recklessly and wantonly hurled against General Pierce, manifestly without the least pretext of warrant in any word he has ever spoken, or any deed he has ever done, or shown any disposition to do, it might be dismissed with the single remark that it is an accusation not so much against General Pierce as against the intelligence and virtue of that immense majority of the American people whose eye instinctively turned to him, and has for months been fixed upon him as, by all his antecedents and all his known character, pre-eminently "the man for the *times*"—the true "pilot to weather the storm" which the partisan recklessness, the official corruption, and the sectional fanaticism of the self-styled *conservatism* of the country have caused to lower upon our land!

But there is a word of special reply to the *Intelligencer* on this point which must not be omitted. When did that journal acquire the right to be heeded as a judge of what is and of what *is not* "fillibusterism?" Was it when, for twenty-five years past, the *Intelligencer* invariably took sides against its own country in every foreign difficulty which during that whole period has occurred? We opine when the judgment upon American "fillibusterism" is to be pronounced, the people of this country will want an interpreter, both of the law and the facts, who can rightfully claim upon at least some one international question to have been true, or at least not to have been openly false, to American rights, and interests, and honor! Such an interpreter the *National Intelligencer* is not, and cannot rightfully claim to be considered.

But "barring" "fillibustering," the *Intelligencer* denounces upon the country, in the advent of Gen. Pierce to power, the still greater "mischief" of *Jacksonism!* We accept the prophecy. The policy of Jacksonism is the policy which, in our foreign and domestic relations, the people of this country, after near twenty-five years' experience, have solemnly ratified and sustained with a unanimity which has swept away all opposition. In the cardinal questions of our public policy Jacksonism is the policy of our statute-book to-day—as unchangeable in its leading principles, with the popular consent, as the laws of the Mede or the Persian! And that it is so is an attestation of the popular wisdom; for it is in that legislative policy that, notwithstanding executive inefficiency and mal-administration, our present "national prosperity" stands sure and strong. The *Intelligencer* may as well rail against the rotation of the globe on its axis, as seek to scold the country back again into the fatal errors and corruptions—the monster bank chief among them—which it was the noble and beneficent mission of *Jacksonism* to explode.

And here again there is a word of reply special to the *Intelligencer*. It is known of all men how that journal bore itself of yore in the presence of Jacksonism. It is known how that journal for years gnashed its teeth in impotent rage over the manly and statesmanlike modes by which the firm heart and iron arm of Jackson bore up our country in its foreign relations to a point of respect and honor new to its history! It is known, too, how through long years the *Intelligencer* fought to the last against every domestic reform which the intelligence of the people demanded, and which the courage and wisdom of the Hero of the Hermitage carried so nobly through!

Those reforms have done their full share in making our nation what it is. The people will want some other judge of Jacksonism than the organ of the political engineery of evil which his genius and power broke in pieces and trampled under foot; and, true to the convictions of their own fortunate experience, the people will see in the *Intelligencer's* presage of an approaching Jacksonian policy under the administration of General Pierce not an omen of evil, but an auspicious augury of confidence and hope!

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

New York Herald
4 November 1852, 3

The St. Domingo Movement.

[From the Turks Islands Royal Gazette, Aug. 25]

For some time past rumors have been in circulation that a third expedition would sail from the United States for the purpose of again invading Cuba. These rumors have at length taken a tangible form — and the information that another grand expedition is preparing to leave the shores of the United States, to be directed to St. Domingo, is now confirmed. Our information is derived from an undoubted source. This powerful expedition is fitting out in the United States, under the pretext of availing themselves of the emigration decree just passed by the Dominican Congress, which certainly Senor Baez did not intend for the Americans, but for the French—it has opened the doors to the American adventurers who project the establishment of a foothold in St. Domingo, where the expeditions might assemble, and thence concert their attacks more conveniently upon Cuba.

Their intentions are to land as immigrants, under the protection of the law, with assumed professions also of assisting the Dominicans against Soulouque.

The drift of the object contemplated is to subjugate both the Dominicans and Haytiens, to compel all the blacks to labor according to the code rural, and ultimately to flood the country with a white population. Cuba is to be treated in the same manner and the Americans hope thereby to establish a monopoly of tropical products such as they now enjoy of the article of cotton. No doubt great numbers of blacks would also be transported to the Islands.

An association or company has been formed for the purpose. Messrs. Green, father and son, the latter recently an especial agent of the United States at St. Domingo, Colonel White, celebrated in the Lopez expedition, Mr. Picket, late commercial agent of the United States at these islands, and various others, are partners in the scheme. The association intend to employ chiefly steamers, and in order to conceal the enterprise, have already got the Legislature of Georgia to grant an act of incorporation, in such a manner that the sailing of these steamers with proposed Immigrants from any of the American ports cannot be interfered with. A person by the name of Wells is said to be figuring in New York as an agent of the Dominican republic, to give the scheme an air of reality.

The Spanish government seems to be informed of these measures, and the Spanish minister at Washington has communicated to Mr. Webster that the expedition, on leaving the American coast, will be closely watched, and if their course be directed towards St. Domingo, Her Catholic Majesty's government will be compelled to take possession of St. Domingo, which she would have every right to do, as she has never relinquished by any formal act her dominion over the eastern part of the Island. It is probable that Spain in such a case will throw a large force into St. Domingo.

The immigrants, it is said, will be accompanied by four or five thousand Texans, Kentuckians, &c., to protect the "settlers" against the attacks of the Emperor Soulouque, who seems determined upon an invasion. The British consul at Port-au-Prince has strenuously endeavored to induce him to give at least six months notice, but in vain. He is just now much irritated, it is said, by those foolish remarks in the *Eco del Organia*, threatening the invasion of his territory.

We beg to call the attention of the government to the defenceless condition of these islands. Within a twelve hours sail of St. Domingo, where at present two hostile parties are in constant readiness for a military movement, at any moment an engagement may take place, when, if the victorious party should follow up vigorously its successes and press the vanquished, these islands may be inundated with refugees to an alarming extent; or the Cuban invaders, who have threatened to include our islands in their next expedition, may at an unexpected moment present themselves. And what force have we to meet such aggression? We have a small body of regulars, who are no doubt well disciplined and well accoutred, but which after all is but a handful of men; we have also a local militia, but, as all well know who reside here, it is both unarmed and undisciplined, and in time of need would be little better than a mob.

Truly, something should be done, and that something right speedily. *Cerum est cavendi, tempus in mediis malis!*

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

NEW YORK HERALD

4 November 1852, 4

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. Thomas Baring, of the eminent firm of Baring Brothers, London, left this city yesterday for Liverpool, in the steamship Europa, after a short sojourn.

General Twiggs is in Washington.

Commodores Sloat and Perry are also at Washington. Commodore Perry, it is understood, is making the final arrangements for the sailing of the interesting and important expedition which he has been selected to command.

ARRIVALS AT THE METROPOLITAN.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore; G. Baylor, U. S. Consul, Amsterdam; Col E. Jessup, Connecticut; Samuel S. James, Esq., St. Louis; W. McReynolds, Illinois; O. S Shepherd, U. S. Army; Rev. Alexander Young, Boston; Edwin Bartlett, Tarrytown; S. S. Currier, Hartford; J. D. Hutchings, Maryland; A. C. Otty, Canada; J McNulty, San Francisco; M. Edwards, Hartford; A S. Wadsworth, Washington, D. C.; T. Tompkins, Newport.

AT THE ASTOR.—C. Palfry, Me.; Hon. Robert Smith, Philadelphia; FitzHenry Warren, Washington; John R. Thompson, New Jersey; Hon. John E. Devlin, New York; P. S. Shelton, Boston; Captain Benham, U. S. Army; Hon. George Ashmun, Springfield; Col Looney, Tennessee; N. Devereux, Utica; Dr. McNulty, San Francisco; Hon. J. C. Forsyth, Kingston.

AT THE IRVING.—L. W. Ryder, Albany; C. Fischer, Germany; W. R. Hamblin, Philadelphia; C. Oakford, Philadelphia; E. Stone, U S. Navy; A. Magill, Chicago; Dr. J. Page, U. S. Navy; Purser Buchanan, U. S. Navy; Com. Sawyer, U. S. Navy; Professor Tyler, Pittsfield; Rev. G. Foote, Pittsburg; Gen. Cadwallader, Philadelphia; Thomas Powell, Cincinnati.

AT THE AMERICAN.—C. Fitzhugh, Washington; C. Palfrey, Me.; A. Fist, Philadelphia; J. Prentice, Wisconsin; W. Moody, Boston; A. Chandler, N. C.; George Anderson, Ohio; B. T. Holcomb, Newcastle.

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

New York Herald
4 November 1852, 8

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

JUDGE CONKLING'S MISSION.

Spanish Views of the Crescent City Affair, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Empire City reached this city last night, with two days later news from Havana. She sailed from New Orleans on the 26th ult., reached Havana at 7 A. M. on the 30th, and sailed thence at noon on the same day.

Judge Sherley, the U. S. Consul at Havana, went out in the Empire City.

In speaking of Captain Porter and the Crescent City affair, the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 30th ult., says:—

We know positively that the Isabel, before sailing from Charleston, had received in that city a telegraphic despatch from Washington, dated on the 23d ult., in which it was announced that the conduct of Captain Porter had been called to that capital, had been disapproved, and that he was obliged to leave the line of steamers which come into our port. This news is now related as certain. This will teach an important lesson to that mischief-making person of little weight, who was suffered to manifest his profound contempt for Sr. Pakenham and English diplomacy at Venezuela.

Caracas papers to the 2d of October, had been received by the British steamer. They contained notices of the election of Gen Obando as President of that republic; also, remarks upon financial economy. So far as general news was concerned, they possessed none.

Freights at Havana were firmer and slightly advancing, there being more activity both for Europe and the United States. The following vessels had been taken at the rates named, since the sailing of the previous steamer:—Spanish brigs Maria Ignacia, 1800 boxes, at £2, for Cowes; Amalia, 500 boxes, at £2, for Hamburg and Isabel, 500 boxes, at £2, for Falmouth; American brig Ewen, at 75c., and Rio, at 6rs., both for Philadelphia; bark N. Blake, 6rs., for Boston; British bark Earl of Ripon, at £1, for Cowes; American bark Martha Ann, at 6rs., for New York; and C. B. Hamilton, 1,300 boxes, for Philadelphia; Spanish barks Scipion and Maria Engracia, at £2, both for Falmouth; and brig Carolina, at £1 5s., for Liverpool. With the exception of the ships Hampton, Robert Parton, and Mary Brohan, there were no disengaged sugar vessels in the harbor.

We are indebted to Purser Clapp for late Havana papers, and for the following extract from the log of the Empire City:—

Sunday, October 31, at 6 P. M., lat. 28 N., long 79 deg. 50 min. W., spoke the American schooner L. Argyle, Charles Port, master, from New London, bound to Key West, and took from her Capt. Macmillar and crew of the British brig Integrity, of St. John, N. B., bound from Savannah to St. John, N. B., laden with pitch pine lumber. She sprung a leak on the 24th, lost two men with fever, and had three others down sick with it. The water gained on them, and was up to the forecastle floor, on the 27th, when they abandoned her, in lat. 31 deg. N., long 74 deg. 20 min. W., and were taken up by the above vessel.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, Oct. 29, 1852.

The Outrages Upon the American Flag—Judge Conkling's Mission—A Case of Kidnapping—Interference of England.

I have been unable to learn that Judge Conkling came to any final arrangement with the Captain-General about the affair of the Crescent City and the bark Cornelia. I believe nothing has been done.

The Judge left for Vera Cruz in the Powhatan yesterday morning. She appeared to be steering in the direction of Vera Cruz; but I was told her real destination for the present was Pensacola, in order to telegraph to Washington the result of his mission to Havana.

The case of the colored lad, Charles Caldwood, picked up by a Spanish brig, off the island of St. Thomas, and sold as a slave at Porto Rico, from whence he was recently brought to Havana, and where the authorities acted so shamefully in the matter, endeavoring to screen the parties engaged in this scandalous transaction, has created considerable sensation in England—the government having taken the matter up very warmly, urged, no doubt, to this by the strong representations which have been addressed to them by the governors and people of the colonies.

Reflections of the Press—Another Letter from Puerto Rico.

(From the Diario de la Marina, October 14, 1852.)

The steamship Crescent City on her return from New Orleans to New York touched this morning at our port, no doubt apparently to comply with her contract with her government. As no change has been effected in the persons composing her crew, it is useless to state that during her brief stay in our port she communicated with no one, and left at about twelve o'clock, en route for New York. Neither the captain of the Crescent City, however, nor any of the crew or passengers, violated in the slightest degree the rules of public decorum nor the respect due the orders of our authorities.

The only fact worthy of any comment in the New York press, is the very visible change of tone they now exhibit when speaking of the efforts now made by and in favor of *filibusterism*. The very same ones who, some time since, could not find words powerful enough and tones loud enough to ring the praises of the "Lone Star," are gradually lowering their voice and evincing much less esteem for the former object of their admiration. Among the persons pointed out as belonging to this society, some have shown sufficient regard for their own good character, stoutly to repudiate all participation in this affair, while others shroud themselves in prudent silence which also extends to their organs of prediction. To cover their retreat, however, and to save appearances, there are still some malignant shots fired, directed against Spain and her laws, while pretexts for complaints are still sought where they do not exist. This induces us to suppose that in due time, the theme of the symphony already executed at New Orleans, will be shortly repeated with the most brilliant flourishes and variations. But still a more quiet atmosphere has succeeded the hurricane and symptoms of temporary quiet are easily discerned. As for piratical projects, all with admirable sincerity have seen to repudiate them. The delicate conscience of the country is alarmed at the very mention of so heinous a crime; and if there be any one who still dreams of such things, he is evidently a maniac beyond all hope of redemption. It is pleasing to hear such a confession, and we hasten to make note of it.

But a matter of some interest to us is to ascertain the source whence flows this stream of virtue which has inundated and mollified the consciences of the most hardened sinners. This source, however, is not so remote and so difficult to find as to prevent us from reaching it, and giving a sight of it to our readers. To use the words of our much esteemed contemporary, the *Courier* of New York; "Europe is beginning to arouse from her inconceivable apathy, and those who have heretofore been the promoters and abettors of piracy are now receding, as though dreading the shame of the reprobation which their conduct has deserved, and of the seal of infamy which public opinion would fix upon the United States, if their laws and government were to allow the public formation of societies recognizing no other principle of action but that appertaining to a gang of banditti."

And in effect the untimely and shameless publication of the existence of the "lone star," and the end which this association had in view, has aroused in the Old World a profound sentiment of repugnance and indignation. Coming, as it did, in the rear of the independent pretensions to pillaging the Lobos Islands, after the threat to wrest out to despoil Mexico of her just rights in the Tehuantepec question, and after the involved and obscure diplomatic movements in the fishery question, this new act of illegality produced the sensation we had reason to expect. The London Times, informed by its Anglo American correspondent, with the customary flourish of trumpets, of the existence of the association, reproves the infamy of this in terms consistent with the recent tone of this sheet, and many other journals echo its words. In France, the same sentiment prevails to a still greater extent, as may be seen from a private correspondence of the NEW YORK HERALD, under date of Sept. 16.

We would not, however, either in this case or in any other, strive to make the wishes, or opinions, or desires, of other powers a basis of confidence in our cause. Spain rests on herself and on her right, alone, as we have loudly and frequently proclaimed: but the sympathies of the civilized world cannot be indifferent to us; and as they are strongly in our favor,

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

New York Herald
4 November, 1852, Ed

their manifestation is sufficient to paralyze the efforts of our vile foes.

[Correspondence of the Diario de la Marina.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1852.

I wrote to you on the 3d inst., by way of Charleston, to take advantage of the departure of the Isabella, and I suppose that the letters and newspapers I have directed to you have reached their destination in safety.

I deem it [illegible] to treat you with the most friendly courtesy, and avail [illegible] speculations of the very numerous and powerful [illegible] Anglo-American correspondents in this city, or the intelligence by telegraph from Mexico.

Still, we learn from the very papers that publish these, that very few place reliance on the falsity and nonsense in which they abound; and yet the most monstrous parts of this tale are dwelt and commented upon in the editorial columns, less, as the HERALD pretends, to affect the electors than to keep alive the piratical agitation, and prejudice the commerce of the island, to the profit of certain disappointed ambitions.

On giving in our last an extract from the HERALD, in which Mr. Bennett declares, with that tone peculiar to him, that there is not a word of truth in all that he and his contemporaries have published with regard to Cuban affairs, I ventured to express a hope that the *Courier and Enquirer* would experience a few conscientious scruples, and that in the end, that sheet would return to the path of justice and truth, whence it had been led by mischief loving correspondents.

My hope has not altogether been deceived, and although the tone of the HERALD has appeared to me very timid, I must in justice say that, that paper declared that what had been stated by persons apparently well informed, was, doubtless, true, viz: that the efforts of a few wretched filibusters had not succeeded in troubling the tranquility of the island, that commerce was going on as usual, and that there was much animation and enterprise in mercantile transactions. I am convinced that the declaration of the *Courier and Enquirer* has been spontaneous, and that the two *lucendadas* of Cuba were but a pretext under whose cover it took shelter but crudely to confess the deception that had been practised upon it.

The New Orleans telegraph has communicated, of late, stupendous things to our Northern papers, interpreting in the most sinister manner, an act of justice of the government of the island. It were useless to endeavor to give you an idea of the extravagant tone which marks the comments of a portion of the press of this city on the telegraphic intelligence. Of the HERALD, which is the fire-eater of the whole, we say nothing. The half dozen editorial lucubrations published by that paper on this head, "can burn in a lamp without oil or wick." The HERALD also publishes, in its number of this day, an extensive article relating to the bark Cornelia, written by Capt. Ward, and corroborating more or less that published in the HERALD on Sunday last.

The papers of Sunday last have been the second edition more or less revised and augmented, of the HERALD up to that date. The *Atlas*, *Courier*, *Mercury*, *Despatch*, and *Times and Messenger*, deserve to be specially mentioned. These papers, which one would suppose, from the date of their publication, were given to the propagation of Christian ideas rejoice in loud demonstrations and insinuations, such as we are accustomed to see in all quarters.

I limit myself to the foregoing, to give you an idea, but only an idea, of the spirit animating a great majority of the Anglo American press in regard to Cuba. I have been but a faithful chronicler and translator, and yet you shall see how I shall be accused of exaggeration perhaps by the very papers I have quoted, and whose arms have been placed in my hands by themselves. I should really grieve to see such blindness or such bad faith. Let such papers be more prudent and more discreet, if they are not capable of supporting with firmness wounds which are self-made, or let them say openly that they have deserved punishment—let them repent and mend their ways. For my part I am always ready and willing to confess my error, when it is proved to me that I have committed one. Meanwhile, I maintain what I have hitherto said—and even the untimely threats which have been urged against me confirm me in this course—arms of that character are not the proper weapons of loyal adversaries in matters of paramount importance to Spaniards and Anglo Americans. * * *

With regard to the electoral question, I can say but little that you do not already know. Gen. Scott continues his excursion in the West, and if we are to credit the accounts which are transmitted, he is triumphantly received wherever he goes. Many are led thereby to think that the hero of Mexico del Rey is gaining ground, and that there are considerable chances of success in his favor.

I do not, however, place so much confidence in popular opinion, even if it really exists; and I continue to be of opinion that General Pierce will be victorious. As to that, however, as I have already told you, whether Pierce or Scott be elected is a question of little moment to us. All that we wish for is the observance of the laws and treaties binding the United States and Spain in their mutual intercourse, be the administration enforcing these, whig or democrat.

PETER HICKS.

[From the Diario, October 16.]

It were absurd to suppose that we can afford to spend our time seeking to depict and analyse, one by one, the chaplet of buffoon tirades and barefaced tales which a portion of the New York press does not scruple to insert in its columns. Nor would it be less absurd to imagine that we shall stop seriously to discuss or comment upon what is so clearly marked by a total absence of reason. There is no cause, however wrongful and really defenceless it may be, that cannot find an apparent defence in the hands of an astute lawyer. The democratic writers, addressing democratic readers, deem it more opportune to place themselves on the common level, and to spare themselves the trouble of searching for arguments, and arranging their sophisms in order. A ludicrous eloquence, worthy of jugglers and pedlars, such is the sum and substance of these writings.

We shall, however, give a general idea of the same to our readers, and shall then deem our task fulfilled.

The comments of the newspapers in the affair of the Crescent City are now almost equalled in fury by those relating to the bark Cornelia. This latter matter is in itself so extremely insignificant that we had not even thought of mentioning it. The facts of the case are as follows:—The Cornelia, violating the police regulations in force among us, carried a passenger concealed on board of her, which said passenger was travelling without any passport. Whether this was with or without the connivance of the captain, is a matter of very little moment, for though it may extenuate the fault in a moral point of view, it does not do away with it, legally considered. Besides this, our government, while the vessel itself remained in our waters—that is to say, within our territory—thought proper to detain a Spanish subject, and to seize the correspondence which he himself had surreptitiously conveyed on board the vessel. The suspicions that weighed upon this correspondence were abundantly proved to be well founded, on verifying the same. So far, so good; all is as clear as the sun on a fine, clear summer day; and if there is anything thus far worthy of notice, it is the indulgence and mildness with which the authority of our jurisdiction was exercised. As the *Journal of Commerce*, in two editorials devoted to this matter, very truly says, the bare idea that there was in this any insult to the right of foreign nations, is in itself a positive insult to common sense and to the intelligence of mankind.

And yet, as we have already stated, the incident of the Cornelia has served as a text, equally fruitful with that furnished by the Crescent City matter, for the vague declamations of a corrupt press. It is true that the parties writing these are not wrong in this one respect, for the right of Spain is equally clear in both cases. In both it is the same in spirit—in both it is irrefutable, whether international law be consulted in the abstract, or special stipulations be considered—or whether we confine ourselves to the inalienable character of sovereignty and empire, and the manner in which it is exercised in all civilized countries. Nevertheless, notwithstanding this radical similitude, we must confess that the case of the Cornelia is, if possible, still clearer, by reason of the grossness of the offence, and the unusual character of the occurrence. The fact of their thus weakening one bad cause, by advocating another, if possible, still worse, clearly shows the total and inconceivable ignorance of those empty declaimers, whose only objects are to pander to and excite the passions of a stupid mob. All this ado about nothing, reminds us of the farce of a similar character acted on the same stage, in the case of the steamer Falcon, during the period of the last *Filibuster* expedition. All this ranting and declamation will subside, as they have done on former occasions; by reason of the same total want of foundation, and even of decent sophisms to cover them.

Indeed, we think that we already perceive tokens of this reaction among the sensible minority of the country, doubtless beginning to blush at the part they are playing in the eyes of the world; in consequence of the extravagant pretensions of their more ardent countrymen. Of this the two articles already cited, of the *Journal of Commerce*, and our friend the New York *Express*, are palpable proofs. The last we give our readers

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
4 November 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Hotels.

MARSHALL HOUSE.....W. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.

S Palmer.....Darien	J Tullen.....Warrenton
T F Sullivan.....Hamburg	W Burton.....do
C Foster.....S C	J Fitzgerald.....Warren co
W Jones.....Liberty co	W Mayes.....do
Miss R Jones.....do	W F Mayes.....do
F Stelner.....S C	J F Mead.....Atlanta
[illegible].....Savannah	W G Waller.....do
F T Denisson.....N Y	W H Whitesides, Warren co
H W Jones.....Burke co	H Wynn.....do
T C Murphy.....Tenn	A A Smith.....do
R Harrison.....Ala	Judge Cone.....Greensboro
J Thomas and lady, Burke	Miss Neal.....Covington
W Calrer & lady, Washt'n	H A Lester.....Emanuel
H F Call.....Augusta	P Harris.....Warren co
J D Frierson.....do	Mrs Colston and mother, do
T J Jones.....do	J Little.....Penfield
M D Cody.....Marietta	Z Abels.....Augusta
Miss Neal.....do	T J Roberts.....Warrenton
W Gibbons and lady.....do	A Y Quarterman, lady and serv't.....Liberty
M F Swinney.....do	
W N Raines.....Thomaston	Gen L D E Hernandez, Cuba
E Hale.....Warrenton	

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

New York Herald
5 November, 1852, 8

The Dominican Movement.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Nov. 4, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I have noticed, in your paper of this date, an article copied from the Turks Islands *Gazette*, of August 25, in which it is asserted that an association has been formed, of which I and my son are partners, for the purpose of fitting out a powerful expedition from the United States "for the purpose of invading Cuba;" that we "project the establishment of a foothold in St. Domingo, where the expedition might assemble, and thence concert their attacks more conveniently upon Cuba."

The *Gazette* proceeds to intimate that the effect of this contemplated movement will be, that Spain will "be compelled to take possession of St Domingo," which she would have every right to do, as she has never relinquished, by any formal act her dominion over the eastern portion of the Island."

It is with reluctance that I feel myself called upon at this time to say one word which may seem to cast censure on Mr Webster; but it is due to myself, to the history of the past, and to the people of the United States, that the truth be told, and the responsibility placed where it should properly rest.

When Mr. Clayton came into the State Department, I placed in his hands some important papers in relation to St Domingo, and called his attention to others on file in the State Department. He deemed it expedient to send a special agent to ascertain the condition of the Dominican republic, the result of whose investigation induced Mr. Clayton to urge upon the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate the recognition of the independence of the Dominican republic, and a proposition from that committee, intended to accomplish it, was submitted to the Senate, and would have been unanimously adopted by that body, had it not been opposed by Mr. Webster.

The death of General Taylor, and the appointment of Mr. Webster to the State Department, which occurred immediately thereafter, defeated the movement. Believing that Mr. Webster was induced to oppose the recognition of the independence of the Dominican republic, by representations made to him by certain merchants in this city and in Boston, who had large contracts with Soulouque for ships, arms, and military supplies. I called upon the President, and urged him to examine the papers on file in the State Department, proving beyond question that certain persons in the United States were co-operating with the British and French governments to create a negro empire in the West Indies—that Soulouque had organized his government with the expectation that he would be aided by England and France to conquer the Dominicans; and that he would ultimately annex Cuba and the other West India islands. I protested against his permitting Mr Webster to sacrifice the Dominicans, by withholding the recognition of their independence—and aiding Soulouque to conquer the whites, by furnishing him with ships, arms, and munitions of war for that purpose. He promised me that he would inquire into the facts. I afterwards saw him, and he then said that the result of his inquiries was a willingness on his part to recognize both the Haytien and the Dominican governments. I told him that I for one never would consent to recognize the Haytien government, and gave him notice that I would obtain a contract from the Dominican government for colonization, as the best means of aiding the Dominicans to defend themselves against Soulouque, and of defeating the purpose of England and France, of building up a black empire in the West Indies. This brought up the question of how far it would be his duty to interfere to prevent the proposed colonization, and he admitted, that if we proceeded under contract with the Dominican government, he could not legally interfere to prevent it. Under these circumstances seeing that the State Department took sides with the black emperor, and acted in concert with England and France, propositions for a colonization contract were sent to a confidential person in St. Domingo. Our letters were intercepted by the agents of the French government, and published in Paris, and some of the abolition presses of the United States, with comments intended to make an impression that they had been received and published by the Dominican government.

Subsequent information satisfied me that our letters had been surreptitiously obtained, and that their publication was intended to aid the purpose of England and France in placing the whole of the West India Islands under the dominion of the black race, and that our government was either willing dupes, or intentionally aiding that policy. I took measures to ascertain what is the real condition of things in St. Domingo, and am more than ever satisfied that unless the people or government of the United States use prompt and efficient measures to counteract British and French policy, the whites on the eastern portion of the island will be compelled to acknowledge Soulouque's government, and that this will be followed up by other measures alike disgraceful and dangerous to us. I have thus stated a few facts, which I hope will arrest the attention of the people of the United States; and I state them now, and in this manner, because I am apprehensive that efforts will be made by the emissaries of the British and French governments, and their allies and associates in the United States, to so use the remnant of power existing in the present administration, as to commit the United States in favor of Soluque's government, by some act which will prejudice the Dominicans. It is proper to add that Baca, the present President of Dominica, was educated in Paris, and that he is exerting his influence in favor of colonies from France, and that this must end in the subjugation of the whole island to the blacks. It is proper that I should say further, that my proposition for a colonization compact was made in good faith; that I have not at any time participated in or sympathized with the movements against Cuba. My purpose was to protect the white race, on the eastern part of St. Domingo, from the attempt to subjugate them by the blacks, under Soluque.

One word to the people of the South—Will you permit the Dominican republic to be conquered by Soulouque? Will you permit the West India islands to become subject to the black race? The time has arrived when you must decide this question.

Respectfully, DUFF GREEN.

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

New York Herald
5 November 1852, 8

Our Relations with Cuba.

THE VIEWS OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT—THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

[From the Diario de la Marina, Oct. 25.]

The complete exactness at which we aim in all our assertions, as a necessary condition of the respect which we owe to ourselves, and as a part of the confidence which we pretend to inspire, induces us to revert to a sentence in our first article in yesterday's paper, and explain what may, perhaps, lead to a misapprehension. When we stated that the Crescent City remained in our port, on her return from New Orleans without holding any communication whatever, we must be understood as speaking in reference to the facility of disembarking or admitting passengers and correspondence, or enjoying the slightest commercial franchise. Of course, the communications which could be had, through the condescension of the authorities and the agency of the Captain of the Port, must not be included in what we said.

This being understood, we ratify all that we wrote in regard to this matter yesterday, as being a faithful relation of all that occurred.

We are not ignorant of the fact that the very unfounded pretensions of some orators of the United States, urged with a view to limit the indisputable power which we maintained belonged to Spain by virtue of the law of nations, are founded on the treaty concluded between the two nations on the 17th day of October, 1795. We concede that there may be cases in which a nation, or its government and representative, may implicitly renounce a part of the privileges conferred upon it by international law; but there must be no doubt whatever resting upon the renunciation, and it must be clearly and expressly stated, and not implied merely. If, then, there exist in the treaty of 1795 a clause of such a character, we would have to abide by it, though it could not but be a matter of wonder for all persons bearing in mind the relative position of Spain and the United States, that our nation should have allowed herself to be dictated to by that new-born republic, which to our favors and those of France owed its very existence.

Far different from this, however, does the case stand; and we propose now to prove, taking the said treaty of San Ildefonso as a basis, and construing liberally and reasonably, that—Firstly, it in no way calls in question the right of sovereignty, property, and dominion of Spain, within her own legitimate territory; and, secondly, that the said treaty never had and never could have reference to the ultramarine provinces of the monarchy. The demonstration of either of these points is in itself decisive, and the weight which both united exercise in the matter so settles the question as to exclude for ever all captious reasoning or puerile cavilling. To proceed with method, we shall begin by treating of the construction to be given to the terms of the treaty above referred to, granting for one moment, for the sake of argument, that it embraced this island, and that its provisions are to be applied to Cuba. It is never a grateful task to us to have recourse to the subterfuge of avoiding the principal questions and issue, nor of shunning difficulties, on the contrary; never undertaking the discussion of any matter without being fully convinced of the correctness of our position, we prefer a frank and open mode of proceeding. Far from overlooking, then, the above mentioned treaty, we purpose referring not only to its general character, but we shall reproduce in full the two articles whose sophistical interpretation appears to give bias to the arguments which we shall endeavor to refute. The text of these is, word for word, as follows:—

"And it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatever. And in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest for debts contracted, or offences committed, by any citizen or subject of the one party, within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law, only and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law in which they may be concerned before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such cases, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

"It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, and the citizens, people, and inhabitants of the United States to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandises laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, at enmity with his Catholic Majesty and the United States. It shall be likewise lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or under several. And it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting parties, although the the whole ladings or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, so, although they be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners, or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemies."

Let us now bestow our attention upon the construction and bearing of Article 7. It will be at once noticed, that nothing in it, either directly or indirectly, relates to the matter in question. It provides for cases in which the trial of crimes or offences, of any character whatever, is concerned. Our case, however, is of an entirely different character. No action, of any kind or description, can be based upon the acts or words of Mr. Smith, when committed or spoken without the Spanish territory. His expulsion from the territory is a purely governmental act, whose nature and foundation we have clearly and irrefutably demonstrated in a former article. Besides, it is to be remarked, that far from there being here any renunciation of the inalienable rights of sovereignty, we can only discover a grace or favor, conceding to a foreign country, to a certain extent, and in certain specified cases, the same privilege, and nothing more, that is enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the country. So certain is the truth of what we advance, that Mr. Webster, (by no means slow in putting forth pretensions that have a shadow of foundation,) has clearly and plainly confessed the same. His words, taken from an official correspondence on another event of recent occurrence in our island, admit that "Article 7 cannot be understood as conferring upon foreigners a privilege which the natives of the country do not enjoy, for it is not customary with nations to concede similar privileges," which words, we repeat, are so clear as to preclude all commentary—words, too, when carefully perused, we recommend to all sophists, and to which we may perhaps again have occasion to refer.

With reference to Article 16, we would begin by remarking, that it also fails to show that exploit renunciation of general and natural privileges which would be necessary to show that such privileges had been waived. Besides, the tenor of the article, which applies to cases of a general character, has a distinct object in view, and one upon which it is entirely based, as any one at all versed in the diplomatic history of the epoch

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

New York Herald
5 November 1852, 8

when the treaty was concluded must recollect. The new doctrine of maritime right laid down by England kept all the other countries in alarm. The vital question for commerce: whether or not the flag covers the person and the goods over which it floats, with the auxiliary question of the right of search, were matter of serious controversy between the maritime powers, and was the subject of serious dispute, which finally ended in the war of 1812 between England and the United States. Amid such circumstances the governments took advantage of every occasion which presented itself to set forth their doctrines even though it were entirely uncalled for; and such is the spirit which dictated Article 15, and which breathes throughout the whole of it, especially, however, in the last sentence. From it we can readily perceive how far the negotiators were from bestowing any attention upon a matter, so entirely unconnected with the matter which they had in view, as that which is at present the text of our commentaries; sentences, too, which, when isolated from the rest of their text, may lend themselves to a forced interpretation, are clearly of no weight whatever. The tenor and signification of an international agreement cannot be fairly judged or reasonably interpreted, save with due regard to its general spirit, nature, objects and conditions; for it is a maxim of law, founded on natural reason and justice, *Incivile est, nisi tota lege perspecta, una aliqua particula ejus proposita, judicare et respondere.* If, then, the treaty of 1795 is the subject to be examined into and analyzed by us, and if we must take it as a whole, in order properly to understand it we must of necessity refer to Vattel, and see what is his definition and explanation of treaties, and their objects and operation, as understood by the writers of international law. The following extract is from Vattel's "Law of Nations," paragraph 169, chapter XII., book second:—

Grotius divides treaties into two general classes. The first, those which turn merely on things to which we were already bound by the law of nature, and the second of those by which we engage something more. The first serves to secure a perfect right to things to which we had only an imperfect right, so that from thence forward we might require what before we had only a foundation to desire, as an office of humanity. Such treaties became very necessary among the ancient nations, who, as we have already observed, did not think themselves bound to perform any thing for the nations that were not in the number of their allies. They are even of use among the most polite people, in order the better to secure the succors that may be expected to determine the measure and degree of these succors, and to know on what we have to depend to regulate what cannot in general be determined by the law of nature, and to prevent the difficulties and various interpretations of that law. In short, as the power of assistance in any nation is not inexhaustible, it is prudent to secure ourselves a proper right to succor, that cannot be granted to all the world.

Of this first class are all the simple treaties of peace and friendship, when the engagements contracted in them add nothing to what men owe each other as brethren and as members of the human society; as those that permit commerce passage, &c.

This doctrine of the father of the science, being admitted, without distinction and without reservation, we shall enter into a few explanations, which we shall endeavor to render as brief as possible, consistent with the nature of the subject which we are discussing.

According to the authors, (see Vattel, book i. chap. viii) and consistently with the custom of civilized nations, the faculty of carrying on commerce, which flows from the law of nature, (or rather from sociability and its duties) is nothing more, with respect to international law, than what is called an imperfect right. That is to say, that even though a nation possess in the abstract the right to sell and buy, and the right to traffic and trade, it nevertheless requires for the exercise of that right the consent of a foreign country, whenever it seeks to exercise it beyond its own limits. This consent may be denied without any violation or breach. To remedy this evil, nations have established the practice of binding themselves by treaties, in every respect similar to that concluded between the United States and Spain, in 1795, and which latter treaty differs in no respect from those usual in such cases, and whose effect is to convert the imperfect right or faculty of commerce and transit into a perfect right. Before the treaty, Spain could, by a mere exercise of volition, shut out all Anglo-Americans, without distinction, either travelling for commercial or other purposes, from her ports and territory; and though the exercise of that right by her, might, perhaps, by some, be termed iniquitous, yet it is a matter for which she would be answerable to no one but herself. In consequence, and by virtue of the treaties concluded, the vessels and citizens of the neighboring country possess, as a general rule, a legitimate faculty of trading with us as far as the limits of natural rights extend, and no sweeping prohibition could justly refuse this. But this power is, at its very birth, limited by the inalienable rights and privileges of sovereignty, which is paramount to all the regulations which may be made, or disposition that may be taken to establish or suspend it.

Such, then, and no more than this, is the ground which the treaty of 1795 covers; and such, neither more nor less, is that treaty, reduced to its real value. The *hermeneutic* art, or the art of interpreting document of a similar character, would afford us abundant and decisive proof of this, were it not clear and self evident that it is as we state; but to pretend that by virtue of this fact the citizens of the United States are superior to our laws, would be as senseless as to imagine that our sovereign the Queen, or her powerful ancestors, had voluntarily renounced rights exclusively their own; and that the Spanish nation had fully constituted itself a serf of the neighboring republic; and should it be pretended, as has been done by an anonymous writer of the HERALD, that Spain, through her own simplicity, has fallen into so gross a snare, we could inform him that even this improbable contingency is provided against. Once more, and for the last time, we shall quote Vattel, book II, chapter XII, sec. 160:—

"Though the simple injury, or some disadvantage in a treaty, is not sufficient to render it invalid, the case is not the same with those inconveniences that lead to the ruin of the State. Since every treaty ought to be made with a sufficient power, a treaty prejudices to the State is null, and not at all obligatory; no conductor of the nation having the power to enter into engagements to do such things as are capable of destroying the state, for the safety of which the empire is entrusted to him. The nation itself being necessarily obliged to perform everything required for its preservation and safety, it cannot enter into engagements contrary to its indispensable obligations."

Fortunately, though such absurd doctrines as we are refuting may at times be uttered in the excitement of a meeting, there has never yet been a statesman who has incurred the ignominy of accepting them. The admissions express and implied, of our right, on the contrary, are to be found in abundance. Every Anglo-American citizen who solicits and obtains a passport to visit our territory, acknowledges, *ipso facto*, that what is granted to him might also be refused. Every vessel which submits to our port regulations, tariffs, and custom house duties, submits to the sovereignty of Spain, exercised within her exclusive jurisdiction—her own house, as it were. Every traveller who complies with our police measures, abdicates that ridiculous interpretation of the treaty of '95, whereby his countrymen would be entitled to convert themselves into uncontrolled lords of the country. And lastly, when we see Mr. Webster openly recognise that foreigners cannot by virtue of the said treaty, claim privileges greater than those enjoyed by the natives, the debate appears forever at rest.

All this reasoning, so natural, yet so irrefutable is nevertheless based on the erroneous principle that the treaty in question comprises in its provision the island of Cuba. What, then, will the conclusion be, when it shall have been proved that it cannot have, and has not, reference to our island?

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

November 8, 1852, 2

☞ Yesterday, the 4th of November, being the Centennial Anniversary of the initiation of WASHINGTON into the Masonic order, the occasion was celebrated by the Craft in this city, with appropriate ceremonials and a most eloquent address by Brother C. P. COOPER, of Zerubbabel Lodge No. 15.

At half past seven o'clock, P. M., the members of the various Lodges in Savannah, assembled and formed in procession in front of Solomon's Lodge, whence they marched, preceded by a band of Music, to St. Andrew's Hall. Here there had already assembled a large audience, a great proportion of whom were ladies, prompted by the universal sentiment of veneration for the memory of WASHINGTON. Shortly after the members were seated an appropriate prayer was offered by Brother Rev. Mr. HUTCHINGS, after which the address of Mr. COOPER was pronounced. During the discourse, the orator was frequently interrupted by warm bursts of applause, as he depicted in glowing words, the various incidents in the life of the illustrious Father of his country. The occasion was a highly interesting one, and will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of enjoying it.

Cuba and the United States.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* writes under date of October 3, that he knows from a sure source that the American Ambassador at that Court has lately renewed the offer of $180,000,000 made under Mr. Polk's administration, for the island of Cuba. The Ministry, after having made the matter the subject of special deliberation, replied that Spain no longer thought of parting with the island, but would employ her utmost power to keep it. As for the attempts of the filibusters to which the Ambassador had alluded in making his proposal, he no longer feared them, but was ready to suppress them as they should be made. The army in the island was strong, loyal and trustworthy, and the civil officers would prove faithful to the last. The reply concluded by requesting the Ambassador not to renew the proposal. The general belief at Madrid, says the writer, is that the filibustering reports are got up by the American Government, in order to induce Spain to sell the island. Accordingly, this reply of the Minister's gives general satisfaction to the public of that city.

We like the spunk of the Ministry, and sincerely hope they will adhere to their resolution not to sell. For one we would be unwilling to see this government *pay one dime* for the island of Cuba without the consent of the Creole population of the island. The revolution already begun, will never cease until the Spanish authority is overthrown. The freedom of Cuba is only a question of time.

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

NEW YORK HERALD
6 November 1852, 2

ITEMS FROM CUBA.—Accounts from Cuba state that the bark Carribee, Captain Morran built at Calais, in Maine, arrived out at Cardenas about the first of October, with a crew of sixteen men, which were discharged on arrival. She discharged no cargo, but took in rum, wine and water, and sailed for her ostensible destination, Buenos Ayres. Her crew consisted of forty men, burthen 325 tons, cost of vessel $21,000 and owned by a gentleman merchant of Matanzas, engaged in the coast slave traffic for which she is destined, wearing the American colors and American register. Another vessel, named the Arabian, Captain Moore, also arrived at Cardenas, from New York on the 23d of September last, and sailed thence 27th, for Buenos Ayres. This vessel is a new bark clipper built, and arrived here on the 5th of July last, from Calais, Me. Her departure from this port must have been somewhere about the 15th of September, and the above report of her was the first intimation published of her absence.

THE GARDINER COMMISSION.—The Gardiner Commission, which sailed from New Orleans on the 28th ult, the *Picayune* says is composed of Henry May, Esq., of Baltimore; Buckingham Smith, Esq., late Secretary of Legation to Mexico; Capt. Hunter, U. S. N.; Capt. Donbleday, U. S. A.; and Capt. Patridge, formerly of Baltimore. Hon. Pierre Soulé, chairman of the Committee on Mexican claims, prepared instructions for the Commissioners. They will at once proceed to San Luis Potosi, and if not successful there, will make further researches in accordance with their instructions.

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

New York Herald
6 November 1852, 2

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—Col Steptoe U S Army; Dr Cowman, U S Navy; Wm. A James New Orleans; Robt Cornelius Philadelphia; J. Northrop, Northampton; J. Leayeraft, West Indies; E A Davis Virginia; T D Rey St Louis Mo; Thos. G Mather Connecticut; A. F Train Boston; J. S King Geneva; John Young county Antrim, Ireland; Hugh Calatta Georgetown D C; Clymont Hill Washington, D C; Hon. W V Barkalow, Ohio; H. T Brownell, Hartford, and E S Nichols Plattsburg.

Irving House—Maj Gen. Wool, U. S. Army, Washington; Hon A J McAlphine Albany; Rev George C Foote, Pittsburg, Pa; Hon John Arnot, Elmira; Lieut. Tallmadge, U S A; M S. Pook, U S A; Lieut. Russell, U S N; Lieut Henry U S N; Dr G Heaton, Boston; Hon A. B Buell, Herkimer; Hon. R. W. Peckham, Albany; Rev S M Hopkins, Salem, Mass; Gen John A. Rockwell, Hartford; B F Sands, U S A; G. M. Doty, U. S. A; Maj Lanman, Penn; G. Tyler, Va; Rev T M Dwight, Washington, D C; Captain Foster, U. S. A; Alex. Perry, U S A.

At the Astor House—P M Blake, Bangor; C Johnson, Rochester, H. H Smith, Buffalo; Amery Gere Crukenton, Kentucky; Thurlow Weed Albany; B Brown, Richmond; L. Barney, Columbus, Ohio; General Shields, U S Army; Charles Hager, U. S. Army, George Ashman, Springfield; W W. Boardman, New Haven; R Brodhead, Pennsylvania.

At the American Hotel—T. S. Rhett, S C; B. G Daniels, Washington; R Poker, Boston; J N Murdock, Phil; B Freeman, Boston; E. Cobb, Baltimore; L. Pritchard, Waterbury.

At the Howard House—Col E. G Beckett, Jefferson, Texas; Rev M Young, Boston; Dr. S Plympton, Cambridge Mass; S S Stone, Boston; J. A Potter, Providence; Captain John Hollister, Buffalo; L. Fisher, Detroit; G. Thurston, Canada and 69 others.

Hon Jefferson Davis it is said lies dangerously ill at Jackson Mississippi and if he recovers, it is feared his sight will be lost.

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

New York Herald

7 November 1852, 2

The Rights of American Citizens Abroad—A Hint of Diplomatic Mate.

Nothing but the hubbub and turmoil of a Presidential election would have prevented our more than once referring to the correspondence which took place, at the close of the last month, between Geo. Law, Esq., President of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and Mr. Conrad, Acting Secretary of State. The outrage offered to the American flag, and the proprietors of the Crescent City, by the colonial authorities of Cuba, are quite fresh in the memory of our readers. None of them have forgotten how the Captain-General deliberately assumed jurisdiction over an American citizen, and punished him in Cuba, for acts committed in the United States. We need remind no one that the gentleman thus persecuted partially denied the charges made against him. Nor need we appeal to the science of a lawyer to show that even had the accusation—the publishing in the United States of news collected at Havana—been substantiated, it did not amount to an offence of which any legal tribunal in a civilized country could have taken cognizance. It is not necessary that we should explain how this atrocious act of tyranny, though levelled at a single individual, was in reality most injurious to the owners of a line of steamers plying between Havana and this port, and the passengers on board the Crescent City.

On the 6th October, the agent of the steamship company addressed a letter to the Acting Secretary of State, reciting the outrage, and inquiring whether "whilst the steamers of other nations are allowed freely to enter the port of Havana, and to maintain their commercial relations and business intercourse unmolested, the Cuban authorities are authorized to forcibly exclude or eject American vessels, and especially those employed in the postal service of the United States, upon idle assumptions, without contravening the treaty or postal arrangements between the two governments and the maritime rights of our citizens." The letter remained unanswered. It was a small matter perhaps to the Consul, but Mr. Law and his associates had embarked their capital in an enterprise, on the faith of public treaties, and in full reliance on the protection of this government, and our citizens whose business required their presence in Cuba, were sorely embarrassed by the exclusion of the steamer from Havana. But, as we said, these were very trifling inconveniences when compared with the interruption of Mr. Conrad's silken leisure, or his participation in the absorbing turmoil of a political struggle. A fortnight elapsed, and, as the next steamer was to sail on the 27th, the president of the company again addressed Mr. Conrad, soliciting a reply to the agent's letter. This seems to have roused the Acting Secretary. Silence was, perhaps, both the most prudent and the least troublesome course; but Mr. Law put the matter in such a light that silence would have become even more expressive than words. Mr. Conrad was forced to say something, and the following letter was accordingly addressed to Mr. Law:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, October 25, 1852.

To GEORGE LAW, Esq., New York.

SIR—Your letter of the 3d instant has been received. As no intelligence has reached this department from Cuba since that which was brought by your steamer, it has no means of knowing the intentions of the authorities of the Island, other than what you possess yourself, and cannot, therefore, inform you whether mails or passengers will be permitted to land there or not. It may, however, be inferred, from the past proceedings of the authorities, that mails and passengers conveyed in the steamer Crescent City will not be permitted to land there, in case the individual named *William Smith* should remain on board of her. I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(S'good) C. M. CONRAD, Acting Secretary.

This, we beg to assure our readers, is a *bona fide* despatch, addressed by the Acting Secretary of State to an American citizen, who solicited information which the department was bound to possess and protection which the State was bound to afford. We hardly know whether to admire the matter or the style the most. A petty colonial authority, in a country with which we are allied by the most solemn treaties, suddenly, without provocation, excludes an American vessel from its ports, and the Department of State does not know, and apparently does not care, anything about the matter. Our treaties with Spain are openly, notoriously violated, and the Department of State "cannot inform" Mr. Law whether the violation is a mere accidental occurrence, or whether we are henceforth to consider the treaty as waste paper, and the United States at war with Spain. There is a tone of pettish annoyance in the despatch, which looks as though Mr. Conrad fancied Mr. Law had taken an unwarrantable liberty in referring to him at all on the matter. "What can we tell you," says Mr. Conrad, "about the relations between the United States and foreign powers? The Acting Secretary of State is the last person in the world to know anything about foreign treaties. You may send your steamer to Havana, or not, as you like; but really, we have too much to do to ascertain what is the nature of our relations with Spain." The concluding sentence of Mr. Conrad's letter sounds more like a friendly counsel than a piece of official information. The Secretary of State "cannot inform" Mr. Law whether American vessels can enter Cuban ports, but Mr. Conrad shrewdly guesses that as the Crescent City had been turned out before, she would be turned out again. That is his private opinion, and knowing, as he did, the supineness of his government, it was entitled to every weight. If the harbor authorities of Liverpool, on the strength of private information to the effect that Captain Comstock or Captain Nye had been heard to express decided opinions on the rascally custom house of that port, were to refuse to allow the Collins steamers to land their mails and passengers, Mr. Acting Secretary Conrad would, in all probability, tell the indignant company that he "could not inform" them what were the commercial relations between this country and Great Britain, and would guess that the offending captains had better not "try it again."

We need to assure foreigners that our Secretaries of State do not usually speak of respectable citizens in the impertinent language used by the Acting Secretary with respect to Mr Smith. Mr. Conrad may claim the honor of having been the first to designate, in an official despatch, a worthy man and a gentleman as "the individual named William Smith." If we were to characterize this language as indisputable evidence of the ill-breeding of "the individual named C. M. Conrad," the Acting Secretary would conceive himself ill-used, and we should be justly censured for our want of courtesy. We should, however, be guilty of no greater breach of decorum than Mr. Conrad himself.

To pass from these trivial matters to considerations of more importance, Mr. Fillmore's administration plainly declined, on the 25th October, to afford that protection to her citizens which Great Britain, France, and Austria, have never denied to theirs. The Secretary deliberately let the country know, on that day, that our merchant navy must fight their own battles, with the prospect of being apprehended as *filibusters* if they defended their own rights and the honor of the national flag. It is painful to refer to the fact—but it would be worse to allow the country to remain in ignorance of it.

On the 27th the *Washington Republic* published an article, in which certain nameless parties were severely handled for having dared to suppose that the administration had not evinced a proper degree of spirit on the Cuban affair, and it was gravely asserted that "high ground has been taken" by the cabinet. On Monday, the Acting Secretary of State not only shirks the responsibility of his office, and declines to protect our citizens, but absolutely pleads ignorance of the whole matter. On Wednesday the government organ protests, indignantly, that the same Acting Secretary has taken "high ground" on the dispute. Between the two, our readers will not have much difficulty in deciding which is entitled to the greater weight. If the *Republic* was the most politic, Mr. Conrad was, unquestionably, the most honest.

Every day furnishes new grounds for lamenting the loss we have suffered in the death of Mr. Webster. Had that great man still filled the chair of State, when Mr. Law applied for protection and redress, how different would have been his reply. What a contrast between [illegible] the contemptible [illegible] bears the signature of C. M. Conrad.

There is some satisfaction in the thought, that if he is for ever taken away from us, the gentlemanly language which we are sure to find in Mr. Everett's political papers will soon obliterate all memory of the coarseness of his immediate predecessor.

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

Atrocious Attempt to Murder the Editor of the Herald.

It is now three weeks since a most diabolical attempt was made to destroy the life of Mr. Bennett, the proprietor and editor of the NEW YORK HERALD, by means of a torpedo, or infernal machine. Most providentially, however, the character of the instrument was discovered in time to guard against an explosion, and the villainy meditated proved abortive. Since then we have, for several reasons refrained from giving any publicity to the circumstance, but kept it as private as possible. One of our reasons for adopting this course was, that we might not frustrate the efforts of the officers of justice to trace out this affair to its authors and concocters.

Up to the present time, however, their exertions have not been wholly successful, and as there is no longer any motive for concealing the facts in the case, and as no injury can result from their publication, we proceed to lay them before our readers in detail, so that they may see how premeditated and deeply planned was this cowardly atrocity.

About half-past 8 o'clock on Monday evening, the 18th ult., Mr. Bennett, came from his hotel, the Irving House, to the office. A few minutes after his arrival, a parcel was brought to him by one of the clerks of the publication office, who had just then received it from a hackman, with the simple explanation that a gentleman in his coach, then opposite the door, had desired him to leave it in the office. The parcel was of a cylindrical form, about six inches in length, wrapped in common brown paper, tied with green ribbon, and securely sealed with red wax, bearing the impression of a cent. It bore the direction:—

FOR

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

PRIVATE AND WITH CARE

This address had been clipped from a copy of the HERALD, and pasted on a piece of white paper, which was secured to the outer envelope by sealing wax, impressed with an American half-dime. The "private and with care," was badly printed with a pen. Just over the direction, and also printed with a pen, on the brown paper, were the words

NATIVE SILVER AND COPPER ORE
FROM THE CUBA MOUNTAINS
WITH LETTER INSIDE THE BOX

Under the ribbon which tied the parcel was a finely glazed or enamelled card, directed as follows, in the same manuscript print:—

Senor V ALCAZOR
OF CUBA
For MR BENNETT

WHO WILL CALL ON HIS
RETURN TO THE CITY

When this outside wrapper was taken off by Mr. Bennett's hands, it disclosed a small pasteboard box, resembling those used by shirt dealers for putting up collars. The print with which the top of the box was ornamented, appeared to be the representation of a scene in an ale house in one of the English seaports. Six figures are enjoying themselves in the tap room with long pipes and tankards of ale, two of them wear three-cornered hats, and seem to be invalid tars—one of them having a bandage over his eye. The scene is a lively one; but its title being somewhat cut away, we can only make out what looks like "The Webber, (weaver) or Golden Dream." On the side of the box was affixed, by means of red sealing wax, a strip of foolscap paper, on which was printed, in the same handwriting, but in red ink, these words:—

SPECIMENS AND PRIVATE DOCUMENTS
FROM THE INTERIOR OF HAVANNA
FOR MR BENNETT (ONLY)
SHOULD HE BE OUT OF TOWN KEEP
FOR HIM. ISLAND OF CUBA SEPT 1852

Mr. Bennett considered there was something queer and extraordinary in this affair, but, nevertheless, he made one or two attempts to take the lid off the box; not succeeding, he gave it to Mr. Hudson, who, with his penknife, made an incision in the rim of the lid, when a substance fell out which appeared to be a species of black sand. Suspicion being thereby further aroused, Mr. Hudson took a pinch of the sand and threw it into the fire, when it exploded, and then this suspicion as to the nature of the box was confirmed. It was, therefore, carefully locked up till it might be better examined next morning.

Mr. Baker, of the HERALD office, having had it placed in his hands for examination, took the precaution of soaking it in water for a few hours, and then, with two detective officers, explored its construction. They found that it was a most ingeniously contrived torpedo, or infernal machine, and that it contained such a quantity of powder that its explosion would have been certain death to all who might happen to be near it. A circular piece of pine wood, half inch thick, was supported by four light pegs, fastened in the bottom of the box, and about the height of an inch and three quarters over it. About three-quarters of an inch above this piece of wood was another similar one, but somewhat less in circumference. This was fastened to the bottom of the box by two pieces of strong cord, running through holes in the lower wood, and was supported by a bunch of detonating matches, resting on a groove in the upper surface of the lower wheel, and forming a sort of column in the centre. This groove was covered with sandpaper, and the lid of the box was fastened to the upper piece of wood, so that in attempting to screw off the cover, the friction should ignite the matches. This being all so ingeniously constructed, the box was filled with fine rifle powder by means of a hole made in the centre of the bottom, the powder passing through holes and niches out in the lower piece of wood until the box was entirely filled with it. About a dozen hard paper pellets were found among the powder, which were designed have to acted as bullets. Then the hole was covered with a circular piece of tin, and entirely concealed and secured by a quantity of black sealing wax, impressed with an American cent. Altogether, it was a most diabolically constructed affair, and had it exploded in Mr. Bennett's hands, would have not only killed him, but Mr. Hudson and probably another gentleman then in the office. But instead of twisting round the cover as designed, Mr. Bennett endeavored to pull it up and thus raised the matches off the sand paper. The escape, however, was a most miraculous and providential one.

We have gone thus minutely into the description of this infernal machine, from the idea that probably something in what we have said may lead to a clue by which it could be traced to its dastardly inventors. We also subjoin the affidavits of the cabman, who, after delivering the parcel, drove his passenger to Fulton ferry, and who describes pretty minutely, the personal appearance of the wretch; of the ferry-master, who remarked and also describes him; of the clerks in the office; and of Mr. Hudson, Mr. Baker, and the officers, Bowyer and Leonard. The following are the documents:—

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Patrick Joyce, being duly sworn according to law, says—He resides at No. 52 Mulberry street, is owner of two grey horses and of hackney coach No. 282, which he drives for a livelihood. Deponent further says, that on Monday evening the 18th day of October, 1852, deponent was standing with his hack on the Park stand, between Park place and Barclay street, trimming his lamps, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, on the aforesaid evening; and, as deponent believes, it must have been all of half past eight o'clock, a man, a stranger to deponent, came up to the coach and asked deponent what he would charge to drive him to Fulton Ferry, or words to that effect. Deponent replied half a dollar. The man replied, he would sooner go in the stage. Deponent then said I'll take you for three shillings, and opened the door of his coach. The man then got into the coach, and, after closing the door, the man asked deponent if the HERALD office was not on his way. Deponent said it was. He then told deponent to stop at the HERALD office as he went along. Deponent then drove along Broadway and down Fulton street, to the HERALD office, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Deponent stopped, as directed, at the HERALD office, left his seat, and was in the act of opening the door of the coach, when the man inside handed out a package, wrapped up in paper, which to deponent, felt like a round box. The man told deponent to hand the package into the HERALD office and that no answer was required. Deponent delivered the package, as directed, to a young man in the aforesaid office, who wore a plaid coat. Deponent then returned to his carriage and drove immediately to the Fulton ferry. On arriving at the ferry, deponent opened the coach door; the man still remained in the coach, and without leaving his seat, he handed to deponent two quarter dollar pieces. Deponent not having a shilling change went to the ferry master, and procured change for one of the quarter dollars, returned again to the coach, and handed the man the shilling change; the man all this time remained seated in the coach; the man, immediately on taking the shilling stepped out of the coach, and walked up to the entrance of the ferry gate, where the passengers enter; deponent then drove back to the Park stand. Deponent further adds that the strange man from whom he received the aforesaid package, and delivered the same at the HERALD office, was a man in height about five feet six or seven inches, full face, broad shoulders, rather short in the neck, dressed in dark clothing, and wore a cloak, the collar of which was turned up, covering up the neck and part of his chin; deponent thinks the cloak was of a dark blue color; the man also wore a black hat.

P. JOYCE.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1852.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Horace B. Hinman being duly sworn, on affirmation says—He resides at No. 272 Pearl street, Brooklyn, and is employed as one of the ferry masters at the Fulton ferry. Deponent further says, that he was attending to his duty on the evening of the 18th day of October, 1852, on the New York side of the ferry, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock; deponent gave change of a quarter dollar to a hack driver, whose name deponent is informed is Patrick Joyce; deponent, after giving the change, thought it strange that the hack driver should want change for a quarter of a dollar, as the hack fare is generally even money. Deponent then saw the hack driver go to his carriage and apparently hold some conversation with a passenger in the carriage; the passenger then came from the carriage to the ferry gate, paid his ferriage and passed in; the hackman then drove off. Deponent further adds, that the man whom he saw come from the carriage, was a man about five feet six or seven inches in height, broad shouldered, and full face, florid complexion and short neck, dressed in dark clothing, and according to deponent's best recollection, the said man wore a cloak and black hat.

HORACE B. HINMAN.

Deponent adds further, that at the time the strange man alluded to came to the ferry it must have been more than half past eight o'clock, and before nine o'clock, from the fact that deponent was relieved from duty at nine o'clock, and left the ferry on the New York side for his residence. HORACE B. HINMAN.

Affirmed to before me this first day of November, 1852.
A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Richardson C. Layton, being duly sworn, says—He resides at No. 24 Greenwich avenue, and is employed as clerk in the publication office of the NEW YORK HERALD. Deponent further says, that he was in the office attending to his duty, on Monday evening, the 18th day of October, 1852, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, when a hack driver, whose name deponent is informed is Patrick Joyce, came into the office and delivered to deponent a package done up in paper, marked as follows:—"Native silver and copper ore from the Cuba Mountains, with letter inside the box. For James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor, office N. W. corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Private and with care." Deponent took the said package from the hack driver, conveyed the same up stairs to the editorial room, and gave it to Mr. Bennett, who was at the time standing by the desk of Mr. Frederic Hudson. Mr. Bennett, on taking the package said to deponent, "What's this?" Deponent replied, "I do not know, sir; it came in a carriage." Deponent then left the room. Deponent further says, that he witnessed the hackman drive up the carriage to the HERALD office, get off his seat, and convey the aforesaid package into the office.

RICHARDSON C. LAYTON.

Sworn to before me, this third day of November, 1852.
A. C. KINGSLAND, Mayor.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Robert R. Crean being duly sworn, says—He is cashier in the NEW YORK HERALD establishment, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Deponent further says, that on Monday, the 18th day of October, 1852, in the evening of that day, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, deponent was in the publication office and saw a hack driver, whose name deponent is informed is Patrick Joyce, come into the office and deliver a package rolled up in a piece of newspaper to Mr. Layton, the clerk in attendance. Mr. Layton removed the newspaper, read the inscription, and then handed the package to deponent, who also read the direction, as follows:—"Native silver and copper ore from the mountains of Cuba, with letter inside the box, for James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor, office N. W. corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Private and with care." Deponent also read a card which was placed under the ribbon around the package—it was as follows:—"Senor V. Alcazor, of Cuba. For Mr. Bennett, who will call on his return to the city." Deponent thought at the time it was a curious looking affair, and told Mr. Layton to take it up stairs. Deponent further adds that he witnessed the carriage drive up to the door of the HERALD office on Fulton street, saw the driver get off the box and come into the office. R. R. CREAN.

Sworn to before me this first day of November, 1852.
WM. L. WOOD, Police Justice.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Frederic Hudson, being duly sworn, says—That on the evening of the 18th day of November, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, deponent was sitting at his desk, in the editorial rooms in the HERALD Building, talking with Mr. James G. Bennett, the proprietor and editor of the aforesaid NEW YORK HERALD, when Mr. Layton, one of the clerks from the publication office, came in and handed to Mr. Bennett a package or box, done up in brown paper, directed as follows:—"Native silver and copper ore from the Cuba mountains, with let-

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

New York Herald
8 November, 1852, 2

ter inside the box. "To James Gordon Bennett (proprietor and editor. Office N. W. corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Private and with care." Accompanying the box was a plain enamelled card, on which was printed with a pen, as follows:—"Senor V. Alcazor, of Cuba, for Mr Bennett, who will call on his return to the city." Mr. Bennett took the package and removed the outer envelope, when deponent read another direction as follows: "Specimens and private documents from the interior of Havana, for Mr. Bennett (only). Should he be out of town keep for him. Island of Cuba, September, 1852." Mr. Bennett then seated himself in a chair near the side of deponent, remarking, "This is curious," or words to that effect. He then endeavored to take off the cover by turning it around two or three times, but not succeeding in getting it off, he got up from his chair, and held it under the gaslight, over deponent's desk, and gave the cover another turn; deponent then said to Mr. Bennett, "Let me try," and took the box, which was strongly made of thick paper, or pasteboard, and inserting the blade of a knife under the edge of the cover, endeavored to raise it; in so doing the rim of the cover was torn up, and a substance like fine black sand fell from the box; deponent was somewhat surprised at the appearance of the sand as it fell out on the desk whenever the box was moved. It then occurred to Mr. Bennett, as it did also to deponent, that the black sand, as it at first appeared to be, was gunpowder; under that belief deponent took up a pinch of it between his fingers and threw it into the fire, and at once discovered by the explosion that it was really gunpowder. Deponent then, at the request of Mr. Bennett, rolled the box up in paper and locked it up, and on the following morning gave the same into the possession of Mr. Alfred E. Baker for the purpose of ascertaining its contents and construction. Deponent has since been shown the box and its contents, and found it to be a torpedo, or what is called an "infernal machine," capable, in the belief of deponent, of destroying human life, constructed as it was with loco foco matches, surrounded with nearly a pound of gunpowder, the matches so arranged in the centre of the box as to ignite by friction on sand paper glued therein; the friction to be caused by turning or twisting the lid of the box.

FREDERIC HUDSON.

Sworn to before me, this first day of November, 1852.

Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

City and County of New York, ss.

Alfred E. Baker, being duly sworn, says—He is one of the reporters attached to the New York Herald. Deponent further says that on Tuesday morning, the 19th day of October, 1852, deponent received into his possession from Mr. F. Hudson a box, denominated an "infernal machine," or "torpedo," for the purpose of ascertaining its contents and construction. Deponent took the same to the Second ward police station-house, and, afterwards, in the presence of Captain James Leonard, of the police, and police officer Robert W. Bowyer, opened the box, and found it contained nearly a pound of gunpowder, surrounding two circular pieces of pine wood very ingeniously constructed—the lower piece of wood on the upper side having sand-paper glued thereon, and the upper piece of wood containing a bunch of loco-foco matches, so arranged that by twisting the cover of the box friction would be produced by the matches rubbing against the sand-paper, and thus designed to ignite the gunpowder. From the quantity of gunpowder found in the box, deponent feels confident it contained sufficient, had the same been exploded, to have destroyed the life of any person standing within three feet of the box at the time.

ALFRED E. BAKER.

Sworn to before me this first day of November, 1852.

Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

City and County of New York, ss.

James Leonard, being duly sworn, says—He is Captain of the Second ward police district. Deponent further adds, that on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1852, he was present at the Second ward station house, with A. E. Baker, and officer Bowyer, and examined a box, said to be a "torpedo," or "infernal machine." Deponent afterwards assisted in opening the said box, and found it to contain a large quantity of gunpowder. The construction of the interior of said box is the same as described in the annexed affidavit of Mr. Baker. Deponent feels confident that, from the quantity of powder found in the box, had the same exploded, as designed to do, it would have been ample to have destroyed the lives of those persons standing near it.

JAMES LEONARD.

Sworn to before me, this third day of November, 1852.

A. C. Kingsland, Mayor.

City and County of New York, ss.

Robert W. Bowyer, being duly sworn, says—He is one of the police officers attached to the office of Chief of Police. Deponent further says that on Tuesday, the 19th day of October, 1852, he was present at the Second ward station house, with A. E. Baker and Captain Leonard, and aided in ascertaining the contents of a "torpedo," or "infernal machine." Deponent afterwards saw, on the opening of said box, a large quantity of gunpowder; the interior arrangements of the box were ingeniously put together with sand paper and loco-foco matches, so that by twisting the cover of the box the matches were intended to ignite and explode the powder. The formation of the interior of the box, as described in the annexed affidavit of Mr. Baker, which deponent has read, is correct. In the opinion of deponent, from the quantity of gunpowder found in the said box, he feels satisfied that had the same exploded, as from the construction of the box it was designed to do, the lives of those persons in its immediate vicinity would have been destroyed.

R. W. BOWYER.

Sworn to before me this third day of November, 1852.

A. C. Kingsland, Mayor.

We would not have taken any notice of this diabolical attempt, were it not that we think it is, under the circumstances, our duty to society to do so. We only regard it with scorn and contempt. We are conscious of having committed no wrong against any individual which could at all warrant the supposition of this being an act of private wrong, and we confess it is a new phase in our social character if the high, fearless, and independent course of a public journalist is to have for its guerdon only a present of an "infernal machine." To such of our brethren of the press as follow the independent course that has marked the career of the New York Herald, we commend this lesson for their serious consideration, and warn them to weigh well the danger of their enterprise. Torpedos are not the most desirable testimonials of public or private esteem; but for ourselves, we will not be deterred from the performance of our duty were we aware that there was a whole manufactory of torpedos in full operation for our special benefit.

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

7 November 1852, 4

ADVICE TO THE FILLIBUSTEROS.—Our socialist cotemporary, in view of the election of Gen. Pierce, proceeds to give a good deal of gratuitous advice to the *fillibusteros*, in reference to the affairs of Cuba, Dominica, Hayti, Mexico, and Central America, and their prospective or probable future operations in all those fine countries.

Now, there is no telling what may come to pass within the next four years. The people, in a voice of thunder, have proclaimed the restoration of the progressive democracy in the government. Neither the most extravagant pictures of the views of Gen. Cass on the intervention question, nor the most frightful exaggerations of the alleged fillibustering propensities of Judge Douglas and "Young America," have at all alarmed the people. In a solid body they have declared for the Union, above all things; and next that they are tired of the feeble, amiable, neutrality, do-nothing, policy of Mr. Fillmore's administration. They want something better —something positive, not negative—something that will uphold and advance the honor, the dignity, and the power of this great country among the nations of the earth.

We are, however, confident that the administration of Gen. Pierce will be a law-abiding administration, that will respect and enforce the observance of our national obligations, while it will see that our own commercial and international rights are not frittered away. Cuba is in a very interesting situation—the island of Hayti, with a white republic at one end, and a negro despotism at the other, cannot long remain so without some internal and external difficulties—the affairs of Central America are all at loose ends, the last conjoint treaty with England for the benefit of those States having been rejected—and, lastly, there is a proposition of war with Mexico pending in the Senate on the Tehuantepec question, to say nothing of the troubles on the Mexican borders.

All these difficulties will have to be grappled with by Gen. Pierce. The people expect it. We have been dilly-dallying long enough. But we have no apprehension that all the *fillibusteros* in the country are to be turned loose upon our neighbors, or that any other policy will be adopted by Gen. Pierce than a policy in strict conformity with the national honor, public opinion, and the "manifest destiny" of the country. Don't be alarmed.

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

The Gardiner Claim.

OCTOBER 16, 1852.

DEAR SIR—I start in the morning for Mexico, and inclose you copies of Mr Pendall's letter to me, and my answer thereto. You will perceive that he makes me no proposition, nor does he offer me any guarantee; and having waited now for the last four days for his answer, and not hearing from him, I have determined to proceed with my friends on my own account. I may perhaps meet the Commissioners out there, in which case I will show them all they want to see; but I think they are going out of the way, and will not get to the mines for nearly two months yet, in which time I hope to be back here.

G A. GARDINER.

COPY OF A NOTE FROM MR PENDALL, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, TO DR G A. GARDINER.

OFFICE OF THE U. S ATTORNEY, D. C.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1852.

SIR—The President is about to despatch an agent to Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining, by inspection and investigation, the true character of the claim presented by you to the Commissioners, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and especially the location of your alleged mine

On the part of the government, I now inform you that the agent will leave New Orleans on the 25th inst., and that if you think it to send with him a person instructed by you to conduct him to the site of your alleged mine, the government will afford to such person a free passage to Mexico and back, and defray his expenses while in Mexico, and on both journeys; or, if you prefer to refer the agent to any six or more persons in the republic of Mexico, with a precise designation of their respective places of residence, and with instructions to conduct the agent to the site of the alleged mine, the agent will call on one or more of the persons so named by you, request to be conducted by him or them to such site, and, if the request be complied with, will accordingly proceed further.

Or, further, if you prefer, to both or either of the foregoing alternatives, to furnish to the agent a description of the site of the alleged mine, so particular and precise as to enable a stranger to the localities of the country to find the site of the alleged mine, if it now exist, or has heretofore existed, then, and in such case, the agent will be instructed to proceed to the spot indicated by your description, make the necessary inspection and examination, and report accordingly Should you accept the first proposal, the person selected by you will, on reporting himself to the Collector at New Orleans, be introduced by that officer to the agent of the government, and provided with a passage to Mexico. Should you accept the second or third proposal, you can either furnish to me here, or forward to the Collector at New Orleans, a list of the names of the persons contemplated by the second proposal, or the description contemplated by the third proposal.

(Signed) P. R. PENDALL.

DR GEORGE A. GARDINER.

DR GARDINER'S ANSWER TO MR. PENDALL'S NOTE.

WASHINGTON, Oct, 12, 1852.

SIR—I have received your note of the 9th inst., and have taken time to consult with my counsel, and deliberately to consider it myself. I decline the propositions which are submitted in it, and submit others, as follows:—

I will accompany, with two friends, any commissioners the President may appoint, to inspect the alleged mines, provided neither of the commissioners so named shall have been, heretofore, a partizan in the prosecutions which have been instituted against me, and with these additional terms:—

1st. The expense of transportation, &c., from this city to the mines and back, be borne by the United States.

2d. A safe conduct, or protection, for myself and friends while in Mexico.

3d. The criminal causes against my brother and myself to be continued until the return of the commission.

4th. No testimony which may be taken by said commission shall be used in any of the cases, civil or criminal, instituted by the government against my brother or myself, unless the same shall be taken under my consent in writing

5th. That testimony may be taken by either the commissioners or myself, upon an agreement in writing, signed by both, and may be used either in said civil or criminal causes

6th. If the report of said commission shall be satisfactory, as to the existence of the mines, all civil and criminal proceedings, heretofore instituted against me, are to be dismissed, and the funds locked up by the United States, under their injunction, to be paid over to me.

I have well considered these various points, and suppose, they will meet your approval. I ask nothing from the government but sheer justice; and, if my propositions are declined, they must be prepared, as I will be, at the next term of the criminal court, for my trial. If they are acceded to, I am prepared to leave at once for Mexico, and point out the mines. An early answer is requested.

(Signed) G. A. GARDINER.

P. R. PENDALL, Esq., District Attorney, Washington city, D. C.

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

New York Herald
10 November 1852, 4

The News from Cuba—Disgraceful Conduct of our Government.

We publish this morning a very important telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, detailing the circumstances under which the Crescent City, on her last visit to Havana, was permitted to land her mails and passengers, and informing us of the expressed determination of the Captain-General of Cuba to exclude her, on her return trip, from all communication with the shore in case the obnoxious "individual," Mr. Purser Smith, is permitted to remain on board. These facts have already appeared in brief in Sunday's HERALD; but the particulars given this morning will be perused with avidity.

In connection with this subject, we also publish the last correspondence which has passed between Mr. George Law, President of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and Mr. Conrad, the late Acting Secretary of State to this government, as also the despatch from the New Orleans agent of the company to Mr. Roberts, in this city. Besides these important documents, we publish two letters from Havana—one from a private correspondent, and another from a Spanish gentleman, presenting the view of things entertained by the Cuban government. We likewise furnish to our readers translations of three or four articles from the *Diario de la Marina*, the official organ at Havana, giving their construction of the principles of international comity and of the terms of the treaty between Spain and the United States.

From the information thus received, it appears that Mr. Conrad, on behalf of the American government, has been guilty of double dealing and contemptible manœuvering, utterly disreputable in itself, and disgraceful to any administration. While writing to the steamship company here, assuring that he did not know anything at all about the affair in dispute between them and the authorities at Havana, the government was procuring the publication of articles in the *Republic* newspaper, assuring the country that they had taken high ground in the matter, and would watchfully protect the rights of American citizens, and the honor of the national flag; and yet at the same time Mr. Conrad was pledging himself to the Spanish minister at Washington, that neither Lieutenant Porter nor Purser Smith should be permitted to return to Havana in the Crescent City. In accordance with this pledge Lieutenant Porter was transferred to the Georgia, while his removal was falsely attributed to a compliance with his own request. And then the same truckling policy which has characterized the course of our government all through this affair was set to work to procure the dismissal of Purser Smith. The agent of the company, Mr. Roberts, was specially sent for to go to Washington, to get him to accord to the wishes of Mr. Conrad, and verify the assurance given by him to the Spanish minister. But the company disdained to submit to such a humiliating requisition, and absolutely refused to discharge from their employment an officer who had always faithfully performed his duty to them and to the country. They, therefore, continued Mr. Smith in his post as Purser of the Crescent City, and the ridiculous efforts of the Acting Secretary of State against him were futile.

It is unnecessary here to refer to the first correspondence which passed between Mr. George Law and Mr. Acting Secretary Conrad, in regard to the expulsion of the Crescent City from Havana. The tardy reply of Mr. Conrad is already too well known to the public. But when Mr. Law, despising such dodging and quibbling as that resorted to by Mr. Conrad, wrote to him the letter which we publish this morning, requiring to know specifically "what interpretation our own government gave to the rights of American citizens and of this company," how characteristic is the reply he received! "I must be excused," says the model statesman, "from giving you any information or advice on the subject." What a subterfuge for a statesman entrusted with the direction of the affairs of the country, to shrink into! It is no wonder, after such an exhibition, that the Spaniards should delight in insulting the flag of a country whose administration is lodged in such hands.

According to the official despatch received from the agent of the Company in New Orleans, an apology has been offered to the Cuban government, instead of exacting full reparation from them for the injuries perpetrated on American citizens, and the continued insults offered to our flag. This, we suppose, is the "high ground" which the *Republic* assured the country would be taken by the administration. If it is, all we can say is that it is disgraceful to the government, humiliating to the people, and only calculated to give more overbearing presumption to any who may glory in outraging the feelings of our citizens in the waters of Havana or elsewhere. We would remind the administration that they have not now to deal with a band of *filibusteros*, whom it was only necessary for them to brand as outlaws, robbers, and pirates, but with a great commercial company, representing the interests of the hundreds of thousands of passengers, and the hundred millions worth of property, that are annually transported in their ships; and the country will hold them responsible that the rights of American citizens are not outraged, nor their flag insulted with impunity.

What will the government at Madrid do when it hears of all this? Will the cabinet, after the assembling of the Cortes, take measures to repudiate the late transactions at Havana, recall the Captain-General, introduce ameliorations in the political condition of the island, make liberal changes in the conduct of affairs there, and thus save the Queen of the Antilles? We shall see.

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

New York Herald
10 November 1852, 8

Married.

On Tuesday morning, Nov. 9, at St. Joseph's church, by the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, CHARLES BIORDAN to ELIZA J. GRIFFIN, both of this city.

On Monday evening, Nov. 8, by the Rev. E Rankin, T. S. KING, M. D., to MARY, eldest daughter of Thomas Kimball, Esq., both of this city.

On Tuesday, Nov. 9, at St Mathew's church, by the Rev. Mr. Pound, Mr. J. HENRY LIEBENAU to Miss MARY BELLS, daughter of Samuel Byers, Esq., all of this city.

On Sunday, Nov 7, in the Jane street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lounsbury, Mr. ALEXANDER M. REID to Miss MARY JANE RYAN, youngest daughter of Thomas Ryan, Esq

On Monday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. John Thompson, Mr. RICHARD MILLER, of Columbus, Miss , to Miss CATHERINE BARR, of this city.

In Washington City, on Monday morning, Nov. 8, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John C. Smith, the Hon ALEXANDER G. PENN, of Louisiana, to Mrs. ELIZABETH C. SCOTT, of Washington.

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

New York Herald
11 November 1852, 7

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1852.

The Views of the Administration in Regard to Cuba.

The news from New Orleans, of the treatment of the Crescent City, on her recent trip to Havana, is just what might have been expected from the view taken by the President of the former outrage. You will remember I telegraphed you at the time what I understood to be the real opinion of the government in the matter. The despatch was copied into the *Union* here, and the *Republic* was dared to contradict it if not correct. Instead of doing so, however, the *Republic* contented itself with a vague denial that the government intended to back out from its duty, &c. Some days after an announcement appeared that the difficulties were all settled, and the *Intelligencer* and *Republic* hastened to indulge in a little burst of enthusiasm at the unparalled statesmanship of our government, which had wrought such a happy result. It now appears that all this rejoicing was premature, and that, so far from the matter being settled, it has assumed, if possible, a more offensive attitude than before. The Captain-General is not only determined to carry out his pleasure as regards the individual named William Smith, but he has given notice that for the future all humbug must be abandoned, and the "obnoxious Smith" removed from the ship, or else the ship will be excluded in toto from the port of Havana.

All this, I repeat, is just what must have been anticipated from the position taken by our government. The President and the members of his cabinet use no disguise in expressing their astonishment that the papers of the country should be so extremely ignorant as to suppose Cuba violated any of the courtesies of nations in excluding not only Mr. Smith, but also the steamer, if she sees fit to do so. Our treaty with Spain, it is contended, makes no provision for admitting vessels into the port of Havana, and consequently the exclusion of the Crescent City by the Captain-General is simply a "port regulation," which we must grin and bear. How can it be expected, when such views prevail, that the honor of our flag will be vindicated, as the people understand the term? As the *Republic* and *Intelligencer* understand it, "a vindication of our flag" simply meant that the Captain-General, having acted as he had an undoubted right to do, in the matter of the Crescent City, our government lost no time in sending Mr. Conkling to Havana to tell that functionary that such was the case.

It is understood, however, that the Spanish Minister here, Don A. Calderon de la Barca, views the occurrences with great regret, and is using his best exertions to induce the Captain-General to relax the rigor of his severity. Whilst the exertions of this able and enlightened gentleman are deserving of all praise, it is to be regretted that the American people should so far be misled as to their rights, and what constitutes an outrage on the national flag, as to look to the President for a vindication of their honor in a matter which it turns out was in strict keeping with our treaty stipulations. All we wanted was justice and proper respect. If, according to the administration, that has all along been awarded by the government of Cuba, we have no desire to trespass further on the kindness of the Spanish Minister, and we beg, by all means, that the Captain-General shall have full swing. There is no doubt such conduct will greatly assist in securing the continuance of Spanish rule in the Queen of the Antilles. X.

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

New York Herald
11 November 1852, 7

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1852.

The Mission of Dr. Gardiner to Mexico.

Dr. Gardiner, I understand, arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ult., *en route* to Mexico, in order to procure additional evidence and proof of the existence of the mine upon which the Mexican Commission granted him an award. Before leaving here he had been asked to accompany the Commission which had been raised at the instance of Mr. Soulé. The correspondence upon that subject has already been published in the HERALD. Upon arriving at New Orleans, he called upon the Collector, and presented a written order from the government to give him a passage on the United States steamer Fulton to Tampico. He was then informed that contrary orders had subsequently been issued by the government not to afford him the promised passage, and, notwithstanding the written order in his possession, all the promised facilities were denied him. The Fulton sailed on the 28th with the "Gardiner Commission," and Dr. Gardiner was obliged to seek some other means of reaching Mexico. He has accordingly gone on his own "hook," and expects to be back long before the Commission.

Although the country expects that if any fraud has been committed by Gardiner it will be fully exposed and punished, it does not require that harsh or unjust proceedings should be adopted towards him in advance of his trial. If the facts above given are correct, some explanation of the extraordinary course adopted by the government is necessary, or the inference must remain that Dr. Gardiner is the victim of a cruel persecution.

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

11 November 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Hotels

PULASKI HOUSE...Williamson & Sox, Proprietors.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.

R Spalding and svt, Darien	G Sawyer.....Darien
T S Bond.....do	W D Ewbanks.....Fla.
H M Moses.....Syracuse	N B Sadler.....
S Merwin.....	A Yonge.....
J M Lawton, jr.....S C	G A Parker.....Augusta
Miss Sanford.....	I McKenzie, jr.....Burke
J T R Axon.....	Dr R McGoldrich.....Macon
T E Axan.....	C T Stone.....
J Mann.....Columbus	Dr J E Pope.....Bluffton
J N Sessions.....Ga	J O B Campbell.....
Mrs Heyt and svt.....N C	T Paxton.....
W S Hanrahan.....do	

MARSHALL HOUSE.....W. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10.

A E Coleman.....Pilatka	Miss Jandon.....do
R Coleman.....do	S P Jandon.....do
F Cullen.....Ga	J W Flowers.....do
S H Littlefield.....do	E H Peeples and lady.....
B Bragg.....Bryan	.....Lawtonville
A Mack.....Ocala	W L Wallace and lady....do
J Holmes.....Fla	Mrs A R Nichols.....do
H A Palmer.....Darien	Miss E F Wallace.....do
S Collins.....Brunswick	Mrs M B Taylor.....do
S Hardee.....do	T G Pind.....Athens
J Brooks.....do	A Spencer.....Augusta
A Scranton.....do	W A Lapeter.....Burke
W Clark.....St Marys	J Grubb.....do
L Clark.....do	A Bell.....do
S M Cobb.....Darien	R Lewis & daughter.....do
S E Bothwell...Savannah	W R Harris & lady, Macon
C Joiner.....Ga	J Grimes.....C R R
C H Colson.....Kamack	J P Walker.....do
H Cox.....Bluffton	
J M Ashburn.....S C	

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
12 November, 1852, 2-3

The Crescent City Affair.

We deem it our duty to call public attention to the strange and mortifying developments in relation to this subject set forth in the subjoined correspondence which we copy from the New York Herald of Wednesday.

It will be remembered that some two weeks since we stated our conviction, based upon information of a reliable character, that the administration *at that time* had come to the determination "*to back out*" before the insolent and unwarranted demand of the captain-general of Cuba, that the removal, avowedly on mere suspicion, of the purser or commander of the Crescent City—or of both of them—should be the *only condition* on which the Crescent City should be permitted to use the ordinary port privileges of Havana for the prosecution of her lawful commercial business, and for the discharge of her official duties to this government. Information of this truckling purpose of the administration was promptly telegraphed to New Orleans by members of the Democratic Central Committee here, under the conviction that the people of that city, so largely interested in the matter, had a right to know the fact.

Just so soon as this telegraphic despatch was made known in New Orleans, it was telegraphed, as we suppose, back again to Washington; for the *Republic* copied it entire, signatures and all, and pronounced it to be utterly unfounded, and stated that the administration would take good care that all American rights and interests in the premises should be fully and promptly protected. This official statement of the *Republic* was put forth in time to reach New Orleans by telegraph before the election, and was designed to operate upon it. As soon as we saw the *Republic's* statement, we thought it a *fraud*, and denounced it as an *unexampled* attempt by an official press to mislead the country as to the policy actually resolved upon by the administration.

Further events completely confirmed our view both of the truckling policy of the administration and of the monstrous electioneering tactics of its organ; for not only was the commander of the Crescent City transferred to another ship, but the first correspondence between Mr. Law and Mr. Acting Secretary Conrad was published, showing that that officer, in reply to Mr. Law's respectful inquiry, whether the Crescent City would be protected in the due prosecution of her lawful and official business, took the inexplicable ground that the administration had nothing to say, and would say nothing about the whole matter, save to intimate that, in the judgment of the department, if Purser Smith remained on board the ship, she would not be permitted to land either passengers or mails! On the very morning when this correspondence appeared in the Union, the *Republic* published an article, apparently official, stating that the administration would in no wise "back out," but would do all that was proper to sustain the national rights and interests in the case, and further stating that Judge Conkling had been instructed to stop at Havana on his way to Mexico, and make due investigation of the whole matter. It so happened that while this statement was being written for publication in the *Republic*, we were fully answering it and exposing it as a mere make-shift to gain time; for on the same morning, in our brief introductory comments on the correspondence, we set forth the fact that the department had already information of the facts in the case in an official shape from its own agents—being, first, the official letter of Mr. Roberts on the part of the company, and, secondly, the official protest of Captain Porter. In addition to this, the administration had the official letter of the Cuban Prefect of Police, written in the name of the captain-general, to the effect that Purser Smith was suspected of being a suspicious character, and that the Crescent City, having him on board, should not have the privileges of the port. We added that Judge Conkling could not be received by the captain-general in any official character; and that therefore, in sending him to Cuba to make inquiries, the Department of State had committed the manifest indecorum of sending a mere private citizen to learn a state of facts of which it already had official information, both from its own official agents and from the Cuban authorities. On its face, therefore, the mission of Judge Conkling to Cuba was a mere pretext, and a very awkward and unwarrantable pretext, to gain time and stave off the responsibility of a decision till after election. And meantime Mr. Acting Secretary Conrad had, in terms scarcely courteous, on behalf of the administration, declined all responsibility in the premises, and left the Crescent City and the company owning her entirely at the mercy of the Cuban authorities; intimating that they would doubtless deprive her of the port privileges if Smith was on board; and he had made this response to a company of American citizens whose private right and interests, largely involved and wantonly and tyrannously invaded, were yet identified with their responsibilities in the discharge of important public duties, and who therefore presented in their case every claim that American citizens ever can present to official counsel, countenance, and protection!

Such was the posture of this bad business when the correspondence which we copy below saw the light. *It reveals the astounding fact, that while the Republic was saying that the administration would by no means "back out," but would maintain with all zeal and fidelity all American rights and interests, just then Mr. Conrad was writing to the Spanish minister that, in obedience to the captain general's dictation, the obnoxious officers of the Crescent City would be removed!* This caps the climax of the whole case. Having determined upon this course, why had not the administration the manhood to avow it, and take the responsibility of it? Why did they presume still to talk through their organ about not "backing out," and to contradict despatches averring that they had backed out? Above all, why was information of this policy withheld from Mr. Law when he respectfully, and in due course of his business, asked what was doing by the government in regard to his ship, and what protection and support he could rely upon at the hands of his government, whose agent he was? The answer is obvious—the administration had not the courage to do anything but truckle and back out before the demands of Canedo, and had not the courage to confess that it was truckling. For the honor of the American government, we will say that, so far as our knowledge extends, such a course in the conduct of our foreign relations is without any previous precedent.

We make these remarks in no partisan spirit or purpose, for there is now no temptation so to do. On the contrary, we arraign the administration for its gross malfeasance in this business, because its course has, in our judgment, seriously jeopardied American interests, if it has not tarnished the American name abroad. We are far from assuming that such a course will be persisted in. On the contrary, we cannot but anticipate that the accomplished and experienced diplomatist now at the head of the State Department will do what may, under the circumstances, be done to place the administration in a more respectable attitude both before our own country and before foreign powers.

With these observations, we place the subjoined correspondence before our readers—simply remarking that we are entirely unable to understand the policy in which the Hon. Mr. Conrad has made up such a record, or the motives which can have swayed him to the adoption of such a course.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
12 November 1852, 3

From the New York Herald, Nov. 10.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

The telegraphic despatch from New Orleans published in the New York Herald of Sunday last is confirmed, and the shameful conduct of our government, in the affair of the Crescent City fully exposed. The following correspondence gives the latest and most authentic intelligence in regard to our difficulties with the authorities of Cuba:

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
New York, November 9, 1852.

To James Gordon Bennett, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Herald.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is a despatch received from our agent at New Orleans, by telegraph, by which it appears that while the Acting Secretary of State, C. M. Conrad, was giving to the Spanish minister at Washington the assurance that Captain Porter and Purser Smith were to be removed from the Crescent City and not be again allowed to return, he was putting forth in the official organ of the administration, (the Republic,) that the government was taking efficient measures to vindicate the rights of American citizens and the honor of our flag. At the same time, also, he was endeavoring, privately, to have this company discharge Purser Smith, and remove Captain Porter from the Crescent City to the Georgia, both of which acts the company declined doing, believing then, as they do now, that it was casting an unjust censure upon respectable citizens, who had only done their duty to the government, to their employers, and to their country. This was the object in telegraphing for Mr. Roberts, the agent of this company, to come to Washington; and the removal of Captain Porter and Purser Smith was insisted upon by the Acting Secretary of State, C. M. Conrad. All these facts show how far our citizens can rely upon that functionary for the vindication of their rights against foreign aggression, and how feeble and inefficient our government must become if influenced or controlled by such counsel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE LAW, President.

P. S.—You are at liberty to publish in the Herald the following despatch and letters for information of the public.

Mr. George Law to the Acting Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
New York, October 27, 1852.

SIR: I had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 25th inst.

On the 6th instant we addressed the Department of State a letter, detailing at some length the grievances of which this company feels it has a right to complain, in relation to the course, on various occasions, of the authorities of the island of Cuba towards the ships of this company; and we respectfully requested to be advised as to our rights, and whether the government of Cuba were justified in pursuing the course above alluded to.

Our motives in writing that letter were to bring to the notice of our government, which we felt bound to do, certain acts of a foreign government, which we could not but regard as oppressive and unjust towards this company, and to American citizens and shippers engaged in lawful commerce with that power, and also as an insult to the flag of our country. The company supposed that the authorities of the island of Cuba had no right to dictate to our own government, or to this company, in relation to the vessels of American ships, who should be employed on the line, or to make a compliance or non-compliance with their dictation in this respect a pretext for detaining such ships, with their passengers and mails, as did not conform to their directions in relation to the employees on board of them. If these impressions were not well founded, we supposed that we should be so advised by the Department of State. If they were well founded, we had, as we supposed, a right to expect from our government protection against the injury. We have, as yet, received no reply from the Department of State to our letter of the 6th instant, although addressed, in duplicate, both to Washington and to Marshfield; and the letter of the Acting Secretary of State of the 25th inst., in reply to my letter of the 23d, fails to afford us the desired information. Every day's delay is and has been a great loss to this company, extremely detrimental to the commercial interests of the country, and, more than all, subjects us, if correct in our impression, to the humiliation of submitting to a wrong.

I desire respectfully to say that it was less our intention to inquire what course the government of Cuba would pursue than to ascertain what interpretation our own government gave to the rights of American citizens and of this company, in order to know how far we would be able to comply with it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE LAW, President.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, Acting Secretary of State.

Acting Secretary Conrad to Mr. Law.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 30, 1852.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th instant has been received.

That of the 6th instant, to which it refers, was addressed to this department by Mr. M. O. Roberts.

In consequence of the information it contained, that gentleman was requested to repair to Washington. He did so, and had a long conversation with me in relation to the occurrence at Havana. He is therefore fully apprized that the subject has engaged the earnest attention of the department.

I have only to add, in reply to your own letter, that, as soon as the department could obtain authentic information of the occurrence referred to, they were made the subject of a communication to the government of Spain. When an answer to that communication is received it will probably be made public.

In the mean time, I must be excused from giving you any information or advice on the subject.

You may rest assured, however, that neither the honor nor the interests of the country will be neglected.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. M. CONRAD, Acting Secretary.

To GEORGE LAW, esq., New York.

The third Reception of the Crescent City at Havana.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1852.

Mr. M. O. ROBERTS:

The steamship Crescent City arrived last night. She was permitted to land the Havana mails and passengers, but was notified that she would not be allowed to do so on her return. The United States consul informed Captain Davenport that he had seen a letter from the Spanish minister to the captain-general, wherein he states that he had been assured by the Acting Secretary of State, C. M. Conrad, that neither Captain Porter nor Purser Smith should be permitted to return in the Crescent City; and that the captain-general expressed his surprise that this assurance had not been complied with in this instance.

JAMES R. JENNINGS.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
13 November 1852, 2

The New Cuban Expedition.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

The promoters of the contemplated expedition against Cuba here, openly proclaim their purposes and objects, and they have no fear of any interference by this Government, for they will not, as they say, do anything that is illegal. They can accomplish all their objects, and yet commit no act in violation of the neutrality of the United States. Their numbers are great, and their resources are probably increasing, and their plans are managed with discretion.

In New-York, the number of men who could be marshalled in a filibuster procession exceeds ten thousand. They intended to make a great display on the occasion of the reported removal, by the Government, of Lieut. Porter from the mail steamer service. On some early occasion, they will make a public exhibition of their "Order" in the streets of New-York, and probably of other cities. It appears that the rendezvous of the invaders and the depository of their arms and munitions of war is to be without the limits of the United States. In connection with this subject, an inquiry has recently been made at the War Department concerning the state of Mr. George Law's contract with the Government for the purchase of arms.

The following is an authentic statement of Mr. Law's purchase of muskets:

61,399 muskets at	$2 40,		$154,557 60
65,623	do.	2 00,	131,246
14,331	do.	2 00,	28,662
			$314,465 60

These muskets are in excellent condition, and well packed in excellent boxes. They are only a small part of Mr. Law's collection of warlike munitions. The invaders will find no difficulty, therefore, in procuring arms, and at a reasonable price, for all their objects.

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

New York Herald
16 November 1852, 8

Married,

On Thursday, November 4, by the Rev. D. L. Marks, Mr. George H. Forman to Miss Mary H. Cross, all of this city.

At Trinity Church, on Thursday, November 11, by the Rev. E. K. T. Cook, George K. Brooks to Georgina Downing, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Sackett, all of this city.

On Sunday, November 14, at the Jane street Episcopal Methodist Church, by the Rev Dr. Lounsbery, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Thomas Hughes, of Cheltenham, England, to Mr. George D. French, of Stroud, England.

At Trenton, N. J., October 10, by the Rev. George B. Brown, Mr. Edwards W. Torrey, of Philadelphia, to Mrs. Esther Virginia, widow of the late William Weisser, of New York.

Philadelphia Ledger please copy.

On Thursday evening, October 21, at St. Paul's Church, Richmond, by the Rev. Alex. Jones, George A. Cuyler to Bessie, second daughter of John B. Steenbergen, Esq., of Virginia.

At St. Catharines, C. W., November 8, by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Alexander S. Johnson, of Albany, to Catharine M. Crysler, daughter of R. M. Crysler, of St. Catharines.

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

NEW YORK MORNING NEWS
16 November 1852, 2

The London Times on Cuba.

The London Times of the 24th ult., has a long article on Cuba, the occasion, City, in which is [illegible] of the Captain [illegible] case. It says:

"A foreign merchant ship does not shelter a vessel from search for persons suspected of a violation of the laws, as long as she is in the waters of another country. The vessel is subject to all the regulations of police as long as she remains there. Suppose, for instance, a runaway slave were to take refuge on board a British ship in the port of New Orleans; it would be no outrage to the British flag if the American authorities searched the ship and detained the fugitive. The question, however, will not be disposed of by the rules of international law. The passions of the people, and the political interests of the two States are touched; and even these incidents may bring on a collision, which the present temper of the United States will not suffer to be permanently averted. Powerful as the American people unquestionably are in the defence of all that belongs to themselves, no nation has, in these days, the strength or the means to run riot in the world, and gratify its own lusts and caprices, at the expense of others. This rash and dangerous course will, if adopted, bring them into collision with other States besides Spain, and they would enter into such a contest degraded in the eyes of the world by the popular violence and injustice which have dictated these aggressions.

"And the conquest of Cuba will not easily be effected by a mere band of freebooters; if, indeed, another Lopez expedition were allowed to quit the shores of the United States. But we fear that the American Government will be gradually led on to do, as it did in the case of Texas, what every man of honesty condemns. Let them not suppose, however, that such measures are to be taken with impunity because Spain is no longer the power she once was. Spain has still the means of destroying the trade of America with the Mediterranean, and of inflicting tremendous losses upon it, by means of letters of marque all over the world. Except Cuba and Porto Rico, she has now no western colonies, and no important trade for America to assail. Moreover, upon a question of this magnitude and importance to all the maritime States, Spain does not stand alone.

"We do not pretend to be acquainted with the views of our own Government upon this subject, though it is evident that the acquisition of the Havana by the naval power of the United States would be a change which no British Minister could view with indifference. But the course which France may pursue is still more obvious. Louis Napoleon has great inducement to defend the interests of Spain, and to strengthen the relations between his own government and that of Madrid. Nothing would better suit him than an opportunity of displaying and augmenting the naval power of France, by espousing the cause of Spain against such an antagonist; for such an expedition would flatter the country, and occupy the public mind, with no risk to any French interest.

"However this may be, the firm and collective resolutions of the maritime powers of Europe to oppose the aggressive policy of the United States, when it extends even beyond the North American continent to Cuba and to the Sandwich Islands, is the safeguard of peace, which might otherwise be sacrificed to the outcry of an "indignant meeting;" and the rashness of the American Democracy could hardly commit a greater act of folly assured of the countenance, or even of the neutrality of any of the Powers."

A New York letter in the Philadelphia *Ledger* thus speaks of the *Times* article from which the above is an extract:

"The editorial blast against Fillibusterism and Lone Star-ism in the United States, which appears in the London Times of the [illegible] (brought by the Humboldt,) creates no little talk to-day—especially the menace that if we get into a war with Spain, Louis Napoleon will throw his sword into the scale.

"The least that is said about the "nephew of the Uncle," in that connexion, the better, perhaps. There is nobody in the world—not Fillibusters and Filibusters would more readily have a brush with, than His Imperial Highness, and nothing is better calculated to bring it about than just such threats."

The Fillibusters and the Fishermen.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* is in a fair way to go off the handle about the Fillibusters, who, he has been made to believe, are about to rise in arms, set the civilized world at defiance, knock the Spaniards of Cuba into a cocked hat, subjugate the sable subjects of his Imperial Blackness of Hayti, and play—scratch with "the rest of mankind." Somebody has been stuffing the editor with some dreadful cock-and-bull story, for the purpose perhaps of making him ridiculous. Hear him:

"We are told that ten thousand men, well drilled and equipped, are now enrolled in the city of New York alone; and that these, with auxiliaries still more numerous *all over the country*, constitute a force which the Federal Government *cannot* restrain, *dares not attempt* to restrain, and beneath which Cuba must inevitably fall? *Modest?* Aye, and *funny*, too! We admire the citizenship, the patriotism, the respect for social obligations, which tells the Federal Government that it dares not and cannot enforce the laws of the Union and the laws of nations against a band of pirates. But let our readers cease to wonder on learning that *this* language comes from a big city some of whose editors, if not the majority, are accustomed to mistaking the mob of the Five Points for the people of the United States and a ribald speech in the Park for an unbiased expression of public opinion. Now we really believe that the Marshal of the New-York Southern District, if required to arrest the whole ten thousand pirates under the law of 1818, could find honest men enough to aid him efficiently, even in the big city. If not, the "rural districts" and the States round about could supply their *quota*. Great crimes are easily bragged about by little rascals; but great rascals are easily punished by an honest government, when it appeals, in support of law and Justice, to a brave and honest people. [illegible] President Pierce could out with a *proclamation* against *piracy*, like that of old Hickory against *treason* once upon a time, and where would be the Bucaniers? In a tighter place than the Nullifiers found, though *that* was tight enough to squeeze all their courage out. Standing upon nothing, with heap to hold by, is apt to make folks see more stars than one, *however lone* that one may be.

"We thank God and the popular common sense, for the election of a President bred in a school that enforces the laws; and we advise all the Bucaniers to look out. Some things can be done as well as others; and some things cannot be done at all.

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

New York Herald
16 November 1852, 3

The Aspect of the Cuba Question.

[From the London News, Oct 3]

If ever there was a plain, palpable—nay, almost a tangible—instance of the gods refusing to assist those who do not assist themselves, it is certainly to be seen in the Spanish rule of Cuba.

The maintenance of Spain as one of the foremost of the second rate powers is an object of European, if not universal, interest; and the possession of the great island of Cuba in peace and prosperity, is as essential to the preservation of that position, as is the island of Java to Holland. It yields the government of the mother country considerable tribute, it enables it to keep a large military force; it is the source of still great wealth to a large proprietary class at home; it stimulates the commercial spirit of Spain; it is the means of preserving to that kingdom a mercantile marine; it connects it with the various countries of Europe and America; it affords civil and military employment to a great number of Spaniards; it is the last and most valuable relic of the past greatness of its Indian possessions; it ought, from its position, to become the entrepot of the Spanish main; and, under a rational system of government, there are really no present or apparent limits to its growth and prosperity.

Yet, gradually, the feeling that Spain cannot long preserve what is thus so necessary to her welfare, is becoming universal; and though this feeling is partly attributable to a belief in the buccaneering and aggressive schemes of part of the population of the United States, it is also in no slight degree owing to the belief that the continued fidelity of Cuba itself to Spain is incompatible with the manner in which this great transatlantic possession is governed. Whether this belief be well or ill founded, certain it is that the best and cheapest mode of preserving so valuable a colony, is to rule it on a wiser system than now prevails.

After so long and active an intercourse as has existed between Cuba and the United States; when it has become to the northeastern parts of the American republic, another Italy, where health, pleasure, and enjoyment are sought by the wealthy and the dissipated; after allowing hundreds of its finest estates to be conducted and managed by American overseers; and now that great commercial interests have grown up—it is idle and puerile in the Spanish authorities to attempt to isolate Cuba from the United States. It cannot be done, and the attempt to do so will precipitate the very danger it is designed to avert. Self-preservation is, no doubt, the first law of nations as well as of individuals. But in driving away steamers accustomed for a series of years freely to enter the ports of Cuba, because they possibly have on board an obnoxious steward, cook, or passenger, is so obviously to injure the innocent many, in order to get at a guilty individual, as to be certain to create just feelings of indignation on the part of the American government; and thereby to bring it into collision and hostility with the authorities of the Havana—a state of things sure to end in mischief to Cuba.

During the events which preceded, attended, and followed the piratical expedition of Lopez, the American government, it cannot be denied, fulfilled its international duties to Cuba. It proclaimed the preparations—it seized part of the expedition—it sent a naval force to intercept the rest—it acknowledged the right of Cuba to deal with participators in that crime as pirates—it interfered at Madrid on behalf of the captured only on grounds of humanity and of policy, and it gave the Spanish government satisfaction for the outrages perpetrated on its consul at New Orleans. The authorities of Cuba ought not, therefore, lightly to give the cabinet at Washington any excuse to depart from a line of policy which it pursued on the former emergency so much to their advantage, still less to associate the revived conspiracies in the States against Cuba with just and reasonable complaints on the part of the American government against needless interruptions and foolish obstructions to peaceable and useful commerce. And this is really what those authorities appear to be doing in the recent affairs of the Cornelia and the Crescent City.

But all reason and all experience seem alike thrown away upon the Court of Madrid. There it is, in the nineteenth century, practising at home a corrupt, stupid, unintelligent despotism long banished and expelled from all other European countries; where, in these times, despotism is at least comparatively pure and intelligent, and active in national improvements. And what Cuba first and foremost suffers from is Spanish corruption, particularly the corruption of the Court. In the moment of Cuba's danger, the people in possession of power at Madrid sent thither General Concha as Captain-General. But the danger a little allayed, he was recalled. And the cause of his recall was substantially the superiority of his government of the island. He repressed the slave trade with a strong and vigorous hand; refused himself "gratifications" for clandestinely permitting the introduction of Africans and forbade them to others. This interfered with the greed and rapacity of a lady too well known in the later annals of Spain. She, moreover, had a plan for realizing large sums by a building speculation at Havana, which required the demolition of some part of the renewed fortifications of that city. This Concha positively refused to sanction. He was recalled; and, in the present Captain-General, a more subservient ruler has been found. Under his administration—perhaps we might say auspices—even the slave trade begins again to revive.

Though the loyalty of the Creole population of Cuba to the crown of Spain has been tested; nay, even though that loyalty too frequently shows itself by insulting the citizens of the United States in the streets of Havana, it is "not shined upon." A bad colonial system in Madrid has no faith in feelings or sentiments of attachment; it has gradually diminished the municipal franchises formerly existing in the island; it denies the native proprietors all participation in positions of trust and authority; but it imposes on them a great army; and it levies from a population of not more, probably, than half a million of tax payers the enormous revenue of fourteen millions of dollars. The protection of Spain is dearly bought at such a price; and though, in spite of it, material prosperity and wealth continue to increase in Cuba, the thought that under the protection of Anglo-American power the value all those properties would soon be doubled, must occasionally pass through the minds of the Creole planters of sugar and tobacco, and leave its effect behind. Yet the Creoles do not desire annexation to the American republic. They are Spaniards, and have all the pride of their nation; they are Catholics, and they fear Protestant domination; they are men at least, of generous impulses, and they cannot applaud the selfish schemes of American brigandism. With their present position, they are, however, dissatisfied. It is their prosperity only that induces them to submit to a system that, in debasing them, confirms the corruption of the mother country; that in its efforts to maintain itself, endangers the very existence of society in the island.

The prosperity and greatness of Cuba hang upon a thread. It was on the ruins of St Domingo Cuba first rose to importance; and, rapid as has been its growth, there is at present no security for the permanence of its welfare. It is surrounded by external dangers; it is replete with materials of internal disorder, both predial and political; it can derive but small hopes or assurances from the wisdom of Madrid; it leans on a reed when it rests on the balance of European power, or on the promises of France. There is but one chance left—and that is a poor one—a thorough reform of government. But, to reform the administration of Cuba, the government of Spain itself must first be reformed; and how hopeless that is, Europe knows only too well. Look at it as we will, the prospect is a sorry one.

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

New York Herald
17 November 1852, 4

Domestic Miscellany.

Hon. Jefferson Davis has recovered from his recent indisposition, by which his eyesight was threatened.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

18 November 1852, 3

For Sale.

A TURPENTINE PLANTATION, containing 1142 acres of as excellent a quality as any in East Florida for the above business.—There is on the place, a comfortable dwelling house, Negro quarters new, &c. 80,000 Boxes already in use, beside a considerable quantity of trees suitable for Mill logs, with a large quantity of Lightwood. The above lands are between Moncriefs and Six Mile creeks, and from 4 to 5 miles of the Town of Jacksonville.

The subscriber wishing to sell from his inability to attend to the business. For terms apply to HENRY D. HOLLAND.

Jacksonville, E. F., Nov. 18, 1852.

☞ The Wilmington Herald copy [1aw4t] and send bill to this office.

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

The Cuban Junta to the London Times.

New York, Nov. 17, 1852.

The London *Times* seems intentionally to overlook the Cubans in all its articles on Cuba, as if we had no other share than passive spectators in our revolutionary movements. It sees nothing in the sympathy of the American people for us, in our efforts to separate ourselves from Spain, but the spirit of conquest and a "criminal" desire to augment the territory of the Union. The *Times* condemn the interest they take in depriving the crown of Spain of the possession of its colony. It treats largely on the considerations—moral and political—which should bind more closely the friendly relations of England and the United States, and warns the latter of the evils that may follow their departure from the paths of law and justice merely to flatter the passions of the democracy.

It is not our object to engage in polemics with the *Times*, but to present to the civilized world this question of Cuba in its true point of view—as a movement emphatically Cuban—promoted and sustained by us, the legitimate sons of Cuba, from many years back until the present time. We protest from our souls against the unjust and degrading epithets of *pirates* and *fillibusteros* with which some attempt to stain the character of the Cubans who are struggling for the independence of their country, and that of the generous friends who have lent, and are disposed to lend, the support of their sympathies, their counsels, and their arms.

Never have the United States or the American people attempted to conquer Cuba, nor have we Cubans so far renounced our self-respect as to solicit any power to conquer us. This would be nothing but a change of mastery; and that which we most ardently aspire to is to be ourselves the masters of our own destiny. That which the Cubans have always manifested is the earnest desire to be emancipated from the tyranny of Spain, and organize a republican government.

If, conscious that in our circumstances we are deficient in the resources necessary to achieve our independence, we ask the sympathies of kindred and friendly nations, it is not to subject ourselves to humiliating conditions, but to secure our triumph over our enemy, and to enable us to dispose of our future with the independence of a free and sovereign people.

The Cubans seek enfranchisement from the yoke of Spain, for reasons well understood by the *Times* and the English nation.

That free and enlightened people are not ignorant that Spain has deprived us of all the rights and privileges of freemen; that in Cuba we are not protected in our persons, our lives, or our property; that we are subject to the abuse of an arbitrary and irresponsible Captain General; that the normal situation of the island is that of perpetual siege; that the ordinary tribunals are the standing court-martials; that we are despoiled of all national representation, even to the point that we cannot carry a complaint, or even a petition, to the supreme government; that we have no voice or share in imposing, arranging, or distributing the taxes levied upon us; that we have no hopes of attaining civil liberty, neither of speech, press, or conscience; that she repels us from the scientific professions, by incessantly placing difficulties in the way of science and the diffusion of human knowledge; that she excludes us from office, and even refuses us the right to fill one in our country; our oppressors humiliate Cuba, and then taunt us for being born Cubans, and finally threaten to overwhelm us with the hordes of savage negroes they have introduced from Africa, and which they are continuing to introduce, to the scandal of Christian civilization, and in spite of solemn treaties to the contrary with this very England—to exterminate us, and desolate our country in the moment we attempt to reclaim our rights as men, or even as citizens of Spain.

It is not strange, then, but on the contrary very natural—and very moral, also—that a people forced to such unjust conditions, and subjected to so many evils and such imminent danger, should rebel against such unbridled tyranny, and endeavor to improve their political and social condition. All the provinces of Europe and America, that have experienced the tyranny of Spain and the rapacity of her officials, have in all times rebelled against her dominion. Cuba did not wait for the suggestions of "ambitious Americans" to rebel. It is many years since in various efforts and conspiracies she has manifested her anxiety and her determination to break the yoke of Spain. More than once the soil of Cuba has been watered by the blood of her noblest sons in the attempt to win her independence. At this day the prisons of Cuba are crowded with her patriot children; and those among them most distinguished for wisdom and excellence are the victims of a system of Spanish ostracism without a parallel among Christian nations.

Forgetting or putting aside all this, the *Times* calls the expeditions of Lopez "piratical aggressions," and condemns the co-operation of the Americans as "rapacity and a spirit of conquest."

It is our duty, in justice to General Lopez and to the Americans and foreigners who accompanied him, to inform the *Times* that these expeditions were planned by Cubans and executed with money and resources drawn from Cuba. General Lopez was the military chief elected by the Cubans and charged by them with the work of redemption. He represented the ruling idea—independence; he obeyed the desire of the Cuban people—revolution. The expeditions were not to conquer, but to liberate Cuba; and the Cubans, and those who took part in this noble enterprise were in the same case with those who rebelled in Principe and Trinidad, with only this difference, that those assembled without and these within the limits of the island, some with Aguero and Armenteros, and others with Lopez.

If Lopez can be called a pirate for taking up arms against an established government in defence of liberty and his brothers, then were Washington and Bolivar pirates, whose deeds all humanity applaude, and whose memories are venerated by all freemen. If the Americans who shared the glorious attempt of Lopez were "pirates," then the French, English, Poles, and Germans, who shared the campaigns of Washington and Bolivar, were also "pirates."

And, then, what adequate names can we find for England and the English, Spain and the Spaniards, who have invaded, despoiled, and subjected all the people and provinces that could not defend themselves against them? Remember that in these conquests and annihilations of defenceless nations, religion and civilization only served as pretexts, but at bottom and in the facts, the real motives were visible—a desire for territorial aggrandizement, and the selfish wish to enrich themselves by plundering others.

The co-operation which the people (not the government) of the United States have given to Lopez, and is still disposed to give the Cubans in their revolution for independence, springs from a natural, noble, and generous sentiment of liberty: from the sympathies that always awake for the feeble and oppressed when they rebel against the strong and the oppressive; and, moreover, from the political principle, the grand national and American policy, of securing the independence of the entire continent, and its organization in confederated republics, like a family of brothers.

Will the *Times* say that these sentiments and principles governed Spain when she favored the revolt of the United States from England? That these sentiments and principles governed England when she assisted the Spanish American States in their revolt against Spain? Mark the difference between the aid and support given to those rebels and that which the Cubans have received. In those cases the aid came from the government itself, more or less openly; while in ours it was the people, the individual citizens of particular sections only, who worked with us. Let the *Times* reflect how much better it would be for England and the English, for Spain and the Spanish, to wash away the bloody stains that disgrace their nationalities, before they have the hardihood to sully the pure splendor that has illumined the American republic from its birth! Spain lent her aid to the rebellious sons of England, not from sympathy, or the noble love of liberty; but, on the contrary, through her antipathy, her hatred, and her vengefulness towards England, and through envy of her aggrandizement. England, on her side, lent her aid to the rebellious children of Spain from the same motives, and from her insatiable commercial avarice, to which she has at all times sacrificed her honor and the most sacred duties of political morality. The *Times* should not compel us to trace the exact parallel of the conquests of India, the wars with China, and the extermination of the Kaffirs, with the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and California, nor make comparison between the motives of these two classes of acquisitions, or the result to their respective inhabitants.

The *Times* kindly makes a gift to us of excellent and encouraging advice—of those sound, moral, and political principles which the conservative press of England scatters so liberally on every side. We respect and accept them with heart and soul; we cordially agree with it that "the might of [illegible] [illegible] alter the inviolable conditions of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]." An admirable sentiment, [illegible] which we commend to monarchies of Europe, and trust they will put in practice themselves before they insist on impressing on the American republics. It is certain that "the work of civilization cannot be carried on by violence and fraud;" but will the *Times* deign to explain to us by what mode the laws, customs, religion, and civilization of England have been transplanted to America, to Africa, and to India? We agree with the *Times*, that the United States should not abandon the lawful path, or employ unjust means to extend its territory, or increase its power. Nevertheless, if the American people, or even their government, lend their decided support to the enfranchisement of Cuba from the tyranny of Spain, far from seeing in it a departure from the path of morality, it will be but even-handed justice, following the example of Spain and England; and what is still more just and honorable, it will be obeying the noblest instincts of the human conscience, whose impulses are no less strong in nations than individuals. The spectacle of a helpless people, incessantly robbed and oppressed in the presence of a strong and generous power, to whom they are allied by the closest ties of interest, cannot but excite the indignation and arm the hands of our American colossus in defence of the young and suffering Cuba. In yielding her this honorable protection, in what respect would the United States deviate from the paths of justice, or in what would consist the immorality of passing the key of the Mexican gulf from the hands of an imbecile monarchy, the enemy of liberty, to a friendly and grateful young republic, identified with the interests—social and political—of all America?

Does the *Times* and the conservative press of England think that justice is only respected and legality observed when the despotisms of Europe league together to reciprocally defend their usurpations and conquests? Be this as it may, the government of the United States, and the American people, in protecting the liberty and independence of Cuba, only fulfil the mission which heaven has intrusted to their hands—to extend the area of freedom upon earth, and convert into free citizens those men whom Europe begets to servitude and rears for the service of her privileged orders.

The *Times*, always unjust and disdainful towards the Cubans, only remembers us to dissuade the Anglo Americans from the thought of extending their liberal institutions and democratic principles to men and countries not of their race. It likens us to the inhabitants of Hindostan, to the Indians and Sikhs, incapable of self or representative government. The *Times* may enjoy its own opinions on the capacities, riches, and civilization of the Cubans. Time—and not a very distant date—will prove whether half a century of commerce, of contact, of study and apprenticeship with the Anglo-Americans in their schools and colleges, in their habits and society, has not instructed and prepared us for liberty. It will show whether the Cubans were apt pupils, or all this was lost on Cuba, like the efforts of the English on Hindostan.

In conclusion, we repeat what another Cuban wrote some months past, in reference to another article of the London *Times*:—"It is not surprising that the periodicals of Spain should rise *en masse* and demand the extermination, of whoever aspired in Cuba to claim the rights of freemen, or that those in France should make common cause with them. The Cubans never relied on the sympathy of the Spaniards or of the bombarders of Rome; but it is painful, indeed, to see those who vaunt themselves to be the most free in all Europe, and who, in reality, have always and everywhere shown themselves the irreconcilable enemies of despotism, enlisted in the ranks of the adversaries of Cuban liberty.

GASPAR BETANCOURT CISNEROS,
President Junta Cubana.

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

NEW YORK HERALD
20 November 1852, 2.

Cuba.

[Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.]

HAVANA, Nov. 11, 1852.

The Isabel, from Charleston, having arrived, we have news of the election of Mr. Pierce, as President. The Creoles are delighted at his success, and seem now to consider the annexation of the island to the United States as a positive certainty.

There was a report here that two thousand men had left the States for the Island, which caused a great sensation. I hope that no expedition will think of coming with less than five thousand men, all well provided with arms and provisions. Assistance from the Creoles must not be expected until a firm stand is made, and the ground occupied. The punishment awarded to the revolters is so terrible that no one will join the invaders until all doubts of success have vanished As the Creoles have no arms, it will be necessary for the invaders to bring with them a greator quantity than they will require for their own use.

To take this island by force will be no easy matter; there are nearly thirty thousand good soldiers, with a militia of a similar number of Spaniards, who are determined to retain what they possess. The Creoles can hardly be taken into account, as however wishful they may be, they neither have the opportunity to get away from their homes, nor have they arms to use. If provisions are not forwarded from the United States the invaders will be in great distress, for death will be visited on all those who feed, or in any way encourage the Fillbusteros. The government is well prepared to receive the coming expedition. They have a regular line of military posts established throughout the island, and as they have a perfect knowledge of what they are to contend against, they are in a very advantageous position. It will be the greatest madness and cruelty to send here a smaller number than five thousand men, with five thousand more in readiness to follow them.

There are now here three fine English war steamers, and a ship of the line is also expected. It has been reported that they are bound for the Lobos Islands. There is no American vessel of war in port, which is very much to be regretted, as the presence of such a thing might prevent some of the open bad feeling which is daily exhibited toward Americans.

The prisons are crowded with political prisoners, with every probability of being more so. There is a correspondent of the *Diario de la Marina*, who signs himself "Peter Hicks." This person is in the habit of sending here all the falsehoods that he can possibly invent towards the United States, ridiculing the government and people most unmercifully. According to his observation, an American is nothing less than a pirate, and the nation is composed of barbarians. No information so libellous was ever transmitted to a newspaper, as what appears over the signature of "Peter Hicks." I am told that this person is the present or former editor of a Spanish newspaper now or once published in New York.

In this country nothing can be published in a newspaper without first passing through the hands of the Censor, (a government officer;) consequently everything appears under the authority of the Captain General. This being the case, how can these people, in justice, punish Mr. Smith for furnishing information in a free country, and to a free press, while they themselves are in the habit of receiving from and publishing the disgusting articles of "Peter Hicks!" In the one case, there is no power in the government to prevent, but the other is endorsed by the very Captain General himself.

The man who captured Lopez has been assassinated, the same punishment being awarded to several other spies and unloyal Creoles. It is reported here that large sums of money are continually being sent to the "Junta" in New York.

I find that there is much greater fear of the government now than two years ago. Nothing escapes the vigilance of its officers. They have broken up all the arrangements of the Creoles, and, in my opinion, will always do so.

If this country is taken from the Spaniards by the Americans, it will not be until the bloodiest and most cruel deeds have been enacted. The moment the Creoles can safely give vent to their pent up feelings, the horrors of the past, all put together, will not represent the fearful drama just about to be introduced.

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

New York Herald
22 November 1852, 2

The Non-Arrival of the Crescent City.

Up to the time of writing this article, there has been no intelligence received of the mail steamship Crescent City, to enlighten us as to the character of her reception at Havana, or to dispel the great public excitement felt in this city with respect to her. It is known that she left New Orleans for this port, via Havana, on Friday, the 12th instant, and should have arrived here yesterday; but her non-arrival up to the present time, taken in conjunction with the facts which we are about to relate, is somewhat suspicious, and has produced a high state of excitement here. We have received the most recent and authentic information in regard to her entry into the port of Havana, and will state it simply for the benefit of our readers.

We learn from a gentleman who came a passenger on board the American steamship Isabel, which left Havana at five o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 15th, that at sundown on the same evening they caught sight of the Crescent City, bearing up to Havana; that the Spanish steamer Isabella Segunda, lying a short distance outward, east of the Moro Castle, and a Spanish sloop of war, lying further out, on discovering the Crescent City, bore up to meet each other, evidently for the purpose of concerting the course which, under the circumstances, they were to pursue, and immediately afterwards separated, taking different routes in the direction of the Crescent City. It is also worthy of note, that at this time a signal light was burning on the Moro Castle, a most unusual and extraordinary thing. This was the last actually seen by our informant; and the result of the encounter between the Crescent City and the Spanish vessels—whether hostile or peaceable—is entirely a matter of conjecture. Perhaps the non-arrival of the former may be owing to Captain Davenport's remaining outside of the harbor till morning, for the purpose of communicating, if permitted, with the American Consul, and entering a formal protest against the illegal exclusion of his vessel; but we cannot bring ourselves to imagine that the Spanish authorities would have been so insane as to attempt to make any exhibition of violence towards her.

The determination existing in Havana was, however, at the time our informant left, that the Crescent City would not be permitted to enter if she were to have Purser Smith on board, though the general opinion was—arising, doubtless, from the creditable correspondence of *pro tem.* Secretary of State Conrad—that the "obnoxious individual" would be deprived of his position ere the vessel left New Orleans. We may cite as a proof of the resolve of the Spanish authorities to cut off the Crescent City, that when the British steamer Dee, from Vera Cruz, was approaching the harbor, on the 12th inst., she was borne down upon by the Isabella Segunda, and though the British flag was hoisted, the Spanish steamer ran across the bows of the Dee, evidently to make sure that it was not the Crescent City sailing under false colors.

We cannot conclude this statement without alluding to the fact that, though frequent insults have been offered to our flag and citizens at Havana, and notwithstanding that the most excited state of hostility to them exists among the Catalans, our government has not sent into that harbor a single vessel of war to protect our rights and give assurance to our citizens; nor has there been any national vessel there since the Powhatan left, with Judge Conkling, for Vera Cruz. Could any course of conduct be more unworthy of the representatives of the people? If the Captain-General of Cuba has again violated international law and comity, in the case of the Crescent City, it must be attributed to the untenable position taken by our government in this affair.

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

New York Herald
23 November 1852, 4

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—Judge Ames, San Diego, California; Don Pellegrini, Mexico; Hon D. E Green, Washington; Hon. W. C. Dawson, Georgia; Hon. H. C. Stoughton, Vermont; Dr. Beersford, Hartford; Chas. M. Barcker, Phila.; W. Woolcott, Utica; James B. Evans, Pennsylvania; Gilbert Kennedy, Ohio; Chas. Cooper, Maine; D. Woodruff, New Jersey; Captain E. Markham, British army; Dr. A. Chastant, New Orleans; Jno. T. Dispy, Richmond, Va; H. Seymour, Connecticut; J. A. Machado, Havana; R. E. Edwards, Cincinnatti Ohio; Daniel B. Cook, Illinois.

At the Howard—Allston Wilson, T. C. Hill, Philadelphia; O N. Russell, Pottsville; L Johnson, Baltimore; Chas. E. Perry, Newport; H. Brackett, Boston; Lemuel Pomeroy, Copake, New York; Thos. Adams, Honnellsville; J. E. Dunbar, Bridgeport; Edwin Stearns, Halifax.

At the American—D. Burgess, S. K. Spaulding, Boston; J. M. Tyson, Alabama; Dr. Alcock, Washington; A. B. Taylor, Baltimore; D. J. Bowman, Toronto; T. Eaton, U. S. Navy; N. H. Chadwick, Philadelphia; J. W. Byant, Florida.

At the Astor—D. Barclay, G. A. Mundruff, Pittsford; S. R. Spaulding, A. J. Roberts, Aug. Flagg, Boston; T. Sharpe, Richmond; Hon. A. Brady, Rochester; J. Jeffrey, Cincinnati; W. Harper, Washington; A. S. Ingersell, Buffalo; Dr. Crary, Kentucky; E. H. Baker, Boston.

His Excellency, Thomas H. Seymour, Governor of Connecticut, arrived in town yesterday, and occupies apartments at the Union Place Hotel.

Gen. Shield of Illinois, and Governor Bright of Indiana, left the Union Place Hotel yesterday for Washington.

The Govenor elect will occupy the mansion now occupied by Gov. Hunt, at Albany, from the first of January next, until some time in the ensuing summer.

The following gentlemen have arrived at Washington:—Hon. D. A. Bocker, of New York; Captain Du Pont, U. S. N.; Major Merchant, U. S. A.; Captain Merchant, U. S. A.; Com. Perry, commanding East India Squadron; Captain Sands, U. S N.; Hon Edward Stanley, of N. C.; Col. De Russy, U. S A.; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Md; Hon. John A. Rockwell, of Conn; Phillip Greely, Esq., of Boston; A. S. De Peyster, Esq., of New York; Hon Richard Broadhead and family, of Pennsylvania.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,
23 November 1852, 1

New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16, 1852.—2 P. M.

Editor of the Savannah News:

Mr. J. S. Thrasher, who has been for some time engaged on the Picayune, has just issued the prospectus of a new weekly (Sunday) paper, "The Beacon of Cuba," to be published and edited by him, and to be mainly devoted to advocating the independence of the "Queen of the Antilles." It is to make its appearance on Sunday next, and, I presume, may be regarded as the organ of the friends of the acquisition of Cuba in this quarter. Mr. Thrasher is, no doubt, well qualified to present all the arguments in favor of the policy he advocates. The question of annexation is becoming prominent, and Mr. Thrasher may therefore fairly expect a liberal support in his enterprise.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17, 1852.—2 P. M.

Editor of the Savannah News:

Among the visitors to the Crescent City, at this time, are Generals Quitman and Twiggs—both in fine health and looking good for more arduous service in the tented field, if needed. General Campbell, our former able and excellent Consul at Havana, is also here. I also noticed in the streets, this morning, the favorite actress, Mrs. Howard, who has just arrived from St. Louis, and looks as lively and as ready to "bring down the house" as ever. No doubt she will often do the same after the opening of the Varieties.

The news of the Black Warrior at New York, that a Spanish war steamer was cruising off Havana, with instructions to prevent the steamship Crescent City entering the harbor, at all hazards, is telegraphed to the evening papers, and causes considerable excitement, besides whetting the appetite for further intelligence of the doings of the Dons.

REGINALD.

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

23 November 1852, 1

[Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.]

An Incident in the Administration of Cuban Law—Arrival of the Troops—News of the Presidential Election.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 12, 1852.

Not for the purpose of censure, but to show the working of the ordinary police regulations, under the *apprehension* of political motion in the masses, so different from the experience of your readers under the blessed influence of a more liberal institution of government, I will, as briefly as possible, give the history of a recent occurrence, which will shadow to their minds the sorrow that has wrapped many Cuban hearts, and destroyed the happiness of many creole families. Angela Guerra, and daughter Louisa, a young married lady, were imprisoned by order of the Captain General, on the denunciation of a tool of the Government, for having occupied themselves with the embroidery of a Cuban banner—the "lone star," or something analogous thereto. They were brought from the eastern extremity of the island, and incarcerated in the common prison built by Tacon, and bearing his name. Deprived of the comforts of life to which they had been accustomed, and treated with *unbecoming* severity and rigor, without regard for difference of sex, which is generally permitted to soften the harsher features of the law, especially when the offence arises from a difference of sentiment, merely political. After publications in the United States, had made known the details of *this* and other like treatment *distributed* by hard task masters, who could give no straw to their brickmakers, there was an anxious desire to relieve the superior authority of the odium that was gathering to his credit, to be fastened irrevocably to his history in the future, and a labored article of refutation was prepared for the press, which has not been given to the light. They were immediately released from prison and returned to their friends in Havana. The young lady was moreover visited *in person*, at her temporary residence, by the highest functionary of the land, to smooth over the harshness which had been exercised in her behalf, under the *overpowering* sense of justice. At this visit, a letter, *prepared in the palace*, was presented for her signature, purporting to give the history of her confinement and trial, contradictory of the statements which had obtained credence at home and abroad, as to the exercise of unnecessary cruelty. This letter the lady declined signing, stating "that it was not in verity with the facts; that by General Canedo, *as a gentleman*, she had been treated with courteous attentiveness. Captain General of Cuba, she had been treated by him with unjustifiable severity and harshness, considering her sex, position, and alleged offence. By her Judges and the executive officers of the law, the same measure had been meted to her, with great care to avoid the claims of clemency, charity, and indulgence, which her sex would seem to warrant, while the *cover-smiles* of Spanish politeness were ever at her disposition. She could not sign the letter as it was written, but she would, with pleasure, make the needful corrections, so that it should be *be consistent with truth and fact*, if desired by the General. "My dear young lady, what a Filibustero you are!" "Now, General, is it bad to be a Filibustero?" What is your conception of a Filibustero, General?" "A Filibustero, my dear young lady!—yes, it is very bad to be a Filibustero! A Filibustero is a very bad man—one that plunders upon sea and land—kills innocence and purity—destroys the peace of families and nations—who robs, ravages and burns everything upon his path, for the accomplishment of his desires." "I do not think so, General, and as you have been so kind as to give me your definition, if you will be still more indulgent, I will give you my feeble conception of a Filibustero of the present day. A Filibustero, as I apprehend the term now in use, is a man who under the influence of a pure and unselfish patriotism, wishes others to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious freedom, which the casualty of birth has made his own. He is willing with his prayers and his blood, to be the instrument of its procurement for an oppressed people; he would not reap where he has not planted, nor be unfaithful in the use of the mental and physical capacities given him—for good in his day and generation: such is the basis of the character as I have pictured it, in my long prison-nights, and it has helped me to consolation and comfort." "Let us change the subject, my dear young lady; I am afraid of you." "Afraid of yourself, General; for I can prove you a Filibustero." "No more my dear young friend." After further conversation, upon various less exciting topics, the Chief, on retiring, left with her the letter, requesting her to make such corrections as she deemed proper, and send it to him. The letter was rewritten and sent to the Palace, but it *did not appear as was intended* in the *Diario de la Marina*, of the next day, in justification of the conduct of the Captain-General, and the several officers, who were implicated in the needlessly cruel treatment of Angela Guerra's daughter and others.—Of the young lady I have no personal knowledge; that she is a lady—the fact—she has been visited by the Captain-General of Cuba, and others, his peers, as gentlemen. The ungentle treatment of her husband, has deprived her of a home, and has been the cause of censure, entirely undeserved, as I am assured by her friends; and that she is a gentle, quiet and unoffending woman, representing the feelings and spirit of many of her sex in Cuba. She is at present living in Havana with her mother.

—I observe an order from the Queen's Attorney of the Military Commission, dated Nov. 3, and published in the Gazette of Havana, calling upon Don Jose Elias Hernandez to present himself at the prison within six days, to answer to the offence of unfaithfulness, &c. He is now living in the City of New York, I believe, and will not be able to meet the demand in time to save himself from the *appearance* of contumacious disobedience.

Some fifteen hundred troops have been recently sent to the country, and dispersed in small detachments on the north coast, west of the city, for the benefit of health and improvement in discipline and drill, and ten pieces of field artillery in the same direction. I am informed that in every village and hamlet a small piquet is quartered, that intelligence from one quarter to another may be *speedily* transmitted—the slow telegraph. We have a rumor that the *Crescent City* will be permitted to enter on her trip from New Orleans, discharge and receive passengers and *mails*, for this time *only*—the *public policy* in regard to that *fated* steamer having changed immediately after her departure. Capt. Davenport received notice that his ship would not be allowed entrance again, and the *blockading squadron* is still off the port; so, we shall know, what we shall know, when she comes and not till then.

Whatever may occur, we feel assured that Judge Shurtkey, our Consul, will stand by the dignity and honor of the country; that unpleasant relations will not be precipitated by any injudicious action on his part, and any change will have to be determined by the course of Spanish action; they have made their own case, and must abide the issue. The Consul has not yet taken a house, preferring, *for the present*, to occupy rooms at the Hotel Cubano, kept by Mrs. Sarah B. Brewer, which is probably the house where *more comfort* is obtained than any other in our city.—Quite a splendid celebration of the birth-day of the Prince of Wales took place on board of the English steamer *Highflyer*, evening and night of the 9th inst., under the management of Mrs. Crawford, lady of the British Consul. All the official dignity of Havana was in attendance—and more—all the beauty, a most brilliant display; although the night was tempestuous, it wore well, and the most delicate were perfectly protected. Three hundred additional troops have been thrown into Cardenas.

The health of Havana is at its best—there is no sickness. The people are amiable—the authorities glad to welcome the stranger with their usual formalities, and there is no reason it should not be availed of for health or any other purpose.

The news received by the steamer *Isabel*, from Charleston, yesterday, and confirmed by the *Black Warrior*, in from Mobile, last evening, has met the intense excitement which waited the result in the bosoms and minds of the antagonistic members of the Cuban family. The election of Mr. Pierce being placed beyond doubt, has given to the Creole face a short joyous cast, which, is really infectious, while the Spaniard's has become much elongated with a vinegar aspect that sets the teeth on edge, and sends a chill along the whole line of *blue collars* (the *civil* guard) from the wharf to the palace. The officials have become quite facetious since the, morning, of yesterday, and exhibit a very slight inclination to be more courteous towards Americans in the discharge of their duties on board the steamers than is the wont of *Llera* and his gang of *secret* police—remarkable by their coarse deportment and the bludgeons they wear—a corps of the particular institution of Canedo, drawn from the dregs of the Havana loafing and pad-community, ready *to denounce* or *to stab in the dark*. In the century, they have adopted a new method of *extracting testimony* which has been applied with considerable liberality, as I am advised, to the Pine River Diarist—the lash as long as it can be endured, to white overseers of estates, until they are made to utter words putting in jeopardy the lives and property of their employers.

OCCATAN.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,
23 November 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Hotels.

PULASKI HOUSE....WILTBERGER & SON, Proprietors.
MONDAY, Nov. 22.

T D Eaton.....Charleston	J Fowle.....N Y
A E Vickers.....Laurens co	Dr F Curtis.....Charleston
D Flanders.....Macon	A Spencer.....Augusta
B E Bothwell.....do	St Clair Deering.....
J C Littlefield .....Screven	T J Jeffries and lady, Phila
D T Marsh, Ship Helvetia	R H Robinson.....Macon
Mr Woodward.....S C	R Kay and brother.....N Y.
Jas L Hope, Jr.....do	J Kernan.....do
R S Gamble.....Ga	D Y Shire.....N C
R L Gamble.....	Mrs Peory and daughter, do
M Dennis.....Eatonton	J P Robertson .....do
S B Marshall.....do	Wm Cason.....
Wm Bailey.....Charleston	Mrs E A Dent.....
D Bailey and servt.....do	Miss Dent.....
R McDonald and servt.....do	G G Dent.....

MARSHALL HOUSE.....W. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
MONDAY, Nov. 22. —

Miss F Branch.....Augusta	W G Thompson.....do
M Palmer.....Ga	B R Mims.....Ga
H L Dore.....Macon	T W Oliver.....do
W Young.....	W Chandler.....Barbadoes
J Jones.....Lowndes	T Counahan.....do
J W Lane and lady.....Me	H Lockeler.....do
Dr Parsons.....Mass	Ann Holt.....Macon
M Chappel.....N Y	P F Anderson.....California
J Wilkins.....do	W H Mahoney.....Augusta
G P Hall.....do	W H Oakman.....do
T Marshall.....N J	M B Saulsbury.....Del
P Gonzolez.....Cuba	H F Payton.....do
E J Delegal & lady, Liberty	J T Bothwell & family, Sav
Miss Delegal.....do	J M Mitchell..... Macon
Col Delegal.....do	M S Blandell.....do

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

24 November 1852, 1

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Florida, from New York—Miss Cuyler, L Coe, Robert Hyslop jr, H H Stotesbury, S Wilmot, Mrs OWardell, Miss Whittemore, E Cotten, E L Snow, Chas Wilbur, Wm H Wm, J M Wardwell, J C Patrick, B Dean and lady, W O Price, Wm H Hall, M A Coudry, A F Tilden, C Maxey, N Tower, Wm P Lyman, Joseph Ward, Mrs Appleton, child and nurse, Jno Savory and lady, Wm Savery and lady, Mrs D M Rogers, sister and nurse, A Wells and lady, Fanny Curley, Chas Whitehead, John Bailey, A Sawyer and lady, J H Wingfield and lady, D Hubbard, J S Fairweather, Mrs Middleton and son, E G Ferris, H B Wordward, Chas Parsons, J W Winter, Mrs Dr Thos Wells, Miss M Wells and svt, Mrs G W Cotten, Miss Robertson, G W Cuyler and lady, Wm Robertson, Wm Ryan, Geo Robertson, Geo Robertson jr, G N Bleeker and lady, Mrs Washburn and child, Mrs Brigham, Miss Jane Ingersoll, Miss M F Lyman, R J Arnold and lady, Wm K Hallett, T L Hallett, J B Steel, A J Gonzales, J S Fay, C H Batchelor and lady, Joseph Wilson and lady, B F Gillett, J McRory, Miss Brown, Miss R W Tompkins, Mrs Butman and son, M Leavenworth, Miss Kerr, Miss Ellen Steenberger, Mrs A P Cheney, Mrs Jane Ryan, N F Russell, W Lancaster, and 87 steerage.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—N B Clinch, Mrs Clinch, Miss M Clinch, Miss C Clinch, C Bryan, Ryan and 2 children, J P Boots, J W Bradley, lady, 2 children and servt, B Tarbutton and servt, D H Meuhause, W S Miller, W Bleis, E A Payne, W R Stephens, D Cole, C Burr, J McDonald, W T Ross and 4 servts, C D Wheeler, M A Laller, L Ross, B T Allen, U S Bird, Mrs C Bird, T S Beamons, A C McDonald, J S Wilson and lady, Miss Wilson, J H Cole, H H Stotesbury, A A Lane, T S Mitchell, lady and child, Miss Hill, J Trespas, and 9 deck.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
24 November 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Hotels.

PULASKI HOUSE...WILTBERGER & SON, Proprietors.
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

M B Saulsbury.....N J	Miss Hale.....N Y
W J Payton.....do	J W Bradley, lady, 2 chil-
J H Millichamp.....S C	dren and servt.....Ga
T W Collins.....Macon	J C McDonald.....Ga
R B Clayton.....do	E A Perry.....N Y
W A Cherry.....do	W Stevens.....do
J H Wilder.....Oglethorpe	L Ross.....Cambridge
J G Brooks.....Baker co	H T Allen.....Va
S H Rogers.....Ga	C McDonell.....Canada
G W Cuyler, lady & daughter	A Church.....Athens
J W Winter.....N Y	R W Pearce, Sandersville
A Weller and lady.....Ga	R C Robbins.....Ga
N A Condry.....Ga	Wm Garsell.....NJ
L Coe.....NY	M H Millen.....Savannah
C A Willms.....do	Lucas and lady.....N Y
H G Perris.....do	Mr Hull.....R I
H B Woodward, C. Village	Miss Whitmore.....N Y
J M Wardwell.....N Y	Mrs Waddell.....do
J C Patrick.....do	Capt Bakelman.....do
J S Fogerwash.....do	C B Kirk.....Bluffton
M Lavenworth.....do	R H Kirk, lady, child and
Mr Hubbard.....do	servt.....Bluffton
Mr Pixel	W H Miller
John Bailey.....Me	A A Lane.....N Y
C Moyer.....do	C Burr.....do
Mrs Middleton and child	D Cole.....do
Mr Batcheller, lady & child	N B Clinch.....Ga
.....Mass	Mrs Clinch.....do
G N Bleecker, lady and child,	Miss M Clinch.....do
New York City	Miss C Clinch.....do
Mrs T Welles and svt.....do	B F Ross and svts.....
Miss Welles.....do	Mr Wheeler.....Augusta
Gen A J Gonzales.....Cuba	H H Stoterbury.....
E L Snow.....Mass	A W Sefton.....
J Wilker and lady.....N Y	T L Mitchell & family, Fla
Mr Whitehead.....do	W P Lyman.....Boston
J Ward.....do	

MARSHALL HOUSE.....W. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
TUESDAY, Nov. 23.

C Parsons.....Boston	John A Roseir.....Burke co
T F Pearly and wife.....Mc	N. Bullard.....
Miss Hall.....Liberty	A J Oliver.....Trompville
R A Bosley	W H Parrish.....Millen
V Grait	E H Blount, lady, 2 child'n
T J Sllepard.....	and svt.....Waynesboro
B W Allen.....	Mrs E H Blount, 2 children
S W Broughton.....	and servt.....
James Russell.....	T H Browne and lady, Mass
W H Thompson.....	E Smith.....Chicago

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

New York Herald
27 November 1852 4

Important Movement in Regard to Cuba—Spanish Indebtedness and Cuban Filibusterism.

Since the failure of the Lopez expedition to Cuba, and the trial of several of the prominent individuals concerned in that movement, in the courts of the United States, much progress has been made in the organization of secret societies having for their aim and object the forcible acquisition of that fertile and valuable Island. The basis of the present organization is much stronger than any previous one. It has been the object of those engaged, to do nothing involving the government, by infringing upon existing treaties. At the trials alluded to in the Circuit Courts of the United States, the government failed in fixing the charge of fitting out hostile expeditions against a foreign government with which peaceful relations existed. To the absence of sufficient evidence, circumstantial or direct, the parties implicated owe their escape. Measures have been taken to guard against future dangers and defects, in the plans arranged.

During the past six months negotiations have been going on between certain financiers in Europe and prominent parties here, for the purchase of those claims against the government of Spain which have for so many years been floating about in the hands of capitalists, at an enormous depreciation. A large amount has already been secured, and remitted to this country. It is in such hands as will make it most available at the proper moment, and there is very little doubt but that it will constitute a good defence for those who may hereafter be arraigned before any American tribunal, charged with being connected with *filibustero* expeditions. Half a million of dollars would purchase the entire unconverted debt of Spain, and it will not interfere with, or retard in any way, the progress of the proposed plans, by appropriating from the funds of the numerous societies that amount, for such an important purpose. Independent of the effect upon public opinion such a claim in the hands of our citizens will have, and the aid and comfort it will command from sources which have heretofore been dormant or unavailable, as an investment it cannot be otherwise than profitable to those who may enter it solely with such an object in view. As a political movement it is of the most vital importance. This portion of the Spanish debt has never been repudiated by the Spanish government. It is a good and just claim, and amounts, with interest since 1820 and 1823, to upwards of eight millions of dollars. An expedition from this country against Cuba, backed with such a demand against the government of Spain, would be powerfully supported at home, and ultimately successful abroad. It would strengthen and consolidate any position that might be obtained, and would neutralize all opposition from any European power. It could, in fact, be made a *casus belli*. This is, undoubtedly, the intention of the master spirits engaged in the enterprise.

The policy pursued by the Spanish government in relation to this portion of its public debt, has been so unjust towards its creditors, so outrageous in its character, that little sympathy exists in the minds of the great capitalists of Europe, and little regret would be caused by any coercive measures on the part of our *filibusteros*, having nominally in view the conversion of such an amount of liabilities into an active debt. Within the past four or five months, the government of Spain has established in London, Paris, and Amsterdam, offices for the conversion of this debt; and notwithstanding the terms proposed were of the most detestable character, nearly eighteen millions of dollars nominal capital, which cost the holders over thirty six millions, have been converted. This immense amount of indebtedness will eventually be redeemed by the Spanish government in monthly purchases, at its own prices, for, perhaps, less than one million of dollars. That such an enormous sacrifice should be quietly submitted to, no doubt seems strange to people in this country, but when we consider how little can be effected against a government in Europe, and what little assistance can be expected *from* other European powers, the pliability of European creditors may appear less astonishing. The holders of the unconverted portion of this debt, both in the United States and Europe, have, in order to reserve their rights and to place themselves in a proper position before the world in the event of decisive measures of a hostile character emanating from this side of the Atlantic, most energetically protested against this gross violation of faith. This protest has been forwarded to Bravo Murillo, the present Spanish Minister of Finance: but we have no idea that it will be noticed in any way. So far as the American creditors are concerned, this will better suit their views and intentions. This protest is part of their policy, and became necessary to reconcile future events with the past. It will have an important effect upon other movements going on in every part of this country.

We annex, for the benefit of those already interested, and those who may hereafter become interested, copies of the English and French emissions of this Spanish debt:—

COPY OF A CERTIFICATE OF THE ENGLISH EMISSION.

HARD PIASTRES 4,000.

Public Debt of Spain.

Certificate of Loan without Interest.

Certificate No. —.

The bearer hereof is entitled to the sum of four thousand Spanish dollars, in specie of script, not bearing interest, entered in the private register of that loan.

In pursuance of a royal decree of H. C. M., the King of Spain, dated 21st February, 1831, this certificate is divided into forty debentures. On the 2d of January, 1832 the first debenture will be converted into stock, bearing an interest of three per cent from the 1st of April next ensuing; on the 2d of January, 1833, the second debenture will also be converted into the same three per cent stock, and so be continued each succeeding year, in a similar manner, until the complete conversion of the said forty debentures.

Madrid, February 21, 1831.

LUIS LOPEZ BALLESTEROS,
Secretary of State for the Financial Department.
For the Director of the Royal Sinking Fund and of the Great Book. JOSE ANTONIO DE URIARTE,
Principal Book-keeper.
VICTORIANO DE ENCINA Y PIEDRA,
Director of the Royal Sinking Fund.
As government banker,
A. AGUADO.

COPY OF A DEBENTURE ACCOMPANYING THE ENGLISH ISSUE.

Certificate royal decree of H. C. M., February 21, 1831.
No. 4th 40th, of 4,000 hard dollars of debt, without interest.

The bearer hereof, upon depositing the present debenture, will become entitled, on the 2d of January, 1836, to an inscription representing one hundred hard dollars of nominal capital, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent from the 1st of April, 1835. Payable in London.

COPY OF A BOND OF THE FRENCH EMISSION.

Piastres Fortes 400.

DETTE PUBLIQUE D'ESPAGNE.
CERTIFICAT DE DETTE SANS INTERET.

Certificat No. —

Le porteur a droit à la somme de quatre cents piastres fortes de dette sans intérêt au livre spécial de cette dette, dont les certificats d'après le décret de S. M. du 21 Février, 1831, seront divisés en quarante séries, pour être faits le 2 Janvier de chaque année, un temps à Paris, avec publicité qui désignera la série qui sera alors convertie en Rente trois pour cent, avec jouissance d'intérêt à partir du 1 Avril qui en suivra. Le premier tirage aura lieu le 21 Janvier, 1832—Madrid, le 21 Février, 1831.

Le Secretaire d'Etat au Département de— Finances,
LOUIS LOPEZ BALLESTEROS.
Le Directeur de la Caisse Royale d'Amortissement,
VICTORIANO DE ENCINA Y PIEDRA.
Pour le Directeur de la Caisse Royale d'Amortissement,
Le Tresorier du Grand Livre,
JOSE ANTONIO DE URIARTE.
Comme Banquier du Gouvernement,
A. AGUADO.

By the famous decree of Porte St. Marie, King Ferdinand VII. of Spain, declared all debts created by the Cortes null and void. Consequently, those loans negotiated in Europe, principally in London and Paris, in the years 1820 to 1823, were repudiated by the absolute government of Spain.

In the year 1831, that government, however, in order to revive its credit at the different exchanges in Europe, proposed to acknowledge these loans, and offered to convert them in the following manner:—For the five per cent stock, one-fifth in three per cent stock, and four fifths in deferred stock; and for the unpaid coupons, the whole in deferred stock. This proposition was refused with indignation by the committees of Spanish bondholders in London, and pronounced by them, on the 16th August, 1831, as "most unjust, paltry, and contemptible."

In consequence of the English creditors declining to accept the conversion—for which, however, they obtained in 1831 an infinitely more advantageous settlement—only a moderate quantity of these securities were offered for conversion according to the proposal of 1831, and those offered were principally held by inhabitants of the continent of Europe. These consisted in—

$18,855,000 in bonds and obligations, four-fifth of which is deferred debt	$14,684,000
And $9,338,800 unpaid coupons, do do	9,338,800
Making a total in deferred debt of	$24,022,800

The certificates issued for that deferred debt were divided into

3,037 certificates	at $400 each	French Issue	$15,020,800
823 do	$1,000 do	English Issue	8,002,000
100 do	$ 500 do		
Forming the above mentioned			$24,022,800

According to the arrangement, one fortieth part of this indebtedness should annually pass in active three per cent stock, which, on an average, would convert the whole in 1851 into an active debt, bearing three per cent annual interest.

With this arrangement the government complied during the years 1832, 1833 and 1834, and in each of these years one fortieth part of the deferred debt was converted into three per cent active securities; and, consequently, deducting these three years' conversions, the whole of that deferred debt consisted, in 1835, in

French Emission	$14,735,600
English do	7,485,100
Total	$22,220,700

When, in 1834, a general regulation of the Spanish debt was organized, the question how this debt should be treated was discussed by Count de Rayneval, then French ambassador in Madrid, and by the Count Toreno, at the time Minister of Finances of Spain. While discussing the question, the law of 16th November was adopted and promulgated, where not the least mention was made of that particular debt; and so the matter stood until 1851, when the Spanish government again compelled its creditors to new sacrifices, to which, with the exception of this debt, the holders of its bonds had again to submit.

The proposals made in 1851, by the Spanish government, in reference to this claim, which, to the holders, cost over two hundred per cent, were so mean that at first most of them declined acceptance of the same, and have since publicly and energetically protested against it. But the protests against the wrongs committed by a European government towards individuals, even if assisted by the powerful aid of such men as Lord George Bentinck and Lord Palmerston—who once most warmly espoused the cause of these creditors—have hitherto availed them but little; and, despairing of ever obtaining justice from the crown of Spain, the greater part of these claimants submitted, within the last months, to the immense sacrifice of their property, by converting eighteen millions of dollars, which, with interest added, cost them over double that amount, into a stock called *amortizables*, which brings about six per cent in the market. The latter security the government of Spain promises to withdraw from circulation, by redeeming monthly a certain amount, at its own price, and which the Junta in Madrid shall determine at the end of every month.

In this manner the poor creditors of Spain have been swindled by its government to the tune of nearly thirty-five millions of dollars, in this particular debt alone, since, by surrendering their original documents, and accepting the compromise, their claims against Spain have virtually become extinct. The remaining unconverted four millions of dollars, however, are in the hands of parties in Europe and in the United States, who will not submit to such wholesale robbery, and will never consent to compromise or surrender their just claims against a government able, but unwilling, to redeem its acknowledged liabilities, since it must be understood that the Spanish government in no way denies the justice of the claim; but, notwithstanding the improvement of the public finances within the last ten years, that government is still pretending to be unable to fulfil its engagements towards its foreign creditors.

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

New York Herald
[illegible] 1852

Our Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18, 1852.

The Cabinet via Baltimore.

I have received a letter from Washington this morning, which states that it is rumored there that the following named gentlemen will constitute General Pierce's cabinet. The writer states that several knowing ones there confidently expect the appointment of every gentlemen on the list, viz:—

James Buchanan, of Penn.....Secretary of State.
R. M. T. Hunter of Va.......Secretary of the Treasury.
Charles O'Conor of N. Y......Attorney-General.
Gen. James Shields, of Ill.....Secretary of War.
Governor Cobb of Ga..........Secretary of the Navy.
Senator Bright of Ind........Postmaster General.
Governor E. Louis Lowe, of Md. Secretary of the Interior.

If you think the above worthy of publication, you can insert it, of course without my name. I may from time to time hereafter contribute news for your paper.

Our Utica Correspondence.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov 11, 1852.

General Pierce's Position—The Annexation of Cuba—Proposed Opposition to the Project—Dubious and Unreliable Character of the Barnburners—Marcy and the Soft Shell Coalitionists.

You will perceive that, as by common consent, the press of this State, of all parties and complexions, have entered upon the field of speculation concerning the cabinet of General Pierce. It is admitted on all hands, that no President ever commenced a term of office with fewer restrictions upon his independence, with less obligation to cliques and persons, and with as pure a *carte blanche* in every respect as to the choice of his constitutional advisers, as New Hampshire's favorite son. In a straight, out, fair struggle, he could have carried electoral votes enough, and to spare, even giving New York to the [illegible]; but in the extraordinary results which have been achieved, the great names of Clay and Webster, and the silent protest which they left in their death against the candidacy of General Scott, have aided him more than the stump orators, the campaign flames, and the clap trap of partizan machinery. In the [illegible] Massachusetts democrat, the mighty shades of Clay and Webster have marched to the ballot box side by side with the conquerors, like Castor and Pollux in the old Roman legend. In the wonderful stampede that ensued upon the October elections, Pierce received the votes of men of all factions. Old line democrats supported him because he was an old liner, and because, next to Lewis Cass, he was to them the most acceptable man—the man with the fairest record in the whole North, upon the subject slavery. Young America supported him because he was a young man, and would come fresh from the people, modest and self-diffident, but full of the mighty ideas which throb in the brains of the progressive democracy, and strong in the faith of the coming millenium of republics. Barnburnerism supported him, because, like Webster in 1812, it had no where else to go, and because it saw no chance for spoils in the Hale organization, and could hope for none from Scott, since ungrateful Taylor gave it none years ago. And many Union whigs voted for him everywhere, because they hated Seward, and sought to break the iron rule he had laid upon their party. Such were the elements of the tornado which has swept over us, and woe be to him who will not learn from it a sober lesson. It has been a great popular verdict rendered in favor of the compromise measures, and against an imbecile administration of the foreign interests of the nation. The moment of such a victory is the moment not for wild exultation, but for calm afterthought. A new era is to be inaugurated, new questions are about to enter our arena of politics, and parties of government and opposition are about to divide the ear of the nation, or distract its judgment, with questions whose import, if equalled, has never been surpassed in our annals.

No man can doubt that the idea of extension of territory is a favorite one with republics and republicans. Greece threw out her colonies in every direction till the Levant was Achaian, and her arms, whether under Hercules, Neoptolemus or Nicias, penetrated the Italian and Iberian shores. The Hebrew tribes, under self elected leaders, overran the land flowing with milk and honey. Carthage extended her possessions till she met her great rival face to face. Rome, ruled the world under the republic, to lose it under the empire. Venice spread her sails on every sea, and, secure in her impenetrable lagoons, bought and sold the kings of the earth. It was a Genoese republican who gave a new world to Castile and Leon. The Dutch federation penetrated the secluded commerce of the East, and planted its factories in the heart of Japan. The Commonwealth of England reduced the hardy Irish, and subjected Scotland to its rule. The French republic of '93, distracted by traitors at home, and threatened by reaction, decreed a levy *en masse*, which carried its victorious standards through Europe, and spared the cottage while they razed the palace. Republicans are not more forgetful of conquest and annexation than crowned heads, and yet the sun has never shone upon a people or a government so calculated for indefinite expansion as ours. Old Sam Houston was right: we are a land-loving people. Already our institutions cover ten times the space which they were framed to protect. Two years have sufficed to build up a proud monument of American enterprise and self government on the Pacific. Less than two years will suffice, when the moment comes, to pass our future State of Cuba through the probationary stages which will precede her entrance into the Union.

The American people have made up their minds about Cuba. They see that her government is an anomaly upon this continent, for no where else upon American soil—unless upon her sister island of Porto Rico—is wanting at least the form and semblance of representative government, and of protection to individual rights. No where else, at this day, does the African slave trade—declared piracy by all civilized nations—flourish in its hideous atrocity. No other power, since the peace of 1815, has dared to insult our flag through its military organs: no other dares to lampoon us through its venal press. Finally, the rumors of monarchical coalitions in Europe, proposing to prevent our further geographical increase, have raised our curiosity and stimulated our appetite.

We have all heard of the glorious natural beauties of that lovely isle. Our invalid friends, returning with invigorated frames and elastic step, have spoken to us of the noble headlands, the picturesque mountains, and the deep savannahs echoing to the slave's hearty song. Its luscious cane brakes and extensive tobacco fields—its thousands of uncultivated and idle acres—its primeval forests and rich tropical fruits—have filled the tales of our travellers with a mellow sort of romance. We long to be permitted to wander through this fairy island, untrammelled by passports and *gendarmerie* and unwatched by spies, and to note the rapid improvement which would dawn upon it with the infusion of a new and energetic race. Saxon, Celtic, Teutonic, Scandinavian, Gallic—we have them all now among us; of the Creole—transplanted descendant of the Visigoth—we know but little, though we love him for the sake of his chivalrous ancestry, and for the remains of the Cid and of Ponce de Leon. We do not believe him unworthy of liberty, as his tyrants have said, and we would hail him as brother and invite him to our equal board. Already in our Senate sit the Irishman from Illinois, the Frenchman from Louisiana, the German from Missouri, and there is room yet for the Spanish-tongued Senators from Cuba.

On every side there are indications that the policy of Cuba acquisition will be a favorite one with the incoming administration. The letter of Frank Pierce, addressed to the democrats of Philadelphia, on the 4th of July last, speaks of "his heart's beating most earnestly for the disenthralment of the oppressed nations," and "for the establishment of constitutional liberty throughout the world." The howls of the miserable Greeley over his defeat sound rather like jeremiads over the success of "fillibusterism," than dirges at the overthrow of his military idol. The Washington *Union* already speaks of the manifest destiny which will incorporate Cuba during the next Presidency. There is no dissent anywhere, save in the rabid free soil and abolition press, whose editors, in these days of compromise triumphs, are fast finding their occupations gone, and are beginning to devote themselves to cynic philosophy and Uncle Tom literature. The whole people, with the exception of these Ishmaelites, call aloud for Cuba.

If Cuba ever enters this Union, she will come in as a slaveholding State. Taught by the misfortunes of England in the West Indies, the American people will never commit the mad folly of suddenly abolishing slavery, without adequate provision for the emancipated. Civil convulsions and revolutions may reduce our slaveholding territory to a condition of nature, and render our cotton fields and sugar plantations a howling desert; but legitimate legislation will never, among our people, imitate the British Parliament in its emancipation experiment. Cuba must enter the Union as a slaveholding State, the Buffalo platform to the contrary notwithstanding.

Perhaps your readers remember the language of that resolution, passed at the famous multi colored Buffalo Convention, which pledged the party then and there brought into existence, and its individual members, "to fight on and fight ever" in support of the principle of "no more slave States!" From the positions taken on that platform, those members of the free soil organization who have since returned to the ranks of the democracy claim never to have departed. Every foot of territory acquired from Mexico, say they, is free; and its freedom was all we demanded when we advocated the Proviso. We are free soilers still, though we have supported a hunker for President. Over us, *divisum imperium Cesar habet cum Jove.* We can maintain a divided allegiance, supporting Frank Pierce, while we repudiate his platform and stand upon our own. Such is the attitude of these immaculates, and such has been their public speech since last June. Throughout the canvass, John Van Buren has levelled his batteries, in his numerous speeches, against the many vulnerable points of General Scott. John A. Dix has eloquently enlarged upon strict accountability and economy at Washington, but who of the barnburners who have mounted the stump, have urged the election of Pierce because of his platform, and who of them has spoken of those eminently national "antecedents" of his, which have in reality secured his glorious triumph? And who of their leaders could consistently advocate the annexation of Cuba, as the first step in the splendid career which opens before the fourteenth President of this Union? Not one.

We all remember how John A. Dix, now a candidate for a Secretaryship at Washington, opposed in the Senate, upon purely sectional and anti slavery grounds, the annexation of Texas, which his friend and organ, Bryant, stigmatized as "a national infamy." Would John A. Dix, if a member of Pierce's cabinet, dare to advocate the purchase of Cuba, and so give the lie to his past course, and withdraw the sectional challenge of the Buffalo Convention? If he would not approve the possible acquisition of that island, he is not the man for the place or for the times. If he would approve it, then he is venal and purchaseable, and has no business where his friends are seeking to put him. His participation in the annexation of Cuba, as a member of the Presidential cabinet, contrasted with his opposition to the annexation of Texas, when a senator, representing a State in which agitation was then dominant, would prove him to be a subservient demagogue, and destitute of that integrity and consistency which should grace the name of an American statesman. John A. Dix cannot labor for the addition of the gem of the Antilles to our confederation, and therefore the democracy of the Union do not need his services at Washington.

Besides, who knows how long these free soil gentry, of whom Dix is the head, will remain faithful to the party to which they have returned? Perhaps not longer than he himself remained faithful to Lewis Cass, after his approbatory speech immediately upon the nomination of 1848. The very next time they think they see an opportunity of making capital out of renewed agitation—or when they are outnumbered in some State convention, as in 1847—or when they see themselves forced to divide the spoils [illegible] through the [illegible] to [illegible] one third of the nominally democratic party in this State will range themselves in the ranks of the opposition. Let Frank Pierce give them all the district attorneys, collectors, marshals, &c., within the State, and they will probably remain in the party ranks four years; but they are unreliable on any terms; and the Fool's advice to King Lear is very apropos in this matter—

> That, sir, which serves and seeks for gain,
> And follows but for form,
> Will pack, when it begins to rain,
> And leave thee in the storm.

And yet, there is to be a tremendous effort to place in the cabinet some man identified with the Van Buren ticket of 1848. You will notice the tone of the free soil and soft shell press throughout the State; it is unanimous in its tone, for their organization is complete, and their "slaves of the lamp" are not slow to respond to the gentlest rub of their central organ, the *Albany Atlas*. The whig papers, too, delight in taunting the hunkers with the prospect of Dix or Marcy in the cabinet. They exult upon the prospective mortification of the national democracy; and the *Buffalo Commercial*, commenting on the HERALD article of the 6th inst., considers it "an attempt to persuade Pierce that he should call around him none but well known and national politicians," and predicts the success of the barnburners and soft shells in the struggle, backed as they will be by the State administration of New York and perhaps of Massachusetts. As for the hunkers themselves, they rely upon Pierce's clean record and past course, and are especially comforted by the language of the *Boston Post*, which assumes (evidently with the position of Wm. L. Marcy and the coalitionists in its eye,) that "Pierce, judging from his public declarations and conduct, considers a union with free soilers as repugnant to democratic feeling, and inconsistent with the welfare of the democratic party." They believe, too, that the announcement of a prominent leader of the barnburners, to the effect that their return to the democratic ranks in 1849 was with the intention of rendering that party the great anti-slavery organization of the country, has not been overlooked or forgotten by the chief of the New Hampshire hunkers, and that he will not sanction the style in which William L. Marcy, Horatio Seymour, John [illegible], Erastus Corning, and the rest of the soft shell leaders, have deserted tried friends and patched up old quarrels with old enemies. The veracious history of Aladdin I have already once alluded to. It teaches a moral as valuable to political economy as to domestic—never to exchange old lamps for new

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

New York Herald
28 November 1852, 1

Personal Intelligence

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—Hon W. Cowan, Penn.; Hon H. H Henry Vermont; R R. Springer, Ohio; Dr. Wm. V. Rose, Watertown, N. Y.; Samuel G Savage, Conn.; John Revere, Boston; Major E. A Ogden, U. S. Army; H W Risque Georgetown, D.C.; P. M McDonald, Baltimore; D. P Russell, Ohio; Henry Mellus, California; Frances Mellus Salem, Mass; S. H Hammond, Albany; John Hart Penny, Pittsburg, Pa.; T. K Butler, Kentucky; Don Sr. Jose C. Pedrajas, Cuba; Thos. R Rearden Norfolk, Va; Col Charles F. M. Garnett, Lynchburg; Major J. R. McDaniel, do.

At the Howard—Capt Charles B Sandford, Maine; J. Laird, Phil.; J. G. Chadsey, do.; A L. Oakley, Auburn, State; L. Pomroy, Copake; Mr Clark lady and daughter, Springfield; H. Mindall, Staten Island, T. S. Brown, Cazenokie and others.

At the Irving—Hon. J. W. Allen, Ohio; Hon. A. F. Jones, Conn.; Hon. Mr. Rusk, Texas; Capt. Higgins, steamer Hermann; Capt. Day Norwich; Col. Chadwick, Phil.; Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Prof. Davies, Fishkill; J. C. Clark U. S. A.; Hon J Q Goodrich, Mass.; Hon F. McNellen, Va.; Major Mackall, U. S. A.; Capt. Wescott, U. S. A.; Hon. Chas. Haight, Sandy Hill; Hon Jno. J. Miller, Missouri

Departures—Hon. W. C. Dawson, U S Senator, Georgia; Major Porter, U. S Army; W. W. Corcoran, Esq., Washington; and some half dozen members of Congress, left the Metropolitan yesterday, *en route* for Washington. There were also several passengers per Cherokee, and other steamers.

The Hon. Horatio Seymour, Governor elect of this State and Erastus Corning, are on a visit Gen. Pierce.

Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut, and Hon E Corning of New York were in Concord, N. H., on the 24th instant, supposed on a visit to General Pierce.

Capt. Whitall U. S A., arrived in Van Buren, Ark., on the 6th instant, with his family, *en route* for Fort Belknap, to which post he is assigned. Gen Andrew Jackson Smith, Chickasaw Agent (new appointment,) arrived on the same day. Lieut. Cabell, of Fort Gibson, arrived on the 9th instant.

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

New York Herald
28 November 1852, 2

The Excitement in Town—The Cuba Question—The President and George Law.

Quite a brisk little breeze of excitement was raised in this great metropolis yesterday, by the publication of the very extraordinary letter from the President of the United States to Collector Maxwell in reference to Mr. George Law and the Crescent City difficulty. That letter, for the fullest information of our readers, we re publish this morning. We also give a correct statement of the conversation between Mr. Law and Mr. Maxwell, which has been misrepresented, and, under this misrepresentation, appears to have been one of the reasons for the publication of the letter; also letters from Mr Postmaster Brady, relative to the mails, and one from Judge Sharkey, our Consul at Havana.

The President defines his position in this matter, if in no other, with considerable nerve and firmness. He will not permit Mr. George Law, on his own private account, to make war upon Spain, even if it should require the whole combined strength of the army and navy of the United States to stop him. This, *prima facie*, is sound doctrine. A private citizen has no right to levy war against a foreign power, especially if his object be to drag the government into his quarrel; and the energetic tone with which the President discusses the question very clearly shows that he is not to be trifled with any longer upon this question. Congress is the war making power; and the Collector is authorized to inform Mr. Law of that fact. In a word, the President is determined to submit to every exaction and every outrage which the Cuban authorities have committed, or may commit, against our commerce or our citizens, until the meeting of Congress. The whole business is to be turned over into their hands. Mr. Fillmore is resolved that he will not assume the responsibility himself, and that nobody else shall do it, and thus bring him into the scrape. He will preserve our relations of peace with Spain, right or wrong, at the risk of war with the whole California Steamship Company, of which Mr. George Law is the energetic chief.

To this end, the Havana mails are removed from the company's ships to the Isabel, of the Charleston line; and it is reported that the contingent sale by government of some 200,000 muskets, more or less, to Mr. Law, is to be quashed, and that the muskets are to be taken out of his possession, and returned to the United States arsenal at Washington for safe-keeping. Thus, in addition to the army and navy combined against him, (excepting the Japan expedition, the flag ship of which has sailed), Mr. George Law is to be disarmed in the very outset, and is declared an outlaw, if, on his own account, he shall attempt to run Purser Smith and the Crescent City or Cherokee into Havana, in the teeth of the Moro. The fate of the fifty defenced men slaughtered in front of the Castle of Atares, under cover of our President's proclamation, will, we apprehend, be very apt to bring Mr. Law to a surrender. What is the ruin of a steamship company to the President, if he can keep out of a scrape thereby? A private citizen of the United States, disarmed of his muskets, deprived of his contract, and rebuked and outlawed by his government, is hardly a match for the army and navy, the President and his Cabinet, and the Spanish authorities of Cuba, all combined. He must succumb, and "wait a little longer."

Mr. George Law, however, has not gone recklessly into this business. He asked advice and counsel of the government, and they gave him no answer, excepting a very offensive one, to an inoffensive citizen, entitled as such to the protection of the government. The administration is, therefore, responsible for the present state of things. If it had made known its objects and policy in season, Mr Law would have acted differently. But the Presidential election was, unfortunately, in the way for a considerable time; and hence the discretion allowed to the steamship company, and the mystery which involved the designs of the government till the election was over. Viewed in any light, the course pursued by the administration in this matter, from beginning to end, has been very weak and disgraceful, and worse than useless, either for the preservation of peace or the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the country—both of which are in a measure sacrificed by the vacillating policy of the administration.

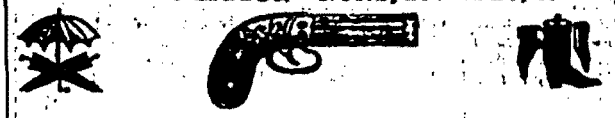
In the meantime, everything being conceded to the Spanish authorities of Cuba which they have demanded, we should like to know what the Cabinet are negotiating about. Is it a new treaty for the protection of Cuba, or what? What is it? And why is the British fleet increased in those waters?

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

The Charleston Courier.

29 November 1852, 3

ANTI-ABOLITION—GUNS, RIFLES, &c.



THE Subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended him in Charleston, for the last seventeen years, would respectfully remind his City and Country friends that he has recently received, at his store, west side of King above John-street, a large invoice of Single, Double, and Rifle-barrel GUNS, of English, German, French, and American Manufacture; together with a miscellaneous assortment as usually kept by him, viz: HATS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VIOLINS, SADDLES, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, PISTOLS, with a choice assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, some of which are of the most rare designs, all of which he pledges himself to sell cheaper than *homo mortalis*. CHAS. DUNN.

N 29 †15 s1

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

30 November 1852, 2

The Purchase of Cuba

We publish on our first page the most important portion of the correspondence in reference to the proposed purchase of Cuba by Mr. Polk's administration, alluded to by us yesterday. In our brief remarks yesterday we suggested the impropriety of the publication of these documents. Remarking on this subject, the Washington *Union* says:

"We cannot suppose the administration to have been blind to the effects of the publication of these secret and delicate negotiations. Not only will Spanish pride be incensed, but the jealousies of the other powers of Europe will be excited against this country by the inexcusable blunder of President Fillmore.—Human ingenuity could not devise a more effectual plan for frustrating the negotiations of this country for the acquisition of Cuba than the publication of the papers which the administration has spread before the eyes of the world. With what eager delight did the journals most opposed to the annexation of Cuba give them publicity! The *National Intelligencer* could only regret that they had so long been kept secret from the representatives of foreign powers at this court. The journals of Spain, Great Britain, and France will hail their publication with equal pleasure, and will make them the pretext for unmeasured abuse of this country. We may be prepared to hear of an alliance between the powers of Europe to guarantee the dominion of Spain over Cuba, and to oppose the expanding growth of the United States. The acquisition of Cuba by negotiation is apparently an impossible event.

"The administration cannot escape the consequences of its own misconduct by pleading the call of Congress in excuse for the publication of these papers. The call of Congress was made upon condition that the publication of the papers would not be "incompatible with the public interest"—thereby suggesting, in the event of such "incompatibility," the duty of the administration to refuse to permit them to be published.

The New York *Times*, a Whig paper, on the same subject, says:

"If President Fillmore had sought to render impossible all the further negotiations for the peaceful acquisition of Cuba by the United States, he could scarcely have chosen a more effectual method of accomplishing that object than by publishing the documents which were given at length in yesterday's Times. The negotiation was, and still is, one of the utmost delicacy. The pride of Spain, the excessive sensitiveness of her people, the interests of England, and the value of Cuba to each of the parties seeking to bargain for its sale, were elements of the subject requiring the most careful handling. Our government gave to our minister at Madrid very detailed instructions upon the whole case—how he was to approach the government so as not to startle its jealousy, how he was to disguise the real wishes of our government until the way should be smoothed for safely revealing them; by what arguments jealousy against England was at one time to be excited, and at another how the chances were to be held out that the United States and England might possibly unite against Spain,—upon all these points, as well as upon all others involved, our ministers received the fullest directions, exclusively, of course, for his own guidance. And Mr. Saunders, in reply, narrates, with equal minuteness the several steps taken by him in pursuance of these instructions.

"The negotiation, for the time at least, failed; and all these confidential papers are given to the world. The governments and people of both England and Spain are put in full possession of the whole case. Each knows precisely what we want, why we want, how much it will be worth to us, and by what means they can most effectually prevent our getting it. The English press will bestow its choicest billingsgate upon our plucked rapacity, and upon the jealousy of England by which our government is moved. Spain will look upon the whole affair as an attempt to cajole her out of her possessions. And an infinite amount of prejudice and jealousy thus aroused must be removed before any negotiations upon this subject can be renewed.

"It is not for us to say that in sending these papers to Congress, the President's motive was to prevent any successful attempt at such renewal hereafter. He may consider it in the highest degree 'compatible with the public interest' thus to embarrass all future negotiations upon this subject, and submit the whole question to the incalculable chances of civil rebellion or of open war. Unless, indeed, this is his view of the case, it is difficult to imagine what motive could have prompted his action in this case."

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
30 November 1852, 2

President Fillmore's Letter.

The more we see of Mr. FILLMORE's course in regard to the Cuban difficulty, the more inexplicable it seems. In his letter to the Collector of New York which we publish in another column, he already surrenders the right claimed by the Cuban authorities, to exclude our vessels and citizens from their ports at their pleasure with or without just cause, not only so, but his letter is calculated to authorize and invite their aggressions. As the proclamation was quoted in justification of the butchery of the American "pirates," so will the letter of President FILLMORE be cited in justification of whatever outrage they may be emboldened to perpetrate upon the *Cherokee* for having Mr. Smith on board. How is such a course to be explained?

It would seem that Mr. FILLMORE's opposition to the annexation of Cuba on any terms, over-rides every other consideration, and that in his zealous opposition to that measure even in prospective, he forgets what is due to his own character, and to the rights, honor and interests of the country entrusted to his charge.

By the dispatch which we publish in another column, it will be seen that the *Cherokee* sailed on Saturday from New York for Havana, with Purser Smith on board. In a few days we shall know whether the threats of the Captain General are put in execution. If they are, the administration will be held to a fearful responsibility.

From the National Intelligencer.

Letter from the President.

The President has thought it proper to make public the subjoined letter to the Collector of New York, in reply to one addressed to him personally by that officer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12, 1852.

Hon. HUGH MAXWELL, New York City:

Your note of yesterday came to hand this morning, in which you state a conversation you have had with Mr. George Law, from which you learned that the "Crescent City will go to Cuba and enter the port of Havana in defiance of the Spanish authority; and, if fired upon, she will be surrendered, and that then he and others will immediately commence hostilities against the island." You say, also, that "he desires to know whether he is right in persisting in the pursuit of his lawful business, and that if the Government shall tell him he must not go, he will not go. If, however, the Government says nothing against his going, he will infer he has a right to go." You say, also, that "he professes to be friendly to me and my Administration." Of the sincerity of this latter profession one can best judge by reading his letter of the 9th, published in the New York *Herald* of the 10th instant.

But, in regard to the chief matters of your letter, permit me to say, that, in the first place, I do not admit the right of Mr. Law, or any other citizen, to threaten a war on his own account, on the pretense of seeking redress for real or imaginary injuries, and then to call upon the Government to say whether it approves or disapproves of such conduct, and assume its approbation unless the act is forbidden. The Constitution of the United States has vested in Congress *alone* the power of declaring war, and neither the Executive branch of the Government nor Mr. Law has any right to usurp that power by commencing a war without its authority; and if he shall attempt it, it will be my duty, as it is my determination, to exert all the power confided to the Executive department by the Constitution and Laws to prevent it. I am resolved, at every hazard, to maintain our rights in this controversy as against Spain, and I am equally resolved that no act of our own citizens shall be permitted to place this Government in the wrong.

Mr. Law has an undoubted right to pursue his lawful business; but when a question is raised between the Government and a foreign nation as to whether the business which he pursues is lawful or pursued in a lawful manner, the decision of that question belongs to the two governments, and not to him. If the object be to assert his right to enter the port of Havana with such persons as he may choose to select, in defiance of the laws and government of Spain, he has certainly done enough to present that question for the decision of the Governments of Spain and the United States; and the negotiation has already commenced, and our rights, as we understand them, have been asserted, and, as I said before, will be maintained. But the act of this government cannot be controlled by the interference of any individual, and it is entirely unnecessary that Mr. Law should repeat these attempts for the purpose of settling this controversy; and if he wilfully does so, and in so doing violates the laws of a foreign nation within its own jurisdiction, and thereby loses or forfeits his vessel, he can expect no indemnity for such an act of folly from this Government.

We regulate the terms and conditions upon which all foreign vessels shall enter our ports, and we fix the penalties for a violation of our laws, and the right to do so we shall never suffer to be questioned by foreigners, and we do not question theirs to do the same thing. He must wait the result of the negotiations between the two Governments. This is a question not to be settled between him and Cuba, nor even between the United States and Cuba, but between the United States and Spain, which alone is responsible for the conduct of the Governor of Cuba.

I write in some haste, as the mail is closing; but you are at liberty to make known the contents of this letter to Mr. Law, and to inform him that as a good citizen I presume he will not attempt any violation of our neutrality laws by attacking Cuba.

I am truly yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

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

Interesting Disclosures—President Polk's Proposition to Purchase Cuba.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes five or six columns of official papers, transmitted to Congress during the last session of Congress, containing the correspondence of the Department of State, under President Polk, relative to the purchase of Cuba—a proposition to Spain having been made to that effect by the President. The first letter is from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Saunders, the U. S. Minister at Madrid:

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Saunders.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1848.

Sir: By the direction of the President, I now call your attention to the present condition and future prospects of Cuba. The fate of this island must ever be deeply interesting to the people of the U. States. We are content that it shall continue to be a colony of Spain. Whilst in her possession we have nothing to apprehend. Besides, we are bound to her by the ties of ancient friendship, and we sincerely desire to render these perpetual.

But we can never consent that this island shall become a colony of any other European Power. In the possession of Great Britain, or any strong naval power, it might prove ruinous both to our domestic and foreign commerce, and even endanger the union of the States. The highest and first duty of every independent nation is to provide for its own safety; and, acting upon this principle, we should be compelled to resist the acquisition of Cuba by any powerful maritime State, with all the means which Providence has placed at our command.

The Secretary of State then proceeds to argue the importance of these islands, from their proximity to the United States; and that if Great Britain were to possess herself of it, as he seems to fear, she could blockade the mouth of the Mississippi, and deprive the Western States, and those on the Gulf, of a foreign market, besides destroying an immense amount of our commerce in the Gulf.

If Cuba were annexed to the United States, we should not only be relieved from apprehensions which we can never cease to feel for our own safety and the security of our commerce, whilst it shall remain in its present condition, but human foresight cannot anticipate the beneficial consequences which would result to every portion of our Union. This can never become a local question. With suitable fortification at the Tortugas, and in possession of the strongly fortified harbor of Havana as a naval station on the opposite coast of Cuba, we could command the outlet of the Gulf of Mexico, between the Peninsula of Florida and that island. This would afford ample security both to the foreign and coasting trade of the Western and Southern States, which seek a market for their surplus productions through the ports on the Gulf.

He next shows the commercial importance of Cuba, from tables published by McGregor, and predicts that, under American rule, the products of the country would greatly increase.

Desirable, however, as the possession of this island may be to the United States, we would not acquire it except by the free will of Spain. Any acquisition not sanctioned by justice and honor would be too dearly purchased. While such is the determination of the President, it is supposed that the present relations between Cuba and Spain might incline the Spanish Government to cede the island to the United States, upon the payment of a fair and full consideration. We have received information from various sources, both official and unofficial, that among the Creoles of Cuba there has long existed a deep rooted hostility to Spanish dominion. The revolutions which are rapidly succeeding each other throughout the world have inspired the Cubans with an ardent and irrepressible desire to achieve their independence. Indeed, we are informed by the Consul of the United States at Havana, that "there appears every probability that the Island will soon be in a state of civil war." He also states that "efforts are now being made to raise money for that purpose in the United States, and there will be attempts to induce a few of the volunteer regiments now in Mexico to obtain their discharge and join the revolution."

He then states that the Government of the United States has had no agency whatever in exciting the spirit of insurrection among the Cubans. Very far from it. A short time after we received this information from our Consul, I addressed a dispatch to him, of which I transmit you a copy, dated on the 9th instant, from which you will perceive that I have warned him to keep a watchful guard both upon his words and actions, so as to avoid the least suspicion that he had encouraged the Cubans to rise in insurrection against the Spanish Government. I stated also that the relations between Spain and the United States had long been of the most friendly character, and both honor and duty required that we should take no part in the struggle which he seemed to think was impending. I informed him that it would certainly become the duty of this Government to use all proper means to prevent any of our volunteer regiments now in Mexico from violating the neutrality of the country by joining in the proposed civil war of the Cubans against Spain. Since the date of my dispatch to him, this duty has been performed.

The Secretary of War, by command of the President, on the day following (June 10,) addressed an order to our commanding General in Mexico, and also to the officer having charge of the embarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz, (of which I transmit you a copy,) directing each of them to use all proper measures to counteract any such plan, if one should be on foot, and instructing them to give orders that the transports on which the troops may embark proceed directly to the United States, and in no event to touch at any place in Cuba."

The Consul, in his dispatch to me, also stated that, if the revolution is attempted and succeeds, immediate application would be made to the United States for annexation, but he did not seem to think that it would be successful, and probably would not be undertaken without the aid of American troops. To this portion of the dispatch I replied—knowing the great desire of the Cubans to be annexed to our Union—that I thought it would not be difficult to predict that an unsuccessful struggle would delay, if it should not defeat, the annexation of the island to the United States, and I assured him that the aid of our volunteer troops could not be obtained.

Thus you will perceive with what scrupulous fidelity we have performed the duties of neutrality and friendship towards Spain. It is our anxious hope that a rising may not be attempted in Cuba; but if this should unfortunately occur, the Government of the United States will have performed their whole duty towards a friendly Power.

Should the Government of Spain feel disposed to part with the island of Cuba, the question, what should we offer for it? would then arise. In deciding this question, it will be important to ascertain, 1st. What net revenue it yields, at the present moment to the royal treasury, after deducting all the expenditure incurred on its account; and, 2d. What net revenue would it yield to the Government of the United States in its present condition?

Mr. Buchanan refers to McCulloch to show, that in one year Spain had derived as high revenue as $10,490,952; but Mr. Calderon, the Spanish Minister, had informed him that the Spanish Treasury, in one year, had never received more than $2,000,000 from Cuba, the residue being necessary to defray the expenses of the Colonial Government and support the troops. Mr. B. then supposes that $50,000,000 would be a sufficient sum for indemnity to Spain for the loss of the Island.—He estimates that the revenue to the United States, from maritime duties, the only ones which could be imposed, would be $5,000,000. But the Island in possession of the United States, it would yield $6,000,000. Mr. B. next considers the question of extension to our Federal system. He says:

"Experience has proved that this system of confederated republics, under which the Federal Government has charge of interests common to the whole, whilst local governments watch over the concerns of the respective States, is capable of almost indefinite extension, with increasing strength. This, however, is always subject to the qualification that the mass of the population must be of our own race, or must have been educated in the school of civil and religious liberty. With this qualification, the more we increase the number of confederated States, the greater will be the strength and security of the Union, because the more dependent for their mutual interests will the several parts be upon the whole, and the whole upon the several parts. It is true that of the 418,291 white inhabitants which Cuba contained it 1841, a very large proportion is of the Spanish race; still many of our citizens have settled on the island, and some of them are large holders of property. Under our Government it would speedily be *Americanized*, as Louisiana has been. Within the boundaries of such a Federal system alone can a trade exempt from duties and absolutely free be enjoyed.

With the possession of Cuba we should have throughout the Union a free trade on a more extended scale than any which the world has ever witnessed, arousing an energy and activity of competition which would result in a most rapid improvement in all that contributes to the welfare and happiness of the human race. What State would forego the advantages of this vast free trade with all her sisters, and place herself in lonely isolation? But the acquisition of Cuba would greatly strengthen our bond of union. Its possession would secure to all the States within the valley of the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico free access to the ocean; but this security could only be preserved while the ship-building and navigating States of the Atlantic shall furnish a Navy sufficient to keep open the outlets from the Gulf to the Ocean. Cuba, justly appreciating the advantages of annexation, is now ready to rush into our arms. Once admitted, she would be entirely dependent for her prosperity, and even existence, upon her connexion with the Union, whilst the rapidly increasing trade between her and the other States, would shed its blessings and its benefits over the whole. Such a state of mutual dependence, resulting from the very nature of things, the world has never witnessed. This is what will ensure the perpetuity of our Union.

With all these considerations in view, the President believes that the crisis has arrived when an effort should be made to purchase the Island of Cuba from Spain, and he has determined to entrust you with the performance of this most delicate and important duty.

The Secretary of State then shows how the attempt to purchase should be made so as not to arouse jealousy and opposition, tells him to touch delicately upon the danger of Spain losing Cuba by revolution—that it may be wrested from her by Great Britain, should a rupture take place between the two countries arising out of the dismissal of Sir Henry Bulwer, and be retained to pay the Spanish debt due to the British bondholders; that the United States would always resist its acquisition by any other nation, and that he might offer as the maximum price for the possession of the Island by the United States the sum of *one hundred millions of dollars*.

The next letter is from Mr. Saunders, the American Minister, acknowledging the obligations he is under to the Department for this mark of its confidence in confiding to him so important a commission; states that he had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed him of the orders of the United States Government to General Butler to prevent Mexican volunteers from stopping at Havana, &c., and that the Minister expressed himself thankful for the information. Mr. S. then broached the proposition, which, he says, was received courteously and respectfully; the Minister was evidently pleased with the communication, but not very explicit in his reply, telling him he would acquaint the Minister of State with it. Mr. Saunders says:

"I am well satisfied that nothing will induce the Spanish Government to part with Cuba but the apprehension of a successful revolution in the island, or the fear of its seizure by England. The national pride and character of these people would not induce them readily to give up on the first point. I have reason to know the Government are not without their fears on the latter point. As I learn, private letters from England give them to understand that Lord Palmerston is disposed to give them

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

30 November 1852?

trouble with us. We both desire [illegible] that something decisive should be done in their behalf. If the Government shall entertain any serious fears in regard to the matter, they would likely open the subject, and thus enable me to bring forward a formal proposition to treat for a cession. I deem it, therefore, the better policy to suffer the thing to rest as it is for the present. The Court will remain here for some weeks, when I shall have the opportunity of meeting the Ministers in an informal way, without attracting that attention which our official visits in Madrid would likely excite. Besides, I can, at my discretion, as the matter now stands, renew the subject with the new Secretary, which I shall most certainly do should I discover the least ground to suspect that they are laboring under any misapprehension as to my conversation with Gen. Narvaez."

Mr. Saunders refers to an assurance given by Mr. Forsyth, in 1840, through Mr. Vail, to the Spanish Government, in the following language:

"You are authorized to assure the Spanish Government, that in case of any attempt, from whatever quarter, to wrest from her this portion of her territory, (Cuba,) she may securely depend upon the military and naval resources of the United States to aid her in preserving or recovering it." This assurance was accordingly given by Mr. Vail, and again repeated by Mr. Irving, under the instructions from Mr. Webster. With this guarantee for the safety of the Island, the Spanish Government has rested in perfect security. At the time of Mr. Bulwer's dismissal, when the public papers heralded a rupture with England, it was a subject of remark at the Puerta del Sol—the great theatre for political discussion, "that the United States would aid us in the protection of Cuba." Now, whilst I would not formally withdraw this assurance, I suggest the propriety of changing our tone, by saying, "In a war between Spain and England, the United States might feel greatly embarrassed from her friendly relations with England; that she is not only our ally, with whom we are at peace, but with whom, at present, we have the most intimate commercial relations; that whatever we may think of her colonial policy, in the extension of her commerce, and for the advancement of her manufactures, the United States would feel great reluctance in an open rupture with her at this time; besides, she might claim from us the same neutrality in a war with Spain as she had observed in our late contest with Mexico." This language might do good; and, as I think, could do us no harm. And whatever might be our secret resolution—that under no circumstances could we allow Cuba to come under the control of England—still it might be as well for us to keep this resolution to ourselves.

In the second letter from Mr. Saunders to Mr. Buchanan, dated August 18th, 1848, he says he had another interview with the Spanish minister:

"He said he had been informed by General Narvaez of the nature of my communication to him, and of my authority; that, if I wished to press the matter further at this time, he should like to hear whether I proposed to treat for the cession of Cuba to the United States, or for its security to Spain; and, in the event of a difficulty with England, whether Spain could rely for any aid from the United States.

"I answered, that it was from the fear of a difficulty with England, and a threat on her part to seize on Cuba, which had, in part, induced the President to give me the special authority he had done at present; that, as his Excellency would see, an open rupture between Spain and England—the allies of the United States—might greatly embarrass her as to the part which she, as a neutral, might find it necessary to take; that, whilst self preservation and the interest of her commerce might prevent her from remaining passive in the event of any pressing danger, she would greatly prefer a direct purchase of Cuba to involving herself in a war with England on that account. He said he fully understood our difficulty; that, from the present state of things, he did not anticipate any thing of the kind; that it was but candid in him to say, he could not hold out any prospect at present of a cession; that possibly time might bring it about. Cuba was reported to them as being secure, but there was no telling how long it might remain so. He was pleased to receive any communication; should treat it as entirely confidential; and if anything should occur to produce a different state of things, he should not fail to inform me of it.

"The above is, in substance, what transpired. I did not deem it prudent to urge the matter further at this time, but shall not fail to keep myself fully informed of every thing which may occur; and should I see the least prospect of success, shall, of course, avail myself of it."

At a subsequent interview, the Spanish Minister informed him—

"That it was more than any minister dare to entertain such proposition; that he believed such to be the feeling of the country, that, sooner than see the island transferred to *any power*, they would prefer seeing it sunk in the ocean.' I replied, I was happy to find he understood my motives; and after his positive and candid avowal, I certainly should not again renew the subject, unless I should be specially invited to do so."

Thus ended the matter.

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

New York Herald

2 December 1852, /

Democratic Festival at Washington.

SPEECHES OF YOUNG AMERICA—CUBA AND THE CUBANS—THE OUTGOING AND INCOMING ADMINISTRATIONS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1852.

The democratic festivities last night continued until a late hour. The principal speakers were Mayor Maury, Senators Douglas, Weller, Brodhead, Gen. Lane, Dr. Olds, Judge Brocchus, &c.

Mr. DOUGLAS made one of his ablest speeches, and was warmly applauded. He congratulated the friends of democracy upon the result of the election, and the harmony which prevailed and was sure every democrat felt proud of the bearing of their candidate before and since the election. It promised well for his administration. They had friends to reward and enemies to punish. Yet he would make removals in a spirit of justice and moderation, with a view to the public good. Upon foreign policy he spoke at length. He would like to see a decree put forth, that no European power is either to found a new colony or extend an old one upon the North American continent. There was no danger of war about it. England had executed a mortgage upon Canada, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, and all her possessions in North America, that she would keep the peace towards the United States. Spain was in about the same position, and all the other European nations had enough else to do at home. The time had come when the title of an American citizen should be a protection in the enjoyment of rights everywhere; one of which was the right to carry on lawful trade with any nation with which we are at peace. With regard to Cuba, some thought that so long as she chose to remain subject to Spain she ought to be permitted so to do; but whenever the people of Cuba show themselves worthy of freedom, by asserting and maintaining it, and apply to this country, she ought to be annexed. The same thought that when Spain shall be willing to sell Cuba to any other power on earth, then the United States ought to "take her any how." If that was filibustering, they would find a good many filibusters in the democratic ranks.

Gen. LANE said Oregon would have an electoral vote to give in '56 and he could pledge the State of Oregon for the democracy.

Mr. WELLER would take one step in advance of the Monroe doctrine. Whenever a nation on this continent, struggling for republican liberty, showed ability to maintain it, he would secure it to them, not only by moral but by "physical aid." As to removals, if he were President, he would cut out off the heads of all at once. He would not have this constant squealing.

Letters were read from Messrs. Buchanan and Dickinson.

The toasts were very good, and of a progressive character.

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

New York Herald
2 December 1852, 3

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1852.

The Policy of the Government Relative to Cuba.

It is considered here that the letter of Lieutenant Davenport to his consignees was, in itself, ill-timed, as the government of Cuba is known to regard that house (Drake & Co.) with special kindness. Its business is of colossal extent—greater, perhaps, than any two houses in the United States combined—and which would be materially disturbed, if not annihilated, by a revolution. Certainly, the annexation of the island to the United States would open the door to a competition, both in regard to enterprise and capital, that would deprive many of the large commercial establishments at Havana of present and peculiar advantages. A moment's reflection should have convinced Captain Davenport, that whatever he wrote to Drake & Co. would be made known to the government of the island, and that, if it could lash itself into such a fury at the real or imputed conduct, at home, of a purser of one of the steamers, it would the more greedily seize, as a pretext for excluding the ship on the semi official defiance of the commander. It is the policy of the administration—and perhaps the wisest one—to give no actual cause of complaint, in the present position of affairs, to Spain, and rather to brave the indignation of the *filibusteros*, Lone Stars, and all other classes, who would make war at once upon her Catholic Majesty, than embarrass the incoming administration with a European quarrel, so long as they can do so without compromitting the national honor. Meanwhile, the Creoles believe that the United States are acting as the friends and allies of Spain, *in* securing to her the possession of the island, whilst the "proud Castilian" flatters himself that the "grim visaged front" assumed by the Captain General has frightened the "imbecile government," (*vide Diario de la Marina*, on fifty occasions,) of the Yankees into quiet submission. But, amidst all this, the "manifest destiny" of that garden of the New World is being worked out. I am no *filibustero*, as you know; neither have I any belief in the practicability of concentrating a force, with proper arms and provisions, that can resist the troops of Spain—I mean an illegal force; and, more especially, in these times of steam and lightning, when the movements of the suspected can be so rapidly communicated from point to point. Nevertheless, from a personal knowledge of the oppressive exactions—nay, extortions—upon the natives of that island, in a shape which never meets the public eye, the most prominent of which arises from the corruptions of the tribunals, amounting almost to the open sale of their decisions, I should fervently rejoice at the emancipation of the natives of the Island, by severing their connection with Spain. Yet I am not for annexation. Make a republic (which you must do in order to its admission into the Union) of Cuba, and you would witness a scene of riot, and almost anarchy, there, that it is frightful to contemplate. But our countrymen generally do not think so. No, for it is a popular error, and an equally erroneous enthusiasm, with our countrymen, to cite the brilliant example of the United States as an evidence of the efficacy of a republican form of government in securing the happiness and progress of all mankind. Let them advert to the actual retrograde movements of Mexico, if not of all South America, under a nominal (for it is nothing more) republicanism, and judge for themselves what would be the consequences of an attempt to make a representative government for Cuba. In the arts, science, literature, and in philosophy, what nation is more advanced than France; and yet it is now admitted that republicanism there is a mere abstraction—an ideal impracticability.

More of this in a future letter. AMIGO.

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

New York Herald
2 December 1852, 4

THE BRITISH FLEET AROUND CUBA—THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE, &c.—We understand that the British West India fleet which is now concentrating as a fleet of observation around the island of Cuba has two objects in view. First, it is intended as a sort of blockade against the African slave trade with the island; and secondly as a safeguard against any possible renewal of the Lopez experiment by the *filibusteros* of the United States.

As far as the African slave trade is concerned, Spain is bound, in common with England, France, Portugal, and the United States and Brazil, to put it down. In this view, therefore, the British fleet off Cuba is designed to enforce upon Spain her treaty obligations If the commanding officers of the squadron do their duty, it will materially affect the perquisites of the Captain-General and his local agents, and of the Queen mother in Spain, derived from this contraband traffic. It was the refusal of General Concha to accept the usual hush money, *per capita*, upon African slaves smuggled into the island, and his undisguised hostility to the business, that effected his recall. Cañedo is a different sort of man, with something of the money-making proclivities of Tacon; but if the British cruisers shall cut off his supplies, as they are justly required to do, we expect to hear of his shortly returning to Spain, whether recalled or not. This movement of the British government may also exercise no small influence over the future destiny of Cuba; for such is the wear and tear of the slave population, from the present exhausting system of cruelty under which they are worked on the sugar plantations, that it has been estimated that the actual working force in the sugar cultivation has to be renewed once in about every seven years. Under such a state of things, the suspension of the supplies from Africa, if rigidly enforced, cannot fail to lead to the most important results.

In respect to the *filibusteros*, we apprehend that the British squadron of protection and observation will have but little to do. But let them enforce their embargo upon the piratical slave traffic from Africa, and the affairs of the island will soon put on a practical shape for a renewal of our negotiations with Spain. We are more and more inclined to the conviction that England is beginning to understand her true policy, in reference to the island of Cuba, and that, in any event, there will be no war between John Bull and Brother Jonathan concerning the "Queen of the Antilles." See the article from the London *Morning Post*, which we publish today. There need be no alarm in Wall street.

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

New York Herald
2 December, 1852, 4

Senator Borland, of Arkansas.

Quite an interesting controversy has sprung up respecting the birth-place of Mr. Senator Borland, of Arkansas. In our Sketches of Arkansas Senators, we stated that our impressions were that he was a Southern man. A correspondent immediately informed us that we were in error, as Mr. Borland was a native of Orange county, in this State. We have now the following communication, for which we thank the writer, and which appears to us to be conclusive in favor of our original impression:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Looking over the columns of the HERALD of this morning, I noticed a paragraph in which you say that a correspondent of yours informs you that Solon Borland, United States Senator from Arkansas, is a native of the State of New York, being a son of the late Judge Borland, of Montgomery, Orange county. Now, I beg leave to correct your correspondent. Senator Borland was born in Nansemond county, Virginia. His father was a highly educated English physician, who married in that county, and resided in Suffolk the county seat for many years. Senator Borland and myself were boys together. Had I the time, I would give you his history. Please add that Dr. Borland the father of the Senator, was a gentleman of great respectability, and married Miss Godwin of Nansemond county, a lady of equal respectability. I expressed a wish that my name might not be used unless it was necessary. On reflection, I would not object to it's being appended, as it would serve to remind the Senator, as well as his brother, Dr. Euclid Borland, neither of whom I have seen for many years, that I am still in the land of the living. Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BENTON, 105 Water street.

Nansemond county is one of the old Tide Water counties of Virginia, in that district of the State originally settled by the cavaliers.

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

New York Herald
2 December 1852

The Administration of General Pierce and our Foreign Relations.

Next in importance to a faithful observance of the compromises of the constitution, between the North and the South, a prudent yet bold and energetic administration of our foreign affairs has become essential to the peace, progress, and manifest destiny of this mighty republic. In no epoch of our national history, of peace or war, has there ever been a time requiring in a higher degree the practical exercise of cool discretion, moderation, and far-reaching sagacity, on the one hand, and of adventurous courage and self-sustaining intrepidity on the other, than the present crisis, in reference to the foreign policy of our newly elected President.

The outgoing administration, so inauspiciously commenced upon our foreign relations, under the unfortunate cabinet of General Taylor, will go out of power with an accumulation of unfinished business, to be turned over to General Pierce, altogether unprecedented in its amount and in the gravity of its complex and delicate responsibilities.

The entanglements which have grown out of the international affairs of Central America, are in themselves a task, which in settling will require of Gen. Pierce an extraordinary exercise of skill and boldness to avoid a misunderstanding with England on the one side, or a humiliation of our national character on the other. If the Monroe doctrine of foreign non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the independent States of North America is to be practically enforced, it will call for the total removal of those British agencies and influences which have controlled the domestic and external affairs of the Central American States for the last ten years. It will supersede, upon the simple basis of British exclusion, all the recent attempts to lay down a plan of joint protection between England and the United States. It will require the formal abdication, as a *protegé* of Queen Victoria, of the dusky King of Mosquitia, and the formal assent of her Majesty's government thereto; and it will also require some additional stipulations and explanations of the Clayton and Bulwer Nicaragua Canal treaty.

How stands that treaty now? The first article was openly violated by British agents, aided by a British vessel of war, in the forcible extortion of tribute from one of our merchant steamers at Greytown, or San Juan—the tribute going to the support of a government plainly abolished and disavowed by the treaty. Nor are we aware that this piratical trust has been finally compromised between the two governments, the late re-construction or modification of the treaty having been repudiated by the State of Nicaragua. This loose and unsatisfactory state of things must be terminated, or patched up in some way. If the Monroe doctrine is to be the fundamental law, the matter will require little profundity, but very considerable nerve and resolution, to bring it to a perfect and final settlement.

The foreign embarrassments of Mexico call more imperiously for emphatic and decided action by our government than even the British perplexities of Central America. The sixty millions due to her British creditors have placed the Mexican government, to all practical purposes, in the position of a dependant upon British clemency. But, again, the singular tenacity of Mr. Fillmore's administration to the Tehuantepec treaty, founded upon the Garay grant, and the extraordinary resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, making that compact a *casus belli* with Mexico, if necessary to enforce it, leave the two countries, as we now stand, in an extremely critical position. The resolution before the Senate is still pending; and the democratic majority of the body, in deciding upon it, will have to decide to some extent upon the policy of General Pierce. It is a simple question of peace or war; and to Mexico the latter may be quite as acceptable as the first alternative, for a country in the last gasp of dissolution has but little to lose in any event.

But there is still another element to be considered in the establishment of order out of the universal chaos of Mexico. Louis Napoleon must not be overlooked. Our latest news from the Mexican capital indicates something like a combined movement between France and Spain in the warlike prosecution of their claims for unpaid debts. Now, how are all these difficulties to be overcome? A war with Mexico on the Tehuantepec question would inevitably result in the annexation of the entire republic to this Union. It could have no other termination. Perhaps the Mexicans desire it. There can be little doubt of it, if the most wretched and deplorable inefficiency of their own government is considered in connection with the brilliant offer to Gen. Scott of the supreme dictatorship, while in occupation of their capital, in 1847-'48.

But, even should we compromise the Tehuantepec difficulty, and our Indian and *filibustering* disturbances of the Northern frontier, the application of the Monroe doctrine may require the strengthening of the home squadron to a large extent, and the presence of an army of observation on the Rio Grande, or else England, France, and Spain may, by a coalition, appropriate and divide the spoils. The heavy debts of Mexico due to the subjects of those powers, the immensity of the undeveloped mineral and agricultural riches of the Mexican republic, the importance of the Tehuantepec and her other overland routes between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the utter helplessness and wretchedness of the government and the country, are temptations which must be irresistible to England and her allies, if not anticipated by the interposition of the United States.

But the Cuba question, of all other questions, is destined to become a turning point in our foreign affairs during the next four years; for, within that time, it seems to be generally expected that we must either definitively surrender, or acquire the island. Upon this subject there appears also to be a prevailing apprehension, that *filibusterism*, under the incoming administration will be winked at, if not openly encouraged; and that in consequence we may be precipitated, by an unmanly collusion with buccaneering expeditions, into a terrible war with the Holy Protective Alliance of Spain, England, and France. Such a war would, of course, place our vast commerce, in every sea and upon every ocean, at the mercy of legalized pirates or privateers, in addition to the fleets of at least three of the naval powers of Europe; and hence the speculation produced in Wall street by the tremendous question of Gen. Pierce's position, whether, on the one hand, his administration will rigidly enforce our obligations of neutrality, and seek the solution of the Cuba question by a future negotiation in dollars and cents, or whether, on the other hand, it will connive at the movements of the *filibusteros* till they shall have made a successful lodgment in the island or drawn us into a bloody war for the prize.

Now, to say nothing of the dark and anomalous state of affairs in Hayti, and nothing of the fishery question, or Canadian reciprocity, or the Sandwich Islands, or the affairs of South America, Africa, Australia, or Japan, there will be work enough for our State Department for several years, in clearing up the unsettled business in our foreign relations from Central America to Cuba.

What policy, then, may we anticipate of the new administration upon the affairs of Central America and Mexico—and what, more especially, in relation to the all important Cuba question? The Baltimore platform is vague and indefinite. It may be construed to the continuance of the stand-still neutrality policy of President Fillmore, or it may be stretched to embrace the annexation of all North America and armed intervention in the affairs of every nation of Europe. A large margin of discretion is, therefore, left to Gen. Pierce, in the adoption of the general and the specific policy which he may pursue upon the weighty responsibilities of our foreign relations.

The selection of his Secretary of State, and the influences which may predominate in his cabinet, will afford a living interpretation of the inaugural address of the fourth of March next. But neither in that address, nor in the choice of his cabinet, do we apprehend any additional panic among the stock-robbers to that of the second of November. On the contrary, we are rather more confident that the tone of the inaugural and the composition of the new ministry will be pacific, although firm and dignified—conservative of the national honor and good faith, yet confessedly alive to that spirit of progress which is the spirit of the age. We have little fear that the Monroe doctrine will be set up in Central America or Mexico for the purpose of a tilt with Great Britain, after the fashion of the assault of Don Quixote upon the windmills; but we do suppose, from the chivalric sense of the national honor entertained by the democratic party, that a bold and vigorous policy will be pursued in the settlement of all our pending embarrassments, both in Central America and Mexico. This policy may not admit of a joint protectorate with any European power over any of the States of Central America; but we do not apprehend that it will assume for our government any rights of control over their domestic or external affairs. So with Mexico. There need be, we presume, very little apprehension that we shall be plunged headlong into a war of conquest upon the Tehuantepec treaty, or upon the delicate questions in issue between the Mexican government and her European creditors, or in contravention of what may be the imperial designs of Napoleon the Third. But, *per contra*, should the intestine troubles of the Northern States of Mexico result in the establishment of an independent Northern republic, it is possible that the *esprit du corps* of the democracy would not permit it to knock at our door in vain. "Knock," saith the scriptures, "knock, and the door shall be opened unto you."

The all-absorbing Cuba question is not so easily disposed of upon any theory or basis of speculation, however plausible. If we are not hurried into a rupture before the close of the present administration, there is still a prospect of a peaceful acquisition of the island. Of one thing we are well assured, from various reliable sources, as well as from all the antecedents of Gen. Pierce, he will not countenance the movements or unlawful designs of the *filibusteros*—he will not wink nor connive at their proceedings—nor permit the departure of any Lopez expedition from our shores, if all due vigilance for the preservation of our national faith and good neighborhood can prevent it. We doubt not the new administration will regard the acquisition of Cuba in a totally different light from the present; but not as a measure to be carried out at the sacrifice of the national honor, nor yet by the payment of any exorbitant sum of money. It may possibly be reserved, even as a question of expediency in any form, to be first tried directly before the people, as was the annexation of Texas. In any view, however, the appointment of his ministers to Spain, England, and France, in reference not only to Cuba, but to Mexico and Central America, will involve responsibilities of the highest importance to this nation and to all concerned.

Without possessing any extraordinary knowledge of the designs or views of Gen. Pierce, upon either our foreign or domestic concerns, but judging from the elements of information generally in the possession of our readers, we feel, upon the whole, but little alarm in regard to the ominous aspect of our foreign affairs. There are several little clouds of war in the horizon; but the war spirit has received a wholesome check in the defeat of Gen. Scott. The sword is not necessarily the key to exalted station. Gen Pierce has nothing to gain by a reckless rushing into war—his party has nothing to gain by it, and the country has everything to lose. We are confident he will endeavor to preserve and promote peace with all nations, as far as compatible with the honor, the rights, and the duties of the United States. But we are equally confident that he will not shrink from the responsibilities even of war if they shall be forced upon the country, with the whole country ready to spring at the summons to the rescue. Finally, the make-shift neutrality policy of the present administration, having been most signally rebuked and rejected by the people in the late election, a foreign policy is demanded, and may, we think, be expected, more in consonance with the power and position of these United States among the nations of the earth, and more in keeping with the spirit of the country and the progress of the age, and the great fundamental doctrine of "manifest destiny."

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

New York Herald
3 December 1852, 4

THE CUBA QUESTION—A SIGN FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The *New Hampshire Patriot*, published at Concord, and considered by the knowing ones as reflecting to some extent, upon great national questions especially, the sentiments and views of Gen. Pierce, shows no quarter to the administration upon the Cuba question. The editor, in a recent merciless article upon the administration, in relation to our foreign affairs generally, says upon Cuba, that—

> The insulting and injurious course of the Cuban rulers is tamely acquiesced in by the administration, and virtually justified by its organs. They concede the right of the Cuban rulers to exclude our citizens entirely from that island, in open violation of both national law and treaty stipulations.

Such language, from the home organ of Gen. Pierce, admits of but one interpretation. It simply means that from and after the fourth of March next a new leaf is to be turned over upon our foreign affairs, and particularly in reference to the island of Cuba.

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

The Daily Picayune.
3 December 1852, 2

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS

FOR THE

FUNERAL CEREMONIES

IN HONOR OF

CALHOUN, CLAY, WEBSTER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1852.

The JOINT COMMITTEE appointed by the Mayor, Members of the Bar, and the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, to make the necessary arrangements for solemnizing the obsequies of the lamented CALHOUN, CLAY, and WEBSTER, have adopted the following programme of arrangements for the occasion:

Col. CHARLES A. LABUZAN

has been unanimously selected as the Grand Marshal of the Day; and

GENERAL E. L. TRACY

Assistant to Grand Marshal.

The following gentlemen have been selected and will act as District Marshals and Aids:

MARSHALS.

First District—Col. J. B. WALTON.
Second District—OVIDE DE BUYS, Esq.
Third District—JAMES PHILLIPS, Esq.
Fourth District—A. W. JOURDAN, Esq.

AIDS.

Col. C. R. Wheat,	Col. C. M. Emerson,
Col. Henry Forno,	Col. A. W. Bosworth,
Robt. A. Grinnan, Esq.,	Thomas Hunton, Esq.,
Richard Richardson, Esq.,	John Claiborne, Esq.,
V. H. Ivy, Esq.,	Edward Thompson, Esq.,
Samuel G. Risk, Esq.,	Alfred Bellanger, Esq.,
John Adams, Esq.,	D. C. Biscoe, Esq.,
Wm. Sutton, Esq.,	C. Ramos, Esq.,
Joseph Bruneau, Esq.,	Chas. W. Canfield, Esq.,
A. Schreiber, Esq.,	N. Trepagnier, Esq.,
Edward Flash, Esq.,	J. K. Rayburn, Esq.,
Joseph Etter, Esq.,	Charles Leeds, Esq.,
James Beggs, Esq.,	Joseph Hufty, Esq.

The procession will move from the City Hall, opposite Lafayette Square, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, and will pass down St. Charles street to Poydras street, up Poydras street to Camp street, down Camp and Chartres streets to Conti street, up Conti street to Levee street, down Levee street to Toulouse street, down Toulouse street to Chartres street, down Chartres street to St. Ann street, down St. Ann street to Royal street, up Royal street to St Louis street, down St. Louis street to Bourbon street, up Bourbon and Carondelet streets to St. Joseph street, up St. Joseph street to Camp street, down Camp street to Julia street, down Julia street to St. Charles street, down St. Charles street to Lafayette Square.

And in order that all those who participate in the Funeral obsequies may have an opportunity of witnessing it, the ceremony of depositing the Urns in the Cenotaph on Lafayette Square will take place as soon as the Grand Marshal shall have formed the entire procession in column *en masse*, on Lafayette Square, when the

REV. DOCT. THEO. CLAPP

will pronounce the Benediction in depositing the Urns in the Cenotaph; at the closing of which ceremony the procession will be dismissed by the Grand Marshal.

Immediately after which—

The following ceremonies at the places designated will take place:

At Lyceum Hall, First District.

Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Walker.
Funeral Dirge, by —— Band.
Eulogy on John C. Calhoun, by Chief Justice Eustis.
Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Dobbs.

At Odd Fellows' Hall, First District.

Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Leacock.
Funeral Dirge, by —— Band.
Eulogy on Henry Clay, by Judge Theo. H. McCaleb.
Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Henderson.

At Dr. Scott's Church, Lafayette Square.

Prayer, by Rev. Dr. Scott.
Funeral Dirge, by the Choir.
Eulogy on Daniel Webster, by Hon. Christian Roselius.
Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Twichell.

The Arrangements of the Day will be under the command of the Grand Marshal.

Minute Guns will be fired during the day from the head of Canal street.

It is respectfully requested that all places of public and private business be closed, and that the same, together with the dwellings of citizens, be dressed in mourning.

It is also respectfully requested, that our fellow-citizens wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm during the moving of the procession.

Persons having charge of the Church and Fire-Alarm bells in the city are requested to cause the same to be tolled during the day.

Masters of vessels and steamboats in port, and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the city, are respectfully requested to display their colors at half mast from sunrise to sunset.

The Military, the several Orders, Societies, Associations, and other bodies that desire to participate in the ceremonies of the day, are requested to assemble at such places as they may respectively select, and repair to the places of rendezvous by 10 o'clock, A. M.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

First Grand Division.

Colonel CHARLES A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.
Gen. E. L. TRACY, Assistant to Grand Marshal.

SPECIAL AIDS TO GRAND MARSHAL.

Col. C. R. Wheat,	Col. C. M. Emerson,
Col. Henry Forno,	Col. A. W. Bosworth,
Robt A. Grinnan, Esq.	Thos. Hunton, Esq.
Richard Richardson, Esq.	John Claiborne, Esq.

Volunteers of the First Division Louisiana Militia, under the command of Major Gen. John L. Lewis, as a Military Escort, as follows:

Washington Regiment:
Volunteer First Brigade Louisiana Militia, commanded by Col. W. W. Wood.
Louisiana Legion, commanded by Gen. D. Augustin.

Second Grand Division.

Col. J. B. WALTON, First District Marshal.

J. K. Rayburn, Esq., N. Trepagnier, Esq., Aids. Joseph Etter, Esq., C. W. Canfield, Esq.

Music.

Officiating Clergymen and Orators of the Day, in carriages.

Military Detachment as Guard of Honor.

FUNERAL CAR, Drawn by Six Gray Horses.

Military Detachment as Guard of Honor.

PALL BEARERS:

Representing the Thirty-one States of the Union.

Pall Bearers.	Pall Bearers.
Wm. G. Hewes, Mass.	H. D. Peire, Louisiana.
B. F. Flanders, N. H.	Thomas K. Price, Tenn.
Levi H. Gale, Rhode Island.	Julian Neville, Ohio.
Oliver Palmer, Connecticut.	John R. Shaw, Missouri.
S. F. Wilson, New York.	S. O. Nelson, Alabama.
J. O. Pierson, New Jersey.	Col. S. H. Mudge, Illinois.
E. Heaton, Pennsylvania.	Wm. G. Mullen, Indiana.
Dr. J. S. Copes, Delaware.	B. P. Voorhies, Miss.
Capt. James Stockton, Md.	Col. Josiah Cole, Michigan.
James R. Jennings, Virginia.	Moses Greenwood, Arks
F. A. Lumsden, N. C.	Gerard Stith, Wisconsin.
Randell Hunt, S. C.	T. C. Twichell, Iowa.
Dr. Geo. E. Harral, Georgia.	J. T. Doswell, Texas.
C. C. Lathrop, Vermont.	Chas. Barclay, Florida.
M. O. H. Norton, Kentucky.	T. B. Winston, California.
Capt. S. S. Green, Maine.	Wm. Monaghan, Oregon.

Delegates of Four each, from the States of South Carolina, Kentucky, Massachusetts, as Chief Mourners.

Massachusetts.	Kentucky.	South Carolina.
1	1	1
2	2	
3	3	3
4	4	4

JOINT COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, in carriages.

Citizens of Massachusetts. Citizens of Kentucky. South Carolina.

THE MAYOR,
Accompanied by Distinguished Strangers.
Foreign Consuls.
The Board of Aldermen, with their Clerk, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and headed by their President.
The Board of Assistant Aldermen, with their Clerk, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and headed by their President.
Veterans of '14 and '15, in carriages.
His Excellency Gov. Joseph Walker and Suite.
Lieutenant Governor.
Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General.
Auditor of Public Accounts, Civil Engineer.
Surveyor General.
State Superintendent of Public Education.
Members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives.
Members of the State Senate and House of Representatives.
Major Gen. D. L. Twiggs and Suite,
(Commanding Western Division United States Army.)
Officers of the United States Army.
Officers of the Navy and Revenue Service.
Officers of Louisiana Militia.
Regents of the University of Louisiana.
Law Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Medical Faculty of the University of Louisiana.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Judges of the United States Circuit and District Courts.
Judges of the District Courts of the State.
United States District Attorney.
United States Marshal and Deputies.
Collector of the Port.
Naval Officer.
Surveyor of the Customs and Deputies.
Postmaster and Deputies.
United States Receiver and Register of the Land Office.
Superintendent, Treasurer and Officers of the Mint.
District Attorney.
Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans and adjoining Parishes.
Members of the Bar.
Justices of the Peace.
Deputy Sheriffs of Parish of Orleans and adjoining Parishes.
Clerks and Deputy Clerks of the U. S. Courts.
Clerks and Deputy Clerks of Supreme, State and City Courts.
Recorder of Mortgages and Deputies.
Register of Conveyances and Deputies.
Recorders and Clerks of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts.
City Treasurer, Comptroller, Surveyor, and their Deputies.
Notaries Public.
Whig and Democratic State Central Committees.

Third Grand Division.

OVIDE DE BUYS, Esq., Second District Marshal.

Samuel G. Risk, Esq., John Adams, Esq., Aids. Alfred Bellanger, Esq., Daniel C. Biscoe, Esq.

Music.
Fire Department of New Orleans, Algiers, Gretna, Carrollton and Milneburg, (with their banners.)
The Masonic Order under the Grand Lodge of the State
Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Grand Lodge and its Subordinate Lodges.
[Grand Encampment and its Subordinates.

Fourth Grand Division.

JAMES PHILLIPS, Esq., Third District Marshal.

C. Ramos, Esq., A. Schriber, Esq., Aids. Joseph Bruneau, Esq., James Beggs, Esq.

Music.
New Orleans Mechanics' Society.
New England Society.
Typographical Union of New Orleans.
St. Andrews' Society.
Hibernian, Shamrock and St. Patrick Benevolent Societies.
St. Michael Benevolent Burial Society.
French, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish Beneyolent Societies.
Delegation of the Sons of Temperance.
Father Mathew Temperance Societies.
Temple of Honor—Sons of Temperance.
German Benevolent Society.
German Emigrant Society.
St. Joseph Society.

Fifth Grand Division.

A. W. JOURDAN, Esq., Fourth District Marshal.

V. H. Ivy, Esq., Wm. Sutton, Esq. Aids. Edw. Thompson, Esq., Joseph Hufty.

Music.
Screwmen's Benevolent Society.
Mutual, Turners' and Grocers' Associations of New Orleans.
Harbor Master and Port Wardens.
Ship Masters.
Steamboat Captains.
Board of Directors, Teachers and Boys of the First, Second, Third and Fourth District Public Schools.
Orphan Boys from the Third and Fourth District Asylums.
Citizens and Strangers generally.

Order of Arrangements.

The Societies and Associations are requested to conform to the order prescribed:

Such Societies and Associations as have not yet reported and desire to participate in the ceremonies of the day, will be assigned places in the order in which they shall report themselves to the Grand Marshal.

The Clergymen, Orators of the Day, Pall Bearers, Chief Mourners, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Heads of Departments, Senators and Members of Congress, Members of the State Legislature, will meet in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 10 o'clock, at No. 9.

Officers of the U. S. Navy and Revenue Service, Foreign Consuls, Veterans of 1814-'15, Officers of the Regents, Law, and Medical Faculties and Universities of Louisiana, will meet in the Recorder's Room, City Hall, at 10 o'clock.

The Judiciary, Members of the Bar, Officers of the Customs, Post Office and Mint, U. S. District Attorneys and Marshals, U. S. Receiver and Register of the Land Office, in the U. S. Court Room, City Hall, at 10 o'clock.

The Mayor, Distinguished Strangers, Board of Common Council, and Joint Committee of Arrangements, will meet in the Council Chamber, City Hall, at 10 o'clock.

The Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Clerks, and Deputy Clerks of the several Courts, and Notaries Public, will meet in the U. S. District Clerk's Office, City Hall.

The owners and proprietors of all public and licensed carriages and vehicles, are directed to withdraw the same from the streets through which the procession is to pass, after the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

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

The Chief of Police is charged with the enforcement of the above order.

The owners of private carriages and vehicles are also respectfully requested to conform with the wishes of the committee in this respect.

No obstruction of any kind will be permitted in the streets through which the procession is to pass.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

A. HARRIS, J. LABATUT, J. J. LUGENBUHL, J. M. BURKE,	From the Board of Aldermen.
J. O. NIXON, L. H. PLACE, V. HEERMANN, L. BURTHE, A. DERBES, J. W. DOLHONDE, J. A. WATKINS, S. W. PHILBRICK,	From the Board of Assistant Aldermen.
ISAAC BRIDGE, JNO. R. GRYMES, A. M. HOLBROOK, W. L. CUSHING, W. MONAGHAN, THOS. A. ADAMS, JOS. GENOIS, JNO. L. LEWIS, MANUEL GARCIA, H. R. W. HILL,	On the part of the Citizens.
M. M. COHEN, C. MAURIAN, W. A. ELMORE, T. J. DURANT, M. BLACHE,	On behalf of the New Orleans Bar.

GRAND MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

In order to facilitate the formation of the Procession, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the hour designated by the Joint Committee of Arrangements, the Grand Marshal directs:

1. That Major Gen. John L. Lewis, commanding First Division, L. M., form his Division in Lafayette Square—left resting on St. Charles street.
2. All carriages intended for the procession will form in Hevia street—leading carriage resting on St. Charles street.
3. The South Carolinians will form on east side of St Charles street—right resting on South street.
4. The Kentuckians in centre of St. Charles street—right resting opposite South street.
5. The Massachusetts delegation on west side of St. Charles street—right resting opposite South street.
6. The Fire Department in centre of Poydras street, west side of St. Charles—right resting on St. Charles street.
7. Free Masons and Odd Fellows on north side of Poydras street, west side of St. Charles—right resting on St. Charles street.
8. The Mechanics, New England, and all other Societies in the order named in the programme, comprising the Fourth Grand Division, will form on St. Charles street—right resting on Girod street.
9. The Screwmen's Benevolent Society, and Mutual Associations, on west side of Camp street—right resting on South street.
10. The Turners' and Grocers' Associations, Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, Ship Masters and Steamboat Captains, on Camp street—right resting on South street.
11. The Board of Directors, Teachers, and Boys of the Public Schools and Orphan Boys, on the east side of Camp street—right resting on South street.

On the arrival of the different bodies at the places designated, they will immediately report themselves to the Grand Marshal, whose headquarters will be in front of the City Hall, opposite Lafayette Square.

CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

Notice to Marshals and Aids.

The District Marshal and Aids will meet on MONDAY EVENING next, 6th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., at U. S. Marshal's office, on business of importance.

Notice to Pall Bearers.

The gentlemen who have been selected and accept the appointment of Pall Bearers are requested to meet on TUESDAY EVENING next, 7th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M. at U. S. Marshal's office, City Hall, on business of importance.

CHAS. A. LABUZAN, Grand Marshal.

Circular.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES

IN HONOR OF

CALHOUN, CLAY, WEBSTER

Thursday, December 9.

The citizens of New Orleans have set aside the ninth day of December next for the celebration of appropriate Funeral Ceremonies in respect to the memory of the deceased Statesmen, CALHOUN, CLAY and WEBSTER. The occasion will be one of peculiar solemnity and interest, and the ceremonies will be of a grand and impressive character.

It is desirable that our fellow-countrymen, in the interior and at a distance, sharing in the profound emotions of reverence for the illustrious dead and regret for the bereavement of the nation in their loss, should have an opportunity to take a part in the public manifestations of these feelings. The Committee, therefore, express the hope that their country friends, of this and the neighboring States, will join them in the procession of that day, and give to the mournful pageant a more imposing aspect as a wider demonstration of the national grief.

It is believed that a large assemblage could be gathered here, without sensible inconvenience to the visitors and little absolute cost. Business brings great numbers to the city during the winter, and timely arrangements could, in many cases, make that time quite as convenient for the purpose as any other. It is an object, however, well worthy of an effort; and the Committee hope to see here many visitors, representing worthily the sympathies of the people of other places in the paying of these Public Honors to departed Genius, Virtue and Wisdom.

H. R. W. HILL,
J. J. LUGENBUHL
A. M. HOLBROOK,
L. H. PLACE,
W. A ELMORE,
ARNOLD HARRIS,
M. M. COHEN,
JOHN A WATKINS,
W. L. CUSHING,

Committee of Arrangements.

d4dp&Wtf

Funeral Ceremonies

IN HONOR OF

CALHOUN, CLAY, WEBSTER.

It is respectfully requested that all places of public and private business be closed on the 9th December, and that the same, together with the dwellings of citizens, be dressed in mourning.

It is also respectfully requested, that our fellow-citizens wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, during the moving of the procession.

Persons having charge of the Church and Fire-Alarm bells in the city are requested to cause the same to be tolled during the day.

Masters of vessels and steamboats in port, and the proprietors of the various public buildings in the city, are respectfully requested to display their colors at half mast from sunrise to sunset.

The Military, the several Orders, Societies, Associations, and other bodies that desire to participate in the ceremonies of the day, are requested to assemble at such places as they may respectively select, and repair to the places of rendezvous by 10 o'clock, A M.

By order of the Committee:

d3 H. R. W. HILL, Chairman.

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

The Daily Picayune.

3 December 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 2.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....W T Turnbull, L Lobry, La; J J Smith, E J Martin, Ky; R Peters and lady, Mrs Rawlings and son, Mo; D W C Peck and lady. Besthoff, Mrs Mountford, Miss Mountford, P McMartin and daughter, J Slade and lady, J M Slade, M F Hodges, NY; F W Kirchhoff, C Tate, Vles, A L Gaines, NO; S S Allen, Ala; J B Braune, C Knap, Pa; Gen A J Gonzales, Cuba; G W Praddin, Mass; C Kimball, S P Clarke, R W Welds, Cont; E Griffin and lady, Ill; E P Bradley, Ohio. Maj Arnold and family, USA; C Deane, Boston; Jeff Davis, Miss; Mr Deichas, England; F Laffri, C Prescott and son, H W Law, W Henderson, Mrs N B Arnold.

VERANDAH HOTEL....A Donaldson, S M Stewart, Tenn; W T Carlyle, J A Gregory, H R Winston, B Wooldridge, Ky; G Rase and lady, A W Merriam, A Field and lady, Ohio; J P Sohnson, Ark; W S Scott, G R Newman, E Allen, D L Todd, F Egan, W F Newsom, S Lee and lady, H W Baxter, W C Cobb, J A Maryman, La; J H Maddox, Capt R M Wade, J Wilson, C H Porter, J P Callier, R F Henderson, R J Ward Jr, NO; S Simpson, Cin; F L Jackson, Md; B S Skates, Mobile; G G Gregory and family, W C Strong, Z C Offutt, R Middleton, J H Worlfolk, S A D Groves and lady, J C Burns, F Craighton, Miss; W Lawton, O A Bowen, S C; C K Bullard, W Burns, Mr McCracken, NY; Rev T L Harris, Va. W P Riley, Ala; Dr Robertson and lady, W Robertson, Mo; J J Huey, Ill; J O Truhart, J D Logan, O M Wheeler, Texas; J W Burruss and lady, Mrs McGehee and child, Miss.

CITY HOTEL....S Nelson, J G Brewer, J Bawir, Jonas Bawir, C Morgan, G N Parks, W A Read, R H Wilsonn, J McKee, H H Wall, J Craighton, J Mallory, Miss; T H Crechlaw, Tenn; H Hyer, Ida; J B Pearson, Miss Thompson, Miss C Kirby, N Y; J N Pennington, H Faulk, W Silbernagle, D Bride, W E Evans, G W Prughe, W Prathe C M Vinson, Capt Ratier and son, Mr Seagrave, T O Moore, Dr Butler, D Martin, R W Richardson, T C Starborough, D Hamilton, W H Smoot, La; G A Williams and lady, Ohio, D A S Johnson; J B Power, J McLaughlin, W B Walton, Texas; A Harris, G Lewis, N O; J B Walker and lady, Ga; A Hawkins; G S Hastings, Boston; A McGehee; S McGehee; C L Jones: J S Tweed, Cin.

ARCADE HOTEL....B S Rives, Tenn; H M Haven Mich; N S Davis, J C Davis, E H Porter, Ky; J Dougherty, A Haber; T C Rose, Ala; J C Arnold, W H Sweet, A J Harney, M Wolf, Miss; W Dawsing, W H Brown, N O; H Gray, A McCranin, J R Kavannagh, J Kavannagh J C Wright, C T Wright, J J Kendrick, Col Hall, F P Stubbs, J Ray, W Shannon, J C Clark, J D Sherwood, La; C Y Black, T R Rubton, J B Hawkins, Mo; R J Jennings, Tenn; T Green,

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

New York Herald
4 December 1852, 1

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Settlement of the Crescent City Affair.

Permission Granted Purser Smith to Enter Havana.

EXECUTION OF BLAISE SKUPINSKI.

Melancholy Appearance of the Victim.

His Declaration of Innocence.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Railroad Collisions---Baltimore Rowdyism, &c., &c., &c.

The Intelligence from Cuba.

CHARLESTON, December 3, 1852.

The steamship "Isabel," Captain Rollins, arrived here to-day with dates from Havana and Key West to the 30th ultimo.

The Isabel brings the highly gratifying intelligence that the Captain-General of Cuba had expressed his entire satisfaction with the affidavit of Purser Smith in the Crescent City affair,—and Mr. Smith has now permission to enter Havana.

The U. S. sloop of war Cyane and steamer Fulton arrived at Havana on the 28th of November.

The steamship Empire City arrived from New Orleans and sailed for New York on the 20th.

THE CUBAN MARKETS.

HAVANA, November 29, 1852.

The old crop stock of sugar is much reduced, and there will be none left when the new crop arrives. Prices have advanced. Rice is depressed, owing to heavy arrivals from Brazil, which competes successfully with Carolina. Freights to America are at 75c. for box sugar, and $2¼ for molasses, to load at outports. Exchange on London is at 11½ a 12 premium, and on the North, par a ½ discount.

MATANZAS, November 27, 1852.

The coming crops of sugar and molasses are expected to prove fair averages. Exchange has receded—a considerable amount on London has been taken at 11½ premium; New York and Boston par a ½ discount. Freights are dull and vessels scarce.

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

New York Herald
4 December 1852, 4

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—Attorney General Chatfe d, Albany; Lieutenant Colonel Reba, Royal Army; E. Evers, Paris; Edwin Croswell, Esq., Albany; J. P. De Wolf, Rhode Island; C. Durand, Connecticut; F. A. Gilbert, England; Geo. T. Sanders, Salem; W. A. Poor, Baltimore; S. A. Newton, Newport; J. P. Gregory, Boston; D. Dethan, London; Wm. R. Hall, Philadelphia; Dr. Sims, Alabama.

At the Irving—Hon. B. O. Taylor, Washington; Hon. H Hamlin, Maine; Hon E. K. Smart, Maine; Hon. B. C. Eastman, Wisconsin; Hon. G. Dean, Poughkeepsie; A. J. Donelson, U. S. A.; J. B. Plummer, U. S. A.; Colonel Mansfield, U. S. A.; Hon L. Burrows, New York; Hon J. H Boyd, New York; Hon. J. Meacham, Middlebury; Hon. C. F. Cleveland, Connecticut; Hon E. S. Mosely, do; Hon. Amos Tuck, New Hampshire; Hon. H C. Sweetzer, Delaware; Hon. J. Sutherland, Hudson; Hon J. Russell; Hon. J. Campbell, Illinois; Hon C. E Stuart, Michigan; Hon H. Hamilton, Maine; Hon. W. Murray, Middleton; Hon B. C. Eastman, Wisconsin.

At the American —Thomas B Graham, E. T. Freeman, Philadelphia; Captain Rogers, Portland; Randolph Spaulding, Georgia; A. Goodnam, Boston; Hon P. Skeu Smith, Philadelphia; B. H. Laurence, Boston; G Murphy, Philadelphia

At the Astor.—Hon. George Cochrane, Massachusetts; Hon. J. Johnson, New Hampshire; H. Wilder, Boston; H. Ames, Connecticut; W. Bishop, Philadelphia; J. Thompson, Springfield; R. E. Brewster, San Francisco; T. S. Dickerson, Charleston; Hon. George Ashmun, Massachusetts; George Upton, George Tolman, Boston; Col. Taylor, South Carolina; George Cowper, Scotland.

At the Howard —Hon M. Clarke, A G Clark, Manchester, Vermont; Hon. Charles Stearns, Springfield; Colonel A. Crocker, Fitchburg; Captain Parrish, steamship Roanoak; S. S. Ston, A. F. Chandler, Boston; William Stowell, Worcester; J. M. Ackley, Ithaca; T. E. Wiles and lady, Vermont; C S Beard, Hamilton, Canada West; N. L. Chaffer, Ohio; J. Potter, Providence; C E. Cross and lady, St John, N. B; A. V. King, Sandy Hill.

The health of Hon John Bell, of Tennessee, is said to be failing.

Hon. Hanibal Hamlin, United States Senator, Hon. E. K. Smart, M. C., and Hon M McDonald, M. C., from Maine, were at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 30th ultimo

The following Senators and Representatives arrived in Washington on the 2d instant:—Senators—Messrs. Meriwether, of Kentucky; Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Fish, of New York. Representatives—Messrs. Boyd, of Kentucky; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Harris, of Tennessee; Morrison and Jones, of Pennsylvania; Ives, of New York; Smart, of Maine; Davis, of Indiana, and Ingersoll of Connecticut.

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

New York Herald
4 December 1852, 6

NEW YORK HOTELS.

THE SAINT NICHOLAS.

Amidst the many palace hotels which are daily springing up in our city, evidences at once of its progress, enterprise, and wealth, none is more truly worthy of notice than the above, whether it is viewed in the light of an architectural embellishment to Broadway, or looked upon as regards the exertion which has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of the travelling portion of the citizens of the States. We have heretofore published a very minute account of the style and extent of this—then proposed—building, but as it is now assuming a finish of lineament and decoration, and will shortly be opened, under the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Treadwell, Acker & Co., we do not deem another notice out of place. The Saint Nicholas is situate on Broadway, between Broome and Spring streets, and is built of pure white marble, in the Italian style of architecture. It has a front, highly ornamented, of one hundred feet, and extends through to Mercer street for a distance of two hundred feet. It has two entrances on Broadway—one private, for ladies. The main entrance is in the centre, through a grand portico supported by four massy fluted columns of white marble, surmounted with chastely carved capitals. This leads into a spacious hall, paved with variegated marble, its lofty ceiling supported by arched transoms, with pilasters and gilded capitals, wainscotted, marble base, the ceiling frescoed with extreme taste, and side walls panelled. We do not recollect a more lightsome, pleasing entrance than this. Upon the left is a drawing room for gentlemen, of great extent, wainscotted with black walnut, with frescoed ceiling and panelled side walls. From this you enter the reading room, by sliding doors, which is lighted by a large and lofty dome, richly gilded and ornamented. In the centre of the building is the reception hall, covering an extensive area, with its ceiling supported by rows of lofty columns. The hall is paved with marble, and its walls done in fresco also. The bar and washroom are off this, and will be upon a vast scale, with most excellent arrangement. You ascend to the second or main story of the hotel by a most noble flight of stairs, built entirely of white oak, which convey an idea of solidity, combined with high finish, and harmonize very well with the other portions of the house. After the ascent, you arrive in a spacious hall, which is eleven feet wide, and runs through the centre of the building, from the front on Broadway to the dining room in Mercer street. The admission of light into, and thorough ventilation of this hall, cannot be excelled, and produces a most pleasing healthful effect. Owing to the peculiar arrangement of the building, there is not a dark room, nor one with a borrowed light, in the entire house. Upon the second story of the front building are the public and private parlors, and bridal and star chambers, which are decorated in a most chaste style, and are frescoed with colors of azure blue and delicate pink, which combine with the gilding so as to produce an impression of grandeur and taste. The dining hall is gorgeous and commodious; there is a delicately carved ceiling of nineteen feet high, supported upon pilasters and capitals of novel design and exquisite workmanship. The ornamental work and frescoing is rich, but not tawdry or glaring. The hall is well lighted by day, whilst three massive chandeliers, shewing twenty lights each, are prepared to bid defiance to the night. The room contains eight splendid mirrors, ten feet high each, some four, and others five feet in breadth. The third and fourth floors of the front and centre building are divided into suits of rooms, which have parlors, with bath rooms, bedrooms, and every requisite convenience connecting in a manner unsurpassed for neatness and taste. The other story of the front, centre, and rear buildings, is appropriated to single rooms; each room to the sixth story is provided with hot and cold water, and gas, to be used at pleasure by the occupant or visitor of the hotel—a convenience not often met with in this or any other country. The rooms are well ventilated, and have commodious fire places, with marble mantle in each. Every room is provided with Norton's magnetic telegraph. All the halls and public rooms throughout are heated with steam. There are two large tanks in the attic of each building, to supply water to the rooms above the pressure of the Croton. The water is forced up by steam power, and each tank is furnished with a hose, to be used in case of fire.

It is worthy of public notice, as conveying an idea of the extent of this undertaking, that there are as many as five tons of wrought and cast iron pipe in the building; and the steam, gas, and other pipe, if extended, would reach as far as six miles. This part of the work was all executed by Filbin & Quinn; the fresco and ornamental decorations by the most eminent artist in this city. To attempt a description of the kitchen, laundry, drying and ironing room, with the extensive ice houses and bakery, would far exceed our power and extent of space. There is a steam washing machine, driven by an engine of six horse power, by aid of which one person can wash, rinse, and dry, ready for the iron, five thousand pieces a day. The furniture throughout, carpets, window shades, with every requisite, is in keeping with the building and decorations. It is now pouring in daily, and in a short time we will be called upon to record the opening of "Saint Nicholas," as constituting a new and remarkable era in the careering progress of New York. The building will be doubled in size within a year; the work is now under contract and commenced in the rear, with forward operations for the commencement of the front in spring. The house is visited daily by travellers of distinction from all parts of the Union.

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

The Daily Picayune.

4 December 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 3.

ST. LOUIS—Jefferson Davis, Jas F Hirst, Miss; J Morgan Jones, U S cutter Duane; Capt. Rodgers, steamship Falcon; Thos C Anderson, J F Roysdon, La; Thos J Casey and lady, N O; H Choteau, E W Beckwith and family, V Frank Valle, St Louis; C E Folsom, N H; Major Chase, U S E; Jos Ward, Canada; Dr J H Douglas, J B Stephenson, J A Middleton, B W Mason, N Y; V J Randall, Edwd Fisher, Ill; Chas Thompson and lady, Ohio; S S Nichols, E Cooperthwait, Phila; J A Rozier, Mo.

VERANDAH HOTEL—W W Wildy, J McClure, E F Milton, S H Aby, H P Levy, J S Yall, Dr L G Gibson, T Affleck and lady, J W Burch and lady, G W Gordon and lady, H W Dangerfield, C D Hamilton, H J Thomas and lady, Mrs E Hays, T W Nelson and lady, Miss; W Bagel, C T Robinson, J B Berry, J M Carroll, R W Powell, J Cole, J Walker, J A Ostrom, N O: Capt O A Jenkins, Capt G J Blakeslee, Capt D O'Connell, E N De Leon, Mobile; G Yaule, J Lathrop, N Y: Dr L L Alston, E C Clark, E Alexander, A G Alexander, Ala; J N McCullock; A G Nalle, jr, Dr D T Moody, W B Cochrane, J S Crawford, Va; P Knowles, Ala; B W Gray, Ill; J Ford, jr, Ky; G W Kella, Mr Sunderland, Iowa; P J Harbor, La; J W Rollins, Mo.

CITY HOTEL—J W Burk and lady; J H Wilks, N O; C B G Whelden, A L Tucker, L B Curtis, G W Pugh, R H Snyder, F L Glover, J B Eddens, La; Jas M Smith, A H Wenham, Dr G M Lane and lady, Mrs Ann Lum, James Lum, S T Massey and lady, N S White and family, Mrs Berry and son, Miss; L S Pepper, Phila; Mrs F A Waffell, Mobile, Thos Johnson; H Murphy, Mich; Z Carlisle, O; Miss C Kirbey, Miss Thompson, Ala; D Cale, N J.

ARCADE HOTEL—D Tamborine, J H Wesling, J Vincent, R J Glasscock, Miss; Wm Gammage, Robt Henderson, J W Miller, NO; F Green, La; B F Eakle, Va.

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

New York Herald

6 December 1852, 2

THE BEACON OF CUBA.—The well known Mr. John S. Thrasher has started a paper in New Orleans, called *El Faro de Cuba*, printed in English and Spanish. Mr. Thrasher is posted up in the affairs of the queen of the Antilles.

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

New York Herald
8 December 1852, 4

The Real Cuban Question—What Will the Foreign Powers Do?

The Island of Cuba and Purser Smith have occupied so large a share of public attention, during the past few weeks, that we should have felt some reluctance to make either of them the theme of further speculation, had we not noticed that an erroneous opinion is afloat on the subject. Mr. George Law, General Cañedo, and the President, have elevated Mr. Purser Smith to such a pinnacle of notoriety, that many people have begun to fancy that his private quarrels were the only issues at stake, and his exclusion from Cuba our only pretext for coveting the Island. Now that Mr. Smith has been allowed once more to tread the pavement of Havana, these people honestly believe that all thoughts of annexation ought to be banished from the public mind. This is a fatal confusion of ideas. Mr. Purser Smith has nothing more to do with the Cuban question than the *ci-devant* Signor Alcazor, who easily contributed a torpedo to our collection of curiosities the other day. His dispute with the Captain-General would have attracted very little notice, if Mr. Conrad had not contrived to make himself ridiculous, and the administration unpopular, by writing on the subject. In reality, the outlawing of Mr. Smith by General Cañedo, and the touching reconciliation which we are told has since been effected, are matters of no moment whatever, when compared with the weighty reasons on which the advocacy of the acquisition of Cuba should be based. Though our government is bound to protect its citizens abroad, and would have acted a more popular, and we believe a wiser part, by pursuing a different course with respect to the Crescent City difficulty, neither the errors they have committed, nor their subsequent retrieval by the Cuban authorities, weigh a feather in the balance in which the destiny of Cuba is suspended.

The wish to possess Cuba is entirely independent of any vindictive feeling for real or supposed injuries. We require it in a commercial and in a military point of view. It is necessary to our trade, as the finest of the West India Islands, abounding in the richest fruits of tropical climates, and other undeveloped resources. These can never be fully turned to account so long as the Island remains in the hands of sluggish Spaniards; whereas they would prove an inexhaustible mine of wealth under our management. Freed from the thraldom of Spain, our exports to Cuba would approximate more closely to ten or twelve millions a year than to six and a half; and we should draw from thence an amount of produce which would show a corresponding increase on the seventeen millions at which our imports of last year were estimated.

Nor are the military reasons for its annexation less conclusive. The chief of the West India Islands—the key to the Gulf of Mexico—the possession of Cuba would be indispensable to us in case of war. It commands all the routes to California, and guards the high road to New Orleans. With such a rendezvous, the fleets of foreign powers could easily cripple the commerce of the Southern States, and spread devastation on our coasts, from Charleston to Mexico, and up the Mississippi and Missouri as far as population and agriculture extend. So long as it remains in the hands of Spain, and may, at any day, be used as a naval station by the European allies of that nation, we cannot consider ourselves the undisputed masters of this continent. Once let it be ours, and we shall not need much exertion to enforce practically the Monroe doctrine.

It has been for these and similar reasons, that every successive administration which has ruled this country, during the last quarter of a century, has pondered over the means of annexing Cuba. It was on these grounds that John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay thought it necessary to interfere to prevent the invasion of the Island; that Daniel Webster delivered his eloquent speech, maintaining that Cuba cannot be

[redacted]

all have coincided in [redacted] edifice to our territory, both in [redacted] and in a military point of view.

This unanimity among men who [redacted] other point is a fact pregnant with instruction. If all the statesmen of the United States, during the last twenty-five years, have unhesitatingly declared that the transfer of Cuba to Great Britain or France could not be tolerated, and that its incorporation into the Union was eminently desirable, we may fairly conclude that such is the deliberate sense of the nation. The people of the United States are not likely to abandon an object which they have been steadily pursuing during one-third of the period of their national existence.

We may also undoubtedly infer from the same fact, that any interference on the part of Great Britain or France with our designs on Cuba would be immediately followed by a declaration of war from Washington. This Great Britain and France well know. They cannot doubt for an instant that the first symptom of an intention on their part to debar us from the possession of the island, would be the signal for the most desperate war in which this country has ever been engaged. Would either France or England renounce the blessings of peace upon such a pretext? Is there a British statesman so bold as to plunge the country into the horrors of a protracted war, to double the national expenditure, and double the taxes under which the poorer classes are already ground to the earth, for the mere chance of checking our commercial and national progress? It would need a terrible provocation to goad England into a war at the present day. After years upon years of suffering, caused by the insane ambition of Mr. Pitt and other war-loving ministers, her people are now beginning, only beginning, to experience a slight alleviation of their burthens. A few taxes have been repealed, bread is cheap, trade is flourishing, and the people are comparatively happy. Let war be declared, and what will be the picture? Fresh taxes, dear bread, a diminution of trade, anxiety pervading every face, alarm spreading from the seaports to the most inland village, the press-gang, and the recruiting sergeant. And yet there are men in their sane senses who believe that Great Britain would voluntarily exchange the former for the latter, merely for the sake of injuring a nation in whose prosperity she is directly interested, and without the slightest prospect of actual benefit to herself.

Nor is it less ridiculous to anticipate any interference on the part of France. Louis Napoleon is hardly so secure on his throne that he could afford to send his troops thousands of miles from France, while the [redacted] in his ears, and the Faubourg Saint Antoine

teems with unconquered republicans. A campaign against a tough Arab may be an excellent and economical pastime, and may serve equally well to discipline the troops and occupy the attention of the people. But a war with the United States is a very different matter, and could not be undertaken without a solid guarantee of stability at home, and an overflowing treasury, both of which are wanting to France at the present moment. The Emperor will have enough to do for many a year to consolidating his new throne, and his soldiers will find ample occupation in keeping the Paris mob quiet.

If, then, it be the unalterable resolve of the United States to wage an uncompromising war against any foreign nation which might venture to intrude upon our relations with Cuba; if Great Britain and France, whose rulers cannot, dare not, go to war with us on such a pretext, are in full possession of these, our sentiments—and we cannot understand how any doubt can be entertained on either head—we run no risk in asserting that we need apprehend no serious obstacle from abroad to the realisation of the splendid design which has glittered before the fancy of our greatest statesmen.

On the contrary, as we endeavored to show in a recent article, a calm, practical view of the question shows that France and England must really wish us success in the undertaking. Even without alluding to the indirect benefit which British merchants would derive from the extension of their trade with Cuba, consequent upon our occupation of the Island, the argument that any sum of money which we might pay for it would be chiefly appropriated to the payment of the Spanish bondholders, whose claims on Spain are now little better than waste paper, is one which could not fail to be appreciated by Englishmen. It would be to the free traders a mere question of profit or loss. They would lose nothing by our taking Cuba, and developing its resources, while they would gain the whole, or very nearly the whole stated value of the bonds. An Englishman is peculiarly sensitive to arguments of this nature. Again, both Great Britain and France have learnt, that so long as the Spanish authorities of Cuba wink at the slave trade, no British or French squadron can put it down. In fact, it never was so thriving or so profitable as at the present moment, when a squadron of British steamers encircle Cuba. A reliable correspondent sets down the import of negroes into the island during the year at nearly 4,000 souls; and vessels are constantly being fitted out to engage in the lucrative traffic, in spite of all the efforts of the British cruisers. No Englishman of sense can doubt that the only feasible mode of preventing it is transferring the island into our hands. If, therefore, the five nations are sincere in their desire to put down the slave trade, they will not hinder the only possible arrangement by which that end can be attained. To our thinking, these two motives—cupidity on the one hand, and philanthropy on the other—will have no slight influence on the temper of Great Britain and France.

But a short time will elapse—a short time in the history of nations—we feel convinced, before Cuba becomes ours, by and with the consent and approval of Great Britain and France. Time will be the successful diplomatist in this question. The Queen of the Antilles must come to us without the aid of the filibusters or a war. It must come to us peaceably and honorably. It will do so.

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

New York Herald
8 December 1852, 8

Passengers Sailed

CHARLESTON—Steamship Southerner—Dr P C Hilton, Miss M Cook, Miss S Cook, Miss J Norcross, Miss E Nicholls, E C Donnelly, Miss M Collins, Mrs E Jenkins, John Anderson, Mrs Clark, Thos E Grand, J P Lawrence, C H Porter, A Golder, H S Fraser and lady, R K Richards, J Flynn, John Kirwan, W A Strong, W E Ward, P F Hurstead, L W Adams, F B Hawes, W B Dennison and 2 servants, J O Livingston, Mr Thompson, Wm W Gunn, A E Tucker and servant, H M Matthews and lady, H K Cooke, [illegible]

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

The Daily Picayune.

8 December, 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 7.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....J B Rogers, Miss L A Beele, Ct; Dr Adams steamship Cherokee; J W Carter, USN; J Travis, NY; G Carrese, NO; Gen A J Gonzales, Cuba; J C McCarty, J H Elliot, Calhoun; G F Bates, Boston; Capt Love and lady, Capt G W Lay, USA; N P Winder, Bishop Polk, J R Davis, J Butler and lady, La; G Hewitt, Ala; L Newberry. H E Bridge, Mrs H P Bridge, Mrs Holland, J B Camden, St Louis; A M McPheeters, NC; M T Calloway, B J Ames.

VERANDAH HOTEL—L Ross, Md; H Edens, SC; O H Bell, W B Knight, Ohio; W Stillings, Livingston; J D Ockenhausen; N E Lyman, NY; J W Jones, Mobile; P W Leadington, T M Neger, Mrs Robinson, Mrs Turner, Miss Brantley, S Turner, J G Robinson, Ark; R H McIntire, Ga; M Noyles and family, M Brown and family, NC; J Wainger and lady, L Head, M Kirkpatrick, M Barlow, Ky; J H Howard, La; G Montgomery, W Anderson, Miss; F Taylor, Texas; Capt E K Smith, Fa; J McNulty, Mo; J K Moore, D W Bradford.

CITY HOTEL....D Sands and lady, E A Glover, R W Baker, Mobile; C R Bullard, NY; Col J Smith, Dr H W Graham, Dr A G Clopton, Ark; G H Case, J J McCormick, NO; C Barlow, Mex; W F Hudson, La; J D Colburn, Ark

ARCADE HOTEL....J L Warren, L P D Warren, Ga; L T Nickerson, T C Siles, La; P S Phillips, Phila; J L Bacon, E C Bacon, D B Chapman, F Williams, P H Chidry, G Newton, J Harren, Ark; G M Haywood, Texas; J A Cotton, NY; J D Hallam.

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

9 December 1852, 2

ORDERED TO HAVANA.—The Washington *Republic* says; We understand that the sloop-of-war *Cyane* has been ordered to proceed to the harbor of Havana, and that the *Albany* will proceed to Pensacola.

The wreck of the Spanish steam frigate *Pizarro*, near Havana, has been abandoned: all efforts to raise her having proved vain So confident were the Spaniards of raising her, that they had fixed a day for her entrance to the harbor of Havana, and a band of music was in attendance on the wharf to welcome her.

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

The Evening Picayune.
10 December 1852, 1

STEAMER CLEOPATRA BURNT. — The steamer Cleopatra, Capt. Ross, from Black river for this port, having on board a cargo of 914 bales cotton, took fire on Monday night last when about six miles below Trinity, and was totally destroyed. A small portion of the cotton will be saved. The fire originated in the wood racks near the boilers from which it reached the cotton, and (as we learn from the pilot) it was with great difficulty that the boat was run on to the bank. All the books and papers of the boat were lost, as also were the baggage and effects of the crew.

Robert Ross, aged about seventeen years, son of the captain, perished on the burning boat. He had been sick for several days and occupied a state-room in the lady's cabin. He was unable to help himself, and the rapidity with which the fire spread prevented any others from going to his rescue. A fireman is also missing, supposed to have been burned or drowned.

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

The Evening Picayune.

10 December 1852, 1

YESTERDAY.

The funeral ceremonies yesterday in honor of Calhoun, Clay and Webster, brought together the largest assemblage of people we have ever seen in New Orleans. At an early hour the sidewalks were filled with promenaders of both sexes and all ages, examining with eager gaze the insignia of mourning which abundantly adorned hotels, churches, stores, offices and private residences. In all directions, these evidences of the unanimity with which our citizens joined in the mournful ceremonies, were displayed, and in numerous instances almost too numerous to mention, the utmost good taste had superintended the arrangements.

We may, however, cite the City Hotel, Verandah, old Union Bank, City Hall, Orleans theatre, Moreau's on Canal street, Simpson's, Corning & Co., Pelican Club, Olympe's on Chartres street—but we despair of enumerating all the localities that struck us in passing.

A large crowd was gathered soon in the day around Lafayette Square, watching the progress of the details of ornamentation required to complete the cenotaph. This immense structure, under the direction of M. Mondelli, attracted all eyes, from its great size and elegant, chaste design. It measured 60 feet square by 60 high. Though simply of wood and painted canvas, at a little distance it bore an admirable resemblance to marble. The design was in outline a dome supported by slight columns, upreared above a broad pedestal or base, approached on two sides by flights of stairs, the space under the dome being open and containing an altar. The edifice was surmounted by a gilt eagle, and was tastefully fitted up with mourning drapery and appropriate emblems in honor of the great statesmen deceased.

The Square was kept clear all day by the police and by citizen guards—none being permitted to enter save those directly connected with the ceremonies. The appearance on the ground, at an early hour, of the troops from the Barracks, attracted much attention. They belonged to the 1st Regiment of Artillery, and numbered over forty men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Nauman.

By half-past 10 o'clock the different bodies of citizens taking part in the procession began to assemble in and around the Square, the entire vicinity of which presented a scene of the utmost animation and bustle. Leaving the Square to take a stroll through the streets, we were struck with the immense number of persons everywhere congregated to witness the procession. Windows, balconies, door steps, sidewalks were filled to repletion, and such a quntity of children we never before beheld. Notwithstanding the close pressure and movement, we noticed that on all sides the utmost decorum and good order prevailed. Indeed, the order and tranquillity preserved throughout the day, over the whole city, were remarkable. Business was everywhere suspended, and every person appeared bent on observing the day in a proper and orderly manner.

The procession began to move a few minutes after 11 o'clock, coming down Camp street, and the various bodies filing into their positions promptly from the side streets.

The Washington Regiment, under Col. Wood, opened the march. They numbered 105 men, infantry, with four guns and caissons drawn by horses, and twenty mounted artillerymen. The militia officers of the First Bricade accompanied the regiment in a body. The Louisiana Legion, under Gen. Augustin, came next, numbering 232 infantry, with six guns and caissons and twelve mounted artillerymen. The veteran Major Gally followed in a carriage, illness preventing him from accompanying the procession otherwise. Col. Nauman and the U. S. troops came next.

The second division of the procession was opened by the officiating clergy in one carriage, and the orators of the day in a second. The funeral car followed. It was prepared under M. Rubuque's care, and reflected much credit on his taste. Its size was sixteen feet high, by eleven in length. A long, black, velvet-covered base, supported a tall canopy reared on slight corner uprights, with a gilt eagle surmounting the whole. Two bronze eagles, *couchant*, adorned the sides, nodding black plumes the upper corners; three bronze urns, with the names of the three statesmen inscribed in silver, occupied the centre. The car was richly draped from top to bottom with black velvet, edged with gold and silver trimmings, and the names of Calhoun, Clay and Webster in large silver letters on each side. The car was drawn by six gray horses, covered with black velvet housings, spangled with silver, and stamped with the arms of the three States claiming the three dead statesmen. Colored grooms, clad in mourning, led the horses. The pall bearers, representing the States of the Union, marched on each side of the car and in the rear; outside of them moved a military guard of honor; next came delegates of four each from the States of South Carolina, Kentucky and Massachusetts as chief mourners.

Ten carriages followed, occupied by the Joint Committee of Arrangements, the Mayor, distinguished strangers, the Foreign Consuls, in uniform; Gen. Twiggs and Aids; Lieut. Col. Hunt, Col. Bliss, Dr. McCormick, Col. Coffee, and other officers of the army, in full uniform; the officers of the revenue cutter Duane, in uniform; a number of the members of the Common Council; the Recorders, city officers, some of the veterans of 1814-'15, Judges and officers of the City and U. S. Courts.

The citizens of Massachusetts, Kentucky and South Carolina came next, marching on the same front, in three columns, and numbering 214 persons. Each body had its own banners, badges inscriptions, all very noticeable for their good taste. The officers of the Custom-House and Post Office followed in a body.

The third grand division was composed of the Fire Department, the Masons and Odd Fellows. The firemen were without their engines, and were all, except No. 2, dressed in full uniform, with banners and bands of music. The Algiers, Gretna, Carrollton and Milneburg companies opened the route to the number of 110 men. Fire Company No. 1 had 166 men, and their horse draped in mourning; No. 2, 128 men, and two horses draped, the members of the company being in plain citizen's dress; No 3, 40 men; No. 4, 54; No 5, 32; No. 6, 25; No. 7, 30; No. 8, 88; No. 9, 84 and three horses draped; No. 10, 48; No. 11, 43; No. 13, 48 and a horse draped; No. 14, 33; No. 15, 12; No. 16, 12; No. 17, 24; No. 18, 77; No. 19, 42; No. 20, 36; No. 21, 18; No. 22, 50; No. 23, 15; and No. 24, 28 on horseback.

The Masons, in mourning dress, came next, numbering ninety-five, four abreast. The Odd Fellows followed and numbered three hundred and thirty-one members.

The fourth division opened with the Mechanics' Society, who numbered one hundred and fifty-six men; the Portuguese Society, seventy-eight men; the Typographical Union, one hundred and seventeen men—a fine body of men, with an elegant banner and badges; the Sons of Temperance, one hundred and ten, and seventy-five members of various charitable societies.

The fifth grand division contained the Screwmen's Association, two hundred and sixty-six men; the Turnverein, (German,) thirty-one men; the Board of Directors of the Public Schools, and then over one thousand boys, one hundred and four of whom were from the Male Orphan Asylum, and the rest were from the Public Schools. The procession was closed by a body of mounted Stevedores, who volunteered to take this position.

It would be impossible to describe the procession otherwise than by this meagre skeleton. It was the longest and largest ever seen in this part of the country, numbering as it did over five thousand persons, and for imposing effect could not be surpassed. Every person in it was arrayed in some insignia of mourning, and what with the variety and amount of uniforms and costumes banners and music, the effect was truly grand and impressive. Every one was struck by the admirable order in which the whole was managed, even to the minutest particular, and the credit of this was due to the tact and energy of the Grand Marshal, Col. Charles A. Labuzan.

The procession took just two hours and a half to return to Lafayette Square from the time they left it, or one hour and a half to pass one particular point. On returning to the Square the cenotaph was occupied by the Committee of Arrangements and others, whilst the ground around was taken up by the troops, societies, firemen, &c. The Washington Regiment kept open passage from the entrance on St. Charles street to the cenotaph, and presently up this came a band of music, followed by the pall-bearers, escorting the urns. All heads were bared as this body approached. They ascended the steps, headed by the Grand Marshal, and the three urns were then placed on the altar. The Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Methodist Church, delivered a benediction, and then the Grand Marshal proclaimed the procession dismissed.

The orations at Odd Fellows' Hall, Dr. Scott's Church and Lyceum Hall followed; and, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, were listened to by crowded audiences. These three localities were fitted up in mourning drapery with much taste by Mr. Etter. There were at least from forty to fifty thousand people in the streets.

Thus ended a day which will be an epoch in the history of New Orleans.

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

The Daily Picayune.
11 December 1852

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 10.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....Wm M W Cochran, C R Bailey, Miss; J E Bruglers, N D Welkin, W D Hutchings, H W Jones, NY; F L Owen, Mobile; J H Elliott, C S Brown, R Hanaack, J Kincad, W Barbour, Mr Akin and family, J B Toulmin and lady, J H Stauffer and family, NO; J Brown, G S Guion, J Evans, Col R H Haile, C H Davis, P H Morgan and lady, P M Moore and son, Dr Thompson, J Denniston, La; H M Davenport, J S Williams, Ga; W P Ferado, J Ramos, J C Gallagher, Porto Rico; J Sanchez, Miss M Sanchez, Miss C Sanchez, J B Perez, Cuba; C Jeanclat, Mobile; R Peace, S W Lyon, W Russell, B R Chisam, S L Coye, Cal; G W Bottom, E L Burton, Mo; C H Hatcher, L J Sasser and lad, Ky; Capt McGowan, L T Spencer, Dr Tennison, Mr Chadwick, steamship Philadelphia; R Fish, Md; R S Armstrong, Mo; J M Jones, M S Warwick, jr. US cutter Duane; N Brigier, Cal; J G Henszey, S C McCorkle, Phila; W Middleton, SC; W P Hill, Texas, J S Smith, Balt; Maj Geo Deas and family, USA; J B Proctor, G W Higgins, R D Cipran, H H Williams and lady.

VERANDAH HOTEL.....P S Carrington, Va.; A Y Walton, W Lyons, M J Mickle, Miss.; Mr Chalire, A S Norwood, T G Caldwell, A F Rightor, W E Farmer & lady, J N T Richardson and lady, La.; J McMerly, Mo.; E Johnson, Mobile; D Spence, N O; B L Ferguson, D W Greer, N Y; T J Dillehaz, lady and sister, Ala.; F L Owen, Mobile; J A Patterson, D C Diver, La.; J Watson and lady, T N McCan, Ky; J J Ligon, Miss.; J V Gillust, L H Hitchcock, C H Wallace, D B Pratt, Tenn.; S J Bongress, Texas; M T Townsend, G A Taylor, R Cannon, R W Hill, J G Hill, Mrs Thompson, Mrs D Hull, W T Smith, Thos R Dean, Thos A Wright, J Nelso, M Derher, Cal.; J Stephenson, P Robinson, J Woodward, N J Edney, N Phillips, C Cruze, J Barton, Mo.; E C Blackey, J K Farmerhill, T F Clayton; T Dunn, Wm Martin, R H Miller, S Bryce, Texas; J S Ballinger, R Johnson, Ky.; H C Young, J L Warren, G W Robb, Dr. Hammet and lady, Miss.; S Harney, Ark.; E Fatheren, C J Morgan, La.; G H Hall, S C; Thos C Kellam, Capt Carlyle; E C Compton, G G Griffin, Ala.; J McLorne, S Ashton, Ill.; Jas Mooks, H Bryce La; W H Moore, S C; A W Slack, Ark; J W Thayer, Hon R Scurry and lady, Miss Scurry, H L Kinney, Dr W M Neyland, W Strowther, M Bourke, R H Tatum Mrs Henderson, Mrs E W Blassingen and family, N W Battle and family, Texas; Chs Moore, R Hawes, H G Ttemmons, Sidney Clay, Ky; Miss Washington, Tenn; C Adams and lady, Ala.; J N Daniel, Ga.; P Thomas, Md.; J A Garrett, L Earrett, Washington; C D Dunlap, A S Norwood, T A Alcott, La; W D Robinson; Mrs W H Tegordeu, Thos H McKeill, J H Watson, J B Stevens, A Bolls, Dr F T Ford, Miss.; Mrs J H Maddox and family; Capt J H Estes and lady, A L Gaines, N O; Thos Glasscock and lady, Mo.; Chas W Chase, Ky.; J Sanchez, Y B Perez, Miss Sanchez, Miss C Sanchez, Cuba; Jas Brown, N Y; W A Nettles, Mobile; Mrs C Hoyt, N H; J T Hall, F A Alford, B W Henry, Miss; T H Lindsey, N O; A McFeeters, NY; J N Carpenter and lady, M Mason, H Baird, J C Kerr, Va.

CITY HOTEL....G Pomeroy, B L Ferguson, R Cramer, H S B Lewis, M A Daily, S M Brooks, N Y; J H Williams, Miss; J W Aiken, G J F Gist, H K Aiken, D Gaillard, S. C; G Staart, Ind; P M Grant, jr, and family, Miss; A S Norewood, J G Caldwell, F Sketwich, G Keller, J Keller, L Keller, R B Kenedy, R Mills, J A Harbour, La; G Forman, T D Harris, C F Reynolds, N O; J V Toulme, R Siller, N Stile, E B Dorsey, Miss; J Gardner, La; S W Pipkin, N Pinkerton, Miss W L Beck, D N Fox, A H Reppitoe, Texas; G C Saunders, W T Chatham, Tenn; W L Maller, L G Brooks; A G Mackay, S Frion, A J Roes, A B Wooldridge, Texas; Major J B Wederstrand, La; Miss A W Sledge, J W Mitchell, Ala; A Wornack, Mobile, J W Foster, Miss. J W Mitchell, Ga; W N Bonden, N O; A Connor, Tenn; J B Robinson, Mobile; M Faute, Miss Black, Dr E McLane and lady, Miss; Mrs R F Henderson, N C; J K Spears, Ky; C D Dunlap, La; W S Ditto, Sicily; R R Darby and lady, C Yasborough, C C Connolly, Z B Wynne, J Smith.

ARCADE HOTEL....J W Donnell, H A Cox, S W Kirkland, NO; J C Beer, T B Simmons, A Livingston, La; C W Stinde, Mo; S D Trubeart, R B McGinty, Tenn; F H Huck, A Huth, F Amend, H C Fountain, J S Mayls, Texas; M H Lippins, H C Stowe, W M Fisher, H Payne, R B Jones Ark; J W Mitchell, Ill; J B Hunter, S Rose, J Bloome, M P Firfer, S Foxworth, P B Williams, W C Alfred, W A Lenor, J B Quin, C Hoover, R Tilder, B W Holloway, Miss; G M Griffin, T Douglas, Ala; J B Hopkins Va; T Tyler, Dr Connor, Bladen Springs.

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

New York Herald
14 December 1852, 4

Affairs of Hayti—Highly Important Official Correspondence.

A rare treat of diplomacy will be found in our columns this morning, in the official correspondence of the great powers concerned in a late combined effort to induce the negro Emperor Soulouque into a peace with the Dominican republicans of the island of Hayti. The parties in this triple alliance were Great Britain, France, and the United States—our government following modestly in the wake of the other two. This precious correspondence, like that on the Cuba question, has been laid before Congress in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives; and if anybody can read it without admiring the pluck of the impudent and "very black" negro who lords it over less than half of Hayti, as "His Imperial Majesty Faustin the First," then we are mistaken in our estimate of the merits of the case.

About the time of this triple alliance to bring Soulouque to terms, it was expected that he would invade the Dominican republic with the view of annexation, so as to have an ocean-bound empire, intact and absolute. It also appears, from one of Mr Walsh's interesting official letters, that his black majesty was somewhat ambitious of being crowned in the city of St Domingo (such as it is)—the ancient capital of the island. The object of the triple alliance was not only to prevent Soulouque from invading the territory of the Dominicans, but to compel him, on the other hand, to make a peace, and a permanent peace, with that republic, without the trouble of going to war. The consuls of England, France and the United States were instructed, in short, if nothing else would do, to "force the Emperor Soulouque into a permanent peace with Dominica," upon any basis which they might think fit to prescribe.

This beautiful correspondence at once shows that we have heretofore been under some misapprehensions with regard to the designs of England and France. It was supposed that they were rather favorable than otherwise, to the absolute occupation of the island by Soulouque; but it appears that the interests of trade were predominant, and that coffee and sugar had everything to do with the question. The negotiations did not result, as it seems, in a "permanent peace," but they doubtless were decisive with Soulouque, in suspending, for a season at least, his aggressive operations against the Dominicans. The instructions of Sir Henry Bulwer to the English consul, and of the French government to their Haytien Consul General, Max Raybaud, are curious specimens of the sort of diplomacy which is considered the best adapted to an independent negro government; and Mr. R. M. Walsh, our own special consul in this business, plays his part as if it were the richest amusement in the world, as it certainly appears to have been. He could not find the comforts of a hotel in the Imperial capital of Hayti, from which we doubt not there is a splendid opening in that city (such as it is) for some such enterprising genius as Downing, with his "oysters in every style." Mr Walsh also gives a brief but graphic description of his imperial negro majesty.

He is very black, very ignorant, very ferocious and extremely repulsive; and yet, to such a revolting object, caricaturing in his filthy shanty the prerogatives of royalty, some of our New York merchants have kneeled in loyal submission, asking the privilege of laying their costly presents before the feet of his august majesty. And such is the revolting and ignorant negro with whom the principal organ of Sewardism contends it was our policy to treat on a footing of international equality! Could anything be more atrociously abolition to the core than such an abominable idea as that? But there are some claims to respectability, according to Mr. Walsh, in the person of the "Duke of Tiburon, the "light complected" Premier to his "very black" Imperial Majesty.

But there is a question of intervention in this matter. The policy of non-intervention of Mr Fillmore, so piously urged upon the country, and vindicated in his late annual message, may be a very good thing where its exercise involves little or no danger; but it is a white horse, of another color, in such small concerns as those of Central America or of Hayti, in which England takes the lead. We must not dare even to think of Cuba. It would be rank intervention. It would be a violation of the doctrine of neutrality in the affairs of other nations—it would be adopting the doctrine of Kossuth; and, worse than all, England and France are in the way. We must, then, be particularly cautious about Cuba. All sorts of outrages and insults must be submitted to rather than give cause of offence to England or France concerning Cuba. Besides, we do not want Cuba, and the *filibusteros* shall not force it upon us; and Gen. Pierce shall not purchase it, if the publication of Mr. Buchanan's correspondence will prevent it. We do not want any more slavery, which, in short, is the key to the whole of President Fillmore's policy in regard to Cuba. But Hayti is a different sort of place. There we may intervene, and we will intervene, with the consent of France and England, to prevent a war between the blacks and whites, and to keep open the coffee and sugar trade with both parties.

We turn over this amusing dish of diplomacy to our readers. As a piece of negotiation between the three greatest powers on the earth and a miserable blackamoor, who ought to be set to work in a sugar field, it is positively charming. Whether the occupation of the Dominican republic will or will not put an end to this wretched farce of a negro empire, remains to be seen. The consuls of England, France, and the United States, have done what they could to check his proclivity for extending the area of freedom. President Fillmore has done his best; now let us wait and see what General Pierce will do.

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

New York Herald
18 December 1852, 2

The Cuban Question and the Election of General Pierce.

[From the London Chronicle, Dec. 1]

The last accounts from Cuba depict the loyal inhabitants of the island as thrown into a state of the utmost consternation by the success of General Pierce in the United States. Public opinion has so long associated the policy of the American democrats with high-handed injustice, and has so uniformly imputed to their whig antagonists an enlarged sense of international rights, that, on a view of the recent contest taken from such a point as Cuba, we can readily understand why all prospect of immunity from periodical piracies was considered to be staked on the return of the whig candidate. But we have only too much reason to believe that this reasoning is, in one of its branches, fallacious; for it would be sinning against probabilities to suppose that the independence of Cuba, however menaced by General Pierce, would have been safe during the Presidency of General Scott. It is very long since any other aspirant to the chieftainship of the State, has, even in America, called to his aid so many popular passions as those to each of which General Scott addressed a distinct appeal. There is still, in those portions of the federation which have been longest settled, a lingering inclination to claim the citizenship of the republic as an inherited right—and, therefore, at one point, Scott was a Native American. The greed of new territory is a well known vice of American public morality—and so he proposed to annex Canada. The spirit of abolitionism, hitherto uncertain in its direction and straight-waistcoated by prejudice, has nevertheless an indefinite latent capacity for enchaining the sympathies of the people—and so the last resource of this unscrupulous politician was to coquette with the freesoilers. He allied himself to each of these opinions in turn, and in turn denied them when the emergency required a variance in his professions. If the evidences of his character go for anything, Scott, as President, must have been either the mere tool of the leading whigs, or the most reckless of the demagogues who have more than once occupied the White House. Cuba, Mexico, and, no less than these, the great Anglo-Saxon Republic itself, would have been signally fortunate if he had suffered himself to be managed by the able advisers whose admonitions and guidance he might have commanded. But the bent of such a disposition is towards a headstrong independence; and even had he proved more pliable than he was likely to be, we cannot forget that, since its late irreparable loss, much of its elevated feeling, as well as much of its political weight, has departed out of the whig party.

We augur favorably of Mr. Pierce, not so much from the praises of his friends, which are worthless as the basis of an inference, but from the turn which has been taken by the vituperation of his foes. They reproach him for his tameness and want of spirit, as a man of colorless politics and suspected courage. Making reasonable deduction from these imputations—which, in the form in which we see them, are no doubt calumnies—we imagine him to be that Transatlantic *rara avis*, a moderate and cautious politician. A favorite libel of the whigs avers that he fainted in the crisis of one of the Mexican battles. Translated into a different language from that of political malevolence, this statement is as much calculated to re-assure the neighbors and allies of the United States, as the grandiloquent rhetoric in which Scott's petty skirmishes are described is fitted to rouse their suspicions and to excite their fears. Most energetically do we hope that, in politics, Mr. Pierce is the reverse of a *beau sabreur*. Probably, the career and destinies of a free nation were never before so unreservedly confided to the direction of a single will. The great party which he commands is ready to mould itself to every one of his purposes; for it has no political views of its own, and it is perfectly ready to adopt a creed with the same unbounded confidence in the turns of hazard which it has just displayed in the choice of a President. It is long, indeed, since any distinct meaning attached to the "democracy" of the American democrats. Powerful as that confederacy has always been, and intolerant of opposition as it has shown itself, it has never seemed wedded to any intelligent principle, or bigoted to any definite policy. Free trade was originally adopted as a condition of alliance with the cotton interests in the South; and, except free trade, the victory of which the recent election has secured, it is scarcely possible to specify a single article of democratic faith. It is precisely the blanks in the creed of this immense party which place it at the complete disposal of its temporary leaders. It appears to choose its chiefs, not for the sake of their principles, but in the hope of getting principles of its own. Andrew Jackson enlisted the whole of this vast mass of opinion in a crusade against bank paper, and Mr. Polk embarked the entire force of democratic energy in a razzia on Mexico; but we believe that, had the former leaned to the views of Birmingham on currency, and the latter to those of Manchester on peace, each might have made his special delusion the rallying point of some millions of devotees. And now all this force of popular allegiance—immensely augmented in volume, and more thoroughly sworn than ever of all distinguishing characteristics—is waiting to second any pet iniquity or favorite crotchet which Mr. Pierce may have cherished in secret during the period of his past obscurity. We do not believe that he is intending a raid on Cuba, Canada, or Mexico; but if he is, we are sure that he will carry his party with him.

There is not the smallest reason for believing that the annexation of Cuba would be in unison with the true sentiments of the American people. The excitement on the subject is almost entirely sustained by paid agents, whose services have been retained by the holders of the famous Cuban script; and their activity keeps alive something like a movement of opinion among the dregs of the population in New York and Philadelphia, and among a relatively higher class in the profligate city of New Orleans. But, we will set off "Uncle Tom's Cabin" against any amount of "indignation meetings" which may be held to denounce the authorities of the Havana. If Mr. Pierce should attempt to play the game of Texas with Cuba, the issue eventually not only break up his own party, but entail disorder on the federation which not even a foreigner can contemplate with calmness. Nevertheless, if the proximate President—deceived by the superficial agitation which fills the columns of the newspapers, or wilfully neglecting the probable consequences of his policy in deference to some passion or prejudice of his own—should convert some petty dispute with the Governor of Cuba into an occasion of war, we should only deceive ourselves by supposing that he will be forced to slacken in his undertaking by any present lack of popular sympathy. His party will cheer him on, though their own destruction will be involved in the issue, and the whigs are too thoroughly cowed to offer any effectual resistance. The only check will be administered by the strong remonstrances of foreign powers. On behalf of the country most interested in maintaining the sacredness of public law against the latitudinarian practice of the United States, let us express a hope that, when the attack is preparing, the Foreign office will possess sufficient sagacity to foresee it, and, when the intention is once declared, sufficient skill to encounter the pettifogging dexterity which is the last resource of American statesmen when they know themselves to be flagrantly in the wrong.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.lathamfoundation.org/

The Daily Picayune.

18 December 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 17.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....O O Woodman, Vicksburg; Mr Tupper, Maj M Miller, Miss; Wm G W French, Mobile; E S Conkling, Arch Montgomery, T P Barton, N Y; S Smith, Texas; W W Lewis and lady, J G Seabrook, S C; George Williamson, H M Spofford, La; L Cerrea, N O; J H Brinton, Phil; D de Goricouria, Havana; W Gordon, H Lelling, Tampico; J H Lacy, Va; H A Murray, H B Mildmay, England; E W Wyatt, Baltimore; Mr Williamson.

VERANDAH HOTEL....M Watson, Mrs Milton, Miss Bybee, Miss Adair, J P Anderson, W P Warfield, Tenn; S Johnson, W B Quigley and lady, A P Miller, Miss; R J Ward, jr, J M Oldham, Silas Woodson, V Thomas and lady, Mr. Mitchell and lady, G G Bates, J B Roberts, Ky; B S Baruc, W P Lawrence, N Y; J C Shannon, C Smith and lady, J W Bailey, N O; G C Freeman and family, L J Hale Mrs Lewis, W H Merriweather, Ala; Mr Montgomery and lady, Miss; S K Bonner, Ga; T K Wyly, E B Whitaker, A M Young, R C Hynson and lady, B K Hunter and lady, Miss Davidson, R S Smith and lady, Miss Hynson, D L Todd, T D Hine, La; T N Cotter, N Y; J L Stieff, Md; S Godley, N Y; N G Monsen, Md; W Parker, jr, Boston; C Beadle, N Y; J F Marsh, Cal; Mr Abney and lady N O; F J Pryor, J B Morgan, Texas; H W Lee, J B Herron, Pa; T Lewis and family, S C; Capt S G Stone, J Tift, Mobile.

CITY HOTEL....Geo Richardson, Springfield; John Ballard, Philadelphia; Wm Robertson, Wm Bell, H S Fulkerson, R C Hume, J S Smith, J D Baker, M P Dickson, J Brown, Miss; M P Stone, Wm Stanton, G W Dapking, A M Brewning, M G McIntyre, W D Phillips, A W Pope, La; T P Benton, N Y; G J Brnskin, Tenn.; M Greensugh, Iowa; C E Phillips, Ind.; R B F Scott and lady, J S Curtis, Cal.; Dr Lumaghi, J R Bridges, Mo.; Dr T V Wren, Jas J Watson and family, H A Dunlap and lady, W C McIntyre and lady, N O.; W H Johnson, A Glass, Ky.

ARCADE HOTEL....Thos R Brady, Columbia; Geo H Hill, E S Parks, Mr Shirjam H Glackmeyer, W H Grogan, N O; J P Link, G B Thomson, La; S D Lammee, Mo; R O Pray, D W Johnston, Miss.

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

The Daily Picayune.

19 December 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 18.

ST LOUIS HOTEL.....Pedro de la Lastro, Tampico; J M Sones, US cutter Dunne; O Belrne, Va; R G Beale, Baton Rouge; S McCutcheon, Coast; Dr Rodenheimer, Ky; S T Harrison, Iberville; G B Welsh, Madeira; F I. Cook, W F Hamilton and lady, Miss E Hamilton, Miss A Hamilton, Miss B Hamilton, C Mathews and lady, J Hanson and lady NY; J L Reynolds and lady, Mass: N Bart and lady, Miss E M Stokes, Phila.

VERANDAH HOTEL.....R B Cunningham, Va; G G Tankersley, D L McLean, Mobile; Col White and lady, J H White, M B Lamar and lady, Texas; F A Montgomery, B A Bullen, H Mayberry, S Bullen, S Bullen Jr, J S Gilbert E P Johnson, Jr, F S Pitts, Miss; W A Eades and lady, P Thompson, Ky; W H Davis, N C; R R Moss, NO; J F Barton, Tenn.

CITY HOTEL.....J M G Dickinson, C M Sterne, M A Sterne, Va; A Killhugh, Ala; A B Reed. Mobile; H L Potter, N O; Mr Hightower, Mrs Ivey, Ga; T E Shannon, Miss; L Sabl, jr, L Sabl, Pa.

ARCADE HOTEL.....J A Woodbridge, A C Watts, P G Simon, C McLaughlin, La; C L Macalister, W S Warwick, jr, A O Hannon, L H Russell, Miss; Capt Snapp, W Bates, Ark; Dr Wilson, Mo; T D Hudgins, W M Chronault, A W Carter, Texas; M Keating, J Norris, E C Asher, N O

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

New York Herald
20 December 1852, 1

Our Matanzas Correspondence.

MATANZAS, Dec. 10, 1852.

Dismissal of General Pavia from the Government of Matanzas by General Concha, in Consequence of his Connivance with the African Slave Traders, and his Re instalment in Office by the Spanish Government and General Canedo—Delight of the Slave Traders, and Grand Jubilee in Honor of his Return—Large Cargoes of Slaves Expected—Diminution of the Small Pox and Cholera.

An event has just occurred here which ought not to be allowed to pass over without comment. In the early part of the current year the Governor of this city and district was dismissed from his post by Captain General Concha. General Pavia's notorious and undisguised connivance with the African slave traders, from whom, as well as from certain professional gamblers, he had accepted very large bribes, became so glaringly public, and caused so great a scandal, that General Concha became indignant at his misconduct, and turned him out. The poor folks here expected nothing less than that 'Pavia' would also be turned out of the army for acts so unbecoming in a General; so that the rumors which reached us, from time to time, that he was about to be again sent back to us as Governor, were generally discredited. But it appears that General Cañedo and the government at Madrid were of opinion that General Concha was far too honest to govern Cuba, and that he was all wrong in dismissing such a good man as 'Pavia,' who, at times, understood the dishonest policy of the Madrid cabinet regarding their solemn treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, better than his superior. So the supreme government reversed the case, by ignominiously recalling General Concha, and reinstating Mr. Pavia in his former post as Governor of this city—which act took place a few days ago, with all due formality.

General Pavia's return to Matanzas has been hailed with delight by the Catalon dealers in human flesh, and a grand jubilee was held by them a few nights ago, at which the Governor attended, and where he was cordially welcomed by the heartless men by whom he was surrounded. It is needless to say that, since it became known positively that 'Pavia' was to be reinstated, the greatest activity has prevailed in fitting out and despatching vessels to the coast of Africa, from whence a large vessel, is now looked for, with upwards of 1,700 poor creatures, who are to be landed between this port and Cardenas, it is supposed, from the fact of a notorious slave trader rom Havana, having recently been seen in that neighborhood.

The cholera and small pox are rapidly diminishing in this city and district. REPUBLICANO.

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

New York Herald
20 December 1852, 8

Passengers Arrived.

SAN JUAN—Steamship Star of the West.—J E Wince, O Wince, Capt A Eldridge, E Fraby, J Coumas, L Lorsser, J McLean W Lee. N Lord, N F Norris, W Galer, S Rosty, J Pickler, G W Reed, S Thomson, J Chandler, J C Holabird, S T Heard, A T Hubbs, F W Beats, W Reed, Z Connell, F Stoneburner, D A [illegible], T N Waller, T G [illegible], E G Folger, J Murray, W M Forshee, T Raney, P Nicholson, S Nelson, G Bell, G Ball, P Fitzsimmons, J A Bowles, W Emerson, H P Kelly, W Kelly, J Lockridge, C Conant, E Whitcomb, W Anderson, J Maximore, G Smith, E Hall, S Wilson, H Rodney, D Madding.

NEW ORLEANS AND HAVANA—Steamship Cherokee—Miss H Berdoux, Mrs Locke and daughter, Count Heidenheim, J M Forgey, M McMartin and daughter, C E Harrison and lady, Mrs Kelly, Mrs E C Norwood, J G Attridge, J Clarke, J O'Kara, M A Quinn, J Given, J Murray, I May, R Lee, W H Pempel, I M Carson, L Hernandez, J R del Monte, Emilia Hellena, J Cuming, J del Monte.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Southerner—J T Salter and lady, T Root lady and child, G Fitcher, A Travers, E Coates, W S Skinner, D Stewart, G B Pierpn, Mrs Stockman, W G Bailey—15 in the steerage.

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

The Daily Picayune.

21 December 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 20.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....G Terry, Ky; J H McNeel, M D Grimshaw, Dr C Baldwin, Gen A A Chapman, E O Mason and lady, J Champney, Va; R Gedden, N E Smith, NO; H Pearson, Jas Kneeshaw, M May, England; J Chanchez, Cuba; G H Penn, Hon T Landry, R Morris, C J F Robertson, G Schatre, E P Dwight, La, Mrs Washington, Washington City; J G Scales, Jr, Camden; B Manning, R M Dryson, SC; F A Eppenger, Texas; S F Duncan, H F Duncan, Miss; C P Tower and son, C Fischer, NY; Mr and Mrs Turner, Miss; M T Miss, Paris; Maj D C Buell and lady, USA; W Fox and lady, England.

VERANDAH HOTEL....E S Pitts, Dr Knox, W McCutcheon, D W C Bonham, W S Featherston, W Hudshil, W Pickett, P W Bright, Geo Pope, W W Ware, W G Rudy, C A Pipes, R Pipes, Miss M E Pipes, Miss M E Taylor, Miss L H Holmes, Wm H Dunbar; Geo Williams; W B Lightfoot, Miss A R Lightfoot, Miss S S Lightfoot, W T Unruell, Dr W W Cochran, C T Leggett, W M Quinn, R E Quinn, W C Love, Miss; E T Burnham, J S Williams, C H Rogers, T P Hotchkiss, Mrs J S Gilbert and daughter, W J Beall and lady; Miss Jones, L Stirling, Z Prestero, Z York, J Hoover, H M Keary, G W Green, La; J J Meador, T H Byrd, C S Savage, G W Hanson, Ala; W B Shepherd, Pa; T Morris, Coast; J L Van Tassen, D G Duncan, E M Pond, Capt Phillips, J L Sheafer L F Rogers, D Tillotson, J H Law, J Crouch, NO; J N Daly, J S Sizer, Ark. G G Cotler, J M Cannon, R Brooks, Mo; Dr F M Jacobson, F Titus and lady, Mrs J Titus, Miss Sallie Bantyn, Dr T McEwen, H C Edmonston, B Spencer, Miss J Spencer, Tenn; L D Evans Texas; T E Zell, Ohio; M S Ross and family, B Redferrin, C Topham, F A Brown, Capt A Proel, NY; Gen G Brandlehan, Pa; T P Riley, J S Clondis, F A Ross, Mobile, Wm Rogers, St Louis; D Maugey, W C Webb, Ky; P P Sutt, Md; Mr Cook.

CITY HOTEL....D J Barrow, C T Hatch, E J Williams, A W Sanford, J Anderson, T J Johnson, E H Staggs, W S Baker, Wm C Cobb, W L Wynn, J F Nolan, D W Wilson, John Kerr, Wm H Kerr, J A Catton, T Stebbins, A Castin, Mo; W A Swan, C E Draper, N Y; J M Robertson, Fla; J Toda, S N Howard, Ky; J M Wade, J R Hill, W W Newell, J H Newell, R W Bright, J F West, Miss; E Hays, Ark; E W Robbins, Ct; A W Bright, Fla; J A Kelly, N O; E D H Jones, J Jenkins, A M Kaling, G Forman, W Sears and lady, Miss Sears, N O; E S McMahoo, Ala; D Applegate and lady, Ohio; W M Sutton, W H Howard, B Shumato, Va; T Coltman, Ohio; S Wington, A J Mackay, Miss Mary Mackay, Texas; John Smith, Mexico; W H Williams, Md; W J Hughes, Loudon; W A Thomas, J W Weaver, B Johnson, J F Wenfrey, W P Corbin, W H Corbin.

ARCADE HOTEL....J R Conway, H C Keith, E Digge, N O; R J Clopton, S F McDonough, D W Field, J V Griffin, J S Jones, J R Dean, J McKean, J F Hillyer, Texas; J J Lightfoot, Ky; J H McIntosh; J A Nevill, H L Greene, J G Reid, A W Faulkner, La; H H Turner, Cal; J T McJearis, J F Hancocks, S P Dean, J M Craigmiles, P L Craigmiles, J B S Day, W Borden, J Wilson, J Meelland, J McCarty, Tenn; J W Jones Ala; J S Randolph, Ark; M B Hand, E B Spence, L J Burr, Miss; S K Johnson, Va; J Irwin Mobile; R E Osburn, Ala; J N Norcroft, C P Castle, N Y; H B Welch, Nashville; J Norris, J H Burdett, S E Clark, H S Rumsey, D W Bryant, J E Campbell, C D Abbott, T B Pendergast, A H Peel, C Eizenschenck, Mons Espanosa, Mons Gridline, J Griffin, Dr F A Jones, Campbell Minstrells; S Hancock, H Huntington.

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

New York Herald
22 December 1852, 3

Our Spanish Relations in New Orleans.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE MAYOR AND THE SPANISH CONSUL.

[From the New Orleans Bee, Dec. 9.]

In answer to a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor transmitted to that body, last evening, the following message and documents:—

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30, 1852.

To the President and Members of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New Orleans—

Gentlemen—In obedience to a resolution adopted by your honorable body on the 16th inst., requesting the Mayor of the city to transmit to the Board of Aldermen copies of such correspondence as may have taken place between him and the proprietors of *El Pelayo*, or any correspondence in which that newspaper was concerned, I have the honor to submit herewith documents marked A, B, C, D, E and F, containing all the correspondence that has taken place in this office with reference to the newspaper *El Pelayo*. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE SPANISH CONSUL TO THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS—
SPANISH CONSULATE OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, May 5, 1852.

I have just received from the editors of the Spanish paper *El Pelayo*, a communication calling my attention, (with the view that I should submit the matter to your Honor,) to the fact that it is intended to renew the scenes of the 21st August last, by mobbing the office of the aforesaid paper.

I have the honor of making this statement to your Honor in fulfillment of my official duty, and hoping that you will take such steps in the premises as you may think proper. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, &c.

(Signed) JUAN Y. LABORDE Y RUEDA,
Consul of her Catholic Majesty.

To his Honor the Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS TO THE SPANISH CONSUL—
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
May 5, 1852.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, advising me that you had been apprised by the editors of the "Pelayo," that it was the intention of some evil disposed persons to make an attack on the establishment of that paper, and to renew the scenes of the 21st August last.

In reply, I beg to state, that having ascertained yesterday that an incendiary placard, threatening violence to that paper, had been stuck up in a public bar room, I at once took the necessary steps to prevent any disturbance of the public tranquility. During yesterday afternoon and night a strong police force was ready to act at a moment's warning, and I had some picked men on the alert who kept watch in the neighborhood of the paper.

You may rest assured that my utmost endeavors will be used to preserve the public peace and to maintain inviolate the rights and property of every resident citizen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

J. Y. LABORDE Y. RUEDA, Esq., Consul of H. C. M.

THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS TO THE SPANISH CONSUL—
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
May 6, 1852.

The undersigned, in the communication which he had the honor to make to the consul of her H. C. M., under yesterday's date alluded to a placard which had been stuck up in a public bar room, threatening violence to the newspaper establishment *El Pelayo*.

It may be well to inform the consul of H. C. M., that the handbill in question contained the following extracts from the paper referred to:—

"The American people are the base rabble (*canaille*) emancipated by Washington."—*Pelayo of 16th March.*

"Any person who has the slightest spark of common sense, will say that the majority of the people of the United States are ignoramusses and felons."—*Pelayo of 3d May.*

You will agree with the undersigned, that indiscriminate abuse of this kind is calculated to provoke the resentment of a large portion of its fellow citizens, and that the employment of such unnecessarily insulting language is little in unison with that dignified courtesy so characteristic of the Spanish nation.

The press of this country is free, and amenable only to public opinion. The undersigned cannot, therefore, attempt to dictate to the editors of *El Pelayo* the course which they ought to pursue, but the undersigned deems it his duty to apprise you as the official representative of the Spanish crown of the ostensible cause which led to the placarding of this incendiary hand bill.

In conclusion, the undersigned begs to assure the Consul of H. C. M. that his necessary efforts will be directed towards the preservation of the public peace and to the maintenance of the rights of every citizen and resident.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Consul of H. C. M. the assurance of his distinguished consideration. (signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

To J. Y. Laborde y Rueda, Esq., Consul of H. C. M.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE SPANISH CONSUL TO THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS—
SPANISH CONSULATE OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, May 8th, 1852.

I had the honor yesterday of receiving your Honor's esteemed favor in answer to a communication of mine of a few days antecedent, in which I am assured of the efforts of your Honor to maintain the harmony and tranquility which now so happily exist among the citizens and strangers of this city.

To-day, I have satisfaction in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this day's date, in explanation of the handbill which was posted up in a coffee house, directed against the newspaper *El Pelayo*.

The high sense of justice of the respectable magistrate to whom I address myself will not fail, I feel confident, in appreciating how deeply I regret the publication, in the above named paper, of certain unguarded expressions which have wounded the natural feelings of a large number of citizens; I cannot, however, bring myself to believe that the writer's language conveyed the idea which seems attached to it, and I can assure your Honor that the offensive article would never have appeared, had it been in my power to have prevented its publication.

I must state to your Honor, and I do so with pleasure, that I have communicated to the responsible editor of the *El Pelayo*, my views on the subject, and he has agreed to keep out of his paper for the future, all imprudent articles which might endanger the public tranquility (which) that we now enjoy.

The expression of my profound gratitude is due to your Honor for the flattering manner in which you have been pleased to allude to the Spanish nation. You will allow me in return to express the exalted opinion and admiration which I entertain for the great country of the immortal Washington.

With the highest consideration,
I have the honor to be,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JUAN Y. LABORDE Y RUEDA,
Consul of Her Catholic Majesty.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

TRANSLATION.

THE SPANISH CONSUL TO THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.—
SPANISH CONSULATE OF NEW ORLEANS.
New Orleans, Oct. 9, 1852.

I have just been apprised, through two different channels, which are entitled to full credit, that some disturbers of the public peace are preparing to mob and destroy the office of the paper called *El Pelayo*, this very night, or to-morrow evening.

I have not heeded the threats and admonitory warnings which have been daily addressed to me from anonymous sources, satisfied that I am faithfully fulfilling my official duties, and knowing that my acts are those of a man of honor, which even my worst enemies cannot deny.

Your Honor will permit me to ask of you to grant a just protection to the Spanish subjects, whose rights are entrusted to me, and which your Honor has promised to defend.

God grant to your Honor a long life.
(signed) JUAN Y. LABORDE Y RUEDA,
Consul of Her Catholic Majesty.

To his Honor the Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

THE MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS TO THE SPANISH CONSUL—
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
October 9, 1852.

SIR—I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, which was placed in my possession at 4 o'clock this afternoon. You state in your letter that you have ascertained from various sources entitled to credit, that it is the intention of some evil disposed persons to make an attack to night or to-morrow evening on the newspaper establishment *El Pelayo*, and you appeal to me to use my exertions to protect the office and its proprietors from injury.

To such an appeal I shall never turn a deaf hearing, considering as I do, that the maintenance of good order is especially entrusted to the mayor, and I have therefore issued the necessary orders to the police, to keep a sharp watch, and to put down the slightest attempt at disturbance wherever it may manifest itself. But whilst disposed to avail myself of all the authority placed at my disposal, for the preservation of the public peace, I must take the liberty of adding, that the impunity of the Executive should not be constantly and continually impaired by the publication of articles of a nature calculated in so great a degree to arouse the irascibilities of our population, and which have of late diurnally appeared in the columns of the paper for which you claim the protection of the law.

Permit me to add that I do not say this with the view of shrinking from any responsibility in the premises, but the representative of her Catholic Majesty cannot be unaware of the fact that the *Pelayo* is in the habit of employing language, which, if made use of by American citizens in the colonial possessions of her Majesty, would in all probability consign him to a punishment unknown in this country. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

J. Y. LABORDE Y RUEDA, Esq., Consul of H. C. M. of Spain, New Orleans.

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

New York Herald

22 December 1852, 8

Passengers Arrived.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Alabama—C W G Potts, J B Kayser, M J Reilly and lady, Miss H M Raymond, H Miller, J M Johnson, G W Patton, E E Hatton, A S Fish, J S Henderson, C E Jobst'n, C S Goodrich, J H Denman, J Anderson, G W Cuyler and lady, Miss Cuyler, J L Wood, two children and servant, C Kedson, Mrs Walker and two children, J R Walker, G N Neile, A Gulder—15 in the steerage.

CHARLESTON—Steamship Marion—Col J N Byrd, Miss A Wilkie, Miss E Smith, James Taylor, Capt Welch, James Anderson, S R Wescott, R S Perkins, J E Anderson, W B Duncan and servant, E Fullings, Mrs Chandler and family, G Barnes, S D Carle, J Derisme, O B Tennant, Mrs A C Lyles, W Simons, S A Nelson, Capt Hoyt, Dr J P Curren, E Sterling, Mrs J Clea on a child—11 in the steerage.

GALVESTON—Ship Stephen R Smith—Mrs Lamar and son, Chas T Cillis.

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

The Daily Picayune.

23 December 1852, 2

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels—Dec. 23.

ST DOUIS HOTEL....T J Smith, C J Mannoney, T H Lindsay, N O; J A McNeill, N C; A Slaughter and lady, E Lecoole, La; Mrs F T Carrington, N Y; J G Hillyar, Tenn; A B Doiz, Cuba; E St. Jost, Spain; T A Wilson, Pa; T S Smith, N Y; C H Lewis, C Spain and family.

VERANDAH HOTEL....Dr W M Neyland, W J Darden and family, Texas; W M Smith, E D Harbour, J G Osgood, J Lear, E Crampton, P B Brodlee, L Bostwick, E Rose, Mass; E Collins, W S Miller, Ct; E J Tryon N Y; E Crossman, Ala; G W Johnson, J R Halderman, Ky; Miss J A Crossman, Ala; C C Miller, N Y; L C Browning and lady, Ida; D Satson, R B Brashear, La; W H Dunbar, Miss, T Y C Christmas, C Holmes, Miss; T C Watson, N C; G A Bryars, jr, G B Mowry, Pa; Capt S M Hyams, La; N White, USN; N Corbin, W W Jeffries, E W Hemsley, G T Simpson, S Carathers, Mo; C M Tennell, Mobile; J M Bradley, Conn; Mr Fuller and lady, Tenn; E Langham, St Louis; T W Briscoe.

CITY HOTEL....J Sands, J Hyman, E P Herpin, Mobile; T T Twitty and family, E A Allen, J A Kelly, NO; W J Alston, Rev L Powel, Ala; F Pelton, M A Dailey, N Y; Thos D Marshall, J B Hargrove, Lt M Benault, D R de Legny, D M Lang, M Moore, J S Montgomery, J Thomas, La; Mrs Jones, F H Quitman, Miss; E W Robbins, Conn; H Brerd, SC; J Todk, Ky; G O Gorman, Texas.

ARCADE HOTE....J Wilson, La; J W Thurmond, J G Goob, B spence, W Fields, D J Parker, J F Davis, T W Webb, C Clerk, W Smith, J F Wingfield, N T Sneed, A A Finney, Texas; F Tate, E Alexander, A G Alexander, Ala; A Melvin, Ark; J W Campbell, E H Erwin, Miss; H F Dusenbery, Tenn; Dr Labadie, Galveston; A W Cameron, Texas.

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

New York Herald
24 December 1852, 4

Personal Intelligence.

Among the residents in this city is Professor Andrew Canard. He was one of the editors of the *Voice of the People* at Havana, and when his associate was arrested and executed he fortunately made his escape to this country, without means, without even a change of dress, and leaving his wife and two children in Havana. Recently they also have arrived here. Professor Canard is a gentleman of worth and capacity. To gain a livelihood in a country where his own views of government prevail, he proposes to teach the Spanish and French languages, and book keeping. He has a room for this purpose at 42 Warren street.

Ex Governor Marcy is at Jacksonville, Florida.

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

New York Herald

27 December 1852, 2

Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Irving.—H. Doolittle, Ohio; M. H. Farrall, San Francisco; R. R. Johnson, Buffalo; Louis Garilan, Mexico; Pablo P. Ortegar do., Bernardo Elquero, do.; C. H. Randall, U. S. A.; Henry Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio; Simon Perkins, Ohio; H. P. Morse, San Francisco, T. Cushing, Boston; Colonel J. K. F. Mansfield, U. S. A.; F. L. Casey, U. S. A.; John G. Clark, Washington, D. C.; Charles W. Hersey, New Orleans; Col. Abbot, Cunnington, Concord, N. H.; Dr. H. H. Steiner, Philadelphia; M. Howard, Paris, Ky.; N. G. King, Albany; Hon. A. Foster, Pennsylvania; J. C. Pemberton, U. S. A.; Mr. Hunt, U. S. A.; W. Bennett, St. Louis; Dr. Harvey Gibson, Bedford.

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

New York Herald
29 December 1852, 4

The New Administration—Its Policy, Home and Foreign—Its Views.

Just now the clouds are beginning to clear away from the political horizon, and we get a few glimpses of light from the sun of Democracy rising in the East. The telegraph brings us daily intelligence of the great and important movements taking place in reference to the future Cabinet of General Pierce. New light shines in upon our bewildered optics from Washington, now from Boston, and now from Concord, as we read of the big guns of the democratic party being in turn elevated in friendly chit-chat with the President elect. From all these little manifestations, however, we are able to form some conjecture of the line of policy which will be apt to distinguish the Cabinet of General Pierce; and for the public information we will advert to some of its leading features.

The incoming administration of General Franklin Pierce, which a few months more will see inaugurated, will have imposed upon it some of the most serious questions and responsibilities that have ever engaged the attention of our government; and on the good sense, high statesmanship, resolute bearing, and unflinching fidelity of the new President and his Cabinet, will depend some of the grandest issues in which humanity is concerned. Not only are the hopes, trusts and aspirations of the American people centred in the representative of the democratic principle whom they have elevated to the highest office of the State, but to the same point are also directed the sympathies, the anxious desires, and the earnest hopes of the oppressed people of every nation on the European continent. General Pierce, we doubt it not, fully realizes the magnitude of the position he is so soon to occupy, and is resolved in advance to bring to the performance of his duties an undeviating resolution to carry out, boldly and energetically, the principles on which our constitution is based, uninfluenced by despotic power abroad, and unawed by corrupt influences at home.

The task before our new chief magistrate is truly a Herculean one, and it behoves him to be well prepared for the struggle. The domestic policy of the administration is hardly less important than its external policy. The Augean stables of the democratic party are to be cleansed and purified from the corrupt influences which have aggregated therein Fillibusterism. In all its forms, is to be firmly grappled with, and choked by strenuous measures. The administration must thus evince to the world the sincerity of its determination to respect the rights of nations, and prevent its own citizens from becoming the armed and violent propagandists of republican principles; while, at the same time, it must be no less prompt to repel the advances of foreign powers on this continent, and stifle in their inception all attempts to implant or perpetuate on American soil the elements of European despotism. It will thus secure the honor and respect of its own citizens no less than that of foreign powers, and this policy will eventuate still more felicitously to the very people for whom our American fillibusters express such sympathy. Therefore, let the prime effort of General Pierce's home administration be to eradicate, once and forever, the spirit of fillibusterism which has of late been such a bugbear to the Spanish government and such a text for the pious homilies of the London *Times*.

Coetemporaneously with this extinction of the invading element in the public mind of this country, the efforts of the government should be directed to the defeat of free soilism and abolitionism, and every other of those cliquisms which designing politicians foment to disturb the harmony and mutual good relations of the States of the confederacy. Perhaps the best specific for these little eruptions on the body politic would be the rigid exclusion from the benefits of office of all persons tainted with the evil—a measure which would certainly result in causing most of those tinged with the leprosy to get cleansed of it without delay, while it would at the same time protect the administration and all government employées from the infection. This is a matter of much consequence to our social condition during the next four years, and we would confidently recommend our prescription to the highest authority.

Having succeeded in extirpating, or, at all events, reducing to an innocuous state, fillibusterism, free-soilism and abolitionism, the domestic policy of General Pierce would then be comparatively simple and easy. He may then establish a united party, based on true Union and annexation principles—a party under which this great republic would prosper and progress, even beyond all former precedent—a party which would give a fresh impetus to the Anglo-American race in its noble career of spreading light and liberty and happiness over the whole surface of the American continent.

The Presidential term which is just closing has been one in which the commercial and mercantile interests of the country have received a tremendous expansion,—such a one as other nations could not have attained in centuries. This, however, must be attributed to its true causes, namely—the gold fields of California, and the energetic character of our citizens—not to any extraordinary measures of the administration. But while, in a commercial point of view, we have such reason to congratulate ourselves on the events of the last four years, and on the high position we now occupy, is there no shadow to the picture? Have we no reminiscences of the American flag wantonly insulted in the Caribbean sea, of private rights violated, and of American citizens illtreated and abused in the port of Havana? And have there not sprung up, even within the last few months, important questions involving the principle of the Monroe doctrine—the exclusion of foreign powers from intermeddling in the affairs of this continent—which have not been met with the spirit and determination which ought to be manifested by the government of this republic?

But we prefer looking forward with assurance to the action of the incoming administration, to looking back with regret to the errors and derelictions of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet. General Pierce will have to grapple with several nice and important questions relating to the foreign policy of this country. Of these, Cuba presents itself as one of the most difficult problems to be solved by him. Fillibusterism at home he may be able to put down effectually; but that does not get rid of all the difficulty. Recent events have shown with sufficient clearness that there exists a league among the European powers to prevent the formation of any political connexion between that misgoverned island and the United States of America. To carry out this mutual understanding, and to subserve at the same time other ulterior designs, the French fleet has taken possession of the peninsula of Samana, and established a protectorate over the republic of Saint Domingo. In the event of the oppressed Catalans of Cuba striking a successful blow for their liberties, it might be the policy of this government to recognise their independence, and such action might involve our amicable relations with France and England, as well as with Spain. And in the other view of the subject, should General Pierce enter into negotiations for the purchase and transfer of the island, such a course would also undoubtedly be opposed by the European powers. On either side, therefore, there are dangers to be apprehended, and it will require the ablest, boldest and most skilful pilotage on the part of General Pierce and his advisers, to steer through the perils which encircle this matter.

The Mexican question is no less critical. That republic is on the verge of political dissolution, and all interests involved in it point to the only safe remedy to be adopted under the circumstances—the absorption of its debris into the American constitution. For Mexico, impoverished and feeble as she is, the only safe resource is annexation to this republic; and for our own political and national security, we should be forced to assume the responsibility, lest Mexico should become the theatre for the playing out of the great European scheme to limit the growth and extension of our territory. Doubtless the annexation of Mexico will meet the utmost hostility and opposition of the powers of Europe; and, indeed, we have already *prima facie* evidence of their medditated designs, in the very artful move made by France in Samana. General Pierce's administration will therefore probably be brought into active operation on this important question, and we have no doubt he will show himself equal to any emergency that may arise. His policy, and that of the democratic party, favor the acquisition of annexation, but it must be annexation of an honorable stamp—not that of invasion or fillibusterism.

Cuba, Mexico, and Canada, must all sooner or later form part and parcel of the American republic; but to produce this result, it needs not to engage in a public or private war of rapine and spoliation. If Mexico solicits for admission into the American Union, the impediments cast in the way by all the despots of Europe will not frighten a democratic government from a favorable consideration of this demand; and so also with Canada, when the time comes for the severance of her connection with the mother country. Spain may still for a short time retain the last of her colonial possessions; but Cuba, despite of all foreign hostility, must inevitably belong to the United States, either through a voluntary purchase from Spain or through annexation. We have only to wait until the European continent is again involved in war and conflict, and all her transatlantic possessions will assert their independence, and seek the protection of this republic.

Such, we doubt not, will be the elevated policy of General Pierce, both in regard to domestic and foreign questions; and we anticipate from it a career of greatness and prosperity to this Union unprecedented in our past history.

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

Florida Republican
30 December 1852, 2

The Masonic celebration on Monday last, was, we learn, well attended. We hear the address of Rev. Mr. LEY highly spoken of and that its publication has been requested by the fraternity.

The procession made a good appearance, notwithstanding the fanciful aprons and symbols appeared to us somewhat mysterious. However, we suppose the desirable explanations will be made of their significaton when we shall be *initiated*, *passed*, and *raised*.

FIRE.—The "Panama Mill," situated on the St. John's, eight miles below Jacksonville, was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 27th inst. The mill was owned by Messrs. GILCHRIST, and was not, we believe, insured.

The "Panama" was one of the first mills built on the river, and has for many years been doing a large and prosperous business.

The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

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

New York Herald

8 December 1852, 8

FIRE AT CHARLESTON, S C —About 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out about the centre of the block bounded by Calhoun, Meeting, Henrietta and Elizabeth streets. The fire was first discovered in a space between the stables of Abraham North and —— Jones, (both colored) and in a few minutes these stables, and the grist mill of Mr. Cristofelt, were enveloped in flames. The fire then moved southward to the buildings fronting on Calhoun street, consuming those of Abraham North (colored,) two of Mr. Blake, the grocery [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and the dwelling house of —— Polly, (colored,) Mr. Hetfernan, and L. W. Spratt Esq Two or three small buildings on the south side of Calhoun street, one of them owned by Matthews, (colored) were also materially injured The large frame building of Mr Gradock was also several times on fire, and was only saved by the most strenuous and persevering efforts of the firemen. Two or three back buildings on Henrietta street, belonging to —— Carmen (colored.) and others, were also destroyed — *Charleston Mercury, Dec 2.*