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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 January 1854, 2

## Items of News and Miscellany.

WALKER, THE FILLIBUSTER.—It appears from the New Orleans Picayune that William Walker, the commander of the Sonora filibustering party, is only twenty-eight years of age, a native of Tennessee, born in Nashville, where his father still lives, secretary of an insurance company there. He studied medicine in Paris, law in New Orleans, and in the winter of 1848-'49 became directly connected with the press of New Orleans as one of the proprietors and editors of the Crescent. The enterprise did not prove profitable. The paper was sold to other parties in the fall of that year, and Mr. Walker soon after followed the tide of emigration to San Francisco. He resumed his profession there, at the same time continuing his pursuits as a journalist. In one of the disputes which grew out of the newspaper articles he became involved in a duel with one of his cotemporaries, in which he was wounded.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 January 1854, 3

## The Africanization scheme.—News, &c.

(Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.)

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec 21, 1853.

In my last, via New Orleans, I had not space to give a word as to the views here of my Lord Howden's letter to Mr. Corbin, denying the influence of British policy for the initiation of action on the part of the Spanish government, which is to resolve the "Africanization" of Cuba. We who are in the midst of the reticulate ramifications, and interested in the results, cannot be so easily deceived as the worthy lord might suppose. That the exposure which has been made will have a tendency very materially to temper the policy proposed, and that it may possibly lose some of the most objectionable speculative features—but this I doubt. The exposure has brought out denial from all official quarters; but they forgot to state that in their private counsels under official influence, and secret or private instructions, they have effected their object—that they have made it to the interest of Spain, for her own safety, to bow to the indirect indications. These secret readings of half-written notes and propositions of convention, which have travelled from London to Madrid, thence to Cuba, and returned, would have been by this time in palpable form of official cognizance, past the reach of Lord Howden's negatives, were it not for the exposure made at Havana, and the action of the government of the United States, by allusion and question that were not to be treated with neglect, notwithstanding England reserves to herself the right of taking such action as she may deem proper in certain contingent relations not remote from the tri-partite propositions.

The evidence will yet appear that although Lord Howden has done nothing in his official capacity but to obtain the assent of Spain to the release of the "Emancipados," due to freedom since 1833, there has been a powerful consideration for so much of concession to justice, and that moneys, or more valuable equivalents, have been weighed, estimated and adjudicated in diplomatic balances, for the accomplishment of voluntary emigration as the substitute for Cuban slavery. The three editorials, which have been prepared with studious care, not to alarm the people by giving more than homœpathic doses, while they insinuate arguments upon false hypothesis—as they have appeared at short intervals—have, however, attracted the attention of some of our principal citizens, and they have made inquiry at the Palace as to the meaning of these intimations. The response has been given that "it is very evident, from the growth of the agricultural interests of the island, that the material for labor will be diminishing with every year in the proportion, and that a remedy has to be found to make good the want that must obtain; for this purpose Asiatics would be emigrated, if they could be made reliable"—(this class has already proved a miserable failure)—"and these failing, the Yucatan Indians would be sought"—(an absurdity; for Santa Anna has positively forbidden any further robbery, kidnapping, or purchase of his Indians)—"and when all other countries were found impracticable for the procurement of labor"—for nothing save the love of it—"these renewed exertions would be made with Africans] in order to protect our industry, and insure our continued prosperity." This brings the matter so that the first step can be boldly made, and it is taken by publication of the royal will upon the subject of the emancipados, given to our knowledge on the day when our faithful hearts, wrapped in love, were doing homage to infant majesty—the 20th instant, and the birthday of the august heir direct of the Throne of San Fernando. If it were a tribute to justice, or a tribute to freedom, it would be well worth the occasion; but while it will act as an incubus to excite constant fears of the various proprietaries interested, their quickened vigilance will prevent discovery of the poor negro captive, who languishes in chains, after having three times nearly earned his freedom, and his free descendants are not of record, except upon certain field books—the rosters of labor—where there would be no possibility of identification. A few infirm with age or cruel treatment, and some that have been kept in prison for dereliction or for crime, will come out free, to be held with life, "under the paternal surveillance of the government while remaining upon the island," and to receive, if any one will employ them, the "sum of $6 per month for men, and $4 per month for females," of which one-third is to be retained by the commissioner of "emancipados," as a reserved fund for their protection, if it should ever be so applied. One of the objects in putting this measure the first in order is to bring constraint to bear upon our interests, and to compel submission to the obnoxious follower, which will be ineffective, for the delivery will not be made. There is another, better and stronger, in those political links of our affections to throne—the bayonets of our soldiery; and be the reasons as plenty as "blackberries in July and August," they are unnecessary—the compulsion is *quantum sufficit*.

The review of our troops yesterday, in honor of the day and of the royal militia, was a magnificent affair; and it being the first appearance of General Pezuela, the concourse of people was immense. The numbers on parade were probably near thirty-five hundred men, and the management, in a military sense, was far exceeding any like display under the last governor. These things are so very like that there is no variety to note here, and there were no casualties of the day chronicled.

Our business community are preparing for the reception of new crops, and those who are holding large stocks of old sugars are getting anxious to put them afloat. The prices remain as advised in the report transmitted by the Empire City, but without activity in the market. Both sugar and molasses of the new crop begin to take their places, and the last sales of the latter have been made at 3 and 3¼ for small lot for ballast, and full cargoes to one or two vessels.

Under the arrival of eight American vessels, all loaded with provisions, lumber, &c., there must be some decline in produce of the United States, and very probably coastwise freight may be affected thereby, as our business for the season is small.

We have bull-fights, plays—dramatic, comic, and operatic—at the Tacon; the French lady and her monkeys and dogs, the Villeneeve Circus, and the acrobat Lees for amusements; with continuance of assassinations in our city, and foot-pad depredations upon the Queen's highways in the country, and are in anticipation of a very "merry Christmas" and "happy New Year," which all may have who deserve it.

As ever, at your command, OCCATOR.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

5 January 1854, 4

## LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

### National Hotel—[illegible]

G Ashly, Towd
Maj B Smith, Pa
R O Skinner, NY
G H Floyd, Mass
O L Allen, do
T M Talleges, DC
S Abert, do
J D Genay, do
J Nelson, Md
R J Thomas, Va
D E Ferguson, do
H M Gaughrin, do
J Shower,
Mrs P Stanly, NC
H F Andrews, Ct
L D Gould, NY
A Francis, Ill
T Rutter,
W C Huskins, M
P D Winter, DC
Judge Brewer, Md
R O Cole, NY
Chevalier P. Peixoto & lady
A M Snowden, do

### Brewer' Hotel—[illegible]

A G Childs, NY
O A Keyl, Mi
A Francis, Ill
A Bingham
B B Bennett, Md
C A Stoddard, Mass
Hon J T Snodgrass & lady, Va
E F Cook, NY
T J Carter, Va
E Zane, do
E J Tane, do
P H Moore, do
S H Whitney, Mass
W T Dorich, NC
C A Blackman, do
H Price, do
W W Avery, do
J H Morgan, Va
J Herstiner, NJ
J D Blanchet, do
C A Rawlings, Md
T Davis, DC
J V Hoof
E K Whitman, Md
C H Lacka, lady & son, Va
W F Kortright, NY
Rev J M Atkinson, Md
A N Bernard, Va
Hon F H Bell, Texas
T J Copeland & lady, Md
J Harland, Md
J F Wall, Va
W W Sperry, do
S J Duval, Pa
J Frederick & lady, Va
S Stanton, Ohio
W Stevens, do
W Henry, Del
Mr Rawlings, Va
C R Ingersoll, Ct

### Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD

C F Mitchell, SC
N Quackenbush, DC
W Clark, NY
J G Harrison, La
G R Johnson, Ohio
Ole Bull
W P Knowles, Ohio
H B Robinson, Mass
S H Franklin, USN
E V Perry, Ct
Hon T Jenkins, NY
L W Williams, Md
I M Goldsborough, do
Hon A Kelley, Ohio
Rev A T Stewart & lady NY
J S Wimseth, do
R T Hammond, do
H R Grimes, Jr, Mass
G T Brandley, NY
P Panley, Ga
Capt W S Ogden, USN
A Walker, NY
C S Walker, do
Mr Post & daughter, do
Maurice Strakosch
N P Banks, Mass
Mrs Banks & child, do
Mrs Burkett, do
Gen A J Gonzales, Cuba
Hon B H Wadley, Mass
Miss Wadley, do
Master Wadley, do
Rd. Lambright, Pa
G Knowles, do
S T Reed, do
H H Gordon, USN

### Gadsby's Hotel—W. M. GADSBY.

H Wilson, NY
R David, Pa
W T Bradford, do
G Ingersoll, do
W B Celeton, Va
W P Orrick, do
T Maher, Pa
P Warren, NY
Mrs Allison, Va
B Coley, do
W C Ogle, Md
J. Campbell, Texas
A Duvall, La
J A Horton, NJ
R Beckett, La
E W Terry, Ct
J P George, NY
Jno Mason, Va
Miss Saben, do
Miss Selden
J H Bennett, Pa
A Adams, Tenn.

### Rapkin Hotel—J. HEFLEBOWER.

W Robinson, NY
T Carr, Md
P Smith, do
H H Whitney, Mass
J R Martin, Va
M Horan, Md
G P Gibbs, Iowa
T Mason, Md
W P Hawley, Mass
J E Johnson, Pa
R Brandlow, Ky
W H Wood, do
P Bradley, do
Mary E Watkins, do
S H Tabay & lady, Va
M Laird, Md
M Laird, do
H D Johnson, Nebraska
M Perrott, Pa

### United States Hotel—R. K. HACKNEY

G M Evans, Md
E M Hopkins & lady, Pa
W L Dawson, do
M Bond, Ky
J Newton, Pa
J Wyalling & son, NY
W Davidson, Pa
J L Lockhart, Md
D S Lovett, Va
J A Conover & lady, NY
J B Rarey, Pa
P P Palmer, Va
H A White, do
Miss Bell Withers, do
W H Palmer, do
E Jarvis, do
A Mefkinold, do
R T Hamlet, do
J M Mercer, Pa.

### Irving Hotel—DANIEL D. TYRNEY.

W H Dunlop, Jr, Mass
T R Brown, Pa
G W Hutchs, England
H J Carroll, Md
J L Lipscomb, DC
Francis Boone, do
T W Thompson, Va
Jas Hucks, NC
G W Thompson, Va
P A Hughes, NY
H W Sears, Pa
C C Morris, do

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

The Daily Picayune.
5 January 1854, 2.

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....W C Moon, J Plant, O W Joslyn, NY; Dr J G Ramsay, Ky; W E Edwards, W P Stone, J B Humphreys, G Laure, N Cropper, Judge Sterling, Mrs Sterling, Miss Hereford; Mrs Ira Smith, Dr Lyle, R H Haile and two sons, J R Jackson, F Huston, D Adams, La; W B Hudson, Mr and Mrs Oakford, B S Tappan, Jr, S V Sickles, W Henderson, C T Cryer, C Oglesby, NO; D Richardson, NH; M B Brevard, SC; Dr W Barlow, Va; J Johnson, U SN; F Y Gibbs and children; J H Anderson, Texas; E Grisham, Ga; P S Carrington, Va; A G Sloo, Ind; W R Huls, Tenn; E W Dayton, Va; J Vail and lady, Fa; S C Burrell, Mobile; J A Freaner, Cal.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....J B Camden, H H Strawbridge, T L Bayne and lady, Capt Dalferes, NO; N H Rightor, M Greene, B E Harris, L E Simonds, B Gilbert, La; E Lawrence, Coast; J J Williams, Tenn; J S Foley, Jr, Mrs Parker and child, Va; J S Preston, W A Martin, SC; T Fallon, Mrs Fallon and children, A D Durand, Cal; J Rife, S Jerulow, Texas; J Schammerhorn, Ohio; C H Hutchinson, Phil.

VERANDA HOTEL....Capt J McCloy, L Sturtevant and lady, NO; Capt T H Hogan, St Louis; Lt C H Wheeler, S White, J A Maryman, La; E B King, C Cunningham, C B Elliott, F H Jones, Ala; T Daly and lady, L R Barber and daughter, Mrs Wilson, R D Gill, Miss; Dr J C Campbell; D W C Baker, Texas; T J Trenchant, Tenn; Dr J Henry, Ky.

CITY HOTEL....L Hebert, T G Polk, C Eaton, W A Reed, A D Deeter, J M Trousdale, J G Turner, R C Camp, A H Tate, T R Henry, La; Mrs F G Mayson and family, Arks. W D Coleman, Mobile; A S Artor, Texas; J Jewett and lady, Phil; J F Emory, H J Marston, Mass; E G Sheppard, L A Pratt, J W Steele, W Pinner, E Phelps; G R Spalding, NY; R Seabolt, Ill; M J Reigart, J W Briscoe, Mexico; F Alzines, Ill.

ARCADE HOTEL....D S Hagler, J D Berry, L Hudspeth, B N Holsclue, L M Thompson, Ark; G Yarbraugh, NO; R S Stockton, Ga; A Coffee, H Coffee, Capt J Brown, Mr Shepperd, Mr Coons, Mr Philan, Mr Muraly, S Wolf, Miss; M Lum, Texas.

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

The Daily Picayune.
8 January 1854, 4

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....H Perkins, D F Kenner, T J Wells, Jeff Wells, W C Winchester, J S Peibles, R C Hilliard, J H Mure, W Henderson and lady, W B Keine, C Morgan, Col B B Simms, W J Briscoe, H McCullough, H Huntington, Thos A Birkland, Thos A Bisland, W R Wimbish, J R Wimbish, W T Cox, La; G Flournoy, W L Maulding, Ark; B F Bradley, Ky; Chas Maples, C J Hayes. S Heilbuth, S Hugins, N Y; C H Hutchinson, P L Hutchinson, Phil; E Y Wilkins, A Noble, Dr King, Cal; D C Micher, T A S Doniphan, H Chotard and lady, Mrs Chaplain, W J Miner and lady, Miss Miner, Miss L Wilkins, D C Gilbert, W H Broughton, W L Kane and lady, W M Hewell, Dr Thos N Shelby, Mrs Mary A Smith, Miss Brown, J W Burress and lady, J C Jones, C E Smith, J E Davis, Miss; J Perkins, Somerset; H H Davis, J B Humphreys, J Hagan, R P Harrison, Er Bellden and family, Mrs Treat, N O; W Broughton, Cin; R Parkinson, Texas; E J Cook, Vera Cruz; Col J Baptiste, W A Witherspoon, J H Marshall, Capt Leadaetter, Mobile; W P Brown, Jr, Ala, J P Gardner, Boston; S T Carr, D H Jerome, B Drake, Cobb Reed, J M Swift, R W Collins, Cal. S C Jackson, W R McGrath, D A Orris, N Y; J J Carter, N J; Thomas J Buck, B R Miller, T R Sutton, H M BroNn N Lauve, E D Words, W C Morris, G W Pugh, La; J Holland Paris; H Macshane, M O; Walter H Peters, Dr Lightcap, Gardner Smith, P Fisher, Judge Overton, N O; Miss Putman, Miss Wright, Mass; N D Coleman, D C Gilbert, Miss; Mrs Dallas, Miss Evans, P C Shannon, Pa; Miss Eskridge, S H Stockett, Mrs E McGehee, G B Hartson and lady, W M Porter.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....G Willis, Va; S McGowan, C Manning, L Gadson, Ala; H Morrison, S C; A P C Green, Md; G C Gren and lady, Ala; D Elliott, Miss; J Churchill, J Woodburn, Ky; S A Gilbert, D C; G W Dodge, N Y; B Manning, S C; W S Johnson, Miss Sue Johnson, N Y; Capt Baxter, Crescent City; T Rondale, E Mulway, C Edwards, Ala. V Pontonier, Edw Grenada; Dr Jenison, Crescent City; John Hume; D Garren, N O; J Foster, H Bosworth, D W Geer, W C Laurence and lady, Miss H Laurence, N Y.

VERANDAH HOTEL....O A Jenkins, Fa; W C Preston, Ky; Hyatt Frost, W E Martin, G R Bronson, Miss Montgomery H A Young, Ala; J Rife J A Baughn, Tex; Theo Johnston, R W Luke, D A Wallerston, La; P Surget, Mrs Hodges and son, J N Lee, Miss; S Turner, N J; A Doniphan, La; Mrs Emily Woolfolk, La.

CITY HOTEL....C A Babbitt. Dr G S Lee, J Chapman, Wm H Huggins, Capt J Losey and lady, G W Hynson, R N Wooldridge, W L B Vanorden, Jr, N O; Dr O M Blanton, O N Stone, J Black, J L Farmer, D Hoffman, Miss; N R Smith, Mo; W R Plummer; G W Holt, D W Osgood, D Johnson, W Stephens, Ala; T W Conner, J C Fusher, J Black, Tenn; W A Williams, B F Williams, R Snook, Cal; J R Plummer; H Batthill; H Brauns; J Nelson; J F Rives; P Medford; A J Thalby. J H Huggins; R J Eart, J R Evans, D Benson, La; E C Pickett, Boston, G Rockwell, Illinois.

ARCADE....S Franklin, S C Wear, A Selbert, F Selbert, J W Quick, F Lawler, Cal; Geo Patterson, S J Johnson, R L Adams, A J Stephenson, Miss; J McCord, J F Campbell, A Eastin, R Huston, P W Blackman, C F Mason, J R Bain, T W Bell, Mo; B H Cravens, Ind; W C Gilmore, R C Geger, Mobile; W Lilbernazel, G W Croxton, R S Livingston, W Tanner, H Glascock, D W Thompson, John Perley, H B Makee, La; E Baxter, Ark; E W Campbell, Me; R H Brown, John Booth, R P Thusbur, A Tuthill, Thos Inscho, N Y; B Luth, H McShane, N O; J W Echols, Tenn.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

8 January 1854, 2

# CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1854.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CHURCHWELL.

The effect of this debate just at this time, upon the other side of the water, when the leading war spirit [Lord Palmerston] has just retired from the British ministry, will be startling; and the discussion which has taken place here to-day will be read there with a remarkable degree of interest. It may be the means of introducing a new ministry, and bringing back to Parliament the war spirit which has just retired from it. The history of passing events is of the most thrilling interest. While the Old World is convulsed with agitation, and while all eyes are directed to the eastern question with intense anxiety, we have still happily a quiet and peaceful state of affairs at home. But who knows what a few months may bring forth? The Turko-Russian question, notwithstanding the present belligerent aspect of affairs, may be adjusted by negotiation.

When Cuba and its Africanization may enlist the tender sympathies of potentates and their stipendiaries, the apparent impending war scene may be changed to this hemisphere and become a reality.

Much is involved in the Cuban question. All parties look to its solution with the liveliest interest. While it is charged that Great Britain is conniving at schemes adverse to our interest, we have a denial of such interference upon the part of that power—that she has entered into no stipulations upon the subject. But the fact of her having intermeddled is too glaring to deceive even the most common observer of passing events, and revelations are becoming daily apparent to the public eye. But I will not go further into this subject.

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

The Daily Picayune.
10 January 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....E Schroder, N O; D C Gilbert, Natchez; J W Weldon, Louisville; Geo Belknap, Boston; Chas Tull, Mich; Edwd McGehee and son, Miss; Thos Adams, W W Horton, Col S M Hill, Ala; W C McRain, Tenn; J M Whedon, Va; T S Hardie, N O; E M Bell, Savannah; J L Grant, Ga; C H McAlpine, A McBayde, Miss; Col D Barrow, Major W J Hort, Dr W P Walker, Bayou Sara; Scott Watson, La; S T R Abbay, J J Persons, Miss; Jno L Lacy, Thos A McHatton and lady, Mrs E Jarvis, Mrs Jackson, A T Moore, J Redhead, La; Mrs Verbnier and son, Miss; H E Moore, Jno A Darderne, T M Hutton, La; J H Donnegar, N O; Miss M T Rupels, La; J D Griffin, Miss; J C Gallaher, Porto Rico; Jno H Snyder, Washington, La; Jas B Smith, D W Layton, B W Van Eppes, Mobile; G C Duncan, Ala; T Garland, Va; G W Knight, Liverpool, G B; Jas Robertson, Manchester, G B; Edwd Ogden, New York; Thos Heaton, Boston; Dr and Mrs Marshall Hall, Mr Marshall Hall, London, G B; J H Wall, J G Dodson, England; F B Sheppard, Ala; H W Heird and wife, Baltimore; Col H C Fisher, N Y; W Jerkes, Selma, Ala; Jas Dukenon, Va; Capt Parker, Capt Clarke, B A; J R Brown, Washington, D C; Mrs Klenpeter, Liverpool; Mrs Marks, R P Field, M N Jordan, Louisville; F D Hyland, Baltimore; J R Sturdevant and servant, Miss; C C Miller, Geo Floyd, N Y; J A Fox, N C; Jas Hay, N J; Saml Lee, Clinton, La; H E Metcalf, N O; W H Smith, Ky; Geo Henderson, Jr, La; N S Ray, Ky. F Surget, Jr, Natchez; R H Snyder, E Tullis, St Joseph; J Z Stampley, B G Davenport, Robt Donatlo, Miss; C B Andrews, J M Jennings, N Y; D C Whitman, Newark; Thos Reynolds, D S Bisland, Natchez; P Gibson, B Crump, N O; J Q Moore, A T Walton, Judge T Griffin, Miss; A Goza, La; N G Goffer, J B Griffin, J J Hughes, Miss; A H Bowman, U S A; Jno Waterhouse, Richmond; R W Ryeres, Phila; C W Laimon, Ky; S H Gillman, N O.

ST LOUIS....L Walter, J H Sheppard, T J Smith, W Sizer, G McPheeters, J B Bradford, H Perin, N O; E Templeton, Chas Chasterson, J Kneely, T T Orsay, N Y; N Bradner Smith, N C; Jas D Reed, E Danurer, W M Rosseau, A J Molnier, J P Grant, Phila; A G Gobart, lady and son, Balt; D N Barrow, J V Euralde, Baton Rouge; A M Kelly, J O Haffan, Boston; R Pealillael, Va; T Williams, Miss Williams, Ala; J C French, Saml Bachelder, Mark Bachelder, Texas; A Erwin, Tenn; Mr and Mrs Anderson, N O; Miss Andrews, Miss.

VERANDAH....A J Rogers, Philadelphia; Dr Lightcap, Mo; M R Hale, Balt; H P Amington, NO; B Strickland, Ga; R Haynes, G T Strother, Col Jno M Tandidge, Samuel Leigh, Chas L Boyd, La; Dr Smith and son, M B Anderson, L Surget and serv't, Louis Bingaman and lady, Miss Bingaman, Jas H Corsar, J C Kirk, Miss; W J Kyle, Gil McRay, J B Williamson, Texas; C H Spears Tenn; Dr F W Hart and Lady, Ky; Jno Mardes, Natchez; W Robinson, Ala; Jno H Davis, Napoleon, Ark; S Bnox, NY.

CITY HOTEL....N R Carback, Boston; W B Shields, H A Hughes, R B Hughes, W J McHenry, T S Hampton, T G Davidson, Ala; J G Lacy, L T Watkins, Ga; Robert Fuller, C James, G H Baumy, W R Robinson, J Mitchell, W E Brown and lady, H P Merrifield, R R Richardson, R Gauldin, Miss; Mr Lyons, J P Townsend, S S Guild, Chas F Toby, L Eroly, J C Drew, G L Gayden, L D Smith, W F hunnad, Aug Harrison, La; D Dresback, Ohio; D Walker and son, Miss E McKeen, Mrs C McKeen, F F Filbert, Mobile; E D Woodruff, Phil; J B Cummins, R W Buckner, J W Breathitt, L Henry, J F Ellis, B B Hancock, Ky; C R Wheat, N O; R F Keels, J H Keels, J A Keels, S C; E Fairchild, C N Noel, Texas; J B Graw, Boston; W A Harrison; E Chapman; H O Burne, J M Griffing.

ARCADE....N B Perkins, J Kenner, NY; L T Wades W L Sibley, lt, G W Thomas; La; H H Bardey, N Y; G W Neams, Columbus; J B Robinson, Miss; F Vincent, Yazoo Olty, Miss; M N Jordan, Lousville; J Barton, J J Elliot, Point Coupee, G W Taylor; E Rutledge, C Glass, Leuisville; M H Gage, Yazoo City; J T Sullivan, C M Scott, Uncle Sam; W Riley and daughter, Texas; D Fitzpatrick, Tenn; J J Williams, La; M T Barkley, St Louis; J G Irwin; T H Jgor, Bay St Louis; D Davis, J F Murrel, Alexanetia; J Moore, J A Alexander; S S Flirth, R F Hubbard, N S White, Miss; W R Owens, N Sanders, E Emlle, La; J G Bayley, Memphis; J T Cleere, Tenn; W Oliver, Bay St Louis; P E Feruby, T J Carey, H R McGuire, NO, G W Grubbs, Galveston; Thos Allis, Thibodeaux.

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

The Daily Picayune.

11 January 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....S H Gilman, G Tifford, A J Wells, W B Benson, Col W J A Roberts, NO; J Hazlett, Miss; J Peacock, J F Anderson, L H W Cotenale, Tenn; E Faret, S P Foster, NY; Rev J F Young, T A Cooke, W C Hamner, W P Bradburn, La; J D Fenell, J O V Huff, [illegible] Capt R Post; H T Curd, E T Taylor, Ky; E J Gay, [illegible] Clarke, St Louis; J A Cotton; J Camak, Ga.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....H K Carter, F de Arras, C Cummins, R Gross, Mr and Mrs Appleton, NO; [illegible] and lady, Mexico; Miss Mary Tomlinson, Miss Jane Matthews, C O Tomlinson and lady, B J Matthews, NY; J A Gaudet, La; C Moncure and lady; A B Drake, Ky; J S Preston, SC; Dr Comsault, L S Bourgier, Ga.

VERANDA HOTEL....A B Leake, G Shropshire, Ky; Mdster A Cummins, W F Bockley, Dr G W Tucker, Master O H Ribb, M H Slosson and lady, W P Winn, La; Mrs J W Redsman; A P Annan, NO; M B Hart; H Rugle; A E Bullett, St Louis; Dr G R Spalding, NY; S C Russell.

CITY HOTEL....J W Cullum; W A Green, Miss Pomeroy, C Casey, Miss; O Holt, J Lacland, J T Bossier, St M Berault, P G Briant, La; R L Saxton, J P Simonds, R Maxwell, J Fleming, L T Barr, Ohio; F Simonson, Mobile; C Muller, C Deceaux, NO.

ARCADE HOTEL....J R B Jones, J W Williams, P Patten, T J Warner, W A Barr, S D Burdetaker, W Silbemagel, La; S T Palmer, NO; T White, SC; M Collins, Cal; J Estlin, Phil; H W Carey; W S Davis; A Wolfe, Mobile; C M Scott; B W Holloway, E H Pezant, Miss; W P Clayton, J C Davis, Ky.

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

North American.

12 January 1854, 2

EXPEDITION TO CUBA.—The Key West Correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives information that a small side wheel steamer, without masts, passed that city and went out by the Sand Key Channel on the 30th ult. She had flying at her peak a Lone Star flag. Are the filbusters engaged in another descent upon the Queen of the Antilles?

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

The Daily Picayune.

14 January 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....J Fox, Professor Brette, G W Elmer, NO; M Richardson, H B Kelly, L A Williamson, A Beatty, Dr Key and family, Dr J Perkins and lady, Miss Perkins, G R Prise, Dr Smith and son, J Cumming and lady, Mrs M E Row, W F Griffin, J Wells, T M Newell, L B Poindexter, J W Horrite and lady, La; J Flant, J Bragdon, Mobile; C Comstock, Miss Comstock, Mr Elliot, W H Selkirk, NY; T A Marshall, Col B Shields, Rev B Chase, E M Blackburn, T T Carter, W G Conner, B B Thomas, J Whitehurst, J Henderson, Col Cook and lady, Miss Ford, Miss Dougherty, Mrs Van Hosen, T Ford, Miss; Mr Brown, Phil; Dr R S Tinker and lady, Miss Austin, Ala; J F Sanderson, Tenn; T A McDonald; R W Williams, Mr Smith, Fa; J H Branch, Ark; Mr Thomas; Mrs Nolan and daughter, Coast.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....A J Green, SC; J Munroe, O Jefferson, Ala; O Planat, Paris; P Dougherty and lady, La; A Meyer, St Petersburg; Senor M de la Concha et Flores, Mexico; Col De Korponay, Phil; Major B Fisher, Germany; G B Shields, Natchez; Mr Vendl; J Merne, Ala.

VERANDA HOTEL....A O Martin, W G Johnson, NY, C J Lynde, Texas; J Z Summers, E H Summers, D Barns, Ala, J P Welch, H B Pettibone, R H Newport, Jr, W E Walker and lady J F Walton, Jr, Miss S M Watson, H L Ratcliff and lady, Mrs J N Ratcliff, Mrs Torrey, Miss Hestey, Miss; J Ballinger, J F Ballinger, Ky; J Turnbull, Mr Pipes, J A Nettles and lady, Miss M E Dickson, J J Tysoh, Dr Fox, La; J South, Pa; Capt Austin, H Schroeffel, NO.

CITY HOTEL....F Britton, Texas; S Nelson, J W Nelson, R M Graham, S H Lambden, Dr F G Henry, J S Dohan, D J Dohan, T H Bradford, W D Dent, J H Pipes, Miss; O F Morgan, W W Collins, W F Pennington, D F Miller, W Dix, W R Mills, J B P Poole, J B Chapman, E B Pettis, A Wooms, D Ker, J Ker, G L Compton, G W Morse, La; A J Perry, D L Sayre, NY; Dr J A Dilrell and lody, Ark; W Williamson, J McGuire, F Newton, Ala; G P Dorris, Mo; P H Matthewson and family.

ARCADE HOTEL....D Brown; Dr Norfleet, Tenn; C Pascoe, Mr Asken and son, M N Halbert, S Harrison, Col R R Richardson, Capt S J Richardson, Major D C Laws, Miss; G W Murphy, Ky; J W Massingill, J Massingill, Ark; G Horton, NO; W Young, R T Young, D G Atkinson, C M Brown, La.

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

The Daily Picayune.

15 January 1854, 4

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....E Root, W G Wheeler, W Lowbard, W Gardner and lady, N Y; Jno A Wilcox, C S Hill, E C James, J G James, Thog James, W Abell, W A Haycraft, Jas Abell. J G Dent, Miss; Theo Morris, J B Morse, A Ewing, Texas; L O Jurey, N O; R S Sheffard, R S Shappard, Mr Rose, Washington; L P Grant, Geo; W P Davis, R H Chapman, W T Hatchell, Ala; W M Sinclair, Jno McDevitt. Mrs. Dallas, Miss Evans, P C Shannon, Mr Love and son, Pa; J H Huse, A Goza, La; J M Lincoln, J F Morgan, Ky; N McDonald; W P Davis, Ind; C Holmes, Ohio; Dr S Phillips, Mo.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....W Henderson, N O; J Graham, C Goodrich, L Sparowhawk, S C Lyman, P C Cooke, M Smith, Ky; C Rolland, N M Gilmer, Ala; Henry Webb, Texas; J M Madrigal, C Y de Leon Madrigal, M C Madrigal, Havana; Mrs Madrigal, Ind.

VERANDA HOTEL....W Ingram, Ky: E Cunningham, L B Cowan, J H Watrous, J M Bedwell, M D, W Riker, Miss; J P Houstan & Bro, Texas; B F Wallace, C Harris, R Cook, Ala; P Rose, W Whitaker and lady, Jno F Whitaker, J L Dortor, Tenn; D F Dickson, W Boyd, La; W B Hale, steamboat Ben Bolt; W Hanglen, Tenn; W R Pitts, Ga; J M Jennings, N Y; N W Magee, N O.

CITY HOTEL....M H Royston, C C Mulligan, R Campbell, W H Peters, R F Cummins, H B Crideford, A Potts, H Frazier, J M'Farland, Thos B. Powers and lady, two children and servant, Texas; E T Mitchell, Jno T Lewis, A Seate, S A Gilbert, E Daly, H Burnley, J P Watson, T Phillips, J D Caldwell, La; W Yombard, N Y; Jno Jones, Miss; E Barnard, A C Olds, N O; J G Guilderston, S F Fasher, S Kennerby, Ill; Jno B Todd. J P Eusign, Mobile; L B Tarrats. Ky; J Kirksey, Ala; C K Wyly, Tenn; W Brenchly, N Y; E Smith, Conn.

ARCADE HOTEL....Wm C McCormack, A T Smith, M L F Sharp, Ky; A B Clack, J H Gibbens, H DeFriese, C Collins, F Lindsay, La; Geo F Bristol, James Smith, D W H Taylor, Jno McClarthy, J Ellis, H Tomlin, H Key, W B Hines, Jno Ware, R M Hudrard, R R Brown, E B Gregg, J F McVonalo, H F Ford, J M DeBall; J A Derrick, Texas: R R Brown, Ohio; G W Lyon, Ind; Jno Sperry, Tenn; D B Waters, La; J Hawks, Ark; J D Pristore, Black River; J Riddle, Pa.

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

Florida Republican
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

19 January 1854, 2

The new Captain General of Cuba has issued a decree, enjoining a fulfilment of the prohibitious against the African Slave trade to that island, and notifying his intention of enforcing as far as possible the laws upon that subject. The decree closes as follows:

"But as the total extinction of a traffic is difficult along these vast coasts, that is supported by the strength and vigor of interested parties, and as we have seen the inefficacy of the employes of our faithful and powerful ally, in its numerous cruisers, and of our own, and as recent returns have shown a great mortality among the slaves, it seems to us indispensible that some substitute should be introduced. I, therefore, authorize the introduction of free Indian laborers, Asiatics, and Spaniards, since it is the will of the government that, without exception, but at the same time without any privilege, all the undertakings and contracts that are under the guardianship of the government, should be favored."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
20 January 1854, 2

## Cuba.—Its Present Position and Future Destiny.

The whole whig press, (says the Baltimore Argus,) and the thousand little witlings which cater for it, have been rendering themselves ridiculous, in their labored efforts to ridicule the Washington Union because, with a far-seeing ken aided by reliable information, that paper announced that a scheme was on foot to Africanize Cuba, and thus render it a most insidious and dangerous foe to the peace of our country. Recent facts show that this nefarious scheme is actually in process of accomplishment. The decrees of the new captain-general are the initiative in this work of darkness. That England is secretly at the bottom of this manœuvre, we have no doubt. That she would willingly convert this fair and fertile island into another Golgotha, and see the horrors of St. Domingo re-enacted, if she could thereby interpose an obstacle to the progress of this nation, we can readily believe. It was the cunning of England that prepared the tripartite treaty, and tried to inveigle this nation into that selfish alliance. It is the policy of England that is dictating the action of the Cuban authorities now, and striving to raise up a barrier against our future acquisition of this island, so important to the safety of our southern coast, as well as to our commercial interests. The question seems to be narrowing down to this—shall we permit this newly-arranged policy of England, our great commercial rival, to be carried out, and Cuba to become the prey of the rude and brutal savages fresh from the deserts of Africa, or shall we boldly and emphatically assert our right to protect ourselves from such an evil? For ourselves, we are decidedly for the latter. We would not for a single moment tolerate the idea of having another Emperor, Soloupue and his savages so near our shores. Humanity, no less than a regard for our own safety, would demand of us this determination. As Cuba now exists, with its vexatious and illiberal espionage, and its hostility to our institutions, it is bad enough; but the picture presented to the mind of its future destiny, if the designs now developing are permitted to be carried out, are too fearful and horrible to contemplate. The fact that this country will not permit this scheme to be consummated cannot be too quickly known. Spain should know it, and England should know it. They should both be made to understand, that while the United States exists as a power in the earth they will not submit to see an enemy of this character raised up within the very shadow of their flag. We have long thought what we now boldly proclaim, that Cuba must be ours!

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

The Daily Picayune.

21 January 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL..a.J H Wills; G Hathaway, Ind; I Owen, La; Dr B F Young, Miss; G P Paul, USA; G Rogers and lady, Mo; B B Brasuer, N E Lyman, W Hall, P C Bethel, W M Mercer, C Belcher, J L Cole, W Emerson, W J Anderson, J H Crary, P M Kenner, E Cooly and lady, B Cooly, M Gillis, C E Grenaux, S C Scott, J Black, H A Castle, J B Sterling, W H Sterling, P Butler, Dr Hawkins, Dr J S Chapman, lady and 3 children, Miss Chapman, W Chapman, L Washington, A Furnbull, Mrs C Turnbull, Dr A M Waddill, P Mahon and lady, Dr T M Jackson and lady, La; J P Van Burgeh, E C Richards, M L Whilbock, O. P Riggs, Dr Walter, NY; H L Curd E N Larmon, Ky; G M Barnes and lady, Mrs Ware, Miss Cage, W J Bruner, F W Lanier, Miss; J E Ledlie, Sr and Jr, Fa; F W Bystop, Eng; W B Barrett, Boston; W Labouchere; R D Jackson, J A Cain, C D Brown, J W Wilson, J F Wilson, P Roberts, Ala; J A McDowel, Ga; N Stewart; J C Farrar, SC; A Wright, NO; F Waddill; S S Champion. Miss; Hon B D Wright, Fa; P J Moreno; Mrs Randolph and 3 children, Fa; L Sterling; C B Bryan, Tenn.

VERANDAH HOTEL.... A M McAllster, J Wilson, C Comstock, J W Shiland, Dr Rix, NY; H C Nortinger, J S Harris, Capt Irwin, J Gummings, NO; Mr Thomas, Mr J Haynes, F R Gregory, J R Kirkland, lady and 2 children, Miss M Lacy, W A Williams and lady, E V Poole, lady and 2 children; M J Guice, B F Young, Miss Young, Mr R Sample, W Murdock, H J Faizly, A J Cameron, Miss; J A Calvert, W A Lane, J H Doherty and lady, Mrs Dickerson, A G Dickerson, A Adams, L James, J H McManus, G B Watson, M Wallace, E B Whitaker, B J Barrow, La; W and A Darling, Canada; H B Macauley and lady, Phil; J R Estill, Mo; R R Thomas and lady, U S A; Capt J P Smith and lady; Er J Strong, SC; G G Hunter, Fa; Mr Cunningham, J M Callaghan and lady, Ala; G W Baker, Mr Cramers, Fa; J W Baldwin, Ohio; P R Montgomery; B M Darden.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....J Hathaway, Boston; G Hathaway, Ind; J G Ford, Mr Lovenzen, NO; B F Young, Miss M Young, Moses Taylor, Miss Taylor, C L Hounsby, Col H M Coffey and lady, Miss Holloway, Gen T B Starn, R Semple, Miss; Thos J Edwards, J H Day, U S A; A P Willard, Fla; J D Hill, W R King, NC; Capt Leadbetter, Major Chase, U S E; J Shearer, G A Watsons, Miss Watsons, Miss Eamb, Texas; Mrs G Osgood, J Laurant, Dr P Lefon, J Laurence, W Ford, Wm Shannon, La.

CITY HOTEL....Geo S Partons, E S Fortson, Dr Maiben, Jas Jackson, Geo P Littlejohn, P Y Yancey, Ala; J B Harvey, Thos H Sutton, Jas A Gillesdie, NY; W P Dickson and son, Nolan S Dickson, P Petty, Dr Coopender, Mrs Watson and daughter, W Dodds, D Y Stamply, G W Robb, D C Campbell, R S J Pickett, P Collette, R Hirrde; Miss; J C Berry, C A Buckley, NO, W H Anglea, Tenn; D Wise, N Murphy, Geo Weast, G W Pollard, A J Thompson, G D Hook, S Y Christmas, A Talbot, W W Farmer, La; E R Travis, Cal; H Hinds, Miss; W D L McRae, NO; R F Simpson, R D Barrow, Texas; J H Campbell, Dr Strother, Va; A J Porter, J F Johnson, Ohio; J P O'Bleuis, Mo.

ARCADE HOTEL....H.H Pearson, Ala. W D Walker, Mobile; W German, W E Miller, J M Bowers, N C Cobb, Fla; S McKewen, Geo; H B Fontarn, NO; Jos Kenner, Geo W Weaver, T W Roberts, Miss; W C Mansieve, Tenn; B L Duncan, Ky; John Suit, Ark; Saml Gerson, W Beard, A Lehman, A Buck, P Joseph, J H Wright, T C Wills, D Miller, J Gass, La; W Coffee, Texas.

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

The Charleston Mercury.
2 February 1854, 2

## Florida and Charleston.

We have heretofore noticed the tide of emigration from this State to Florida. It still continues and will not be speedily diminished. The result will be that this young and growing State will be in no small degree a country of Carolinians, with every feeling favorable to the most intimate commercial relations with us. In agricultural wealth Florida must become at no distant day one of the foremost of the Southern States, and in the variety of her productions, perhaps the very first. We have then the strongest motives to cultivate the trade and intercourse that thus invitingly present themselves to us. The experiment of a line of steamers to the St. Johns, has been entirely successful. But this is only a beginning and should be looked upon rather as a motive to go on, than as a consummation. Florida herself has only just emerged from infancy, and this line only connects us with a small part of Florida.

A greatly extended field of enterprise is about to be opened by the construction of a Railroad from the mouth of the St. Mary's across the Peninsula to Charlotte Harbor on the Gulf of Mexico. This road will be little over a hundred miles long, traverses a fine planting region, does not encounter a stream worth mentioning the whole way, has a fine port at each terminus, and will inevitably attract the whole trade of the Western coast of Florida, which is fast becoming studded with productive sugar plantations. There is not probably in the whole country an enterprise of internal improvement that promises so sure a return of profit on its cost, as this Railroad, and there is no city on the Atlantic that has so fair a chance of securing its advantages as Charleston. The people of Florida are with us in feeling and interest. They prefer to sell and to buy in our market. Their custom will mount up higher and higher in value every year, till it will become of itself enough to feed the prosperity of a great city. What a future has Charleston if she will but be true to herself!

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 February 1854, 3

## The Cuban Question.

We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter on the Cuban question, from a gentleman of high intelligence:

New Orleans, January 18, 1854.

In continuation of the slips, extracts, and translations which I have heretofore sent you in regard to the probable adoption of a new policy by the government of Cuba, I now enclose three articles from the "Diario de la Marina" of Havana, together with translations of the same from the Picayune, an article from the Delta, and a translation of the captain-general's circular regarding the slave trade, and one of the new laws relative to the introduction of free laborers. I have to duplicates of the originals of the last two documents, so that I cannot send them to you. I think you will find them all worthy of an attentive perusal.

It will not be supposed that we must find in the editorials of the government organ that clearness and express declaration of public policy which fearless advocates of a just cause might be expected to use; but I think you will find sufficient to induce you to believe that a complete and radical change has taken place in the policy of the government of Cuba regarding the domestic institution there. In the article of the 24th of December the following language strikes me as being sufficiently explicit:

"What we desire is to effect a transition from labor entirely compulsory to that organization of easier freedom which prevails in other countries," &c.

We have been told, in one of the former articles which I sent you, that Spain is bound by a thousand ties of glory and of interest to European policy; that free labor is in every sense superior to slave labor, as is abundantly demonstrated on the opposing banks of the Ohio river, and in the striking contrast presented by the streets of Louisville and Cincinnati; and now the designs of the government, "in its wise forecast of the necessities of the case," are in some measure acknowledged. Immigration of free laborers is to be adopted on a sufficiently large scale to make it the preponderating class.

The next article in the order of date, sets forth that the immigration of white free laborers cannot be looked to as affording any hope of success, for the wise English nation has tried it in its colonies and it failed. The immigration of another class is therefore to be sought; and the article concludes by asserting that that class which will be found most adequate to the wants of the island will meet most favor, and advises capitalists not to throw away their money in futile experiments.

In the next, which is thus far the last article, the "transition" is again spoken of, and the wise foresight of the government lauded. Thus far the government organ. I have reached its train of reasoning very lightly and cursorily, but to your mind I doubt not the perusal of the articles will bring abundant suggestion.

The decree, or rather circular, in reference to the slave trade speaks for itself. Why such parade of a determination to comply with duties and obligations imposed by treaty and by law thirty years since? Either it means what it says, or else it has some other object. If it meant what it says, then it is a public declaration of a change in the policy of Spain regarding the slave trade in Cuba. If it does not mean that, then we may reasonably infer that it is a forerunner of some new and perhaps strange decree in regard to Africans imported henceforward, for all advices from Cuba show that slavers continue to be fitted out in the harbors of that island with abundant activity.

Part pass with these doctrines and these measures, we have an elaborate decree instituting a new system of labor—a system of free labor alongside of that of the slave. If the slave institution of the island of Cuba had the same foundation in law which that of the United States has, there might be room for the argument and the assertion that such a contract will be harmless. But the slaves in Cuba, or rather the great majority of them, are held simply by the right of possession, recognized hitherto by the government in direct violation of the law and of treaty stipulations. Lord Palmerston states that two-thirds of the slave population of Cuba (which whole he estimates at eight hundred thousand) are illegally held in bondage; and Lord Aberdeen says he is credibly informed that not more than one-sixth are lawfully so held. But of these English statesmen acknowledge the belief that the liberation of these would effectually destroy slavery in that island. So do I acknowledge, and so, I believe, will you admit.

The question, therefore, is one of high public policy as regards Cuba and as regards the United States; and throwing aside all abstract notions of justice, I believe it should be argued on that ground; though, if it be urged, I doubt not that the argument can be made good as one of high justice to the rights, the interest, and the well-being of the white race everywhere. But that is not the question at the present time; rather is it, Can a system of free labor be organized alongside of, and in constant contact with, the slave as he now exists in Cuba, without destroying the slave institution there?

Having acknowledged the frail legal tenure by which the greater portion of the slaves of Cuba are held, it is proper that we should first examine with what material this system of free labor can be organized.

White laborers are admitted by all parties to be out of the question.

Chinese and Coolies have been tried in the British West Indies and in Cuba. In the first of these colonies the present state of abeyance and abandonment of the Chinese and Coolie immigration tends to show that the experiment with them has not given the favorable results anticipated from it. In Cuba the immigration of Chinese has proved in a very great degree a failure. Only by reducing them to a state of servitude worse than that of the negro have they been made in any effective degree available to the agricultural interest; and, while many have been sent to the chain gangs, others, and no small number in proportion to their total, have been executed for crimes. Large numbers of them have got rid, by fair means or by foul, of their contract, (by foul means I mean a course of conduct which has induced the master voluntarily to rescind it in order to rid himself of an evil,) and go to increase that class of population which is given to any other than productive labor. Thus, the resort to Chinese and Coolies fails.

Yucatan Indians are barely worth taking into account. Their small numbers, and the avowed determination of the Mexican government not to permit their being reduced to a state of semi-slavery, destroy this source of free labor.

The only one left, then, is the importation of negroes under contract, to be eventually liberated. I have before indicated to you my belief that this would be the resort of the government of Cuba, and my suggestion is borne out by the tenor of every letter from Havana. All assert that it is the understood, and even declared, intention of the authorities there to resort to this class of immigrants, if all others fail, to supply the sequired numbers to make free labor preponderate over slave labor. I believe that a resort to this is the only one which can enable them to carry out their doctrine, that the necessities of Cuba demand more laborers, and that European polity and true social economy demand that these shall be free. The proposition, therefore, takes another form.

Can a system of free negro labor be organized alongside of, and in constant contact with, the slave as he now exists in Cuba, without destroying the slave institution there?

I believe that it cannot, and I think every southern man will agree with me. But it may be said, the world will not permit Spain to import negroes into Cuba in this manner. Granted, it will not. Then, I would ask, how can the avowed doctrine that free labor is superior to slave labor—that it is necessary and politic for Cuba—and that Spain is bound to obey the impulse of the European idea, and to seek, in the establishment of a system of free labor in that island, its best good—how is all this to be carried out? Have these principles been proclaimed by the government, in a slave community, without an object and without an aim? Will their simple announcement and defence be entirely harmless? Are they so much breath borne away by the zephyr, never to return?

I, for one, do not believe it. The seed is sown and will fructify, and it can only fructify in one way—by the emancipation of those slaves which are illegally held in bondage in Cuba.

The institution of slavery will bear no tampering with; and when a government like that of Spain in Cuba listens to the pleadings of abolitionism it is like a woman assailed by a lover—if she listens she is lost.

I have already made this letter far too long, and cannot follow the course of the argument in its effect upon slavery in Cuba, upon slavery in this country, upon the commerce of the world by depriving it of the labor and the rich products of Cuba, upon the safety of the southern ocean of trade and the new highways of commerce and of travel across the Isthmus, and in the vast field of fact and speculation which it opens to our view. I will only refer you now to the concluding portion of Governor Hobart's message, to-day published here.

Yours, &c. T.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

2 February 1854, 3

## OFFICIAL.

### Appointments by the President,

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Joseph W. Clark, of New York, for Arica, in Peru.

Edward B. Buchanan, of Maryland, for La Rochelle, in France.

R. G. Barnwell, of South Carolina, for Amsterdam, in the Netherlands.

James H. Williams, of Maine, for Sydney, in Australia.

Noble Towner, of Connecticut, for the island of Barbadoes.

Max Stettheimer, of New York, for Stuttgardt, in Wurtemburg.

Fayette M. Ringgold, of the District of Columbia, for Paita, in Peru.

John L. Nelson, of Maryland, for Turk's island.

Robert C. Murphy, of Ohio, for Shanghai, in China.

John Higgins, of New York, for Cork, in Ireland.

James W. Green, of Virginia, for Lima, in Peru.

George W. Fletcher, of Alabama, for Aspinwall, in New Granada.

John Daffey, of New York, for Galway, in Ireland.

C. W. Denison, of Massachusetts, for Demerara, in British Guiana.

Stephen Cockran, of Pennsylvania, for St. Jago de Cuba.

Charles W. Bradley, of Connecticut, for Ningpo, in China.

Levi K. Bowen, of Maryland, for Bordeaux, in France.

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

The Daily Picayune.

3 February 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....J J Jones E C Johnson, Mobile; J J Donegan, A E Mills, Mr Green, J B Ameb, Mrs Crothers, Miss Mary Crothers, Miss M Crothers, Ala; R J Breckenridge, jr, U S C S; W Robertson, Chas Smith, W W Lemmure, J W Smith and lady, W B Hamilton, G W Johnson, J C Patrick and lady, Miss Patrick, La; Dr W W Marshall, W Ransom, J Calhoun, La; J J Treadway and lady, Ky; J R Sprague, C F Hangs, NY; C L Wayne, Phil; Miss J A Seddon and family, Va; T G Polk, Miss; Judge H Wright, A S Wentworth, W C Claiborne, Cin; Dr E D Fenner, J P Davis, R H Allen, B T Bedinger, jr, NO.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....L S Le Bonrgeois, Geo Williamson, W Beatty, La; R Jones, U S A Douglas West, NO.

VERANDAH HOTEL....Wm Johnson, Pa; B H Perry, G W Green, L M Lane, Mr Wing, H F Stewart, NO; W H Daunes, D L Tucker, Dr Strother, Mr Lawson, La; W A Douglass, B E Meade, Texas; R Barry, Mass; T T Hanfork, Mobile; J W Allen, Ill; R S Hill, NY; Thos Doty, Miss

CITY HOTEL....Thos C Wallace, W R Payne, J A Panser, H Jones, Ky; R S Secor, Mobile; J F Hamphill, F A Garrison, F A Williamson, R B Billings, Ala; Thos J Parrish, J Barenger, L Lipencott, Ohio; Wm Allen, J Jeffrey, G Rockwell, NY; G Music, Me; J M Burnwell, Cin; G G Wilson, W T Oliver, P H Matthews, Mrs Matthews, R Perry, S Perry, G B Parcell, G Manigult, C M Vinsen, J Assar, W Wood, La; A N Fetter, J Cream, P Noland, jr, N B Lanier, Miss; J M Macias; Cuba; E Basre, Texas.

ARCADE HOTEL....Geo R Wilson, F Richards, John Jackson, B reel, H S Jones, S C Clement, J M Wight, C R Holman, Texas; R Henderson, A Hatchett, NO; W T Osborne, D Mortimer, Cy; J J Roberts, A Adams, B Gordy, J Smith, La; A Turnbull, jr, F Erebree, T Schwars, B F McGraw, J Foley, jr, J Phillips, Miss.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON.

3 + 20 January 1854, 2

## Our Cuban Position.

We are gratified to know that our course on the question of Cuba and the designs of Great Britain in regard to the Africanization of the island is meeting the approval of eminent statesmen in different sections of the Union. The adroitness with which British diplomats manage their negotiations has enabled them to hold many intelligent persons in doubt as to the correctness of our positions. The chain of evidence, however, which is furnished by each new development is confirming so powerfully our views, that British diplomacy can succeed but little longer in deceiving any one. These remarks are elicited by a private letter from one of the most prominent statesmen of the South, who expresses himself so forcibly and so much in accordance with our own position, that we take the liberty of giving so much of it to the public as relates to the Cuban question.—It is as follows:—

"JANUARY 26, 1854.

"I agree with you entirely as to Cuba and the movements of the British government. When they attempted to prevent the annexation of Texas to our Union, as far back as 1844, Lord Aberdeen expressly announced that the object of Great Britain was to produce emancipation throughout the world, and that she would pursue that object steadily. He also requested the British minister at Washington to lay his letter before the American Secretary of State. She has the same object now in relation to Cuba, and nothing but the prospect of a general war in Europe prevents her from boldly making Cuba immediately another San Domingo. In this point of view a general war in Europe can do us no harm, unless we are unwisely drawn into it. The success of Russia cannot injure us, for we have no points of collision with her, and we are at issue with England everywhere almost. Anything that keeps her in check is a benefit to us. If we have wise statesmanship, a general war in Europe will give us the control of all American interests. Confine ourselves to American interests and push our power and *progress* on this continent, and it is the certain road for us to hold the balance of power throughout the world.

"If the recent decrees in Cuba are literally carried out, it will produce a convulsion which will endanger the very existence of the white race there, and deeply endanger the peace and safety of the whole gulf country. It is the weakest and least defended part of our coast, and Cuba flanks every bay and inlet for 600 miles. Turbulent and emancipated Africans in Spanish small craft, under the protection of British vessels, might land anywhere and spread terror and perhaps desolation and ruin far into the interior. As soon as we are certain of the Spanish and British movements, we should take the most decided steps in advance to prevent their consummation. We owe it to civilization, to humanity, and especially to the white race. If there is a certainty of a European war, they will pause and explain, &c; but it will be the pause of the tiger for a more certain leap upon his prey. I would be very reluctant to do anything that would look like ambitious grasping for power or unlawful acquisition, but I would risk a war before I would submit to the domineering or dictating policy of Great Britain, when I knew her aim was to weaken us and our progress. There could be *no peace for the slaveholding States of the South* if Cuba becomes permanently under the control of British counsels. Our destiny would be inevitable. We cannot close our eyes to the policy which she has steadily pursued for thirty years on this subject. She openly avowed it in her endeavors to prevent Texas from coming into our Union. If, knowing these things, we stand by and submit to it, we will sink into contempt, and will deserve our fate. I confess there is difficulty and confusion ahead; but I trust statesmanship and firmness will carry us through."

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

The Daily Picayune.

4 February 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....J Rainy, Va; Judge Overton, Texas; Thos B Bryant and lady, Ill; A Friedlander, W B Hudson, P Fletcher, R W Luke, C R Paso, B Waterman, NO; S Smith and family, Miss Bruntly, Ark; J H Shedd, E T Powell, R Davis, W F Dowd, W A Britton and lady, Miss A Britton, Miss Kate Bitzhoover, L W Borland, P R Sessions, Thos Shelby, C L Robards, W A Percy, Preston Scott, J H Yerger, Miss; Dr J T Taylor, R W McRae and lady, Col N Steveus, E G Wood, Dr J Pickins, C N Gibbons, W A Harbour, J W Davenport, Er W B Wood, J S Williams, La; J R Tompkins, SC; Leon de Boussma, Paris; G W L Marr, R T Freld, W H Rainey, Ky; R P L Baber, Dr J G Smith, Ohio; D M Graves and lady; C W Aby, U S N; N Hayden, Ark; A Clark, Preston; Dr W Adams, Jackson; J D Wood, Me; W H Patton, NY; A S Farnhoth, Ala; Nhos F Balling, Mobile.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....T Andrews, J Edwardson, Miss Wilson, Miss M Martin, Ala; J L Reynolds, Ill; B R Chinn and family, Miss Conrad, D S Stacy, A Fradeaw, La; Miss Brantly, J Smith and lady, Ark; D B Blair, Miss; F Perin, NO.

VERANDAH HOTEL....W W Smith, Mobile; J J Parker, W M Churchill, Texas; S Dryden, A J Morgan, W F Beckley, D Hicky, La; C L Russell D H Martin, Me; T B Blair A Geiger, Mrs Clason, Mrs Harris, Ohio; Dr Thos J Grafton, E S Conad, W Harrison, D H J Inge, Miss; W H Patton, NY; W H Sasseon, Ky, A C Hensley, NO; P Martin, Mo; Dr J Bordley and lady, Tenn.

CITY HOTEL....D r Murden, John Williams, R W Boone, La; L Hamilton, L Durand, Mobile; L W Turner, Va; R A Ferguson, E Smith, J A Washington, NC; L B Crane, J Rubin, W L Frazier, W J Hodge, Geo Helmer, H Strong, Miss; Mr Macbeth, SC; J S Anderson, N R Spencer, Ark; R C Dennison, A Burnet, Ohio; W J Lintyjohn, Thos Wigho, La; Thos A Simpson, St Louis, A Van Bibber, Mo.

ARCADE HOTEL....M P Clayton, J C Davis, Ky; R S Taylor, Va; H T Morris, R C Butler, A Marschalk, S P Graves, J T Nolan, T L Lyon, C H Alexander, W B Kidd, Thos S Smith, J S Walker, G P Price, T F King, W C Madden, J C Madden, J G Brown, K R King, T W Wilson, M Duggan, Thos C Collier, Thos Bruntley, John Singleton, J Gresham, Thos J Stewart, F C Gray, J L Walker, T P Potts, W L Clarke, Jos Diah, Jas Dyer, J P Johnson, W B Duine, A F Thompson, J C Knott, La; L H Lipman, A L Worthington, S D Drennan, G Newton, W W Newton, A Dixon, J R Langford, G Morsworthy, J D Sims, W S Embry, P H DeBardelaben, J E Strong, J G Robinson, Ark; T R Norman, H M Lewis, G S Williams, F G Denmar, J S Weatherspoon, D F Bancroft, C M Wiley, F M Creswell, R Turham, Texas; M Creswell, F G Crim, S B Renean, G W Pearson, Miss; L E Jansell, U S C S; James Ozby, J H Robinson, Ala; J M Alexander, Ga; J E Pasco, Ill; C Coverly, J P Merrick, AY; L March, D R Bledsoe, E Dotly, La; James Parsons, Miss, D S Arnold, A Hooper, M Smith, Ark.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
7 February 1854, 2

# IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

## Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1854.

### SENATE.

Hon. THOMAS J. RUSK, from the State of Texas, appeared in his seat this morning.

### ELIZABETH C. SMITH, A FEMALE SOLDIER.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Smith, to report a bill for her relief, granting three months' extra pay for her services in the Mexican war. She was enlisted as a private, served eight months before her sex was discovered, and, I believe, was then honorably dismissed. She has never received her pay.

The bill was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Several SENATORS. Read it the second time now. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON. It was my intention to ask that the bill might now be put upon its passage.

The bill, by unanimous consent, was read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole. It directs the proper accounting officers of the treasury to pay her for her services as private in company D, of Colonel Gilpin's regiment of Missouri volunteers, from September 16, 1847, to May 14, 1848, in which she served during that time in male attire, and under the assumed name of Bill Newcom, as well as three months' extra pay, provided for by the fifth section of the act approved July 19, 1848, in the same manner as if she had been properly mustered and regularly discharged. It also authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to issue to her a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, in accordance with the ninth section of the act approved February 11, 1847, for her services, in the same manner as if she had served out the full term of her enlistment.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee. Mr. President, I desire to ask a simple question. I am not personally acquainted with this soldier; [laughter;] but, as the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs [Mr. SHIELDS] was, I believe, on that line in the Mexican war, I desire to know whether she was under his command. [Laughter.] I hope the senator will enlighten us on that subject, and we shall be better able to dispose of this bill. [Renewed Laughter.]

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, I was not fortunate enough to have this lady under my command; but I have no doubt she performed her duty very faithfully in the command under which she served. I hope that statement is satisfactory to the senator. [Laughter.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and by unanimous consent, it was read a third time and passed.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
7 February 1854, 3

## The Cuban Question.

We published, some ten days past, extracts from the very able message of Governor Hebert, of Louisiana, to the legislature of that State; but we republish to-day that portion of the governor's message that speaks of the peculiar acts transpiring in Cuba, in order that it may be read in connexion with the resolutions introduced into the legislature on the second day of the term, by Mr. Roberts, a representative from the city of New Orleans.

The source from which these views come, and the locality, manner, and time of their utterance, give to them an interest that will insure their being attentively read:

After having thus far sketched the administrative history of the State, the governor introduces a very important subject—one which is of vital interest to Louisiana and the whole South, indeed to the entire Union, and one demanding the immediate consideration of Congress. He says:

"It is impossible to resist the conviction produced by a close scrutiny of the events now transpiring in the island of Cuba—events which were foreshadowed by the appointment of the present captain-general of that colony—that Spain, urged on by the intimated counsels of England and France, and by that blind fanaticism of hatred which has often marked her political and social history, has determined to follow the example of her powerful allies, and to add another State to the black empire which would then extend from the mouths of the Orenoco to the outlets of the Mississippi. Under the pretext of a compliance with her treaty obligations, she has already inaugurated the new policy, and is preparing to consummate it by the introduction of what she terms free laborers to supply the places of still larger numbers of emancipated Africans. The interested and ambiguous contradictions of European diplomatists cannot diminish the significance of these facts, and of the quasi-official declarations of the organs of the Cuban government. Neither are the inferences drawn from them fairly and satisfactorily met by the argument that such a course would be suicidal to Spanish interests. The question of emancipation will not be decided in Cuba, but in Madrid, in London, and in Paris, where opinions widely different from ours are entertained upon this matter, and by philanthropists who will bear no part of the consequences of their gratuitous benevolence. The Cubans will have no voice—no representation—in these councils. The truth of this is fully attested by the history of the West India islands. The French and Danish possessions were precipitated into the abyss of emancipation, even when the warning voice of the English colonies could be heard from below; and Brazil, although an independent empire, and vast as her interests are in the maintenance of her present system of labor, is gradually yielding to the threats of England, and to the influences of her transatlantic affinities. But Spain has another, a European, interest—an interest which she must consult, and which, coming home to the prejudices and pride of her governing class, may outweigh any more pecuniary feeling she might have for the order of things in Cuba—an interest whose cohesive action has produced remarkable, although apparently unpremeditated, concert between the monarchical powers of the Old World in every difficulty which has arisen of late years between any one of them and our government. Jealousy of our increasing power and prosperity, and fears of the influence of our example, are the bonds of this union—to thwart and impede our policy is the common advantage, and must be the common aim. Besides, of all the States of Europe, Spain is the least able to resist the machinations of that government which has pursued, not only the emancipation but the total Africanization of some of her finest colonies, to an extent and by means which would stagger the easiest credulity, had they not been avowed and published to the world by their very authors. With a meagre treasury to provide for a proverbially profligate administration, and a constantly widening chasm between her receipts and expenditures, her indebtedness to English subjects amounts to upwards of £50,000,000 sterling, upon which the unpaid interest has been accumulating for years.

"Threatened as she is by internal dissensions, circumstances may easily be imagined in which the action of the causes above enumerated would prove irresistible. Will the federal government, charged with the international interests of States, anticipate the threatened peril or patiently and quietly await the occurrence of it? The evil would then be irremediable. Confiding, as we may justly be, in the firmness, patriotism, and truly national spirit of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, the deliberate expression of the sentiments of the people of Louisiana upon this all important subject would at once sustain the watchfulness of the administration, and strengthen their hands in the execution of any measure for our protection which they might deem necessary to adopt."

Mr. Roberts asked and obtained leave to introduce the following joint resolutions, which were laid over under the rule:

*Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general convention convened*, That we approve, in the highest degree, and, as one of the States of the Union, feel proud of the firm and truly statesmanlike course pursued by the present administration of this government, in relation to the arrest of Martin Koszta, in which our chief executive officer, Franklin Pierce, and the Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, so nobly and magnanimously vindicated the rights of American citizens, and taught the world the long-neglected lesson, that when the rights of the humblest and most unpretending individual, who claimed protection under the American flag, were invaded, this government, backed by more than twenty millions of freemen, would sustain him against the combined powers of the earth.

*And be it further resolved*, That we most cordially endorse the doctrine laid down in the most able terms by the present Secretary of State in his reply to the letter of the diplomatic functionary of the government or empire of Austria, who, in his official correspondence with this government in relation to the wanton arrest of Martin Koszta, seemed to forget the political axiom that "man had a soul and dared be free."

*Be it further resolved*, That we most heartily concur in the patriotic sentiments expressed by the present worthy chief executive officer of this State in that portion of the message addressed to this body at the opening of its session relative to the island of Cuba, and that he bodies forth the real feeling and sentiments of the people of this State in that portion of his able message.

*Be it further resolved*, That while we deprecate in unmeasured terms the interference of this government with the affairs of other nations, with whom we are now at peace, unless such interference becomes necessary for the protection of our best interests, and pledge ourselves as a State to maintain it at every hazard, yet we reserve to our citizens the inalienable right of sympathizing with the downtrodden and oppressed of every clime, and particularly a neighboring and contiguous island, the wailings of whose enslaved people are borne to us on every breeze; nor do we recognise the right of our government to interfere with the people of our State in their active sympathy for the natives of Cuba, so long as their individual action does not involve its just pronunciamientos against them as "plunderers and robbers."

*Be it further resolved*, That whilst we revere the name of Kosciusko and other distinguished patriots who participated with our forefathers in the struggle for American freedom, so long will we maintain the right of every citizen of this government to contribute his best energies in behalf of other people struggling to enjoy the boon they so nobly and gallantly won.

*Be it further resolved*, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to do all they can consistently to prevent our government from interfering with the people of this State in their individual efforts in behalf of Cuba, so long as their efforts are wholly independent of the government, and confined strictly to personal and individual action, and not incompatible with the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Spain.

*Be it further resolved*, That the governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
7 February 1854, 4

## Important from Cuba.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Havana on the 21st January, throws some additional light upon the introduction of free labor from Africa.

He says that the ordinance declaring the emancipados free created a very great sensation here, and those in the city began to come up, some with their masters and some without them, demanding their free papers; and reports of those on plantations were sent in to the local governors with the query if the owners must take them at once to Havana. But the measure cut where it had not been contemplated, and a buzz was raised about the ears of the captain-general which he had not foreseen. He found that the holders of emancipados were nearly, if not quite, all Spaniards, personal friends of former captain generals, and some of them intimately connected with persons very high in authority and very near the throne at home in Spain, who had received these negroes as personal favors from the government. They at once went to him and loudly demanded that the order should be rescinded, and that the negroes should not be taken off the estates just at the beginning of the crop. Fortunately, their known opinions and connexions—for there was not a Cuban among them—enabled them to talk pretty saucily and loudly, and you may well believe they were somewhat violent and vociferous. They have not attained the rescinding of the proclamation; but they have obtained the issuing of orders to the local governors in the country to stop the sending of the negroes to the city. This is only a temporizing measure; the seed of discontent is sown among the negroes and must fructify.

The operation of the order here has been a little different. The negroes have presented themselves, and some five hundred of them are now in the government deposite. They demand their free papers at once, and refuse to be apprenticed again. The British consulate is somewhat troubled with them, for they all think and say openly that the English government protects them. Gen. Pezuela is a little nonplussed; but yet he holds on in his original determination of carrying out the new policy to its end.

The stopping of the slave trade is only apparent. The African expeditions are fitted out in our own harbor, and in the harbors on the coast, with greater activity than ever, and several cargoes have been landed lately. I have it from good authority, no less than that of three of the leading slave traders, that the captain-general has received his perquisites on each negro landed. It is a little strange that the English cruisers have all been withdrawn at this juncture, but the rest of my letter must enable your readers to judge as to the ultimate intention of the government as to these newly-imported Africans.

On the 19th inst. the following circular was addressed privately by the government to the several boards that constitute the administration, and to a few private individuals high in its confidence:

GOBIERNO Y CAPITANIA-GENERAL: Being desirous of reporting to her Majesty accurately in regard to the labor applicable in this island to agriculture, I request that you lay before me your opinion upon this subject, taking into view and studying the situation of the slave race relative to our internal and external relations, and the manner in which laborers can be increased in sufficient numbers to cover those requirements of agriculture which are not reached by the newly-instituted system of colonization, the propriety of resorting or not (with due respect to our treaties with other nations regarding the slave trade) to the introduction of African apprentices; and, finally, the form and manner in which this system can best be established, and whatever else may occur to you upon this subject of so great importance. God preserve you many years!

EL MARQUES DE LA PEZUELA.

HAVANA, Jan. 18, 1854.

In addition to this, I can inform you that it is positively asserted here that the establishment of the system of African apprentices is already predestined, and that licenses for their importation have already been granted to several parties. This fact may explain the present activity in fitting out slavers.

You may look for much spilling of blood in this island before the year 1854 closes.

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

The Charleston Courier.

9 February 1854, 2

## The Adjourned Memphis Convention.

It will be remembered that the Convention which met last June in Memphis, appointed Charleston and the 2nd Monday in April next, as the place and time of re-assembling. We are glad to be able to say that appropriate measures have been adopted to secure a full attendance of delegates from the entire South and South West, And to render the session of the Convention as agreeable to the members as it will be honorable and advantageous to the city. The following Circular has been addressed by the Committee of Correspondence to the Cities, Towns and Bodies Corporate of the Southern States, with the view of calling public attention to the importance of being represented in the Convention:

CHARLESTON, February 1, 1854.

The Commercial Convention held at Memphis in June last, adjourned, it is known, to meet again in Charleston on the second Monday in April next, and the members composing that Convention, it is expected, will assemble, at the time and place appointed, without further notice.

The City Council of Charleston, however, highly appreciating the compliment paid their city, in its selection as the place of meeting, and desirous, by every means in their power, of aiding and facilitating the Convention in its objects, appointed a Committee, consisting of fifty of our most respectable citizens, to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting of the Convention and for the proper reception of its members

Under this arrangement, the undersigned have been appointed to address the Executive authorities of the different States and of the cities and towns and other public bodies of the Southern and Western States, for the purpose of respectfully urging upon them the importance of their appointing, as soon as possible, a full complement of delegates to represent them at the Convention thus to be held in this city on the 10th day of April next.

The meeting together of bodies of men of practical knowledge and experience, to confer upon matters of common concern, have been found not only useful as a means of embodying and expressing public sentiment, but are usually effective in the accomplishment of the object in view, both from the harmony of feeling and the concert of action that have generally resulted from them.

In the deliberation of the Conventions to which your attention has been now respectfully called, questions of great practical importance to the general interest and welfare of the South and West will doubtless come up for consideration, and it is eminently proper that the wise and patriotic of the land should come together and take counsel of each other, on that occasion, upon all those measures that may be considered most proper and affective for developing the resources, facilitating the intercourse, extending the commercial relations abroad, and otherwise promoting the growth and prosperity of all the great industrial and material interest of the Southern and Western States.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the representation from every State, city, town, public body and district of the South and West will be full, and that each delegate appointed will feel it his duty to be present, at that time, and to participate in the deliberations of the Conventions.

It will be a source of great gratification to the people of Charleston to be thus brought into close and friendly communion with their friends and brethren of the far West and of the neighboring States, and we have it especially in charge from them, to tender the delegates, in advance, the most cordial welcome to our city, with the assurance of the best efforts of us all to render their stay amongst us in every way pleasant and agreeable.

We are, with great respect, your obedient and humble servts, H. W. CONNER, Chairman.

*Committee of Correspondence.*—W. M. Lawton, D. Mills, W. H. Gilliland, E. L. Adams, S Y. Tupper, Wm. Ravenel, J. S. Bowie, H. R Banks.

For the purpose of facilitating the access to the city, and rendering the expense as little burdensome as possible to those who attend, the Committee have addressed the following Circular to the various Railroad Companies &c. in the South. The answers as far as received, are entirely favorable to the objects of the Committee:

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1, 1854.

The Commercial Convention, which met at Memphis, Tenn., in June last, adjourned to meet in this City on the second Monday of April next, and the undersigned have been appointed by the City Council of Charleston to address you, and solicit your interest in obtaining a free passage, over your line, for the delegates who may attend, or such reduction in the rate of passage as may be deemed proper.

The objects of the assemblage, and the subjects to be brought before it, are fraught with so much interest to the entire Southern and South-Western country, that a full attendance is considered important, and the above necessary to insure it.

In view of the deep interest we must all feel in this matter, and the ultimate benefit which must result to the different lines of travel from the passage over them of so large and intelligent a body, from all sections of the country, we feel that we are not asking too much, and trust you may lay this before those having the control, and use your influence in obtaining prompt action upon it.

Your early answer is desirable, as the time of meeting is fast approaching; and it is advisable that prompt and due notice be given of the arrangements.

Should this meet with the ready acquiescence we believe it will, we would respectfully suggest that it be endorsed on the certificate of each Delegate presented from any authorized appointing power.

With the hope of hearing from you at an early day, we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants, [Signed by the Committee.]

P. S. The Committee have the pleasure of stating that they have been able to make very satisfactory arrangements with the lines of railroads and steamboats running into our city.

Every effort will be made to secure ample accommodations for the members of the Convention during the session. Our Hotels, it is understood, will entertain a considerable additional number of guests at reduced prices. It is hoped that the Moultrie House and the Mount Pleasant House will be opened, by way of enlarging our means of entertainment, and the Theatre is expected to be obtained for the session of the Convention. A Public Dinner to the members and a Public Ball will be given during the week, and arrangements will be made for frequent excursions in our harbor and rivers. Nothing that good feeling and good taste would suggest for the entertainment of our guests on an occasion so distinguished and welcome, will be omitted by the representatives of the city.

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

The Daily Picayune.
10 February 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....W H Armstrong, Mr Williams, R D Green, Ky; Judge J C Wright, Cin; J J Shoal, NY; T H Rabe, Pa; W B Cooper, Jr, NY; R Mosby, Eng; M Estes, La; Judge A F Hopkins, Ala; D B Kay and lady, G M McConnell, Ky; J B Brooks, L E Case, H P Smead, Ark; James R Anderson, NY; E P Scott, Va; T M Thayer, NO; Josh Silsbee, Md; Mr Wright, NY; Dr Stone, Mrs Stone, La; A J Nelson, Mrs E A Nelson, Texas; J Le Blanc and lady, La; Mr Hyslop, W L Whitlock, W H French, J B Crosse, NO; Mr Williams, Ky; R S Greene; A L Graham, NY; J H Durgrove, NO; R S Triplett, Ky; Dr W A Rawlings, J T Baroer, Tenn; S A Gilbert; W H Merritt, La; R McConnell and lady.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....J S Wilson, La; H Harding, C D Anderson, Mobile; M Taber, NO; G W Jones and family, Mrs Kittridge and family, Miss Kittridge, La; A E Green and family, Miss; Dr Ewing and lady, P H Gray, Miss McCaleb, Miss Fort; F D Conrad and family, D S Rhea and family, Mrs M C Woodward, Mrs O Woodward and family, Mrs Parkinson, Miss E R Watts, Miss H R Watts, Miss Mary C Mills, M G Mills, C H Rhea, G Whitman, L O Rhea, Miss McDonald, La.

VERANDAH HOTEL....R C Martin, M B Hart, J H Pugh, La; J McClure, Ohio; W L Poindexter; A Petibone, Cin; J W Pottinger, Ind; S B Penny, Cin; M F Bonham, Mobile; J Sale, B B Seale, Columbus; Col T H Rivers, J M Bute, Ala; H Harper, La; R B Fromas, Texas; J Moore, Cin; Dr G N Smith and family, Miss; Dr W Nixon and lady Miss L Swift, R C Roberts, Ala; M B Pollard and lady, F Reynolds and lady, La; T Y Parrot and family, Ky; C J Burns, Mo; Miss Murphy, J T Sterling, J G Richardson, La; A J Nelson, Mrs E A Nelson, Texas; D Birkay and lady, R S Suplett, Ky; Capt A C Olds, NO; Dr D W Finncane, Miss.

CITY HOTEL....H E Sale, S C Floyd, T C Devall, La; D B Walkington, Mobile; J Moore, J Sutherland, A M Payton, Cin; H G Hamilton, B R Guy, C M Waters, Ind; R B Thomas, Texas; G Johnson, Miss; J A Tucker, F M Goodrich and family, C T Hatch, Dr J Lightcap, J W Pullin, J B Gibson, La.

ARCADE HOTEL....J G Brown, C E Ball, Wm Hery, J W Kelly, A Marschalk, La; W L Young, J A Soph, J H Andirson, L B Stroud, C B Luck, J B Wilson, S N Sherwood, A W Ferguson, A L Wells, J W Wells, T B Claplin, Texas; M M Flemming, M M Olive, J D Crayton, W Davenport, J Wheeler, Wm Nolan, C J Wilson, S T Baines, W T Phillips, J Kavenaugh, J W Mallory, W Norris, W Arrington, W Wember in, J Smead, J J Burch, R J Moerison, G W Searls, Ark; Thos P Nelson, John West, S Barney, Miss; W J Bonham, Mobile; D Sterr, Ky; C W Gibbons, Tenn; J T Burdeau, NO.

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



12 February 1854, 2

SPANISH CONSULATE AT NEW ORLEANS.—We understand (says the New Orleans Delta) that Señor Don Antonio Maria Segovia, Spanish consul in this city, has been removed by order of her Catholic Majesty, and Don Juan Callejon appointed in his place. The government at Washington has accepted this appointment, but the new consul has not yet come forward to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

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

The Daily Picayune.
14 February 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....J M Cannon, Mo; T J Rily, Mobile; L Brull, Ct; J H Hackett, Va; M Strakosch; M J Harris, Va; T B Wheeler, NY; S Hobson, NC; J C Rhuston, W Johnston, Ky; Mrs L C Turew; Mrs Prince and daughter, A Batre, Mobile; S B Ward, Miss W R Smith, Mo; Gen Coombs, Ky; Major Summons, Texas; L Sauve and family, La; P Henry, Miss; A Garr, W Hallen, J V Mason and lady, Mrs C C Lowry, Miss A C Lowry, M E Lowry, W R Lynes, J McMechen, La; J Locke; J J Ross, Miss; H M Niblett, Va; W E Starke; R A Binford, Texas; M Gray, W Alexander, NC; W S Pugh, P Webb, Dr Broddus, La; J H Hilliard, Ark; T Bibb, Ala; E Clapp, NY; G R Freeman, Texas; C F Hawks, NY; E Worthington, Ark; Mrs J Ames and family, La; S T Butterworth, W A Smith, NY; J Allen and family; G W Talbot, C C Shackelford; W Bailey and lady, Miss; Miss Thompson, W J Sutton; W G Watts, Miss; T Ames; C W Linders, Tenn; W T Hartley, Ky; S W Reward, NY; C A Vanzandt, Jr, NY; C Patre, A Guesnard, W E Holt, J J Stewart, J A Stewart, Ala; A J Atocha, C Durfee, NY; H G Kimball, Mexico; J Scott, Mobile; J H Gilmer, Ala; A P Robertson, Ga; A M Solomon, T D Kiernlen, Ala; Ole Bull; J M Lamkin, G Sergeant, Mr Cochrall, Miss; A S Robinson, NY; E F Philips, Pa; W D Phillips, La; Mr Patti and daughter, NY; A W Ayres, Miss; M Jenkins, Ala; H Short, La; J P Smith, NO; Dr Taylor and lady, Dr W D Smith, La; J H Wills, NO; W B Whitehead.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....Mrs Paul Hebert, Miss M A Hamilton, Judge R C Downs, La; Major Deshill, USA; T J Couley, J Andrews, J K Hynes, E J Gay, La; R M McCreery and family, Mo; J R Craighan; R Semple and family, Miss R Semple, Miss E Ratchff, Miss M Wade, B Pendleton and lady, Miss G R Poindexter, Miss L M Poindexter, Miss; F Acher, La; G Morrison, L J Polk and son, Miss Yates, Conn; J J Stewart, J A Stewart, Ala; R C Wood, Jr, La; T B C Calloz; T L Padilla, R Heavern, J Bently, Mrs Bently, Mexico; Major Beauregard, USA; T Castleneau, NO; J Evering, NY; R G Beale, J R Hynes and lady, La; W S Pugh; A Ingraham, Mrs Ingraham, Miss; M Mitcheltree; B S Ricks; Miss F Ricks; J Aandet and family, La; Mr Meyer; Mr Planet; Miss Yates; Mme Sontag and maid; Count Rossi; A Joelli; T W Bayard, C A Vanzant, Jr, NY.

VERANDAH HOTEL....T Parks, Miss; J Jaudon, NY; C C Neely, Ala; J Stibes; J P Thompson, Miss; J H Rinehart, La; A H Avery, Tenn; E R Avery, NY; W C Moore, Ky; R Payne and family, Ark; R R Estelle and lady; Capt Wray, Tenn; R M Montgomery, NO; J B Futch, La; J and P Noland, Miss; Mrs Batchelor, Miss Galtney, Miss; E Worthington, Ark; J F Harrison, La; W Selbers, W Briscoe, Miss; W E Wells, Va; W Markham, F A Montgomery, L A Marshall and lady, W G Watt, Miss; G R Freeman, Texas; C Taylor, NY; Mrs Sticcney, Mrs Pickens, Miss; Mrs Longstreth, Mrs Newport, W W Longstreth, Pa; Col A C Downs and family, H A Downs, J R Downs, Miss, A B Caldwell, W Sutton, Dr Waddell, La; J Robinson, Miss; Judge Meeker; J Ogle, Texas; G P Henry, Miss; B H Perry, Ky; B M Johnson, La; H G Kimball, NY; W Richardson, NO; W E Roscoe, R A Cutlit, Mrs Hardwich, La; B F Hynson, NO; L Wailes, R W Campbell and lady, B F Fox and family, J G Garret and lady, J W Burch, P H Lovelace and family, J W Brashear, H E Pettibone, Mrs S B Pettibone, Mrs T Eggleston, Miss; J L Dostch, NO; B Pendletan and lady, Miss E C Hyde, J Fleming and lady, Miss; J Fox, La; Mrs P Campbell and family; Miss E Shrever, D M Shrever, J S Shrever, Va.

CITY HOTEL....Thos J Burbank, D L Campbell, S C Truer, H E Moore, J Anderson, J L Watts, — Montgomery, Wm Rose, J Schreiner, Dr Day and ladd, J McCoy, D R Muggah, D Robbins, M Ramsey, W C Ventres, P A Ventress, J G Raskall, G W Purnell, J M Trousdale, A Collins, A J Powell, Dr J W Dederick, J B Venison, W Buntine, La; J McGee, G W Harding, T Felts, J D Robinson, D B Haynau, W J Roberts, W Pendfield, Gen J A Quitman, J G Harting, W G Dickson, W L Brandon, N Pierson, L A DeYoung, Miss; John Smith, Thomas N Mann, T Masteson, Mobile; F A Simpson, R B Simpson, N Q Vandusen, H W Ford, Ga; J G Cox, J C Simpson, Thos A Simpson, Texas, M Jenkins, H Gilmore, B Monk, Ala; J Silabee, Md; J Rozenstein, J Wood, L Sample, R Pilter, Ohio; Miss Julia Dean, Edwin Dean, NY; J F Hart, H Robertson, M Bell, J B Crane, J D Clarke, — Krause, J Atkinson, NO.

ARCADE HOTEL....W M Flemming, J McPeters, W Herdy, A B Lary, H M Daniel, I A Ellis, W Wyatt, W Cullum, J McIlvain, Ark; R G Kendall, J J Amvaett, S T Mason, D E Bates, W J Durham, W Malon, Judge G Armard, A Moore, G B Miller, R Holt, E B Smith, B R Coyle, La; J Brown, E L Fairchild, Miss; T Dwyer, C Menley, J McMartin, H F Ford, J B Hudson, S Hait, R W Smith, G K Grenies W A Hodge, B Hodge, W C Cox, A T Hensall, S Sparrow, D C Russel, M Rowlott, Texas; C W Redt and son, Tenn; J H Pepper, Ind; J W Lowan, M H Jordan, W M Baume, Ky; C A Dwight, C H Edwards, R W Monsoon, J W Dyas, NO; J B Bunn, S C; J W Manly, Mo; J Orsborne, J Hase, W G Medary, Alex; J Jourean, N Y; H Palock, Phil.

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

The Daily Picayune.

15 February 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....J F McCully, Pa; M Jenkins, Ala; Col H Short, H Perkins, La; A B Bement, Ct; Gen Cocke, G S Holley, Mobile; J A Farley and lady, Ala; Miss Hoxey, Miss Toombs, Ga; J G Pugh, W F Griffin, La; J M Hodges, Ala; B Whitesides, Ky; Mr Blevins, Mobile; G Robertson, NC; J Barrett, Miss; C Carter, NC; J Donohoe, Ala; T L Rogers, Miss; A Wheless, F McLeod, Tenn; J C McIntyre, Miss; R H Boyer and son; Judge Rogers and lady; J S Neely, W Wilson, NC; D M Hugant, SC; M Eskine, Gen W Wilborne, Texas; J W P Lewis and lady, Boston; Mrs A B Green, G Hathaway, NY; A Power and lady, D Huston, Texas; C J Roysdon, La; Geo W Kendall, NO; V G Pomeroy and family, Pa; H DeB Norris; La; J M Haggerty, Ga; J J Ridgeway, NO; D Barber and lady, Ky; G Austin, Miss; M Kenner, La; E H Summers, Ky; F Anderson and lady; Mr Yerger and family, Miss.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....E S Soria, NO; J E Gaudet, L B Pugh, J H G Kittridge, W Moore, La; J S Thrasher, NO; E H Thomson, Miss; B J West, Ala; J A West and family, Miss Castleman, Ky; C Anderson, Miss; Mrs A B Greene, S Hathaway, NY; Mr Hagan and family, La

VERANDAH HOTEL....J D Wood and lady, Miss H Woods, Miss B E Reams, J C Woods, La; M Hawks, Tenn; A F Smith, J O Pickens, Miss; J W Nelson, NO; T P Brown, Jr, Mrs E A Brown, La; C Q Armstrong, Ky; S Anderson, Mobile; F Fauntleroy; Dr J A DeHart, NO; D Byrne, La; Capt Perry, NO; H D Blair, Ala; W Bell; J J McMahon, NO; Miss Byrn; D Huston, Texas; C J Roysden, Lo; Mrs F H Merriman, Mrs J W Simmons, Miss F Simmons, Miss S Simmons, Miss C M Budd, Miss H J Thornton, J F Merriman, J S Rhea, J W Simmons, Jr, D Currin, L T Washington, Texas; W D Larkin, NO; J L Rogers, Miss.

CITY HOTEL....E Haurick, Ala; G M Blue, Mrs E P Blue, F E Adams, W Brooks, J L Thorp, Texas; H Keatieg, NO; J D Wood, Me; W H Phelps, La; H B Staples, A F Hunt, B Armstrong, G Armstrong, Miss; T Murray; L Eadie, R Pratt, NY; W Corvin, J Weatherly, Miss; J P Harley, Mo; T W Watts, La; J Browne, Miss; J M Macias, Ga; A M Speer, Pa; A H Davison, NJ; P Mercer, Mobile; G Washington, Ala; E Chapman, NO.

ARCADE HOTEL....J P Dillon, W R Dillon, J R Smith, A Brock, Miss; T R Belkham, La; E Conerby, H Roterwitz, Miss; W L DeVisser, G W Driver, J C George, NO; R Martin, J McCargo, Ark; T Hundley, Miss; H Polock, Phil; W F Shanklin, Va.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
15 February 1854, 3

## OFFICIAL.

### Appointments by the President,

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

James Gadsden, of South Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican republic.

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George M. Chase, of Maine, for Lahaina, in the kingdom of Hawaii.

Charles L. Denman, of California, for Acapulco, in Mexico.

George R. Dwyer, of Massachusetts, for Mozambique.

George H. Goundie, of Pennsylvania, for Zurich, in Switzerland.

William Hart, jr., of California, for Port Louis, in the Isle of France.

Philip T. Heartt, of New York, for Glasgow, in Scotland.

Thomas H. Hyatt, of New York, for Amoy, in China.

William Hildebrand, of Wisconsin, for Bremen.

Duncan K. McRae, of North Carolina, for Paris.

James McDowell, of Ohio, for Leith, in Scotland.

John T. Pickett, of Kentucky, for Vera Cruz, in Mexico.

Robert G. Scott, of Virginia, for Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.

James M. Tarleton, of Alabama, for Melbourne, in Australia.

Thomas W. Ward, of Texas, for Panama, in New Granada.

Edward Worrell, of Delaware, for Matanzas, in Cuba.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
16 February 1854, 4

## Africanization of Cuba.

After all, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) it seems that the Washington *Union* was not very far wrong in its revelations respecting the intrigues of Great Britain in the island of Cuba. Events are manifestly hastening to the conclusion which the *Union* foretold—the abolition of slavery in Cuba, and the subjugation of the island under the dominion of the negro race. The Spanish government consents to the spoliation of Cuba at the instance of Great Britain, and to render it unworthy of American ambition, as the beaten crew scuttles the ship to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. Spain and England both err if they think the American government will consent to such a consummation. The southern States of this confederacy are sensitively alive to any change in the social condition of Cuba, and would never submit to a revolution which would jeopard the stability of their own institutions. If it be the wish of England and Spain to precipitate the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, they pursue precisely the course to accomplish their design. If it be once known in this country that they are concerting measures for the abolition of slavery in the island, no power could prevent the conquest of Cuba by the American people. That they are doing this very thing, we regard as a fact beyond dispute.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
18 February 1854, 3

## OFFICIAL.

### Appointment by the President,

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

John L. O'Sullivan, of New York, to be chargé d'affaires of the United States in Portugal.

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

The Charleston Courier.
22 February 1854, 1

(FOR THE COURIER.)

## Journey from Washington to Charleston.

Started in a snow storm—not able to get a back, waited in the Powhattan steamer on the Potomac, about 3 mile and a half—my baggage, trunk, on the shoulders of my servant—relieved [illegible] way by another boat for the purpose. Found a good boat, breakfast well cooked, but brought on the table slowly, and before eaten. At 11 A. M., still snowing, transferred at Aquia creek, about 56 miles from Washington, to very good and well managed Rail Road cars, moving at fair average rate, and not more than usual unnecessary delays and jerks; arrived at Richmond, forced in the middle of muddy streets from cars to crowded omnibuses—rattled hurriedly over stones—ladies suffering intensely, and head aches depriving them of appetite. Dinner hurried with electric speed—seated again in cars—move at the quiet rate of 12 miles an hour to one side of the river at Petersburg, there again in the middle of muddy streets ankle deep, forced hurriedly into omnibus, packed tight. Rushed over miserably paved streets, and over bridges to next depot, about a mile off. Found comfortable house, good meal, and would have partaken there along side of the Rail Road of a night's rest, much needed, but feared to lose the connection, and after much very unnecessary delay, again ascended the platform of Rail Road cars, and moved over the worst road in the world to Weldon, where we finished with Virginia Rail Roads. Hurried to supper, and for fear that we might complain if we had time, received the unpleasant intelligence that there was no time to spare, so refused the supper, sat by the fire and talked pleasantly with a very good looking young lady, who commenced by commiserating my suffering eyes, and whilst we were talking, rose very quietly as a gentleman, with a book open, came in and said stand up, which she did with a young man, and quietly listening to a portion of the Episcopal wedding service, and making promises therein required, were pronounced man and wife. The bride, in full black, sat down apparently much pleased, very affable; said in answer to a question, we did not run away, we walked or rather we rode, our friends on neither side aware of our intentions. The car whistle summoned, we parted, and they and I departed over the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road smoothly, quickly, pleasantly glide, losing only too much time unnecessarily at most of the stopping places.

At 8 o'clock in the morning arrived safely at Wilmington, ran down, and were discharged, persons and baggage, and left to shift for ourselves. Had in self defence to take an omnibus to an hotel; there shaved, dressed, got a miserable breakfast, and nearly beat an impertinent servant, paid $1.75, got away at half past nine at night to the ferry-steamer Zephyr, delayed an hour or so for transfer of baggage, &c., from the night train just in, paddled across the Cape Fear River, got into Wilmington and Manchester cars, delayed an hour more to get baggage and mails transferred from Zephyr to Boreas. Started over a very rough road, an hour behind time; after wasting fourteen hours at Wilmington, and two in getting away, arrived at two o'clock in the night or morning; bright, cold moon, sharp weather at the Great Peedee River; car doors flew open, conductor announced "Peedee, change cars;" rushed to the river, on board the flat boats; stayed shivering, men, woman and children, one hour for second transfer of baggage, mails and self to the other side; ferry narrow; time of passing, after starting, 2 or 3 minutes—having suffered in the cold, when we ought to have been quietly seated in warm cars, simply for want of proper information; started from Peedee, road more smooth, time 3 o'clock, moved rapidly somewhat more smoothly; car took fire from heated stove-pipe, no bell rope, hunted up conductor, no water in that car, procured from another, stopped engines, extinguished fire, resumed rattling speed to Sumterville, got there the worst and coldest breakfast ever served to Christians, for fifty cents each; host would make a good jailer, punish the people for their faults and crimes by bad fare, and keep tight the door to exact black mail.

Oh! my country, all this worst of wonders in the State of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

P. S.—If all the unnecessary breaks and delays on the road were avoided, the time from Washington to Charleston would be diminished at least one-fourth, and the discomforts more than one-half. If Charleston would take care of her best interests, and run a road direct to Fayetteville and Raleigh, it would save between this city and Petersburg, Va., 260 *miles*, and have a better Northern route, and by short branches, accommodate Georgetown and Conwayborough on the East, and Kingston and Marion on the West of the line, running through one of the best timbered and most level routes, with the fewest obstructions; but we are too indolent to examine for ourselves and petty local interests and selfish purposes control the general good, and the city and state purses. We leave to a clique what should belong to the public, the management of their own concerns.

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

The Charleston Courier.

23 February 1854, 1

***Death of Captain Sadler.***—We regret to learn that Capt. Henry R. Sadler died of apoplexy, at his residence on the St. John's river, near this place, at a quarter before six o'clock, on the evening of Thursday, the 16th instant. He was taken sick on the 14th. A numerous body of relatives and friends lament the death of this hospitable and accomplished gentleman. His remains will be brought to this place on their way to St. Marys, Georgia, for interment, where most of his kindred repose.—*Jacksonville, Florida, News.*

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

Florida Republican
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
23 February 1854, 1

## The Masonic Sign of Distress.

We met a gentleman the other day, who related to us the following amusing incident:

"I had been out hunting, and feeling somewhat hungry and tired, sat down upon an old fallen tree to eat a portion of the provisions I had procured for the jaunt. While eating, a gentleman came up and entered into conversation with much familiarity and friendliness, and I invited him to partake of some with me. We soon finished our repast and feeling a little languid, I got up to stretch myself; and putting both my arms out gave a yawn, as men often do. when to my great surprise, my companion jumped up, took out his pocket book, and placed in my hand a ten dollar bank note. I asked him what that was for. He said it was all right, and that I should have no delicacy in accepting the money. 'Good gracious,' I exclaimed, 'I hope you don't think I want to charge you for what you have eat?' Certainly not,' said he,' 'but the money is all right, I understand you very well; put the money in your pocket, and say nothing about it—it's all right.' I told him I did not want the money, but he would not listen to me. I then in a rather offended manner, demanded of him why he thus acted. He then stepped back, looking me intently in the face, and said, 'Did you not give me the sign?' 'What sign?' I inquired. 'Why, the sign of distress!' 'I am not in distress,' said I; what under heaven does the man mean? 'What sign of distress?' 'Why, if I must be plain, the Masonic sign of distress! You should not try to tamper with me thus. You know it is the duty of every one of our Order, on receiving the sign of distress from a brother, to assist him and ask no questions; and why do you thus interrogate me?' I told him I was not conscious of having given any sign, and seeing his sincerity, told him I was not a Mason; to which he replied: 'Well, you gave me the sign any how, and I have performed my duty; the money is yours.' Seeing the odd-ity of the man, I thought he must be an Odd Fellow—for he certainly was very odd—and I told him I was neither a Mason or an Odd Fellow. Again he viewed me intently, and I could not but smile. 'It's all right—it's all right,' said he, andhe turned to depart. But I told him it was not all right, and it was with much persuasion and difficulty that I got my new friend to take back his money; after which we parted—he on his way, and I in search of game. But I could not hunt for trying to recollect what sort of a motion it was I went through that my transient friend called the 'sign of distress.' So I have concluded to stretch myself, after this, in the presence of every stranger I meet, until I get the right hang of the 'sign of distress.'

They are a queer set, these Masonic brethren.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
23 February 1854, 3

## An American Concern.

The English, Spanish, and French languages are necessary to every American. Teachers in this city charge $18 for 24 lessons. Those who may feel disposed to learn with me any foreign language have to pay only eight dollars, *in advance*, for a course of 24 lessons. Editors, or other gentlemen interested in the newspapers, and their children, can learn with me GRATIS, having the kindness to publish my advertisement GRATIS. Lessons to children at my rooms, 25 cents each. My name in one thousand of publications is well known. An English shoemaker can speak English; a Spanish barber can speak Spanish; and a French cook can speak French; but, then, the man who has not received a classical education is not fit for a teacher. Thousands of immoral teachers have been dangerous to families. Although two fires in California devoured all my property, I owe not a cent to anybody. The evenings are already engaged; but I can dispose of 8 hours every day. I am not a filibuster, (God forbid!) but I would like to live to see all the American continent and American seas under our glorious flag. The Brazilians are actually preparing a great revolution to proclaim the republic, and open the Amazon. A national movement is perfectly organized in Mexico, with a view to carry Santa Anna to the scaffold, and to elect the worthy General Almonte President constitutional of the broken republic. Cuba, Sonora, Nicaragua, &c., *per fas et nefas*, will become American States. Here is *an American concern*—the necessity of the Spanish language. At the same time, I am ready to cure all the diseases in the human body with my three hundred prescriptions *only*, of my own composition, for the price of the medicine, *without fee*.

RICARDO CORREA DA COSTA,

——— At Mrs. Bannerman's, corner of E and 9th streets.

Feb 23—1t

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

The Charleston Courier.
28 February 1854, 3

*Estate Sale—Valuable Negros.*

**BY A. J. SALINAS.**

Will be sold at Private Sale, (in Families,) the following valuable NEGROS, belonging to an Estate, and accustomed to the culture of Cotton and Provisions, to wit:

Ben, 35 years of age, Prime Fellow, Field Hand.
Grace, 22 years of age, Prime Woman, Field Hand.
Jacob, 6 years of age.
Louisa, 1 year old.
Amy, 35 years of age, Prime Woman, Field Hand and Plain Cook.
Peter, 19 years of age, Prime Fellow, Field Hand.
Margaret, 8 years of age.
Molly, 8 years of age.
Alfred, 6 years of age.
Hannah, 25 years of age, Prime Woman, Field Hand, Cook and Washer.
Martha, 9 years of age.
Celia, 14 years of age, a likely Girl, House female;
Lizzie, 10 years of age, a likely Girl, House female, sisters and orphans.
Prince, 55 years of age, an excellent Carpenter.
Daniel, 23, a superior House Servant, of unexceptionable character.
Boston, 25 years of age, Prime Fellow, Field Hand.

Conditions—One half cash, balance in one year, secured by Bond, Mortgage of the property, and approved personal security. Terms will be made more accommodating if necessary. Apply as above, at
F 28 1 STATE STREET.

*Turpentine Distiller.*

**BY A. J. SALINAS.**

Will be sold at Private Sale—PETER, a remarkably prime and athletic Fellow, 24 years of age, a competent Turpentine Distiller and Field Hand.

ALSO,

A remarkably prime and likely FELLOW, 24 years of age, a Field Hand, with his Wife, a very likely and intelligent WOMAN, 22 years of age, a House Servant.

AND,

A very likely BOY, 14 years of age, a House Servant.
Apply as above, at 1 STATE-STREET.
F 28

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
28 February 1854, 3

## British Intervention on this Continent.

Ever foremost in all that concerns the welfare of his country, the veteran statesman of the Senate lost not a moment, after the document in an authentic form was placed in his hands, to bring the remarkable speech of Lord Clarendon, upon the occasion of the meeting of Parliament, to the consideration of his colleagues. He read from it, in the session of Saturday, the following extract, which, coming from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as Lord Clarendon is, must be considered as entirely official:

"Your lordships will be glad, also, to learn that the union of the two governments is not confined to the eastern question, but that the habit of a good understanding between them has become general on all matters of policy, and extends to all parts of the world; and that on the question of policy there is no part of the world, IN EITHER HEMISPHERE, with regard to which we are not entirely in accord."

That is a startling disclosure! The *entente cordiale* which England has formed with France embraces not only the Turco-Russian question, but all questions relating to the balance-of-power doctrine upon the American continent. In repelling the aggressions of Russia upon Turkey, we, in common with the great body of the people of this country, wish the allies complete success. We believe, however, as we have believed from the commencement, that the Czar cannot maintain the position that he has assumed, and that he will speedily effect as graceful a retreat as possible from the difficulty into which he inconsiderately precipitated himself. By reliable statements, it appears that, since he crossed the Pruth, he has lost no less than thirty-six thousand men, while he finds the Turks in his favorite manner of warfare—full and fair field—more than a match for him. With the odds that are daily augmenting against him, it is evident that the *ultima ratio* of nations will be avoided by him. This will leave England and France with the affairs of but ONE HEMISPHERE on their shoulders to *regulate*. England has announced their purpose. Lord Clarendon speaks for both. It is rendered, therefore, imperative upon this nation to announce to the world its policy, in temperate but firm language. It is time that crowned heads and their stipendiaries should know that the people of America are of one *accord* as regards the western hemisphere; and this can be done in no manner so decisive as by the adoption of the resolutions of Mr. Churchwell, of Tennessee. They are, as General Cass remarked on Saturday, precisely to the point, containing not a word that any patriot should refuse to endorse.

From the first of them, England may learn distinctly, as well as Louis Napoleon, that, if Cuba should cast off the iron yoke of Spain, and sustain her independence against that power, this government would recognise her as one of the nations of the earth, and would employ all the means at its disposal to prevent her resubjugation, even in opposition to every European power.

If Great Britain desires the friendship of the American Union—if she values the preservation of peace with its people—she must employ herself differently than in engendering Africanization schemes, injurious to our interests, if not fatal to our national security, and in committing a power with which we have friendly relations to aid in the execution and consummation of them.

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

The Daily Picayune.
1 March 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....S B Caldwell, NY; C W Dorrance and lady, G M Bonner, H R Fettyplace, Mobile; W B Whitehead, Va; J McDevitt, Pa; R Carey, Boston; W Simmis, Mr Greene, A J Norwood, S J Nyrwood, J B Smith, J H Muse, La; W W Marshall, H Laggins, Miss; E Merrick and daughter, J Johnson, Ark; A L Brown, NY; Mr Cody and lady, Miss M B Kelly, Ky; C A Hubbard and lady, NY; Mrs Creighton and child; W H Stewart and family, Mrs G C Carson and family, Mrs and Miss Newman, T Hart, Phil; J M Combs, Ky; Rev B S Huntington Pa; Dr W N Head, NO; G A Fox, USN; W S Johnston, S Johnston, C Jones, Cin; J S Walton, Miss; J L Grant, Ga; J B Humphreys, W B Humphreys, La; W C Edwards; Dr C Clemente; J A Wilcox and lady, Texas; J G Martin and lady, Tx.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....A B Caldwell, SC; S Matthews, La; J C Hazleton, Dr Fitch, Capt Lucas and lady, steamer United States; S P Brown, Mobile; D D Bemis and lady, Aspinwall; C Contimer, USN; W Dolsen; A Jaell; W O Denegre, NO; Mrs G C Carsontwo and family, Mrs Newman and daughter, W H Stewart and family, T Hart, Pa; T S Hardee, J L Grant, Ga; D A Watterston, J H Muse, La; J W Bradford and family, Texas.

VERANDAH HOTEL....C Q Armstrong, Ky; J Smith, H A Drew, La; S Brown, Ky; G Miller, M Wilds, R Mackay, La; E F Starr, Ala; J R Geer, Jr, NY; J Nelson, Miss Mary J Nelson, Miss Kate Donelson, La; B H Perry, J G Lewis, Ky; A Kyle, Ill; H Greenfield, NY; W B C Brown, G W Grayson, J E Fowler, E L Wright, A H Hurdrie, Mrs Jones and family, Mrs Reese, Cal; D Elm, Glasgow; J Goodér, Jr; Cin; G A Smith, Mass; J H Hitchcock, Tenn; N R Smith, Md; Dr C W Dortch, La; Dr Savage, Ark; J M McCutcheon, J Joor, A W Delee, and lady, Miss Spencer, La; J O Eggleston, C H Jonns, Miss; A Falisse, Belgium; A Dougherty and lady, H Noyes, B F Hayes, J A Patterson, E Bustard, A D Leiter, J Y Mills, La; W D Larken, Texas; J V Thomas, S M Webb and family, NO; T A G Batchelor, R Cox, Miss.

CITY HOTEL....J E Lacy, La; L Hildreth, NY; J B Ward, G B Manley, Mobile; F H Quitman, Miss; W S Carey, La; J W Cook, J J Landeker, NY; G A Cotton, St Louis; J C McGonigal, S Palm, F H Jordan, Texas; R B Fairchild, Mass; J P Staples, S B Staples, W Ball, La; G Cook, Ky; H A Drew, La; S Harrington, C F Butler, NY; J L Simmons, L J Pennington, J T Cain, Miss; A S Thompson, Ga; A VanBibber, John Calder, NO.

ARCADE HOTEL....N Keyes, C D Cooke, NO; J D Irecy, J F McDonald, E B Gregg, Texas; R G Brown, La; G W Robbins, Mass; J P Sanders, J P Vance, Mo; W Hill, Ark; W A Peebles, Miss; B W Shaw, T J Ragland, J Leggett, NO; G G McElroy, R W Heneky, Alex; R Kearney, NO; T Frainer, Miss; E B Neason, NY; B M McFarland, Tenn; A L Mann, Ky; J F McConald, E B Gregg, Texas; J Battersly, Ark; K P Kidder, NY.

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

2 March 1854, 1

The nomination of George Sanders, as Consul to London, has been rejected by the Senate on Tuesday, by a large vote.

The nomination of John L. O'Sullivan, as Minister to Portugal, has been confirmed by the Senate.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

2 March 1854, 2

The remains of Capt. H. R. SADLER, whose late decease at his plantation in this county, accompanied as the fact is with a deep sense of regret and of the public loss which this community has thereby sustained, has been already announced, have been conveyed to St. Mary's, Ga., for interment, having passed down the river last week by private conveyance, in charge of relatives of the family.

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

The Daily Picayune.

3 March 1854, 3

MASONIC.—LOUISIANA COUNCIL No. 15 of R. and S. MASTERS A regular meeting of the above Council will take place THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, St. Charles street. Sojourning Companions are fraternally invited. By order of the T. Ill. G. M.:

mh3—M&E D. I. RICARDO, Recorder.

QUITMAN LODGE No. 76, A. F. and A. M. The regular meeting of the Lodge will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 3d inst., at 6½ o'clock. Members will please be punctual in attendance. Visiting Brothers are fraternally invited.

The Lodge will hold its meetings in future at their new Lodge room in Masonic Hall, on St. Charles street.

By order W. M. THOMAS W. BARRETT,

mh2 Secretary.

JACQUES DE MOLAY ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGTHS TEMPLARS, No. Two.—A regular meeting of this Encampment will be held at Masonic Hall on St. Charles street, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Transient Sir Knights are invited.

mh2 D. I. RICARDO, Recorder.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
3 March 1854, 3

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Mr. Fendall, for the prosecution in the Gardiner trial, concluded his address yesterday, when the case was submitted to the jury, who have been in deliberation ever since, and had not agreed upon a verdict this morning.

CONVICTION OF GARDINER.

This morning, shortly after the opening of the Court, the jury who had been locked up all night, returned to the jury box and the names having been called over the foreman of the jury gave in the verdict "Guilty," on the delivery of which, they were dismissed by the presiding Judge, (Judge Crawford,) no remark of any description being made.

Gardiner was seated inside the bar, behind one of his counsel, Mr. Bradley, his other counsel, Mr. Carlisle, was not present but a messenger was dispatched requesting his presence immediately, when the panel was being called over. The defendant, Gardiner, appeared agitated as the verdict was delivered, and made several efforts to repress his agitation, in which, to do him justice, he very well succeeded; the agitation that was slightly observable in his countenance being only momentary. There was not a very large attendance of spectators, it having been the general opinion that the jury would not agree upon a verdict. The knowing ones have been, therefore, deceived.

The Judge then, after a brief address sentenced the defendant, Gardiner, to "ten years" imprisonment in the penitentiary, and he was forthwith removed in the custody of the marshal's officers.

The court then adjourned until Monday next, when it begins a new term, and the spectators present cleared out. The winding up of this protracted trial was soon accomplished, not more than half an hour having elapsed between the appearance of the jury in the court, and the final closing of the scene.

We learn, that Gardiner's counsel have filed a bill of exceptions before the District Court.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
4 March 1854, 2

**The Conviction and Tragic Death of Dr. George A. Gardiner.**—The morning papers have informed the community of the tragic end of George A. Gardiner, full particulars of which will be found in our local columns this afternoon.

We apprehend that there is no question in the minds of any reading man, except the immediate personal friends of the deceased, as to the justice of the verdict of the jury, who have in this action vindicated the majesty of the law, after a delay of years, though it has been. The present Government of the United States, in carrying out the determination of Ex-President Fillmore, to sift this matter to the bottom deserves the thanks of all who desire to have our public affairs conducted on the principles of integrity which all conceive necessary to be preserved, in transactions between man and man.

Public justice required its punishment, and a Washington jury, in the face of the most remarkable efforts on record to screen its ostensible chief perpetrator, declared him guilty on the testimony adduced. We repeat, there cannot be said to be a difference of opinion in this community as to the fact of his guilt. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, and died within a few hours after being surrendered into the hands of the United States Marshal's officers, under circumstances which, as far as known, while we are penning this article, warrant the existing public impression that he committed suicide to escape the punishment awarded by the Court.

The circumstances attending his trial, prove him to have been a man of extraordinary nerve and sagacity. One who, had he pursued right paths with the boldness, energy and shrewdness he evinced in committing the devious fraud, and subsequently in defending himself against the prosecution on that account might have been anything in public estimation at which he could reasonably have aimed. His remarkable talents, as developed in the course of the trial, generated for him a sort of public sympathy, which in all civilized countries surrounds men of genius even in the perpetration of crimes. The abiding good sense of the American public, however, will not permit that sentiment to be carried to the extent of forgetting that he has died thus tragically in a cause, at which the minds of honest men should revolt.

We are free to confess, that we hope that all the means to that end at the command of the Government will now be directed to the unravelling of the whole history of the Gardiner fraud transactions, so far as persons of nominal high standing, who were connected with the original obtainment of the money from the Treasury, who have not yet been formally prosecuted, may have been directly or even indirectly involved in the affair. We are not among those who can believe that lawyers of great experience, and with intellects admitted (on account of what they had previously achieved in other cases,) to be of the very first order, could have managed the Gardiner claim for years, without, to a greater or less extent, obtaining knowledge of its true character. The ends of public justice require, if there be laws which may authorize such an investigation, that all such persons implicated in the original case be prosecuted to the end. Their turn comes next. The mere reclamation of the portion of the fraudulently obtained money, which has been enjoined in the hands of third parties, we apprehend, has not been the main object of the Government's proceedings; though that follows the verdict rendered yesterday. The main purpose was to make an example of this flagrant transaction. The law's hand has fallen hard, indeed, upon the nominal principal. Those who used him, however, yet go "unwhipt of justice." Shall they escape much longer?

On the Gardiner award $428,760 was fraudulently abstracted from the Treasury; $238,000 of which has been enjoined—to be probably returned into the Treasury. The deceased Dr. George A. Gardiner, also drew from the Treasury $188,000 on the claim of Dr. H. Mears; $80,000 of which went directly to his own endowment. Mears, who is in Mexico, having been indicted, boldly admits that his claim was a shameless fraud, and unblushingly defies the Government of the United States; there being no extradition convention or treaty between the two governments, under which he can be demanded of Mexico for trial under indictment in this country.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR

4 March 1854, 3

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INQUEST OVER THE BODY OF GEORGE A. GARDINER, aged 36 years; born in New York—resident here five years.

The following is the list of Jurors on the Inquest:

Thomas C. Magruder, Leonard Worth, Richard T. McLean, Robert C. Stevens, Wm. Lord, Jonathan W. Barnaclo, Wm. H. Plowman, Jeremiah Giddings, Almon Baldwin, Henry C. Baldwin, Wm. P. Bowie. Coroner Woodward presiding.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 3.

Dr. E. M. Chapin, examined by Mr. Key.—First saw Gardiner on the court of Mr. Bradley's residence; went there to carry a message from the Court; told him and Mr. Bradley that the Court were waiting for them; I believe he then came over to Court by himself, that was twenty minutes after the Court met; the Court met at 11 o'clock; he remained in Court until the jury were brought down and gave a verdict of guilty; immediately after that, he was delivered into the Marshal's custody; I took charge of him as one of the deputies; Mr. Bradley told me the deceased wished to go over at once to escape the crowd; I said yes; thought the officer had gone over to make preparations; the sentence was pronounced, being ten years confinement in the penitentiary, &c., to take effect after the rising of the Circuit Court; came on over to the jail with him and one of the bailiffs, Mr. Wilson; no remark was made until I got out of the Court-house, when I spoke of the unpleasant duty; he said yes; he spoke of the weather, saying it was a fine morning; I don't recollect of any other conversation until I got to the jail; the deceased sat down in the office or guard-room, and went to writing; I don't know that he asked for paper; after awhile he took some papers from his pocket, and tore them up and threw them in the fire; they seemed to be dingy papers, as if they had been in his pocket for a good while; Mr. Smith (the jailor) noticed it, and called my attention to it; they looked like papers any one would have had a long time in his pocket; he finished his letter, folded it up, and wrote something on it; I took the writing on it to be superscription; deceased put it in his pocket; Mr. Smith went over to the Court-room on business; the deceased said he would be ready to go to his room (in the prison) as soon as he had finished the letter; I said they were fixing his room; I supposed he was apologizing for detaining me; Mr. Birch came in; he asked Mr. Birch for a glass of water; seemed to be warm; the window was opened; he asked for another glass of water; I asked him if he felt faint; He said that he would be better in a moment; after drinking some water he said that he felt better; I remarked to him that the clothing that he had on was too good to go into the cell with; he said that it made no difference, that it was immaterial to him what clothing he wore in the prison; in a few minutes he attempted to raise the glass; he was then sitting sideways on a chair, with his arm over the back; I asked him if he felt faint; he said he did; I was not then looking particularly at him, and the first thing that called my attention to him was a noise of something falling; I then turned towards him, and saw him falling; his head struck the corner of the desk, and then fell on the floor, leaving the calves of his legs still on the chair; he was in convulsions, and I raised him up; he became sensible, and seeing blood on my hands, asked me if he had cut his head; I said he had slightly; he saw drops of blood; I called to one of the guards to bring a cot; I omitted to say that he seemed wearied by the walk to the jail; he asked for brandy between the drinks of water; I told him we had no brandy there, but we would get some, though it would be with difficulty; remembering that Lord's grocery store was near by, he pulled a quarter out his pocket, and handed it to me, saying that I ought not to pay for it; he was then sitting at the table, while the boy was gone for brandy; the boy could have got to Lord's if he stepped spry by the time Gardiner fell; I ordered some one to bring in a pallet on which one of the guards sleep; it was brought in, and I asked him to lie down; he objected; I thought at the time that he did not want to give trouble; I wanted to bathe his temples with hair-horn, and remarked that it was too strong to hold to his nose. He pulled out his handkerchief, and I think that he asked me to pour some on it. I removed him to his bed, and noticed that he was nervous. I thought that he was an epileptic fit while sitting on the side of the bed. He had taken off his over coat and I asked him to take off his frock coat, to which he objected. I insisted on his neck tie being taken off. He said that he would take it off himself and did so. John Charles (his brother) came in about this time, whilst he was seated on his bed. I think I said to him that it was like a spasm. I understood him to say that the deceased had been subject to spasms before; he had one in Mexico and hurt himself. About this time he had a third spasm. He and his brother conversed together in some foreign language, I think Spanish. He gave his brother something and wrote down something." They then spoke in English, and mentioned some street in New York. I thought that John Charles was writing a memorandum for the deceased. I saw the manuscript on the table. Another paroxism then came on. I took from his pocket, (I think from his vest or coat pocket) what I thought was the same letter that I saw him write, and a silk purse with money in it, which I gave to John Charles. My attention was directed rather to the deceased than to his brother. I then unbuttoned his shirt collar; some brandy was brought in, when I took the bottle, and having poured some out, handed it to him, but he declined taking it. When I touched him with my hands or a towel he shrank. I thought it strange that he declined taking the water, unless there was a difficulty of swallowing. His brother took the brandy, and the deceased smelt it. I then went for the physician of the jail.

Daniel Smith, jailor, said: After the rendition of the verdict, and the sentence by Judge Crawford, I came over to the jail to make preparations, whilst I was preparing the cell, Dr. Chapin came over with the deceased; I invited him into the guard-room until the room was ready. Deceased asked for paper; he took some papers, (letters and bills) out of his pocket, tore them up, and threw them into the embers of the fire; I called Dr. Chapin's attention to the matter, and as I had to go to the court-room to attend to my jail accounts, I asked Dr. C. to attend to the deceased until a room was ready. Dr. C. came over and said, "deceased is in spasms." Judge Crawford excused me, so I left, and went over to the jail; I was in and out of the room until he died, at twenty-five minutes after three; when Dr. Semmes said that he was dead. When I went over to the court-room, Dr. C. was walking about the room, when deceased took the papers out of his pocket; he had one or two envelopes, out of which he took at least two notes, and then some letters; Dr. C. and myself were in the room all the time; not a minute could elapse that one or the other was not with him; Dr. C. was walking from one room to the other; John Charles asked me whom I had sent for; I said for Dr. Semmes; he replied, do not send for Dr. May; I answered that I had not done so; I thought that he was *getting down*, or a reaction had taken place after the excitement of the trial; finding that his sickness continued I became alarmed, and no physician coming, I went myself to the infirmary, but there was none there; I then went to the court-house, where I saw Mr. Bradley and Mr. Carlisle; I told them, then, that the deceased was in spasms; Mr. B. said, send for Dr. Hall; Mr. B. and Mr. C. then sent for a hack, and I heard that they had gone to the jail in it; I went into the court-room to see Mr. Smith, who was attending to accounts; I spoke to Judge Crawford, telling him what happened; I went, after giving information, to my home, and had my dinner; I saw nothing further of the deceased until after his death; just when I came out to tell Dr. Chapin that deceased had thrown papers in the fire, deceased was writing at the table, I saw Mr. Bradley approach the cot, and he asked deceased if he knew him; he said "yes, I do, and Mr. Bradley, I die innocent;" don't think I was there when deceased asked for the room to be closed; and said if any one walked over the room it disturbed him; I was not there when he gave the letter to John Charles; I have preserved the ashes of the burned letters; I called the attention of the physician to the ashes, and he requested me to preserve them.

John S. Wise, sworn: I saw George A. Gardiner in the court beside Mr. Bradley, after the sentence. He took a glass of water and let some tobacco fall out of his mouth; there was, as I thought, marks of tobacco on his lips. He then took a sip of water, which he swallowed. Mr. Bradley was sitting on his left, and I was sitting off from him.

—— Simmons, sworn; I saw the same, and was sitting ten feet off from him.

Isaac Birch, sworn: I was in the guard-room when the deceased was brought over. He went into that room where he now lies, sat down on a chair and wrote a small note. Before he wrote it, he tore up two notes and threw them on the floor; he asked for a glass of water, I ran and got one and handed it to Dr. Chapin. Deceased took a sip and sat down, and shortly after fell from the chair, holding his head. Dr. C. called to me, when I ran and helped up the deceased and laid him on the bed; he had jerks or spasms four or five times, spitting a good deal; when he recovered, he called for water; there was a dark substance on his mouth with phlegm; it did not look like bile; I sat by him and held one of his hands; John Charles held the other; I am a little hard of hearing; I did not hear him ask for the clearing of the room; I knew that the room was cleared.

Robert Waters, sworn: Mr. Smith (Jailor) told me that Dr. Gardiner was coming over, when I went to prepare a cell on the lower floor; I saw Dr. Chapin with Gardiner in the guard room; when I had done cleaning the room, I came in; he had fainted; when his brother came in, he put his hands in his coat pocket and took out a handful of something and handed it to his brother; he then laid down; he was quite black in the face with froth; I sent for Dr. Semmes, (not Kitchen, of Georgetown) to the infirmary; but called him back and then sent a boy for Dr. Henry and Dr. Cameron; he (George A. Gardiner,) laid down, Birch being on one side of him, and John Charles on the other; deceased or his brother said it is of no use to send for a doctor, he could not do him any good. John Charles said that he had had one fit in Mexico, in a shilling fit, and they had brought him to with camphor; we then got him some camphor, when he revived; I was not in when the room was cleared.

Charles Bell sworn: I was present when Dr. Gardiner died, and during the last, three spasms; he called for water; it was a quarter past three o'clock by my watch when he died; I did not hear the deceased ask to have the room darkened; his brother asked me to

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

4 march 1854, 3

darken the room; I thought I heard the deceased say something at the time to his brother.

Mr. Birch recalled: I heard Gardiner speak Spanish; Dr. Hall wanted to ask deceased if he wanted John Charles; said he would ask him in Spanish.

Adjourned here until 10½ o'clock this morning. Inquest met again at 10 o'clock a. m., March 4th.

Dr. James C. Hall, sworn.—I was called in in absence of Dr. Semmes, physician of the jail, at 20 minutes past one; the messenger said he had convulsions; I came over and went into the room, finding him in convulsions; some one who had seen him, said he had taken poison; ice was put to his feet; I asked his brother to ask him if he taken poison; he asked him in Spanish; he said no, emphatically; I said that it was all-important that we should know the exact truth; without waiting for any question, the deceased said that he was aware of that; he had convulsions; had persons on each side of him whom he seemed unwilling to let go; Mr. Birch took off his boots; his limbs were stiff, but his toes were not so; there was little difference, however; I bent his knees so as to put his feet in water; the deceased suggested that ice be put to his head; in a few minutes the convulsions ceased, and he was quiet; then a violent convulsion came on; I said to Mr. Birch that he was gone; his pulse had ceased, and he frothed at the mouth, having all the appearance of a man in a dying condition; he gradually came out of this state; he desired to be let alone, and to sleep, saying that he would do well; all present except Mr. Birch and myself left the room; gradually another convulsion came on, but not so violent; that went off, when he was composed; asked to drink; for water; touched his lips with it; the shock giving him violent convulsions; at twenty minutes of three, I left him with Drs. Steiner and Miller; with regard to convulsions, I have never seen a man in convulsions from strychnine; have seen a dog; he had all the appearance of having been poisoned with strychnine, and examined to-day some evidence of poison, which was not however infallible; my opinion when with him was guided by his appearance, and the remark of his brother, that he had seen him in such convulsions in Mexico; I thought that it might have proceeded from natural causes; the stomach has been preserved to be examined.

Dr. Stiener, Dr. Hellen, and Dr. Semmes, and Mr. Choate were examined, their evidence, however, not differing from that of Dr. Hall and Dr. Miller, whose testimony here follows:

Dr. Miller sworn. I did not see Gardiner until after his death, when I saw him in company with Dr. Semmes; the body was very rigid. This morning, with Dr. Stone and Dr. Semmes, we had a post mortem examination. The membrane of the brain was very much congested; the brain itself was healthy; in the spinal column there was a large quantity of blood; the heart was healthy; the lungs were healthy; the stomach and contents, the intestines and liver were healthy, and are preserved for examination; all his organs were healthy and natural; I never saw a case that was more so; he seems to have taken very little food, for the intestinal canal was very much contracted; all I can say as to the cause of his death, I have never seen or made examination of a case of death from strychnine; but from my knowledge of the looks and the symptoms of this case, as given; if I were to have examined this case without having heard of it before, I should say the death was from strychnine or some such cause. In the absence of strychnine being found in the stomach, I should be unable to account for the phenohema exhibited in such cases, I would not be willing to swear whether it was from strychnine or mental agitation, though I believe it was from strychnine.—Another corrobborative circumstance is the remarkable rigidity of the patient and the sensitiveness to light and cold; the throwing of himself back, as testified by a witness, is a strong symptom; if he had died from excessive agitation, the brain itself would be congested. Strychnine effects the membranes of the brain; in cases of strychnine the patient between convulsions is most generally sensible, and almost conscious of the convulsions and would throw himself backwards; if I had seen the first symptoms or had performed the autopsy with a knowledge of the symptoms, I should say strychnine was the cause of his death; my strong impression and belief is that he died from strychnine as far as symptoms and the autopsy can show; I shall be very much surprised if strychnine be not found in the stomach. Being subsequently re-called, Dr. Miller further testified as follows: Mr. Bradley took a paper of white powder in my presence from Gardiner's pocket after his death, which he handed to me and I handed it to Dr. Semmes to be analyzed.

Dr. S. testified that the powder, which he received from Dr. Miller, as having been handed to him by Mr. Bradley, he has submitted to Dr. Breed, of the Patent office, and Dr. Steiner, of Baltimore, to be analyzed, the result of which will be given to the jury on Friday next, to which time the jury have adjourned.

The above opinion as to the apparent cause of his death, was corroborated by Doctors Hellen, Steiner, Semmes, Berry, Tyler, Stone, Riley, Johnson and Duhamel, who likewise gave their evidence.

The post-mortem examination was performed by Drs. Miller, Stone, and Semmes, in presence of Drs. Hall, Tyler, Riley, Johnson, Steiner, and Berry.

The brain was healthy, with the exception of the membrances, which were congested. The spinal cord was largely congested, and about a quart of dark vicid blood escaped from the spinal cavity and base of cranum. The large intestine was contracted. The other organs were found to be in a normal condition. From the previous symptoms and the post-mortem appearance of the body after death, there is a great presumption that death was caused from strichnine.

The deceased was to Church on last Thursday evening in company with a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married, and appeared in high health and spirits.

The body, immediately after the investigation was given to his friends, and was removed (a handsome coffin having been brought for that purpose,) in a hearse drawn by two horses.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
4 March 1854, 3

**Conviction and Death of Dr. Gardiner.**

The celebrated Gardiner case was yesterday brought to a sudden and melancholy termination. The jury to which the case was committed on Thursday, after remaining in consultation till yesterday at 11 o'clock, a. m., returned a verdict of guilty, and Dr. Gardiner was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. His counsel having filed a number of exceptions during the trial, the prisoner was remanded to the county jail, in custody of Marshal Hoover, until the decision of the United States circuit court could be had. After reaching the prison, Dr. Gardiner wrote a letter, and in ten minutes thereafter he was taken with violent convulsions, which, after intense suffering for several hours, resulted in his death. The general impression is, that the unfortunate man committed suicide.

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON

5 March 1854, 3

**DIED,**

On Friday afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock, Dr. GEORGE A. GARDINER.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, at Mrs. Thompson's, on F street, between 13th and 14th streets, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
5 March 1854, 3

From the Washington Sunday Morning Chronicle.

## Conviction of Dr. Gardiner.—His Sentence and Death.

Dr. George A. Gardiner, it will be recollected, was arrested between two and three years ago, charged with having obtained by fraud $420,000 from the general government, under an award of the Mexican board of commissioners, established in pursuance of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; he presenting a claim to be reimbursed for alleged losses in Mexico, connected with the working of certain silver mines.

Last spring he was tried on the charge of "false swearing," but after the jury had been confined for about a week, they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged, nine being in favor of his acquittal, and three for conviction.

On the 12th of December last he was again arraigned on the same indictment, at the bar of the criminal court. The trial continued until Thursday afternoon, when the case was given to the jury, who yesterday morning, after an absence of twenty-two hours, returned to the court-room.

Their names were called, as follows: Albert P. Waugh, William Van Reswick, Alfred Ray, Charles I. Queen, John Howser, David Fauble, William Cammack, John Davison, John E. Evans, Joseph Lyon, Thomas A. Talson, and John Murphy.

In response to the usual question of the clerk, the foreman replied that they had agreed upon the verdict.

Many spectators were present, exhibiting intense anxiety to hear it; but there was an awful pause in the proceedings until the arrival of Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel of the accused. When this gentleman came into court, he, together with his associate in the case, took a position near Dr. Gardiner, who, it appeared to us from his manner and appearance, had a fearful apprehension of what the verdict was. But when he was directed to stand up and heard "GUILTY" distinctly pronounced, his strength almost forsook him, and his countenance underwent a change, and wore a death-like paleness. All hope now had deserted him! The dreadful word had fallen like the doom of death upon his ear, and shattered his heart, but late so hopeful.

The spectators were far from being indifferent; their temporary stern and pallid faces afforded an index to the feeling which possessed them on that most painful occasion.

Mr. Bradley stated that the counsel had prepared to file a bill of exceptions, and preferred to have judgment pronounced at once. Accordingly, Dr. Gardiner being required to stand up and receive the sentence of the law, Judge Crawford addressed him as follows:

"You have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of false-swearing, touching the expenditure of public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury, in its nature and general sense, strikes at the root of all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The particular offence charged upon you and upon which the jury have passed, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects were consummated, or to the amount of money obtained from the treasury on the award of the commissioners appointed to decide upon the claims under the treaty with Mexico of February, 1848, is one of unusual enormity.

"To address such observations, as must seem to every man who knows the circumstances that surrounded you, to a person of your conceded ability, would be useless or vain; useless, if they have arisen in your own mind: vain, if they have not. From your fate others should learn that no plan, however remote its origin, with whatever forecast laid, however stealthily or adroitly pursued for years, and at length executed, or with whatever success for a time attended, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection. The unexampled ingenuity, or the network spread out on this trial, and the fact that it has been exposed at the last stage, ought not to fail of a beneficial effect in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall suffer for it.

"The sentence of the court is, that you suffer in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, imprisonment and labor for the period of ten years."

The judge then requested the marshal to take the prisoner into custody, and he was subsequently conveyed to the jail, but not until after Mr. Bradley had asked that the execution of the sentence be postponed until two days after the rising of the circuit court, to which the case would be carried on a bill of exceptions. The court assented, and a minute was ordered to be made on the record accordingly.

The intelligence of the finding of the jury immediately spread throughout the city and occasioned not a little surprise, the community being unprepared for the verdict, well remembering the history of the past in this case.

The public had scarcely recovered from their surprise before it became known that a short time only after his arrival at the jail the prisoner was seized with violent convulsions, which continued several hours, and ended in DEATH!

It is suspected that he swallowed poison, but of this there is no proof. Before venturing an opinion on this subject, we prefer to wait the post mortem examination of the body, which will take place to-day, by Dr. Semmes, the physician of the jail, together with Drs. Miller and Steiner.

The deceased was thirty-six years of age, of good appearance, and highly intelligent. His manners were courteous, and, apart from the crime with which he was charged, he would probably have been considered a gentleman in any circle of society.

The sad occurrence has excited much commiseration in his behalf, and affords a sad topic of comment among all classes of society.

A coroner's jury were summoned, and they examined several witnesses yesterday evening at the jail, but their verdict will necessarily be deferred until after the contemplated post mortem examination.

The corpse is laid out in that prison-house.

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



## The Gardiner Case.—Political Morality.

We presume that the verdict of the jury in the Gardiner case, in connexion with the tragical termination of the life of the prisoner, will remove all doubts as to the nature of the stupendous fraud out of which the trial grew. Everything connected with the case was calculated to invest it with unusual interest. The amount alleged to have been fraudulently obtained was over four hundred thousand dollars. The preparation of the case for the consummation of the fraud involved the deliberate commission of crimes of the deepest enormity. Success was unattainable, except through well-considered and ingeniously-executed schemes in which perjury and forgery alone could be the effective instruments of establishing the claim. The venue of the transaction was laid in Mexico, and the prominent actor in the transaction had qualified himself by his residence in that country to guard his scheme against detection. Those associated with him as counsel and agents occupied positions before the country which were well calculated to allay all suspicion, if not to secure a favorable consideration of the claim. These circumstances, together with the appearance of fairness which was given with unusual care to the form and substance of the papers, all conspired to attract to the prosecution against Dr. Gardiner much public interest. In addition to all this, the case had undergone one elaborate trial without an agreement by the jury—a circumstance of itself calculated to awaken public attention, and to excite an interest as to the result. Under all the circumstances, we are fully satisfied that nothing short of the untiring exertions of such men as May, Fendall, and Key could ever have succeeded in unravelling the fraudulent schemes and devices concocted and executed with the ingenuity and energy of a master mind, and in laying bare to the minds of a jury the enormous crimes through which the treasury had been so heavily plundered. The whole country will unite in awarding to the conductors of this prosecution on the part of the government the highest praise that can be given to fidelity, energy, ability, and perseverance. They have exposed and brought to condign punishment one of the most startling conspiracies against the treasury that have ever disgraced the records of crime. They have triumphed over obstacles which would have appalled any other than men of the most unshrinking courage and of the highest talents.

We understand, that besides bringing the offender to justice, they have also succeeded in securing to the government about two hundred and thirty thousand dollars of the plundered treasury.

But it is not the fact that Dr. Gardiner was convicted and brought to punishment, nor the fact that the government may recover over two hundred thousand dollars, that gives to the case its chief importance in our estimation. The result brings prominently before the country a question of political morality which cannot be too thoroughly investigated by the people. Without intimating that those prominent gentlemen who acted as Dr. Gardiner's counsel in obtaining the decision of the board of commissioners which allowed the claim, were cognizant of the fraud, we hazard little in saying that without the prestige of their names, and the influence which legitimately attaches to their public and private characters, Dr. Gardiner could never have consummated his scheme. We need hardly add, that if they were cognizant of the frauds and crimes on which the case rested, they are equally guilty with the principal offender, and deserve the same judicial treatment. In other words, if Dr. Gardiner was the mere instrument in the hands of other men of more prominence and influence than himself, the work of justice is but commenced, and ought to be prosecuted with even more of energy and ability (if that were possible) than have already been displayed in the trial and conviction which has just had so tragical a denouement. We repeat, that we make no intimation of guilty knowledge on the part of any whose influence contributed to secure the success of Dr. Gardiner's fraud. Our remarks are intended to fasten the public mind upon the importance of preserving the purity of the morals of our public men. We do not even care to engage in discussing the question of morals involved in the fact that the counsel of Dr. Gardiner shared with him the plunder obtained by his fraud, and to inquire whether upon a pure code of ethics the money so received ought not now to be restored, since the fact of the fraud has been made clear by the verdict of a jury and the judgment of the court. Our own view of the question is without embarrassment—every dollar of the money ought to be restored as the property of the government. This is our individual opinion of the morality of the question; but even this is not a matter of so much consequence as that our public men should abstain scrupulously from giving countenance to claims upon the treasury unless they stand upon the clearest principles of equity and justice. The use we would make of the Gardiner case is to make it available in awakening the popular mind to the investigation of the question whether the standard of political morality in our country is sufficiently pure and elevated.

The result in the Gardiner case authorizes us to assume that the public treasury is liable to be plundered by successful combinations of fraud and crime. Is this an isolated case? Was Dr. Gardiner the only man capable of worming his way into the treasury by means of perjury and forgery? Was he the only depredator who has fattened upon the spoils of his ingenious villany? Are there not hundreds of others who have been equally successful in obtaining the awards of their frauds, and who have escaped his bad eminence only by escaping detection? These are questions naturally suggested in connexion with the fate of Dr. Gardiner. They are questions which bring up, in bold relief, the necessity of constant vigilance, not only on the part of those to whom applications are addressed for the satisfaction of claims upon the treasury, but also to those who become the agents for urging such applications. They are questions which cannot be answered without seeing and feeling the importance of guarding the public morals by enforcing a rigid and elevated standard of purity. In close affinity with this subject is the morality of taking compensation by public men for services in procuring the passage of laws for private benefits. Whenever our public men relax in their adherence to the rule which enables them to act with perfect disinterestedness on every application that comes before them, we may take it for granted that the standard of political morality is in danger of becoming too low. It is unsafe for any public man to place himself in a position where the most censorious can attribute his conduct to the influence of his own interest. We are not of the number of those who believe that the very atmosphere of Washington is tainted with corruption; but when we see such developments in the courts as are made by the Gardiner case, we are forced to admit that corruption and fraud may again prove successful. The improvement we would make of the result is to impress upon our readers the importance of constant vigilance and scrupulous disinterestedness in our public men. We cannot expect to have a pure national standard of political morality if the representatives may enjoy the confidence and honors of the country countenance appropriations from the treasury which are not free from all suspicion of fraud. The example of men in high political stations carries with it an influence which should induce them at all times to feel it a matter of patriotic obligation and duty to lend no countenance to schemes which are surrounded with any of the indicia of fraud.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
6 March 1854, 2

## WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

**The Gardiner Fraud.**—The conviction and [illegible] of Dr. George A. Gardiner, has suddenly awakened the press in all sections of the country, to the importance of the suggestion we made months ago, viz.: that the counsel for the claim, in whose hands its original legal management rested, shall be prosecuted for complicity in the fraud, if they were participated in it. Not only the Washington *Union*, but the Baltimore *Sun*, the New York *Herald*, and many other leading journals reiterate our demand for such proceeding. Since the 5th of July last, when the *Star* came into our hands, we have earnestly labored to use it to the end of breaking up the system of the transaction of public business, by which men now or heretofore in public life act as brokers to procure the enactment of special laws, or for the procurement of money from the Treasury on questionable pretences. Such, in brief, is the point in this connection to which we have directed our editorial labors.

Their result is so soon exhibited, we are happy to be able to write, in the already well nigh general demand of the press of the country, that the Nelson practice in question shall cease.

In the matter of this particular (Gardiner) case, we quote from a synopsis of the opening address to the jury, by the Hon. Henry May, that our distant readers may understand its chief points—as follows:

He described this as the boldest, largest and most successful scheme of fraud ever perpetrated against the government. The dignity and respectability of the United States government, in the eyes of the world, were at stake on the issue. He gave a succinct history of the case, and then stated what the prosecution expected to prove. Dr Gardiner, in a memorial to the Board of Commissioners, stated that early in the year 1844 he was largely engaged in mining operations in the State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, employed five hundred laborers, and had upwards of three hundred thousand dollars invested in men, buildings, steam engines, horses, mules, and men of science; that in 1845 he was compelled to abandon the establishment, his property having been despoiled by the Mexican soldiery; that said mines were worth half a million, and would have yielded him fifty thousand dollars per annum. The accused filed with this memorial depositions purporting to come from persons residing in Mexico, going to show that he owned said mine. The issue was on the truth or falsity of these assertions. The United States affirmed, and expected to prove, that every statement in the memorial, and every paper presented by him, was false from beginning to end—pure fiction and invention. Gardiner received from the United States, as the fruits of the fraud, $128,750. The mine was so vaguely located that it could not be found by the commissioners, although they offered $500 reward for it; that persons whose names were furnished as evidence of title could not be found in Mexico; that every one of the depositions was made in Washington; the title was manufactured here; that Dr. Gardiner was a poor dentist, and never could have worked such a mine as he described; that he was practising dentistry and peddling small wares on the Pacific coast, hundreds or thousands of miles distant, instead; that the mine, the title, the seals and signatures of public officers in Mexico, were all forged."

And we further heartily adopt with reference to the result, the following comments of the Baltimore *Sun* of this morning.

"The recorded verdict of an honest, intelligent, *uncorruptible* jury, has vindicated the essential truth, that neither the ingenuity of the knave, nor the audacity of the perjurer nor the influence of the politician, nor the zeal of counsel, nor the pliancy of credulity of the press, nor the utmost latitude of legal favor, nor all these combined, are sufficient to overturn the just rigor and final integrity of the law. It is true that justice is too often foiled, and the impartial administration of the law exposed to bad repute, through the successful evasion of its penalties by the guilty. But for these things, the reproach almost invariably belongs to the jury. To the jury, therefore, in the case of Gardiner, the honor of this great and important vindication of the outraged law and public dignity of the United States, attaches in a very eminent degree. One silent, one corrupt, one venal spirit there could have successfully thwarted all the diligence of the Government, all the expenditure of time and money, all the labor of a costly commission, all the skill, vigilance, arduous and thankless toil of a legal prosecution. The result has proved the integrity of the jury; and while we know how to appreciate the valuable services of distinguished men who have contributed to the thorough exposition of this enormous crime, we ascribe the first meed of praise to the jury."

**The Inquest over the Body of the Late Dr. Gardiner.**—The coroner did his best to secure the attendance of John Charles Gardiner, the brother of the deceased, as a witness at the inquest. But in vain. Summons after summons was dispatched for him, but the bailiffs could not find him. The condition of his feelings and nerves caused by the unhappy end of the deceased, was alleged by his friends, as the reason why he kept out of the way of the messengers sent after him. There seems to be little doubt that had he attended, his testimony would have cleared up the mystery relative to the immediate cause of the sudden death of the deceased, without the analysis of the stomach and its contents, now in progress in the hands of Professor Breed and Dr. Stoner, of Baltimore.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
7 March 1854, 2

# IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

## Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, m.

Prayer by the Chaplain of the House.

The journal of Friday was read and approved.

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution for settling the accounts of A. Boyd Hamilton; which was read a third time and passed.

### THE GARDINER CASE.

Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, by leave, offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of directing legal proceedings to recover any sum of money which may have been paid to any person out of the treasury on the claim of Gardiner and Mears, under the commission which adjudicated claims on Mexico under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and with power to send for persons and papers.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
8 March 1854, 4

## LATER FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—The steamer Corwin has arrived with Havana dates of the 1st inst. She brings despatches for the government, detailing the seizure of the Black Warrior for an alleged infringement of the revenue laws, having cotton for New York not included in the manifest. The captain and crew had abandoned the Black Warrior and gone on board the steamer Fulton. The ship John S. Gittings had also been seized.

A company of 800 civil guards had been formed at Havana.

The carnival passed off with several assassinations.

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

Hamilton Fish Papers, Library of Congress.

Washington - March 9. [1854]

My dear Governor,

In to-morrow morning's Union appears an article of mine on Nebraska which, if you are not deterred by its length, I should be glad if you would read. You will recognize it by the initials.

I don't want the friends whom I respect, to misconceive the motives which have made me a supporter of this measure, at the Expense of a confessed inconsistency with my views & position a few years ago.

For this same reason I should be obliged if you would show this note to Gov. Seward, Mr. Sumner, and Mr. Chase. I believe they all Either voted against my confirmation, or abstained from voting, for the reason of my change of position on the ideas involved in this question. Of course both they and you are fixed & clear in your views. I have stated mine in this article; and I can only appeal to time for decision.

Before leaving the country, I propose to return to Washington to take leave of my friend; so that I reserve my farewell till then. My purpose of declining the appointment, I was *forced* to abandon, by the unanimous protest of all my friends at New York. Pray present my best respects to Mrs. Fish, and believe me Ever Very Truly Yours,

J. L. O'Sullivan

Hon. H. Fish

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

9 March 1854, 2

## Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FLORIDA LODGE, No. 1.
Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 10, 1854.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the feelings of this Lodge, upon the decease of brother RICHARD WRIGHT, of Virginia, and, at the date of his decease, holding membership in Garnett Lodge, No. 97, reported the following: That—

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to call our much esteemed Brother RICHARD WRIGHT, from his labors amongst the Fraternity here below, to join the Grand Celestial Lodge beyond the skies, duty's stern mandate bids us take heed, and prepare to unite with him at no distant day in Celestial labor. Bro. Wright had not been long in our midst. Suffering from an affection of the lungs, he left his home to seek relief in the balmy air and sunny skies of our beloved Florida. But in vain. The fiat had gone forth. He heard the Gavil's spirit-sound, and our brother, obedient to the call, laid aside the regalia of mortality, put on the robes of eternity, and hastened to engage in the duties of the blest. Although a stranger in a strange land, he was not alone. A brother's hand smoothed his pillow in sickness and in pain, and spoke the words of hope and consolation in his ear amidst life's last throes, and a band of brothers bore the last remains of his mortality from the place of his decease to the deck of the noble Carolina, to be borne to their final resting place. In view of this dispensation of Divene Providence—

Resolved, That in the decease of Bro. Wright, the fraternity has lost an estimable member, his Lodge a worthy brother, and the community a valuable citizen.

Resolved, That this Lodge tender its warmest sympathies to the officers and members of Garnett Lodge, No. 97, and to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions to the papers in Jacksonville for publication, and send a copy, under the seal of the Lodge, to the family of the deceased, and one to the Lodge of which he was a member.

Signed, W. D. WARD,
S. BUFFINGTON,
F. J. WHEATON,
Committee.

Attest: GEO. R. FOSTER, Sec'y.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
9 March 1854, 2

## Mr. Perkins's Resolution.—The Gardiner Fraud.

We look upon the adoption by the House of Mr. Perkins's resolution, in regard to the legal investigation of the Gardiner fraud, as the inauguration of one of the most important movements of the session. Public attention has been arrested by the vigilance and energy displayed by the executive branch of the government in ferreting out and bringing to punishment fraudulent aggressions upon the treasury. Developments have been made, from time to time, which have distinctly indicated the determination of the officers, whose duty it is to execute the laws, to leave no exertions untried for the detection and exposure of guilty depredators upon the treasury. The adoption so promptly by the House of Mr. Perkins's resolution is a clear indication that the legislative department of the government is ready to second the energetic and persevering efforts of the Executive to wipe out the stigma which has been cast upon the character of official morality by the daring and stupendous frauds which have been perpetrated within the last few years. It is neither wise nor honest in us to shut our eyes to the fact that the looseness of the official morality of a few prominent public men has seriously affected our national character and excited a wide-spread popular distrust of the integrity of political transactions. This feeling had more to do in the triumphant election of President Pierce than is generally supposed. In making this remark, we would not detract from the prominence which was given in that contest to the principles of pacification and compromise on which the democratic party had united for the final adjustment of the slavery question. What we design distinctly and emphatically to say is, that during that canvass a strong impression rested on the popular mind that a change of administration was demanded, as well to perpetuate the settlement of the slavery question as to restore a proper standard of official and political morality in the different departments of the government. Frauds upon the treasury of the most startling character were believed to have been perpetrated, and names of large influence were freely associated with the transactions. President Pierce entered upon his duties with a full knowledge of the popular sentiment on this subject, and with a fixed determination to meet the responsibility with unshrinking courage. The results show that he has met the responsibility with fidelity and success. But it is not enough that the executive branch of the government should acquit itself with untiring industry and fidelity in guarding the official morality of its officers against suspicion, and in bringing offenders to prompt and condign punishment. To accomplish the work of restoring a pure and elevated standard of political ethics, the exertions of the Executive must be energetically seconded by the legislative department. We regard Mr. Perkins's resolution as an important movement, not merely towards the legal investigation of the Gardiner fraud, but as a significant indication that the members of Congress feel the importance of sustaining the efforts of the Executive, and of placing the legislative branch of government upon the same elevated platform of morality with the executive and judicial departments.

Members of Congress cannot have failed to observe the persistent efforts that have been made to create the impression that appliances and influences can be brought to bear upon their action which are irreconcilable with pure official morality. These efforts are made by some men who affect much devotion to virtue and great aversion to vice and fraud, but who assume this garb only to stab the reputation of their victims with more success. It strikes us that the most effectual answer to such assaults upon the integrity of Congress will be given by such prompt and energetic movements for the detection and punishment of fraud and crime as that instituted by the adoption of Mr. Perkins's resolution. For the mere recovery of the money unlawfully abstracted from the treasury by the accomplices of Dr. Gardiner, we do not suppose that any action of Congress was necessary. Nor was there any necessity for congressional action with the view of quickening the energies of the Executive in the prosecution of those who may be regarded as guilty participators in the plunder. The attention of the Executive had been already directed with earnestness and efficiency to the thorough investigation of the case in all its bearings and connexions. To see his efforts so promptly and cordially sanctioned by the House of Representatives cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the executive officers who have the direction of the case. The questions involved in the investigation proposed by Mr. Perkins's resolution will give full exercise to the ablest minds in the House. Some of them are of a most delicate and intricate character, but such as ought to be thoroughly discussed. They embrace points of professional morality, as well as of legal liabilities, which can only be determined by elaborate investigation. They are not so important on account of the amount of the money involved in the Gardiner case as on account of the principles which may be settled by the investigation. It is even more important as furnishing an occasion for such action as will operate as a conclusive refutation of the calumnies which have been industriously and insidiously circulated as to the influences under which legislation is effected. The following is a copy of the resolution offered by Mr. Perkins, and adopted by the House:

"*Resolved*, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of directing such proceedings to recover any sum of money which may have been paid to any person out of the treasury on the claim of Gardiner and Mears, under the commission which adjudicated claims on Mexico under the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and with power to send for persons and papers."

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

The Daily Herald

10 March 1854, 2

# LATER FROM HAVANA.

## Arrival of the Steamer Crescent City.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Windle, reached her wharf at about 7 o'clock last evening. As we announced in our evening paper of yesterday, she left New York on the evening of the 27th, reached Havana at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and remained there about four hours. The following is a list of her passengers:

Mrs. Wm. K. Baker, child and servant; Miss Runnels, Mrs. Floyd, two children and servant; Mr. Morris and lady, J. H. Stevens, lady, son and daughter; F. A. Weed, lady and two children; Mrs. Fearney, child and nurse; Geo. Sawin, Mr. F. Mohl, G Francisco, F. Ferrera, Thos. Conway, H. W. Small, Mrs. E. L. Durand, F de Barg and lady, W. Rerchman, Mrs. Ferrer and daughter, F. Madaria, Y. Gonzales, D. Gonzales, W. Howard, lady, child and nurse; P. Cheaveteau, R. Alfonso, E. Octlot, B C. Lee and lady, J. H Kenzie, lady and son; D. E. Wheeler and lady, Miss M. R. Haxtun, Richard Roosen, Rudolph Roosen, Dr. E. Gage, H. Roca, Spanish Consul to Philadelphia; W. Renshaw, lady, child and servant; Van Wagenen, C. H. Isham, W. H. Osgood, Dexter Follet and lady, W. F. Currier, F. H. Brandon, Miss Brandon, F. N. Adorno, F. H. Harwood, C. Harwood, F. Musey and lady, Y. Richoux, Dr. Marshall Hall, lady and son; L Scott, lady and child; John S. Gilliot, John F. Stafford and lady, A. d. Shaw and lady, H. Frommel, Francis Sullivan, L. E. Batcheller and lady, and 14 in the steerage.

A great proportion of these passengers, we understand, were induced to come on hither to get out of the excitement which had arisen and still prevailed at the Havana, in consequence of the seizure of the Black Warrior. This is said to have been very great. The Americans at the Havana are now reported to regret that Capt. Watson was not permitted to tow out the vessel as he offered; although at first they agreed with Capt. Bulloch in thinking that he would not be able to justify himself to the owners, underwriters and consignees should the cargo and vessel have been lost in consequence of such a course having been adopted. It is now generally believed that if it had been, the Spaniards would not have dared to fire into the vessels.

Many of the Creole Spaniards fully agree with the American residents in denouncing the seizure of the vessel as equally uncalled for and unjustifiable. The real incentive to an act which cannot otherwise be reasonably accounted for, is believed to be resentment at the demand lately made for the surrender of the nine American seamen who had lately been arrested there.

The Black Warrior was still in the harbor of Havana, and in possession of the Spanish authorities, when the Crescent City left. Her entire cargo had been discharged, and she was secured to a wharf on the Casa Blanca side of the Port.

Capt. Bulloch with his officers and crew still remained on board the U. S. war steamship Fulton, Com'r Watson. He awaits, we presume, instructions from his owners.

We have full files of the *Diario de la Marina* before us; but, of course, they do not contain the remotest allusion to the occurrence.

We learn that the manifest of the Crescent City was rigorously examined, and that it was only because it was strictly in accordance with the requirements of the place that she was not involved in difficulty. So numerous and vexatious were the obstructions placed in the way of landing, it is said, that very few passengers, though most of them were anxious to go and have a look at the city, determined to encounter, them and remained on board.

The general intelligence from the island is not of the slightest interest.

The authorities at Cardenas have issued fresh port regulations, which do not seem of sufficient importance to notice further than to state that they impose a wharf duty of eight reals a day on foreign vessels, and of four reals a day on national vessels.

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

The Daily Picayune.
10 March 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....Capt J McC Baker, NO; O P Pell, G M Dougherty, S S Wright, Miss; N O Green and lady, Mrs Woods, Texas; J M L Taylor, USA; Mr De Gampart, Ala; L D Shields, La; Miss F Hudson; Mrs H Payne; W Furnam, Jr, NY; T Ellis, La; Mrs W Goodman, Cin; W A Moseley and lady, NY; Mr Brand and lady, Mr Garner, Mr Faulks and lady, Miss B Sheridan, G Brand and lady, W R Carlyle, L P Holladay, D Faulds and lady, Ky; G A Cox, Miss; T Niles and lady, B Porter and daughter, Mass; W J Houston, Mrs S P Houston, Va; A Harrington, H S Kipwith and family, Miss Wheat, NO; A Kehoe, Ireland; J K Fisher, Ky; M Harris, B Haynes, R W Webb, La; W N McIntyre, C D Mead, NY; W E Culver and lady, Miss Culver, Ky; W H Stewart and lady, Mrs Newman, Miss Newman, Phil; Dr J Perkins and family, L G Sterling, La; J H Freeman, W Henry, Memphis; Mrs S Morton; T Bibb, Ala; B S Decherd, Tenn; F Coyle, Va; M Hall and lady, M Hall, Jr, England; J R Brandon, Miss E R Brandon, NY; W H Osgood, Boston, Mr De Bary and lady, B R Lee and lady, J Isham, Mr Van Wagner, NY; J H Stephens and lady, Col T H Stephens, Miss P E Stephens, NJ; R D Wheeler and family, Mrs Baker and sister, NY; H Frommel, Liverpool; J S Gilliat, London; E Batchelor and lady, Mass; J Van Wagener, C H Isham, H W Small, L Galbeth, NY; A R Brosen, R Rooson, Hamburg; F J Sullivan; G Roca, Spain; J N Adorno, Mex; Dr Carrier, Mass; J Green, Havana; Dr E Gass, Mobile; Mr Odiod, F Chauvideau, Paris; B Alfonso, Mr Fedena and lady, Havana.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....R Hooper, Memphis; R H Gayle, Mobile; A W Gregory, Mrs C Adams, Miss F Adams, C W Adams, Mrs A Read, B H Barrow and family, Miss Barrow, Dr Henry, NO; W Renshaw, Jr, and lady, St Louis; D Follett and lady, Boston; J R Stafford and lady, Ill; Mrs Durant, NY; A B Shaw and lady, Memphis.

VERANDAH HOTEL....Mrs Dyson, G W Hoyt, Ala; S H Clark, Miss; F C Gray, La; J M Campbell, Ala; J T Vegas, N H Jackson; H C Langdon, J V Woodall, Mobile; A W Gregory, NY; F A Donoho, NC; S E Gruman, C H Cross, NO; S P Howes, Boston; W J Houston, Miss S P Houston, Va; Mrs Woods, Texas Mrs Dunn and daughter, J Buhler and lady, Miss Ashburner, L G Perkins, H S Perkins, F A Prudhomme, La; C Shultz and lady, S Cassedy, Mrs Lyons, Ky; H Hogan, W Elam, G L Lester and family, La; H C James; G Lanar, Mass; J H Kenger and family, Ill; W Reichman and family, Havana; F De Bary and family.

CITY HOTEL....E Howell, M Price, J Morton, Cin; W H Bowman, La; Capt Post, Me; J Smoker, NO; N B Helman, J T Keet, Mo; D E Carson, J B Johnson, W B Frazier, Col F B Sublett; F A Sawyer, Texas; J Dunklin, Mo; Col T D Wood, Miss; C J Roysdon, R Percy, La; J A Sime, Ohio; J L Avery; Capt Collier; J S Scott, M Harrison, J D Wood, NF; G B Parnell, La; C Barnes, J C Jacobi, NY; M Spurlock; J M Leds; H C Campbell, B R Campbell, F R Frazier, Ala; A G Carter, J W Pipes, R Doherty, D Pipes, La.

ARCADE HOTEL....J M Curtis, R J Ward, J G Cooper, Texas; P T Mosk, Ark; J Jordan, La; W Marshall, D C Fudge, John Rhodes, Wm Reid, Wm Rhodes, W McFee, Ga.; J W Birdwell, Texas; F Lane, NO: W C Riddith, M Frank, W Sadler, A Morms, A Meyer, La.; Jas Levy, N Y; M Lipman, Miss; J H Korchhoffer, Texas; J M McCurdy, NO; Major Whitbeck, C A Glenworth, La; S B S Kidmore, T H Boarn, S W Hudson, D D Coter, F W Brum, Texas; J D Norwood, La.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

11 March 1854, 2

## Congress—Friday.

SENATE.—A large number of private bills were considered and passed, after which, the Senate adjourned over until Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Philips, the President was requested to furnish information relative to the detention of the steamer "Black Warrior" at Havana by the Spanish authorities.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, m.

Prayer by the chaplain of the House.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

### DETENTION OF THE STEAMER BLACK WARRIOR.

Mr. PHILIPS asked for the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution of inquiry. He said the property of a portion of his constituents had been confiscated by virtue of a foreign power, under circumstances, as now appears, of great aggravation. This was a question which concerned not only his own constituents, but involved the interests and honor of this government. He asked that the resolution be read, and he trusted that its character would at once secure for it the consideration its manifest importance demanded, and that it would be at once adopted. The resolution was read for information, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the President be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to this House any information he may have received relative to the detention of the steamer "Black Warrior," and the seizure of her cargo or imprisonment of her officers. Also, any information in reference to any other violation of our rights by the Spanish authorities.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

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



11 March 1854, 2

## The Gardiner Investigation.

We learn, says the *Star*, that William W. Corcoran, esq., banker of this city, has been summoned to testify before the committee of the House of Representatives in the case above mentioned. We presume that it is designed to learn from him precisely how the award was originally divided; that is, if he knows anything concerning what went with any portion of the money, other than that which he received from Gardiner's attorneys for the advances made them ere the award was made. It is well known here that his connexion with the affair was simply that of a person loaning the parties money on the recommendation of eminent counsel as to the character of the claim, and the prospect of a final award.

The *Star* also says: "We understand that the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, First Comptroller of the Treasury, was before the House Judiciary Committee again to-day, carrying with him a full copy of all the papers filed in his bureau bearing on the payments from the treasury on account of the Gardiner and Mears claims. It seems that George A. Gardiner, and Wm. W. Corcoran, esq., as assignee of Gardiner's attorneys, were the parties to whom all the money was paid under the Gardiner award, and J. M. Carlisle, esq., George A. Gardiner, and —— Ceustra, all assignees, were the parties to whom the whole of the Mears award was paid; the principal, J. H. Mears, drawing none in person."

These announcements give assurance that the duties devolving upon the Judiciary Committee of the House will be discharged with promptness, fidelity, and perseverance.

## Coroner's Inquest in the Gardiner Case.

All doubt is now removed in regard to the means by which the Gardiner case came to the tragical end which we have already announced. The jury of inquest have found, by their verdict, that Dr. Gardiner came to his death by strychnine. The fact that he committed suicide adds greatly to the terrible penalty which has followed this stupendous crime. The following is a copy of the inquest:

CORONER'S INQUEST OVER THE BODY OF GEO. A. GARDINER.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
*County of Washington, sct.*

An inquisition taken at the jail of Washington county, in the city of Washington, in the county aforesaid, on the third day of March, and adjourned to the fourth day of March, to enable the physicians to make a post-mortem examination, and again adjourned to the tenth day of March, 1854, to analyze the stomach and intestines, and certain articles found about the deceased: before me, Thomas Woodward, coroner of the said county, upon a view of the body of George A. Gardiner, a resident of this city for the last five or six years, aged about thirty-six years, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Thomas C. Magruder, Leonard Storm, Richard T. McLain, Robert C. Stevens, William Lord, Jonathan W. Barnaclo, William R. Plowman, Jedediah Gittings, Almond Baldwin, Henry C. Baldwin, William F. Bowie, and Richard H. Riddick, good and lawful men of the said county, who, being sworn upon the holy evangelists of Almighty God, and charged to inquire when, where, how, and after what manner, the said George A. Gardiner came to his death, do say, upon their oaths, that the said George A. Gardiner was, on the 3d day of March, 1854, convicted of false swearing touching a claim against the United States, and sentenced to the penitentiary of the District of Columbia for ten years, to take effect after the rising of the next circuit court, and placed in the hands of the deputy marshal of this District to be taken to the jail, and while in the jail was taken sick, and died about two hours after. The jury, after hearing a portion of the evidence, were adjourned, by the request of the United States attorney, to the next day, to enable the physicians to make a post-mortem examination of the body; and, after hearing their evidence, the stomach and its contents, together with a powder that was found in his pocket, were placed in the hands of Doctors Daniel Breed and Lewis H. Steiner, to be analyzed. The jury then adjourned until the 10th, to enable them to make the examination. They have made the following written report:

LABORATORY U. S. PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Having, in conformity with your instructions, instituted a careful chemical investigation of the contents of the stomach of the late Dr. George A. Gardiner, and also of the powder found in his pocket—both submitted to us by you on the 4th inst.—we, hereby report that in the stomach we have detected substances affording the chemical reactions characteristic of strychnine and brucia; and from the large portion of the contents of the stomach not yet completely analyzed, we are convinced that these virulent poisons are present in quantity more than sufficient to have produced death.

The powder found in the pocket of the deceased has proved to be commercial strychnine, or, chemically, a mixture of that poison with brucia, according to the tests for these alkaloids as given by the most eminent toxicologists. The weight of this powder is ninety-five milligrammes.

We would also mention that we have found in the stomach several pieces of paper, one of which was folded at the margin in the manner that druggists wrap powders.

DANIEL BREED, M. D.
LEWIS A. STEINER, M. D.

To Thomas W. Woodward, Coroner, and P. Barton Key, District Attorney for District of Columbia.

And from the evidence before us, we are all of the opinion that he came to his death from strychnine and brucia voluntarily taken after conviction and sentence.

In witness whereof, as well the aforesaid coroner as the jurors aforesaid have to the inquisition put their hands and seals on the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid.

THOMAS WOODWARD, Coroner.
THOS. C. MAGRUDER,
LEONARD STORM,
RICH. T. McLAIN,
R. C. STEVENS,
WM. LORD,
JONATHAN W. BARNACLO.
WM. R. PLOWMAN,
JED. GITTINGS,
ALMON BALDWIN,
HENRY C. BALDWIN,
WILLIAM F. BOWIE,
RICHD. H. RIDDICK.

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

The Daily Picayune.
12 March 1854, 2

# The Gardiner Trial Ended in a Tragedy

## A VERDICT OF GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

## DEATH OF THE CONVICT.

[Telegraphed to the Baltimore Sun, of the 4th inst.]

WASHINGTON, *March* 3.—Quite unexpectedly to every body, the jury in the case of George A. Gardiner this morning entered the court-room about half past 11 o'clock with a verdict. The prisoner was seated in the court-room, and as the party took their places he peered scrutinizingly into their faces, as if to elicit one favorable indication. Disappointed in this, a death-like paleness spread over his features; mortification and despair appeared to paralyze his whole system. The verdict was guilty.

After the verdict was announced, Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel for the defence, stated that the counsel had prepared to file a bill of exceptions, and they would prefer to have judgment pronounced immediately.

Dr. George A. Gardiner was then called upon to stand up and receive the sentence of the law, which Judge Crawford pronounced as follows:

"You have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of false swearing, touching the expenditure of public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury, in its nature and general sense, strikes at the root of all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The particular offence charged upon you, and upon which the jury have passed, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects were consummated, or to the amount of money obtained from the Treasury on the award of the commissioners appointed to decide upon the claims under the treaty with Mexico of February, 1848, is one of unusual enormity.

"To address such observations, as must seem to every man who knows the circumstances that surrounded you, to a person of your conceded ability, it would be useless or vain—unless, if they have arisen in your own mind; vain, if they have not. From your fate others should learn that no plan however remote its origin, with whatever forecast laid, however stealthily or adroitly pursued for years, and at length executed, or with whatever success for a time attended, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection. The unexampled ingenuity, or the net work spread out on this trial, and the fact that it has been exposed at the last stage, ought not to fail of a beneficial effect in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall suffer for it.

"The sentence of the court is, that you suffer in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia imprisonment and labor for the period of ten years."

After the sentence was pronounced the prisoner was taken to the jail in custody of the proper officer.

Mr. Bradley, the prisoner's counsel, was present, and, having been seated, some conversation took place between them. Gardiner then took a glass of water, and signified his readiness to go to jail. Mr. Smith, the warden of the jail, and Mr. Wilson, bailiff of the court, then accompanied him over. In entering the guard room Mr. Gardiner took a chair, and in about five minutes was seized with a severe fit and fell to the ground, cutting his head. Physicians were sent for, and he soon recovered. Several fits in quick succession followed. He was cupped, and every remedy used without effect. During these sufferings Gardiner called Mr. Bradley to his side, told him he was dying, and that he died innocent.

Gardiner died about 3 o'clock. This melancholy occurrence has shocked our citizens, and as this is closed we are waiting for Coroner Woodward to convene a jury of inquest, and the physicians are preparing to hold a *post mortem* examination on the body.

The court, after sentencing Gardiner, adjourned until Monday next, when it commences a new term, and the spectators present cleared out. Not more than half an hour elapsed between the appearance of the jury in the court and the final closing of the scene. Gardiner's counsel had filed a bill of exceptions before the District Court.

[Second Despatch.]

## Particulars—Gardiner's Last Dying Words.

WASHINGTON, *March* 3, 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.—It appears that this morning Gardiner knew that the jury had stood ten opposed to him and two in favor of him; but their subsequent delay created high hopes in him of final and continued disagreement. He was cheerful, and having dressed himself neatly and handsomely, proceeded to the court room. The first emotion he has ever evinced during the trial was when the jury came into the guard room. He then took a chair, drew up to the table, and took out of his pocket the letters which he destroyed. He then wrote a letter, put it in his pocket, and commenced another, when he was suddenly seized with spasms and fell back, cutting the side of his head against the desk.

Gardiner immediately called for water and then for brandy. There being none, he drew from his pocket a quarter dollar and Dr. Birch sent a messenger for some. On the return of the messenger, Gardiner reviving, refused the brandy. He then gave his brother the letters, and others the contents of his pockets. Shortly after convulsions commenced. Gardiner and his brother wished no physician, because, as they stated, he was subject to convulsions. Several physicians came, however, and used every means for his relief, but without relief.

The jury of inquest examined several witnesses in the presence of the District Attorney and the counsel on both sides; but there was no evidence that he poisoned himself, as had been generally supposed.

The inquest adjourned until to-morrow morning, when a post mortem examination will be held. The public opinion is at this time very confident that he poisoned himself. Crowds surrounded the jail until dark, and there is considerable excitement on every hand

His counsel's exceptions to the bill were contained in twenty-nine counts. The general opinion is that the Circuit Court would have granted a new trial.

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

The Daily Picayune.

12 March 1854, 2

*Funeral of Dr. Gardiner.*—A despatch to the Charleston Courier, dated the 6th inst., says:

The funeral of Dr. Gardiner took place on Sunday, and was attended by only a few of his personal friends. His brother, Charles Gardiner, was present, and will be examined before the coroner's jury on Friday next, when the letters written by the deceased immediately before his death will be produced.

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

The Daily Picayune.
14 March 1849

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....Mr Harrison and lady, C G Richards, Ala; J H Sykes and lady, H F Young and daughter, J H Young, Miss; T A Matthews, Ky; G R King, La; G E Walker, Ill; G R Chisolm and family; Mrs R Owing, Ky; J Martin, Tenn, Miss F Coleman, Dr Chenoweth, W Bowen, Ky; D Bell, Miss; J B Wilson, Tex; B Dean, G Waddill, NY; J Fleming and lady, Pa; S Jarmon; W R Jarmon, T H Logwood, Mrs M W Prewitt, Tenn; Miss Isaacs, La; W Neal, Tenn; R Lucas, E Lucas, Jr, Va; Capt Washington, USA; Geo Washington; H E Bedinger, Ky; W H Pointer; A Allen, Ark; E R Stevens, NO; B J Adams; Dr W E Brickell, Miss; A L Lyle, Mo; J L Claytor, Dr Neblitt, Va; W B Rankins, M H Denman, Miss; H B Bohammer, Ky; Mr Diggs, R D Hawkins, La; F L Dana; W Robertson; Miss Robertson; Miss Lawson; Dr F E Robertson; A W Pettis, Va; X B Sanders, Texas; W L Harper and family, M Balston, Miss; V Shenks and lady, B F Stevens and lady, Mrs Lobdell; Mrs Bailey; Miss Humphreys; S Fortier; P Hookes; Mr Stowers; G M Girault; A Finland; H Kyle; H R Reed, L M Flournoy, Ky; W Reynolds, J J Reynolds, F Bradfield, Pa; W B Wooldridge, La; C B Beverly, Miss; J D Colmesnil, DC; R G Humphreys, P J Weaver, Ala; J W Austin, La; J Spring, Capt J Grant, J M Burrows, E Chapman, NO; W F Goodrich, J W Scarborough, T C Kellam, D Heran, La; B Magoffin, C C Richardson, J W Welden, Ky; C B Bryan, Tenn; H Vaughan, Mrs Wirt Adams, Miss Vaughan, H Allen, Jr, Master H Vaughan, Miss; H Fry, England; Dr G W Halse, S Packwood, La; G D McCoy, Cin; J D Easton, E R Armstead, Miss; H Henderson; Dr Wilkinson, Va; W F Watkins, Ark; Mrs R E Turner; S Kathrews, Texas.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....B H Campbell, Ill; Col C T Todd, H J Eustin, Ky; P H Holmes, NO; W Beatty, La; J Fleming and lady, Pa; Dr Robards and family, T McAdams and lady, M R Denman, Miss; D Williams and lady, NO; Miss Williams, Tenn; J Aycock, C Tennent, W A Bisland, B A Brevlit, La; H Emerson, Miss Emerson, Mas; A Harbor, Mr Garr and lady, La; J B Wright, NO; L Benjamin, NY; Lieut Col Myers and lady, USA; G Hamilton and family; J Hume; J Zarena, J Saubet, NO; J A Bushwood, Ala; D Leadbetter, USA; Mr Hawle and family, Mr Rigal, Mexico; A J Atochin, NY; F D Brodhead, Cal; J de Candl, Mr Vezry and family, Mexico.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J F Palmer, NO; Capt C S Tomlinson, Pa; L L Aridges and family, L B Eason, W D Jones, Miss; C T Calhoun, La; Dr W A Griffing, Ill; B W Powell and lady, G W Rathbone and lady, Ky; W C Ashe and lady, Ala; L E Lowe, La; J M Batchelor, L H Drake, J Norris, Miss; Dr E H Champlin, NY; W M Poyntz, C Thompson, L Hardesty, L Simmonds, Ky; Miss McCan, R C Cummings, NC; F C Lindsay, Ky; B W Gray, Ill; Col J H Maury, Tenn; H B Sanders, Texas; E Phillips, La; A J Trauchant, NO; J W King and lady, J Hardman; R H Montgomery, J F Brock and lady, G Lemly, E P Russell, J R Mayson, R C Mayson, Miss; C H Ducker, Ky; E J Betts, Mrs Arnoult, La; L J Green and lady, Ark; C Jones and family; B H Jones, La; T S Crane, NO; J Powell, M and J C Powell, B D Bevin and lady, J Mardis and lady, Mrs Fletcher, Mrs R E Turner, Miss; S M Hart, J Compton and lady, Miss Compton, L G Compton, D S Snodgrass, J Y Mills, J M Wilkinson, La; C Chamblias and lady, T C Carter, J D Starke, T T Carter, Miss; H G Humphries, E J McCue, Mobile; A Ricks, Texas; J Milligan, NO; L L Dorsey, Jr, Ky; J Hudson.

CITY HOTEL....R F Bartlett, C C Clute, R G Beale, P E Dunham, J Y Christmas, W L Wynn, D M Wilson, J F A Edwards, J Hughes, J M Martin, P S Whicher, J Ringgold, A Robinson, P Robinson, La; J R Bell, A C Bell, W Stevers, R B Cunningham, P Rust; W Martin, N Y; W G McNeely, Dr Webbit, Va; J S Weyer, Io; W P Anther, J Thompson, Texas; Dr S Theobald, Dr J L Finlay, J Roth, T G Polk, P Bether, A Lellingwell, B Alexander, J L Fisher, H Tanier, F H Quitman, E Sessions and son, P Sessadros, D W Murphy, J J Bole, S Elsselsheins, J D Catton, W Morse, R Fuller, B Wade, Jr, Miss; J Happek, J D Famble, G W Greene, D F Witter, J F Jones, Geo Washington, Maj Henup, Ark; Mrs F D Gage, Jas Gage, E Landeas, St Louis; W Wade, R Mauly Thos W Kiffsey, S Hurd, Ohio; M L Duncan, Cincinnati, C Steele, NO.

ARCADE HOTEL....C Montgomery, Mobile, J Watson, W Colbrson, J McCune, Mo; J D Scott, Ark; Wm M Hale, Ala; D W Blackston, J W Gibbs, J J Whliten, M H Butler, S Handy, J Haeble, S W Greenville, V Eten, A Dyson, O W Burrows, J Bell, R W McClendon, A D McCleredon, W C Adams, W W Newland, J C Wormack, G Grimshaw, La; S McCarty, Capt D R Arnold, Dr Brykin, W W Barrett, Dr Kirksey, Dr Montgomery, R Rains, J S King, Dr M A Comedius, M H Wright, J W Elliott, J W Yeary, Dr J Thomas, J A Hall, T O Price, R C McFarland, R Waterman, Texas; A Hale J Tavian, C Campbell, Dr Bradshaw, C J Terrell, Ky; N W Hobson, W H Curtis, W M Christy, J Morrow, J W Bradford, L J Burr, W L Fitch, S C Johnson, E Johnson, E Sellers, J Graves, J E Sellers, Miss; L Leake J Stuart, E Rocton, L C Shetford, J Keale, T H Smith, A Stewart, J C McGee, D S Hogler, J McNally J M Sandford, R H Morrif, A McMullen, Dr Clements, Ark; S H Row, Miss; R A Spicer, S D Rives, J Cavaline, J F Johnson, Tenn; R J Kirk, W M Terrell, P B Dayce, Ala; J S Knight, California; J F Giblant, S J Giblant, Port Hiedy; J G Rutherford, Va; James Walker, Phila; H C Crawford.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
14 March 1854, 1

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, m.

Prayer by the chaplain of the Senate.

The journal of Friday was read and approved.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, reporting the condition of the ocean mail steamers for being converted into vessels-of-war: referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUNT made a personal explanation in relation to the report of his remarks of Friday, when in Committee of the Whole, in the Globe.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, explained that his own remarks in reply to Messrs. SOLLERS and HUNT were of a playful character, as he had considered those of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. SOLLERS] were so intended. He vindicated himself and the State of Indiana from any attempt or desire to cast reflection on southern members or constituencies.

Mr. HUNT accepted the explanation of the gentleman from Indiana, but hoped he would be careful not to repeat such a style of address in future.

### DELEGATE FROM NEW MEXICO.

The SPEAKER said the question in order was the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. MILLER] to suspend the rules, in order to consider a resolution to pay to Wm. Carr Lane the per diem and mileage usual for delegates up to Monday last, during the time he had been contesting the seat of Don JOSE MANUEL GALLEGOS as delegate for New Mexico. The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 70, nays 110.

### BOUNTY LAND.

The SPEAKER announced that the next business was the motion to suspend the rules, to consider the resolution of the gentleman from New Hampshire, [Mr. HIBBARD,] instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to bounty lands that whenever an applicant for bounty lands shall die, after filing in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions his application, and substantiating the same before the issue of a patent, the heirs of the applicant shall be entitled to the warrant to which the deceased would have been entitled if living.

The resolution was adopted.

### THE OUTRAGE AT HAVANA.

Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire and report such action as may be necessary and proper for Congress to enable the President of the United States to redress the outrages recently committed on the flag of the United States and the persons and property of its citizens by the Spanish government or its officers in Cuba, and to secure the United States from future danger or annoyance resulting from the action of the Spanish authorities.

Objection was made, and the House refused to suspend the rules.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
15 March 1854, 2

## The Gardiner Case and Mr. Corwin.

If we had any disposition to prosecute an investigation into the connexion of the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, with the Gardiner claim, we should deem it improper to do so whilst the subject was under examination by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. We have not assumed that any of the counsel who were engaged in the cause were cognizant of the fraud involved in it; but the idea that astute legal minds of large professional experience should have the management of so startling a mass of crime, and be wholly ignorant of its character, has seemed to us so improbable that we have urged the necessity of a searching investigation. We sincerely hope that such an investigation may fully satisfy everybody—as fully as the correspondent of the New York Express, who volunteers a defence of Mr. Corwin, is satisfied not only of the entire innocence of Mr. Corwin, but of all the other counsel connected with the case. But even that result would still leave a question for Mr. Corwin's decision of no little delicacy and interest. His friend who defends him in the Express represents him not only as having been engaged as counsel, but as having actually been the owner, by transfer, of a portion of the Gardiner claim. It seems to us that, because he may have been ignorant of the fraudulent character of that claim, it does not therefore necessarily follow that he is not now bound in conscience to refund the money he received for it when he finds that he has in his pocket a share of the "wages of sin." But that will be one of the questions for the investigation of the committee, and we therefore forbear to enter into its discussion. We make no objection to the defence made for Mr. Corwin by his friend who writes to the Express. It is probable that the writer has had such intimate and confidential relations with Mr. Corwin as to justify him, on the score of friendship and of knowledge of the transaction, to undertake his defence. It occurs to us, however, that his interference may be more effectively, and equally as appropriately, made in the capacity of a witness before the committee. We have as little disposition to quarrel with this writer for defending his friend, and probably his benefactor, as for putting in a plea in behalf of the late administration. We will not venture to hold Mr. Fillmore responsible for the perpetration of this stupendous fraud; but it is nevertheless a fact of history that it occurred during a whig administration—that the claim was allowed by a whig board of commissioners appointed by a whig President; and we need hardly add that Mr. Corwin, who was interested as claimant and lawyer, was a whig. We remember a time in political contests when less pregnant circumstances were relied on to charge Mr. Van Buren's administration with the guilt and responsibility of frauds. But we are very willing now to leave the whole case with the able committee who have it in charge.

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



15 March 1854 3

## BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 14.

Dates from Acapulco state that a revolution had broken out in that section of Mexico. The people had taken up arms under Alvarez, and declared themselves independent. A skirmish had taken place at Chilpant Singo, where Santa Anna had 2,000 troops. Alvarez had possession of the fort. Santa Anna despatched a large force towards Acapulco. Alvarez was prepared to meet them. An engagement was expected.

---

NEW YORK, March 14.

The North Star reached her wharf at 12½ o'clock this morning. Her news is anticipated by that of the Black Warrior and Star of the West. She brings California dates to the 16th of February and 330 passengers, but no specie.

Adventurers were leaving San Francisco for Sonora and Lower California. The Mexican authorities of Mazatlan were making preparations to put the coast in a state of defence against threatened incursions of President Walker. Troops and vessels are on their way to Mazatlan, and the inhabitants are eager to beat back the fillibusters.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth and steamer Columbus had left San Francisco for Lower California, to act against the fillibusters.

The rains had improved mining. The expresses were loaded with gold dust. The clipper ship San Francisco bilged outside of San Francisco, and is a total wreck. The cargo, valued at $400,000, is partly saved in a damaged condition.

---

### THE SEIZURE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR —ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—New Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received.

The news of the seizure of the Black Warrior had caused much excitement at New Orleans and Mobile.

A letter from Havana to the Mobile Tribune says: "When the Corwin left the harbor, an immense crowd flocked to the wharves, and the flags of all the American vessels were raised as she passed. The guns of Moro Castle were pointed at the Corwin as she went out, and the battlements bristled with armed men."

The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston with Havana dates to the 8th, but nothing additional in relation to the seizure. Many of the Black Warrior's passengers came on in the Isabel.

Much excitement is reported to exist among the Creole population of Cuba.

From Key West we learn that the ship Excelsior, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, arrived there on the first instant, with her cargo of molasses shifted, and was discharging.

The barque Meerang, for New York from Matanzas, put in on the 28th, leaking badly.

---

### LATER FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, March 11.—The United States mail-steamer Isabel, Rollins commander, has arrived here from Havana and Key West, with dates to the 8th inst., two days later news.

Among the passengers are several of the crew and passengers of the Black Warrior, detained at Havana by the seizure of the vessel.

She also brings as passenger Dr. C. Ballant, bearer of despatches from the American consul to the United States government.

The authorities of Havana had imposed a fine upon the owners of the Black Warrior of double the amount of her cargo, which would be equal to one-quarter of a million of dollars.

We learn from the New Orleans papers that the seizure of the Black Warrior had created great excitement in that city.

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

Florida Republican
Tuesday, March 21, 1854

16 March 1854, 2

**Later from Havana—Seizure of the Black Warrior.**

The U. S. surveying steamer Corwin, Lt. Commanding Craven, arrived at Charleston on the 6th inst., with Havana dates to Wednesday, 1st, and Key West advices to 2d inst. The Corwin brings information that the U. S. steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Bulloch, from Mobile, via Havana, for New York, was taken possession of by the Spanish authorities of Cuba on Tuesday, the 28th ult. under the following circumstances. It has been the custom at Havana for some eighteen months past to allow steamships which merely touched at that place without freight to land, to hand in to the boarding officer of the customs, a nominal manifest, and under this regulation, which had received the sanction of the authorities there, Capt. Bulloch, of the Black Warrior, reported his ship in ballast when boarded by the revenue officer. The official of the customs returned to the Black Warrior several times during the day, on each occasion being informed that the ship was in ballast; but at the third interview, Capt. Bulloch suspecting that something more than usual was intended by these repeated visits, informed the officer that he had on board nine hundred bales cotton for New York, but nothing for Havana. Capt. Bulloch was then informed that his ship would be seized for an infraction of the Revenue laws. Capt. Bulloch immediately took the necessary steps to alter his manifest, the time allowed by law (twelve hours) for any alterations in the manifest not having expired, but the authorities positively declined allowing him to do so, and proceeded to take possession of the ship, which Capt Bulloch refused to give up, until so large a force was sent down to the ship as to render resistance useless.

Capt. Bulloch, his officers and men, had gone on board the U. S. steamship Fulton, and the Black Warrior was being discharged by the Spaniards when the Corwin left.

Some forty passengers were on board the Black Warrior, who were not allowed to quit the ship, their baggage being locked up by the authorities; and the servants having gone on board the Fulton they were put to very great inconvenience.

The Corwin has brought on the mails of the Black Warrior, also despatches from the U. S. Consul at Havana. Much excitement prevailed among the Merchants at Havana regarding this unjustifiable seizure.

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

Gardiner Dr. publicist

16 March 1854, 2

**Sentence and Death of Dr. Gardiner.**

A postscript to the letter of our Washington correspondent announces the death, by his own hands, of Dr. Gardiner, in Washington city. He was charged with forging papers by which he was enabled to receive a large amount before the Board which sat in Washington to examine the claims of our citizens against the Mexican government, which under the treaty our own government had assumed. He received the money under the award, and was on a visit to the world's fair in London, when the allegation of forgery was made. He returned to the United States, and gave himself up for trial, and the case was protracted before the Courts of Washington until the present time, when justice or the fiat of the law, slow in this case but sure, pronounced a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia. He preferred annihilation to incarceration as a felon, and ended his life by taking poison, protesting his innocence, it is stated, in his dying moments, and delivering a letter into the hands of his brother.

A despatch of the 7th inst. says:

"The funeral of Dr. Gardiner took place on Sunday, and was attended by only a few of his personal friends. His brother, Chas. Gardiner, was present, and will be examined before the Coroner's Jury on Friday next, when the letters written by the deceased immediately before his death, will be produced."

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

4 March 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Willard's Hotel—T. L. & J. C. WILLARD.

J D Shipman, NYC
S Medbury, do
R Smith, Va
A S McNeal, Tenn
R R Lanier and family, Ga
A M Pennell, USN
D Mullahe, Mich
J Read & family, Mass
W Morris, do
E G Carter, do
J O W Phillips, USN
Col Burt, England
G Clark & family
H A Hurlbut & lady, NY
S F Hurlbut, do
J W Mercerau & lady, do
J D Wolf, Bristol
R F Simpson, USA
F C Thompson, Pa
Capt P Townsend, do.

J G Boyd & lady, do
T Toulmin, Pa
C J Higginson, Mass
H W Abbot, do
R C Mapping, do
Wm Case, Ohio
J D Shephard, Mass
W Torrey
O S Hollett & son
W C Simm, Md
F Valiente, Cuba
Mrs Brainard
Mr Strong
Mrs P Rush, NY
H P Rush & family, do
A J W Chaffey, Va
J Vincent, Pa
C C Thompson and lady, Md

## National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

S Evans, Va
J Rand, Me
D Smith, Pa
J Flacum and lady, La
S Curtis, Me
A Ramsey, Minn
I Wilson
Wm Mcguern, NY
H Adams, Va
W Mills,
T Mackbet, Na
A Cummings, do
J Doe and lady, Mass
E Reynpe, do
Mrs Boynton, do
W Anderson,
G Fuxbery,
B Greenough, Me
Mrs Greenough, do
A Roberts, Pa
Mrs Roberts, do
Miss Roberts, Pa

L Beard, Va
A Dniderhill, NY
C Belt, Md
J Stearns, NY
J Hall, do
L Smith, do
H Norris, Pa
P Walcott, RI
Mrs Walcott do
J Sweeney, NY
J Hobson, Me
J Wrinkley, Tenn
G Jones, PY
J Large
W Spencer, Pa
J Geilden, do
W Sullivan
T Spencer
A Whitehaven
A Wilcox
M Weeden

## Brown's Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

J M Fleming, NY
W M Crenshaw, NC
W D Ellis, do
W H Cannady, do
J E Draper & lady, NY
S Downs, Tenn
H A Porter
W B Brumly, SC
J H Glass, Tenn
R Henry jr, SC
D D Colton & lady, Cal
C B Rushlo, Tenn
L W Hause, Md
W H Almy, Ct
Dr G Little, NY
F C Hutter, Va
C A Tuttle
W Zellnad & lady, Md
R W W Bowie, do

P M Lynch, Tenn
Dr Cunningham, do
F Carpenter, do
Col B G Burchie, Va
Capt J N Hughson, do
S Miller, Va
T Wheeler, do
T B Handy, Ala
J C Jenkins, Pa
Mrs Beelin, do
Miss A Beelin, do
R A Boelen, Cen Amer
H B Spearer, Mass
V J Pavillit, Pa
P Cunningham, Mo
L Maddox & lady
F R Wilson & lady, Md
T J Barton, do
A Hamilton, do.

## Empire Hotel—S. REYLEBOWER

Wm Hamilton, Va
Elder Orcutt, do
Wm F Chamblis, do
Geo H Scott, do
Geo I. Stewart, do
W T George, NY
L D Megath, Va
Robt H Gray, do
L R Wright, Mass,

J C Donavan, Balt
A L McRea, Miss
Wm Butler, SC
Chas Bryant, do
J F. Johnson, Pa
Z B Beall, Md
H D Baton, do
Wm Pugh, Pa

## United States Hotel.—E. B. MACKNEY

J J Schoolcraft, Mich
H M Bowman, RI
J Wer.e, NY
Dr Torny, do
R Martin, do
T H Stewart, Md
A L McRae, Miss
A Barbafetta, Cuba
C W Butterell, Pa
R A Jacobs, Tenn.

T Condit NJ
W A Richardson, do
J J Armstrey, Texas
R W Stain, Va
S P Davis, Ohio
D L McKee, Va
D A Samper, Me
J B Sawyer, Miss
A B Pugh, Tenn

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
17 March 1854, 2

## A Daring Robbery.

One of the most atrocious robberies that we have heard of was committed in our city on yesterday. Miss McNeill, daughter of Gen. John McNeill, deceased, and a niece of President Pierce, was met in one of the public streets by a ruffian, knocked down, and robbed of her purse, containing about thirty dollars, certificates of stocks amounting to about two thousand dollars, and a valuable diamond pin. The blow was so severe that she was rendered insensible, and whilst in this condition was robbed. We understand that she was much injured, but are glad that her injury is not dangerous. This bold robbery took place about 3 o'clock, p. m., in one of the public streets, and the robber succeeded in making his escape.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
17 March 1854, 2

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1854.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, m.

Prayer by the chaplain of the Senate.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Clerk of the House, asking an increased appropriation for deficiencies in the appropriations for miscellaneous items for the House of Representatives: referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

### THE OUTRAGES AT HAVANA.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to reconsider the vote by which the message of the President was yesterday referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He had hoped that some friend of the present administration, or some one who had opposed the election of Franklin Pierce to the presidency, would have called the attention of the House to the extraordinary character of that communication.

Mr. G. then proceeded to relate the circumstances of the seizure of the Black Warrior, and contended that it had been in consequence of a violation of the well known laws of Cuba in relation to vessels coming into its ports, and that it was parallel with recent seizures in relation to the British steamers at the port of Boston for violation of our custom-house laws. He stigmatized the latter portion of the message of the President as a lecture to the House, to induce them to make preparations for war, in order to strengthen slavery interests by the annexation of Cuba, at a time when England and France were combined to sustain inviolate the colonies, in both hemispheres, of the Spanish government. His object was not to let the message go to the country without such comment as would place the question right in the estimation of the people.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, did not rise to address the House at length, as the communication had not been printed; still, there were remarks which required a reply. The gentleman from Ohio had prejudged the case.

Mr. GIDDINGS said he had only stated facts as they had come to him.

Mr. BAYLY said the gentleman had said the President had not been satisfied with communicating the information asked for, but had gone further. He contended that the law authorized the President in making such statements as he had in reference to foreign affairs.

Mr. GIDDINGS explained that his position was, that the President had not communicated to Congress, but to this House, and not to the Senate.

Mr. BAYLY said the request had been sent from the House. He hoped the House would be willing to follow rather than lead the Executive in matters relating to foreign affairs. The constitution declared that the Executive possessed the right to make suggestions to the House on such questions.

Mr. GIDDINGS asked where other cases were in which the Spanish authorities had insulted the United States flag, and which had been spoken of in the message.

Mr. BAYLY said the gentleman was one of the most attentive members of the House, and ought to have remembered the case of Captain Beachum, in which the United States flag had been grossly insulted, and which case had been before the House. The Spanish authorities, it appeared, had made laws which they had long allowed to be violated, until opportunity served, in relation to the Black Warrior, to add to the insults towards this government by following the strict letter of the law. The information was not yet complete on the subject, and he did not wish to continue the debate; but as the country might be prejudiced by the statements of the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. GIDDINGS,] he could speak from reliable information when he said that this had been purely a vexatious evasion of a former practice. When a vessel had stopped at any port without any purpose of unloading, when the cotton that they had in their hold was put there simply for ballast, it was customary to report it as ballast to the authorities at the port, just as salt was brought from Liverpool, although an article on which the United States laid a duty. He contended that the Spanish authorities had been pursuing a course of an aggravating and irritating character towards the United States, and the President was justified in the recommendations he had made to the House. He moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Giddings moved to reconsider the vote by which the message of the President in relation to the Cuban outrage was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and addressed the House at length thereon, and in opposition to the policy of the administration. Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, ably replied, and moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which was agreed to. The House then went into committee on the deficiency bill; and, after debating various amendments to the amendment of Mr. Preston—adding the items for custom-houses and marine hospitals to the bill—the committee rose without any action on the amendment. The House then adjourned.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
17 March 1854, 2

## Another Abolition Movement.

Abolitionism exhibited itself in all its native deformity yesterday, in the assault of Mr. Giddings on the message of President Pierce on the Black Warrior difficulty. With the knowledge that Mr. Giddings is the leader of the few abolitionists in the House, the country will not be surprised that this warfare should have been commenced in anticipation of the printing of the documents accompanying the message. It will be remembered that he is one of the men who took the lead in issuing the abolition appeal upon the introduction of the Nebraska bill into the Senate. The object of that movement was to make the first impression upon the public mind, and, if possible, to forestall popular sentiment by an ingenious misrepresentation of the provisions and effects of the bill. It cannot be denied that that effort was partially successful. We cannot doubt that Mr. Giddings is now anxious to play the same game over in regard to the Black Warrior case. We are not surprised that he should be found arraying himself against President Pierce: that was natural, since the abolitionists have long since been taught to regard him as their determined and uncompromising enemy. Nor are we surprised that Mr. Giddings should show so clearly that his sympathies in this matter are not with his own government. The true ground of his attack is disclosed in the allusion made by him to the policy of Spain in regard to the question of slavery in Cuba. We have never doubted that the abolition sentiment of Great Britain has controlled the proposed policy of Spain. We know that all of Mr Giddings's sympathies are in unison with the British abolition policy. It is, therefore, not surprising that when the President is understood to strike at a policy which is believed to have originated with Mr Giddings's abolition allies of England, he should come forward promptly to assail the Executive. This movement will only tend to illustrate more clearly than ever the true character of abolitionism, and induce all honest lovers of the country to turn with loathing and disgust from any association with its leaders. It is gratifying to us, however, to state that Gen. Bayly came forward promptly and ably in defence of the President. In contrast with the course of Mr. Giddings, we publish a letter just received from an esteemed whig, who does not hesitate to show his patriotism by a full and cordial approval of the message. We invite attention to his remarks.

*To the Editor of the Union:*

Sir: The recent seizure of the steamship Black Warrior by the authorities of the island of Cuba has produced an immense sensation in every part of the United States. The outrage perpetrated has aroused the indignation of the people; and the writer of this communication begs leave to say that he feels as strongly as any of his fellow-countrymen do upon the subject. The act of the Spanish authorities at Havana, in my judgment, was uncalled for, injudicious, and reckless, and deserves the condemnation of enlightened Christendom. But, Mr. Editor, I would not counsel violence of language or action on the part of a justly-indignant people. "Soft words turneth away wrath, but grievous words stirreth up anger." Should it ever become necessary for our government to inflict merited chastisement upon Spain, an opportunity will then be presented for the display of the heroic virtues of the army and navy, and of the patriotic people of the country. Fortunately, this grave matter is in good hands. Our young and chivalrous Chief Magistrate, his able Minister of Foreign Affairs, the gallant Secretary of War, the amiable, yet firm head of the Navy Department, the other members of his enlightened cabinet, and the Congress of the United States, doubtless sympathize with their imposed upon and incensed countrymen, and it will be their aim, their pride and pleasure, to take care of the national honor, and, if need be, suitably and effectually punish the government of Spain if it fails to rebuke the conduct of its subordinates at Havana. Confiding in the wisdom, patriotism, sense of justice, and courage of the President, his cabinet, and the national legislature, I do not entertain a doubt that the difficulty will be settled in a way which will reflect honor upon the country. My confidence has been strengthened from reading the message of our President to the popular branch of Congress. It is a firm, dignified, and patriotic communication from the Executive to the legislature, and it is gratifying to see that the President most studiously, delicately, and magnanimously avoided saying anything calculated to wound the sensibilities of "her Catholic Majesty." I repeat, the entire subject is in good hands—is with our government, and the people delight to extend to wise and virtuous rulers their generous confidence.

William H. Robertson, esq., the acting consul of the United States at Havana, has been long and favorably known to me. He was for many years extensively engaged in commerce in the city of Mobile, Alabama. At one time opulent, he was always distinguished for his enterprise, liberality, and commercial good faith. He is a gentleman of strong, discriminating mind, of honorable impulses, and an *American* to the core. The interests of the United States in the city of the "Queen of the Antilles" will not suffer by the commission of any act, or the omission of any duty, on the part of Wm. H. Robertson.

CATO.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

18 March 1854, 4

## LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

### Browne's Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

Jas Mathews, NJ
Jno Mathews, do
L Bell, Del
E Johnson, Md
S White, do
A Hamilton, Md
Thos Mitchell, Va
I E Reynolds, do
G B Rose, Md
S Burr, NY
Jas Riche, Mo
J E Riche, do
O T Richardson, do
T J Hooker, Va
R Alling, do
T O Hogg, NC
Mrs S Williams, SC
D H Cooper
L W Webb, Va
J W Cunningham, NC
E Jones, Texas
Miss C Phillips, Va
C Moore, Md
J Irvin, NC
B D Frost, Va.
Miss Tompkins, Texas
J S Plua, do
Mrs Brannan, Va
C Sischer, NY
W Billingan & lady, Md
Miss S C Dougherty, NJ
S M Clark & lady, NY
G T Robinson, Ky
T J Falson & daughters, NC
S Marriott, NY
O Burn & lady, NC
W N Kerney, NY
J W Ellington, NC
R J Royall, Va
T W Anderson and lady, do
T W Gamblin
L Markle, Pa
W J Jackson, Va
E Myers, NC
C W Wilar, Md
J S Finlay, NY
W R Kender, Ohio

### Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

D de Colcourie, NY
G A Fellds, Mass
O J Rand, do
J R Wilcod, Md
Col R E Lee, USA
A Mehaffey, Va
C Parker, NY
O S Halsted & son, do
S B Thomas, Fla
J O Tode, Tenn
W Tode, do
W C Robinson, do
W G Mitchell, Va
J F Lane, do
C H Cleveland, NY
J M Pinkerton, Mass.
A L Soiche, Ind
R J Ronche, Tenn
S Marriott, NY
A H Sandborn, Mass
H M Alberts, Pa
D Acklay, Mass
G Merrill, NY
G Guild, Mass
J W Harris & lady, Mo
Hon G B Upton & lady, Mass
J H Ing, Md
G W Christon, NY
J W I. Pruyn & lady, do
T S Hall

### United States Hotel.—R. B. HACKNEY.

C Hilby, Mo
P Dial, do
D Mays, Fla
Dr Hillary, Pa
J Thomason, Miss
R Bower, Pa
G Hover, Va
W Howldr, Md
R Roache, Tenn
A Roache, Ind
W Kidwell, Md
C Gregorie, Mo
A Workman, SC
J Bowen, Va
E Stiles, Ill
E Rockwell, Iowa
G Welch, Ill
D Kile
H Gaehle, Md
H Devereaux, NY
Mr Spenser, Fla
Mrs Spenser, do
Miss Spencer, do

### Empire Hotel—S. REYLEDOWER.

W Zimmerman, Balt
J Brand, DC
L Wright, Boston
G Dodd, Mass
J Young, Md
N Mason, DC
C Mason, Va
G Bell, do
L Phillips, Minn
R Crowell, NJ
P Howland, Vt
L Rist, Balt

### Gadsby's Hotel—W. GADSBY.

T S Walker, Texas
F S Smith, do
W C Holly, NY
A P Spencer, NC
T M Lynch, Md
Mr Mitchell, Md
J H Mitchell, do
W D C Mitchell, do
L Bangston, do
Jno Hurst, do.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
18 March 1854, 2

From the Boston Post, March 16.

## The United States and Spain.

The long train of insults to the American flag inflicted by the Cuban authorities, ending in the seizure of the Black Warrior, has brought matters to a crisis. Yesterday, President Pierce laid this case before Congress by a message. He states that he has taken measures to demand from Spain immediate reparation for indignity to our flag, and for outrage upon our citizens; and that he feels it to be his duty to admit of no delay or evasion on the part of the Spanish government. The message closes by suggesting to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures of authority and means as the exigency may seem to demand. The message is short, but determined. In this the Executive has discharged his duty with promptness and decision, and in a manner that must command the approbation of the American people. This message will be considered by a Congress animated by a like patriotic spirit, determined to ask nothing but what is right—as determined to submit to nothing that is wrong. Such a body, animated by the political sentiment of the fearless Americanism that has ever stood up for American rights, it cannot be doubted, will take such measures as the honor and the permanent interests of the country may seem to demand. It is too late in the day for this country to tamely submit to repeated insults on its flag.

From the Philadelphia Argus.

## Increase of the Navy.

The reply of the Secretary of the Navy to Mr. Walker's resolution, asking whether the steamships employed in the ocean mail service are of proper construction to be converted into vessels-of-war, in the event of their use for that purpose being required, should stimulate the House to immediate action upon the Senate bill for the construction of six frigates, which is now upon the Speaker's table. The reply of Mr. Dobbin establishes the fact that, however well constructed these ocean mail steamers may be for that particular service, they are totally unfit for war purposes, save as transports for troops, or to act as privateers, and thus annoy the enemy's commerce. For all other uses in the war service they are entirely unfitted. This result of a scientific examination of these vessels must end all hopes of converting them into auxiliary aids to the navy, and therefore the argument used by the opponents of the increase of the navy—that in a case of need it could be strengthened by the ocean mail steamers—must lose its force and be abandoned. No matter what necessity may arise for an augmentation of our naval force, no assistance can be had from the steamships now employed in transporting the mails—at least none that will avail against the well-built and equipped vessels of other nations. England is increasing her navy with the most powerful vessels, both in size and appointments; while the French marine is likewise being augmented by a large increase of steamers and ships of the line. All these are built upon the most modern and approved plans; and even if our ocean mail steamers could be adapted to war uses, they would be mere playthings when pitted against such vessels as now constitute the marine of England and France.

We sincerely trust the information communicated by Secretary Dobbin will infuse a new life and vigor into Congress upon the increase of the navy. The facts presented to the Senate were of such a conclusive character as to induce that body to pass the bill for building six steam frigates without debate, and without a dissenting voice. All saw the necessity for the contemplated increase, and their judgments told them that now was the opportune moment for the commencement of an armament. If the facts produced such a marked result in the Senate, why should they be overlooked or disregarded in the House? The necessity for the contemplated increase will not be questioned. The constantly-recurring difficulties with the Spanish officials at Havana should admonish the representatives of the people that a rupture with Spain is an occurrence not out of the range of possibility. The affair of the Black Warrior seems likely to be patched up for the present, but it is but for a season, as the history of the past will show. The cold-blooded butchery of Crittenden and his brave companions is still rankling in the bosom of the American people, while the authorities at Havana are prone to trespass on the rights and property of our citizens on all occasions.

But further from home the wants of our commerce demand an immediate and effective increase of the navy. In the event of a war between the European powers, what will be the condition of our mercantile marine in the Mediterranean and Baltic seas, which will be infested with the corsairs and sea rovers who will respect no flag, and attack the vessels of all nations which hold out inducements for plunder? With our present dilapidated naval force, the greater portion of our mercantile marine will be left entirely at the mercy of the outlaws of other nations. We have not enough vessels to make even a decent show of support to our commerce. Scattered over so wide an expanse of ocean as they must necessarily be, the protection will be a mockery rather than a reality. Whilst it may induce our bold, adventurous merchants to venture their vessels, it can afford them no defence when the hour of danger and need arrives.

These are facts well known to every member of Congress, and, supported as they are by the positive assertion of the Secretary of the Navy—that no aid can be expected from the ocean mail steamers—should induce early action upon the Senate bill to increase the navy by the addition of six steam frigates. There is no excuse on the ground of means. The treasury is full to overflowing, and all that is needed is for the bill to be passed, and the work will be commenced at once. The matter is one of paramount importance to the country at the present crisis, and we ask for immediate action.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
18 March 1854, 3

## Our Relations with Spain.

The "Arctic," which departs from New York to-day for Liverpool, will convey a special messenger from this government with instructions to our minister at Madrid to demand, in emphatic terms, immediate and ample reparation from Spain for the outrage committed by the authorities of Cuba in the instance of the "Black Warrior." We shall impatiently await, in common with every American citizen, the answer which will be given by the Spanish ministry to this demand. If it be favorable and prompt, and if Spain shall consent, within a reasonable time, to our opening diplomatic relations with the captain-general of Cuba, for the adjustment of any questions which may hereafter arise in our intercourse with that island, then there will be no disposition on the part of the United States to disturb the peace which exists between the two nations. But if any hesitation is manifested by the cabinet of Madrid to disavow the outrageous procedure against our flag and the property of our citizens, and if the contingencies be not removed by which similar occurrences may be occasioned, we shall advocate the employing of all the power which the government can command in support of our rights and interests in Cuba. The world would consider us as weak as we would in reality be mean, if we were to suffer even the first power of the earth to offer us insult—added to injury—as repeatedly as they have been perpetrated upon us by Spain during the last five years. The time has arrived when forbearance to even an imbecile nation—whose obstinacy or ignorance has brought it to the verge of ruin—ceased to be a virtue. We must not only receive redress for the past, but we must have abundant security for the future. Its relations with us will have to be bettered, or they will have to be discontinued.

It has, we are aware, been as formally as pompously announced in the British House of Lords that England and France are of perfect accord with respect to the affairs of this hemisphere. This was intended as a threat by that government, which has ever been engaged in sowing the seeds of discord, in one way or another, in this Union, and in conspiring against its expansion whenever she could enlist in her service a formidable ally. Great Britain tried her hand at intimidation when she formed the *entente cordiale* with France, and put forward Guizot to announce the "balance-of-power" doctrine on the American continent at the time Texas asked for admittance into the Union. We disregard her machinations now just as we disregarded them in that instance. Louis Phillippe was not France, nor is Louis Napoleon. The *entente cordiale* adverse to this republic eventuated in the dethronement of the one—it may upset the throne upon which the other reposes. Let the inmate of the Tuileries meditate well before he endangers his amicable relations with this country. Frenchmen have almost a paramount interest in our well-being. They sympathize with us just in the same proportion as they sympathize against Russia. That interest and that sympathy their ruler, whoever he may be, cannot, dare not, arrest. He is acting in obedience to it in the East. In the affairs of the West it will, in due time, make itself known.

In the case of the Black Warrior England is, to a great degree, responsible for the wrongs committed by Spain. The authorized speech of Lord Clarendon, to which we have adverted, was at the bottom of the temerity of the Spanish authorities. It instigated the deed precisely as the Indians were instigated, under British dictation, to the ruthless butchery of our citizens on our frontiers in the war of 1812.

We tell Queen Victoria's government frankly that, as Cuba is the key to the gulf, through which a large proportion of our commerce passes, we cannot consent to its exercising the slightest control over that island. The idea of her having any other interest in the matter than that of throwing obstacles in the way of our prosperity is too absurd to be entertained for a moment. She may envy our growth, but she shall not close our doors. She permitted Austria, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, to which she was a party, to obliterate the free city of Cracow, because, as was alleged by that empire, it was a dangerous neighbor. She now encourages Spain to consummate acts of bad neighborhood which are little better than positive piracy, and enlists Louis Napoleon to co-operate with her in supporting the offender! This is the downright old-fashioned British policy. The *Intelligencer*, of course, will sustain it with as much zeal as it usually sustains all that redounds to the honor of monarchies and to the detriment of true American interests. Fortunately, that journal enjoys the unenviable reputation of being the *foreign* organ, and can do as little harm to our country as it did good to its enemies in the last war in which it was involved.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
19 March 1854, 3

## The Black Warrior Outrage.

The New Orleans Picayune, by no means a fillibuster press, has the following comments on the proceedings at Havana:

Without knowing exactly what obsolete Spanish regulation it is which is the ground for this act of violence, it is safe to pronounce the act tyrannical and oppressive. If it be true that the letter of a disused law could be construed so as to make illegal that which had grown into an unvarying custom by the tolerance and participation of the government and its agents, it was simple equity towards the parties, and only an act of decent courtesy to the government in whose service they are, that sufficient notice should be given of the intention to discontinue the practice and put the law into strict execution. The surprise of a sudden change of policy, and the seizure of the boat or the cargo without notice, is an act of injustice as gross as an open confiscation would be.

But there does not appear to have been a compliance with the letter of their own law. The seizure was premeditated, and the vessel was trapped for the purpose of confiscation. There was time, after the notice of the new requirement of the custom-house, within which the captain had the right to alter his manifest, and he was not permitted to do so. The inference is plain that the act was committed deliberately, with the premeditated and pre-arranged purpose to seize the vessel, without notice, under cover of an obsolete regulation, to which custom had given unvarying sanction.

We do not doubt that our government will take a similar view of the subject, and require ample atonement of the injury. But such occurrences, and the temper of aggression and insult they display, have a wider signification than concerns the mere present incident. They look like a premeditated system of hostility towards us, in consonance with those systems of internal policy lately inaugurated there, of which the moving principle is at war with the social peace, and the leading inducement is opposition to the national growth, of the United States.

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

The Daily Picayune.
20 March 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....A J Stewart, Miss Sibley, Mobile; J McMaster, J D Gardinger, F H Waddell, G R Price, P C Bethell, G B Wailes, W C Lawes, W S Scott, H McCullough, La; J H Dorsey, G H Gordon and lady, R C Nelson, S D Sessions, J W Crocker, D Clarke and lady, Mrs Walker, Miss Harris, Miss Hatch, Dr B L Hatch, R M Adams, S B Coopwood, Miss; L P Holliday, Ky; Mr Chamberlain, NO; V T Nunnell, Ga; T D Taylor, W H Whiting, Boston; J Adler, J Donohoe, Ala; Mrs Nichols and son; A Ostrander, NY; E Chapman, J P Mowry, NO, R A Stewart, Mrs Stewart and son, Mrs Ramsay, La; C H Boone, NY; T E Clarke, B L Armstrong, R W Brahan, T F Brahan, Miss F H Hatch, La; W P de Normandie and lady, T P Hughes, W Sledge, Texas; O Flusser, Ky; G Bell, USA; J Price, Jr, NO; W H Beek, S J Beek, Ind; E P Pool, Ala.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....A Greaud, G A Dardenne, W H Boyce and lady, W J Whiteman, W Scarbrough, F Markell, J Baker and lady, La; Mr Green, Ala; P J Thursley, Ky; H F Stuart; J J Blair, H Rhine and lady, NO.

VERANDAH HOTEL....A L Monroe and lady, J O Miller, R S Hardy, Miss Hardy, H C Gregg and lady, Miss Batte, J C Gray, J L McHenry, S C Russell, Mrs E M Wilson and family, J R Tompkins, W R D Ward, M J Hall, Texas; J L Scott and lady, S Greene, J H Arnat and lady, La; N B Davis, Ga; H D Coons, Ky; E H Simmons, Ala; J M Sandidge and family; T Torian and son; Misses Torian; Mrs Gorman and family; J C Austin, Boston; J W Mason, M Ryan, J H C Barlow, La; Mr McEleny, NO; J L Watson and brother, Miss Sheldon, Miss; R H Allen, NO; Capt G H Kirk, Ala; C A Harper, Texas; J Shannon, MO.

CITY HOTEL....G McDaniel, W F Tunnard, W M L Johnson, Gov W W Farmer, A J Moss, Mr Hare, R W Harris, C J C Puckett, W R Wilson, J Evans, La; J B Gelston, M Gelston, NY; R F Lockett, Texas; G H Gordon and lady, J Platt, C Posey, Master Posey, Miss; J S Hall, NO; J A Duble, Cin.

ARCADE HOTEL....M Gilder, Miss; S Riddell, Pa; L Phillips, J Persons, J Longsfield, A Winter, F C Snyder, D J Elder, E E Robins, J J Busby, J E Hamlett, L Meyer, L Levenson, W A Reeves, J H Stevens, M Baer, O H Kellam, La; G H Raney, G Rosenbaun, H Bender, G W Smith, T J Scurlock, C H Williams, W M Taylor, J B Park, W A Pope, W S Smith, Z M P Motley, A B Stone, G H Crowder, P L Smith, J Smith, J W Smith, H K Valantine, J W Terrel, A J Dougherty, J T Ayers, A G Cummins, L Hellman, A Guthrie, J A Lawrence, R H Lawrance, J S Brett, H F Nelson, J West, E R Ashby, S M Freely, D Hanner, P F Renfrew, W H Briggs, W M Speight, Texas; J Campbell, J A Power, Ky; T Davis, W H Ellington, W H Law, W A Milner, J P Crosby, J J Holdon, A J Brown, S C Lloyd, J P Dyer, J Dyer, H Bryan, La; D A Bell, Ala; K P Ridder, NY; W Willoughby, J Willoughby, Ala; W J Dunn, W Y Dorsey, J Johnson, J Millinger, C B Jones, Ark; A Dodge, G Seymour, NO; W J Douglas, W T Robinson, Miss; J R Dorsey, Ark.

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

The Daily Delta.
21 March 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....A M Hopkins, Tenn; J M Mayor; L E Sherman, Ga; G H Thayer, Boston; J C Davis, NO; J C Weeden and lady, Ala; Dr J M Wooldridge, J Givens and lady, Ky; E F Helten, Nova Scotia; J H Wilbur, NO; T H Stephenson, Tenn; R Higgins, Jr, NO; W Bailey, La W Arthur and lady, Miss Arthur, Miss A E Arthur, Miss, Col M R Lewellyn, J M Craig, Ark; F L Dana, Boston; P Thompson, L B Grierson, NO; S Foulky, Tenn; S A Gilbert; J Kirk, La; H M Wright, NY; W P Henny, Texas; H C Boyd, Va; H H Ware, J T Ware, Ala; W H Goddard, J Moreland; J T Moreland; O J Peck, Mrs P Chadwick, NY; H E Laurence, La; C Smith, Va; W H Sterling, D J Fluker, Col E McHatton, La; J A Gillespie, J Roach, D S Realand and lady, H A Downs, S B Baldwin, Dr D W Foster, T Shackelford, W B Allen, J L Pierce, J R Barnes and lady, Mrs E Loughborough, Dr W E Yandell, Miss; W T Smith, Va; R T Hsills, NY; Miss J Randolph, J E Davis and lady, Miss Bradford, Miss; Mr Speyers, New Mex; H M Heary, Col O P Robinson, La; J C Butler, Ga, L T Sunigera, T W Covington, T Adams, Dr R W Mathers, G Goode, Ala; L E Batchelor and lady, Boston, V H Ivy and lady, NO; J S Oxley, J R Anderson, London; F Winter, Ala Miss M J Gladden, Miss; Mr Van Bibber and lady, Va; J Bonnet, Wis; J Pulgar; Dr J Robson and family, Texas; W F Wade and family, Ga; Mrs A Tracay, St Louis.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....A Crozet, USA; G W Thomas, W Randolph, NO; A Erwin, Tenn; Col D Martin, J L Johnson, W C Johnson, J Reine, La; J A Lowry, Texas; G Garr, Coast; L Flemming, J Flemming, Ala; J Kitchen, J Tupper, NO; J R Quin, J S Catchings, Dr Williams, A R Doake, G W Gibbs, Miss; R Heaven, Matamoras; W J Hamilton, J Gilpin, L Desobry, C Desobry, La; F Perin.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J E Dowling, R Higgins and lady, Ark; J Keller, Tenn; J W Todd, W S Adams, J H Stephenson, Tenn; J Lewis, L M Taney, W J A Roberts and lady, O L Carter, J C Whitsll, J T Ruckert, NO; C Knowlton, P C Ragsdale, A M Campbell, H J Heard, J W Mason, Mr Davidson, A Hagan, La; W H Stovall, J Cockrell, W T Bayne, R Brooks, G W Barnes, S W Jefferson, Col F W Strickland, Capt J H Strickland, H B S Williams and family, G R Locke, J B Muse, J R Muse, Tenn; Mrs M Branly, J B Simonton J C Barnes, Misses Barnes, W B Sheiles, L Wailes, D Delworth, Mrs E S Vinden, Miss G Joes, Miss M L Carvid, Miss; C A Harper, Texas; G W Freeman, Ark; J S Mosby, W M Read, NO; J L Malone, A Milone, C Harris, H C Barton, Ala; H W Branch, Miss Willis, J W Pennell, A T Chenault, Capt S W Fullerton, J Myer, E D Woods, Texas; J B Sanders, Ga; C Vanderpool and lady, Mrs Verden and friend, Miss; T L Eastman, J Hill, Ala; T W Thompson, NC; E Roberts, Ga; R S Redford, SC; J W Carson and lady, Mo; J Hill, Ala; A Hager, La; G H Branton, Va.

CITY HOTEL....M Rowland, Miss; W Rentoul, J C Graeff, T Tibatts, NO; H B Adams, Ga; P S Peake, Vt; G Scott, Miss; C G Stuart, R A Oakes, Ark; Mrs Rountree, J M Reddleburger, J H Garaner, R F Billings, Tenn, J Y Middleton, Miss; R J Truen, Tex; H Burnby, La; H Johnson, R W Henderson, W F Henderson, Ky; E Maujault, La; W H Contaut, NY; M French, W G Tobin, Texas; H L Chilman; Col Bainbridge and lady, USA; B W Bruce and lady, C McManus, Mex; J W Baldridge, Tex; G Mayward, N Mex; J N Bonaparte, W E Jones, Capt Palmer, USA; T W P Rider, Md; J Lear, J J Drake, J Chapman, La; J P Henry, Ky; Gen J A Quitman, Miss; J J Kline, D F Miller, W S Carey, La; F N Verdes, J E Hilgard, USCS; G W Gibbs, G F Neill, J M Vernon, Miss; W Hallamith, G W Koontz, J E Sellers, J M Tromsdale, E Rocket, Miss; J W Wilson, F Coyle, Ohio, C L Wright, Boston, R T Harris, NY, A B Davis, Ga; W P Smith, NO; Major Haynie, Ark.

ARCADE HOTEL....J H Trammell, C Y Culberson, L Shackelford, R P Crump, L Quinly, E M Tylers, A Jones, Texas; J Hill, J C Cook, Ala; A Turman, T Beck, E Sawyer, P B Sawyer, A M Hathorn, R Little, H McMillan, J Warren, Miss; J Marks, G Labat, S W Johnson, S L Bosworth, W Grimes, La; J G Smith, Ga; W King, Mo; R W Long and son, G Chapman, S Gibson, Jr, NO; Wm Johnston, S W Johnston, Va; J W Thompson, Pa; R W Dillmond M Wait, Tenn.

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON
21 March 1854, 2

## The Black Warrior Affair—The National Intelligencer.

There is a radical difference betwixt the editors of the *National Intelligencer* and ourself on one matter, which accounts for the uniform antagonism in our respective views on foreign questions. *We* are American in all our sentiments, feelings, sympathies, and heart. *They are not.* Hence, when the honor of our flag, or the glory of our name, is assailed, every impulse of our soul rallies to the defence of our native country. It is not so with the editors of the *Intelligencer*. With this ineffaceable difference in our very natures, it is to be expected that when a foreign question springs up we will be found heartily and fearlessly on the side of our own country—and with as much certainty the *Intelligencer* may be looked for on the other side. We were so fully apprized of this state of things that we closed our article on Saturday in regard to the Black Warrior affair with a distinct notification that our neighbors would be found opposing the policy indicated by us, and sustaining that which we regarded as dictated to Spain by Great Britain. The article in the *Intelligencer* of yesterday fully verifies our prediction as to its course. It assumes that our article of Saturday "may be regarded as a semi-official supplement to the President's message to Congress on the 'Black Warrior' affair." The message of the President was full and explicit, and needed no other supplement than such as the action of Congress should furnish. It is much more important to know that our views in that article are sound American sentiments than that they are either official or semi-official. We spoke our mind with freedom, not only for the ear of her Catholic Majesty of Spain, but for those of the rulers of France and England. What we said was not intended to be conveyed in mincing or equivocal language. We have no regret to express for having clothed our sentiments in a garb so offensive to the *Intelligencer's* peculiar notions of propriety and self-respect. We spoke the truth boldly and plainly; and if that is offensive to Great Britain or France, or their apologists of the *Intelligencer*, we shall certainly not care to modify our "garb" to suit the tastes of either. The *Intelligencer* need to give itself no trouble about the question whether our article meets the approbation of the President, or of Mr. Marcy, or Mr. Buchanan. When either of these distinguished patriots desires to dissent from our views, we shall not expect to see the evidence in the columns of a journal whose sympathies are unfortunately sure to be with our foreign antagonists. We know too well the true character of our President, his Secretary of State, and his minister at London, to make it at all necessary for us to inquire where their hearts and souls are in this matter. We look upon the outrage committed by the Spanish authorities at Cuba as the first fruits of that unnatural alliance between England and France so vauntingly alluded to by Lord Clarendon in a late speech in Parliament. Our object was to strip the mask from those allies, and not only to let our own countrymen see the real "power behind the throne," but to let France and England see that our government understands the influence exerted by their alliance upon the conduct of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. That we have accomplished our purpose is apparent from the promptness of the *Intelligencer* to take up their defence.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
21 March 1854, 2

## Our Relations with Spain.

We are indebted to the *Intelligencer* for the conspicuous place which it gave yesterday, in its editorial columns, to our article of Saturday, except the two or three sentences which related to itself, under the above head. We know it will be highly estimated for the sentiments to which it gave expression by every reader of that journal who is an American in everything but name.

The comments with which the *Intelligencer* introduced that article are precisely such as we may expect to find upon the same subject in the London Times, the Paris Moniteur, and the Madrid Gazette. They are unworthy, if they be not positively disreputable, of a press located at the capital of this republic. They are in character, but going beyond in hostility to the interests and honor of the United States, with the emanations from the same source, to date no further back, since the period when the question of Texas annexation was raised. They afford aid and comfort to the enemies of our system of government, and of our policy on this continent. Mischievous in their tendencies as unpatriotic in their conception, they cannot fail to provoke the unmitigated indignation of all our citizens who are proud of their country.

The assumption of the *Intelligencer* that the press of America are not to speak with unrestrained freedom of the rulers of other nations and States, as indicated, goes far beyond anything ever contemplated by the odious and notorious sedition act. If the right was reserved to animadvert freely on the acts of our own government, it certainly never will be admitted that there is any restraint upon us to speak freely of the acts of other governments.

The British Minister for Foreign Affairs has had the temerity to rise in the House of Lords and formally announce, in substance, to all the States of the earth, that imperial Britain and France are in "good accord" with respect to the controlling of the destinies of this hemisphere—that is, the encouraging of Spain to commit open-day piracies upon our navigation and commerce; and if we speak of the outrage and designate the instrument in distinct terms by which it was occasioned, the *Intelligencer* charges us with making a "venomous and purely gratuitous assault upon another power than Spain, with whom this country, for aught that we or our readers know, is on terms of the most friendly intercourse."

We are not disappointed in the course which the *Intelligencer* is pursuing in relation to this new difficulty which has sprung up, consequent upon the tripartite scheme. In performing the part of a *foreign* organ in connexion with it, it has the merit of being consistent—consistent in the ignoble purpose of endeavoring to array civilization against the people who nourish and sustain our institutions. It did more to bring on and prolong the Mexican war, by the encouragement which it gave to the Mexicans in the first instance, and by its opposition to the measure in the latter, than all the other journals in the Union. It misled the Mexican authorities with respect to the popularity of the war until they beheld our flag unfurled from their capital.

Let not Queen Victoria's and Louis Napoleon's representatives attach any value to the articles of the *Intelligencer* which relate to the purposes of our government in this hemisphere. We have duties to ourselves and to our posterity to perform, and those duties we will perform, or fall as a nation. While a solitary arm can be raised no dictation will be submitted to, from any quarter, which may be adverse to the safety of our southern institutions, or our interests in the Gulf of Mexico. The monarchs of Europe can never enjoy sufficient power to win the affections of their subjects from America while she is resolute enough of purpose to show that she is deserving of them. Frenchmen and Englishmen—not the stipendiaries of royalty, but the more noble handiwork of Nature—would speedily show their sovereigns that there was a power behind them which they could neither awe nor oppose. The day is past when potentates can commence or prosecute an unpopular war—as one declared by any European nation against this republic would be.

Maugre the *Intelligencer*, we shall continue to give utterance to our opinions and views concerning the nefarious tripartite scheme—a scheme that had its origin and consummation in the British government, and for the express purpose of disturbing our harmony. Between the two countries "friendly intercourse" there assuredly was on our part; but how friendly on the part of Great Britain let her acts explain. Of one thing that nation may be assured: we shall never plot or connive at the creation of combinations against her. We shall never enlist other powers to assist us in doing any act which we do not conceive ourselves strong enough to perform unaided. We pity, as we despise, governments that are driven to the alternative of forming coalitions to execute a purpose which they are not strong enough to undertake themselves. Such, with a becoming deference to the *foreign organ*, is the esteem in which we hold that government which has unceasingly employed itself, in one way or another, to create free-negro colonies for our next-door neighbors!—

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
21 March 1854, 3

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The steamer Crescent City has arrived with Havana dates of the 14th. No news of importance. The Black Warrior was still in possession of the authorities. The officers and crew were on board the Fulton. Vessels scarce.

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

The Daily Picayune.
22 March 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....R R Barrow, La; G Mason, Va; C B Beavers, Ga; J M Albertson, Ct; E Houghton, Dr Miles, NY; G J Pillow, Tenn; E H Kelly, J D Watkins, J H Adams, Ala; J S Gilbert, England; F B Nichols, NY; D Follett and lady, Mass; Dr Vaughan and lady, Miss; J A Ruggles, NO; O Anderson, W Anderson, Mo; Mrs E H Pegues, Miss E C Pegues, C A Pegues, Mr and Mrs Batchelor, Ala; H A Reddick and family, Mr Stanwood, Miss; Mr Stewart and lady; T W Crawford, Mrs E J Crawford, Miss A E Crawford, D P Pugh, La; J M Rowan and lady, Ky; W Bayley, Ala; J Q Eastman, NO; H A Downs, Miss; J R Duke, Ky; F A Hudson, M Courtney, La; S Cough, Md; W F Averd, Miss; E H Summers, A Conery, Ky; F B Richardson and lady, D D Richardson and family, La; Mr L'Hommedieu and family, Mr Thompson, J Geddes, Cin; Miss Williams, Miss Spear, C Knap, Pa; A Murray, USN; A Munroe and family, NO; W Fogo, NY; A M Waddell, J H Hughes, Ala; W R Glover, Ky.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....D Akin, O A Carter, J L Addison, E Taylor, NO; Miss J Whiteman, Miss Vanbaun, Cin; J C Williams, E M Lefebre, J H Durkgrave, G Whitman, Miss Whitman, La; J J Cox, Pa; J D McEnery and family; Mrs Mason; W Renshaw, Jr and family, Mo; Rev Shuck and family, Cal; Rev J Walker, Ala; Dr C M Smith, C C Weeks, La; Miss L Smith, Va; C W H Hazleg and family, Ark; Dr F S Mudd, La; J E Moss and family, Ala; Mrs Lucas, NY; H Barnes, Montreal; W Chapman, USA; Miss Sarah Cox, SC; Miss A Faaim, La; Mrs E Wamock, NY.

VERANDAH HOTEL....Dr Satterfield and family, La; J J Walton and family, Ark; J L Ashby, Ky; W H Shaffer; T J Swon, NO; H Moore, W S Hoaglarn, NY; M W Foster, Ind; R W Jamison, La; J R Roach, Miss; S R Cook, M J Cook, Ala; A E Bristol, Ill; J Haddox and lady, Gen Brown, Tenn; E Taylor, R W James, NO; W Littlejohn and lady, J H Wallord, Mr Hager, W W Jenkins, Dr Ford, La; J D Watkins, NY; Miss V E Tobin, J L Scales, Ark.

CITY HOTEL....W J Q Baker, T C Scarborough, La; M V Chatham, E Johnson, B H Keneworth, Ark; J Goodloe, Cin; F Rosth, M W W Stuart, La; J N Jackson, Ark; P D Thula, Ind; A S Adams, J L Hibbs, Ky; H J Martin, H Gillespie, R McCormick, Ind; E Chapman, NO; T G Sparks; Mr Bosser, La, D Macdonnel, Texas; J Weldon and lady, Ala; W B Heard, W H Powell, Ark; C Harkness, J Goodloe, Cin; A J Chapman, D P Sparks S L Randlett, H H Wallis, Rev J Burk, J Hager, La; P H Dennis, Ohio; J S Tucker, Ark; C Rochelle; J F Blossom; J McMaster.

ARCADE HOTEL....J M Ashley, Ark; W M Sasser La, S Kline, G W Martin, G F Keykindale, W Boyle, J H Mullin, J Gay, J H Tennyson, J C S Lenoir, J Ruy, M Maix, F Davis, Miss; J H Wolfe, W D Brigham, NO; J H Wilson, C H Webb, T VanHook, W H Coats, St Louis, N Kline, J B Neal, W Mayfield, M Weil, P G Trullon, La; S N Meyer, Ky; J A Warren; A S Adams, J L Hibbs, Ky; J F Flanagan; G H Price, Phil W Dean; J A Westerfield, O B Aston, J Hoover, H Harris, Ark; N Keyes, S A Lenkin, NO; A Miller, W G Miller, T W Harrison, C G Thurmond, C H Ardis, W H Hackett, T J Redus, R M C Garton, C H Durham, D Hagood, E H Crosby, W A Peyrokon, J M Dupes, T W James, T D Waddill, D H Mallory, V H Jones, La; J B Mingsworth, T B Rush, G Campbell, F G Smith, Texas; J W Webb, W Webb, Ala; T G Davenport, R W Fields, D W H Taylor, J W Darby, T H Greene, M Martin, H C Warren, A T Wheeler, L Adamson, Texas; S M Temple, W A Thomas, J G Banks, Ark; J W Burns, M W Sale, H Burns, Ala; P McGinnis, J H Ross, Mo; J W Moss, Ky; D Mosely, La.

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

The Daily Picayune.

22 March 1854, 2

# REFORM TICKET.

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

For Mayor—J. W. BREEDLOVE.

For Comptroller—O. DE BUYS.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM H. GARLAND.
For Surveyer—L. H. PILIE.
For Street Commissioner—A. S. PHELPS.

RECORDERS.

I.—H. M. SUMMERS. | III.—WILLIAM FILES.
II.—FRANCIS MOUNY. | IV.—H. D. KEENE.

ALDERMEN.

First District—CHAS. PRIDE,
N. E. BAILEY,
JAS. PRAGUE.
Second District—
GEO. CLARK.
Third District—P. H. GOODWIN.
Fourth District—JESSE GILMORE.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

First District, First Ward—J. L. LEVY,
COL. CAMPBELL,
F. W. DELESDERNIER.
First District, Second Ward—WM. BLOOMFIELD, Sr.,
A. W. COOPER,
CHAS. G. BARKLEY,
HENRY LATHROP.
First District, Third Ward—B. T. K. BENNETT,
L. H. PLACE,
W. E. SEYMOUR,
F. A. CONANT,
Gen. E. L. TRACY,
GERARD STITH.
Second District, Fourth Ward—RUFUS DOLBEAR,
S. HOWELL.
Second District, Fifth Ward—J. L. FABRE,
LOUIS GAGNET.
Second District, Sixth Ward—O. LAUVE,
J. A. BONNEVAL.
Third District, Seventh Ward—CHAS. W. WHITALL,
P. C. WRIGHT.
Third District, Eighth Ward—JNO. McCLEAN.
Third District, Ninth Ward—P. S. WILTZ.
Fourth District, Tenth Ward—WM. REED,
ISAAC THAYER.
Fourth District, Eleventh Ward—WM. H. REESE.

mh19—2dpte

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
22 March 1854, 3

SPECIAL MESSENGER TO MADRID.—The name of the gentleman selected by the President of the United States and the Secretary of State as a special messenger to proceed to Spain, with despatches for our minister at that court, is Warren Winslow, of Fayetteville, North Carolina. Mr. Winslow is a lawyer of distinction, and a gentleman of influence in his State. He left New York on Saturday last, in the steamship Arctic, en route for Madrid.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
22 March 1854, 3

## LOCAL NEWS.

### United States vs. John Charles Gardiner.

CRIMINAL COURT, D. C., MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1854.

Mr. Carlisle, of counsel for the defendant, remarked that, having understood that the United States proposed to bring on the trials of John Charles Gardiner at an early day, he wished to state to the court that the engagements of himself and his associate, Mr Bradley, in the circuit and Supreme Courts, would prevent them from consenting to such an arrangement. He thought the cases might go over to the June term. His colleague and himself certainly could not engage in the trial of these cases sooner than the first Monday of May next. He therefore proposed that that day should be assigned for the trials, though they would prefer a continuance till June.

Mr. Bradley explained that the nature of his engagements in the Supreme and circuit courts left him no option in the matter. He could not try a case in this court before the first Monday of May. He did not see how a postponement till that time could prejudice the United States, as their witnesses were here, and could be kept. A demurrer to the first indictment would be filed on the same grounds on which the indictment against George A. Gardiner was demurred to, and on some additional grounds—one of them is, that the oath was taken before a notary public. As to the second indictment, he supposed the United States would not need the witnesses who were examined in the case against George A. Gardiner.

The District Attorney. We feel bound to resist the postponement of the trial till the first Monday of May. The expense of keeping the distant witnesses here was so great, and they were so anxious to return home, that he must insist on the court's naming the earliest possible day for the trial.

Mr. Fendall. The application of the defendant's counsel is put on the sole ground of their engagements in other courts. This is a reason to which we are of course personally willing to give all the force that can be claimed for it. But there are objections to it which are paramount to considerations merely personal. The court will recollect that the trials of this defendant and his brother were postponed last summer by the court, at the instance of the United States, till the return of Major Mordecai's commission from Mexico; that, as soon as the fact of their return was ascertained, the District Attorney moved the court to fix an early day for the trials; that the counsel for the defendants resisted this motion, and moved, on their part, for continuances till the next term; and that the court granted the continuances on the sole ground of the engagements of the counsel for the defendants in other forums. The effect of these continuances was to subject the government to vast expense and the witnesses who had come from a foreign country to very great inconvenience. Now, an application for delay is made a second time, for a similar reason, and to be attended by similar consequences. The United States witnesses from Mexico have been already detained here greatly beyond the time at which they expected to be discharged, to the great prejudice of their public duties and private interests at home. To force them to remain would, under the circumstances of their engagement, be a breach of public faith, and could not be thought of for a moment; and should they return home before the trials the government has no power to compel them to come back again. In regard to the pending indictments, we shall be ready at any time which the gentlemen may name to take up the demurrer to the indictment for false swearing. But it is our purpose to try the indictment for perjury before trying the other; and in the indictment for perjury there are assignments which may make it necessary for the prosecution to travel over, on the trial, a part at least of the field which was explored on the trial of George A. Gardiner. On the trial of the defendant on the indictment for false swearing much of the same evidence will clearly be necessary. We do not think it prudent to discharge the witnesses from Mexico till after both indictments are disposed of. The jail cases will be finished in a few days; and a case is set for Wednesday which will probably occupy the residue of the week. We propose next Monday as the day for trial.

Mr. Carlisle said that, in addition to the reasons before mentioned, the state of his own health would make it impossible for him to try such a case at the time proposed by the United States. If the court should assign that day he must retire from the case. The court would of course allow time to new counsel to examine a case so intricate and important before trying it.

By the Court. From the state of the docket, it is probable that the court will be occupied during the present and the next week in cases which must be disposed of. The grand jury are still in session, and are daily increasing the jail cases. The application of the defendant's counsel is, therefore, in reality, for a delay of only three or four weeks. The court would prefer that the counsel on both sides should agree on a day. But as they cannot, and as the court must assign a day, it thinks the time proposed by the defendant's counsel is reasonable, and accordingly fixes the first Monday of May next for the trial.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
22 March 1854, 3

## One Week Later from Cuba.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Windle, arrived yesterday afternoon from New Orleans and Havana. She sailed from the latter port on the 14th inst.—six days later than our previous advices.

Nothing of importance had transpired at Havana since the seizure of the Black Warrior. She was still in possession of the government authorities. Her captain, and most of her officers and crew, remained on board the United States steamer Fulton.

There was a scarcity of vessels at Havana, and some to arrive had been engaged to load as soon as ready.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 10th inst. has an article favoring the reduction of the duties on cotton and linen. It is worded, however, in that cautious and obscure way for which the organ of the Cuban government is so remarkable. It seems that, according to the *Balanza* of 1852, the importation of cotton amounted in value to $2,661,567 05, and the importation of linen to $2,431,564 01—making a total of $5,093,131 06. In 1851 the total value of these articles imported amounted to $6,549,093, showing a considerable decrease in the importations of the last year over the one previous. The *Diario* has lately been advocating a reduction of import duties—its motives have not yet transpired.

From the evil consequences of the abuse of opium, the sale of this drug has been again prohibited in the island, especially among the Asiatics.

Gottschalk, the American pianist, has met with great success at Havana.

### *The Remonstrance of American Citizens in Havana against the Black Warrior Outrage.*

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State:

The undersigned, visiters of the island of Cuba or residents of Havana, and citizens of the United States, most respectfully, but earnestly, ask the attention of the Executive of our country to the unexpected interruption of our intercourse with home by the late treatment of the Spanish authorities towards the American steamer Black Warrior, on her touching at the port of Havana, during her passage from Mobile to New York.

This steamer has been regularly passing alternately from the port of New York to the port of Mobile, touching at Havana to land and receive passengers from either of the above ports, for the last eighteen months, and during that time she has made thirty-six trips, and on each trip she has been visited by the officers of the Spanish government as she entered the harbor, and without breaking bulk and without landing, or intending to land, any cargo or other thing besides passengers, she has been allowed to depart from the harbor upon the payment of the dues required to be paid as a steamer in transitu and in ballast, amounting, on each arrival, to about ninety dollars. That the steamer's manifest has invariably been made as in ballast, as nothing was intended to be landed in Havana; and the steamer has thus been entered and discharged, enjoying from the government and its officers such favors and facilities which the comity of friendly nations allow to passenger steamers. That such facilities have been granted without objection, and received with becoming acknowledgment, and with a belief that they would be continued, and no commercial regulations disturbed, while the citizens of both countries would be benefited. That this transit intercourse was unknown at the time the friendly treaty was made by the two governments, and forms a subject not contemplated by that treaty, and which rests upon a law which a kind regard for the spirit of that treaty indicates, and the usage which has become fixed by practice and assent for a period sufficient to establish a custom, which could not have been an article in the treaty, because the whole subject has been created since the treaty was ratified. That the intercourse between the two countries has become so established, and the steamers which regularly perform their trips so available to the undersigned and others of their countrymen, for the purposes of business, health, or pleasure, that they did not contemplate a change of policy on the part of the Spanish authorities at Cuba, except such as should be made in the spirit of the treaty which made the two governments friendly nations, and certainly that they would suffer no interruption in their pursuits, and no embarrassment in their commercial relations, until a notice of a change of policy should be given. But the undersigned are informed by J. D. Bullock, the commander of the steamer, while the course of the commander has been uniformly the same in entering and departing from the port of Havana, that on her last arrival from Mobile the conduct of the Spanish authorities has been changed towards him and the steamer, without notice and without provocation; and that the steamer has been detained in the port, taken possession of by the government officials, and most of her cargo discharged.

That some of the undersigned were passengers on our way from Mobile to New York, some on board as passengers from this port, and some sending home letters and information; but that our purposes have been all frustrated, and we obliged to abandon the objects we were pursuing. That in our judgment this sudden interruption to our intercourse, which has become important and of long standing, demands the prompt interference of our government, and an explanation and redress from her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain; and, therefore, while we are dwellers in her dominions, we earnestly yet most respectfully ask the government under whose protection we left our own country to demand such explanation and redress as shall be satisfactory to a great and honorable nation.

[Signed by all the American residents in Havana.]
Havana de Cuba, March 4, 1854.

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

Florida Republican

23 March 1854, 2

**Further Frauds Suspected.**

In the House of Representatives, on the 10th inst.,

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary, heretofore charged with the duty of inquiring into the awards made by the commissioners sitting under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgoto George A. Gardiner and I. K. Mears, be instructed to extend their inquiry to any other awards made by the said commissioners, which may be supposed or alleged to have been founded in fraud, or supported by perjury, and that for this purpose they have power to send for persons and papers, and that they report the result of their investigation, with such recommendations as they may deem to be proper in the premises."

He desired simply to say he had been informed, from a very respectable source, that testimony can be obtained, and is in existence, to impeach other important claims awarded by the commission, founded on quite as gross fraud, or perjury, as the Gardiner and Mears claim. Of course he only repeated what he had heard, not vouching for the truth. The resolution passed without objection.

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

Florida Republican
Tuesday, March 28, 1854

23 March 1854, 2

**Fire Department in Jacksonville.**

An offer was made some time since, by negro owners in this town, of the use of their negro men in the capacity of an organized corps of workmen, to be under the control and direction of the Fire Company, in cases of fire. The services of these hands have been accepted, in pursuance of this offer; and we are informed that an efficient body of negro men is now formed, who will on occasions of fire, and under the control of S. Buffington, President of the Fire Company, man the engine belonging to the town known as the old engine. The company will take charge of the new apparatus recently imported from Boston, the hose of which have been recovered from the vessel in which they were cast away. The company of black hands have been tried, and found to be very available for useful service. They are to wear a blue shirt, as uniform. Though this arrangement has been made at the instance of the owners, there is no doubt that it will present within itself an incentive to alacrity and emulation on the part of the black operatives: while the change from their ordinary occupations will be in some sense a relaxation, through an exciting and laborious one. We learn that Messrs. Moody & Boulter, believing the arrangement to be one frought with advantage to the public, have furnished thirteen hands from their mill toward the corps, who will be despatched at once from the mill in all cases of fire, and during its prevalence the work on the mill will be suspended. This is a liberal offer, and one of a character which, while it might be expected from citizens engaged in a business that puts more at stake than any other, evidences on the part of donors a laudable disposition to do much *pro bono publico*.

The new arrangement for conjoint labor at fires, is one of those that involves in its experiment a question as to its success. We do not regard it altogether a matter of certainty that it will work to the public advantage. We hope it will.

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

The Daily Picayune.
23 March 1854, 1

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH.—The fine steamships Florida, Capt. Woodhull, Alabama, Capt. Schenck, Augusta, Capt. Lyon, and Knoxville, Capt. Ludlow, leave New York and Savannah every Wednesday and Saturday. They are unsurpassed in speed and safety, accomplishing the voyage in from fifty to sixty hours, and their commanders are skillful, careful, and polite; and the passage being only $25, they offer a most desirable conveyance. Agents, Padelford, Fay & Co., Savannah.

STEAM BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND PHILADELPHIA The splendid steamships Keystone State and State of Georgia, leave Philadelphia and Savannah every Wednesday, and afford a most eligible opportunity to travelers between the two places of accomplishing the voyage with safety and speed. These vessels have made it ninety-eight times without a single failure; and Capt. Harvie and Capt. Garvin are gentlemen whose skill, care, and attention have made them universal favorites. Agent, C. A. L. Lamar, Savannah.

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

The Daily Picayune.
23 March 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....S Mowry, Jr, SC; J Flant, J H Goodman, Mobile; S H Stockett, T G Stockett, Miss; Dr McCracken, NO; J C Henderson, R M Mynott, H J Ferril, G Little, B B Little, Ala, D R Fraley, B Wootan, G Dillard, Ga; W Henderson, Phil; H Hayes, Ill; S Hudson, Ark; W P May, E McGehee, Miss; M Chamberlain, R Geddes, NO; G W Baker, G W Turner, NY; W L Nicholson and lady, Ark; J M Finney, Texas; W B Whitehead, Va; J C Coffield, W C WinchestSr, R A Stewart and family; Dr Bingury, La; G M Banner, Mobile; R W Crenshaw, Va; D S Bisland and lady, Miss; J Robertson, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....J Hogan, Jr, S L Isett and lady, W Markham, E White, Miss Collins, Rev Mr Trader, La; M Watson, Tenn; J Verloin; Mr Phillips; W Hempstead, Ill; E Bredell, Mo; G W Turner, NY; M Wilson, Ky; H M Lewis and lady, Texas.

VERANDAH HOTEL....T B Rower, Texas; F S Jackson, S W Vaughan, P A Turner, M H Daniel, W M Ford, W A McAllister, C V Morris, T Chambers, A R McAlister, H Fields, J A Gorce, Ala; J Bronch, Ark; J A Thompson, Va; G Glasscock and lady, Mo; J L Harris; J M Gilbert; W Badger, F W Ward, La; Z Hughes; C H Wilbur, NY; Mrs Tompkins, Cal.

CITY HOTEL....D H Penny, T Harrie, R Peters, R Shannon, J Town, W Pence, C S Gregg, La; G H Jace, Phil; W Barnes; J O'Brien; F Britton, S T Munson, Texas; W E Buchanan, F Degen, NO; T C Newcomer, Md; D S Hipley, J Thompson, Miss; D J Storer, N J Drenan, Mass; J Harsup, Ohio; L Merchant, J B Reckup, Tenn; W Corray, R T Ranger, S Caremau, J Tracy, Ohio; R Lancy, Ark; J Peters, Ky.

ARCADE HOTEL....R J Elliott, J H Hawsey, J G Kilbourne, W Boatner and son, La; H B McKinley, M H Smith, V J Pope; H Wineou, Ala; J M Finney, Texas; J W Moore, Ga; P McKenley, SC; R R Flack, Miss; J V Wattron, Ark; J G Kilbourne, La; K P Kidder, NY; Gen H Bradbury, Tenn; F T Kuaecker, Mo.

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON.
23 March 1854, 3

## The Black Warrior Affair.

The following communication has been received by the Secretary of the Navy, from Lieutenant Watson, in reference to the case of the Black Warrior:

U. S. STEAMER FULTON, HAVANA, Cuba.

SIR: When I last had the honor of communicating with you, everything was quiet on the island, and the authorities appeared desirous of cultivating the good-will of our citizens, and facilitating the operations of those who have commercial transactions here.

Since that time, however, I regret that it has become my duty to report an outrage committed on the property of our citizens, which, if not taken serious notice of by our government, may lead to the interruption of our trade with Cuba.

I allude to the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior on her return trip from Mobile to New York, and her detention by the authorities here and the landing of her cargo, which she had contracted to deliver in New York on the 6th instant. The pretext for her seizure is that her manifest is not properly made out. This is her thirty-seventh trip, and her manifest is made as it has always been, and as they requested that it should be. She lands no cargo here, and cannot be suspected of any attempt to evade the revenue laws of the island. At all events, the law allows them 12 hours to alter the manifest. This they requested permission to do, but it was refused.

As soon as they took possession of the ship and commenced discharging the cargo, Captain Bullock hauled down his colors and came on board the Fulton, and offered to rehoist the colors and bring the matter to an immediate issue; but the captain and American consul desired to refer it to the Secretary of State, and a full account of the affair will be forwarded to the State Department.

The Spanish law is so vague, that when they desire to give trouble to commerce, no vessel can have her papers so made out but that they can find a flaw or excuse for her seizure. As an instance of this, I have been told by the captain of a vessel loaded with lumber, that she has been seized because the quantity discharged was a few boards more than were entered upon the manifest.

When the colors of the Black Warrior were hauled down, which humiliating spectacle was witnessed by the American citizens residing here—numbering, I am informed by the consul, no less than fifteen hundred—her crew, seventy in number, were received on board the Fulton.

I deemed this the best course to pursue for the benefit of all concerned, and I am persuaded that it prevented a collision with the authorities.

The nine men of the barque Jasper, who were liberated from prison on the 23d ult., are now on board the Fulton.

I am in daily expectation of the Columbia with the commodore, and I am authorized by him to communicate direct with the department in the event of anything important transpiring.

JAMES M. WATSON, Lieut. U. S. N.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy.

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

The Daily Picayune.
24 March 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....P A Prendis, J H Berley, Va; W H Barron, R C Carry, Ga; J S Watson, Boston; R D Glover, R W Robinson, H Morely, Ga; H Parkhurst, Va; E Flagg and lady, D L Pettee, NY; T W Nicholson, NC; W Pride and daughter, Va; B S Nicholson, NC; T B Clements and family, La; S Russell, Mo; Dr Guentz, Ky; R A Stewart, La; J Price, Jr, NO; J M Falconer, NY; A T Burnley, Ky; T Kershaw, Miss; B F Browne, Me; C M GilMer, E M Fuller, E S[illegible]t, Ill; C A Davis, Mo; S A Gilbert, CS; J A Tucker, G[illegible] Tucker, J R Daly, La; J B Plummes and family, USA; T Puryear, SC; Misses Bailey, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....H Osgood, J P Avery, A M Terrill, J McIlvaine, NY; M L Whitlock, NO; A P Felt, Ill; H B Bohannan, Ky.

VERANDAH HOTEL....W H Allen, Miss; S C Trevor, La; Dr DeHart, W N Ghiselen, NO; W Sherburn, NY; A F Pugh, A J Morgan, La; W H Adair; Mrs Pleasants; G Y Bast, G R Jacobs, G G Wright, Mo; W M Harrison, J M McReynolds, Texas.

CITY HOTEL....J Marks, Phil; D Levy, La; F H Quitman, Miss; N B Yard, M Hopkins, Texas; B Quarles, W W Lester, Ga; S Jamison, S Jamison, Jr, G Flanigan, La; W V Moore, L G Prate, Mobile; J B Edmondson, C Harris, Ga; J McKibein, A Harison, Ala; D J Begge, Ohio; D C Price, C Hume, L Lahman, Ark; D Melville; NO; T G Polk, S P Chandler, Col Burns, T D Aines, H Smith, La; B Campbell, La; W C Carman, J Trumpour, J Isaacs, W Lahman, Ohio; D Griffy, H A Jones, Cin; J W Rice, Miss; J B Birdsall, La; B Whitesides, Ky.

ARCADE HOTEL....H Carr, W Bates, G Bates, G W Buddy, NO; Col J J Taylor, M J Gayton, S M Clanton, J W E Wallace, D F Fuller, Texas; T W Dunn, Ala; John Graves, N Lyon, Miss; W T Booker, Va; W R Boote and son, La; S Hudson, Ark; M Bloom.

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

The Daily Picayune.
24 March 1854, 2

## Reception of
# MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Committee of the Common Council, charged with the arrangements for the reception of Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, have adopted the following

ORDER OF PROCEEDING:

1. The Mayor of the city, accompanied by the Common Council, will receive Mr. FILLMORE at the landing of the steamer Robert J. Ward, at the head of Canal street, where the Military will form an escort, and from thence the Procession will move in the order prescribed by the Marshal, to the City Hall, where an address to the distinguished guest of the city will be presented.

2. From the City Hall the Procession will move to the St. Charles Hotel, where apartments are provided for Mr. FILLMORE and suite.

3. Salutes will be fired at the landing.

4. Flags will be displayed from the public buildings.

Proprietors of Hotels and Masters of Vessels are respectfully requested to display flags during the day of the reception.

Distinguished strangers in the city will be provided with carriages and invited to join in the procession.

Members of the Bar are respectfully invited to join the procession.

The Masonic Order, Odd Fellows, Firemen and other societies, are respectfully invited to organize and report themselves to the Chief Marshal as early as possible and take place in procession.

Citizens generally are invited to join in the procession.

The Mayor's room in the City Hall will be at the disposal of Mr. FILLMORE to receive citizens during his stay in the city.

By order of the Committee:

P. C. WRIGHT, Chairman.

City papers please copy. mh24

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON
24 March 1854, 3

## Our Relations with Spain.

The indications are daily multiplying that we are not long to enjoy uninterrupted peace with Spain. We feared as much when we saw Pezuela appointed captain-general of Cuba, under what we believed at the time to be British dictation. Lord John Russell has since admitted that the selection of this functionary was in accordance with the wishes of the Aberdeen ministry. And for what did Victoria's government desire him? Because of his known inveterate hostility to the United States and their institutions, as manifested during his residence at Porto Rico, as captain-general, and afterwards at Madrid! The virtue which that government found in him was this and this alone: It had confidence that he could be employed under its dictation as an instrument to Africanize that beautiful island of the Antilles which lies nearest to our coast, and thus with the incendiary's torch produce a general conflagration in the South of the Union! His mission, from the first, we regarded as of evil omen, and his acts have unhappily justified our worst apprehensions. He seized the first occasion—in fact, the occasion was of his own creation—to perpetrate a wrong upon us to which puny nations alone would submit with impunity. If England and France think proper to endorse this wrong—if they send their vessels to the coasts of Cuba to protect the authorities there in the wanton outrage which has occurred in the instance of the Black Warrior—our duty will be too clear to admit of a doubt upon the subject. But when we mention England and France we do not include Englishmen and Frenchmen. We believe that the day that either of those powers involves itself in a war with this country—the beloved of all countries by the masses—will be a fatal one for those who administer its affairs. Enlightened civilization everywhere is the uncompromising friend of liberal institutions, as it is the implacable enemy of autocracy and autocratic tendencies. Its influence is too powerful to be resisted, as may be seen in its triumph over all the sovereigns of Europe, by the Czar himself—the idolized of despots. The governments of England and France would not interpose in the Eastern question—until the PEOPLE of England and France told them, in emphatic language, they *must do it*!—It is a mistake to suppose that any credit is due to the one or the other of those governments for the warlike demonstrations which they are making in the Baltic and the Black seas against the great champion of reaction in continental Europe. Imperative necessity, if not absolute self-preservation, caused them to yield to that potent arm which not unfrequently demolishes thrones—public opinion. In any just fight which we may have with Spain, that arm is as certain to be uplifted for us as it is now uplifted against the enlightened, so-called, Colossus, who pronounces knowledge to be "incompatible with orderly government."

It is evidently our duty to begin to prepare for the worst. We must demonstrate to the good of every land—those entertaining sentiments kindred to our own—in an unmistakable manner, that we have not only a good cause, but that we are so prepared that, with God's blessing, we shall be enabled to maintain it. We should thus contract an alliance more formidable to our enemies than any ever contracted between crowned-heads for the repression of political liberty!

The generous-minded contributed to create us as a nation. It is to the generous-minded alone that we must look for aid in the combinations which may be formed by potentates to prevent our "expansion" and the salutary workings of our system.

We can never have important interests, as we can never have sympathies, with the hereditary enemy of political freedom. We cannot unsheath the sword in his defence, nor can he ever unsheath it in ours. There is not even a commercial bond of union between us. He takes of our products, for his 65,000,000 subjects, only about $900,000 per annum, while the inhabitants of France and England—about the same number—take something like $125,000,000, and send us of theirs about $100,000,000.

The next steamer, now over-due, may bring us tidings that the Eastern question will speedily be adjusted. We believe that not a gun, except by accident, will be fired from the combined fleets in the Baltic and Black seas. Triumphant in the other hemisphere, their inflation may perhaps influence the Aberdeen ministry and Louis Napoleon to assume a more haughty tone than even that displayed recently in the House of Lords with reference to this; but we sincerely believe that neither will survive the mistake, if it does more than threaten.

## The President's Message and the Black Warrior Affair.

So long as the allegation that the President had *volunteered* information in his reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed upon the occasion of the reception of the news relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior, had no other endorser than Mr. Giddings, we did not consider it worthy of denial. We notice, however, that some respectable whig newspapers have taken the slander from the lips of Giddings, and are giving currency to what nearly the whole House of Representatives knew at the time of his speech to be a wilful misrepresentation. The correspondent in this city of the Boston Daily Advertiser writes as follows:

"Mr. Giddings's onslaught upon the President on Friday in the House, in relation to his Black Warrior message, was scarcely adequately represented in the telegraphic report. It has attracted a good deal of attention. One of his points was pretty well founded, and the course of the President made to appear somewhat ridiculous. The resolution of the House called for the information relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior. The President accordingly sent in half-a-dozen documents upon that subject, with his message, in which he says: 'In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst., I hereby transmit the report of the Secretary of State, containing ALL THE INFORMATION received at the department in regard to the seizure of the Black Warrior.' He then proceeds to say that there have been within the last few years 'many other instances of aggressions upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to our national flag by the Spanish authorities of Cuba.' * * 'The documents in these cases are voluminous, and when prepared will be sent to Congress.' Mr. Giddings says Congress has not asked for them; the President has already given them all the information they asked for."

In order that our readers may see how reckless are these political abolitionists in their assaults upon Franklin Pierce and his administration, we give below a copy of the resolution of the House to which the President replied:

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to this House any information he may have received relative to the detention of the steamer Black Warrior, the seizure of her cargo, or the imprisonment of her officers; ALSO, ANY INFORMATION IN REFERENCE TO ANY OTHER VIOLATION OF OUR RIGHTS BY THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES."

The Boston Advertiser must examine with a little more care the foundation of Mr. Giddings's allegations upon any subject before endorsing them.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
25 March 1859, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## National Hotel—M. A. REXFORD.

B H Corbin, NY
D Maxwell, Ark
D J Rogers, do
J W Brockenbro, Va
T S Miller, do
W A Benton, SC
G W Morgan, Va
S W Corbin, do
R Corbin, do
S A Tefft, NJ
S Ustick, Pa
W P Smith, SC
J L Moss & lady, RI
Dr A Duke, Pa
C F Shaffer, O
C Borland, do
Dr W Talliferro, Va
P E Salt, do
J W Scarborough, Cal
H Richardson, NY
R Wootton, Md.

G M McIntire, Va
C Bowen, Vt
S M Shewe, Minn
J N Henderson, Pa
H H Norris, Va
J Munday, do
Dr Belt, NY
W T Early & son, Va
B T Gill, do
H H Greene, NY
Jno R Campbell, O
R H Coleman, Va
J H Ashmead, Pa
Mrs R Rafael
Master C Morgan, NY
E Porer, Mass
W Langdon
E D Sampson, NY
C H Elbut, Pa
R Sewall, jr, Md

## Browne's Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

J O Butler, NY
S P Bailey, Ind
J C Turner, jr, Ga
R McCaffrey, Cal
M S Sullivan, SC
C D Thomas, Pa
T R Williams, Va
S Rapland, do
F H Conway, do
C Ehrn, NY
W H Koontz, Pa
T T Fauntleroy, jr, Va
F Slaughter, do
Jno Kerr, NC
J B Roberts, Pa
T Hill, do
J A Labbatun, NY
B Themfield.

H P Bostwick, Tenn
Miss Bostwick, do
Miss Spencer, do
Miss Spence, do
Mrs Cooper, do
J B Dorgdan, Ill
Mr M Marin, Va
Jno Aldridge, Ga
T Wheelem, Ark
H Barney & lady, NY
F N Butler, Md
H Brooke, do
F Lackland, Va
R T Bowen, do
N Crawson, Ind
L B Boomer, Ill
J Holmes, Ct

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

Jas Hunter, Va
S Morris, R
C R Dimond, do
P Jandon, NY
J J Harris, do
D Chillus, Pa
A W Taylor, NY
F M Jennings, Ireland
A W Chapman, Mass
R A Major, Va
J M Schermair
B H Vaughan, Va
G Smith, NY
A Riddell, Md
D Davies, do
P Didharier

G O Duarny, Cuba
E J Mearis, SC
Jno Rerury
W C Corean
J Fordham
C C Wheeler, Mass
J D Connor
W H Robinson
W T Jones, Va
R W Heruetly, NY
S Worth
S Knapp & lady, NY
B G Harlon & lady
L P Nelson, Va
A W Wrenn, do

## United States Hotel.—R. B. MACKEBY.

J F Hamlin, Md
J W Norris, do
I Putnam, NY
J P Mong, Md
J L Richardson, Mass
M R Glinn, Md
J H Scott & lady, do
A W Kirkwood, Md

C S Harper, Ky
Mrs Harper, do
Miss Harper, do
Mrs Buckman, do
Miss Davidson, do
W H Andrews, do
J N Hicks, Mo
H Heaton, Va.

## Empire Hotel—S. REFLEDOWER

F Slaughter, Va
B H Sparks, do
D R Chapman, Pa
Jos Hamlin

F H Hill, Va
J P Hamlin, Pa
H D Houton, Md
W H Carpenter, Va.

## Gadsby's Hotel—W. GADSBY.

J G Clarke, NH
R Cave, Va
E Nevers, Ohio

W Lovell
Dr Wynne, Md
Mr Mitchell, do.

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

The Daily Picayune.
25 March 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....L G Sterling, G W Whaly, H B Chase and lady, Miss Haynes, Mrs Brasbear and son, J Howell, W McKevall, son and daughter, J W Brown, La; R M Clarke, J G Nicholson, J L Smith, J L Denson, N G Mayers, J Whitehurst and lady, E B Telzer, J R Barnett, T Phillips, D W Randolph, W S Epperson, W H Anderson, G Pope, Mrs Duffield, Miss; J A Skeldeey and lady, D Lovine, D D Parmelee, J H Pomroy and lady, Miss Pomroy, Miss Cotton, W H Pomroy, Miss Thompson, P Grannell, Mr Steele and lady, W Groesbeck, H P Beach, NY; S L Beure, Me; E Mayer; A Gorkurth R Loomy and family, Ark; G W Merrill, RI; W T Johnson, S Johnson, P Smith, Ohio; J R Brown, Tex; J G Arnold, DC; J Reynolds, J M Bulloch, N F Hopkins, J Moore, Ala; Dr Crawford, G H Howard, J O'Neil, G Dickinson, D H Bailey, Mass; J H Flanner, NC; R Higgin, Eng; J W and L Suber, SC; A M Hopkins, H Carre, NO; R W Wheeler, T Papin, W D Breckham, Cal; J A Woodward, Oregon; D A Carter, Va; E Toby, F Clarke, Cal; W M Gardner, USN; T F Meagher, H W Callender, NY; G Morgan; W C Sherwood; V Trevet, Oregon; J B Plummer and lady, USA; G M Tucker, J R Dailey, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....E T Rivinus, Pa; T Maskell, E Maillot, G W Johnson, H Pargoud, W C Lawes, La; J A Wooster, Mich; Dr Fitch, J C Hazleton, steamer United States; J D Mairs, H Pierce, G C Fountain, T Terrell, B Hathaway, T Patterson, Cal; Capt Avery, H T Fitch, G Spencer, G R Dow, Honolulu; D H Earl, W Andrews, Cal; J M Freeman, NO; Capt Lucas; G P Foute and lady, Mrs Howardy, Miss; M Concha, Jose Hovey, Mexico; Mr Stevens; R Carey, J Bidwell, D Kimball, J Kidder and lady, Mass; F Masson, R Haight, M Hanford, NY; W Corwing, RI; J Laguardo, J Navarro, F Navarro, W Casegne, Cuba; C Van Coelburg and lady, Belgium; J P McKinstry, steamer Empire City.

VERANDAH HOTEL....Capt Rush, Texas; J G Boswell, J R Grub, Mrs Mason, Ky; D L Brown, W G Smith, A Mouton, La; Mrs A E Mouton and daughter, Mrs H Tobertie, C L Dupre, R Martin, E T Lewis, J C Guy, S D Harris, La; G M Fowler, J D Ashford, P R Taylor, W Givens, Miss Lanier Miss; W D Brigham, N O; B Cecil, Texas.

CITY HOTEL....A Levi, H Robertson, W Ball, L J Baggitt, Jas Morse, O H Kellam, J W Taylor, J P Hudson, E B Scott, S D McEuery and lady, Mrs Mason, J Y Christmas, Jas Flower, B F Houghton, R N Houghton, S Trufant O Y Morgan, Mrs C C Cluche, La; H Walker, A Dunbar, C Tilletson' Geo Pope, H Turner, Miss; J W Couch, L M Boyce, Pa; J Stanbrough, D P Peygurin, Pa; M D Whiteside L Wailes, T Y Phillips, Ky; H Barnes, Ca; H G Wade, Ark.

ARCADE HOTEL....B G Nichols, J T Hath, J T Jennings, W Barrett, J Magee, W F Goodrich, J M Ford, of Miss; W D Mims, R S Ford, J N Hemons, F Marks, H G Wade, W H Parker, H Allen, D Savage, W H Preston, J M Evans, S W Gentry, A Gentry, J Duffy, E Bullock, R E Armington, S Pearce, S Crafts, L Perce, Ark; Capt J Korens, Md; J S Dickenson, E C Aaron, Isaac Aaron, N Y; Thos C Kellam, O J Morgan, R S Young, N Jucice, W M Slaters, R C Williams, L Templeman, G W Robinson, J Baird, J Tranton, J Y Wader L T McDonald, M G Pearson, La; R English, S L Philler, A C Terry, S E Shanks, B P Aill, O P Bowles, Robt Forbes, R W Baker, W Bbrge, D C Toms, J W Fraley, A T Kollurts, J Weden, B F Houghton, Texas; Dr A P Jones, J Coleman, B Daniel, J E Gery, California; E Dennis, P C Wilcox, Ky; S H Nash, E Saunders, Ohio.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
25 March 1854, 2

From the London Free Press, March 11.

## The Aspect of the Cuban Question.

It would be a singular result if, in the course of impending events, the United States should become the ally of Russia against England and France. And yet, as singular as it appears, such a state of things may transpire. The recent declaration of Lord Clarendon, touching the objects of the Anglo-French coalition, has certainly changed the position of this country. While American sympathies are with the Turks, and against the Czar—while we have desired to see the integrity of the Turkish territory preserved, and the pride of Russia humbled—it is not impossible that a due regard for our own safety and our own rights may make it the duty of this government to pursue a policy not calculated to increase the strength and aggrandize the power of a coalition which has advertised to the world that it intends to regulate the affairs of the western as well as the eastern hemisphere. Had Lord Clarendon's notice been confined to Europe—had the threat not been made that it was the purpose of England and France to preserve the status quo of the American continent—the people of this country would have prayed for the success of the allied arms. But if the moment Russia is conquered, and the concerns of Europe are regulated in accordance with the coalition plan, this continent is to be the next theatre of operations, the aspect becomes somewhat changed, and the question arises as to where our interests, as well as our sympathies, lie in the impending struggle.

The seizure of the Black Warrior by the Cuban authorities must bring to a crisis our relations—ostensibly with Spain, but really with the island. The tone of the President's message, transmitted to Congress yesterday, indicates clearly enough that the government will no longer pursue a temporizing policy. Unless Spain fully and promptly atones for the insult inflicted, and repairs the wrong done, but one course will be left to the administration—and that is, to take redress. What that redress will be it is easy to imagine. The Spanish power in Cuba will fall.

It was more in regard to Cuba than for any other consideration that the declaration of Lord Clarendon was made. That island is a prize which all Europe desire to deter us from obtaining. That England and France have guarantied its possession to Spain there is no reasonable ground to doubt. At the time our own government refused to enter into the tripartite treaty guarantying the same thing, we were given to understand by the British Foreign Secretary that the other parties to it would act without us. When, therefore, we seek satisfaction from Spain, we shall have to deal also with the London and Paris cabinets; and when, if that satisfaction is refused, we resort to forcible measures, the time will have arrived when the question of European intervention on this continent must be settled.

We care not how soon that time shall arrive. Our government has already abundant provocation for seizing Cuba. It will be a bold step when taken, but, sooner or later, it must be taken. There never will be a more propitious period to take it than the present. The Anglo-French coalition can hardly desire to make this country the ally of Russia. Our power in such an event would be tremendous. It would not consist altogether of our fighting ability, but England and France would starve without our breadstuffs, and her manufactories would go to ruin without our cotton. We now hold the game in our own hands. We may take Cuba; we may forever establish the Monroe doctrine; we may enlarge and perpetuate our power on this continent.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
25 March 1854, 3

# EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

## From an Occasional Correspondent.

*New Hampshire Election.—The doctrine of Non-Intervention—Who will oppose it?—Public Sentiment on the President's Message relative to our Cuban relations.—The Boston Post Office, &c.*

Boston, March 19, 1854.

The late message of President Pierce on our Cuban relations is well received here, especially among the merchants. I have heard intelligent men of all parties speak of it as a firm and dignified document. Its decision is its main recommendation among all who desire peace. In dealing with a nation like Spain, a truckling, tampering, delaying course, on the part of this government, is the surest way to eventually bring on a war. As an indication of the course of public opinion here on these Cuban questions, I may say that the Boston Journal (whig) of Friday morning last denounced the message as "filibusterish," but was forced to retract, in its afternoon's edition of the same day, in the following strain:

"THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.—We give below one of the documents accompanying the President's message—viz: the letter of Captain Bullock—embracing all the details of the seizure of that vessel by the Cuban authorities. The captain makes out a plausible case, and places the whole matter in a much more favorable light for himself than it has heretofore appeared. If his statements are corroborated, it would seem that the Spanish functionaries have conducted in this case not only with a surprising disregard of those rules of courtesy which are usually acknowledged among friendly nations, but with a degree of arrogance and oppressive harshness which cannot be justified. If the statement of Captain Bullock is true, the Cuban government has not only committed a wrong, but a blunder."

The confirmation of Edwin C. Bailey, esq., as postmaster in this city, is received with general favor. He had been, before his appointment, an assiduous and indefatigable clerk in the post office for many years; and may now daily be found, early and late, occupying a desk among his subordinates, hard at work. The excellent internal arrangement and system of the office render it a pattern establishment.

RAT STATE.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
25 March 1854, Supp. 3

# IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

## Thirty-Third Congress—First Session

### DEFERRED DEBATE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1854.

[IN CONTINUATION.]

### SENATE.

#### NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

Mr. BELL.

I have heard it suggested by southern gentlemen that we may want Cuba. Ah! sir, Cuba! Had this troubling of the bitter waters of sectional strife been a movement, not for the acquisition of Cuba by conquest, but for the preservation of Cuba as she is—had it been a movement to maintain the principle of non-intervention against the intermeddling policy of Great Britain and France in the affairs of that beautiful island, and to preserve it against the fate to which it seems to be verging—that of becoming a semi-barbarous power, a second Hayti, just upon our southern borders; I repeat, had this been a movement to prevent such a catastrophe as that, I would have been prepared to give it my cordial support.

Mr. President, unless all the signs of the times are deceptive, we are, at this moment, on the eve of great events. A war between the great powers of Europe seems to be inevitable, and a general convulsion of the Old World seems not improbable. In either event, none but the Omniscient Ruler of all things can know how we are to escape the general calamity; or how soon we may be forced, in vindication of our national rights, to become parties to the general strife. But if the existing crisis in the affairs of Europe should pass without a war, it requires no great sagacity to perceive that we have no assurances that Great Britain and France, whose policy in setting bounds to the further growth and expansion of this great country has already been indicated, will not be further developed by proceedings on their part which can no longer be patiently submitted to.

It is for this reason, among others, that I so deeply regret the recurrence of any cause for the renewal of those fierce sectional controversies which tend so much to distract the national councils and impair the national energies. The North and the South united, and cordial in the vindication of a national quarrel, this country has nothing to fear from any conflict with foreign powers, come when it may.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
27 March 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## National Hotel—W. A. DEXTER.

J B Floyd, Va
T Sargent, DC
C Strode, Cal
E Ewing
M Stevenson
A Nudell, Cal
F Williams, Tenn
E S Alvord, Ind
G Curry, Mass
B Gravely, Va
M R Allen, do
J Moorman, do
T Shaw and lady, Pa
C Thompson and daughter, NY
J Lambeth, lady & sister, Va
G Bolling, do
G Wentworth, Md
Miss Barraclen, do
G Hopkins, Va
J Douglass, do
H Rogers, Tenn
H Day, NA
J Johnson, Tex
J Johnson, Pa
B Day, do
R Tyler, do
G Williams, do
J Stylcup, NY
R M Hunter, Ala
J Porter and lady, Mass
J E Hunt
J O Dugan
Cal Titus, NY
J Weed, Ga
Mrs Eastman
W Simpson, Pa
Miss Derah, do
G Northrup, NY
T Brunty, do
S Beacham, Md
E Sampson, NY
W Abendroth, do
J Whistler, USA
J Hill, Miss
L Andenried, Pa
Mr Tilden, Ohio
Mr Hoyt, do
W Robinson, NY
Dr Meiere, Ga
J Ellington, NC
J Borden, do
O Paine, Mass
A Paine, do
J Graham, Cal
J Eastman, Md
D Stus, Ky
Z C Lee, Md

## Browne' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN

W H Cannon, Tenn
B F Morton, do
H W Herbert, Va
M Locke, do
Jno Greiner, NM
S W Aston, Va
T C M Aldvanson, do
J B Fellds, Mass
J W Bell, Va
W B Ross, do
L Bailey, do
J B Sanders, do
C Wentworth, Md
Miss L E Brown, do
Jos Pearce, Va
W F Martin, NC
Major J G Martin, Army
Hon J F Snodgrass, Va
G R Hyland and family, Md
Major A W Taylor, NY
A Weaver, O
A J Myers, Md
J J Webb, NM
J M Steed, do
L Bailey, Va
W Brogden, Md
M Placide & lady, do
P P Ortz
F Simons, Brazil
H H Wallace, Va
K H Lewis, NC
E R Mason, Mo
J M Osma, Md
J D Supton
H G Barclay, Ala
A M Pepton, La
G Greene, Iowa
T M Brown, Ky
R W Waterman, Ia
T L Weems, do
N Wall, Mo
F Bridges, NY
W O Mixen, Ala
W H Pate, Va

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

J Ladue, Mich
Jos Lane, OT
J P Reynolds, Va
Mrs Sherman, NY
C Rowe, lady and party, Lima
Senora de Riva Aguero, 3 sons & daughter, do
H Ames & lady, Ct
Mrs Worthrop, NY
H Looms & lady, do
W Warren & lady, do
Gov Morehead, NC.
W F Cullum, Ind
S W Bowles, Mass
J A Bolles, do
H F Oyborn & lady, NY
E H Osborn
J A Haddock
D Boncicault
Mr Montague, DC
M B Field, NY
J A Higgins, Va
W J Turrell & lady, Pa
Lieut A W Baker, DC

## United States Hotel.—R. B. MACKNEY.

T M Macbubbin, Md
J Cushing, NY
E Jarck, do
A Hiett, Va
W Bonisent, Md
J Weed, Ga
H Hanna,
J Moanington, Va
J Walter, Cossio
H Kuhn, Va
A Armstrong, NY
Gen Lane
C Dopsey, NY
H Gallepsey, Miss
M Collett, Ohio
J Amos, Va
M Thomhson, do
Lt Van Dumkins, FY
Miss Lockwood, Va
Lt F Lewis, Pa
A J Coby, do

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
28 March 1854

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Brown's Hotel—J. P. & M. BROWN.

Thos Niles & lady, Mass
Miss C Porter, do
S S Marge, Oregon
G A Rawlings, Md
Miss Woodcock, do
Miss Cloddis, do
W W Willingham, Va
T E Owen, do
L Benjamin, do
A S White, Pa
S Johnson, Ohio
H O Middleton, Va
D F Delaney, do
Jas Myer, Texas
T Tolon, Pa
E Enobar, do
M Saiz, Havana
R Mendez, do
F Diaz, do
C S Allen, NC
D Perkins, NY
C J Coe, SC
J W Thomas, NY
G W Bowling, Va
J C McFarland, Va
J R McFarland, do
H Sigourney, Mass
S N Stebbins, NY
D G Burr, Ill
D E Somes, Me
R E Dixon, La
J H Daniel, do
J G Jones, Ga
T R Love, Va
S Smith, Mo
J Morton, do
L Williams, do
Col W M Duane & lady
J Murray
McK Thomas, Ala
P C Cox, Va
O H Cox, do
J Mays, jr, do
J A Simonds, Md
R F Overman, NC
G W Brooke, do
E D Williams, Va
C H Burn, do.

ESCOBAR —

## National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

H V de Rochebar, NY
E C Quick, do
J Cushing, do
E W Daniel & son
H L Richardson, Mass
Miss Richardson, do
Miss Hodgkins, do
T R Foster, NY
Capt Webster & family, USA
S G Stevens
S W Shaw, Mina
T Blagden, DC
S S Lee, Md
Miss Madett, do
Miss Lee, Ala
Miss C Lee, do
J D Hill, Ga
W King, do
N W Merrill, NY
Mrs Merrill, do
P A Brawner, Md
Miss J Gray, NY
Mr Devine, Pa
D Bowers
D W Morris, NY.
J Clark, Mass
C J Henshaw, NY
J M Sherwood, Va
J H Bosson, do
H Levy, do
H Wertheimer, do
H Levy, do
T H Henly, do
J L Stringfellow & family, do
J D Weston, Mass
T T Lawyer, do
Mrs Sargent
Mrs Massi
Z Druchmore, Mass
J Saxton, NY
S Hess, Md
J F Connoly, do
W Parker, NH
J S Parker, NY
Mr Cameron, Canada
S Herbert, jr, Pa
C Washington, Va
C Rice, do
Dr Huston, do

## Empire Hotel—S. REPLOGLE.

R N Forbes, NC
A K Armstrong, Va
T Whitaker, do
Miss Whitaker, do
L L Berkeley, Ohio
B F Berkeley, do
L Rist, Balt
J W Steadman, Va
T Smoot, do
T Kregg & lady, Balt
S Yager, lady and child, do
J Vanhese, Ohio
J W Neller, do
C M. Ottinger, Pa
G W Demerest, Va
T C Campbell, do
T P Pendergast, do
W W Newcomb, do
D W Bryant, do
G T Paton, do
J R Martin, do
A Smith, Ky
J Beckham, NY
J R Hume, Va
J Crebs, do
F Henry, do
W S Coons, do.

## Gadsby's Hotel—W. GADSBY

A C Steadman, Ill
F Ernst, NY
R Dickinson, Va
E P Powell, NC
J H Lawrence, do
C Butters, Mass
J Gittings, Md
A W Addams, La
B F Sloan, SC
J B Sloan, do
T S Crayton, do
J S Middlebrooks, Ga
Chas Donohue, NY
H Carlisle, do
Mr Morrison, do
W H Allen, do.

## United States Hotel.—R. B. MACKEEY

G W Wharton, Texas
W W Brenard, Pa
J W Scott, NY
D Steward, do
H L Harrington, Md
B Watson, Ill.
C W Carroll, Pa
E Gridley & lady, NY
A B Hedrick, Ohio
R H Higgins, do
W W Dunnavant, Va

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
28 March 1854, 2

**Release of the "Black Warrior."**

By arrivals at New Orleans and Charleston, from Havana, we receive news that the steamship "Black Warrior" had been released by the Cuban authorities on the payment by her owners of a fine of $6,000, which payment they made under protest. The steamship was preparing to sail for Mobile. We do not learn by the advices whether or not the cargo was to be released. Previous accounts stated that it had been confiscated. But this act of release, on payment of fine, will not, we apprehend, lead to any material modification or change in the character of the representations in regard to the first breach which the President has caused to be forwarded to Madrid.

Without doubt, the owners of the steamship will demand, through this government, not only that the fine be refunded, but ample damages for detention.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
28 March 1854, 3

OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN VESSELS.—A letter in the New York Times states that a few days ago an American merchantman, going to Matanzas, was overhauled when near that port, and fired into by a Spanish war vessel. The captain made his protest in the premises before the United States consul at Matanzas, who sent a statement of the case to the captain-general at Havana, but, receiving no satisfaction, has reported the case to our government. Another American vessel, belonging to Richmond, Virginia, commanded by Captain J. J. Faris, was recently subjected, at Matanzas, to a charge of $250 tonnage duties on her deck load, in contravention of the port regulations, which exact no such duties on a deck cargo. The money was paid under protest, and the case was left in the hands of the consul at Matanzas, for adjustment.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

New Orleans, March 27.—[illegible] Palmetto is expected to arrive at New Orleans to-morrow. (Monday.)

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL.—LATER FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—The steamer Isabel, Captain Rollins, arrived here to-day from Havana, with dates to the 23d inst.

The steamer Black Warrior has been liberated, by order of the captain-general, upon $6,000 being paid to the Cuban treasury by the consignees. The commander of the vessel strongly protested against this arrangement. The American consul refused interfering in the matter one way or the other. The vessel is in a horrible condition; her machinery filthy, and she is otherwise much damaged, owing to the accumulation of bilge water, &c. The government is discharging and loading her again at the expense of the owners.

Affairs on the island are quiet. Business unchanged.

A decree had been issued commuting the punishment of political offenders.

The steamer Pampero has arrived at New Orleans with a fair amount of specie, and a full complement of passengers.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

29 March 1854, 3

THE BLACK WARRIOR CASE AT MOBILE.—The Mobile Tribune of the 19th inst. says, the meeting last night, for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiment of our community in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior, was one of the largest ever seen in this city. The spacious amphitheatre was crowded to its utmost capacity.

John Forsyth, esq., rose and called the meeting to order, and moved the appointment of officers—Governor John Gayle was chosen president. Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting and of the community were reported by a committee, of which the Hon. J. W. Lesesne was chairman. The Hon. H. W. Hilliard, Judge Dargan, Judge Meek, Percey Walker, C. C. Langdon, Robert H. Smith, and B. W. Howard, esqrs., delivered eloquent and stirring speeches.

After the report was read, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:

1. *Resolved*, That, in view of the amicable and peaceful relations subsisting between the government of Spain and that of the United States, the recent seizure of the steamer Black Warrior was a wanton outrage upon our commerce, a wrong to the private interests of American citizens, and an insult to the American flag.

2. That it is the bounden duty of our government to inquire into the wrong which has been committed, and to take immediate and decisive steps, not only to obtain pecuniary redress for those who have been injured, but to resent the flagrant insult which has been offered to the country.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, to our immediate representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to urge, in every proper form, immediate and decisive redress.

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

Florida Republican
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

30 March 1854, 2

## The Black Warrior.

The President has communicated to Congress all the facts in possession of the Government in relation to the *Black Warrior* case; and it is stated that a special messenger sailed in the *Asia* with despatches on the subject for Spain. The President states that he has demanded "immediate indemnity" for the "wanton injury" perpetrated in the case of the *Black Warrior*. He also suggests measures, in "anticipation of a contingency," for the vindication of the honor of our flag, as violated by this and other acts of the authorities of Cuba.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

30 March 1854, 2

MEN FOR CUBA.—The New York Sun says: We have received a communication from an officer formerly of our navy, the substance of which is, that there are captains and officers enough in New York ready to raise 50,000 sailors and men to whip the Spaniards out of Cuba; and thinks that Uncle Sam has but to say the word, and the men will be ready, and not say a word about wages.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

30 March 1854, 2

**Destructive Fire.**

The steam saw-mill of Messrs. Taylor, Richardson & Co., situated about two miles below Jacksonville, on the opposite side of the river, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d inst., together with nearly *one million feet* of sawed lumber. The total loss is estimated at about $30,000; on which amount there was an insurance in Philadelphia Companies of $10,000 on the mill—and by McRory's agency in this place of $5000 on the lumber. The fire caught by sparks from the furnace lodging in the roof of the boiler house, and although immediately discoverd by the watchman the flames spread with such a remarkable degree of rapidity that before the resident partner (Maj. Buckman) and the mill hands could reach the mill from the boarding house (where they were at supper) it was not in the power of man to stay the progress of the devouring element. No sooner was the fire discovered in town than the foreman of St. John's Fire Engine Company with the greater portion of the Company in uniform proceeded in small boats to the scene of destruction and with other citizens rendered their usual efficient aid in preventing the spread of the flames beyond the mill and lumber. There can be but little doubt that had the mill been so situated as to have allowed the Fire Company to bring their "machines" into requsition much of the lumber might have been saved. The schooner "David Duffel" which had recently been purchased by the mill firm was lying at the wharf at the time of the fire and was with difficulty disengaged therefrom and lowered down stream beyond the reach of the fire.

The sympathies of our citizens are with the enterprising and popular mill company in their heavy loss. It is sincerely hoped that they will not allow this calamity to cause them to suspend entirely their lumber business in this locality—but that they will soon "pick flint and try again."

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

The Daily Picayune.
30 March 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....E Lanone, La; W B Whitehead, Va; T D Fowell, Texas; T T Officer, Alabama; J S McMicken, NY; J W Neal, Mass; Chas Hammond, SC; J P Ramsey and lady, Buffalo; W A Kincaid and lady, Jas Heyward, SC; L D Walker, St Louis; J C Burruss, La; Jas Marsh; E R S Canby, US A; V Trevitt, Oregon; David Taylor, D H Taylor, Mass; J R Viley, J R Ward, G V Ward, Ky; V M Flournoy, Miss; P Campbell, W Turnbull, Mrs Hebert and family, Mrs Vaughan.

CITY HOTEL....W Thatcher, La; Thos P Wilson, J S Wilson, W Flournoy, J B Vaughan, Texas; L Griffin, Ala; H B Stubbs, P H Stubbs, Ind; M Waring, Mobile; J Robinson, Miss; H Perritt, Mobile; B S Field, A E Tucker, C S Easley, Ala; J H Hausenright, Thomas B Claiborne, Va; Mrs Lewis, La; Capt J P Smith and family, H D Newkirk, NO; E W McClellan, Ark; Robt Otis, E S Bachelor, Mobile; C Caufield, B S Ames, W Stone, La; F Bunne, Miss; J S Weyer, Ind.

VERANDAH HOTEL....R P Landry, La; R P Stanhope, Texas; W A Kinhead, NY; B W Johnson, Mrs Johnson, Miss Johnson, Va; C A Edwards, La; J S Smith, Mrs E C Ellis, Texas; Gen J Nicolls, Dr S W Hamilton, J W Butler, La; R C Myers, Ala; J P Williams and family, NO; Mrs W Wyman and son, Miss; C P Bryan, Ten; W Nolen, Ky; Miss A Hills, Ct; F de P Canillo, Mexico; J F Meader and lady, D F Meader and lady, C W Starbuck and lady, Cin; T M Swift, Cal; R F Montgomery, La; O M Andrson, Miss; D A Rins, NY; T J Carter, J Henderson, Natchez; Geo C Vaughan, La

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....Dr P M Lambromont, L Hebert, J Brownson, P Butler, Thos Butler, Jas Butler, D Adams, E L Soria, J C Lewis, E T Lewis, La; R G Sayer, Mobile; Maj Chase, US A; J Ela, Mobile; B F Jenkins, NY; W P Stubbs, La; J Hayward, SC; E D Walker, Mo

ARCADE HOTEL....Nathan Levi, H H Capehart, Ark; W L McMurray, J H Nelms, B Buffington, J C Stone, B F McDonough, W Boggess, L A Patillo, H Matlock, Thos J Allison, J T Echas, S W Walker, J Smith, W H Payne, W W A Portman, J W Talbot, W E Estis, H L W Henry, R Hotchkiss, M Macone, W C Canon, C B Adams, M Tally and son, P W Hicks, G W Bates, W D Hyck, H Lindsey, J McBride, Texas; A M Hewitt, A Wolf, L Blumethal, B H Johnson, M B Thompson, J T Hamiter, J M Vernon, D McDaniel, La; J Foster, B Harris, J P Murdis, E Mallory, P E A Allen, S C Buchanan, P Connolly, Ark; H B Fontain, NO; W L De France, H G Robertson, E Wilson, Miss; F W Clem, Ga.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
30 March 1854, 2

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1854.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, m.
Prayer by the chaplain of the House.
The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

### THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS BILL.

Mr. BARKSDALE said it was his intention to address the House in reference to the bill for organizing territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas, and to answer a portion, at least, of the objections urged against the passage of that bill. It was not his purpose to engage in the discussion of the abstract question of slavery. It was not necessary for him to do so; it was sufficient for him to say that whatever, in his opinion, might be a benefit and a blessing to master and slave, not only in the southern but in the northern slaveholding States, which both manufactured and consumed the articles produced by slave-labor, was worthy of their support. They, the friends of the bill, rested the discussion upon the constitution of the country, where it was placed by the patriots and sages who formed the federal government and moulded our institutions.

In view of the position assumed by France and England in relation to Cuba, he called upon the House to bury forever in the bosom of the ocean all controversy on the question. Let them stand upon the great principles of this bill—that the people have a right to establish for themselves every institution they might prefer.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
30 March 1854, 2

## Indignation Meeting in New York on the "Black Warrior" Affair.

We perceive from the New York papers that several hundred persons assembled in a room on Broadway, Monday night, in pursuance of the following call:

"SPANISH INSULT.—The citizens of New York, irrespective of party, are requested to assemble in their might this (Monday) evening, March 27, 1854, at 600 Broadway, to exercise their indignation at the recent high-handed outrage of Spanish officials in the case of the United States steamer Black Warrior. All lovers of liberty in favor of the extension of the bounds of freedom and liberty of speech, and opposed to tyrannical oppression in every land, are earnestly invited to be present, and, by their expression of the sentiments of the people of New York, teach the cowardly menials of Spain that we demand speedy reparation for the insult offered to the American people."

The meeting was presided over by John Clancy, esq., and a number of gentlemen as vice presidents.

Captain J. M. Turner read the following resolutions; which were adopted:

Whereas the recent outrages committed with impunity upon the American people by the Cuban authorities, and the more recent insult offered to our flag by the unlawful seizure and detention of the steamer Black Warrior upon a pretence unjustifiable by the laws of nations or that equity of commerce that custom provides for; and whereas, the series of attacks upon the American people at every opportunity by the Spanish officials demands some speedy and necessary action by our government to prevent any repetition of such humiliating outrages upon the American people: therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the citizens of New York, in meeting assembled, view with indignation the late insult offered to us by the Spanish officials, by the detention of the Black Warrior at Havana, as the crowning ignominy under which the American people have suffered too long.

*Resolved*, That we call upon the President to take such measures as the exigencies of the case demand to hurl back the defiance offered us by the Spanish government.

*Resolved*, That in our opinion the fine imposed upon the steamer and the confiscation of her cargo is adding insult to the injury, and we demand a reparation equal at least to the insult offered.

The meeting was addressed by Captain Turner, R. O. Perry, esq., of Tennessee, and Hon. Thomas N. Carr, all of whom spoke in strong and exciting terms of the recent and former outrages committed upon our flag by the Spanish authorities, and urged that it was the immediate duty of our government to demand and secure full and ample reparation for all past wrongs from that quarter. This is, of course, the sentiment of every American; we endorse it with our whole soul, and it is needless for us to add that no patriotic heart in our broad country feels more keenly or more sensibly the insults offered our flag by an inferior power (it would be the same were it our equal) than does President Pierce; and none can feel a stronger determination to compel the Spanish government to answer for the outrages.

We regret that some of the speakers were so much excited as to indulge in an unreasonable attack upon the administration, and cast censure for its not "taking Cuba first and practising diplomacy afterwards." We think the mind of every dispassionate statesman and patriot will perceive the extravagance of such ground of censure. The President, in this emergency, has acted, and will continue to act, with a due degree of moderation, and yet with persevering firmness; and we hazard nothing in saying that when the issue shall be fully presented, he will be sustained by the people of the country with unanimity.

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

The Daily Picayune.
31 March 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ROIG

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....C G McHatton and family, J A McHatton and family, G W Ward, R E McHatton, W H Whiting, L G Sterling, F V Leake, R H Halle, Judge W P Robertson, H C Stannard, W E Edwards, J W Todd, B B Simms and lady, Mrs Nelson, Dr G W Purnell, J G Gayden, R Flowers, Jno Dubose, La; Miss Harris, Ky; T D Taylor, Boston; Starke Hunter, A M Sprague, W L Hunnellee, Antonio Roeg, W H Barry, Mobile; D Walker, Richmond; L Blussam, Wis; O C Hale, Mobile; A Murdock, Miss; B H Baird, Miss C J Baird, R C Hutchinson and lady, R Mackay, J F Meek, G Seagraves, La; Thos H Halsey, NY; H Levy, Ala; J Bell and lady, Miss Winston, R W Smith, J B Todd, W H Trone, Mobile; R A Allen, T A Allen, NO; J R Bigelow and lady, Miss Faury, Boston; Mrs Chamberlain, Mobile; W B Whitehead, Va; A Lecomte, La; B C Adams, J A Kelly, NO; T F Meagher, NY; P Diamond, London; Mrs Seawell, J Baily, N A J Ragland, La; J C Moore, Capt Wm Steel and lady, US A; H Lee, G A Bowen, W Percy, Mr McMaury, W B Prewitt, Miss.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J O'Neil, Boston; T McKeon, NO; E P McGolric, Ten; L Stith, E H Wailes, Miss; A J McKneely, T J Washow, J W Richardson, J R Doherty, J S Scott and lady, G R Settoon, J A Tuttle, L D Vinson, J L Cowan, Mrs H M Overton, J D Overton, W B Rucker, J H Henshaw, F J Yeake, La; N J Smith, NY; J J White, Mobile; John Duffy, Miss Duffy, Ark; D A Hitchcock, F A Norris, Mass; J F Greeley, NY; W W Beauchamp and lady, J F Roach, Miss; R C Wickliffe, W L Swayze and lady, Miss Swayze, Mrs W C Davis, Miss C Miller, C Hoffman, R T Byrn, J M Rogers, W M Smooth, E Duray, H Bradley, La; E W Dale and lady, J K P Campbell, Ten; W A Aprice, NO; W Ernhart, Ky; E C Woodwam, W Ware, T Loftin, E Levy, Memphis

CITY HOTEL.... J J McKneeley, C G Hunter, C W McKneely, A McKneely, La; W B Benson, NO; G Dunnett, NY; R J Ferguson, A Ferguson, W H Holberry, Q R Montague, Ten; J Martin, S J Jones, Chas L Lewis and lady, G C Phillips and family, W H Sanders, Mobile; J McDowell, SC; P O Foster, John Smith, J E Fisher, M Laws, P C Conley, J Cloudis, T Goldsby, R Post, Mobile; A P Farris, Col L Murphy, E W McClellan, J Donohoo, Ark; Capt Gerdes, Miss; J C Chamberlain, S W Snaw, Mobile; W G Wheeler, J A Dubois, NO; M L Branch, W L Sibley, L Exada, A W Burgess and son, W Bossler, Jeff Coldwell, R Dean, La; Dr W N Brown, Miss.

ARCADE HOTEL....J Hall, William H Hunter, J W Buss, J T Harrille, Ark; William Gurney, S C Smith, M Fuller, R Rigly, E W Barnes, E R Pitts, F R Chisolm, La; C M Hunter, Mobile; A Owen, La; D J Cammack, D Moore, E Cabaniss, J Kelly, H W Tatum, J Hereavin, E Kern, W E Hunt, W L Dearin, L E Case, Ark; E P Denison, A H Barton, Miss; J A Word, J A Wilson, S A Russell, Ark; S L Mathews, Pa; J J Record, Texas; B F Jenkins, W D Adams, H T Earle, J Doyal, W A Thomas, J D Thomason, C P Bulley, La; J R White, W T Peifer, Miss; A Rattivitt, J W E Wallace, NO; A J Saul, J J Greenwaid, T D Lawrence, Ky.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....G W Jones, J Aycook, H Cage, A Beatty, Miss Alice Flower, F Sprigg, C H Flower and lady, P H Morgan, W A Sims, W R Burrow, Jr, W Beatty, W A Harbous, E J Day, La; W Hampton, SC; Mrs Lillie and son, NY; W G Ireland, Vera Cruz; D S Cage, A G Cage, R S Buck, Geo Gaden, J Gaden, R Flower, Dr Purnell, Mrs Sarah Flower, Miss; T Golasby, P Ranseis, Mobile; J W Huger, Mr P Doherty and lady, J Rudeman and lady, La; W P Burton, Miss.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

31 March 1854, 2

## The Black Warrior Affair in Ohio.

The following joint resolutions have been introduced into the legislature of Ohio by Mr. Brown:

Joint resolutions in regard to injuries done by the Spanish government to American citizens, &c.

Whereas, under the constitution of the United States, it is the duty of the federal government to defend the rights and persons of the citizens of this Union from foreign aggression and wrong, and to maintain the national honor; and whereas the government of Spain, through her authorities in Cuba, has been guilty of repeated violations of the rights of our citizens, and insults to the United States, and has met our just demands for redress with vexatious delays and excuses; and whereas the late seizure of the American vessel "Black Warrior," sailing under American colors, is wholly inexcusable, a gross violation of the rights of American citizens, and an insult to our country: therefore,

*Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the late message of the President of the United States to Congress, in relation to the seizure of the "Black Warrior," breathes the true spirit of patriotism, and that the promptness with which he has demanded satisfaction from the Spanish government, for their great outrage, deserves the hearty commendation of the American people.

*Resolved, further*, That in the event of the failure of the Spanish government to meet promptly, and without unreasonable delay, the demands of the President, with full reparation and honorable apology, in the matter of the "Black Warrior," our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives therein be requested, to grant the President full authority and means to obtain redress for the injuries received by our citizens, and to vindicate the honor of our flag.

*Resolved, further*, That the governor of this State be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress.

---

CUBA.—Cholera has been prevailing with much fatality at Villa Clara, carrying to the tomb many of the principal inhabitants of the city. The place seemed desolate, in consequence of the effects of small-pox and cholera. Six hundred slaves from Africa were recently seized near Trinidad de Cuba by an officer in command of a detachment near that place, although the governor of the town had received one thousand ounces of gold to permit the slaves to be landed. A planter named Argudin has failed recently, whose indebtedness is said to reach the astonishing amount of a million and a half of dollars.

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

The Charleston Courier.
April 12, 1854

# HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, MARCH 24, 1854.

It is said that the *Black Warrior* sails to-day. Since the departure of the *Isabel* nothing has transpired of moment.

I have never seen Americans so desponding as they are now. I am an exception. I have full faith that this insult and outrage will not be passed over by our Government without energetically demanding reparation of the Captain-General at once, and afterward full satisfaction from Spain. Outrage and insult it undoubtedly is, notwithstanding that some of your Northern papers would make it a case similar to the seizure of the COMARD boat, between which there is no comparison.

It appears that the consignees are tinctured with a want of faith in our government, for they have petitioned the government here for a remission of the fine, but still say that they make no abatement in their claims, but wish to save at once as much as possible. The Consul has kept aloof in this latter act—saying that he has put the affair in the hands of his government. I have heard with disgust, our government condemned for want of energy, and complaints are made with regard to administrations, of the regardlessness of the government in redressing the wrongs received by Americans abroad. At the same time they are profuse, in their praise of Great Britain, and one actually informed me last night, that on one occasion he had to seek protection from a British Minister in South America.

No people, in travelling or living abroad, are more prudent or circumspect than our countrymen. The English, on the contrary, do as they like, and are perfect Paul Prys, and intermeddle with impunity in the affairs of all nations, individually as well as collectively.

The fault with us consists in the ignorance of our men in office. We have a WEBSTER, an EVERETT, and so forth, but the greater part are mere men of common sense, mere business men, without more knowledge than that of things immediately around them. I am not an advocate for poetical and philosopical Governors and place men, but I would have business men, of common sense, with a good stock of knowledge. No man should have an office without a general knowledge of all the nations of the world, their peculiarities, history, and the difference between them and our own people.—Barely one American is acquainted with a foreign language, therefore he travels without advantage. Boys now a-days leave school at 12, and never study afterwards. Look at this, ye wise men!

I believe that I mentioned to you that the *Black Warrior* had not improved in the hands of the Spaniards; that she had become very dirty, and many things much injured. I have been on board, and found that the engign was damaged to some extent by water and leaked from the boiler, and in the provision line a good business has been done in transferring. The captain's stock was all gone, and in the steward's department the spoons and silver forks were not to be found. This last affair has caused, I am told, a little row between the Commandante and Captain BULLOCH. The Commandante went to Mr. TYNG, the consignee, and abused him like a pick pocket, and TYNG, under the dread of the authorities, (for a man living in Havana soon loses his independence and spirit,) did not kick him out of his office, but told Capt. BULLOCH, who told the Commandante, through an interpreter, that he was responsible for all that he had said in regard to the missing stores and articles, and was ready to give any satisfaction. The matter went no further.

The *Pizarro* has been lost near Cape Maisi. This is the second war steamer lost of that name. As the Spaniards are rather weak now in this Island, and no troops coming from Spain to speak of, I should suppose that at this moment, there are not at the outside more than 13,000 effective men in the whole Island.

There have been several cane fields burned down in the country, and one estate entirely destroyed.

The Italian Company has left to-day for Mexico.

M. M.

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

The Charleston Courier.
1 April 1854, 2

**Destruction of the New-Bridge Ferry Boat.**

A notice of the loss of this boat was inadvertently omitted in our issue of Saturday. She was blown up in crossing the river, when near the St. Andrew's side of the river, on the morning of that day, and being totally disabled by the explosion, drifted up the stream with the tide, and shortly after sunk in deep water—the passengers and crew having been previously taken off by boats from the shore. The captain and fireman of the boat are stated to have been severely scalded. The destruction of the boat is attributed to negligence in supplying the boiler with water—a cause which so frequently results in the destruction of life and property. Can no remedy be devised for it? Would not this be a favorable moment for reviving the project, some time since entertained, for rebuilding the bridge at this ferry?

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

The Charleston Courier.
1 April 1854, 2

A CARD.

LA SENORA DONA ELENA DE NEUVILLE, DE MORRIS, from Havana, Professor of Piano, Solfege, and Guitar, will give LESSONS from 10 in the morning, until two o'clock, to those young ladies who will do her the honor to call and receive them, at her residence, 56 Beaufain-st. She will also attend private residences from 3 to 5 in the afternoon.

WILL, ALSO,

Give a CLASS OF LESSONS to young gentlemen not over 15 years of age, from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning, and from 7 to 8 at night. sw3mo F 4

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

The Daily Picayune
April 1859

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

[illegible]; L McCormack, J Tournillier; S [illegible]burn, J R Weightman, R E Clayton, W R Peck, [illegible]en, La; C M Johnson and lady, R Johnson and [illegible], W R Ellis and lady, Ky; W A Lake, J B Bryan, G Brady, Dr G Crup, J Allen, Miss; J H Willis, NO; W A Hamilton; E N Livers, Miss; R Rogers, Phil; S Carson, Jackson; W Appleton, Jr. Dr B Brown, Boston; A McClery, Miss; Capt Booth; R T Dade, T J Hughes, W D Longstreet, A T Worsham, W H Redwood, Dr Hasty, W Mesher, T Mesnard, Jr, T C A Dexter, J V George, Jas Talt, H J Savage, H H Dunn, T B Lynes, J Eckford, C A Marston and lady, A Stone and lady, Mobile; P S Decherd, B Decherd, Ten; J L Young, Ga; R D McCullough, L Johnson, W P Johnson, J G Johnson, N R Holt, Mr Gerald, Mr Jerdeme; Dr Holt, Ala; Dr P Archer, Texas; W Freeman, Miss, G V Antwerp, SC; Hon J C Wright and lady, NY; J M Phillips, W S Moore, Miss; A K Richards, W Waddell and lady, Dr E Borland, A D Hawkins and family, La, W G Peck, S W Handford, Va; Col H W Vick, R K Arthur, Miss; W M Benton, M Wells, J M Wells, E M Wells, Miss T D Wells, Mrs M W Skillman, W O Winn, S J Rea, T J Coloil, La; H Baldwin, Jr, NY; E W Dale and lady, Ten; Miss W Sibley, La; J Kennedy, Mobile.

VERANDAH HOTEL....W Buckner, Mr Mitchell, C Perne, C R Vinton, W Hamilton, E Livers, R W Crump, W De Griffin, W M Pickett and lady, S P Kerr and lady, T T Higginbotham, J M Hendricks, A Powell and lady, R P Winslow, S H Lyle, S Lamden, G G Greene, J Holmes and nephew, R H Elams, T Asterburn, W R Parke; Miss; R R Caldwell, J J Irvine, H McCullough, W R Gilreath, S P Turner, La; J W Shaw, R S Clayton, J B Bowman, Jackson; T C Herndon, Cal; J C P Smith, J C Inge, Miss; G Robertson, NC; W H Dunn, H J Savage, W Lees, W McCay, Mobile; E B Toune, L L Bridges and family, La; H Hopkins, Ark; W F Bridges, D R Thomas, Ala; J Crever and lady, Miss; J O Cummins, Jr, Mobile; Maj J Falkner, US A; J Eckford, Ga; G Mercy, D D Field, J R Jackson, R Starr and son, Mobile; J T Heath, La; Judge Penn, Miss; J E Weiphy, Ga; W Williamson, SC; J Steel, Ky; G C Baldwin, Thos Rose, C R Stewart, Miss; J H Johnston, Thos S Garrett, H S Mabry, W F Bickley, L A Stafford, T J Stafford, C H Marshall, T D Marshall, J N Andebert, Col R B Marshall, W J Cheney, Jr, E H Satterfield and lady, J R Andrews, J W Pallitt, A J Isaacs, J S Severns, J C Johnson, W O Winn, S M Hyams, L Dougherty, T G Calvert, La; J Strain, Ten; W J Wimberly and family, Miss; L T Nolen, W McCullough, Mrs Stoddard, Miss H C Stoddard, Miss J Stoddard, Miss W Stoddard, Tenn; J A Rinhead and lady, J H Henderson, D W Shaw, J T Lyon, Miss G R Fisher, Mrs McMaster, J G Turner, La; W Garcia, B J Sage, J Price, Jr, NO; A W Pearce, Miss; J R Jones, W W Brooks, W Stratton, Ala.

Judge Cotesworth P. Smith

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....W Polk, Col H M Coffee, John Routh, J R Routh, G G Gordon, Jno Gordon, R C Hutchinson and lady, J M Williams, J Holt, Chas Wright, J M Robertson, W Robertson, La; Capt. Claiborne, US A; Mrs Claiborne; W L Keirn and lady, J G Minor, Mrs Minor and daughter, Miss F Cholard, C M Nichols, W A Hamilton, E N LeWis, C R Sessions, J S Byrne, Miss; B F Harny, US A; S Oldfield, A N Marcy, D L Heath, D Creswell, T B Helm and lady, Mrs J N Tanner, S A Ross; J W Texada, T F Scott, J C Kline and lady, D C Goodwin, T O Moore, T H Bowles, La; J A Herne, Col A L Yeiser, Wirt Adams, Miss Greene, Miss Crump, R Chotard, B G Davenport, H F Lawrence and lady, Mrs Burton, Miss; D H Adams, Dr G P Crump, NO; W Carrington, S Twelves, Mobile; J E Slaughter, R H Neilson, NY; A Masguelier, Havre; Mr Bowles, Miss Runaugh, J L Pearce, J C Johnson, La; J C Moore, US A; Dr G E French, Alex; J H Harris, Miss Coles, J Ferguson

CITY HOTEL....D M Keith, Toledo; S S Bowman, D C Gilbert, D Stenge, W W Chapman, La; J W Shaw, Jackson; G C McWhorton, La; R G Beall, W Macalister, R A Lewis, A McKinstry, C C Langdon, H S Levert, R P Giles, L F Summers, J F Hutchison, J B Taylor, J H Dent G A Stewart, W H Redwood, G Morley, G W Brodnax, J P Ensign, J Battle, W R Sewell, J H Wiley, J Kelly, G H Hilliard, W P Carter, W C Wright, R H Slaugh, D L Campbell, G Robeson, T B Lyny, G Woodward, J Corning, F A Ross, J B Kent, C McCarthy, J W Ledeane, T J Faulkner, J B Ross, L L Gueringer, Mobile; J A Duble Cin; G T Gardner, Ala; W Robertson, P M Phillips, C R Stewart, Miss; Dr Wilcox, R J Willson, La; J H Campbell, Richmond.

ARCADE HOTEL....N D Young, R Wall, Col Evans, O Potts, J Murphy, B Stephens, Thos Snodgrass, L G Franglaz, B W Baker, S R Holly, R J Willson, L T Stewart, G Barrett, P Gill, J M Solebellies, La; E Tibbe's, H M Barlow, NO; J Drane, H A Helmer, J Magraw, C C P Henderson, R F Nicholson, W E Green, R S Bell, Miss; W T Summers, S Newsom, Mobile; W Foley, Texas; J F Scherer, Ill; J H Patterson, Ark; W Betts, Ala; W S Moore, W W Gerton, Miss; W Henderson, R F A cher, J F Keener, Ark; A McCullock, Ten.

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

THE UNION, WASHINGTON

4 April 1854, 2

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1854.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, m.

Prayer by the chaplain of the Senate.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. MACE moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution authorizing the select mail-steamer committee to employ a clerk. The House refused to suspend the rules.

### THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with the government of Great Britain, to ascertain on what conditions Canada can be annexed to the United States of America.

Mr. DEAN suggested that the resolution be made to embrace the annexation of Cuba as well. [Laughter.]

Mr. FARLEY asked whether, if the rules were suspended, the gentleman would consent to add to the resolution the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL. Certainly.

The question was taken on the suspension of the rules—yeas 28 nays 119; so the rules were not suspended.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
5 April 1854, 2

## Powers of the Captain-General in Cuba.

The following letter brings to view an important feature in the relations of the captain-general of Cuba to the government of Spain, about which our correspondent thinks there has prevailed a very general error:

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1854.

*To the Editor of the Union:*

SIR: In your paper of 16th instant I find the following paragraph:

"Cuba is peculiarly situated. She belongs to a government that is far distant; and whilst that government gives its officers power to commit outrages, it does not authorize them to make reparation. We are, therefore, compelled to resort to Spain for redress whenever the Cuban officials perpetrate a wrong."

This is the very general belief in this country as to the attributes and authority of the captain-general of Cuba; but it is a great error.

The authority of that officer—the Spanish Crown in Cuba—is a dual authority, and far exceeds that of any other captain-general in the Spanish dominions. The paragraph above quoted describes very accurately the usual attributes of a captain-general; but higher powers are conferred upon the captain-general of Cuba by the royal decree of 25th May, 1825, which is still in force, and which reads as follows:

"MINISTRY OF WAR.—The King, our lord, whose royal bosom has been inspired with the greatest confidence by your excellency's approved fidelity, your indefatigable zeal in his royal service, by the judicious and well-devised measures which, since he honored you with the command of that island, you have taken to maintain its possession and to preserve the tranquillity of its faithful inhabitants, to restrain within just limits those who would leave the path of honor, and to chastise those who, forgetful of their duty, rashly commit excesses against our wise laws; and his Majesty being well convinced that at no time, nor under any circumstances, the principles of rectitude and of love for his royal person which characterize your excellency will become weakened; and his Majesty wishing, at the same time, to forestall the inconveniences that might result from the division of power, and from the complication of the authority and the attributes of the several officers, for the important purpose of preserving in that precious island his legitimate sovereign authority and the public tranquillity, has seen fit, in conformity with the decision of his Council of Ministers, to authorize your excellency, *conferring upon you plenarily all the full power given by the royal ordinances to governors of places in a state of siege.* In consequence thereof, his Majesty gives to your excellency the most ample and unlimited authority, not only to remove from that island all persons, holding office or not, of whatever station, rank, class, or condition, whose residence there you may deem prejudicial, or whose public or private conduct shall inspire you with distrust, replacing them *ad interim* with faithful servants of his Majesty who may merit your entire confidence; but also to suspend the execution of any and every general order or decree in regard to all the administrative branches, so far as your excellency may deem proper to the royal service; this use of authority to be in all cases provisional, your excellency reporting to his Majesty for his sovereign approbation.

"His Majesty, in conferring upon you this marked proof of his royal esteem, and of the high confidence which he reposes in your accredited loyalty, expects that, corresponding worthily to it, your excellency will exercise the most continued prudence and circumspection, with, at the same time, an indefatigable activity and an invariable firmness in the use of your authority; and confidently expects that your excellency, constituted by this proof of his royal goodness to a more strict responsibility, will redouble your vigilance in exacting the observance of the laws, in the administration of justice, in the protection and reward of the faithful vassals of his Majesty, and that you will punish, without respect or favor, the errors of those, who, forgetting their obligations and what they owe to the best and most beneficent of sovereigns, give a loose rein to sinister intrigues, contravening their duty and infringing the law and its authority.

"All of which I communicate to your excellency by royal order, for your intelligence, satisfaction, and exact observance. God preserve you many years.

"MADRID, May 25, 1825. "AIMERICH.

"To the CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA."

It is in the exercise of these extraordinary powers by the captain-general of Cuba that nearly all, if not all, the acts which we deem infringements of international comity are committed. The wording of the gift of power—"conferring upon you, plenarily, all the full power given by the royal ordinances to governors of places in a state of siege"—will convey to the most obtuse mind a clear idea of the vast extent of those powers. It is the most absolute reach of supreme authority, personating the sovereign.

When the captain-general of Cuba replies to a foreign power making a claim upon him that he has no authority to treat, it is well understood by all intelligent persons in Cuba, and in Spain, that he refers to the usual powers of a captain-general. If the party claiming refuses to accept this plea, but insists, by an exhibition of force, upon his assuming the same authority for the purpose of reparation, which he assumed to injure, then he does so for that occasion, and it is not held to be a precedent for ordinary cases under and within the law of the realm.

This royal decree, which I send you, is not a hidden or secret commission of power, but has ever been a public and published one. Our government, or any other that chooses so to do, can bring the captain-general to account under it for any infringement by him of international law or comity; and any one question settled by holding him to a responsibility as *governor of a place in a state of siege* would put a final stop to all these bickerings and insults, and place upon a firm and peaceful basis our relations with Spain and with the Spanish government in the island of Cuba.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
5 April 1854, 3

Among the passengers who sailed from New York on Saturday, in the Pacific for Liverpool, were Mr. John L. O'Sullivan, chargé d'affaires of the United States to Portugal, accompanied by his wife and mother, and by Miss Rogers, his wife's sister. Also, Edward A. Lambert, mayor of Brooklyn, who intends to visit Paris and London, and be present at the opening of the annual fair at Leipsic; Earl of Mountcashel; and A. Webber, bearer of despatches to Switzerland.

There are said to be in Cuban ports two Spanish frigates, seven brigs-of-war, five schooners, and nine steamers.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Mirror, writing under date of March 24th, has the following narrative of an incident connected with the "Black Warrior:"

"There is much excitement in the city this morning in consequence of some hard words that passed between Captain Bullock, of the B. W., and the commandante de guardas, at the Dominica. Our consul this morning related the facts to me as follows: When the Black Warrior was delivered up, the small stores were among the missing. A quantity of champagne, claret, porter, nice edibles, &c., were not to be found. (Whether any advocates of the Maine liquor law had been on board and consigned the bibibles to a watery grave, is not known.) A list of them was made out and presented by Mr. Tyng, consignee of the vessel, to the commandante for settlement. He flew into a great rage, denied all knowledge of the matter, said he was a cavalier, an officer and a gentleman, and should demand satisfaction for such an imputation. Captain Bullock entered soon after, and being told the circumstance, said that Mr. Tyng need not have any trouble, and that he would settle the case himself. He went immediately in search of the commandante, and found him at Dominica's. Captain Bullock told the commandante that he was the responsible person; that he had ordered the list made out and presented; that he (Capt. B.) was also a cavalier, an officer and a gentleman, and although the B. W. would sail within a few hours, yet there was ample time to settle the affair as he chose, whether with swords or pistols; that he would get up steam, take him outside the Moro, and have him brought back again within twenty-four hours dead or alive. The commandante, finding himself in a fix, backed square out, said that Captain Bullock was a gentleman, and the blame of the whole matter rested upon that d——d rascal Don Carlos Tyng. The Americans here are quite proud of the Captain's bravery.

Loss of the Spanish war steamship Pizarro.—We learn the following particulars relative to the wreck of this war steamer:

"The steamer arrived at the anchorage of Playa de Miel, opposite Baracoa harbor, on the 11th of March, from St. Jago de Cuba, with 300 soldiers on board to exchange with those in garrison at Baracoa. She took them on board, and left the same night at 11 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock next morning struck on the reef off Cape Mary, on the east end of Cuba; the boats were all stove alongside the steamer in attempting to lower away. The troops, 330 in number, and her crew of one hundred men, were landed by rafts formed of the steamship's yards and topmasts.

"The commander of the steamer immediately despatched a messenger across land to Baracoa for assistance. The captain of the port despatched the schooner John G. White, with launches and boats, and arrived at the steamer the same night, and sent one boat on shore; blowing very heavy and a tremendous sea running, the sea making a complete breach over the steamer. Remained by the steamer until next day, and, finding it impossible to embark the troops, concluded to return to Baracoa. The steamer lies hilged in 2½ fathoms water; bows gone and armament overboard on the reef, in 3 fathoms water. On the 14th, the French war steamer L. Elan arrived at the wreck, having the Spanish brig-of-war Pelago in tow, to assist to get her off if possible. The steamer will, in all probability, become a total wreck.

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

The Charleston Courier.
6 April 1854, 2

## COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

### COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The General Committee of Fifty will meet at Council Chamber, City Hall, *This Afternoon*, at 6 o'clock.

H. W. CONNER, Chairman.

E. W. WALTER, Secretary.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. W. Conner, | G A. Neuffer, |
| Charles Kerrison, | H. S. Hayden, |
| Otis Mills, | E. W. Bancroft, |
| W. M. Lawton, | A. J. Crane, |
| John W. Caldwell, | W. B. Force, |
| E. W. Walter, | C. V. Chamberlain, |
| L. T. Potter, | Rice Dulin, |
| A. F. Browning, | James M. Wilson, |
| Wm. Patton, | Dr. P. M. Cohen, |
| Richard Yeadon, | R. W. Hare, |
| John Heart, | Smith Mowry, Jr. |
| A. S. Willington, | James S. Chambers, |
| W. Y. Paxton, | R. G. Stone, |
| L. W. Spratt, | W. G. Bancroft, |
| W. A. Wardlaw, | Estell Adams, |
| C. J. Colcock, | W. J. Bennett, |
| Jas. M. Shackelford, | Wm. Calder, |
| S. S. Farrar, | John Russell, |
| Wm. Ravenel, | Wm. Howland, |
| M. C. Mordecai, | S. Y. Tupper, |
| J. S. Bowie, | Wm. H Gilliland, |
| J. F. Blacklock, | Charles D. Carr, |
| P. C. Gaillard, | Wm. Gregg, |
| Joseph Prevost, | G. N. Reynolds, Jr. |
| M. P. Matheson, | H. R. Banks, |

John W. Caldwell.

Ap 6

---

## COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The Committee of Finance are particularly requested to meet at the City Hall, Council Chamber, *This Afternoon*, the 6th inst., at 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly desired.

H. W. CONNER, Chairman.

E. W. WALTER, Secretary.

COMMITTEE.

M. C. Mordecai, Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| E. W. Bancroft, | T. D. Wagner, |
| H. S. Hayden, | J. H. Taylor, |
| John G. Crane, | John W. Caldwell, |
| L. M. Hatch, | R. D. Eason, |
| Wm. C. Gatewood, | Wm. M. Martin, |
| Wm. Ravenel, | Wm. Howland, |
| P. C. Gaillard, | J. L. Bowie, |
| J. M. Caldwell, | H. H. Williams, |
| Jas. S. Chambers, | Samuel Y. Tupper, |
| F. D. Richards, | T. L. Wragg, |
| H. W. Conner, | James Macbeth, |
| F. A. Browning, | J. M. Eason, |
| Wm. Calder, | J. F. Poppenheim, |
| C. V. Chamberlain, | L. T. Potter, |
| Jas. M. Wilson, | John Seigling, Jr. |
| J. C. Walker, | Joseph Walker, |
| R. W. Bacot. | Isaac Moise. |

Ap 6

---

## COMMERCIAL CONVENTION DINNER.

A DINNER in honor of the Delegates to the Commercial Convention, will be given at Hibernian Hall, on *Thursday*, 13th April, at 5 P. M.

Tickets can be had from any of the Managers.

MANAGERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. F. Browning, | Geo. N. Reynolds, Jr., |
| P. C. Gaillard, | Wilmot G. DeSaussure, |
| P. M. Cohen, | John Russell, |
| C. D Carr, | William Patton, |
| Charles Kerrison, | W. J. Bennett. |

Delegates are requested to assemble at the City Hall, at 4 P. M., on Thursday. 8 Ap 5

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

The Charleston Courier.

6 April 1854, 2

**Loss of the Spanish War Steamer Pizarro.**

The particulars of the loss of this vessel are as follows: The steamer arrived at the anchorage of Plaza de Miel, opposite Baracoa harbor, on the 11th of March, from St. Jago de Cuba, with three hundred soldiers on board, to exchange with those in garrison at Baracoa.—She took them on board, and left the same night at 11 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock next morning struck on the reef off Cape Mary, on the east end of Cuba. The boats were all stove alongside the steamer, in attempting to lower away. The troops, 330 in number, and her crew of one hundred men, were landed by rafts, formed of the steam ship yards and topmasts. The commander of the steamer immediately dispatched a messenger across land to Baracoa for assistance. The Captain of the port immediately despatched the schooner *John G. White* with launches and boats, which arrived at the steamer the same night, and sent one boat on shore. It was blowing very heavy, and a tremendous sea was running—the sea making a complete breach over the steamer. The steamer lies bilged in 2¼ fathoms water. She hove guns and armament overboard on the reef in three fathoms water. On the 14th the French war steamer *l'Elan* arrived at the wreck, having the Spanish brig-of-war. *Pelayo* in tow, to assist to get her off, if possible. The steamer will probably become a total wreck.

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

The Daily Picayune.
6 April 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....W E Ashly and lady, Ark; W J Smith, Col Grant, Hon C B Cale, J P Smith, W A Reese, G A Davis, G H Radwood, W C Brannen, Ga; G P Carrie, M D Greene, NY; J W Talbot, Mich; Joseph W Talbot, Texas; Thos Talbot, Mass; E L Huffman and family, Ky; P M Grey, Mich; T A Marshall, Miss; L M Day, N O; J E Lacy, Texas; Mrs E F Walker and son, Ala; C F Ely, Mo; J G Farwell, NY; C S Morehead and daughter, W A Burk, Ky; J H Bradford, Cal; T W Dunnica, R R Barrow and lady, S A Stafford, T J Stafford, La; F A M Hester and lady, Phil; J R Moore and lady.

VERANDAH HOTEL....R Starr and son, J Brooks, N Allman, A S Dearrand, H J Crampton, W Bower, Mobile; Mr Isaacs; Mr Cox, R Wooldridge, Col A Saye, NO; J E Rogers, NY; S M Puckett and son, W H Kirkland, F A Fore, Miss; B Cushing, Boston; J Brooks, England; C C Hicks and lady, Ga; C H Melancon, Cin; W E Hale and lady; R O Wooldridge, NO; S D Richardson, La.

CITY HOTEL....J B Hart, Tampico; T T Morgan, S G Lawes, W R Hale, Col J D Digge, S J Williams, J C Egan, NO; D Gilbert, W J Arnett and family, NO; J E Shepard, J H Wagnon, NY; B S Montgomery and family, Miss S Smith, Miss L Smith, W L Patillo, Alex Butler, H J Bailey, J T Bussey, J T Johnson, J A Williams, Ark; M H Davis, NC; P H Ricks, J P Long, Ala; W W Rawlins, Washington; J McDanwody, Texas; Robert Otis, Mobile; W K McKean, Ark; J P Longley, Wm Hortor, Mrs S M Berault and family, La; John Orick, J M Nash, Miss; S E Segin and lady, R R Griffith, Ohio; S Lancaster, J L Lancaster, Ten; Col W Wynn, Ark; E Hughion, M D Greene, J P Curre, NY; Hiram Weeks, Ben Watkins, Ga.

ARCADE HOTEL....B Weil, J B Vercher, L A Ellis, Ark; C B Hastings, Boston; A Harwood, Texas; D N Jackson, Ind; John Quick, W F Pulse, O B Ground, Ill; C M Moulton, Mobile; L Newburger, Miss; G W Tigner, J B Tigner, W B Gill, J F Leake, J A P Knox, N Phillips, C Royster, R S Sandidge, H G Summers, P Doughty, A Doughty, La; J B White, Ky; A S Ford, Ga; T C Clarke, Phil, M Kirkpatrick, Tenn; W A Buck, Cal; W B Hand, Miss.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....C D Bruce, Ky; W M Thompson, A Garr, L Alcees, B Azareto, C Mathews, P Johnson, E Edwards, J Hagan, G Whitman, E Desseau, W E Cheney, Jr, La; E B Ballon, Fla; C T Howell, S C; Gen J L Hunter, W A Hunter, Ala, S R Haig, England; W A McKnight, Ark; J A Sterne, Texas; D D Bemis, Aspinwall; B L Judson, NY; F Rodriguez, Havana.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
6 April 1854, 3

## Interesting Cuban Letter.

The following is an extract of a letter from a visiter to Cuba to his friend in Washington, dated Havana, March 29, 1854:

MY DEAR SIR: We are in a state of great anxiety as to what may be done at Washington—not a word from there since the 12th inst.; and we are anxious, also, for the news from Europe—not only from the East, but from Spain. The British steamer brought accounts of a revolution in Spain, and of martial law. Bankrupt in money and morals, how can it be otherwise? In the mean time everything is becoming more and more restrigent here. I should not be surprised to see the hours fixed for dinner by decree, and even the number of dishes prescribed. Look at the decree in the official Gazette of to-day, which I have marked for your edification. The city is literally filled with police, and yet the assassinations daily, or rather nightly, are four to five—principally by the negroes. It is singular these horrors have been on the increase ever since the Marquis arrived; and yet I would not be justified in saying that his arrival had any connexion with these events—I only mention the facts—but he is suggesting some of the most absurd ideas. He proposes—and the subject has been laid before three different corporations, who have reported against the proposition—to forbid the inhabitants of the island from issuing their individual notes unless they are licensed traders—that is, forbidding any one else from buying on credit. This is a fair sample of the progress of this man. All books brought here are detained in the custom-house until a list is taken of the authors, the subject treated, the date of publication, where published, &c., &c. The list is then to be sent to the captain-general, who hands it over to the bishop or some other priest; and whatever is crossed is condemned. Gotschalk, the great pianist, could not get the programme of his concert published until it was submitted to the captain-general; nor could he move his piano to the theatre without permission—everything is now done by permission.

It seems that orders have been received by the vessels-of-war in port to be ready for sea at a moment's notice. What they expect I know not, or if it is to take away the government if necessary. We are here, in truth, in a queer state.

Every exertion is made to suppress all knowledge of the landing of slaves—or negroes—from the coast of Africa, although 1,000 have been landed within a few days; yet it is not generally known, or any remarks made on the subject.

The news of the loss of the war-steamer Pizarro on the east end of the island has just reached here. This is a new steamer, built to take the place of the one lost last year, that took Crittenden's party.

While writing the Princeton arrived. An officer was sent on shore to thank the authorities for some civility offered, and I am informed she had ten days' passage. I have no news by her, but learn that the President had sent a message to Congress for some reason or other. I suppose I shall learn in a day or two possibly, when the Crescent City arrives. No commodore yet; it is possible he may be alongside of the Pizarro We can hear nothing of him. He has been expected here, I am informed by the officers of the other men-of-war, since the 15th of January.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Bishop Hughes, in a letter published in the Charleston Mercury, repudiates the attempt which he says was recently made to use his name to assist the cause of Cuban fillibustering.

Generals Quitman and Pillow are in New Orleans.

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

The Charleston Courier.
7 April 1854, 4

## Passengers.

Per steamer Carolina, from Jacksonville and St. Augustine—Dr. J. P. Peck, lady and 3 children, Dr. C. G. Shanner, lady and 4 children, Mrs. M. J. Pringle and daughter, Miss Parker, Mrs. Bacon, O. F. Solomon, Miss Pinkham, Major Gamble, N. Williams and servant, Col. E. S. Irvine, D. Scott, C. B. Griffin, H. J. Panemore, D. Mixer, W. R. Simons, Col. W. P. Mosely, J. H. Chess, T. W. Lloyd, Dr. T. P. Graves, W. H. Bouron, V. Kirby, W. Roads, H. A. Jones, Dr. P. G. Gourdin, Dr. E. H. Champlin, J. M. Harlow, S. Harrall, Col. H. J. Titus, R. Tinkham, S. Barrows and child, A. J. Miller, and 3 on deck.

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

The Charleston Mercury.

7 April 1854, 3

## PASSENGERS.

In U S M steamer Carolina, from Jacksonville, and St. Augustine, (Fla.)—Dr J P Peck, lady and 3 children, Dr C G Channe, lady and 4 children, Mrs M J Pringle and daughter, Miss Parker, Mrs Bacon, O F Solomons, Miss Pinkham, Maj Gamble, N Williams and servant, Col E S Irvin, D Scott, C B Griffin, H J Panimore, D Mixer, Col W P Mosely, J H Chess, W R Simons, T W Lloyd, Dr T P Graves, W H Bowren, V Kirby, W Roads, H A Jones, Dr P G Gourdin, Dr E H Champlin, J M Harlow, S Harral, Col S T Titus, R Tinkham, S Barrows and child, A J Miller and 3 on deck.

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

The Daily Picayune.

7 April 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....E C Binningre, A J Gambill, J Waterman, J C Young, Cal; E F Jones, Geo Hagar, Stockton; J Roboton, Mobile; W C Huery, Ala; J P R Stone, H A Leons, J H Randolph, Dr B R Hall, Gov P O Hebert, R D Gordau, J L Frizell, J L Perkins, L A Stafford, T J Stafford, T B Helen and lady, La; M Kroneberg, C S Merritt, NY; J B Smith and lady, Miss; C H Slason Vt; H Antes, Jr, Pa; W W King, steamer El Dorado; B McRun, Ky; Mrs Sarah Tanner, W B Ratliff, W H Hornes, M Estes, J Collins, H M Emerson, A C McKeen and lady, R S McKeen, W Masbury, Jr, W H Rogers, J E Miller, J C Burruss, La; W T Powell, G J Hulin, R M Johnsod, Dr Parker, J E Calhoun, J T Moore, J T Marye, H Huntington, Miss; Miss Chapman, Va.

VERANDAH HOTEL....A J Sharpless, O S Kenelro, T J Sugg, J H Pitts, J L Bostick, G H Kirk, T H Bostick, H F Cutter, W Barclay, Cal; G W Gupp, Miss; J H Waynon, W T Pepham, NY; D Barnes, W L Elliott, R L Kirk, Mrs G H Kirk and child, Dr Carter and lady, W Murphy, C Barnes and lady, W Barnes, Mobile; C Rigney, Ala; W Moring Hamburg; W A Renhead, NY; R W Luke, NO; T W Gartin, W M Turner, B H Jones, D L Collier, La; W C Swanson, Texas; J M Irwin, Cin; J W Bailey, NO; W L Jones, W Cannon, Miss.

CITY HOTEL....J Wolfe, Ind; W T Levine, J C Armstrong, S C McPherson, J C Bassett, J Dudyeau, W Bosdier, W N Caldwell, T B Kemp, E M Pullen, La; W Dudyeau, W B Williams, W J Turpenter, Ala; David Taylor, NO; James Johnson, G Frazier, Ark; J T Gigginbotham Miss Rodgers, S Rodgers, J W Griffin, W B Brown, T J Milton, L L Griffin, J R Griffin, Miss; Gen T M Griffin, Ga; L J McPherson, G Talcott, Ten; A J Watson, W Dewithes, J W Davenport, A C Watson, La; F Welte, B T Fearing, W L Swain, S Clendenin, Thomas Berry, J F P Cord, Ky; Philip Winfree, La.

ARCADE HOTEL....J J Watts, L Turner, W Oliver, J A McCoy, La; L J Burr, Miss; J L Neal, Cal; J O Robinson, Ky; L Williams, L Bowling, Ark; W J Crerar, NO; P G Trent, J S Thomas, Ga; J W Whally, W W Crooks, McD Oliver, A B Oliver, J N Oliver, E E Atkinson, Ala; Dr J C Clement, Ark; P J Johnson, L S Johnson, H Keyes, W P Watson, W P Torraus, W Varnum, S W Farlowe, S G Perryman, M W Stayger, J Freeman, L Garrett, N Jones and son, Texas; J M Bailey, J E Bailey, Y Grant, N C Yoes, A B Thompson, John Riley, M A Gale, J Tiland, H A Kidd, D H Sheppard, A Taturn, A Childres, D Childres, H Wagner, J Wagner, J S Woodward, Thos Willey, B Dupe, La; R C Alden, C B Beavers, NO; B Blackburn, W V Cunningham, Ark.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....C R Barlow, NY; R S Hopkins, W Hunter, J Campbell, J E Day, Va; L Bayer, Mexico; J Hume, S P Dewey and lady, steamer El Dorado; A G Gray, NY; J G Hubbell, Cal; Capt S Van Vliet, US A; Mr Lyman, La; S B McGeer, John McGeer, Mobile; C A Abercrombie, T A Knight, R J Bridges, J P Orr, Ala; A P Greene, NO; J W Hyslef, England.

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

The Charleston Courier.
8 April 1854, 1

ARRIVAL OF THE

U.S. MAIL FLORIDA.

—o—

## GREAT AND DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

—o—

# JACKSONVILLE IN RUINS.

—o—

# LOSS OVER $300,000.

—o—

### TWO PRINTING OFFICES DESTROYED.

—o—

The U. S. Mail steamer *Florida*, Capt. WILLEY, arrived at her wharf in this city, at a little before two o'clock this morning, from Jacksonville, Fla.

She has brought the following passengers:

J. Ferguson, W. Tenett, J. D. Burnes, G. L. White, Dr. Sanders, D. Macalvin, C. A. Price, Gov. Moseley, S. Golinski, J. W. Hickman, S. K. Williams, W. Andrew, Miss Brook, and 3 on deck.

Subjoined is a list of her consignees:

J. W. Caldwell, Adams & Frost, Tunno, Pinckney & Co. R. Dulin, and others.

We are indebted to Mr. COLCOCK, acting Purser of the *Florida*, in the temporary absence of Mr. KINGMAN, for the subjoined *extra* from the Jacksonville *Republican*, giving the details of a most disastrous conflagration that occurred in that town on Wednesday last. sufferers have our sincere sympathies.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock, P. M., the alarm of fire was given in this town, and in four hours afterwards all the business portion of the town was in ruins. The fire originated in S. N. William's hay shed, on the wharf.

It extended with astonishing rapidity in every direction, spreading first along the block of stores on the south side of Bay street, between Newnan and Ocean streets; thence communicating with the square opposite on the north, which was all consumed; thence with the store of A. M. Reed and the Bank Agency adjoining, on the west side of Ocean street, which were both destroyed; thence with the square east of Newnan street and fronting on Bay, which contained the large and handsome block known as Bryne's buildings, nearly the whole square being consumed, at the same time with the buildings on Bay-street, east of the point at which the fire originated, and of Newnan street, which was at once swept away.

This was principally the course of the area which has been devastated by the devouring element. The wind was blowing strongly at the time, and caused the course of the fire, at first, to be to the westward, by which several private dwellings at the extreme end of the town, and several stores, Moody's, Holmes's, and Fairbanks' Mills, and the new Hotel of Messrs. Day, were set fire, but extinguished before any material damage was sustained. Still, the intense heat from the first block was so great that that of itself ignited the squares on the opposite side, and on the east, and the immense amount of goods thrown from the stores along the whole of Bay-street, formed from the same cause, an immense conflagration of spirits, oils, paints, &c.

By this fire seventy buildings are entirely destroyed. Of these, twenty three were stores, of the following persons, viz:

F. Waver & Co., provision; C. D. Oak and William Grothe, jewellers; S. N. Williams, grocer; J. P. Sanderson, dry goods and provisions; Bloodgood & Bowse, do.; H. Timanus, do.; T. Hartridge, do.; J. Mode, dry goods; James Hanham, grocer; Mr. Hernandez, tobacconist; C. DeWaal, auctioneer; L. Capella, fruit store; J. Santo, do.; A. M. Reed, dry goods and provisions; M. Keil, do.; A. B. Hussey, grocer, Mr. Moore, fruit store; J. L. Hogarth, tinner; Ambleer & Hoeg, dry goods and provisions; J. L. Ripley, clothing; J. C. Brown, fruit store; L. B. Amerman, dry goods; T. McMillan, druggist; T. G. Myers, grocer; A. C. Acosta, fruit store; J. B. Howell, grocer; Joseph Hernandez, tailor; C. DeWaal, bakery; Geo. Flagg, jeweller; R. H. Darby, tailor; C. Poetting, boot and shoemaker.

J. Finnegan's office and L. M. Folsom's Furniture Store were also consumed.

The law office of Geo. W. Call and G. W. Hawkins, and the office of F. C. Barrett, Notary Public, &c., in the Byrne Block, were also destroyed—a portion only of their legal and official documents being saved.

Maj. Barrett had but a few days previous relinquished his mercantile business with Col. Sanderson.

McRory's Insurance Agency office in the Semmis Block, also went by the board, together with a portion of his papers.

The Custom House, Mr. McIntosh's Law office, Capt. Willey's residence, J. Hannam's store and dwelling, J. Mode's Clothing store, the elegant residence as also the Law office of P. Fraser, Esq., we note among other buildings destroyed.

The two and only Printing offices of the place—the *Republican* and the *News*, were consumed, the latter entirely, and but enough of the Republican material has been gleaned from the harvest of the terrible Reaper to furnish this Extra! We shall order new type and a press however, by the mail from the North to-morrow morning, and hope to be fully "on our feet" again in the course of a month; and in the meantime shall endeavor to issue copies enough of our paper for our exchanges on a foolscap sheet, on an improvised press!—our two iron hand presses being utterly wrecked. We therefore throw ourself upon the indulgence of our advertising and reading patrons "for a little while," being determined not to desert the "burning ship"—being utterly opposed to any species of "rratting."

As we are doing advertising for merchants in Charleston and Savannah, we request our contemporaries in those cities to note our situation.

The steamer Florida was lying at her wharf at the time of the fire, and drew off into the stream as it progressed; the Seminole from Savannah, bringing the mail, (the Gaston being taken off the line,) had passed up the river. Every exertion was made by the citizens, firemen, and even the ladies, who were found here and there lending assistance, to arrest the fire—the negros also laboring faithfully to do their utmost. But the fire became unmanageable, and as the intense heat extended itself, confusion and exhaustion rendered human exertion less efficient. A portion of the fire apparatus unfortunately fell into a situation which brought it in contact with the flames, and it was lost.

Upon the amount of property lost, it is estimated, that one half is insured, some in New-York and New England offices, and some in Georgia. The two printing offices were insured—our own for a little more than half its value. We lost all the printing paper, and a large quantity of letter, which we had on hand for jobbing.—Our set up forms have run into a molten mass.

Mr. Andres Canova was severely burnt and is disabled, and Mr. J. C. Hemming was severely stunned, and for some time hurt, but he is now better. We regret also that the family of Mr. Philip Fraser, who were ill, were forced to remove.

Our edition of the Republican of this date was off the the press, but few copies of which, however, had been taken from the office or mailed. Its non-receipt by the greater portion of our subscribers is, we presume, sufficiently and satisfactorily accounted for by the intelligence which this "extra" announces.

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

The Daily Picayune.

8 April 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....W A Smith and lady, Mrs J A Henson, Mrs Cummins, two Miss Cummins, W Cummins, R Cummins, J Tiaut, Mobile; W Baldwin and lady, Ala; D Ripley, NY; J H Watford, L V Reeves and lady, J L Pearce, La; R Y Bolling, Mobile; J D Starke, S Poindexter, J W Buck and family, C L Buck, Miss; H Eubanks and lady, R Lolland, Va.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J J Dolan, Miss; S Ramey, G M Benman, S C Lowe, Col Sage, NO; M Burr, NY; J W Jones, J B Garnett, Va; P H Gillman, Canada; W H Adair and lady, Ark.

CITY HOTEL....R M Latimer, R F Hazard, Miss; R Cottrill, D Trip, Mobile; A Pheedon, NY; W Kibbe, Jno Bishop, W C Pack, C S Grege, J J Conray, Gen F Huston, La; T N Power, Mass; A G Clopton, D Block, A Block, Ark.

ARCADE HOTEL....John Wadsworth, W Percey; B H Denson, J W Lees, M Row, J A Row, W T Shutt, J M Kiper, W C Anderson, J J Anderson, J V Arrington, W C Crutcher, E Anderson, La; J Camfield, W Hawthorn, J H Jeter, C A Glass, NO; W Saunders, W Buford, V J Simpson, Texas; A M McCollum, G Couch, A S Sloan, J Norris Texas; J Hanks, Jr, NY; J Byington, Cin; H S Cadiz, J Robinson, Miss.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....H R Greene, D H Lynne, NO; J Stern, Texas; A Green, Miss; H E Granniss, Dr R Boutecou, F M Hirbee, A G Johnson, A Goodman, NY; Alf Rice, J Leaf, Mo; Thos Johnson, Ill.

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

The Daily Picayune.
9 April 1854, 5

## Arrival of Steamship Crescent City.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Windle, which left New York on the 27th ult., reached Havana on the 3d inst., left again the same day, arrived at the Balize yesterday, and crossed the bar at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Crescent City brings 99 passengers and a full cargo of merchandise.

The Crescent City reports that there were a large number of vessels at Havana, which had arrived only a few days previous.

The U. S. frigate Columbia, Com. Newton, arrived at Havana on the 1st inst. The U. S. steamer Princeton had arrived there some days previous with despatches from the United States Government. Several more vessels of the squadron were expected to arrive there soon. We have files of Havana papers to the 3d inst.

The following is a list of the passengers brought by the Crescent City:

Isaac Ward and lady, P Neil and lady, Mrs Tucker and daughter, Dr J F Head, U S A, A Kohn, J Kohn A S Gare, Andry, Miss Burtis, Mr Holden, Bronson, Geo Ulenck, G D Elliott, Wm H Elliott, Miss H Hasam, B Bower, N Jenkins, W S Egerton, Andrew Swett, C E Johnston, V Aleman, O Sanguinetti, lady, child and servant, Mrs C Cejas and family, A M Segovia (Spanish Consul to New Orleans) lady and child, R Hall and lady, M S Prados, Antonio Prados, E Kohn, Mr Christ and lady, J E Armor, E Buhler, L Reinhart, F Zeigler, Sarah Bailey, Silas C Herring and lady, R Hernandes, F Tiffen, F A Roque, J Chabot, N Vallant, R Romero and daughter, F Stewart and lady, F Gable, Miss A Freret, A Vietti and lady, J Newhall, U Drake, A Bliss, O Audouard, F Lazo and lady, and twenty six in steerage.

The papers have taken up the remarks which have been made by the journals of this city in reference to the Black Warrior case; but we have not time this evening to give their arguments. They also publish a series of documents in reference to the case.

Freights were tending downwards.

The message of the President has been partially translated and published.

The British brig Daring, Capt. Napier, was in port.

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

The Daily Picayune.
9 April 1854, 6

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....H G Lancaster, F L Downing, S D Reed, W F Cole, Miss; C D O'Sullivan, Cal; Dr S Kerr, NC; S E Kerr, Ga; W F Atkinson, T H Atkinson, NC; J Rhodes and lady, W H Brown, J J Noble, Mrs A F Watson, Miss J A Watson, J H Jones, A Godden, Ala; A H Kirby and lady, S C; E Clarke, A Clarke, C R Clarke, Mass; J Bankhead, Ten; W C Winchester ank son, La; L W Erwin and family, Miss Boyan, F A Effinger, Texas; J B French, Miss Smith, Ten; Miss Mary E Craig, J Trabue, Ky; H Christ and lady, Va; J Gable, Md; W R Drake, Me; G Newhall, Phil; S Herring and lady, Mrs S Bailey, NY; J Tiffin, Montreal; T D Taylor, W H Whiting, Boston; W H Elliott, A Bronson, NY; E H Reams, Miss M S Reams, Ten; J A Morris, Ky; Miss Rhodes, T C Stewart, Ala; J C Scott, R B Scott, Texas; S C Hepburn, Mr and Mrs Packwood, Dr Loughboraugh, D C Perkins, Mrs Pugh and daughter, La; A Viette and lady, Havana; J C Bruce, Va; W Akenhead, NY.

VERANDAH HOTEL....A E C Morand, Mobile; H D Johnson, Phil; J W Thompson, Va; S J Clarke, G H Davidson, Mrs A E Flint, W Mills, J Irving, J H Sloman, La; J Ward and lady, A Burtes, A S Garr, NY; L J Puckett, J J Gaines, R F Blooker, Mr Cummins, N H Waldrip, S T Wutham, J W Johdson, Texas; O F Potts, J L Harris, NO; O A Brown, Ga.

ARCADE HOTEL....W P Clayton, J C Davis, H G Davidson, Ky; T R Wilson, L B Church, H M Bacon, Ill; H N Sublett, J Ellis, J W Leggett, W Badger, J Ellis, T R Buford, B D Hawkie, J J Snell, A A McWhorter, Texas; R Jeets, T W Wilson, C H Fox, J Harle, Miss; T W Davis, E P Noble, NG; R H Wren, J D Massey, B Busbey, Ala; F Waldran, J M Nauter, R J Alexander, La; R J Jennings, J M Anderson, S Strayze, J F James, A T Batey, J L Gordon, W Haggar, P Gillean, C Gillian, H L Schluter, F A Schluter, H Moore, J Moore, J W Taylor, T P Terrell, J W Mines, J W Qoung, H C Evans, J Misey, G Misey, Texas; C L Holmes, Ga; T C Taylor, Ky; C E Ball, W F Taylor, La; T McKeon, NO.

CITY HOTEL....J W Arnoed, S Bartlett, J R Walmesly, W B Stille, G B Parsell, T M Tucker, G R Burr, J C Bassett, W C Buck, S P Greves, S J Clark, G A Falconi, La; A A Meslier, John Scott, W H Trone, B Taylor, J P Endign, Mobile; Mrs H B Norton, Ohio; Dr Pynchon, Ga; Dr W H Mackie, J Thatcher, Miss; J M McCulloch, Ind; A W Swett, NY; J C Bassett, La; J L Lancaster, NO; Maj R Delafield, W H Stevens, US Eng; G Washington, Ala; C A Allen, Miss; D Hyland, Ind; T W Wells, NO.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....W F Cherey, Jr, R J Kirk, R A Cherge, J S Holloway, J J Warren, La; V J Brown, Ga; L Coursault, La; S Bishop, A Barney, J Richards, Ala; Alex Bass, NY; C E Johnson, Liverpool; A M Segorice, Mrs Grossi and child, Havana; G Chobet, F A La Rocque, Canada; T Higgin, Liverpool; Dr L H Holden, Dr J T Head, Head, U S A.

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

The Charleston Courier.

10 April 1854, 2

*MARRIED*, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., at Cumberland Church, by the Rev. JOHN T. WIGHTMAN, WILLIAM J. MIDDLETON, to MARY H., youngest daughter of Capt. W. McDONALD, all of this city.

*MARRIED*, at Matanzas, (Cuba,) on the 27th of February last, Mr. RAMON SALAS, of Spain, to Miss HORTENSIA EUGENIA POUJAUD, of Florida, youngest daughter of Augustus Poujaud, Esq., of this city.

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

The Charleston Courier.
10 April 1854, 4

The Captain General of Cuba, Mr. THRASHER says, is invested with authority which far exceeds that of any other Captain General in the Spanish dominions. A royal decree of May 25th, 1825, invests him plenarily with the full power given by the royal ordinances to governors of places in a state of seige. This gives him power to suspend the execution of any and every general order or decree in regard to all the administrative branches. Mr. THRASHER thinks any government can bring the Captain General to account under it for any infringement by him of international law or comity, without resorting to the mother government.

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

The Charleston Courier.
11 April 1854, 4

# LATER FROM HAVANA & KEY WEST.

## ARRIVAL OF THE

U.S. MAIL ISABEL.

The U. S. Mail Steem Ship *Isabel*, Captain WILLIAM ROLLINS, arrived at her wharf at about a quarter before four o'clock this morning from Havana and Key West, having left the former port on the morning and the latter on the evening of the 8th inst.

She has brought the following passengers:

W. S. Mitchell, A. D. Abbertin, F. Groala, E. Loaces and brother, J. Oliver, lady, child and servant, Joaquin Mendoza and 8 in family, A. V. Hernandez, F. de Sola, A. L. Milburn, Mrs. Rollins, Miss M. Valentine, F. Oroco, F. Kodrequig, D. Mussman, Mrs. Stocker, Col. Ringgold, F. Lopez, T. Jeffers, G. LeFord, W. Callahan, Jose de Kims, L. Heyt. F. Hagnes, A. D. Glassford, G. W. Fort, J. E. Stevens, N. B. Napoli, D. Martrueselle, G. Wright, F. Knight, Miss Batchelor, F. Squallers, L. Soto, F. F. Henriquez, F. Perica, T. F. G. Hill, A. L. Blanchard, Mrs. Syancy Myers, Mr. Bower and Lady, Misses S. Bowers and Boy. Col. O'Hara, Col. Fitzpatrick, Capt. J. A. Thouron, Miss Geiger, Mr. Maunsell, Lady, 3 Children and servant, J. C. Heart and Daughter, Master J. C. Benner, Master P. Jones, Capt. W. Kemp, M. C. Strum, J. Brown, J. P. Smith, A. P. Markan, L. J. Littlejohn, M. Aviles and daughter, Mrs. Scharsenberge, child and servant, E. E. Caulhole, S. Reilinger, L. Avery and lady, W. H. Riddle, F. Jenkins, M. J. Guiet, John Preston, W. P. Storkam, A. Mara, F. Lardman, M. Bassler, E. Dante, A. J. Naylor, S. Richeari, A. Orlandi, F. Daiz, J. P. Shortarm, M. C. Von Strucken berge, lady, 3 children and servant, J. Marion, lady and servant, J. Robb, F. P. Jones, Hon. S. R. Mallory, Capt. Scheret, John W. Brown, J. G. Saffery, Mrs. Hollbrook and servant, A. McNulty, G. P. Adams, 16 in the steerage, and 10 on deck.

Subjoined is a list of her consignees:

Mordecai & Co, Klinck & Wickenberg, Thos. Trout, E. Lafitte & Co. J. Raiz, H. Jessen, Dawson & Skinner, Augusta, Ga.; J. Bancroft, Ravenel & Co. A. Tobias & Sons, J. Daig, and F. C. Black.

The *Isabel* passed off the Moro the ship *Chili* bound in.

The *Princeton* sailed from Havana on the 6th instant, for New-York with despatches.

The Commodore's ship *Columbia* was in port when the the *Isabel* sailed, as also the *Albany* and *Fulton*—the latter expected to sail in a few days.

The *Black Warrior* affair still haunts the Cuban Government. In addition to the fine the Consignee had paid $5000 as back dues on the steamer.

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

The Charleston Mercury.

11 April 1854, 2

## SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, April 10, 1854.—The Delegates to the Southern and Western Commercial Convention assembled at the Theatre, at 11 o'clock, in large numbers. The first tier of boxes and the parquette were devoted to the delegations of the different States, and the Stage to the officers of the Convention, and invited strangers. Handsomely ornamented placards of "Arkansas," "Texas," "Mississippi," "Missouri," "Illinois," "Florida," "Kentucky," "Alabama," "Tennessee," "Georgia," "Louisiana," "North Carolina," "Virginia," "District of Columbia," "Maryland," "Indiana," "Ohio," and "South Carolina," designated the localities of the different delegations, while the second tier of boxes was graced with the presence of the ladies and gentlemen of the city.

The following were the Delegates who had registered their names previous to the meeting of the Convention:

### MARYLAND.

Rev Dr G W Burnap, Wm Crichton, Joshua Jones, Thos T Hutchins, J Pike, J M Kellog, C C Baldwin, J Pike, J M Kellogg, C C Baldwin, Chas C Fulton, John S Tyson, J Tilghman, J R Appoldt—11.

### VIRGINIA.

Thos M Crowder, Thos J Cornick, Jas McDowell, C Hall, C A Grice, Holt Wilson, Sam'l Marsh, Jos R Spratley, A M Cunningham, Wm Ward, Thos Wallace, G W Bolling, A F Crutchfield, Thos Branch, W A Bragg, Sam'l Stevens, A M Keily, Jno T Robertson, Rob't Leslie, Hugh Nelson, H B Reardon, John Dorman, R M Balls, Chas Ramsay, J J Moore, Wm B Ferguson, Geo Bramble, Hunter Woodise, O G Clay, S D Whittle, R W Hinton, Jno E Lemoine, Denter Otey, Wm F Gordon, Wm L Sanders, F M Dunnington, Lt Gov S F Leake, James Winslow, H W Fry, John L Tate, W S Beers, Geo Whitefield, Geo W Grice, W H H Hodges, Wm Collins, J C White, M Myers, W H Tappey, C W Murdough, A Alex Little, R O Britton, R D McIlwaine, J H Cooper, D G Potts, Jno Rowlett, Jas McIlwaine, Geo W Peete, Thos Brooks, Jno B Davis, Chas Morgan, Sam'l F Alden, Edw Ruffin, Thos B Rowland, W J Doyle, Wm Gouldin, Richard G Morris, C B White, Jno G H Hatton, John G Hatton, Wm D Roberts, jr, Wm H Marginhul, Geo W Perkins, G W Latham, Chas A Rose, J R Anderson, Jas K Branch, Thos J Kirkpatrick, J McIlwaine, Jas B Barry, J H Boram, W L Peters, Jno H Cook, Jas Lyons, P H Aylett, J B Branham, Jas Y Leigh, Jno L Cochran, J Preston White, C T Friend, R A Talley, Jno F Tanner, Henry C Cabell, Henry Exall, Geo W Clutter, P Claiborne Goochie, Wm P Stewart—96.

### GEORGIA.

Robt A White, J R Fulmon, E L R Anthony, A J Brady, Holmes Steele, J W Duncan, T T Windsor, W S Cothran, J W M Berrien, D S Printup, W J Lawton, Geo M Lawton, E A Nesbit, Rich'd F Davis, Dan'l Slade, J Norcross, J R Towns, Geo W Young, Jno S Rowland, Benj Brantley, B F Brantley, jr, Wm Gibson, Wm S Heronton, Dr J S Whitten, J H Furman, A P Allgood, Sam'l McWhorter, L H Briscoe, W D Newell, G S Black, Abda Johnson, G L Upshaw, J A Erwin, W R Erwin, Jas M Veach, Isaac M Kennedy, Geo R Edwards, Sam'l T Beacher, P M Covington, A J Butts, J S Thomas, L D Breckner, C G Campbell, M Huson, R A McConnelly, E H Pottle, E L Strohecker, D G Wild, Thos D Wright, Sam'l G Horsey, Thos A Burke, Nelson Tift, J L Dunham, M S Cohen, J S Linton, Wm M Morton, Stephen Thomas, J J Thomas, J L Morton, W L Mitchell, P W Alexander, J H Sheppard, Wm C Dawson, Jno M Tucker, Jno G Thomas, J Hamilton, Hiram Roberts, R D Walker, Jno C Ruse, S W Lee, Thos G Vimmes, J J Collier, A H Stokes, W T Shannon, Jas L Brown, F C Fuller, J R Parrott, Wm Perry.—78.

### FLORIDA.

Benj F Whitner, J B Brown.—2.

### ALABAMA.

Jno T Turner, E R Wallace, A Houk, Geo W Neal, Geo P Keyes, D Coleman, H L Clay, N J Scott, John W Jones, J B Bradford, Chas H Patton, C C Clay, J Withers Clay, N Lockett, W D Hollowell, J G L Huey, G W Scruggs, S M Chapman, W S Burr, N R King—20.

### MISSISSIPPI.

J W Clapp, And Mathews, T A Tredell, C K Marshall, N D Coleman, R H Crump, T A Marshall—7.

### KENTUCKY.

Leslie Combs, A L Shotwell, Thos S Kennedy, W H Standerford, B D P Standerford, John Funk, E Hutchins—6.

### TENNESSEE.

James Ross, A A Kyle, J W Rogan, G W Gibbon, C S King, John W Brown, M W Nelson, H M Fulsome, D K Young, Samuel P Allison, M Hillsman, R N Gillespie, A P Caldwell, Wm C Peck, L S Barnett, E McGuire, Henry Rice, D W Ballow, J Forrest, Andrew Hutsell, John H Baptist, R C Russ, W H Ballard, B H Brown, H B Yearwood, Jno R Enkin, J T Armstrong, W S Huggins, J H Brinkley, J R McCalahan, Wm D Ferguson, S J D Armond, G W Parks, R D Duncan, Jno A Campbell, J R Armstrong, W B Harding, Danl Manley, A G Henderson, Wm P Reeves, Wm Houston, J W M Overton, T G Jones, D P Braden, Wm E West, J H Reagan, S D Mitchell, Mitchell Rose, James P Gaylon, R P Mitchell, D M Leatherman, John M Coffin, Jas A Coffin, H K Walker, H L Clarborne, J W F Manning, W C Kyle, John Leiper, L W Reeves, A W Nelson, H M Clements, J W Newman, Rolfe S Saunders, John S Moffett, J H Donelson, John Stanfield, T J Campbell, A Cheatham, J H McMahan, S P Bankhead, John Frizzle, Alex Bell, R K Hicks, W P Matthews, D D Holman, Jno W Gorham, W H Snead, Jas C Lutteral, John A M Campbell, Jas K Simpson, Wm P S Majors, Samuel W Morgan, W D Neal, D Lewis, John S Burch, Jno Davidson, A R Heron, H L Douglass, Thos W Wisdom, M E Wilcox, D Campbell, Mat Allison, J E R Ray, R S Dill, H Robertson, S Pride, W F Bradford, Wm G McAdoo, S Pipkin, C H Coffin, Hugh Francis; B Templeton, J D Goodpasture, J Knox Walker, John Shelby, J A D Taylor, A E Jackson, D W Carter, W L B Laurence, T M Patterson, Chas Metcalf, C W Metcalf, A M Hopkins, John P Campbell, Jas C Jones, F M Grayson, B R Strong, M W Williams, E H Porter, Eugene Underwood, B B Trousdale, John A Gardner, John R Wilson, R L Weakley, E S Hawkins, G B Black—129.

### LOUISIANA.

John B Leepe, D S Hooks, J W H McGimsoy, S W. Oakey, Alex Baggett.—5

### NORTH CAROLINA.

J H Gibbon, John Winslow, H B Williams, L S Williams, T H Brenn, W W Ellery, J A Young, Lardener Gibbon, Thos Loring, Jas T Miller, A H Von Bokkelen, E D Hale, W S Long, T B Burton, Rufus Barringer, F S Wittington, A J De Rossett, Jr. P K Dickinson, Wm W Lane, Gilbert Potter, C P Mendenhall.—20

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

H W Conner, James Bowie, A F Browning, P M Cohen, W C Courtney, Joshua Lazarus, Thos Evans, C J Colcock, Jas H Nichols, H C Markley, T E Powe, Chas H Allen, A Herbemont, W H D Gaillard, Jno T Sloan, Wm E Martin, A H Davega, A P Hayne, Sr., Lewis Rebb, H Hutchinson, Andrew Simonds, Wm H Prescott, B W Force, B G Wilkins, H Judge Moore, Henry Ewbank, W L J Reid, A Price, C Fronceberger, Jno McKee, Jas H Taylor, Jacob Bond Ion, Andrew Milne, C Y Richardson, A Simkins, Elbert Bland, Wm M Lawton, J J McCarter, F J Porcher, Chas Miott, Jr., J D Allen, B F Brown, Saml W Milton, G N Reynolds Jr., Jas R Brearc, W L T Prince, E J Waddell, N R Eaves, J R Haynesworth, J S Chambers, W B Johnson, D Matheson, E W Charles, J F Hay, R A Gantt, Edward Gantt, C B Stone, R P Gantt, S W Trotti, John Cunningham, C Mathison, J W Ross, Lewis M Ayer, Jas Graham, L W Spratt, Leonard Towers, F G Thomas, B H Rice, Giles Sharp, Philip Dunn, Thos McNally, Jos Fant, Jno L Young, D G Coit, H C Brawley, J A Ready, Jno C Hope, Alex McBee, Wm Irwin, Wm P McBee, Wm M Thomas, John H Evins, C W Styles, J W Caldwell, L E Stubbs, A M Kennedy, J R Logan, P E Duncan; Thos J Eccles, Jas P Carroll, Geo A Addison, B Waldo, S S Tompkins, W P Butler, Thos G Key, A Stillwell, J Foster Marshall, W F Pratt, F W Wingo, Wm Gregg, R B Rhett, Wm C Bee, Wm Whaley, Wm B Herriott, H S Hayden, E H Rodgers, P H Hammarskold, R W Bonney, S Langley, J A Bellinger, D Wyatt Aiken, R B Boylston, Chas Kerrison, Fleetwood Lanneau, Otis Mills, B W Bradley, E J Henry, Jno T Moore, W D Porter, Jno Fountain, L C Haskell, Jas S Cothran, P A Bacot, Richd. Yeadon, J N Avery, A Q Dunovant, J M Allen, W B Stanley, Ewd Hope, O Z Bates, Andrew Wallace, Jas M Wilson, F F Beattie, H Nelson Wheaton, H H Williams, W G DeSaussure, B F Perry, T P Magrath, L Jones, T Farr Capers, E P Starr, Geo W Moye, J Allen Brown, E W Edgerton, Jos Walker, T J Bell, A G Goodwin, Wm Barkaloo, L A Frampton, P S Bacot, Thos Steen, A P Aldrich, Jas Chesnut, Jr., A H Boykin, Wm M Porcher, P C Gaillard, Danl Ravenel, Theo Stoney, Jas L Clarke, A G Rose T L Hutchinson, G A Trenholm, W W McLeod, T S Pagin, C V Chamberlain, Geo H Duffus, Motte Pringle, Jno Heart, T Y Simmons, M. D., J J Ryan, J J DePass, W C Workman, M C M Hammond, John Bryce, E M Anderson, Wm H Grice, Jas Patterson, J G H Duncan, J J O'Bannon, W P Duncan, W S Wood, H S King, D J Wilkinson, S M Thompson, W W Durant, J H Adams, Motte A Pringle, Geo H Bryan, Wm M Tunno, D A Ambler, J G Guignard, Jno L Young, S P Ravenel, R Cunningham, Geo McClenaghan, W H Houston, A G Magrath, M C Mordecai, C G Memminger, W Y Paxton, W B Pringle, W McK Parker, W H Cannon, C M Furman, A P Gaillard, Jas S Gibbes, B C Pressley, J W W Marshall, J J Pope, Jr., A R Taft, T G Simmons, Jr., R G Stone, Wm Brisbane, Wm Ravenel, Henry Gourdin, Saml Henry Dickson, Geo M Coffin, Wm Elliott, W P Dougall, G W Muse, W S Bamberg, Wm Miley, J Keith, Geo H Ingraham, Thos L Wragg, E B Bell, J J Harley, B F Peeples, C F Tobia, F J DeHay, W T Rivers, Lewis Jones, H H Clarke, B A Coachman, G F B Leightner, W C Miller, J B Witherspoon, G D Mims, P K Rayson, Johnson Hagood.—240.

### ARKANSAS.

Albert Pike—1.

### MISSOURI.

Jas M Clenden, W H Blackwood—2.

The Hon. T. LEGER HUTCHINSON, having called the Convention to order, requested the Rev. Dr. C HANCKEL to open the proceedings, whereupon the Rev. gentleman offered up a most fervent and eloquent prayer.

The Mayor then requested the Hon. WILLIAM C DAWSON, the President of the Commercial Convention, which assembled at Memphis in June last, to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, which motion was responded to with tokens of approbation by the Convention.

Mr. DAWSON acknowledged his sense of obligation in the renewal of the compliment which had been twice already conferred upon him, but most respectfully and sincerely declined its acceptance, for reasons which he assigned at some length and in very felicitous terms.

Col. W. H. SNEED, of Tenn. moved the appointment of a committee of three from each delegation to nominate officers of the Convention, which was seconded by the Hon. C. C. CLAY, of Alabama, and the question being taken, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Committee having retired for deliberation returned after a brief interval, and reported the following nominations:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. WILLIAM C. DAWSON, of Georgia.

First Vice President, Lieut. M. F. MAURY.

Secretary, WILMOT G. DESAUSSURE, of S. C.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

S. F. LEAKE, Virginia.

Gen. J. WINSLOW, North Carolina.

Hon. J. A. WOODWARD, South Carolina.

Judge E. T. NESBIT, Georgia.

Hon. C. C. CLAY, sen. Alabama.

S. W. OAKLEY, Louisiana.

W. D. COLEMAN, Mississippi.

Dr. JOHN SHELBY, Tennessee.

Gen. LESLIE COMBS, Kentucky.

W. D. MOSELEY, Florida.

THOS. WHITRIDGE, Maryland.

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

The Charleston Mercury.
11 April 1854, 2

SECRETARIES.

T. T. HUTCHINS, Maryland
Mr. ROSE, Virginia.
THOMAS LORING, North Carolina.
A. P. ALDRICH, South Carolina.
JAMES HAMILTON, Georgia.
JOHN W. JONES, Alabama.
J. B. LEAK, Louisiana.
Mr. MATHEWS, Mississippi.
R. L. SAUNDERS, Tennessee.
———, Kentucky.
C. A. PRINCE, Florida.

Mr. NESBIT then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the Convention, that a Committee of Three from each delegation be appointed on resolutions, and to report business for the Convention.

On motion by Mr. A. F. BROWNING, of S. C. a Committee of three was appointed to wait on the Hon. W. C. DAWSON, and conduct him to the Chair, and Messrs. JAMES LYONS, and Gen. W. F. GORDON, of Va. THOS. J. CAMPBELL, of Tenn. and General J. A. YOUNG, of N. C. were appointed said Committee.

The Committee retired and in a short time returned with the Hon. W. C. DAWSON, who in taking the Chair, made his acknowledgment for the honor conferred upon him, and touched upon the topics which would probably be submitted for the consideration of the Convention, among which were **Direct Importations and Exportations, the Pacific Railroad, the Tehuantepec Railroad, Commercial Connections with South America, Mail Communications with Foreign Countries, Education at Home, Manufactories at the South, Improvement of the Navigation of the Mississippi River, and its embankment so as to reclaim the immmense extent of swamp lands in its borders for cultivation.** His remarks were received with much applause.

On motion of Mr. COLEMAN, of Mississippi, it was ordered that the daily sittings of the Convention be from 9, a. m. to 3, p. m.

On motion of C. K. MARSHALL, of Miss. it was resolved that the delegates from each State appoint three of their number to compose a General Committee, who shall prepare and submit to this Convention such business as they may deem suitable for its deliberations.

The several delegations having been called upon, named the following gentlemen for members of the committee:

*Maryland*—Wm Creighton, Geo Bartlett, Joshua Jones.
*Virginia*—James Lyons, Myer Myers, Odin G Clay.
*North Carolina*—Dr J H Gibbon, P K Dickinson, A J DeRosset, jr.
*South Carolina*—James Chesnut, C G Memminger, Henry Gourdin.
*Georgia*—Nelson Tift, Judge E A Nesbit, Hiram Roberts.
*Florida*—Benj F Whitner, J B Brown, Stanislaus Glinske.
*Alabama*—Daniel Coleman, N J Scott, N Lockett.
*Louisiana*—Saml W Oakey, David J Hook, Jno B Lecate.
*Mississippi*—J W Clapp, T A Marshall, R H Crump.
*Tennessee*—Wm H Polk, J Knox Walker, Gen. Wm C Kyle.
*Texas*—Mr. Ray.
*Kentucky*—Genl. Leslie Combs, Lieut. M. F Maury.

Upon Kentucky being called, Gen. Leslie Combs arose, and stated that the Delegation from Kentucky not having arrived, he asked permission to name Lieut. M. F. Maury to represent Kentucky And thereupon the President appointed Gen. Combs and Lieut. Maury as above.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Purkins, of Virginia, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the United States, so far as applicable to the same, be adopted for the government of this body.

The following resolution presented by Mr. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, was referred to Committee on resolutions, viz:

*Resolved*, That it is the deliberate sense of this Convention, that the object for which we are convened, is the general development and maintenance of the rights and resources of the Southern and South-western States; and while we regard Commerce as the great colonizer, civilizer and christianizer of mankind, which with its various carrying interests demands our special consideration We also recognise as our legitimate business all other matters of a practical character, tending to the accomplishment of the general design; embracing education, agriculture, home manufactures, navigation, and the occupancy of our vast uncultivated lands.

On motion of Mr. THOMAS T. HUTCHINS, of Maryland, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

*Resolved*, That the Vice Presidents be appointed a Committee to report on the mode of voting.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. GEO. A. TRENHOLM, of South Carolina, was referred to Committee on resolutions, viz:

*Resolved*, That this Convention recommends in the most earnest manner, to the people of the South and more particularly to the merchants in the seaports, to embark a suitable portion of their capital in the construction or purchase of ships, to convey directly to foreign ports, our agricultural and other productions, and bring home the return cargoes of foreign commodities. That a Commercial Marine capable of performing this service, would relieve the South from an enormous tribute now paid to other States of this Union and foriegn countries, and turn the gains of this lucrative and invigorating pursuit into a new element of Southern opulence and strength.

Accompanying this resolution was a report thereupon, which was also referred to Committee on resolutions.

Mr. GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, of South Carolina, also submitted the following resolutions which were also referred to Committee on resolutions, viz:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, a material reduction or absolute repeal of the duties now levied on Railroad Iron by the General Government, is a measure that would conduce in a high degree to promote the interests of all the States.

*Resolved*, That this Convention do earnestly recommend this measure to Congress, as one of great national benefit, and respectfully solicit their early and favorable action upon it.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr.

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

The Daily Picayune.
11 April 1854, 1

## Loss of the Spanish War Steamer Pizarro.

The particulars of the loss of this steamer, says the Charleston Courier, are as follows: The steamer arrived at the anchorage of Plaza de Miel, opposite Baracoa harbor, on the 11th of March, from St. Jago de Cuba, with three hundred soldiers on board, to exchange with those in garrison at Baracoa. She took them on board, and left the same night at 11 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock next morning struck on the reef off Cape Mary, on the east end of Cuba. The boats were all stove alongside the steamer in attempting to lower away. The troops, 330 in number, and her crew of one hundred men, were landed by rafts formed of the steamship yards and topmasts. The commander of the steamer immediately despatched a messenger across land to Baracoa for assistance. The Captain of the port immediately despatched the schooner John G. White with launches and boats, which arrived at the steamer the same night, and sent one boat on shore. It was blowing very heavy, and a tremendous sea was running, the sea making a complete breach over the steamer. The steamer lies bilged in two and a half fathoms water. She cove guns and armament overboard on the reef in three fathoms water. On the 14th the French war steamer l'Elan arrived at the wreck, having the Spanish brig-of-war Pelayo in tow, to assist to get her off, if possible. The steamer will probably become a total wreck.

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

The Daily Picayune.

11 April 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....Capt J D Clarke; H Perkins, La; A F Crawford, B Collier, Z Cowart, M T Alexander, W H Perryman, D L Davis, Ga; M Watson, Tenn; G J Hulm, M H Anderson, J I Pettus, Miss; Mrs Wolff, Sam Robb, Miss Soria, NO; D McC O'Neill, Ark; S Ruffner, La; Col E Barber, Niagara Falls; C R Drummond, S Norris, RI; Dr S C Pilkington, Ky; R J Lawler, NY; S Walker, Texas; Dr W C Smith, Tenn; Mrs J P Williams and family, Cin; J A Avant, J H Nelson, J Eubanks, J Yongue, M P Dent, J G Turner, La; F M Blackwell, Ala; L L Dorsey, Ky; H H Ellis, NY; W T Ayres, L M Mathews, C S Mathews, Ala; R F Morris, Va; S R Dunn and lady, Mr E O Thompson, Miss; E Frost, W A Edrington and lady, La; J A Warner, R Veazey, Ark; W D Garrett, Tenn; S K Oates, Mobile; J F Casey, Ky; H L Dana, Boston.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....C Sanguenett and lady, Mo; J Ewing; Mrs Ewing; J Adams, P McMasters, P Dauserean, La; G W Turner, NP; J S Boyd, Miss; R S Boyd, Me; J C Austin, NO, J Edgar, E Masterson, Ala.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J R Berthelet and family, E Everts and lady, Mich; Miss Caeton, Ars; R E Herndon, N O; R Tanner, W Tanner, S S Guild, T Trexbad, J S Thrasher, L E E Jurnele, La; Wm Morrison, Miss; Capt Moore, N O; Sr Don Carlos, Mex; E.A Brown, Fla; Capt J Bowen, Mobile; W Bechtel, W Long, Ky; W K Beck, Ark; W Essex, N O; W E Daney, F Coughton, Martin Davis, J M Clark, Miss; C Ratliff J J Knowlton, S S Guild, La.

CITY HOTEL....J J Massey, Mobile; R T Heckman, Alx; Thos H Rose, B B Spencer, Ala Wm Wayne, John Martin, Ohio; P Lorain, R Loins; D W Patterson, Ky; W R Elliott, La; W H shaw, F W Ausley, Me; C S Gregley, J J Conway, J B Mobley, La; J L Beebe, Thos Claynort, N Y; W Welson W W Johnston, Ind; W B Rucher, B F Morse and sert, H D Broughton, J H Brougham J B Awley, La; W R B Smith, G H Hambell, H R Rufas, J A Battelle, L Durand, Ala; W Norris, John Campbell, Baltimore; Gen Quitman and family, F H Quitman, Miss.

ARCADE HOTEL....J F Hawkins, Ala; W E Brown, M R Ariael, A J Reynolds, J Tuble, N M Proctor, T W Burr, J H Allen, J P Dean; G W Lemoyne, W H Spivey, J H Sheppard, J R Deering, La; J Q Rayburn, P H Joor, R Carr, Robt Little, Miss; W C C McBand, Wm Ross, Ars; P H Catlin, Ky; D B Story, Ind; J S Flowers, Tenn; W R Caton, W E Parker, J J Williams, D Vanter, Texas; Dr Jordon, J Strickland, T Strader, J S Hawkins, A Kelly, E M Moulton, Ala; B Thayer, Boston; J. A Ziegler, W Whittaker, R English, Texas; W A Sawyer, H O Perry, G Banks, Ark; G Hollen, H R Lorenth; W McLendon, R W Lockett, R Rogers, J N Story, L D Monroe, W Imgrams, T G Hines, Ga, J R Knezts, L A Strong, L A Phillips, W E Brown, La; J Q Rayburn, Miss.

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

The Charleston Mercury.
13 April 1854, 2

## SOUTHERN AND WESTERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1854.

The Convention was called to order by the President a few minutes after 9 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. BURNAP, of Baltimore.

The journal of the preceeding day was read and approved.

Lieut. W. F. MAURY presented the following report from the Committee on Business:

1st. *Resolved*, That whilst Agriculture is, and properly should be, the predominant pursuit of the people of the States represented in this Convention, the interests of these States would be very greatly promoted by the employment of capital in other pursuits, and especially to Manufactures and Mining; that the abundance and cheapness of the means of subsistence of fuel and water power, the temperature of the climate, and other natural advantages, will if properly improved secure to these States a virtual monopoly of the manufactures as well as the growth of cotton;—that it is belived the present cost of transporting this staple abroad, will more than cover the expense of manufacturing it at home; and that, as an investment, for security, for certainty of result and uniformity of income, the factory and the mine, when properly managed, has no superior.

2d, *Resolved*, That a Committee of be appointed by this Convention, for the purpose of obtaining the most reliable statistical information as to the number and location of manufacteries and mines in the States represented in this body; the capital invested in the several establishments; the amount of income and disbursements; the number of hands (operatives) employed, free and slave; the amount of the raw material consumed; the quantity and quality of the manufactured articles produced; the prices at which they are furnished; the markets in which they are chiefly sold, and other items of information, tending to show the present condition and extent of our manufacturing interest; and that said Committee furnish to the Secretary of the Convention a report of their investigations, to be laid by him before the next meeting of the Convention; and that it be the duty of said Committee to address the people of the States represented in this Convention, and to urge the importance of action, in the Legislatures thereof, in favor of education, of manufactories, of ship-building, of direct trade and of mining; and that it be the duty of said Committee to collect, and present at the next meeting of the Convention, statistics and other useful information relating to the international improvement of the several States, their industrial resources, their mineral treasures, their manufacturing facilities and their capacities for trade and commerce, together with a statement in which shall be set forth the names and lengths of the several railways, their cost, and the increased value which has been imparted to lands and other property, in consequence of such improvements.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of be appointed to memorialize Congress in the name of this Convention, and in the most earnest manner to urge the importance of and to pray for the following measures, viz:

1. The remission of duties on all railroad iron.

2. The passage of an Act for the improvement of the merchant service, by encouraging boys to go to sea, and for preventing desertion.

3. To send one or two small naval steamers up the Amazon, for the purpose of exploring the tributaries of that river, which the States owning them have declared to be free to the commerce and navigation of the whole world.

4. To encourage the establishment of a line of mail steamers between some Southern sea-port town and the mouth of the Amazon, or some other port in Brazil.

5. And also to encourage the establishment of a direct mail route by steamers, between some Southern port and Europe.

6. Upon the improvement of harbors and navigable rivers.

*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this Convention, the adoption of the above named measures would tend mightily to promote the general welfare. The interests of the country require them, and even-handed justice should mete them out.

*Whereas*, The governments of Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador have made the navigation of their Amazonian waters free to all the world, and *whereas*, this action on the part of those governments has removed those streams from the condition of inland waters, the navigation of which is peculiar to the Riparian States above, and placed them in the category of arms of the sea, the navigation of which is as free to all the world as is that of the great high seas themselves.

*Whereas*, The doctrine that the straits or natural channels which connect free waters with the main ocean, are also free, even though both banks of such channel-way belong to the same State, and be within cannon shot of each other, is founded on the everlasting principles of right, and is sanctioned by the law of nations; and *whereas*, the attention of the Federal Government has been invited to this subject by a memorial from the Memphis Convention, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That Brazil, the nation owning both banks of the Amazon, at its mouth, has no right arbitrarily to shut out the world from the navigation of its waters, or to prevent the citizens of the United States from passing through the same, with their vessels and merchandize, to the Riparian States, who have invited us to come and trade there.

2. That the President of this Convention be requested, in the name of the Convention, to congratulate the governments of Bolivia, Peru and Equador upon the enlightened and liberal policy which they have adopted with regard to their Amazonian Provinces; and to assure them of the deep interest which the people represented in this Convention feel with regard to the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries, to the speedy settlement of the country drained by it, and to the development of its resources.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of be appointed to consider and report upon the propriety and expediency of adopting some plan for promoting Southern and Western manufactures and mining operations.

*Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to each of the Southern States having a seaport, to encourage the establishment of a direct trade with Europe, either by exempting from taxes, for a limited time, the goods imported, or by allowing the importers an equivalent drawback or bounty, or by such other mode as to the Legislatures of the respective States may seem best.

*Resolved*, That efforts should be made to establish a direct line of steamers with Europe, from some Southern port or ports, *without further delay*; and that, in the event of the establishment of such a line, the united support of all the Southern States should be pledged, if possible, to sustain such a line.

*Resolved*, That this Convention recommend to the Government of the United States the formation of reciprocal treaties with foreign governments for the admission of their respective products at reduced and equal rates of duty; and that the Senators and Representatives from the respective States be requested to bring the subject before Congress.

Lieut. MAURY moved that the Convention do now proceed to the consideration of the report, which was agreed to.

Mr. GIBBS moved that this report and resolutions be printed.

The President stated that that motion could not now be entertained, as the resolutions were already before the Convention.

Mr. GIBBS moved to reconsider the vote just taken. It was probable, he thought, that upon the adoption of these resolutions the vote would be taken by States. Hence it was highly important that the delegation from each State should have a meeting and examine all the provisions embraced in these resolutions. If they were printed they could be better understood.

Mr. MAURICE was not disposed to stay here all the year. He thought the Convention had better proceed to business. The Convention could certainly understand the resolutions without their being printed. He objected to the reconsideration of the vote just taken.

A Delegate from Ga. (whose name was not announced) suggested that while these resolutions were being printed, the debate which was in anticipation on the Pacific Railroad bill could be proceeded with.

The motion to reconsider was adopted.

Mr. GIBBS moved the postponement of the further consideration of the report and resolutions, for the purpose above named. The motion was agreed to, and the resolutions were then ordered to be printed.

The President stated that the next business in order was the resolutions presented by the delegates from Ark. (Mr. PIKE;) Tenn. (Hon. J. C. JONES,) and Ky. (Gen. LESLIE COMBS,) on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, stated that the resolutions he had offered yesterday, were laid upon the table. That after that, the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. COMBS) offered a series of resolutions similar in their character; and that the gentleman from Arkansas, (Mr. PIKE) had also offered others tending to the same point. By way of accommodating gentlemen who wished to transact other business, he moved that, for the present, the resolutions do lie upon the table. Agreed to.

Lieut. MAURY stated that there were additional delegates present, from the States of Missouri and Kentucky, and moved that Mr. JAMES GLEDDENNING, from the State of Missouri, be appointed one of the Vice-Presidents, and Mr. BLACKBURN, from the same State, one of the Secretaries; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. T. S. KENNEDY, of the State of Kentucky, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

The several States were then called for resolutions in their alphabetical order.

Mr. J. W. CLAY (Ala.) offered a resolution proposing that the Convention recommend to Congress the reduction, or if expedient, the entire repeal of the tonnage duties: referred to the General Committee.

Gov. MOSELY (of Fla.) moved that in consequence of Mr. BROWN of Florida being suddenly called away, Mr BRYAN should be substituted in his place as a member of the General Committee.

Gen. TILLMAN (of Md.,) submitted a preamble and resolutions on the part of the delegation from that State, embodying their views on the subjects to which they therein referred. Referred to the General Committee.

Mr. NORTON (of Ga.) presented several resolutions which were also referred to the General Committee.

Mr. MARSHALL (of Miss.) offered a resolution to the effect that the President of the Convention be requested to appoint a Committee of five gentlemen connected with our Railroad and internal improvement enterprises, and that said Committee be requested to report at their earliest convenience. Referred to the General Committee.

Mr. M. also offered a series of resolutions on the subject of education. In offering these resolutions he said that he had never written but one speech in his life, and that one he held in his hand. It contained only forty-six words, and if the Convention would allow him to make that speech on these resolutions he would ask no more. Cries of "Read! Read!!"

Mr. M. It is this: If the South deems herself unable to produce, print, publish and teach her own books, then I shall go for employing the Northeast to take us under her matronly fosterings as a wet nurse, accept a rattle, and play the minor with uncomplaining submission. (Laughter and applause.)

M. BLACKWOOD (Mo.) offered a series of resolutions in relation to the importance of a Railroad to the Pacific ocean, and also one expressing it as the opinion of the Convention, that the improvement of navigable streams by the General Government, was a matter of the utmost importance, and particularly those of the Southern and Southwestern States. Referred to the General Committee.

Col. HALE (S. C.) said he had a resolution to offer, which was accompanied by a short preamble.

The preamble was to the effect that whereas the government of Great Britain had lately manifested its devotion to the principles of free trade by permitting foreigners to participate in the benefits of her coasting trade, on precisely the same terms as those which applied to the people of that country; and whereas, the Convention was of opinion that

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

The Charleston Mercury.

13 April 1854, 2

this liberal policy ought to be reciprocated by the government of the United States; and that such legislation on its part would not only conform with the principles now regulating the most enlightened nations of the world, but would also result in great pecuniary benefit to the different States of this Union; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the President of this Convention be requested to appoint committees, to be selected from the delegations of the several States respectively, in this Convention, whose duty it shall be to memorialize the Legislatures of the said States respectively, submitting this subject to their consideration and advice; and that they recommend to the Federal Government to respond to this liberal policy of the British Government, by opening our coasting trade to the enterprise of foreigners.

Sir, (said Mr. H.) I have a speech to make, but it shall be only three words. This, sir, is a new element of trade.

The speech, resolution and preamble, were all received with marked approbation, and the two latter were referred to the General Committee.

Mr. H. W. CONNER requested that a letter he had received from a distinguished citizen of Cincinnati, referring to the causes why no delegation was present from that city, might be read. The letter, he stated, presented several important facts to the consideration of the Convention.

The letter was accordingly read. It was dated Cincinnati, April 4, 1854, and stated that the writer, Mr. JAMES A. HALL, was appointed one of a committee of ten on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, to represent its interests in the Convention; but that this was their busy season, and that the people of that city were a busy people, among whom there were few at present who had leisure at their disposal; that if they had a representation in the Convention, their delegates would present the importance of a Railroad connection between Cincinnati and Charleston. There were only about 140 miles now to be completed to render the connection complete between the Southern Railroads and those of the West, and with that link completed, the people of the West would be as near to Charleston as they now are to New York.

The letter was referred to the General Committee.

Dr DIXON (Professor in the Medical College, S. C.) offered a resolution to the effect that the Convention urge upon the Legislatures of their several States the importance of complete geological surveys of the Southern States. Laid upon the table without reference to the General Committee.

Mr. ALDRIDGE offered a resolution suggesting the propriety of establishing Agricultural Societies in different sections of the South.

Mr. PARHAM of Tenn. presented a resolution to the effect that the reporters of the New York Herald, the Tribune and Express, at present engaged in reporting the proceedings of the Convention, be treated as delegates, and invited to partake of the same hospitalities.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BIRCH of Tenn. offered a resolution suggesting that the Legislatures of the several Southern States be recommended to appropriate —— thousand dollars for the construction of steamers to ply between Southern and European ports. Referred to the General Committee.

Mr. WISDOM of Tenn. presented a resolution to the effect that the General Government be requested to make donations of lands for the construction of certain Railroads in Tennessee. Referred to the General Committee.

Mr. RUFFIN of Va. offered a series of resolutions, in which it was resolved that the fishing bounties paid by the government of the United States, and received exclusively by Northern vessels, operated to the increase of the Northern shipping; while much of the tax thus levied was collected at the expense of the Southern States.

Also that the great sums paid by the Federal Government for the maintenance of European mail steamers, was collected principally at the expense of the Southern States; and that all such partiality exhibited on the part of the General Government, ought to cease.

The resolutions were received with applause, and were referred to the General Committee.

Mr. LEEKS (Va.) offered a resolution providing that the General Government be memorialized to pass sufficient laws to prevent the abduction of slaves on board of steam and other ships: referred to the General Committee.

Mr. MCFARLANE (Va.) proposed that the next Commercial Convention should be held in Richmond, Va.

Mr. WOODISS (Va.) presented a like resolution on behalf of his constituents.

The President stated that there were many cities which would be candidates for the honor of the next Convention; New Orleans, Savannah, Louisville, St. Louis and others. The resolutions were both laid upon the table.

Mr. MOORE (of Ala.) proposed that in the opinion of the Convention, it was of vital importance that a direct trade be opened from Southern ports in the United States to ports in South America, and particularly to those of the Empire of Brazil.

Also, that the acquisition of the Island of Cuba was an object sincerely to be desired by the Southern States. (Applause.) The resolutions were referred to the General Committee.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
13 April 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

M H Gabusher, NY
C A Adams, Va
W P Howard, Ga
C Spafford, Ct
W L Cazneau and lady, NY
I Taylor, do
W H Gilbert, Ga
T M Clarke, do
J S Holman, Texas
G G Williams, Md
Mad'm Boucicault & daughter, do
A H Goodman, O
D Hamblin & lady, Mass
M M Bleakmore
H J Rogers, Md
W S Humphries, NY
Jno Bowes, Md
E J Seyburn, Va
B W Harrison, do
T R Raymond & daughter, Mass
H M Heird, Md
C M Guild, NY
J Q Watkins, Va
Dr V W Mason
G A Perdican, NJ
T A McCreery and lady, SC
Mr & Mrs Stirman, Ark
Master Stirman, do
A C McNeill and lady, Tenn
Miss R F McNeill, do
T Hyatt, NY
R Betts & lady, Md

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

J F Porton, Md
H A Chapman, Va
R L De Coin, NY
L J Worden, do
G S Worden, do
W H Selkirk, do
G K Harper, Va
G W Cook, Cal
J B Ferguson, NC
H H Bird, Va
O A Ray, Ind
A A Hunnewell, Cal
C M Budd
J Deacon
A A Kemble & daughters, Ala
A H Michie & lady, Va
T G Michie, do
Miss M P Budd, NJ
W Osborn, Ill
J E Davidson, Va
T A Yates, do
W H Vauntle Roy, do
Jno Miller, Md
T Alexander, do

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

Jos Burnett, Mass
J A Rockwell, Ct
A P Rockwell, do
V M Mason, NY
W H Butler, Pa
G M Playfair, Scotland
R M Hooper, Pa
Miss B M Jones, do
Miss L H Jones, do
J Bryan, USN
H R Robbins, Md
Mrs Colin Sloat, NY
Jno D Sloat, do.
R L Peabody, NY
H Bose, Md
J H B Latrobe, do
G F Geisinger, Pa
Jas Maurice
J C Winder, NY
H Allen
M Livingston
Mr Parker, Mass
F Brickett, do
G W Toland, lady and nephew, Pa

## Empire Hotel—S. REFLEBOWER

G H Newton, Mass
Judge Turner, Va
S Shreves, Md
J Plowman, do
A Siegrist & lady, NY
S Siegrist & lady, do
J O Stook, Va
Col E Walkman, do
S E Washington, do
G R H Pepper, Md
Judge Jones, Honduras
R H Humphreys, Balt.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
Washington

17 April 1854, 4

## LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

### Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

J Westervelt, NY
P A Sargeant, do
G W Morell, do
Dr H A Stennecke, USA
Col W Whistler, do
A S Saxson & lady, Pa
Capt S M Sobrett, USA
F Emery, NY
H T Roberts, Md
W Adams, DC
Col T Johnson, do
S J Mowry, Ct
E R Sawyer, Mass
G H Bellew, NY
Mr & Mrs Forbes, daughter, nurse & servant
M Bates, Miss
N T Dow, do
J D Hubbard & lady, Ct
Mrs M H McAllister, daughter & servant, NY
E H Magown, Me
Mrs Peazell & servants, Me
Mrs Rucker, do
Mrs Crows, do
S G Copp, NY
J B Thompson, Ky
D M Smith, La
G W Smith, do
P S Martin, do
Dr Merry, Miss
S Mandledane, Mich
P W Jett, Va
J H Meynele, Md
S Bartlett, Mass
P W Chandler, do
Jas Brown, do
Hon T D Elliott, do
Com Parker, USN
Mrs Parker, Pa
N G Carnes, NY
Miss Carnes, do
E B Wilson, Mass
B Diman, RI
J L Diman, do
F Leslie, NY
M H McAllister, Cal
F A Griswold, Md
T S Berry & lady, NY
E Pringle, do
J H Reed, Mass
F L Burr & lady, DC
W Winslow, O
Jno Spencer & lady
Miss Spencer, Md
Miss Carter, do
Miss J Baker, do
F B Clarke & son, Ct
M C Crawford, lady & 3 children, Ind
B C Grant, Pa
S M Seymour, NY
Jas Cooper, Va.

### National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

J H Ing, Md
P A Mann, Miss
D S Howard, do
H B Wood, Ala
J A Bodhead and lady, Mass
M L Drake, Mich
D P Keeling, Va
R M Hoe, NY
W M Levain, Pa
J T Scott, Miss
P Clarke, jr, RI
P W Grain
J P Kennedy, NJ
J W Nicholson, NB
E M Boynton, Md
Mr Ridley, do
R C Montgomery, Cal
J Beadle & lady, NY
J R Wolfe, Pa
G T Brown, do
N H Robinson and lady, NY
J D Dougherty, DC
W E Daugherty, do
E M Huntington, Ind
J L Houston, Ark
P Gorman, Md.
C Mogridge & lady, Eng
J Ewins, Ohio
H Myers, Ga
W McCummer, NY
M J Heade, Ill
N H Duke & lady, NY
E L Stone & lady, do
C P Robinson
J Wardle
W P Humphrey, NY
J Young, Va
J Gayle, Ala
H L Clay, do
E H Andrews, NC
S Mowry, SC
W Mowry, do
F Steele, Mina
J T Burch, NY
W T Burch, do
H O Clark, Wis
A Northreys, Mina
Gen Canonau
Col M Bainbridge, Va
J S Wheate, Va
J P Hokins, NY
H Riley, do
Col W R Drinkard, Va

### Brown's Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN

J Sqecia, Havana
T Xenia, do
J de Orvaco, do
J B Daniel, NY
Dr Richius & son, Pa
R Sewell, Md
H L Harland, do
Jno Smith, Pa
Jno White, Va
L Lane, NY
H Brandt, Mass
F Huston, La
D J Bailey & family, Ga
F A Pace
J H Riddick
T B Evelin
S C Oliver, Va
W T Taylor, do
W Fyett, do
J Hodges, Md
J Miltemore, do
J T C Hawke, NY
B Palmer, do
J W Holcomb, Ind
E G Eastman, Tenn
Dr Irvin, Ky
J Gruison, La
J K White, Md
J A Pendergast, do
W H Emerson, Ark
S L Miller, NY
Jno White, Va
T Mason, do
J Williams, do
H Proctor, Ga
G Smith, Ill
U Trevitt, O
W Getty, DC
E D Williams, do
A S Wilsen, do
T J Potts & family, Pa
C W Beresford, do.

### United States Hotel.—R. B. HACKNEY

C Gillespie, NY
Jno Burns, Va
W Pelham, Texas
A D Hunt, Mass
J S B Thacher, do
T Curtis, Tenn
I Brunson, do
W B Dortch, do
A G Wilcox, do
C Gillum, Fla
J F Darnall
Miss Snoot, Miss
C W Suber, SC
S Johnston, do
J F Harrington, do
H J Wilkins, Cal
E P Williams, Oregon
G W Campbell, Ala
W Allan,
J H Scott, Md
Mary Penwick
Eliza Darnall
T D Sutter, Md
Miss A Young.

### Gadsby's Hotel—W. GADSBY.

R Brodnax, NC
G Adams, Mass
Miss Adams, do
Mrs P M Taylor, Can
P M Taylor, do.
H A Newton, Ct
W S Colton, do
Geo Boula
H Reid & 2 children, Pa

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
18 April 1854, 2

## AN APOLOGIST FOR THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.

The late insulting comments of the official organ of the captain-general of Cuba upon the message of President Pierce on the Black Warrior affair have found an apologist in our city, and that apologist very naturally finds a place for his anti-American sympathies in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*. The freedom with which we deal with foreign officials is quite distasteful to the captain-general's friend, as it is to all others whose foreign proclivities are offended by the spirit with which we stand by our own government. When we cease to be prompt and fearless in resenting an insult or an injury offered to the character of our country, or the character of our statesmen, by foreign officials abroad or their sympathizers at home, we shall feel that it is time for us to resign our position. There is nothing in our relation to the present Executive of the government which can restrain us from giving free expression to our sentiments on all questions in which the honor of our country is involved. We claim the right of every other independent journalist, and we shall exercise it, to speak our mind plainly and pointedly, without stopping to inquire whether our remarks may be acceptable to some sensitive foreign official, or some squeamish or tender-footed American. When the captain-general of Cuba, through his official organ in Havana, says of the message of President Pierce, that "this is the language of him who is to-day warming the seat upon which sat the Apostle of Justice, of Peace, and of Moderation, the philosophic and honest Washington," we should feel that we were unworthy to be called an American citizen if we failed to denounce so gross an insult, and to applaud the conduct of the gallant Commodore Newton in refusing to salute the flag of a nation which employs such a representative in Cuba.

If, as the *Intelligencer's* correspondent stated, the *Union* makes "coarse and undignified" assaults upon crowned heads and their stipendiaries, royalty is certainly fortunate in finding for all its monstrosities such able and courteous and "dignified" advocates at the seat of the government of the United States as the conductors of that sheet and its contributors. Happily for the cause which they support with the zeal that is worthy of a vastly better one, Cuba has no newspaper that is permitted to contradict the base authorized calumny of Spain against the official act of the Executive of this nation. The press is there muzzled as efficiently as it is in St. Petersburgh. Its existence is dependent upon its devotion to the existing rule. Here it is free to speak its opinions of men and measures not only of our own country, but of all the countries of the earth. When it ceases to exercise its privileges lest it may give offence to foreign powers, the bulwark to despots and despotism will have been effectually destroyed.

We believe that the course of the *Intelligencer* and some of its correspondents has been eminently instrumental in making Spain an intolerant neighbor, and we shall continue to strike at one and the other as long as we have unprovoked grievances to complain of. We shall not mince our words, either from fear or favor, when wrongs multiply against our country, and find dignified defenders at our doors. We regard a foreign transgressor upon our national rights with quite as much favor as we regard an American who is incessantly justifying and excusing them.

The Richmond papers announce the election of Vincent Witcher, esq., of Pittsylvania, to the presidency of the Danville Railroad Company. He was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of W. P. Tunstall.

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



14 April 1859 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

## Brown's Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

J J Middleton, DC
A Taunton, Md
J Mitchell, do
W Hunt, do
J Martin, NY
W Hardy & lady, Pa
Miss J Hardy, do
Miss S Hardy, do
Miss E Hardy, do
Miss F Phelps, do
E J Phelps, do
T M Redzell, Ark
T J Campbell, Tenn
J R McClanahan, do
W Taylor, NY
T Stubblefield, Ga
H J Parker, NY
H Porter, Mass
W S Hutchins, NY
P Goodrich, Va
G E French, La
J A Grenaux, do
J o Kelly, Texas
C B Dyer, do
H T Taliaferro, Va
M Grimes, Ark
E P Gardiner, NY.

E M Tazin, La
C E Greneax, do
E P King, Md
J H Johnson, do
C L English & lady, C
Miss L Holt, Md
J Olds, NY
W Smith & lady, Va
Miss H Smith, do
E Marlow, do
S W. Hopkins, Mass
D M Card, NY
Mrs W Card, do
Capt T Streets, Pa
W A Benson, NY
E Hughson, do
P A Bulen
H R Hiller, Cal
H R Bayley, Ga
R L Brandon, Miss
L W Brandon, do
W A Graham, Pa
J E Drinnell & lady, Mass
G W MacBride, Pa
J H Sale, Va
J W Jones, do

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

B W Brice, USA
R Johns, Md
J MacNeil, NY
W Whistler, do
M J Heade, Ill
C H Tigner, Miss
D R Tirola, Cuba
F Ludcias, do
C Ludcias, do
A Diaz, do
R L Stephens, NY
W H Hunt & ward, NJ
E S Nickerson, Mass
J H Nicholson, Md
A Sumner, Mass
Mrs Tenney, do
Mr & Mrs Temple, NY
Miss E Gormay, do
H Ingalls, Mass
W E Dubois & lady, Pa
A Gorkovenko
P C Glyn, England
H Simonds, do
C Main & lady, Mass
C Hedgewick, do.

A S Kayser, Pa
W S Rand, Ky
H Bawtree, NY
N A Destrehan, La
Miss Shebard, do
G H Davis, Mass
Mr Smith & lady, NJ
Rev C R Nelson, Md
Purser Semple, USN
D H Mordecai, SC
Dr Gesner, NY
J G Wood, Mass
O E Thompson, do
H S G Strother and lady, Md
J T White, Va
C Wacipe
S Hall
A F Haywood, Fla
Wm Waddell, Md
C H Stobie
Hon J Harmon, Mich
Jno Simms, Md
R Contee, do

omit

## National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

C B Gamble, Fla
Mrs J B Gamble, do
H M Ingersoll, NY
R Russell, Ky
W H Neal, Del
H W Cottingham, do
Dr Howell, USN
R W Pendleton, Mass
T Thompson, Md
Wm Burnett, do
A Duboce, NY
Mrs Beck, Pa
Mrs Bonsell, do
O H Rippley & lady, do
Wm Edmeades, Md
O Byrne, Pa
G Robertson, Ky
G B Robertson, do
F W Coleman, Va.

J C Robinson
B Ayres & lady, Pa
Z B Beall, Md
G A Baxter, Va
W M Ward, do
W E Daugherty, Pa
C McCollum, Md
W J Boardman
C B Hall
C McKibbin, Pa
L B Tilton, NY
G A Hayward
C Havilland & lady, Pa
Mrs G Coulter, Md
G H Crittenden, Ky
R C Wilkinson, Miss
R C H Rhenix, Md
J S Wheate, Va

## United States Hotel.—R. B. HACKNEY

J Worth, NC
W Wilson, do
W Petherick, Pa
W A Spindle, Va
T D Spindle, do
H K Davis, Ill
J E Chandler, do
J B Macon, Ga
J J Wynne, Miss.

B B Dusenberry, Md
J Cummiskey & family, do
J W Lakin, Va
W W Metcalfe, do
J Reece, jr, Md
W J Wetton & Co, do
A W Kirkwood, do

## Empire Hotel—S. HEFLEBOWER

Jas M Nixon and family, NY
H B Hatoff, Md
N Shearer, Va
Z B Beall, Md
H Willett, Miss
G McGriffee, Md
H Hauson, Pa

Z W Stouffer, Va
H N Gallaher, do
J W Campbell, do
G Davidson, Md
G Baxter, Pa
E H Edlin, Md
W W Sperry, Va
T L Lovett, do.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
19 April 1854, 2

## THE BLACK WARRIOR DOCUMENT.

The message of the President transmitting to the House of Representatives all the correspondence deemed necessary for a full understanding of the Black Warrior difficulty will be furnished to members to-day. This document makes a book of nearly four hundred pages. It has been finished and delivered within one week from the time it was placed in the hands of our compositors. As this document furnishes a full view of the various violations of the rights of American citizens by Spanish authorities, in regard to which the public mind is at this time deeply interested, it will be read with great avidity.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
19 April 1854, 3

*Bearer of Despatches from Cuba to Washington.—Firemen's Parade.—The Weather.*

RICHMOND, April 17.—A brother of the captain-general of Cuba passed through here to-day, *en route* for Washington. He is bearer of despatches in reference to the Black Warrior affair. He has also been delegated to procure locomotives for Cuban railroad companies.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
21 April 1854, 3

---

There are said to be some seventeen thousand of the Jewish faith in the United States. Their churches number thirty-one. Probably six thousand Jews are to be found in the city of New York. We seldom find one in our prisons or penitentiaries. They are not frequently found in our hospitals, and never in our poorhouses.

---

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
22 April 1854, 2

## ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. FRIGATE COLUMBIA.

The United States frigate Columbia, mounting 50 guns, the flag-ship of the home squadron, commanded by Com. John Thomas Newton, arrived in Hampton roads on Thursday morning at three o'clock, having left Havana on the 10th instant. The ship encountered tremendously severe weather, but sustained no damage.

The Columbia, during her late cruise, was detained at St. Thomas seven weeks, where the small-pox and cholera were raging, but the frigate lost but one man. She also visited or showed her flag at Santa Cruz, Martinique, and other Windward islands. The commodore did not hear of the Black Warrior affair until his ship came to anchor in the harbor of Havana, and Consul Robertson came on board.

The consul laid before the commodore the government paper, containing a scurrilous article against the President of the United States, which he read, and he immediately announced his determination not to offer the usual salute to the captain-general and the Spanish flag. On this determination getting abroad in Havana, it produced immense sensation. The Columbia remained in Havana ten days. The commodore speaks in the highest terms of the firmness and patriotism of the acting consul, and of the indignation and noble bearing of citizens of the United States residing in Havana.

Commodore Newton waited upon the President of the United States and Secretary of the Navy yesterday, by both of whom he was most cordially received, and they earnestly complimented him upon his conduct. The Columbia will await orders, and the gallant commodore leaves this morning for New York, on a visit to his family.

## IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

We are permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction to a friend in this city, dated Havana, April 2, 1854:

"The people of the Gem of the Antilles, particularly the Creoles, are sincerely anxious for a change of government; indeed, they are ripe for revolution.

"Captain-general Peruela has had for some time in his possession a royal decree emancipating the slaves of the island, but he is deterred from publishing it because of the state of affairs in Europe."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
22 April 1854, 3

THE MYSTERIOUS MUSKETS.—The barque Grapeshot, with George Law's muskets on board, was, at last advices, lying at the Belize, mouth of the Mississippi. The New Orleans Delta says that the Spanish consul in that city was so alarmed by her arrival, that he immediately chartered a vessel and despatched intelligence of the fact to Cuba.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
25 April 1854, 3

## THE AFRICAN APPRENTICE SYSTEM INAUGURATED IN CUBA.

In the face of the repeated and earnest denials of distinguished officials abroad and their sympathizers in this country, we have authentic confirmation of our position as to the early inauguration in Cuba of the African apprentice system. It will be seen that the official organ of the captain-general announces the distribution of over five hundred Africans as apprentices amongst various gentlemen of the island, for one year. This is the initiation of the system which is designed to meet the wants of labor in Cuba and the establishment of the British policy to make the island worthless and a nuisance to the United States. A perusal of the following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Havana, together with the accompanying article from the Havana Gazette, the official organ, will place the question of Africanization of Cuba beyond further doubt:

"HAVANA, 13th April, '54.

"The official gazette which accompanies this affords you a verification of what I have so long and repeatedly written to you on the subject of the African apprentice system. This official gazette now publishes officially the first distribution, with all the names of the parties who have received the first 500, principally high officials, many of whom resell to others less favored. You will observe, the time of service is reduced to one year: so that at the end of one year they are at liberty to choose their own occupation and their own employer. You see, now, there is no mistake in this matter, although Mr. Crawford, the British consul-general, denied there could be any such thing in progress on the evening of the 11th instant. So may Mr. Crampton; so may Lord Clarendon, and all the other noble lords; and yet you have the facts before you.

As I have before remarked to you, this apprentice system is not to interfere with the slave trade, which will be carried to a greater extent than ever; for the reason that all slaves introduced now pay five ounces each to the captain-general. This is a temptation that even a rich marquis cannot resist; therefore, as many as can get in secretly will be sold as slaves on paying five doubloons each, and those detected will be placed as apprentices. And inasmuch as all slavers boarded by the English men-of-war *having all apprentices*, they are all permitted to pass under that *pass-word*. Perhaps the next day they are landed as slaves; but every means are now adopted to keep these landings a secret, or until the proper time arrives to place them all on the same footing.

[From the Havana Gazette, April 11.]

Office of the Captain-General and Superintendent of the Finances of the always faithful Island of Cuba.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

*First Section.*

The following is a list of the gentlemen upon whom the apprenticeship for one year of the African (imported) negroes seized last March in the jurisdiction of Trinidad has been conferred:

"His excellency the governor and captain-general, (one) of seven years; Don Francisco Maestu Eraso, 25; his excellency the Condé O'Riley, 45; his excellency Condé de la Fernandina, 35; Don Raimunda Garrieu, 12; Policarpo Urbazos, 6; Carlos Benitez, 30; Felipe Aranzo, 8; Felipe Alem, 10; Evaristo Lamar, 6; Luis Leiras, 2; his excellency Gregorio Piquero, 20; Jose Bruzon, 12; Brigadier Santiago Fortun, 4; Mrs. Rita Lamar, 2; his excellency José Cadaval, 12; N. Gaston, 10; Joaquin Palma, 12; Felix Cabello, 4; Manuel Querodo, 4; Mrs. Encarnacion Palomino, 2; Candido Paqueño, 6; Tomar de la Pena, 6; Miguel de Castro Palomino, 2; Manuel Anselmo Chaple, 7; José Lauriana Galtar, 5; Guillermo Gonzalez, 20; San Pelayo Pardo & Co., 80; Domingo Martinez, 2; his excellency Antonio Juan Parejo, 55; Eustaquio Estanillo, 2; Manuel Santos la Madrid, 5; Ramon Montalvo, 15; Miguel Patino, 6; Mrs. Clara Abril, 3; hospital of Manzañilla, 2; Mrs. Benigna Aparicio, 2; Mrs. Maria Jesus Lamar, 3; Mrs. Carmen Pontlais, 1; Mrs. Camilla Montaño, 2; Mrs. Maria del Carmen Noriega, 2; Mrs. Antonia Armeniero, 2; the Marquis Du Quesne, 30; Juan Augustin de Ferrety, 20; Mrs. Rosario Montero Espinosa, 2; Francisco de Paula Michelena, 2; Mrs. Merced Aram, 2; Isidro Hernandez y Jimenez, 1; José Ramon Cabello, 4; Mrs. Magdalena Herrera, 1; Mrs. Maria Antonio Valdez, 1; Manuel Acevedo, 5; his excellency Joaquin Roca de Zogoros, 1; Eduardo Pepper, 35; Mrs. Antonio Valdez Mendoza, 2; Mrs. Mariani Cantina, 2."

Which is hereby inserted, by the order of his excellency the captain-general, in the official Gazette of the government, for the information of the parties interested.

HAVANA, April 10, 1854.

JOSE ESTEVAN.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

24 April 1854, 4

# ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Brewne' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

C Dickey, Pa
R L Brown, Va
Gov J A Matteson, Ill
Y E Goodall, do
H D Johnson, Pa
D D Wagener, do
P J Phillips, Ga
S C Pendleton, Va
W A Winfrey, Tenn
T Norris, Md
L A Campbell and lady, Va
C Vawter, do
Hon T Johnson, Neb
Miss Johnson, do
D Leeper & lady, Mo
Dr Hoover
T M Potts, Pa
B Fitzpatrick
L Moore, Miss
T G Barnes, Ill
W B Campbell
G W Newman, Md
J S Stitt, do
A Huston & lady, Texas
C E Quackenbush, NY
T Moreland & lady, Me
W R Davidson, NC
N B King, Ala
J M S Williams & family, Mass
T B Brown, Mo
T L Price, Md
D W Jordan, NC
T J Turner, Md
R W Harper, do
J W Morrow, Va
B Darby, Md
W H Edwards, NC
R B Warren, do
R H Rawlings, DC
A E Carter, do
S J Cook, do
N M Read, do
H Haniel, Va
L Maynard, Ohio
J S Tonges, do
J Kelly, do
R Redman, Va
G W Moore, do
W J Hawkins, NC
S Hanna & daughter, do
J Fallis & lady, Ia
J P Brawley, Pa
S Merritt, Md
Miss Ellis, Ia.

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

Hon J Brooks, NY
J Lust
T G Appleton, Mass
J Williams, SC
H B McCall, Pa
R L Brandon, Miss
L W Brandon, do
J Gove, Mass
C Vail & lady, NY
Miss Peacock, do
S Bell, jr, do
W H Russell & daughter, Ct
Mr Ward & lady, NY
W Nellon & family, do
Mrs Carr, Md
F H Eaches, Ill
T H Ross, Va
H B Matteson, NY
J M S Williams, lady & child, Mass
Dr Cuyler, USA
C Goodwin
D de Gorcouris, NY
N B Baker, NH
N B Rogers, Va
G P Bond, Mass
Hon T T Flugler, NY
J T Ames, Mass
J F Hubbard, jr, NY
D N Couch, do
A Delozier, do
R Hurst, Va
A G W Corbin, do
M Dunn, Mass
A B Warren, do
S G Haven
W H Fagan, NY.

## United States Hotel.—R. B. HACKNEY.

M Hern, Md
W Grove, Va
M Grove, do
J G Knox, NY
T King, Md
J Williams
J Allen, jr, Md
S Bennett, Pa
T Robinson, do
C H Young, NY
W B Sawcer, Va
A S Skaggs, do
J Maxwell, Md
H B Barrell, do
S D Gentleman, Va
R Hammond
W T Pepper, Md
P Donahue, Mass
C Ogden & family, do
M B Ashbury, Va
T J Baldwin, do
R Martin, NY
A A Parker, do
H Hinebdid, do
J L Bach, do
B F Rogers, DC
C B Brainard, NY
C C Norinal, Va
O H Brown, DC
J J T Tilley, do
T J Dugan
J A Peffer, Pa.

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

The Daily Picayune.
25 April 1854, 1

# LATER FROM HAVANA.

## Arrival of the Steamer Empire City.

The U. S. Mail steamship Empire City, John McGowan, commander, left New York at 2 P. M. on the 12th inst., for New Orleans, *via* Havana, at which port she arrived early on the morning of the 18th. Having landed her mails and passengers, she sailed at 3 P. M. on the same day for New Orleans. The Empire City brings fifty-eight passengers and a considerable cargo for this port.

There was little of interest occurring in Havana. The Empire City arrived at the bar early on the evening of the 20th inst., but was detained there forty-three hours. She experienced heavy weather and a heavy head sea during a portion of the passage. The following is a list of her passengers:

J Turk, lady and four children; Thos J Greenleaf and lady, H A Jump, T C Campbell, Mrs Torrey, C McKinstry, C Priesthil, J L Gardner, lady, nurse and child; A. G Mead, E F Plowden, W Lyon, F Alburn, T Prig, E Tucker, D W Teller J. Clark and lady, G Hanson and son, D Knowlton, E Duckworth, J C Kennedy, and others in the steerage.

The schooner Edwin Crossey arrived in Havana on the morning of the 20th, from New Orleans.

We have papers by the Empire City two days later than those brought by the Black Warrior, but they do not contain a single item of interest.

The *Diario de la Marina* most complacently refers to the opinions of the Crescent, in favor of the action of the Cuban authorities with respect to the Black Warrior.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
25 April 1854, 2.

## MR. FILLMORE AND CUBA.

The *National Intelligencer* preserves the most resolute silence upon the subject of Mr. Fillmore's southern tour. It cannot praise, and it fears to censure. The right of the ex-President to make a tour of the South is clear enough, and we do not question its propriety. That he should hint at the acquisition of Cuba as a result to be desired, and as a consequence of the threatened intervention of Great Britain, however extraordinary as coming from him, is no less a tribute to the assailed policy of the democratic party on that subject, than an evidence of sagacious and penitential conversion in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Fillmore. But that Mr. Fillmore should lend his name to what the organ of the whigs in this city has been careful to hold up as a subject for the wisest censure, and that this should be suffered to pass unnoticed and unavenged by the *Intelligencer*, does indeed pass comprehension. Before Mr. Fillmore threw the weight of his opinion in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, the *Intelligencer* allowed no occasion to pass to denounce the bare suspicion of such a movement as full of unnumbered evils—carrying its opposition to the characteristic conclusion of opening its columns to the Spanish side of the question, and even justifying the course pursued by the deputies of the Queen of Spain in the case of the Black Warrior. Unless the *Intelligencer* speaks out at such a juncture as this—unless that journal raises its ponderous arm against the fillibuster ethics of the ex-President—it may be too late to arrest his manœuvres, and before long we may see Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Kennedy at the head of a new expedition against the tempting island of Cuba. At last accounts they were in Georgia, and the *Intelligencer* should remember that Havana and Savannah are almost neighbors. Or are we to understand that to obtain Cuba by whig devices will settle all the qualms of conscience on the subject, so sincerely and seriously felt by our grave old neighbor?

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

The Daily Picayune.
26 April 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....E Brevard, SC; T W Strat, T L Craig, Selma; B Galley, H B Snow, W C Bolling, E Wynne, G W Mynetti, R L Hunt, Ala; T Kershaw, Miss; J Spivey, NO; R Robinson and lady, Texas; T B Montgomery and lady, Mrs A W Lilliard, Ky; J D Massey and lady, Ala; L Blossom, Wis; G W Holmes and lady, Mrs Holmes, Ga; R K Harrison and lady, Va; Miss Rodenhamer, Ky; W E Redding, NO; A Hitchcock, NY; Mrs Simonsfeld and child, S Simonsfeld, F Terega, Mexico; J R Browne, DC; W R McMain, Col R C Camp, La; J W Quinn, H Badon, Miss; S Boning, NY; S Copeland, Mich; Capt F Clark, NO; W Morris, Phil; Capt S Sage, NY; J Morell, J Moses, J M Garcia, Mexico; L L Langstroth, Pa

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....M Hart, T B Povy, NO; H Manning, Ala; J P Van Bergen, NY; W Brown, Miss; Mrs Porter, Phil; A Meyer, Russia; A J Ramsdell, NY; J Saunders, Pa; A Almontes, Mexico; G Whitman and daughter.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J Todd, NO; T A Nelson and family, Ala; J L Harris, Va; Z Y Sandridge, Ky; H G Hall, Fa; J M Crawford, La; P Mitchell, Ea; E A Skeele, NO; W S Hoagland, Ind; R C Dinn, Mrs M A Dinn and child, Cal; J R Parker, J D Bost, Texas; L Hardesty; Mr Clarke and lady, Herr E R Hansen, Florian E Hansen, Havana; Mr Duckworth, NY; Dr A R Knapp, Ill; J J Tranchant, Ky; W McMaster, Jr, NO; F S Jacsson, P A Turner, Ala; R R McLill and family, NY.

CITY HOTEL....J B Marsh, La; F H Gerder, J E Hilyard, USCS; R G Ferguson, W W Hamilton, La; Gen J A Quitman and lady, Miss Rosa Quitman, Miss F Quitman, Miss A Quitman, Miss Eliza Quitman, Mrs J Chadman, Natchez; L B Quigley, Ala; T M Jordan, B Brennan, C Blue, Miss; J L Hudgons, R W Harris, La; A Seabolt, Mex; W A Austin, Ala; S Groendyke; R W Sawyer, La; R B Campbell, E Shaw, C Fraser, J E Stroud, J G Young and daughter, NO.

ARCADE HOTEL....W J Barrett, Miss; G N Knight, J Millar, Ala; L L Brownlee, SC; J Miller, Ga; S M Adams, J Fletcher, J Rutliff, S M Adams, A Adams, R D Palmer, J E Palmer, J W Palmer, M Conly, S Stovall, Dr H H Weir; C Bassey, T J Fullerton, J L Anderson, M W Shamberger, H H Bridges, T Holloway, Miss; J W Wilcon, Mo; H G Callehan, J C Gordy, La.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
26 April 1854, 2

## OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

We find the following article in the Philadelphia Inquirer, an able Whig paper, of Thursday last. We recommend its perusal to our patrons, and to the *Intelligencer* and its K. correspondent. We trust it will not shock the tender sensibilities of the two latter, or be regarded by either as "coarse and undignified" towards Spain.

We take pleasure in assuring the Inquirer that the government expects ample reparation for the wrongs which have been committed by the Spanish authorities in Cuba upon our commerce. The administration is exercising a vigilant watchfulness over American interests everywhere, and is resolute in its purpose not to yield in any instance to the slightest depredations upon those interests by any foreign State, however strong or however feeble. A nuisance of a most disturbing character to our repose has long existed at our very gates—a defiance of all the friendly remonstrances which we have made upon the subject. It is now in the course of frightful extension. The time has gone by for treaty negotiations for its removal. Redress or action is now the alternative demanded by a nation's voice. To that voice the nation's Executive will nobly respond. More than two weeks ago, the cabinet at Madrid was informed in categorical terms, if we mistake not, of our requisitions for the insults to which we had been submitted, and for the injuries which we had sustained. A few days will, perhaps, put us in possession of its reply.

### THE BLACK WARRIOR AND THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES.

*Spain vs. The United States.*

We learn that much anxiety is felt at Washington in relation to the reply of the Spanish authorities to the demand for reparation in the case of the Black Warrior. Our government has determined to pursue a very rigid course, and to this end, the instructions that have been sent to Mr. Soulé are of the most unequivocal character. That the captain-general of Cuba and his subordinates were clearly in the wrong scarcely admits of a doubt. The seizure of the Black Warrior and her cargo was an outrage, all the circumstances considered; and in order to prevent similar occurrences, the President and his constitutional advisers will follow up the spirit of the special message as recently submitted to Congress; at least, such is our information. It is quite apparent from all that has transpired that there was no design on the part of the American captain to *smuggle* the cotton that he had on board into Cuba! As well might he have attempted to take the Black Warrior into port without being seen. The quantity of cotton was so great that it must have been observed by the inspecting officer the moment he went on board. The most, therefore, that could have been reasonably urged was that he was under a mistake in supposing that he need not make out a manifest of the articles not *intended to be landed on the island*, but designed for another country! It was an act of gross and palpable injustice, therefore, for the Spanish officials to allege that, for such an *oversight*, they could have any legitimate right to forfeit the vessel and cargo. A bad design on the part of the commander of the American vessel ought to have been shown in this transaction, to authorize the Cuban officials to claim the vessel and cargo, as falling within the penal regulations of their custom-house enactments. It was altogether unreasonable to intimate or to charge that the captain had any design to smuggle the cotton on board, and thus to hazard both ship and cargo. Such a policy would have been one of madness. Inasmuch, moreover, as the goods were intended for a foreign port, and *known* to be so intended, which fact has been admitted by the return of the cargo, we are puzzled to understand on what just grounds the Spanish officers demanded a fine of $6,000, to say nothing of the expenses of detention and otherwise. They should, on the contrary, have placed the vessel and cargo in the condition in which they were before the outrage was committed—nay, damages should be required from them for their lawless seizure. We say "lawless," for the steamer merely halted at Havana, with no cargo for that port; but, in order to make the fact apparent, the captain permitted the custom-house officers to go on board to see the cotton in *transitu*. We cannot perceive, therefore, why the seizure should have taken place, except from an intention to annoy and insult, or under the influence of prejudice and excited feelings. The captain-general, after due reflection upon the outrage, agreed to commute the case for a sum of money, exactly in the manner that slaves are permitted to land, in violation of treaty stipulations, but for a consideration. We have no disposition to be harsh or precipitate, but the merchants and citizens of the United States have borne sufficiently long the tyrannical exactions of the authorities of Cuba, and it is quite time for a better and more definite understanding. Such, indeed, is the sentiment at Washington among all parties. In the first place, vessels are detained without proper authority, and are subjected to great loss and inconvenience. A demand for reparation is made, but this has to be referred to the home government, and a delay of months, perhaps of years, is the consequence. The authorities of Cuba make one representation, and those of the United States make another, and it rarely happens that anything is done. Meanwhile, the suffering parties continue to suffer. The case of the Black Warrior is by no means the first. Something must be done—something positive and satisfactory; and our government, as already stated, will be contented with nothing less. The condition of affairs has reached a crisis; and while Mr. Soulé has been instructed to deal with the Spanish government with as much courtesy and urbanity as possible, he has also been empowered to act with firmness, and to obtain something more than empty promises. The time, moreover, is regarded as opportune for the adjustment of this vexed question.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
26 April 1854, 3

*Later from California—Arrival of the Pampero—More gold.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The steamer Pampero arrived here to-day from San Juan, with about 200 passengers and $250,000 in gold dust.

The steamer Northern Light sailed from San Juan on the 18th instant for New York; with 500 passengers and one and a half millions gold. This, together with the Illinois and United States, makes over three millions of dollars in gold shipped from California about the 1st instant.

The general political news is very meagre. A good deal of rain had fallen, and the weather was unpleasant. Good health, however, prevailed.

The Indian troubles in the interior had nearly ceased. The Walker expedition has dwindled down to a very small and insignificant band; most of his men had deserted him.

The value of real estate in San Francisco and other principal cities had greatly decreased; rents had also fallen. Business was very dull, with a large supply of all kinds of produce; prices seriously reduced. An unusual number of persons are returning home in consequence of dull times and the depressed condition of business.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
27 April 1854, 2

## MR. FILLMORE AND CUBA.

"In reply to an article in yesterday's Union, referring to Mr. Fillmore and the National Intelligencer, we beg to say that we do not feel bound to comment on everything which a public man may utter, however much we may dissent from it; but, if we did, we should first take care to ascertain what he really said before we proceeded to question it. In the particular case cited by the Union, we have, in the first place, seen no satisfactory authority for the sentiment imputed to Mr. Fillmore; and, in the second, if it is correctly quoted by the Union, the language does not bear the construction put upon it by that journal."—*Intelligencer of yesterday.*

We do not know how consistent the rule of the *Intelligencer* may be, as it is here laid down; but we have noticed, on more than one occasion, that the *Intelligencer* has not waited long to see if its selections against the democratic party contained "the truth, and nothing but the truth." If they pleased the eye, or suited the feelings, of the editors, they were copied forthwith. Of this character was the curious statement copied into the *Intelligencer* that the legislature of Louisiana had instructed unanimously against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a statement precisely the reverse of the fact.

In the case of Mr. Fillmore and his views about Cuba, the excuse of the *Intelligencer* does not hold water. It is not often that such a man as Mr. Fillmore, a cautious and pains-taking statesman, *can* be misunderstood, and especially when he talks on such a subject as the acquisition of Cuba, and when his views are sustained by his own whig friends in the South. The Jackson (Miss.) Flag, a whig paper, defends the speech of Mr. Fillmore at Vicksburg, and adds:

"Mr. Fillmore is not, nor has he been, hostile to the acquisition of the island of Cuba, either by purchase or lawful conquest."

Mr. Fillmore's words at Vicksburg were as follows:

"The Vicksburg Sentinel says, 'he spoke of this portion of the Mississippi valley being the centre of the republic—not, indeed, the republic with its present limits, for Canada,' said he, with a glow of feeling and a kindling of the eye we were glad to mark, 'is knocking for admittance, and Mexico would be glad to come in; and, without saying whether it would be right or wrong, we stand with open arms to receive them, *for it is the manifest destiny of this government to embrace the whole North American continent.*'"

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON
27 April 1854, 3

SPAIN.

It is stated that Mr. Soulé had received instructions to demand reparation for the Black Warrior affair, and that on the 6th instant the Spanish government made the needful apology with pecuniary recompense, besides blaming the captain-general for the course he had permitted his officers to pursue in the matter.

The authorities of Cuba recently denied a passport to a Creole, who desired to visit the United States for the purpose of educating his son.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

28 April 1854, 2

From the N. O. Delta.

## CUBA.

### *Dr. Van Evrie's "Negroes and Negro Slavery."*

In the Delta of the 16th instant a very important article, bearing on the above subject, is published under the head of "News from the West Coast of Africa," dated Sierra Leone, February 13, from which we learn that the negroes in that oldest of all the British free-negro colonies are selling one another to the barbarians of the interior, to buy "fresh beef." It is stated in that article that the governor has redeemed 168 children who have been thus sold.

Who are the children thus sold into slavery to the savage negroes of the interior of Africa for fresh beef? They are the descendants of the American negroes, whom the British enticed from their masters during the revolutionary war, under promises of land, liberty, and money. After the close of the revolutionary war, the most of those negroes who had joined the British were carried from London and Canada to Africa, and the Sierra Leone colony was founded by them. They have been sedulously watched over—schools were instituted for them—missionaries were sent among them—they were supplied with agricultural implements, and every facility afforded them to become a civilized and prosperous colony. Nearly seventy years have passed away, and what has land, liberty, and money done for them? They have retrograded to barbarism, and are now selling their children to buy fresh beef! Yet British statesmen, with these facts before their eyes, are urging the adoption of a policy in Cuba which they well know will soon convert the Gem of the Antilles into a second Africa. That island affords a good market for [illegible] products and northern manufactures. A tithe of its resources is not developed. It is capable of sustaining an immense population, who would be consumers of northern manufactures if inhabited by a civilized race; but if Africanized, it will not have the means to purchase American goods and grain.

The policy of Africanizing Cuba is a blow struck at American manufactures, as it would deprive the United States of one of their best markets—a market at their doors That fertile island, inhabited by a civilized race, would greatly help to sustain American manufactures against British competition. It would be a second southern State, sustaining northern manufactures, by opening to our country the best and most convenient market in the world. The market opened by our southern States has built up northern manufactories. Abolitionism would not be a cherished British policy if it did not tend, when reduced to practice, to destroy American manufacturers by depriving them of a market for their products. Gladly would Great Britain enlist American sympathy on her side in the contest against Russia. As goes America, so go the Irish, and so go all the lovers of liberty throughout the world. With them enlisted on the side of Russia, Great Britain will become a republic, and *Ireland will be free!* Abolitionism will be killed dead, because the very country which first put abolitionism into the heads of the British aristocracy will be free, or belong to Russia. The one hundred and fifty millions in India, which Great Britain holds under the most frightful despotism the world ever saw, will be free, or belong to the Czar. Under Russian despotism they will have plenty to eat and to wear, and four days in the week to labor for themselves; whereas, under British despotism, they have no day at all they can call their own. They are worse off than the Irish. Absentee landlords do not claim quite all the land in Ireland, but in India they claim every foot. The rents and taxes are so high, and wages so low, that incessant toil every day in the week will not enable them to procure half the comforts that the Russian serf or an American negro slave enjoys; indeed, according to the Rev. Dr. Malcom—a celebrated Baptist preacher of the United States, who has travelled extensively in India—the inhabitants of that country are so pinched with hunger under British oppression that they are forced to eat cotton seed for food or starve, and that more of them do starve than British despotism starves in Ireland.

After the East India Company, by force and fraud, had conquered India, it was suddenly stricken with a fit of philanthropy for the American negroes. It was negro labor which supplied the markets of the world with indigo, sugar, cotton, rice, and tobacco. Hayti produced three-fourths of the indigo of the world. Thomas Clarkson, and some others in the interest of the East India Company, set on foot a series of billustering measures, which ended in the Africanization of Hayti; and the consequence has been that the East India Company immediately monopolized the indigo culture. The Africanization of Cuba would give India almost a monopoly of the sugar market. Already more sugar is made in India, with Chinese laborers, than is made in Louisiana. [See Leonard Wray's "East India Sugar Planter."] Long has the company been striving to rival our southern States in the cotton culture; but has no hope of ever effecting that object except by the abolition of American negro slavery. The bone and the sinew of Great Britain—the manufacturers—favor abolitionism, inasmuch as it would deprive our northern manufacturers of the only market which sustains them, and thereby destroy their competition. The British manufacturers fear our northern manufacturers more than they do those of all the world besides, and would move heaven and earth to destroy them. Hence, they are continually forcing abolitionism upon our northern people, knowing full well that offers the best chance of setting the North and the South by the ears, thereby depriving our northern manufacturers, not only of their best market, but also of the raw material of negro labor.

If Dr. J. H. Van Evrie's work on "Negroes and Negro Slavery," or even his introductory chapter, were circulated extensively in the North, it could not fail to quiet the northern mind on the subject of southern negro slavery. Van Evrie proves that it is "no slavery at all." In the European sense of the term, "but the natural relation of the races—the mere adaptation of a natural law, no more to be warred with than any other natural condition or social convenience, springing from the wants and necessities of human existence." If our people would read Van Evrie's work, or even his introductory chapter, they would not wonder that the free negroes in the British colony of Sierra Leone are selling their children to the negro savages of the interior to buy fresh beef, but would learn that it is only a natural consequence of negro freedom, and that it is the nature of the negro to run into barbarism when released from the supervisatory care of the white man. The negroes of Sierra Leone had plenty of land, liberty, and money to set up for themselves, given to them by the British; yet, after seventy years, the experiment of making them a happy, industrious people has utterly failed.

If the American people would read John Mitchel's Citizen, they would soon find out what sort of a thing British liberty is. Instead of giving the Irish land, liberty, and money, like they gave the Sierra Leone negroes, the absentee British landlords claim the best portion of Ireland, and rent it out at such high rates that the Irish farmers cannot afford to pay the rents, taxes, and tithes, and pay the laborers sufficient wages to enable them to buy food and raiment. Dr. Mosely, seventy-four years ago, saw an American sailor, rather than serve the enemy against his country, jump overboard from the British frigate Pallas into the Caribbean sea, and torn to pieces by the sharks. The Dr. says: "The extinguishing of European tyranny in the western hemisphere is a debt North America owes to the world."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
29 April 1854, 2

## THE SPANISH INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.

When we commented on the insulting language of the official gazette at Havana in regard to President Pierce, some days since, we used a translation which had been made by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, but which did not convey fully the grossness of the indignity. The language as translated into English, as quoted by us, was as follows:

"Know ye, good men of all countries and opinions, that this is the language which now is fired from the chair once occupied by the Apostle of justice, peace, and moderation, by the philosopher, the honorable Washington!"

This translation of the original expression in Spanish is incorrect—whether designedly so or not, on the part of the Spanish translator, we care not. The true translation is as follows:

"Know ye, good men of all nations and of all opinions, that such is the language of him who finds himself warming the chair in which once was seated the Apostle of justice, peace, and moderation—the philosophic and honored Washington!"

The original expression in Spanish which is applied to the President, *calentando la silla*, is one of the most opprobrious and insulting that can be addressed by one person to another. A reliable gentleman at New Orleans writes to us that it is currently asserted in intelligent circles in Havana that the article was written by General Pezuela himself.

We advert to the subject that the resentment of the indignity so promptly and so gallantly exhibited by Commodore Newton may be correctly appreciated. He was fully apprized of the offensive character of the insult, as it was expressed in Spanish, and, in obedience to the impulses of his own noble heart, and in accordance with the dictates of his clear judgment, he felt that his command was never intrusted to him to be prostituted to the saluting of a flag upheld by a hand which could pen such an insult to the American President. The New Orleans Picayune shows the right spirit in the following comments upon the insult:

"The current report in the best circles at Havana, after the publication of that article, was that it had been written by the captain-general himself; but whether that be true or not, no censor in Havana would have dared to authorize, nor any editor there dared to publish, such a foul and personal insult upon the chief of a nation with whom Spain was at amity, without the sanction of the government, and General Pezuela alone is accountable for its tone and tenor. It is not necessary for us to remark upon the personalities and the gross character of such an official communication.

"Looked upon in the light of a political and official act, they deserve at the hands of the American people and of the American government a more serious consideration. We are glad to learn, through private sources, that Col. Robertson, the acting consul at Havana, viewed them at once in their proper light, and that Com. Newton, on arriving there, refused to salute the city and the Spanish navy because of their offensive tenor. Though the insult is personal to General Pierce, it is directed to him only as President of the United States, in the performance of his official duties to his country, and it is therefore personal to every American citizen. It is expected of the cabinet that this gross insult shall not be suffered to sink into the stagnant pool of diplomatic correspondence."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

30 April 1854, 2

## TRIBUTE TO ROBERT GREENHOW, ESQ.

BOARD OF UNITED STATES LAND COMMISSIONERS,
San Francisco, March 28.

After the minutes of the previous meeting of the board were read by the secretary, Mr. McKune, the law agent, said he arose to perform a melancholy duty—one that this board, the members of the bar, and the entire community would keenly appreciate. On yesterday, and since the last session of the board, Robert Greenhow, esq., the associate law agent, departed this life. His body lies shrouded in its winding-sheets, awaiting the last sad rites of burial. His spirit is in Heaven.

He was born in the Old Dominion, at Williamsburg, and his age corresponds with the century in which he lived. His early youth was spent in that home of our great men, where have been reared some of the greatest of the nation. I have been able to gather but few incidents of his youth; but certain it is, his time was not misspent. His studious habits must have been formed while yet young; for a little later in life, and before mature manhood, we find him a student of a college of physicians and surgeons in New York, where he took his degrees. Not contented with that progress in his profession attainable in the recently established colleges of the western hemisphere, he went to Paris, and there, among the greatest physicians of the world, in a city offering more facilities for his pursuits than any other, among the best scholars of Europe and the best practitioners in the world, he completed his medical education.

In the mean time he did not neglect his literary pursuits. The study of the languages was his peculiar delight. To this he applied himself with great assiduity, and the result showed his ability to excel in literary matters. In addition to his vernacular and the classical languages, he spoke the German, French, Italian, and Spanish with ease and accuracy. His studies finished, he spent some time as a tourist, travelling through Italy, Germany, Spain, and England, storing his mind with the riches of European literature, booked in the languages he well understood. Much as he loved the learning of his profession, its practice offered but little inducement for him, preferring, as he did, a more extended range of pursuits. He particularly devoted himself to history, and his knowledge of that subject, with his great command of different tongues, recommended him to our government, and he was employed and for many years filled the office of translator with eminent ability and to the entire satisfaction of all. Whilst in that position, in 1844, he published an octavo entitled "History of Oregon and California, and the Territories of the North-west Coast of North America," a work of merit, which shows his peculiar fitness for such a task. Having access to official correspondence which was reliable, he has given us in this volume a valuable compend of facts.

The establishment of this commission opened a new field for his labors. The government knew and appreciated his qualities; his stern inflexible integrity; his active, prompt business qualities; his varied and accurate historical, literary, and legal attainments. He was commissioned as associate law agent in August, 1852, as before that time he had been engaged in this commission to assist Mr. Cooley. Since that time, the resignation of Mr. Cooley, and the long term of office of Mr. Howard, have thrown much of the labor of the agent upon Mr. Greenhow. How faithfully he has discharged his duties you who have been in daily communication with him can best appreciate.

On the 17th of February he fell from an embankment in one of the streets of this city, which produced such a shock in his nervous system as to confine him to his bed, and, in spite of all that could be done in the way of medical advice and treatment, he gradually declined till eleven o'clock on yesterday, when he expired.

Mr. McKune then read a series of resolutions, and moved that they be spread upon the minutes of the board:

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to take from our midst a highly esteemed member of this commission, the associate law agent; therefore, as a testimony of the regard in which he is held by all who knew him, it is

*Resolved*, By the board and the members of the bar present:

1. That we feel the death of Robert Greenhow, esq., as a great public loss, associated as he has been with the history of our nation for many years, and with the business of this commission from an early period of its organization.

2. That we mourn his death and mingle our tears with those of a widow, bereaved of an affectionate husband; his children, deprived in early life of a kind father; and with those of his large circle of relatives, who looked upon him with a just feeling of admiration.

3. That those attached to the commission and all members of the bar practising therein wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4. That the secretary of this commission forward a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the deceased.

5. That this board do now adjourn for one week as a mark of respect for his memory.

The commissioners ordered the resolutions to be entered on the journal of the board.

Judge Felch said: In accordance with the suggestion which has been made, the resolutions presented will be spread upon the record of the board, I may be permitted to add that the members of this commission concur most fully in the expressions contained therein of sorrow at the sad bereavement, of appreciation of the worth of the deceased, and of sympathy with his surviving family.

He who has gone from us was longer attached in his official capacity to this commission than any, with a single exception, now connected with it. None knew better than we the zeal with which he performed his duties before the board, his assiduous devotion to his investigations, and the varied knowledge which constituted his qualifications for his task. None could appreciate better than we the love of the exhibited in the performance of his duties, and the purity of the intentions which prompted his every act. As a linguist he had few equals; as a lover of historical studies, I have known no man more ardent in his attachment or successful in the prosecution of his investigations. With the history of this portion of our country, as well under the former as the present jurisdiction, he had that intimate knowledge which close study and a fervid love for such pursuits only can secure; and by it he was possessed of peculiar qualifications for the investigation of cases before this commission.

His loss is severely felt by us all, and we join in one common expression of our sorrow. These resolutions, entered on the journal of the proceedings of the commission, will be but a slight memorial of our loss. A sad parenthesis in a record of every-day business transactions, they will testify, not of business, but of grief. Let them there remain, a perpetual witness of our common sorrow, and a memorial of the worth of our deceased brother.

The board then adjourned.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
30 April 1854, 2

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In reply to the suggestion of the Baltimore Patriot, that the Monroe doctrine furnishes no solution of the problem presented in connexion with the Cuba question, the Philadelphia Evening Argus makes the following remarks, which are worthy of careful perusal:

"In our judgment, the meaning and intent of the Monroe restriction will cover all territory lying in such a position as its occupancy by a foreign despotic power will interfere with the peace and tranquillity of this country, or the perpetuity of its free institutions. If foreign interference with Yucatan or the Mosquito country will not be allowed, why will not the same principle apply to Cuba or any other isle? The interference of despots with the latter would be fraught with far more serious consequences than with the former. In the case of Yucatan and the Mosquito country, they are comparatively remote, while Cuba is in the very track of our commerce, within a few hundred miles of the shores of the southern States, which are most of all affected by any rising among her population, and in the hands of a maritime nation will completely command the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico. In addition to this, should Cuba pass into the possession of England, for example, it will form a point from which the emissaries of despotism could assail our country in the most deadly and effective manner.

"With these facts in view, is there any statesman in the country who would listen for one moment to a proposition that Cuba should be transferred by Spain to any other nation, especially Great Britain? Undoubtedly there is not. That doctrine has been most unmistakably enunciated by more than one President, and forms a most prominent feature in the administration of General Pierce. The fact that the English government has on more than one occasion tampered with Spain for the purpose of moulding her policy in relation to the island of Cuba, is the best proof of the intent of that government should they succeed in getting possession of that island, either by treaty or force. The avowed object is to colonize it with such a class of subjects as will most materially affect the interests of this country, both in a commercial and political sense. They wish it as a naval station to harass our commerce in the event of an open rupture, or as a depot from whence they can menace the southern States and foment discord among their local population by means of their abolition missionaries.

"Was not the Monroe doctrine designed for such a case as this either on the continent or in the islands contiguous to it? So long as Spain was her own master, and managed her politics at Madrid, instead of at London, there was some reason in the silence of the American government, and the position of the Patriot would apply; but it is now notorious that England is interfering in the affairs of the island of Cuba with a special eye to the injury of the United States. It is no longer the Spanish government adopting an institution, or modelling one already in existence. It is the diplomatists of Europe, headed by England, taking advantage of that imbecile and tottering government as a shield from England, while they can hurl their missives at our free institutions with impunity. If these measures have been taken adroitly, they are not the less to be reprobated, and when a nation thus overstepe the bounds of national law, the defensive power must not be held to too tight a construction of the means of defence.

"The Monroe doctrine was intended to prevent the colonization of empires in the western world, because such colonization was dangerous to the liberties of the people of those States, and the principle is broad enough to cover all territory on which such an attempt is made. If the English are using the isle of Cuba as an *entrepot* from which they may meanly and cowardly assail the institutions of this country, the government should at once interfere, and that in the teeth of Spanish authority. If a nation will either weakly or criminally allow itself to be made the tool of another, as Spain has of England? If Isabel be satisfied with the present state of the United States is to protect the national honor and interests at all hazards; and if they are assailed from the island of Cuba, the Monroe doctrine will fully cover and justify the interference of the national government."

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

1 MAY 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN

J Williams, lady and daughter, Va
H Willer & lady, Pa
J Alexander & lady, NY
J Brown, do
M Carleton, Miss
W B Canfield, Md
R Jemison, jr, Ala
W C Templeton, La
C W Long, Ga
H W Cole, Va
Mr Crawford, Iowa
P Meehan & lady, NY
J A McLaughlin & lady, do
J B White & lady, Va
H Lippitt, RI
o H Coggeshead, do
W Swoope, Va
C Bog es, do
J M Barnett, do
J F Snodgrass, do
T B M Roy, do
S C Wonderly, Md
S A Smith, NY
J S Russell, Pa
C M Jones, Ind
A A Carter, DC
T Primm & lady, Mo
T B Brown, do
B G Cuyger, Miss
Major R H Crump, do
Miss E Hart, do
D M Perry, Ala
W W Orndoff, Md
S J Christian, Pa
A G Corbin, Va
G Taylisbue, NY
W S Walker, Md
W B Glaeghes, NC
J B Breckenridge, Va
J Saimes, Cuba
C S Runnells, NY
W S Crouch, Tenn
E S Poindexter, do
R H Rawlings, Va
E D Cobb, Md
Hon E Etheridge, Tenn
W W Orndoff and lady, Md.

omit

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

H Larsen, NY
N B Steen, Cal
A F D Gifford, Va
J M Wilson, Md
Mrs E H Creighton, Pa
Miss E Creighton, do
H Creighton, do
O W Morris, NY
A Van Valkenburgh, NY
Mrs Van Valkenburgh, do
Mrs S A Eliot, Miss
J A Stracy, Pa
H Albear, Ohio
G Pradt, Va
Hon R Choate, Miss
R Choate, jr, do
J Sains, do.
J Stevens & lady
W H Botts, NC
R Chalfaut, Ohio
N Covington, do
Dr H King, Mo
Lieut C H Davis, USN
F C Greguierdo & lady, Cuba
A Bastillo, do
M Grurra, do
E Ortiz, do
Mr Burestinguerry, do
M G Zarnhra, do
F Wriuste, do
A Larcurain, do
de la Serua & lady, do
J Luclero & son, do

omit

## Gadsby's Hotel—W. GADSBY

J S Morsell, Md
E Johnston & family, do
W Dixon, NC
Mr Mitchell, Md
W Breeden, Va
C E Bowes, do
J P Avery, NY
G W Ross & lady, Ga
Miss P Ross, do
C Sunderlin & lady, NY
Z Case & lady, do
J B Graham, Md
D Beach & lady, Ct
N J Dare, Md
G Dare, do
F Thomas, do
S E Hope, Fla
E S Handy, USN
J R Dyre, Va
A Chamberlin, do
G M Ralusch, do
J Constable, do
G E Lepe, do
J Coates, Md.

## United States Hotel.—E. B. HACKNEY

J Bauch
J Dohart, Cuba
N Ganzales Camaro, do
L Tysinger, Md
C A Frick
W S Crawford
J C Allen, Ill
W Jones, Md
C A Scott, DC
G O Barnes, Ill
J A Thomas, Texas
L G Barnes, Ill
F P Sawyer, Va
J B Kuling, Tenn
W T Pepper, NC

omit

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

The Daily Picayune.
2 May 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....W C Lawes, La; J Van Ribber, L C Jurey, NO; Dr R J Ware, Ala; N White, USN; C Mogridge and lady, England; C H Grant, Ala; H Burnly, Miss; J Hunter, Pa W F Weeks and family, Misses F and A Harding, Mrs and Miss Lebreh, W Hearsay, W F Hardey, lady and family, Dr L A Webb and lady, Dr E M Millard and lady, T R Shields, Mrs Anderson, Miss Wikoff, R A Stewart and family, T C Anderson, Dr R E Smith, La; J H Branch, C T Churchill, Ark; Mrs Semple Miss Semple, Miss; J P Smith, Ga; W R Griffin, S L Taylor, La; T E Smead, St Louis; J G Dent, N J Peters, C Crault, Miss; J C Barnes, J C Cooster, NY; A P Scull, Pa; F J Smith, Ala; G Z Lunderson, NY; J E Clagete, R G Harper, Ala; C Strong, Ga; A B Gehn and daughter, Ala; F M Brynton, Texas; Mr Harrison and lady, Ala; E G Tuckerman, NY; W Howard, Dr W Bonna, Tenn; J G Scalls, Ark; Dr Colscott, Ky; W W and W G Bregeale, Mrs Bogler and child, La; A G Lancaster, Miss; Dr Taylor, La; Gen W Yates, Pa; J D Clark, NO; D B Canfield and lady, Pa; Mr Morehead, Ark.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....S Perin, La; F Laferla; Capt Ryan and lady, E St A Prudhomme, S F Wilson, D West, J H Bass, NO; Mr Paton and lady; Miss M A Lawrence, NY; J Collins, Master J Collins W A Read, S Pecanta, R M Dyson, La; S G Sangerine, Ky; J D Stamps, Dr J Metcalfe, W M W Cochran, Miss; Capt Lucas and lady, NY; F J Williams, Mass; C Moncare and lady.

VERANDAH HOTEL....W H Tegardon, E P Fournequet, N Alouet, Miss; J M Ball, Ga; M Owen, Tenn; B M Grace and lady, Ala; J A, A W and M Glaze, La; L Burges, W H Murdock, La; B Moore, NO; C A Slack, R A Hunter, W Wilcox and lady, S L Taylor, W F Griffin, E S Wylie, J S Perkins, A W Peter, G S Savage, S Hoyt, La; B Moore, W B Tullis, D Williams, E P Noble, C S Wing, J H Spratley, J W Dennett, J C Austin, G W Cullum, D E Brien, W Crawford and lady, M Miller, J H Wingfield, R Scott, A Lyford, NO; S Allen and lady, Ohio; A M Randolph, Pa; G Schmidt, NY; O A Jenkins, J Rema, J C Jones, Ala; A W Lyde, W Y Hews, H Milch; W W McMillan, Mrs D Murphy, Mrs S H Dosey, Miss V R Carier; J R Slaughter, Ala; R Coulhard, Ky; E L Russell, Ill; W S Lewis, W F Bickley, La; J F Caldwell, J C Lauton, NO.

CITY HOTEL....J Watson, S Williamson, B F Caruthers, E Chapman, R Cromwell, NO; D de Gorcouria, W J Freelinghuysen, T J Perkins, Miss L Perkins, NY; J M Macias, Ga; H St M Stuart, Mobile; L Moore, Ark; J G Pugh, La; S Monroe, Miss; F R Patterson, Canada; W T Morris, S Keevan, Cin; W P Murray, Miss; W S Harding, J L Lambert, W J Trufant, A Stone, Me; A Thompson and lady, S S Thurston and lady, Ohio; J Battellise, O A Samuels, T Williams, S F Moffat, Texas; R Sargent, A P Cutter, C Martin, Ohio; W L Harrison, M L Bondwan, Va; C Rollins, O Y Morgan, T T Rowland, L F P Cord, La;

ARCADE HOTEL....R Tucker, E O Handley, Ark; J C Lane, R W Lane, J C McNeill, R F Crawford, J J Kendrick, Texas; J B Robinson, J McLaughlin, La; R Montgomery, B P Bussey, J H Avera, Miss; W W Bayles, Tenn; H Butler, W Cranch La; W Hunt, NC; J B West, A D Woods, Ga; T Runde; M G Bass; W Gillum, Miss; C H Forman, F Nash, NO; T S Rudolph, E R Ashley, Ark; H Wenick, Cin; J E Westcot, NO; D Folsom, Ark; J Madden, La; C Strong, W West, R F Crawford, R D Harper, Ga; G W Johnson, Ky, S T Fowler, Miss.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 May 1854, 1-2

# CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

## Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

[IN CONTINUATION.]

### SENATE.

### MONDAY, MAY 1, 1854.

SUSPENSION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. SLIDELL. I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be requested to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States, during any future recess of Congress, to suspend by proclamation, either wholly or partially, the operation of the act "in addition to an act 'for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' approved the 20th of April, 1818," and also of the act supplementary thereto, approved 10th of March, 1838, should, in his opinion, the public interests require such total or partial suspension; such suspension not to exceed the period of twelve months; and the causes which shall have induced the President to proclaim it to be communicated to Congress immediately on its first meeting thereafter.

Mr. S. said: Although the resolution which has just been read is, on its face, simply one of inquiry, I think it proper to state, at this time, the motives that have induced me to present it. I consider it one of great importance; it is not brought forward as a mere formality, but as the basis of substantive, direct, and, as I hope, prompt legislative action. I am quite conscious of the gravity of the responsibility assumed by a senator taking the initiative in such a matter; but, with the firm conviction I entertain of its necessity, I should feel that I was recreant to my duty to the nation, and especially to the State that sent me here, were I to shrink from it. The duty, moreover, is distinctly imposed upon me by the action of the legislature of Louisiana; on the 16th of March last joint resolutions on the subject of Cuba were unanimously adopted. I have since been in the daily expectation of receiving official notice of them; but, from neglect to forward a copy, or from some irregularity of the mail, they have not yet reached the delegation in an authentic form. I have a copy which I believe to be correct, but do not feel at liberty to present it formally, as I am advised that it would not be in conformity with the usage of the Senate to do so.*

Some months since, Mr. President, I was as skeptical as any one on this floor could be about the existence of any concerted plan to Africanize Cuba. I use the word, not for the reason that it has become fashionable, but because it plainly conveys, to my mind, at least, without periphrasis, the complex ideas of emancipation, confiscation, pillage, murder, devastation, and barbarism. Past experience has led me to be surprised at nothing that England might attempt to prevent the possession of this magnificent island by her great commercial rival—a rival destined to be, in a very few years, if in fact she be not already, in that respect, her recognised superior. Still, I could not bring myself to believe that Spain, with all her pride and obstinacy, would prefer the destruction of a flourishing colony, peopled by her own sons, to the prospect of its transfer, at some future, perhaps distant day, by honorable and peaceful negotiation, to a friendly nation, for a price that would extricate her finances from that gulf of seemingly hopeless bankruptcy in which they have been so long plunged. If the Senate will indulge me, I will state now, as briefly as possible, the reasons that have led me to the full conviction of a well-understood purpose between Spain and England, in which France is certainly a confident, and probably a participant, for the Africanization of Cuba.

On the 8th of April, 1852, Lord Malmesbury, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, directed his minister at Washington, in concert with the French minister, to propose to our government "a tripartite convention, by which the three nations should bind themselves, severally and collectively, to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of others." This proposition was made to Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, but no definite reply was made to it while he remained in office. His successor, however, Mr. Everett, under date of 1st December, 1852, declined the overture in a paper which will be forever remarkable, in our diplomatic history, for its high-toned nationality and a vigor of style corresponding with the importance of the question. Let us now trace the origin of this joint proposition of England and France, on the 20th October, 1851. Lord Palmerston, then British Foreign Secretary, writing to Lord Howden, his minister at Madrid, says:

"With reference to the passage in M. Miraflores' note in which he states that the Spanish government cannot understand how her Majesty's government can seriously recommend a measure which would prove very injurious to the natives of Cuba, when they also recommend that the Spanish government should conciliate the affections of those Cubans, I have to instruct your lordship to observe to M. Miraflores that the slaves in Cuba form a large portion, and by no means an unimportant one, of the population of Cuba, and that any steps taken to provide for their emancipation would, therefore, as far as the black population is concerned, be quite in unison with the recommendation made by her Majesty's government, that measures should be adopted for contenting the people of Cuba, with a view to secure the connection between that island and the Spanish Crown; and it must be evident that if the negro population of Cuba were rendered free, that fact would create a most powerful element of resistance to any scheme for annexing Cuba to the United States, where slavery still exists.

"With regard to the feeling which negro emancipation would have on the interests of the white proprietors, it may safely be affirmed that free labor-grown [illegible] slave-labor; and it is indisputable that a free and contented peasantry are safer neighbors for the wealthy classes above them than ill-treated and resentful slaves."

On the 9th of January, 1852, Lord Howden thus writes from Madrid to Earl Granville, who had come into the Foreign Office on the resignation of Lord Palmerston:

"By the anxious desire of the Spanish government, I take the liberty of calling your lordship's attention to the wish, widely entertained here, that, through the friendly interest and influence of England, an abnegatory declaration on the part of France and the United States, and of England, of course, might be made with regard to Cuba."

This invitation of interference from Spain was evidently brought about by the communication of 20th October, and others of a similar character. On the 24th April, 1852, Lord Malmesbury communicates to Mr. Isturitz, Spanish ambassador at London, copies of the project of a convention to be proposed to the United States by the British and French Ministers at Washington, and the Marquis de Miraflores, on the 30th April, 1852, thanks Lord Howden in the warmest terms for his agency in having brought about this convention, or rather proposition for a convention. Mr. Isturitz, in a memorandum, which has no date, but, from the order in which it appears in the Parliamentary document from which I quote, must have been addressed to Lord Malmesbury between the 8th and 30th July, 1852, says:

"Her Catholic Majesty desires that, should the government of the United States not adhere to the declaration respecting the island of Cuba, intrusted to the British and French representatives at Washington, England and France would declare on their side that they never will allow any other power, whether European or American, at any time to possess itself of the island of Cuba, either by cession, alienation, conquest, or insurrection of the same. Any such declaration made by the two powers collectively would answer the intention put forward on a former occasion by the United States, never to allow a European power to possess itself of Cuba. It would, moreover, be in consonance with the idea which, *according to information received by her Catholic Majesty's government, at present prevails with the French and British representatives, to whose care the negotiations now pending at Washington have been intrusted.*"

On the 12th July, 1852, Marquis de Miraflores, in writing to Mr. Calderon de la Barca, states, very openly, what Mr. Crampton, in writing to Lord Malmesbury, on the same day, had only indirectly alluded to "the inexpediency of urging too strongly the pending questions, whilst the result of the presidential election remains, as yet, undecided." Mr. Crampton says:

"Two months, however, having elapsed without our having received any further communication from Mr. Webster on this subject, and certain circumstances regarding the internal political state of the country, (these must, of course, have been the presidential nominations,) which M. Sartiges and myself had reason to believe were the cause of the delay, no longer existing, we thought the time had come when it would be well to bring the matter again under the consideration of the United States government."

This was done on the 8th July, when the presidential nominations had been made. But the illness and lamented death of Mr. Webster prevented his replying. I have already offered my feeble tribute of praise to the able, thoroughly American, and if he will allow me to pay him what to some of his admirers may seem an equivocal compliment, democratic reply of his successor. By the way, if the distinguished senator from Massachusetts, whom I regret not to see in his seat, has no special reason to the contrary, he would greatly gratify my curiosity, and, I doubt not, that of many others, if he would explain the great discrepancy between his letter, as Secretary of State, dated December 1, 1852, and President Fillmore's message, communicated to Congress only five days after; for the objections urged in the letter against the acquisition of Cuba will apply with equal force in all future time, or at least until the races that now compose its population shall be exterminated. The African and Spaniard must alike disappear before Mr. Fillmore could consider its acquisition desirable. If England be allowed to have her way in the matter, this problem will soon be more than half solved. The Spanish race will have ceased to exist; and the African, if left to its own resources, with the enormous disproportion of males to females now, according to the last census, existing in the island, will rapidly melt away. The overtures of France and England having been thus definitely rejected, Lord John Russell, in his despatch to Mr. Crampton, of February 16, 1853, which was by him communicated to our government, closed with this very significant remark:

"Finally, while fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal made by Lord Malmesbury and M. de Turgot, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty, and, upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act either singly *or in conjunction with other powers*, as to her may seem fit."

This implied menace seems, by the declaration of Lord Clarendon, on the first night of the present session of Parliament, in the House of Peers, to have been carried out, at least so far as mutual promises between France and England go. Recollect that is the Secretary of Foreign Affairs who speaks:

"I will further add that the union between the two governments *has not been confined to the eastern question*. The happy accord and good understanding between France and England have been extended beyond eastern policy to the policy affecting *all parts of the world*, and I am heartily rejoiced to say that there is *no portion of the two hemispheres* with regard to which the policy of the two countries, however heretofore antagonistic, is not now in entire harmony. [Cheers.] Thus, then, my lords, at least one great good will have been secured by these transactions—that two great and hitherto rival nations have learnt to know and to appreciate each other better, to reject the fallacy that they are each other's natural enemy, and to be ready to act heartily [illegible]."

Now, there is another matter which to many, indeed to most Americans, will appear too trivial for notice here, but which to me seems of very grave import. In the recent duel at Madrid between our minister and the French ambassador, M. de Turgot, Lord Howden, the representative of a government where dueling is not only a felony at law, but where—what is much more important—public opinion permits the penalties of the law to be enforced, acted as the second of the French minister; and, although this happened some three or four months since, he has not been recalled, nor have we heard that he has been ever reprimanded for his conduct.

That I may not be misunderstood, I would here disclaim any idea of censuring the course of the principals in the duel. Each of them, no doubt, thought that it could not be avoided without the risk of compromitting his honor. But, on the part of Lord Howden, there could be no possible obligation to go out with M. de Turgot, and he certainly would not have done so had he not felt assured, in advance, of the approbation of his government. I have taken some pains to inquire, and learn that there can be nowhere found a parallel case. While on the subject of Lord Howden, I cannot refrain from saying that his very emphatic denial, addressed to an old and valued friend of mine, Mr. F. P. Corbin, of Virginia, of any interference, past or present, actual or intended, with the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, would have commanded from me more implicit credence if he had alluded to the letter of Lord Palmerston of the 20th of October, 1851, and said that he had abstained from acting on it. His reticence respecting so important a fact having a direct connexion with the subject on which he was writing to Mr. Corbin, cannot, without excessive charity, be ascribed to inadvertence or forgetfulness.

To satisfy the Senate that this doubt of the fairness of Lord Howden's delegation is not unwarranted by the facts, I will read that portion of his letter, dated Paris, 14th November last, in which, after denying, in the most positive terms, every assertion that England wished to Africanize Cuba, he proceeds to specify "what had been during the last three years his negotiations with the Spanish government respecting Cuba, that it might be seen that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumors that had been circulated in the United States:"

"Firstly, I have been making unceasing representations at the number of slaves annually imported into the island, and complaints of the almost open manner in which the traffic was carried on under the very noses of the captains-general, always excepting the excellent General Concha. Secondly, I have been making fruitless attempts to get the Spanish government to declare the abominable traffic in men piracy—that is to say, to follow the example of the United States in this particular. Thirdly, I passed my time in anxious solicitations to obtain the ultimate and complete freedom of those negroes called 'emancipados,' which have been fraudulently detained in bondage since the year 1817, in disregard of treaties. I rejoice to say that the Spanish government has listened to the dictates of justice and humanity, and has granted me this boon. Fourthly, I have been endeavoring to procure an abrogation of that intolerant and immoral law, by which foreigners wishing to settle in Cuba are obliged to change their religion, on the somewhat startling principle (not understood elsewhere) that becoming bad men is a satisfactory preliminary to becoming good subjects.

"To these official negotiations I have added, at various times, friendly and officious exhortations to improve the internal system of the island, by facilitating the administration of justice, and by liberalizing the nominations to office and employment among the natives of the island. You will see what I really have done, or rather attempted to do, is very different from what I am said to have done in your papers. When the true state of the case is known, and ignorance or malevolence dispelled, I even reckon upon the good wishes of your countrymen in the success of the measures I ask, so consonant with your own laws and institutions. In all that I have here told you, with entire candor, the United States can only see the natural working of England's declared and unchanging policy in a case which is close to her; and Spain herself must feel that, in days like these, unless she ameliorate her management and modify her intolerance, she can never hope to enter again, and as she ought to do, into the hierarchy of nations."

Let us compare these bold, unqualified assertions, that all his negotiations with the Spanish government respecting Cuba have been fully stated by him with the record which I hold in my hand, and see how completely they are falsified. His letter to Lord Glanville of 9th January, 1852, I have already received, and have alluded to that of the Marquis of Miraflores, of 30th April, and from which I will now read extracts, and it will be seen that I have qualified Lord Howden's volunteer declaration to Mr. Corbin by the mildest possible term, as a reticence, the "*suppressio veri*."

"It is highly gratifying for me to be able to offer, in reply to your lordship's note, (conveying a copy of the proposed tripartite convention,) a new testimony of the lively satisfaction which the government of her Majesty feels in reflecting upon the manner, essentially beneficial for the common interests of Spain and England, with which your lordship fills the high mission confided to you by your august sovereign at this Court. I beg your lordship to accept the sincere and expressive thanks which I give you, in the name of the government of her Majesty, for the efficacious manner in which you have contributed to the happy issue of the negotiation which forms the subject of the present communication."

Might I not, with perfect propriety, have gone further, and charged the British minister at Madrid with the assertion of a falsehood? But it is quite as evident that he is an equally unreliable witness in a much more important matter. His agency in the proposed tripartite convention might have been safely avowed; not so in relation to the suggestion of Lord Palmerston of the emancipation of the slaves. Lord Howden still represents Queen Victoria at Madrid; and yet, if he speak the truth in his letter to Mr.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 May 1854, p 2

Corbin, he had, since the 20th October, 1851, failed to present the arguments in favor of emancipation, which he was expressly instructed to urge upon the Spanish government. The habitual discipline of English diplomatists, their strict and prompt obedience to the instructions of their official chiefs, are well known, and Lord Palmerston, a thorough martinet in the administration of the Foreign Office, was the last man to tolerate anything like contumacy or neglect of his orders. We are bound, then, to believe that Lord Howden did say to M. Mirafiores what he was instructed to say, and the most favorable construction we can place upon the discrepancy is, that the archives of his legation, not being at hand to refresh his memory, the fifth and sixth most important subjects of his negotiations had escaped his recollection.

Another and more natural, if less charitable solution, may be found in the supposition that Lord Howden, knowing that his cabinet was desirous, from the threatening aspect of the Russian question, to remove suspicions of the existence of a convention between the three governments respecting Cuba, found it convenient to profit by the opportunity presented by Mr. Corbin to effect his object. His letter, on so grave a subject, to a citizen of the United States, eminently respectable, but occupying no public position, is altogether anomalous, and contrasts strongly with the habitual reserve of English diplomatists; it was widely circulated in Europe and the United States, and could not have failed to attract the notice of Lord Clarendon, and yet we have no intimation in any of the London journals of its not being approved by him. Silence in such a case presumes not only assent, but approbation, and commentary upon so gross a perversion of the truth in so high a quarter would be superfluous. To say the least of it, it presents no very favorable specimen of the fair dealing of the English cabinet.

There is one thing in Lord Palmerston's letter which cannot fail to strike even the most casual reader: it is the recklessness of the assertion, with the experience of Jamaica, and every other West Indian colony where the experiment of emancipation had been tried, fresh and full before him, that "free labor costing more than slave labor, negro emancipation would promote the interests of white proprietors, a free and contented peasantry being safer neighbors for the wealthy classes than ill treated and resentful slaves."

Let us now see how far the idea of a concerted plan for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba is borne out by the action of the authorities of the island. It is a matter of notoriety that the Spanish officials there have repeatedly and openly declared that, in the event of the insurrection of the Creole population, they would not only emancipate the slaves, but arm them against their masters; but, until very lately, nothing had been done towards the reiteration of this threat, and utterance had not been given to it in any official form. The Creoles of the white race are the great slave proprietors, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, are with entire unanimity opposed to the Spanish domination, and desire, either by revolution, and subsequent annexation, or by purchase, to enter into our confederacy.

On this point I speak not from mere conjecture or report, but from personal observation and the most reliable sources of information; and the fact will hardly be questioned when I cite as a witness the late captain-general Canedo, who, in a circular addressed, on the 29th October, 1853, to the subordinate officers in the island, said:

"Convinced, as is the supreme government, that it can only count upon the efficacious adhesion of the Spaniards of the peninsula, (Spain,) and of the traders, and persuaded, also, that the Creoles are all its enemies, or, at least, that they are indifferent to the triumph of the holy cause of her Majesty, and that, in the course of time, their fortunes will be contributed to serve the purposes of the revolutionary traitors, you will proceed," &c.

The threat of a servile war is sufficiently clear in the proclamation of the same captain-general on resigning the command of the island to his successor, General Pezuela, on the 3d December last. He then says:

"Remain obedient to the supreme government and to the officers it sends you, and never for a moment forget that the *very existence and the name of Cuba* depend upon its continuing to be a Spanish possession."

Mr. Barringer, our late minister to Spain, in his despatch of 14th December, 1852, confirms this view of the subject:

"It is said that, as a last resort to prevent its (Cuba) falling into the power of the United States, or becoming a free independent State by revolution, secret orders have been issued to emancipate the slaves, and place arms in their hands for the maintenance of their own rule and authority in the island, and that is the true reason of the recent increase of the slave trade in that island, in violation of public treaties. It is repeated as a motto in the public press of Spain, that Cuba must always be either 'Spanish or Africans.' What the future may bring forth it is impossible to see; but this, certainly, is the prevalent feeling and determination in Spain in reference to the aspect of affairs and the final destiny of the island of Cuba."

Gen. Pezuela was known in Spain to entertain notions favorable to the emancipation of the slaves. He lost no time in proclaiming them in Cuba. He entered upon his office on the 4th of December, and on the 8th an article appeared in the official paper, the "Diario de la Marina," in which the policy of emancipation as a necessary concession to European opinion was very plainly indicated. Justly to appreciate the value of quotations from this journal, it will be proper to show what are the relations of the press in Cuba to the government. The "rules for the censorship of newspapers" declare:

"It shall be the duty of the censor to inform the civil governor, within the day of the publication of the newspaper *subject to his revision*, of the publication of any article which has been inserted without his approval, or with alterations which he has not approved.

"Art. 14. All articles which treat of political or administrative matters shall be submitted to the censor, without corrections or interlineations. The censor shall make such modifications as he may esteem opportune, noting them at the foot, and shall sign every leaf of the paper when he returns it to the editor."

Under these regulations, which are stringently enforced, the opinions and arguments enounced in the newspapers of Havana are all approved by the government before publication. The "Diario" of the 28th December has an article on the necessity of new organization of labor, recommending the importation of apprentices. It is much too verbose for quotation, and is written in a very ambiguous and oracular style; but it contains one paragraph which cannot be misinterpreted:

"It being understood that what we have in view is to make a transition from labor that it is entirely compulsory to the organization of labor under the system of complete freedom which prevails in other countries, it is necessary, prudent, and just that we shall conciliate as far as possible the exigencies of both extremes. The contract system, which establishes for a fixed period a reciprocal servitude and a reciprocal mastership, is the only possible solution of so delicate a problem."

On the 24th December last, a decree was promulgated authorizing, for two years, the unlimited importation of apprenticed laborers from Spain, India, Yucatan, and the Chinese empire. It contains sixty-seven articles, prescribing minute regulations for the system. But some idea of their efficacy for the protection of the victims of this new slave trade may be formed from the second clause of the fifth article, which declares that not more than four persons per ton, including the crew, shall be shipped on any vessel. Our limit for passengers was two to every five tons, and when the present regulation, requiring fourteen square feet of deck for each passenger, was substituted, it was supposed to be a fair equivalent for the old allowance. If I err, my friend from New York, who has lately investigated the subject of European emigration, will correct me. We all know that there is a vast deal of suffering, and great mortality, on board of our emigrant ships whose voyages are altogether made in the temperate zone. What, then, will be the horrid fate of these Cuban apprentices, transported within the tropics on vessels allowed, by law, to carry ten times the proportioned number of passengers to which our ships are limited? With us, a ship of a thousand tons, which probably is about the average size of our Liverpool packet-ships, can transport four hundred passengers. The Spanish slaver is permitted to stow, or rather pack, in the same space four thousand apprentices. This would seem hardly credible, yet here is the decree at full, and any one who chooses to examine it may find many other provisions exemplifying almost as strongly the paternal care which is to be extended to these favored objects of English philanthropy. Take, for instance, article fifty-seven:

"The master will only be able to apply the following punishments: The stocks, prison, and chains from one to thirty days, with or without privation of salary."

But subsequent articles expressly recognise the right of the master to inflict other punishment whenever, in his opinion, the emergency requires summary action.

I have visited several plantations in Cuba where a portion of the laborers were Chinese, and I know that they were subjected to precisely the same labor and the same discipline as the negro slaves. Cannot some of our northern abolitionists spare a portion of their sympathy for these yellow-skinned sufferers, or is ebony the only shade of complexion that can elicit it? Why are not the horrid details of the sufferings of five or six hundred Chinese, inveigled by English merchants on board of English ships, under the pretext of conveying them to California, and then sold to bondage in the Chincha islands, made the theme of eloquent declamation at the Tabernacle or Faneuil Hall by the Beechers, Jays, Phillipses, and other orators of the abolition school?

On the 28th December, four days after the promulgation of the decree authorizing the importation of apprentices, the "Diario" contained a long and labored article to prove that none but black laborers could be usefully employed in agricultural industry in Cuba. On the 20th January the captain-general addressed to the several administrative bureaus, and to a few private individuals high in its confidence, the following circular:

"GOBIERNO Y CAPITANÍA-GENERAL: Being desirous of reporting to her Majesty accurately in regard to the labor applicable in this island to agriculture, I request that you lay before me your opinion upon this subject, taking into view and studying the situation of the slave race relative to our internal and external relations, and the manner in which laborers can be increased in sufficient numbers to cover those requirements of agriculture which are not reached by the newly instituted system of colonization; the propriety of resorting or not (with due respect to our treaties with other nations regarding the slave trade) to the introduction of African apprentices; and, finally, the form and manner in which this system can be best established, and whatever else may occur to you upon this subject of so great importance.

"God preserve you many years.

"EL MARQUES DE LA PEZUELA.

"HAVANA, January 16, 1854."

It has already appeared in a New Orleans paper, but I have received manuscript copies from two different sources in Cuba; they vouch for its authenticity, and speak of the design of the captain-general, acting under instructions from Madrid, to bring about the emancipation of the negroes, as no longer a matter of doubt. To cap the climax of usurpation and oppression, an order has been issued allowing all slaves to hire their time at eight dollars per month. The Spanish law has always favored the emancipation of the slave, and to enable him to acquire his liberty a tariff has been placed on his labor according to his convertible value, or the price paid for him. This was ten cents per day on every $100 value. Thus: a slave worth $500, by paying his master fifty cents per day, or fifteen dollars per month, could apply the balance of his earnings to the accumulation of a fund for the purchase of his liberty. Six hundred dollars is the minimum price of a healthy slave, so that the master, by being reduced from a monthly compensation of eighteen dollars to eight dollars, is deprived, by a stroke of the pen, of more than half his revenue.

Meanwhile, the slave trade is going on with increased vigor; the vigilance of English cruisers has been so much relaxed for some months as to justify the belief that the British government is conniving at the introduction of slaves into Cuba. As we know that there is no disposition to promote the development of the agricultural resources of the island to the detriment of their own colonies, we can draw but one inference from a course which would otherwise be inexplicable. She has always contended that the negroes imported since the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, in 1817, were entitled to their freedom; and over those introduced since the supplemental treaty of 1835, she has claimed guardianship and right of interference. It is estimated that much more than a moiety of all the slaves in the island are in this category. The price of present immunity from interference must be future emancipation.

This is probably the question in this hemisphere on which Lord Clarendon says that the policy of France and England, however antagonistic heretofore, is now in entire harmony. He cannot allude to any other subject than Cuba. For several years the two countries acted in concert in their difficulties with the Argentine confederacy, until their final adjustment; and I am not aware of any part of this hemisphere, with the exception of the United States, where any occasion for concerted action has existed, or can exist; and as on the surface, at least, there appears elsewhere no disturbing elements, it would puzzle the most ingenious head to imagine where, on this side of the Atlantic, these loving allies are to display their harmonious policy, except towards us in Cuba. It is now, fortunately, not improbable that they will find themselves sufficiently occupied nearer home.

And here it may not be inappropriate to say how much it is to be regretted that in the Russo-Turkish quarrel the attention of the country has not been more directed to the question in its aspects as affecting our own political interests. As between the rude and vigorous barbarism of the Cossack and the effete nationality of the Moslem, I find no room for active sympathy, scarcely even for an abstract preference. The gratuitous and unwarranted declarations of our minister, Mr. Spence, in his presentation to the Porte, call for something more decided than a reprimand. If made in the terms stated in the newspapers, with every appearance of authenticity, there is but one fitting remedy—his immediate and unqualified recall. Should the contest, as many believe it will, (I am not of the number,) be speedily decided in favor of the western allies of the Porte, Louis Napoleon having and continuing to wield despotic power, we may not only abandon all hope of any early reaction in favor of liberal principles in Europe, but may look to a probable collision, for which we are by no means prepared.

It is true that we have just made one short step in the right direction; we have appropriated three millions for a half-dozen steam frigates, and have had the good sense to give a large discretion as to the mode of construction to the able Secretary of the Navy, which I feel confident will produce, instead of the miserable abortions under the old system, ships not unworthy of our great naval reputation. But England has now fifty or sixty war-steamers afloat, and France as many more—ready, so soon as their services may be dispensed with in the Baltic and Black seas, to illustrate, on our shores, the happy accord which Lord Clarendon travelled out of the record so offensively to state existed between the two powers in both hemispheres. We have, fortunately, been forewarned; it will be our own fault if we be not forearmed. This measure should, at least, have one salutary effect—that of checking the disposition to scatter with so much profusion the public treasure on every side on objects of more than questionable justice or utility. We seem to be in constant dread of financial plethora, and anxious to deplete in every way, excepting in preparations for defence.

With these, as I think, conclusive evidences of the intentions of Great Britain and France—intentions which, if realized, will soon, after scenes of blood and horror, from which every one not blinded by fanaticism must instinctively recoil, convert this fair island into a second Hayti—what course have we to pursue? Shall we remain passive spectators until the fatal blow has been struck, or shall we at once put ourselves in an attitude to repel and avert it? I counsel neither negotiation nor remonstrance on this subject; we have the remedy in our own hands; it is that indicated in the resolution which I have submitted. Arm the President with the simple power to unfetter the limbs of our people, and the government will have no occasion to put forth the energies of the nation; individual enterprise and liberality will at once furnish the men and the material that will enable the native population of Cuba to shake off the yoke of their trans-Atlantic tyrants.

I desire no movement on the part of our citizens until the Cubans shall have put their own shoulders to the wheel. They have been reproached for their pusillanimity; but let it be once understood that if, by their own efforts to vindicate their rights, they show themselves worthy of our sympathies, the arm of the federal government will not be interposed on behalf of their oppressors. In less than six months the flag of freedom, the lone star, would wave over the whole island—the Moro may, perhaps, hold out somewhat longer. One thing is certain, that in despite of all your statutes, your collectors, your marshals, your army and navy, if the revolutionary standard be once hoisted in Cuba, and maintained for a few short weeks, no

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



administration can prevent our citizens rushing to the rescue in such numbers as will secure its triumph—a democratic President would not desire to do it. I deprecate as much as any one can such a contingency. There is but one mode to avert it. Intrust the power to suspend the neutrality laws to the President. He will not exercise it lightly; and, in all probability, the knowledge of his power will dispense with the necessity of exercising it at all. France and England will retract their mischievous counsels, and orders will be given to the captain-general to retrace his steps.

We have already had some experience of the emptiness of these menaces of interposition; they tended rather to precipitate than to retard the acquisition of Texas, and will, if persisted in, produce the same effect now. I repeat, I would deprecate any movement not invited by the uprising of the people of Cuba; but if they be driven to it by the conviction that they are doomed by their jailors to the horrors of a servile war, then, I say, hands off; the people will not, cannot, be prevented from giving them aid more substantial than their prayers. They will not permit a Black empire under a British protectorate, the key of the Gulf of Mexico, nominally independent, but, for every purpose of annoyance and aggression, a British dependancy, to be established in sight of our own shores.

Cuba is studded with the safest and most capacious ports, from whence an enemy may menace, if not command, the immense and constantly-increasing commerce which must pass through the narrow strait that separates it from Florida. We have respectfully announced to the world that we will not permit it to fall into the possession of any other European power than Spain. This declaration has met with the hearty, unanimous response of the nation, and yet its cession to either France or England would be less dangerous to the South than the existence of a pretended independent black empire or republic. I say nothing of the value of the island in a financial point of view; its inexhaustible fertility; its annual exports, now amounting to nearly thirty millions, and which would soon be doubled under a good government, where any confidence was reposed in its stability. At this time agricultural property is not worth more than three or four years' purchase, estimated on the basis of present income. A plantation yielding a net revenue of $25,000 can be bought for less than $100,000.

I think it unnecessary to make more than a passing allusion to a matter of recent occurrence, and which has been the subject of a communication from the President to the House of Representatives—I mean the seizure of the United States mail steamer Black Warrior at Havana, and confiscation of her cargo. This is but one, the most outrageous, indeed, of a long series of insults and vexations by which it has been attempted to exclude our steamers from Cuba. They serve to complete the proof I have adduced of an understanding, probably an alliance, consummated by treaty between Spain, France, and England. The Cuban authorities would never have dared to take so offensive a step, if they had not relied on the support of those powers. I have no doubt that the policy indicated by the President will be energetically pursued, and that full pecuniary reparation to the owners of the Black Warrior, and apology for the insult to our flag, will ultimately be obtained.

But I regret that we are to look for this at Madrid. I should have preferred to see it exacted in a more summary way by the blockade of Havana and the other principal ports of the island. It is high time that we should have a remedy for these insults more immediately at hand, and that the captain-general should be compelled to use his power, which is only restricted by his ultimate responsibility at Madrid, as well for redress as for aggression. I have been satisfied, for the last three months, that the power of suspending the neutrality laws should be conferred on the President; I now think that it should be done at once. Perhaps it may be proper to go further than I have proposed, and to make it discretionary, to use it even during the session of Congress, but I have been restrained by the belief, that the President will only have to announce to the representatives of the people and of the States that the contingency has arrived, and call for immediate action, and his appeal will be promptly responded to. The issue must be met eventually, and we cannot choose a more proper moment for its solution.

Mr. BENJAMIN and Mr. MALLORY spoke briefly on the same subject.

Mr. SEWARD hoped that the further consideration of the resolution would be postponed until to-morrow, in order to give senators time to examine so grave a question in all its bearings, especially as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, as well as two other members of that committee, were not in their seats.

Mr. CHASE thought it would be better that it should be postponed for a week, as the resolution itself does not contemplate any immediate action, but relates to a proposition to confer power upon the President, to be exercised during the recess of Congress.

Mr. BUTLER hoped the resolution would be adopted at once, in order that the Committee on Foreign Relations might report in relation to the matter before any further discussion took place in regard to it.

Mr. SEWARD thought if the resolution should be adopted, with these arguments to go out to the country in favor of the proposition and none against it, it might carry the implication that the Senate had committed itself in some degree in favor of it.

Mr. BENJAMIN disclaimed any intention of committing himself. He thought it was a grave question, and one that deserved the consideration of the committee; and he should refrain from discussing it until the committee should make a report. He did not consider the remarks of his colleague as arguments upon one side alone, but rather as reasons why this subject was brought before Congress at this time.

The question being taken, the resolution was agreed to.

---

* Joint resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana, passed 16th March, 1854.

*Be it resolved*, That we view with alarm the recent and avowed change that has taken place in the policy of the Spanish government in Cuba, the manifest tendency and result of which must be the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the white race in that country.

*Resolved*, That we believe such an event will have a most pernicious effect upon the same institution and interests in these States; that it will destroy the social and political existence of that island; that it will materially affect the natural law of American progress by precluding forever the admission of Cuba into this Union; that it will create in our immediate vicinity, and almost within sight of our own shores, a government administered by an inferior and barbarous African race, under the immediate influence of European interests and ideas, and adverse to the pure American influence which should predominate on this continent and its adjacent islands; that it will menace the security of the outlets of all our southern and southwestern rivers and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico, of the American Mediterranean, of the new great highways of commerce through those seas and across the isthmus of America; and that it will materially endanger the intercourse between our Atlantic and Pacific States.

*Resolved*, That we approve of the sentiments expressed in the inaugural message of General Pierce relative to the extension of our limits and the prevention of the establishment of prejudicial influences around our southern border, and of those laid down by his excellency Governor Hébert in his late annual message.

*Resolved*, That we deem the time has arrived when the American people and the federal government should take a great and active interest in the proceedings of Spain and other European powers in Cuba, in order to prevent the establishment of measures and institutions prejudicial to our own safety and welfare.

---

* The following letter is taken from the New York National Democrat:

"The guano is dug by Chinese coolies, or laborers, who are brought here by English ships from the free ports of their native coasts. The poor fellows are made to believe that they are going to do well by engaging to serve as laborers for five years at a real (York shilling) a day, and a scanty allowance of rice. They fancy, it is said, they are coming to labor in the gold mines of California. However this may be, it is certain that they are shipped here in English vessels, and transferred or assigned (or whatever the word for such a transaction should be) to the Peruvian government. I have known Englishmen who spoke of having been engaged in the traffic. The government places them on these islands, avowedly under the original contract, to labor for five years; but who is to know how far this contract, if such it may be called, is adhered to? The truth is, the poor Chinamen are sold into absolute slavery—sold by Englishmen into slavery, the worst and most cruel, perhaps, in the world. There are about eight hundred of the unfortunate creatures at work on these islands at a time. As fast as death thins them out, the number is increased by new importations.—The labor is severe, much more so than that of the negroes on our southern plantations. They are kept at hard work in the hot sun throughout the day. On the middle island they are ranked, each man, strong and weak alike, to dig from the hill and wheel to the magazine five tons of guano each per diem. The guano is composed, like hard clay-like loam, and as dusty, when dug, as ashes. On the north island it has to be blasted for the steam peddies. It has to be wheeled from a hundred yards to a quarter of a mile. The nature of the labor may be conceived."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 May 1854, 2

## IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE SENATE ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The significant speech of Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, delivered yesterday morning in the Senate, will be found in this morning's *Union*. It takes that view of the Cuban question, and suggests that remedy, which the imperative nature of the case demands. The thorough exposure of the glaring designs of the monarchies of England, France, and Spain will astound the country, and will show how steadily, and yet how stealthily, the most unscrupulous schemes have been plotted in regard to Cuba, while at the same time all three have professed to be friendly, and one at least solemnly denied the very plot which has now been clearly fastened upon all. Let Spain hold the key of this magnificent island, (intended by Nature not to be the headquarters of despotism, but the neighbor and brother of the American republic;) let Spain hold the key, if she chooses, not to be turned upon our ships, as if they carried disease, instead of health, into her harbors, but in the spirit of a humane and liberalizing policy.—While she does this, we are content. Thus far she has acted not only as the oppressor of the people of Cuba, but as the insulter of the flag of this country. And yet, even in the face of wrongs she has inflicted upon our citizens, much has been conceded to the apprehensions which the tyrant always feels. But, in addition to her persistent outrages upon our commerce, she attempts to put herself under the joint protectorate of England and France. We do not now propose to discuss the humiliating attitude in which the speech of Senator Slidell places the British government. Suggestive as it is of the severest censure, it does not astonish us to see that she has been detected in the act of plotting against the United States, nor yet that her declarations to the contrary should have proved to be, to say the least of them, mere deceptions. We have fully realized, on more than one occasion heretofore, the insincerity of the English government whenever that government comes into collision with the extension of American institutions. Our purpose now is to call the attention of the country to the speech of Senator Slidell, and to the extraordinary disclosures he makes upon authentic and unanswerable evidence, and at the same time to repeat that the Administration of President Pierce will stand by their pledges made to the world, let the consequences be what they may.

In the mean time, we cannot refrain thanking Senator Slidell for his able, well-considered, and most opportune speech.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 May 1854, 2

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, m.

Prayer by the Chaplain of the Senate.

The journal of Friday was read and approved.

### NEUTRALS.—CUBA.

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, on leave, offered the following resolutions; which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to this House (as far as in his opinion may not be incompatible with the public interest) copies of all correspondence that has passed between this government and foreign governments upon the subject of the rights accorded, by declaration or otherwise, to neutrals, and the rights claimed by belligerents in the war pending between certain European powers.

*Resolved*, That the President be also requested to communicate to this House (as far as in his opinion may not be incompatible with the public interest) copies of such instructions as have been furnished by the Department of State to our representatives abroad in relation to the island of Cuba, as well as of such despatches as have been received from said representatives by the Department of State.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 May 1854, 3

## CUBA IN PARLIAMENT.

An interesting debate in Parliament upon the war message, and a discussion upon the relations of Great Britain and the United States to Cuba, are the chief points of interest in the news from Great Britain. In the course of the Cuban discussion, a Mr. Bailey made this remark:

"Most assuredly, unless she fulfilled her engagements with us, and took care that Cuba should no longer be the grand, and, indeed, sole seat of the slave trade, which she had undertaken to suppress, she could not fairly complain *if England took no measures to prevent Cuba from falling into the hands of the Americans.*"

To which Sir James Graham officially responded:

"Sir J. Graham said, that though he could not at all concur in the proposition that, by way of collateral argument, we were to hand over Cuba to the United States, the endeavors of our cruisers, both on the coast of Cuba and on the coast of Africa, should be, if possible, augmented, and every means used for securing the real co-operation of the authorities of Cuba." [Hear.]

Mr. Cobden took up the defence of his colleague, and made the following emphatic declaration:

"Without saying one word about the expediency of giving Cuba to the United States, or assisting that country to take possession of the island, he thought it would be greatly for the interests of humanity if the United States, or any other power that would altogether discountenance the slave trade, should possess it." [Cheers.]

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
3 May 1854, 2

## THE CUBAN QUESTION.

At the very moment when England is engaged in a war which promises to involve one-half of the civilized world, she has placed her sentinels on the outposts to watch the progress of American principles upon this continent. Even while the people of London were called upon by Mr. Gladstone to pay up in order to sustain the armies and navies forwarded to the scenes of European conflict, the ministerial leader in Parliament was announcing that the attention of the British government was closely directed to the movements of the present administration in regard to Cuba. We must observe, too, that while England, on the one hand, advertises that her mission in the East is dictated by a desire to arrest and rebuke the Russian, in his threatened advance to complete and almost barbaric rule, she cannot deny that her motives in regard to the island of Cuba are to establish and defend, as the only way to rescue despotism from the grasp of republicanism—as the only plan to deprive the people of Cuba of the blessings of a free and equal government—a system which is well characterized by Senator Slidell as combining "*the complex ideas of negro emancipation, confiscation, pillage, murder, devastation, and barbarism.*" These are the advantages which England is anxious to force upon the Cubans. These are the delights she would have them accept in preference to the benign and Christian influences of American laws. Apart from the political aspect of this attempt—apart from its bearing upon our commerce and our territory, both sensitively affected by the condition and tendency of this important key of the Gulf of Mexico—we should be false to our duty, as a humane and God-fearing people, if we did not perseveringly resist the revolting scheme of converting that island into a Pandemonium to which the most savage rites and enormities could alone furnish the parallel. Our duty in the premises is plain, and we should not allow those who sympathize with abolitionism in this country, and who eagerly await the hour when the African race shall re-enact the bloody drama of San Domingo, in Cuba, to intimidate us in the performance of this duty. The *National Intelligencer* gives the signal-note of alarm. Eager to defend the policy of England in every respect, that journal is most eager to sustain it in regard to Cuba. Under the guise of adherence to treaty obligations, under the mask of opposition to fillibustering, the *Intelligencer* is blind to the machinations of the powers of Europe to Africanize that fair island, and deaf to the avowals of the statesmen of England on that subject. But how prompt it is, whenever these machinations cause indignant protest in our own country, to raise the cry of angry opposition!

The obligation which is devolved upon the American people is forcibly commended to us by the sleepless vigilance of England herself. Let us not be deceived any longer. In full view of the designs of the leading powers of Europe, and with the fact established, that, however they may be occupied with the war now on their hands, they long to aid Spain in enforcing an experiment full of horror upon a State within sight of our shores, we cannot, even if we desired to do so, fail in taking the course dictated by humanity and self-preservation.

The communication which appears in the *Union* to-day entitled "CUBA—OUR DUTY TO OURSELVES," has been two days in type, but crowded out until now by a pressure of other matter.

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

The Daily Picayune.

5 May 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....John Churchill, E H Stone, J G Johnson, Ky; O W Davis and daughter, Havana; E Bartlett and lady, Boston; J W Stewart, Port au Prince, I B Fiske, NY; W R Burke, W V Davenport and lady, N O; F A Rozier, Havana; J E McGehee, J Jewell D Jewell, W R Humphreys, S Penn, L L Beak, W E Edwards, La.

VERANDAH HOTEL....John Henderson, Jr., W H McIntosh, A W Rountree, S W Orleff, A Maynard, W F Burton, E Taylor, J S Hart, A Monheimer, J M Fish, NO B Haynes, P H Garr, J B Jackson, E W Groves, J Abbot and lady, J A Patterson, T Bird, G W Buckner, R O Stewart, G F Connelly, J E Bruff, La; T S Savage, A Herron, W W Browning, J Quails, G W James, J G Bosworth, W Slaughter and lady, Miss E A Slaughter, Wm McRae, Miss; Major H Hill and family, USA; M E Burton, Mo; J V Moore, Ala; W Gordon, T Simms, Mo; L Lawless, Ohio.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....L S LeBourgeois, J Laferla, L Lauvant, La, J H Escoffe, NO; C A Mitchell, E Pendleton, Ala; W Hampton, Jr, Misses Hamptons, Masters Hampton, W O'Neill, SC; E P Heberton, J J Perkins, E J Meserole, B R Clinn, Mrs W Bailey, Miss Bailey, Miss.

ARCADE HOTEL....J Ethridge, Tenn; G G Doane, Stt Louis; L J Burr, J A Payne, P Pryor, R E Bolling, Rober Carr, Hon G Nicholson, W C Alfred, Miss; K C Slaughter C Hight, Ky; W H Rilegh, F B Brown, Texas; R C Reed, J H Robinson G H Read, Ark; B C Daniel, Va; J Harris, R Simpson, La; S J Williams, George Scott, J B Haughton, N O.

CITY HOTEL....J Collins, S K Creen, C A Hetrorie, G Perry, Ga; R L Hadley, J R Thornton, S K Price, Ala; L W Jacobs, P James, L Connelly and lady, Major J Brownson and lady, M Simon, B F Lee, E Applewhite; J B Townsend, M Conrad, P Folger, Miss; John J Slack NY; A J Rugely, J J Blair, N E Turner, NO; John Storrer and family, S T Thurston, Mass; John Atherson, Ala; S Stevardson, Ark.

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

The Daily Picayune.
6 May 1854, 1

## Foreign Intermeddling with Cuba.

The telegraph tells us of a resolution introduced into the United States Senate for the purpose of authorizing the President to suspend at his discretion, during the recess of Congress, what are called the neutrality laws of the United States towards England and France. The proposition is justified on the ground of its necessity to prevent those powers from active and early interference in the affairs of Cuba. The danger is assumed to be imminent of their taking possession of the island, or surrounding it with an overwhelming force to enable the Spanish Government to practice upon it, at will, the abolitionism experiments which have originated under their auspices, and which are to be inflicted on an unwilling people, with the unconcealed purpose of creating a social condition among them, in order to make any future connexion with the United States impossible, and the island itself a perpetual fountain of perils to us, on our most exposed frontier.

Upon what evidence official action of this decided character is proposed, we are unable to state. Nor are we prepared to express an opinion whether this is the best way in which to bring these grave questions to an issue with those intrusive powers. But the sense of danger, close and imminent, from this quarter, pervades the Southern mind, at least, and has made a strong impression throughout the country. The unvarying tone of the accounts from Cuba, for some time past, has confirmed as established facts in the policy of the authorities of the island, what, when first announced as rumors, were treated as fanciful creations of unfounded terror. The whole plan of Africanization is developed beyond the possibility of a doubt. The published decrees of the Captain General, construed in the light of notorious facts daily transpiring in the island, make it certain that the fixed scheme is at work to legalize the African slave trade, fill the island with fresh swarms of pagan negroes, under the delusive name of apprentices, and within a few years, a mere moment in the history of the human races, to emancipate them, and thus create, inevitably, if not purposely, a dominion of barbarian blacks over the most flourishing island in the West Indies, close neighbors of our slave-holding States, and masters of the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean of America. The complicity of England in this scheme has been more than suspected. Indeed, proofs all but demonstrative have been corroborated by the open avowal of her statesmen, half derisive and half defying, that they desire and are at liberty to aid in the adoption, by Spain, of the cherished British policy of negro emancipation in the West Indies.

The connection of the two Governments of France and England with that of Spain by special compact, to assist in this work of expelling civilization from the West Indies and establishing African barbarism in its stead, has not, indeed, been officially promulgated, but there are signs and tokens of confederacy to which no prudent administration in this country could be inattentive, without criminal neglect of the gravest interests. On matters so vital to this country, the position of two powerful nations, suspected with so much reason, of adverse intrigues, should not be suffered to be ambiguous. If they are engaged in these intrigues, they are at deadly enmity with us, and the sooner they are unmasked the better. If they are not, or if, under changed circumstances, they are disposed to withdraw these engagements, and to consolidate friendship with us, rather than with an ally whom they know to be imbecile, and denounce as faithless, it is full time they had made their opinions and purposes so clear that we shall not be constrained to watch them continually as secret foes, and look for the time when we may be constrained to treat them as public enemies. It is full time for them to define their policy; and it is full time, moreover, that our Government had pressed for this definition, or, failing to get one, satisfactorily, through the equivocations of diplomacy, had taken some decided measure which would fix the relations of those two Governments towards us on a distinct and intelligible basis.

We cannot, of course, know what is the degree of information of the designs of these powers in possession of our Government, or whether the suspension of the neutrality laws is the proper step for putting an end to the harassing uncertainty of their recent conduct. But there is a very general conviction that a crisis is at hand in Cuba, which will involve some of the gravest interests of the United States, and draw into question its most essential policy and vital principles, and that it is neither safe nor honorable for us to remain unassured of the absolute non-intervention of France and England against us and ours.

It is a very good time for coming to a frank explanation with Great Britain, which is the chief offender. She needs our good will now more than ever. She has no possible use for Spain, except as instrument for weakening us, as her maritime and commercial rivals. She has absolute necessity for peaceful relations with us now, when the freedom and increase of our commerce is one of the main sources of her internal prosperity, her manufactures and her revenues which are to be heavily burdened in sustaining a mighty war. The course of the pending war, indeed, shows her, or ought to show her, how inseparably her true and permanent interests are allied with the free growth and expansion of the United States, and how fatal to her would be a final breach with us; and her own enforced recurrence to the European combinations and systems, which, however temporarily in alliance with her, are permanently in conflict with the general interests of her people is a new occasion for forcing upon her more sensibly the conviction that her safest alliance will be with us. We are convinced that under the pressure of existing facts, she would prefer to abandon her bold intrigues with Spain, and throw up the negro schemings for the destruction of Cuba, rather than break off her industrial and commercial associations with America.

A wise Government would improve the opportunity. Events which they cannot control will force action upon them ere long, when they may regret deeply not having provided for consequences which will tax their utmost powers to meet steadily and successfully.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
6 May 1854, 3

SPAIN.

The correspondence of the London Times at Madrid says that the affair of the Black Warrior, so far from being unsettled, has been urged on with extreme violence, and wears a very threatening aspect.

It was stated from Spain that Mr. Soulé had demanded the immediate recall of Captain General Pezuela from Cuba, and that an officer should succeed him with power to settle upon the spot such disputes as may arise with the authorities of Cuba hereafter.

Mr. Soulé, it is also stated, had demanded an immense amount of money as an indemnity for the Black Warrior affair. The result of these demands was not known.

The Spanish government had issued an important decree against the slave trade of Cuba, according to which all slaves were to be immediately registered, and any slave found on the island without a copy of this register was to be regarded as fraudulently imported, and declared free.

The decree also provides for the introduction and organization of white laborers.

The English fleet was off Gothland on the 19th.

Numerous incendiary fires had occurred at Barcelona.

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

The Daily Picayune.
7 May 1854, 1

## Cuba and Louisiana.

*To Samuel J. Peters, Esq.:*

*Dear Sir*—I cannot submit the following observations upon the effect which a change in the political condition and relations of Cuba, would have upon the commercial interests of New Orleans, and the agricultural interests of Louisiana, to any one with greater propriety than to yourself. Your long continued acquaintance with these important sources of our wealth and prosperity, and the solicitude you have ever exhibited, for their increase and permanent establishment and welfare, have given you an intimate knowledge of their wants and of ther tendencies, while your acknowledged judgment and experience will enable you to detect at a glance any fallacy or error in which I may incur. I would submit my opinions to the scrutiny of experience, and to the test of truth.

The industry of Cuba is almost entirely absorbed in the culture of the sugar cane and the tobacco plant, and its attendant labors; and the necessary supplies for its consumption come almost entirely from abroad. These supplies properly divide themselves into two classes; that of sustenance, or food, and that of use, or utensils and clothing; the former of which greatly preponderates in value.

The natural source of supply for the class of sustenance is the great valley of the west, as is evident from the following table of eight of its principal articles, taken from the official returns of the commerce of Cuba:

*Average of Imports for three Years, 1848–50.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 234,261 | Pork, dry & wet, lb. | 1,434,778 |
| Lard, lb | 10,108,605 | Jerked beef, lb | 30,500,000 |
| Olive oil, lb | 8,451,600 | Hams, lb | 2,047,401 |
| Beef, dry and wet. | 502,825 | Butter, lb. | 665,349 |

The fact that New Orleans is the great exporting port of nearly all these articles, and that it is the one most easily accessible to both the producer and the consumer, would induce the supposition that the greater portion of them are obtained from thence. How erroneous this supposition is, will be seen in the following classification of the foregoing table:

*Whence Imported and Rate of Duty.*

| From United States. | | Duty. | From other places. | | Duty. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 6,682 | $10 81 | bbl. | 228,002 | $2 62 | bbl. |
| Lard, lb | 10,103,370 | 4 30 | qtl. | 121,225 | 4 30 | qtl. |
| Olive oil, lb | — | 2 87 | " | 8,451,600 | 87 | " |
| Beef, lb | 350,161 | 1 75 | " | 143,664 | 175 | " |
| Pork, lb | 1,333,655 | 2 86 | " | 114,123 | 2 16 | " |
| Jerked beef lb. | — | 1 95 | " | 30,500,000 | 1 17 | " |
| Hams lb | 1 228,443 | 3 58 | " | 818,958 | 3 58 | " |
| Butter lb | 619,107 | 4 77 | " | 66,242 | 4 77 | " |

Here we find that unequal fiscal impositions change the natural current of trade, and that flour instead of being brought from the cheapest mart in the world, is sought on the other side of the Atlantic: that olive oil of the most inferior quality is enabled to compete largely with lard for domestic purposes; and that of 34,531,959 pounds of meats consumed, only 2,890,259 pounds, or a fraction over eight per cent., is imported from the United States; while butter and pork, being subject to an equality of fiscal exactions, are imported to the extent of more than ninety per cent. from this country.

In contemplating the commerce of Cuba there is another point worthy of our dispassionate attention. Under its present excessive fiscal burdens prices are maintained at a point that materially diminishes consumption. The mean price of flour there at this time is $16 per barrel, that of lard 15 cents a pound, olive oil 12 cents, beef 7 cents, jerked beef 6 cents, hams 11 cents, and butter 25 cents a pound. I do not hesitate to say, and I believe every unprejudiced mind will agree with me, that with a tariff that should not exceed one dollar a barrel on flour, and one cent a pound on lard and meats, not only would the revenue of the Government be increased, but the commerce of the island, and the welfare of its inhabitants would be vastly augmented.

The following table of comparative consumption at present mean prices, and estimated consumption at mean prices which would leave an abundant margin for profit and charges, I do not deem in the slightest degree exaggerated:

| | Mean price. | Present consump. | Mean price. | Estimated consump. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbl | $16 | 234,261 | $10 | [illegible] |
| Lard, lb | 15c. | 10,108,605 | 11c. | 28,[illegible] |
| Olive oil, lb | 12c. | 8,451,600 | 12c. | 8,[illegible] |
| Beef, lb | 7c. | 502,825 | 4c. | 20,[illegible] |
| Pork, lb | 8c. | 1,434,778 | 7c. | 10,[illegible] |
| Jerked beef, lb | 6c. | 30,500,000 | 4c. | 100,[illegible] |
| Butter, lb | 25c. | 665,349 | 20c. | 2,[illegible] |

In this estimate I assume that flour would double in quantity, and the consumption would be entirely of American product; that lard would not only experience its natural increase of consumption from the diminution of cost to the consumer, but that it would displace in a great measure the inferior olive oil that now competes with it; and that the consumption of meats would undergo a moderate increase, excluding in a great degree the very poor article of jerked beef now imported so largely from Buenos Ayres, in consequence of its less cost to the consumer.

The great advantages which the market of New Orleans presents for this commerce, would undoubtedly attract to itself by far the largest portion of it; and a moderate calculation demonstrates that the increased value of trade which would accrue to its merchants by a change to a liberal fiscal system in Cuba, would not be less than twenty-five millions of dollars annually, or nearly one-fifth of their present export trade.

The effect which a change in the political condition of Cuba and her relations to the United States would have upon the great staple of Louisiana cannot be submitted to the same severe calculation; but deeming, as I do, that misapprehension pervades the public mind on this point, I would submit, with due deference, the following observations.

The present aim of the people of Cuba is to establish, through a successful revolution there, a free government, and to secure by this means the right of self-government, and a permanent safeguard against the present nefarious system of importing large numbers of savage negroes from Africa, which menaces the future safety of society in that Island.

No man there dreams that this revolution, however rapid and successful it might be, can be effected without a tempory interruption of the industrial labors of the country, and a subsequent temporary diminution of its productiveness.

The duration, or the ultimate effect of this disturbance upon the supply and the prices of sugar, now become an article of necessary consumption in the world, cannot be estimated by any process of calculation. That its present effect would be to diminish the production and to enhance prices, no one can doubt.

The establishment of a free government in Cuba could not produce any immediate prejudice to the sugar planting interest of Louisiana, for it would not disturb in any way the fiscal protection which the present tariff extends to it.

It is the subsequent admission of that Island as one of the States of this Union, which is supposed to nurture disaster and ruin for the sugar planters of Louisiana.

I will not deny my fixed belief that the vast majority of the people of Cuba desire the admission of their country to the benefits of this confederacy, when it can be attained with honor to themselves as a People, and with a due regard to their social institutions and interests.

But I do not entertain the belief that this event is pregnant with ruin, or even with injury to the sugar planting interest of this State, and to such as suppose that such a result follow the admission of Cuba into the Union, I would suggest the following reflections.

The product of sugar to the acre in Cuba differs very slightly from that in Louisiana, while the difference in the amount produced per hand is even less than the difference of product to the acre, and is probably in favor of the Louisiana planter from his improved system of culture, and better care and feeding of his hands.

The great elements of the less cost of production of sugar in Cuba than in this country, consist in the superior cheapness of labor, and the lower value of land there. The average value of field hands in Cuba is $500, while in this State their value is $1200; and the mean value of land is well known to be far less than here. In these great items consist almost the entire advantage which the planter of Cuba possesses over him of Louisiana. In other respects he labors under disadvantages; for instance, the cost of his supplies, which is greater from his greater distance from their place of production.

The first great result of the establishment of a free government in Cuba, or of its admission to this confederacy, would be the immediate cessation of the African slave trade, and the appreciation in value of the slaves there consequent upon the cutting off of this source of cheap supply.

Next in the scale of economic results attending the admission of Cuba to the Union would be the equalization of the value of slaves. They could not remain at an average value of $500 there, while they bore that of $1,200 here, and freedom of intercourse between the two countries existed. They would either advance in value in Cuba, or decline here. As the numerical preponderance is so great on the side of this country, it is a legitimate supposition that by far the greatest effect would be produced upon the smaller mass in Cuba, and that consequently their value would advance there.

Such an equalization in the value of labor in this country and in Cuba would contribute in a great degree to an equalization of the cost of production of sugar in each, increasing it in Cuba and diminishing it in Louisiana, in the exact proportion of its effect upon the value of labor respectively.

That a great increase in the value of land in Cuba would follow the admission of that Island to the benefits of this confederacy, I presume no one doubts. Such a result would contribute also to augment the cost of its agricultural products, thus removing another of the important constituents of the product of cheap sugar there.

The increase in the cost of production of this staple in Cuba would be a far more permanent and efficient protection to the sugar planter of Louisiana, than the present fiscal impost upon sugar; while so long as Cuba is enabled to produce it at less cost than Louisiana, and the desire in the North to obtain cheap sugar exists, the danger to the sugar planting interest in this country will not only remain, but may continue to increase.

The effect of great changes in the value of labor upon agricultural products is notably exemplified in the course of the culture and the price of coffee.

Cuba was formerly a coffee exporting country. Subsequently to the partial suppression of the slave trade under the treaty between England and Spain, the average value of negroes in Cuba was, for a long period, from $400 to $450. Brazil continued the slave trade, and from her proximity to the coast of Africa, and the abundant supply of slaves, their average value in her markets fell to from $250 to $300.

The coffee culture requiring no expensive machinery, or other outlay than that for hands, was largely entered into there, and Brazil was enabled to compete successfully with coffee producing countries. She could undersell every one else, and the mean price of coffee in her ports fell to

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

six cents a pound. Cuba with her dearer labor could not produce it, and her coffee fields were abandoned, and her labor transferred to other and more remunerating employment.

On the 14th of November, 1850, the Emperor of Brazil issued the edict establishing measures for the final suppression of the slave trade in the empire, and its result is shown in the following extract from the report to the British Parliament by the select committee on the slave trade:

The evidence before your committee proves that the importations of slaves into Brazil in 1847 was 56,172; in 1848, 60,000; in 1849, 54,000; but that in 1851 it had diminished to 3,287, and in 1852 to 700, of which last importation a considerable portion had been seized by the Brazilian Government.

This cessation of the supply immediately enhanced the value of labor in her markets, and under the increase of the cost of its production the price of coffee began to appreciate in her markets, and now it stands at a mean of ten cents, with a prospect of gradual but continued advance.

But the coffee planters of Cuba had been ruined and died in poverty, while their slaves passed into other hands, and their fields now lie fallow or have been sold to other uses. A new generation has grown up, skilled in new labors, and though the enhancing value of labor in Brazil should continue to enhance the price of her staple product she will still have the markets of the world to her sole benefit. Great economic changes are not produced except by violence, or under the long continued action of powerful causes.

There is another argument of great weight bearing upon the question of the admission of Cuba to this Union, which should not be forgotten.

While the equalization of the cost of the production of sugar in Louisiana and Cuba would bring to the Louisiana planter a permanent protection, the admission of Cuba to the Union would make the United States the great sugar grower, as it is the great cotton grower of the world. Under the increasing power of our moral influence, relaxations of the fiscal regulations of other countries, (nearly all of which box sugar as a luxury) would be obtained, and its consumption thereby vastly increased to the great benefit of the producer. The results that would flow from such an attainment cannot even be estimated.

If these views are correct, as I believe they will be found, upon a careful examination to be, not only is there no danger to the sugar planting Interest of Louisiana from the admission of Cuba to this confederacy, but great benefits will accrue to that Interest upon its consummation.

So long as Cuba continues in her present condition, the Louisiana planter will be continually menaced by a cheap sugar producing community on one side, and an earnest desire on the part of all the other members of the confederacy, to obtain their supplies at a low cost. One State, Ohio, has already begun the struggle against Louisiana, and has passed resolutions instructing her representatives in Congress to urge upon the Secretary of the Treasury that sugar and molasses be put upon the list of articles to be imported free of duty.

In this war of interests Louisiana stands alone. How long she will be able to maintain the struggle successfully, can only be a matter of conjecture. The ultimate result cannot be doubtful even to the most sanguine advocate of fiscal protection to the sugar interest.

There is another greater and more immediate danger to this interest; one which it would seem to me is not properly appreciated in this country.

The Spanish Government in Cuba has declared that its duty is to increase the supply of labor in that island at all hazards. A new code for the government and discipline of free laborers has been instituted, and great exertions are being made under it, with the favor of the Government, to bring in European, Indian and Asiatic laborers. Whatever the motives of the Government may be, its declared policy is to reduce the price of labor.

In pursuance of this idea, it is now seeking to establish a system of African apprenticeship, and offers to the planters in Cuba that it will give them apprentices to labor for a series of years, at prices most inordinately low, and that if they will sustain the Government in the measure, it will introduce one hundred thousand negroes in one year. In the meantime the slave trade is stimulated and encouraged in every way, and at this moment is carried on there with an activity that has not been equaled since 1840, when 20,000 negroes were brought in.

If this policy is successfully established, and the cost of labor reduced to $200 per hand, as the Spanish Government of Cuba argues it will be, what protection will the present duty on sugar in this country afford the Louisiana planter against the almost costless sugar of Cuba?

Five years of such competition would suffice to ruin every sugar planter in this State. They would follow the coffee planters of Cuba in poverty to the grave. Though the ruin of Cuba should then follow, as it doubtless would, and her now fertile fields be given up to thousands of semi-savage Africans, could Louisiana then re-create her sugar growing interest? And if she did re-create it, would its present possessors enjoy its fruits? No man can believe they would.

These views, which I present in all candor, induce me to believe that so far from the admission of Cuba, as a sugar growing region to this Union, being in any way prejudicial to the same great interest in this State, its consummation is the only measure that will confer stability upon the culture of the sugar cane here, and conduce to the permanent welfare of the planting interest of Louisiana.

The benefits of the measure to Cuba, in an economic point of view, will be equally great if they do not exceed those of Louisiana. An augmentation to more than double the present value of every slave and a four-fold increase in the value of her lands will confer great individual wealth upon vast numbers of her people, and replace many-fold the undoubted sacrifices necessary for her revolution.

The effect of her admission to this confederacy upon the body politic in Cuba are well and truthfully asserted in the following words of one of her most illustrious sons:

There will she find peace and consolation, strength and protection, justice and freedom; and, resting upon these solid foundations, will in a short period exhibit to the world the portentous spectacle of a people rising from the most profound degradation and passing with the rapidity of the lightning's flash to the highest point of greatness.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

New Orleans, May 4, 1854.

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

The Daily Picayune.
9 May 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES....J A Phelps, Mo; J J Walker, J W Rice, Ala; H Lyvere, NY; D I Hooks, D Creswell, W M Vaughnan, H L Vaughnan, F Green, Mrs T J Nolan, W C Hammer, B F Blossom, D Heran and lady, J Tourmillion, R P McMaster, S M Routh, Dr W B Ulrich and lady, La; C W Greenfield, C B Morrison, J W Percy, Capt John Willis, C A Maulove and son, Miss Cobb, T S Hunt, Miss, H Lyon, Mass; J J Persen; Mr Davis and lady; J D Hoes, Ill; M Daun, Tex; E P Jones and lady, NC.

ST. LOUIS....A W Bell, E P Dwight, La; C B Bruce, Ky; G D Clifford, A B Appleby, R G Coleman, NY; B G Davenport, J M Pritard, C Pritard, J A Matthews, E T Winless, Miss; A Smith, Const; Miss M Wilson, J R Wilson, Ala; P G Mitchell, NO; J Watson, Tenn; J Hume, steamship El Dorado.

VERANDAH....J Beal, J Nelson, A C Willis, Miss Ann Beckwith, S P Graves and lady, Mrs Wilson, W Alenhead, W T Fugua, H Keller, La; T E Owens, J B Quigley, J J Chambers, N D Graham, S Putnam, R Moss and lady, Miss; B Moore, W Peck, C L C Dupuy, S Tate, D Rose, G W Lee, Dr Crane, NO; R M Stull, H H Glenn, J Goodwin, E T Pharr, Ga; J H Martin, Col Smart, A W McMartin and lady, Ala R Parmelee and lady, Mrs L M Orton and son, Tex; H Bradberry, Tenn; Miss Randell; Miss L H Robb.

CITY....M C Webster, Gen J A Quitman, T M Jordan, P R William, Miss; S Ramsey, C W Grissam, E Chapman J Chappel, NO; J Onth; J S Sear, J Mercam, T L Parsons, J King, L Summers, J P Turner, Ala; L Metcalf, Ga; W C Lipscomb, NO; Dr W G Mills, W Campbell, B Paxton, J D Partim, S Flowers, G H Woods, H C Madden, Major J A Kelly, W Alters, La; C L Perry, S Rogers, NR; S Folger, R K James, Ohio; S Peters, Ark,

ARCADE....S Putnam, J J Chambers, M D Graham, W F Burchard, R Fuller, R C Cowan, Miss; R Wilson, Ohio; W Nolan, W Y Pierry, W C James, M Neal, W Q Colut, A C Smart, La; J M Cox, W L Jones, S J Hendrick, J S Fears, Texas; J S Whitehurst, J Hendricks, sr, J Hendricks, jr, S S Taylor, Ga; D Griffin, Ark; T M Donald, N C; J W Lwell, Md; W B Rager, D Fuller, Ala; A Leonard, steamer C. Hays.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

11 May 1854, 2

## OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

If the rumors which were current at Madrid at our last dates be reliable, the Spanish cabinet had declined to afford prompt reparation for the wrongs committed against the flag of the United States in the instance of the Black Warrior. The intelligence, from the belief that it is true, is justly producing a mighty sensation throughout the Union. The period for diplomatizing at a distance of five thousand miles for redress for unprovoked, flagrant insults and injuries sustained by our country at the hands of the insolent, and, so far as we are concerned, irresponsible authorities at Havana, has at length passed by. Duty to ourselves requires that we should prepare for settling upon the spot where they are perpetrated the offences to our honor and rights. We are quite free to state—and in terms so emphatic and unequivocal as to admit of no misinterpretation—that if ample satisfaction is not allowed for the piratical seizure of the Black Warrior, we shall advocate an immediate blockade of the island. That justice which we temperately appealed for to the home government of her Catholic Majesty it is imperative upon us now to exact. Outrages upon this nation, affecting even its honor, are of incessant accumulation in Cuba; and it is palpably distinct that there is but a solitary manner left to us for remedying them. That manner is the energetic and judicious employment of such resources as happily are at our disposal. The situation has become too grave to longer admit of temporizing negotiation. Our complaining tone has been heard sufficiently long: we must now make the expressions felt.

That American continental system which we are endeavoring, and which we are resolved, with the blessing of God, to build up, precludes the propriety of our continuing to tolerate, much less favor, the marauders who have been preying upon our commerce at our very ports. Whatever may occur in the other hemisphere, in this there must be no legalized piracy. We owe it to ourselves as civilization, to obliterate that wicked rule, which has been an incessant mockery of justice and of international law on this continent. To remove nuisances is the natural right of those against whom they operate. The principle is recognised by the most eminent law writers. Without taking time to search for the various authorities on the subject, we will merely make a short quotation from Alison's History of Europe. It is therein stated:

"The principle of non-interference with the domestic concerns of other States, perfectly just in the general case, is necessarily subject to some exceptions. No answer has ever been made to the observation of Mr. Burke, 'that if my neighbor's house is in flames, and the fire is likely to spread to my own, I am justified in interfering to avert a disaster which promises to be equally fatal to both.'"

Upon this principle, as alleged, Cracow was struck down and incorporated in the empire of Austria—if not with the tacit assent, at least without any hostile demonstration by any of the great powers of Europe. Its integrity was guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna, yet its annihilation was connived at by most of the parties contracting, and resisted by none, from the circumstance of its being too free for the security of its nearest neighbor! Great Britain alone, if we mistake not, protested against the deed, but in an informal and reluctant manner.

In this connexion, we are permitted to make the following extract of a letter written to his friend by one of our most enlightened, experienced, and distinguished northern statesmen—a person who has served his country in a number of high positions as faithfully as ever did a patriot in any land:

"As to Cuba, again: I am not inclined to the equivocal step of repealing laws that are in themselves just and of general application, to repress marauding and freebooting, like our statutes, to preserve neutrality. But I am inclined to a much higher and more ostensible attitude. I would say to Spain, 'You have no longer an American continental interest to stand sentry over; Cuba is of no importance to your European independence and well-being; it is not half as valuable to you as formerly or as it has been. It is made by France and England a mere tool for our annoyance. To the United States, in the interests of peace, commerce, and domestic tranquillity, it is really indispensable. Come! we will give its full value. There is the money! Take it or not, as you please; but we take the island *speedy*, if needs be, in defiance of all Europe!'"

The vehement language of Pezuela, the captain-general of Cuba, as contained in the official Gazette, against the Executive of the United States, because of the sentiments expressed in the message to Congress concerning the Black Warrior affair, renders the establishment of good relations with Spain and friendly intercourse with her possessions almost impossible while that functionary is retained. Every true-hearted American considers it exceedingly insulting to the republic, and would resent it as indignantly, if an occasion offered, as did our acting consul and Commodore Newton. The most ordinary regard for international civilities requires that such impertinence should be punished by the Queen with deprivation of office.

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

The Daily Picayune.

12 May 1854, 2

*Gen. James Hamilton.*—We had the pleasure of meeting Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, yesterday morning, and hope he may make it convenient to take up his abode among us. Gen. Hamilton is one of the noblest spirits that ever drove the quill, or "wielded the sword" in defence of the South. We understand that the General designs making Texas his permanent abode, and will soon remove his family to this State. Such an acquisition will prove acceptable to every Texan, and we feel fully assured that if he does make Texas his home, he will assume that position which he so eminently deserves as the friend and compeer of John C. Calhoun.—*Galveston News.*

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....M O Guion, Mrs Lindsey, Mo; S H Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, A W Rogers, Mrs Rogers and daughter, Pa; Mrs Brown, Miss Brown, Mrs Holt, Ala; Miss M Snodgrass, M H McGehee and family, Charles Rheily, Thos A Bisland, Miss; L E Jurey and lady, Sam Snodgrass, H W Brockelman, J B Bronson, NO; D H Thillen, lady and servant, Ark; D D Long and lady, Ohio; Dr W Q Lyle, Mo; Lrs Lyle, John L Lobbell, J Forbes, La; R P McMartin, NO; W J Scott, Miss; B Moore, Ill; Dr C Clement, La; Mr Castro, Z Lasquality, H Marguardt, J M Cheon, Vera Cruz; S W Marsh, D Valde; city of Mex; Lieut Clark, NA.

VERANDAH HOTEL....R N Curthe, M Taylor, Ky; M Vernon, Rev A D McCoy, M A Hasbin, G W Johnston, S Baqre, R D Bailiff, lady and servant, C D Dunlap, W F Armington, W A Grinshaw, J Thomaston, J G English, W W Geddes, Mr Russell, La; H S Binion, R Q Dunbar, Miss; J M Slaughter, J M Dallton, M D, NO; James Thomasson, Ill.

CIYT HOTEL....Thos Wilkinson, T W Gardner, L D Cowden, Mrs Sims, J L Latterfield, O J Morgan, J S Bossier, Jos Bossier, O F Heath, L S Michael, A Levy, La; C A Bulkley, C F Bager and lady, E Murphy, D E Cloe, G M Powell, D Tamberine, S Wisser, A G Dickerson Thos J Dickerson, Miss; J E Hilgard, US C Sur, P Harris, U S C Sur; W B Wallace, Ga; Isaac N Gregg, NY; P Pennywit, R J Iridway, Ark.

ARCADE HOTEL....A E Baker, A Hartou, John H Lewis, Texas; M H Daniel, R F Askin, A B Finley, Ala; M Fuller, H Wagner, J Wagner, La; John T Shanks, W S Wisheim, John T Young, NO; C K Swinney, A Cohn, D E Sheffield, Miss.

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



12 May 1854, 2

## APPEAL TO THE SOUTH.

It is said, and we know not with how much truth, that some of the southern representatives, apart from those openly committed, hesitate about a portion of the Nebraska bill as it now stands before the House. We are frank to say that we hope there is a mistake in this. *If the present measure had no other element in it worthy of southern support, the fact that it has consolidated anew the constitutional party of the country should be enough for any southern man.* If there were not involved in it the formal recognition of a great principle, which removes from Congress the cause of constant irritation to the South, and refers to the people the whole subject of slavery in the Territories, under the constitution, the union and the resolution of the northern democratic majority, which stands, like an impregnable fortress, against the present and future designs of the abolitionists, should command for the bill the united support of the South. In this place we cannot refrain once more inviting southern men to read and to ponder the masterly and statesmanlike speech of Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, of Virginia, on Wednesday last, in the House—an argument which shows the grounds upon which he, as a southern democrat and a southern man, has given his cordial support to the bill now before the representatives of the people.

If the principles of this bill ended with Nebraska and Kansas—if they did not mean to apply to all future acquisitions—if they did not rally men of all sections of the Union, and prepare northern sentiment for those great events with which the future teems—we might more fully understand the hesitancy and doubt of some of our southern friends, if such doubt and hesitancy really exist. When Cuba is admitted into the Union, as in the course of thick-coming events she is bound to be admitted, and when the South turns to the great constitutional party of the North, already committed to that great act, for aid and for counsel, let us not be compelled to find the seats in Congress now occupied by staunch friends of the rights of the States, filled by abolitionists and northern whigs, elected to the national legislature by the refusal of the South in the present issue to recognise a great principle upon which, in all time, the friends of the Union might stand and defy the worst combinations of northern fanaticism.

We learn our duty from our enemies in this emergency. The New York Tribune of Wednesday furnishes a volume of admonitions to the whole country, and to the South particularly, in the following incendiary appeal against the Nebraska bill:

"To avert the throes and convulsions which must inevitably follow this infamous act, we have labored and shall labor; and, as a last resort to this end, if there shall prove to be a majority of the House in favor of the final consummation of this scheme, we advocate the determined resistance of the minority to that consummation. This bold and astounding assault upon the cause of liberty and of progress should be met by northern representatives in Congress in the spirit with which freedom in its most lofty mood has ever resisted oppression. It is a solemn duty, which devolves upon them without agency of theirs, to bring about the crisis that enjoins their action. We know that it is easier to shirk it than to discharge it. But in so clear a case, it were culpable to refuse to engage in the only procedure which gives any hope of arresting the infamous measure. For whatever results shall follow such a course we cheerfully court our share of the responsibility. Whatever that result shall be, we unhesitatingly say, let it come. There are greater evils than a conflict between two parties in the legislative branch of the government—greater evils than temporarily blocking the wheels of public affairs, or than producing a shock which shall precipitately send the members of Congress home to their constituents. And clearly among them, in our estimation, are the fatal and far-reaching consequences of the passage of the Nebraska bill. We urge, therefore, unbending determination on the part of the northern members hostile to this intolerable outrage, and demand of them, in behalf of peace, in behalf of freedom, in behalf of justice and humanity, resistance to the last. *Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the national councils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder—nay, better that the Capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins—than that this perfidy and wrong should be finally accomplished.* We feel that these conviction are shared by northern millions, and that wherever the northern mind has unrestrained action and utterance, it will declare them. In pursuing the course we indicate, the friends of freedom in the House will be sustained by the press and by the people, and, as we believe, in whatever form support shall be demanded. We devoutly urge them to be faithful to their trust in this great emergency, and to confidently rely upon a popular sympathy that will treasure their deeds as the acts of martyrs. Such a course will secure the support of men who will hold their lives cheap in the maintenance of the righteous cause which that minority is called to defend."

This is no fancy sketch; nor do we copy it into these columns to alarm any southern man. It is the deliberate, foregone, long-cherished, design of fanaticism, here openly and boldly avowed. What fanaticism is capable of, the past can tell. But for the fierce and unremitting persecutions of the institutions of the South by these reckless zealots, there would be no apprehensions felt by those who, otherwise, would live happily in the midst of their slaves. But for these abolition wretches, the horrid rites of servile insurrections would never be contemplated; but for them, the wives and daughters of the South would not, every few years, be startled by the fiendish threats of ignorant men, aroused to desperation by the delusions of an impossible reform. How utterly, before those practical and old-fashioned truths, the hesitation of sincere and well-disposed representatives in the South dwindles into insignificance!

We know that out of just such violence as Greeley commends to Congress and to the country are born the opposing evils of disunion and secession. But, in God's high providence, there can be no disunion, if the brave, true men of the South are not blind to the duty of sustaining themselves by standing by their brethren and their friends of the North. The threats and machinations of such traitors and incendiaries as the abolitionists will then be scorned and disregarded as the ravings of so many madmen. We shall go on in our conquering march to greatness, knitting the States together with bands of iron, and uniting the extreme ends of the country by the marvels of daily and hourly correspondence. Then also will there be such a union of hearts as will grapple our citizens to each other as with hooks of steel, and obliterate all distinctions of North and South, and build us up, in deed and in fact, a great country, animated by one motive, controlled by one constitution, and marching to one destiny.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
12 May 1854, 3

The island of Cuba—which is now, in consequence of recent occurrences, engaging a large share of attention in the minds of the American public—is one of the most valuable districts of territory in the world. Its annual productions (a southern paper states) comprise $13,500,000 worth of sugar, $15,000,000 worth of tobacco, $2,310,000 worth of coffee, $2,000,000 worth of corn, and $7,000,000 worth of other agricultural produce. The grand total of its productions, including dairy and domestic animals, averages $59,000,000 per annum. The population of the island in 1841 was 1,007,624, including 418,391 whites, 429,495 slaves, and 151,838 free colored people. Five years subsequently, the white population had increased 7,536, while the blacks decreased 107,872—making an aggregate population then of but 1,898,752. In the city and suburbs of Havana, in 1841, the entire population was 160,756. Five years later, in 1846, it comprised but 128,397.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
12 May 1854, 3

## THE CUBAN QUESTION.

In anticipation of the publication in our paper of the able speech delivered by Mr. Ingersoll in the House on our foreign relations, we cannot refrain from inserting at once the concluding remarks of that gentleman, together with the eloquent response of Mr. Perkins to a question propounded to him by Mr. Ingersoll. It will be seen how nobly the sentiments of these statesmen contrast with the equivocal patriotism of our cotemporaries of the *National Intelligencer*, who have just furnished fresh evidence of their habitual sympathy with foreign governments. It is gratifying to find our own positions so ably sustained by these two distinguished gentlemen. The extract to which we refer is as follows:

"Mr. INGERSOLL said: I will not pursue this discussion further. I might have much to say upon what seems to me to be the threatening aspect of affairs nearer at home. I refer to Cuba, and, if he will permit me, I will ask my colleague upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from Louisiana, [Mr. Perkins,] whether he concurs in the views expressed by the senator from Louisiana the other day, as we see them published in the papers a few days since; and would further ask him whether he believes such are the views of his own State? With this question I yield the floor to the gentleman from Louisiana for an answer.

"Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana. I have been gratified by the able speech of the gentleman from Connecticut, and certainly have no objection to answering his question so far as it is in my power to do so; but that does not extend much beyond the mere expression of my own belief upon the point referred to. Louisiana has a decided interest in the position of Cuba, and I share in the views of the senator from my State in regard to the interference of other powers in the affairs of that island. If the gentleman's question, however, extends to the views of the State of Louisiana as to Spanish policy, it is my belief, drawn from various sources, and as asserted in the message of our governor, that although as a nation we have been protesting for years, in various forms, that we would never submit to the transfer of Cuba to any foreign government, yet at this very moment she is, for all practical purposes, under the control of France and England, and by them used as an annoyance to us in a manner and to an extent that would not be tolerated if either of them held open dominion of the island.

"I believe, further, that in my State, or at least in my immediate district, the conviction is general that Spain will never part voluntarily with that island; and that if it is ever sundered from her, it will be by violence. I believe that France and England are under obligation to aid Spain in such a contingency, and that they, in spirit, endorse the sentiment of the Spanish statesman, who said: 'Let the island sink into the ocean rather than transfer it to America.'

"More, sir: I believe that this feeling upon the part of those who direct the policy of these powers is the result of hatred, intense hatred, for our institutions. I believe that they feel that in Cuba is to be fought the battle for supremacy between the Old World and the New, and that they would hold her as a mailed sentinel over our commerce, emblematic of the despotism of a past age, breathing hate and defiance against everything which speaks of progress. I believe that, with this state of circumstances, we have the right, and it is becoming in us to inquire, when foreign governments interfere to protect despotic rulers in the unjust and tyrannical exercise of power for our injury, if we are not under obligation to interfere for self-defence, and the protection of the subjects of that tyranny, which is in such close contiguity as to be at our very door.

"I will go further, and say that I believe there is also a settled conviction in Louisiana as to what course this government ought to pursue. I think it a general conviction that, as this government has protested, in every form, against the transfer of this island to any foreign government, and against the policy which is now being carried out there; and as France and England are almost designating the governor, and revising her laws, and actually writing us despatches about her future welfare, it is the duty of Congress to act. If we content ourselves with merely endorsing the manly sentiments of the President's inaugural, and go no further, we will deserve to be considered as humiliated before the world.

"It is said, and it is published to the world in the most authoritative manner, under the signature of the President and the Secretary of State, that citizens of the United States have been, and are still, subjected to outrages upon their person and property of a flagrant character, inflicted by Spanish authority. We have been denied any redress for the past, or any guarantee for the future. Spain refuses to form with us a commercial treaty, and yet directs the whole force of her laws against our commerce, and she permits England and France to interfere with her domestic institutions, for the avowed purpose of influencing our own. Under these circumstances, I believe the time has come when, by principle and fact, we are justified in abating a nuisance.

"One other word, and I have finished. It is this—and it will be a complete answer, as far as I am concerned, to the question of the gentleman from Connecticut—'How would you redress these outrages?' I would do it, sir, in an open, manly, and direct manner, and I would do it at once. I would have other nations to understand that it is not only a sentiment, but a conviction in the United States, that the wrongs of individual citizens are national wrongs.

"Mr. INGERSOLL. Mr. Chairman, I am happy the gentleman from Louisiana has replied so promptly and eloquently to the question which I put to him. More than gratified am I at the views which he has seen fit to promulgate here to-day. I trust that they are the views of every member of this body; and that if, when the despatches, which I think we must shortly have before us, show that England is at the bottom of this whole question of ours with Spain, I do hope this government will have the energy, that the representatives of the people of the country will have the energy, to proclaim our rights, and stand to them to the last."

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

The Daily Picayune.
14 May 1854, 5

## To the Cuban Patriots.

Brothers—On the 22d day of March last the Queen of Spain issued a general amnesty in favor of those who have been connected with the plans for liberating our country, the complete execution of which was left to the discretion of the Captain General of the Island. This officer has removed that obstacle, granting to all without distinction the liberty to return to the bosom of their families; and it does not comport with the position of those who sign this address to remain silent in respect to a measure whose only object is to arrest the march of the revolution, and which has been only dictated under the force of circumstances.

When we pledged our fortunes, our lives and our honor to the regeneration of Cuba—when we came to continue, in sad exile, our labors for freedom—we did not act under the impulse of personal interests, nor of error nor of passion, but only under that of a love for the noble cause of the emancipation of our country. It is not a personal question to the political refugees; it is a question of principles, of the rights of the people of Cuba; it is a question of her political existence, of her social welfare; and of her future being. Has the struggle ended? No! for it has only begun; the blood of our martyrs has been shed, and we have sworn to continue, to the death or to victory.

The amnesties of despots are but means for continuing and consolidating their gloomy policy, blasphemously masked with the name of clemency; and they have but one opportune moment when the triumph of the oppressor has put an end to every aspiration for freedom. In such a moment the certainty of power may afford to the tyrant the mask of benignity. The amnesty which the Queen of Spain to-day concedes to us, who she is servilely begging from Europe treaties which shall assure to her the possession of her escaping prey, and when the people of Cuba anxiously wait, with renewed hopes, for the moment when they shall fly to arms to continue the struggle unto victory, it is a political anachronism, a sovereign fear, to exhibit this ridiculous ostentation of disputed power, and this forced magnanimity, compelled by the circumstances of the position in which its allies stand in reference to existing questions in America.

It is some time since the Court of Spain had entertained an idea of an amnesty to the persecuted partisans of Cuba. The system of terror, which it has never abandoned, and its constant expectation of an immediate revolution in the island, it is well known, led it to abandon entirely this project, and it had been consigned to forgetfulness, when, on the return to Madrid of Señor Yeturitz, the Spanish Minister to England, it was revived and carried out at the suggestion, doubtless, of the courts London and Paris, after the declaration of war with Russia.

At this time, which seems to have been the act of Providence for the redemption of Cuba, the amnesty is the result of the exigencies of the moment, and is a palliative to delay the revolution in Cuba, for the evident purpose of avoiding the complicated pressure of the day by the lapse of time. But the revolution is inevitable, and Cuba will be free. Who, with such hopes, will not resist a desire to enjoy, under oppression, the delights of the fatherland?

But what fatherland? How have we left it? How is it to be returned to us? The naked earth; a scene of tyranny that has no parallel in America; a community that is the antithesis of all its neighboring communities. We left it enslaved, but at least with some appearance of stability; today we are recalled that we may be passive spectators of the change of its social condition, the loss of all its hopes, and the consummation of its ruin.

Yes, brothers, that Queen who is said to be inclined to clemency and full of kindness and of love for the people of Cuba, not content with having transformed our beautiful country into a mansion of horror, by the despotism of her government and the rapacity of her agents, has signed already the decree of our extermination in the system of Africa in apprenticeship which has been established as the first step of a policy that must shave the constitution of our social system to its centre, or reduce Cuba to the present condition of Jamaica, if the revolution does not intervene to save her. The patriots of Cuba have labored, hitherto, with abundant right and reason, to attain political freedom; from this time forth the question is one of life or death, while at the same time that Government which thus condemns us to misery, and in the end to the domination of the most degraded savages, tells us we are pardoned.

What derision! what scorn!

And does it truly pardon us? Will it forget an enmity which has not ceased, and whose continuance menaces it with the loss of the most precious jewel of the Crown of Castile? Unhappy he who believes it! This amnesty is a cheat set for the incautious to make them victims of an infallible craft. The want of good faith in the Spanish Government is proved in history; open only the history of the revolutions of her colonies on this continent and see how the falsehoods of the Spanish chiefs forced the leaders of the people to demand that capitulations should be sworn upon the altars of the omnipotent, in presence of the holy sacrament; and still the pledges were broken.

At the point which we have reached, the Government exhausting the fecund ingenuousness of despotism, and the people drinking the dregs of the bitter cup of suffering, no accommodation is possible. No amnesties now, nor even freedom itself at the hands of the Queen of Spain; we will none of it; it would be a cheat and a fraud. While we thus prepare to achieve by conquest this greatest good of civilized nations, after so many noble efforts, so many generous sacrifices, when the moment approaches for the revolution to burst forth in its strength and to triumph, our banishment is more sweet, through the hope of freedom, and the amnesty which opens to us the portals of Cuba, will now prove to our tyrants that its exiles of yesterday are to-day self exiles until the end of their mission and the fulfillment of their plighted faith.

New Orleans, May 9, 1854.

DOMINGO de GOYENRIA.
JOSE ELIAS HERNANDEZ.
GASPAR BETANCOURT.
PORFIRIO VALIENTE.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
14 May 1854, 3

For the Union.

## THE CUBA QUESTION.

The probability is, that no individual of any political party in the United States, of ordinary judgment, could examine the question of the destiny of Cuba without reaching the conclusion, whatever his wishes, that this island must come under the control and jurisdiction of this Union. It is certain that such is the conviction of a large portion of the nation at the present moment, a conviction reached, not only from the necessities of policy and expediency, but from those of humanity, justice, and self-preservation. Institutions and policies so inimical as those of Spain and the United States cannot exist in touching proximity—the modern and progressive must swallow up the antique and the stationary. It is useless to say that the great and growing power must forbear. Forbearance avails nothing. The wasp and the viper sting until they are crushed; and influences with inclinations to evil greater than their power may be made the tools of mischief, under the direction of greater powers of corresponding sympathies. It is as hopeless to expect Cuba to preserve her present position in relation to this country as to suppose that an individual could permit a hostile and spiteful neighbor to plant himself in a common passage, and avail himself of the position to keep up a succession of annoyances, obstructions, and hostilities.

Cuba, looked upon as a fortress from which rival and jealous powers were firing hostile shot upon our shores without themselves taking the responsibility, would not be so great an annoyance to us, or so dangerous a neighbor as she is, being by those powers made the recipient of elements and influences at war with our national policy, institutions, peace, and happiness. Such is undoubtedly her present attitude.

Not only is the necessitated destiny of Cuba an established conviction with large numbers of our own people, but it has long been apparent to the governments of England and France. And when they saw this island, like a ripe orange, golden and tempting, ready to drop from the parent-stem, into a stream which bore it directly upon our shores, they artfully proposed that we should unite with them in binding it upon the tree, and leaving it to nauseous and profitless rottenness to stink in our republican noses, whilst they, amused at the net thrown around us, snuffed another atmosphere. If a parent has a right to rejoice in the qualities transmitted to offspring, England may well be proud of her democratic child. The glance of the eagle went as far as the vision of the lion, and we declined that bargain.

There is a practical, national utility in determining the certainty of principles which are to lead to certain results. Knowing that we are at the beginning of the end will much influence our manner of journeying between these extremities. All arrangements, or attempted settlements of the outrages which are to precede the result, ought to be influenced by the fact that by temporizing and harmonizing the end is not changed, but only pushed forward into greater difficulties. Hence all useless hope, all procrastination not demanded by honor and justice, is but preparing a deeper baptism of blood to solemnize the birth of Cuba into the family of this Union.

Let England and France be at any time released from the impediments and obligations of the war in which they are now engaged, with their fleets and armies fully manned and equipped, then we may prepare for such arrogance and annoyance from the Spanish government of the island as will leave us no choice between an impossible humiliating submission, and hostile action under circumstances of very adverse complication. The United States has become an important power among the nations of the earth, but their nationality is more important as a principle; and the sooner and more certainly the nation understands the obligations and consequences of its position, of which the final adjustment of this Cuba matter is one, the more promptly will they be attended to, and the more safely and pleasantly for all parties concerned.

LIVE OAK.

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

The Daily Picayune.

16 May 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES....J Dearwood, W C Webb, G Webb, J S Williams, J S Perkins, J A Tucker, G W Tucker, D Henfel, Miss E Black, Miss F Black, F Hawthorn, E Wilson, Miss E J Purf; Jno A Gyson, Mr and Mrs Packwood and servant, J G Osgood and lady, N H Fish, La; Jno Welsh, Jno Pollock, G G Steele, M W SteSle Ala; W G Smith, J M Ball, M Montgomery, Ga; Lewis Slone, Mrs R Ward and family, M J Ward and family, R P Hunt, J young, Ky; L C Jurey, J K Wilkinson, A Morcheimer, A P Cleveland, J C Shannon, W Crawford and lady, H Crawford, J McLoskey, P Thomson, Dr C P Crane, J W Bailey, J W Bancroft, N W Graham, B H Greeve, J B Grayson, jr, Mr and Mrs Sheafe, N O; J O Lewis, Miss; J A Sprague, N Y; G S King, U S N; L W Eravin, Henry White, Texas; H Stevens, Mass; W P Mechlinly and lady, U S A; Mrs Doune and servant, E C Martin, Ark; A J Aiken, Tenn; Dr W Williams, Md.

ST. LOUIS....F Holden, N Y; J S Wilson, P Buler, J Reine, La; A Green, Miss; A Scott, Ala.

ARCADE....A C Sewewell, L G Colcote, O Woodruff, C T Calhoun, W Green, W B Hill J T Greenler, J T Bass, J Moody, La; J M Sintute, A Dixon, W C Sanders, Ark; W H Pattison, W A Dobbs, J A Timberlake, G C Walker, R Gette, L Jennings, J Jones, Miss; L C Morss, C Porter, S L Garrett, J W Barcher, A K Peiry, A S Miller and servant, W E Corley, S A Purchase, Texas; J Tanner, Fla; W H Locke, J R McCorde, Ala; P M Smart, Ill; F M Dodds, A J Fleming, Ky; W Wade, J M Mathis, Tenn; R Gray, T B McKeon, N O; C Watson, Pa.

CITY....J Brumnal, M D Whiteside, Ky; A A Williamson, Col Marks and daughter, C A Slaughter, J S Shafer, W M Smart, P O Ragsdale, C M Requis, Jas J Perkins, M Schlater, jr, La; C W Goyer, W D Brown, J H Wilson, Tenn; A Owen, R Owen and lady, Tenn; W S Dunn, D G Orth, Dr J F Wyche, J F Wyche, jr, G A Conway, J P Todd, O Wickham, E Chapman, E R Sackiiniel, N O; J S Woodward, A H Woods, W A Gall, R D Marks, A W Bowman, G Romos, Miss; D W Mathis, N Armony, J Flood, H Earll, J A Purchase, O P Austin, Capt Rugely, Texas; G Schmidt, H A Avery, N Y; J McGar, J R Bulney, C A Abercrombia, Ala; S Allen and family, Ohio; J P Gaines, Oregon; Gen Cook, Ind; J W Tobin, Ark; W A Gull, R D Marks, Miss; G A Haywood, Mo.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

# CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

## Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1854.

## SENATE.

### SPANISH POLICY AS TO CUBA.

On motion by Mr. MALLORY, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him yesterday, in relation to the recent acts and declarations of the Cuban authorities, considered in connexion with Spain's past policy with reference to that island.

Mr. M. moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SUMNER thought it could not go to that committee without seeming to receive the sanction of the Senate.

Mr. CLAYTON said that the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations expressed no opinion whatever. It was to be regarded as a resolution of inquiry, and could not go out to the world as receiving the sanction of the Senate unless it were adopted by them.

Mr. CHASE could not see how it was possible to refer a resolution of that character without appearing, at least, to give the sanction of the body to the proposition; and for one, he was unwilling to give a vote of that kind, or to observe silence while such a resolution was acted on by the Senate. He hoped the senator from Florida would not suspect him of any desire to throw any obstacle whatever in the way of a simple resolution of inquiry; but this goes further. It asserts facts, running through a long line of policy on the part of the Spanish government; and before it is referred, it ought to be discussed. He could say what he wished to say upon it to-day as well as at any other time.

Mr. MALLORY said that as another resolution on a kindred subject had already been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, he thought it was an act of courtesy to the committee that this should be allowed to take the same course.

Mr. WELLER said that if declarations like those of the resolution had been imbodied in a memorial, it would have been referred to the appropriate committee without question; and this ought to go in the same way. It did not commit the body at all.

Mr. STUART moved, in order to obviate the difficulty in the minds of senators, to insert after the word "that" the words "the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire whether," so that it would read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire whether the recent acts and declarations of the Cuban authorities, considered in connexion with Spain's past policy with reference to that island, are calculated to excite the just apprehensions of the government of the United States of a settled design to throw Cuba ultimately into the hands of its negro population, and to revive there, within a few hours' sail of our shores, the scenes of San Domingo's revolution—a result which the United States will deem alike inconsistent with their progress, their prosperity, and the civilization of the age.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as thus amended, was adopted.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
18 May 1854, 1

From the Boston Post.

## THE ANGLO-FRENCH PROTECTORATE FOR CUBA.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Slidell proposes to confer on the President the power to suspend, either wholly or partially, the operation of the neutrality laws of 1818 and 1838 for a period not to exceed twelve months, and to require him to announce the cause of such suspension to Congress immediately on its first meeting after such suspension. Mr. Slidell proposes this as a measure of precaution, in order to place power in the hands of the Executive to act as emergencies in Cuba may seem to require.

This resolution will have the effect to drew public attention more directly and generally to the state of an island so all-important, in every point of view, to our national interests. It is in a more disturbed condition than it has been for the last half century. The Spanish tyranny is so complete, and the spirit of disaffection is so wide-spread, that its authorities are resorting to unusual means to maintain the old rule. The last news is, that the captain-general is equipping about four thousand negroes—six regiments—to preserve the public peace! What this will accomplish remains to be seen. How the white race will receive such new guards for their security may readily be imagined. Along with such arming, the slave trade goes on thrivingly. Three vessels have just landed cargoes without any attempt at interruption by the local authorities. One slaver, a Portuguese, had 750 Africans; and two slavers, Spanish, had 400 Africans. Had these vessels been overhauled outside of Cuba by cruisers, their papers would have declared that they were transporting authorised companies of emigrants; but when they were safely in port, these emigrants are nothing more nor less than slaves, and the business is the old slave trade. This is the game that is now thriving in Cuba under Spanish rule. The relative position of mother country and colony was well and faithfully drawn not long ago by the London Times. It said:

"Spain is a most convenient mistress for an unscrupulous colony. Under her, Cuba has the shelter of a name which deters her from no crime, and shames from no baseness. Cuba is attached to the European Commonwealth of nations, and has the benefit of all that jealousy with which we regard one another's movements, and respect one another's interests. But these privileges are enjoyed through the medium of a State which has long ceased to associate privilege with duty. Spain is the *magni nominis umbra*, but the shadow of a great name is enough protection for that vile and mercenary traffic of which Cuba is the last refuge. It is a usual thing that base and unlawful professions are carried on under some title which, if not quite honorable, is at least recognised. If a person receives stolen goods, or carries on a contraband manufacture, or panders to vice, he has generally some licensed trade over his shop, or some lawful pretence in his recommendatory letters. Spain is precisely this convenience to Cuba. Question Cuba what she is, and she answers that she is a colony of Spain. From Spain she receives her laws, her captain-general, her military commissions, and all the other outward apparatus of decent civil State. But under this plausible guise she is a kidnapper, a slave-dealer, a pirate, a murderer, the tormentor and destroyer of innocent myriads."

Such is the character of a government that heaps insults on our flag and then alleges the plea that it has no power to redress them.

The new foreign interference with this island also ought not to be kept out of sight. The position our government long ago took, and as frankly announced to foreign powers, will never be receded from. Our Secretaries of State and diplomatists, of all administrations, have declared, in document upon document, that this country never would see Cuba in possession of any other government than Spain. This, of course, implied that it never would see any other government erect a protectorate over it, under any pretence whatever. All these papers are of record. Now, Mr. Slidell has established unanswerably, conclusively, that for the last twelve years both Great Britain and France have been negotiating in reference to Cuba. Thus, in October, 1831, Lord Palmerston urged certain action on Spain, through Lord Howden, his minister to that court, expressly on the ground that it "*would create a most powerful element of resistance to any scheme for annexing Cuba to the United States.*" These are Palmerston's very words. We will not now follow the matter to its full development. France, at length, joined England in this Cuba diplomacy. Hence the proposition for the tripartite treaty, which Edward Everett so capitally rooted up and scattered.

Our readers will remember Lord John Russell's reply to the truly American letter of the Secretary. It closed with the avowal and menace, that henceforth Great Britain would "resume her entire liberty, and, upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act, either simply or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit;" with which were mingled sundry grave lecturings on international law. The international-law portion afforded Mr. Everett an opportunity to bring home to the lecturer certain facts that showed his respect for this code. The menace part is now being fulfilled. It is pretty thoroughly proved that there is a scheme on foot to make Cuba independent under the protectorate of France and England and Spain. Would the national sentiment of this country allow a Gibraltar to rise on the Cuba coast, bristling with Anglo-French cannon? That the alliance between the two great maritime powers is designed to influence the politics of America as well as Europe and the East, is openly avowed in the Paris *Constitutionnel*—one of the organs of the French government. These facts cannot be overlooked. They bear directly on our immediate future. They call for caution, for the firm resolve to maintain our rights, and to look after our interests in a manner becoming the dignity, power, and ancient glory of the nation—consistent with old acknowledged national law and the grave duty of self-preservation.

Further information, the Union intimates, will soon be laid before Congress on this subject, and then the whole question will be before the country. This journal says:

"The President, we take it for granted, will take due care to place before Congress all the information upon this matter which is at his command, and at an early day, leaving to the national legislature the responsibility of enabling him to protect the interests and honor of the United States during the recess, if they conceive, from the array of facts which may be before them, that there may possibly arise a state of things which will require such action on the part of this government in the premises."

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

The Daily Picayune.

19 May 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....C Morgan and lady, Va; H Doyal, Jr, La; J W Merrill, W H Hattell, Ala; G Mead, NY; Dr J Penneville, Pa; R B Whitfield and lady, W J Rasberry, W Whitfield, Miss; J Mason, Ala; H A Sugg, J H Randolph, J C Potts, T J Cooley, J S Murphy, A G McDonald, J Campbell, La; G W Parks, C Gillespie, H H Morris, J McForland, Miss; W Hyde, R F Blocker, P L Andrews, Dr Eddins, Mrs M C Gaines, R M Saunders, Texas; C L Taylor, Ala; J B Keatts, J S Conway, Ark; J F Haworth, NO; J C Deas, Ala.

CITY HOTEL....J M Simmons, Texas; F H Quitman and lady, Miss; J F McKneely and lady, J C Woods, Miss C Wood, Miss H Wood, Miss C Herbert, H M Felters, J S Montgomery, A D Macauley, D McFarland, J Lesure, J A Andrews and family, J Manatre and family, J Ball, La; J R Carell and lady, Ala; J M E Sharp, W F Fish, SC.

ARCADE HOTEL....J A Boyd, J J Richardson, Chas O'Kay, R Graham, T C Graham, D J Elder, W B Houghton, J H McCraw, W J Hale, R A Blanks, W S Brakefield, La; A A McGee, W M Stone, P S Shafer, Ark; J Cattell, H Broom, T Wood, A Parrot, Miss; B J Sims, Ind; Dr Sounn, Ky; W H Gentry, J Thompson, Texas; Dr L Cronkrite; W Dowsing, H M J Megahart, NO.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
20 May 1854, 3

## NEW SLAVE REGULATIONS IN CUBA.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier furnishes the subjoined translation of a proclamation issued by the captain-general of Cuba:

OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL SECRETARY.
Havana, May 3, 1854.

It is the obligation of governments, in grave circumstances, to address themselves to the governed, to tranquillize their minds, and to explain to them, with clearness and frankness, that which, in another manner circulated and commented upon, might alarm them, and affect their respective interests.

The obligation falls upon me to-day to deny, in the most solemn manner, in the name of the Queen, whose authority I represent in this vast province of her monarchy, the report, maliciously circulated, of a supposed compact with a powerful nation, the basis of which is the emancipation of the slaves, at a period sooner or later, in recompense for its efficacious assistance in the conservation of Cuba under the flag that discovered it, that populated it, and has maintained it at a great expense for a number of years.

Useful and well for us might be, perhaps, the help of so powerful a friend—if we should find ourselves in need of it, which is not to be expected—to repel the aggression of another, which has greater obligations to respect our alliance, contracted in the cradle of its own liberty; but we would not purchase that assistance at so great a cost, nor is it indispensable to sustain our rights, which count upon a fleet and a veteran army, and upon the loyalty of the immense majority of the vigorous natives, in view of which the chattering and shameful war of letters and lies of a few revolutionists is despicable; in short, with the justice of our cause, and the strength it gives to the good, for the defence of their homes, of their lives, and their God, who directs hurricanes and sickness against the foreign enemy, and so much animates our hearts, as well as gives endurance to our Spanish bodies.

That detestable invention is false in every point, offensive to our power and to our glory, the most opposed to the sentiments of the Queen, and I repel it now in her august name as an attempt against the prosperity of this soil, and which never will be consummated while Providence does not extinguish in every Castilian breast the holy sentiment of justice and respect for property legitimately acquired.

But if this is just, and the government will never depart from this, fulfilling its duty, also, the inhabitants of Cuba have another, not less sacred, to attend to—complying with the laws; also, it is time to make the life of a Creole negro sweeter than that of the white, who, with another name, fatigues himself in Europe; and, above all, the day has arrived to end forever that infamous market of Africa, food of the most barbarous avarice, the grave of every sentiment of virtue in the country which tolerates it, a stain to every white brow, and a complete dishonor to humanity.

The government is determined to terminate it at all hazards. There shall be no more subterfuge nor hypocritical deception, which will be sufficient to keep it in that road, indispensable to guard the dignity which it touches. What are the pretexts alleged for continuing this infamous traffic? The want of labor, when the government has facilitated the means of substituting it abundantly? The quality of the laborers, when from all parts, from honorable men, advices are received favorable to the new colonists? Or is it not, as they are all of the same class, that as to some they prove good, and to others bad, according to the avarice of the party?

If there be no motive but vile interest, not of the planter who cultivates the soil, but of the avaricious traders who obtain a thousand for every hundred, although they tear it from the flesh of their fellow-man, the first can change from their present rapid but insecure gains; others, perhaps, less at first, but surer and more lasting, which will pass to their children and grandchildren, without being extinguished, like the present, in a single generation; and, above all, uniting true riches with religion, the law, habits, and public and private felicity, instead of the present artificial fortunes and the perpetuation of alarm and want of confidence which surround them.

The latter are those who cannot change for anything the monstrous usury of their gain, and on that account their hearts find nothing to substitute for it, but their imagination much to invent, to fascinate it with pretended advantages. To them of what importance are faith, law, the honor of the government? It is of this, then, to occupy itself in regard to them. There have been enough of fraudulent introductions, the repression of which at present is the constant perturbation of him who governs. For a longer time the spectacle of the impotency of the government cannot last, the endeavors of which avarice and vice laugh at, nor the impunity of a few capitalists who put their private interests before national honor, which is highly compromised.

Considering, inasmuch as circumstances have changed with the ordinance for the admission of colonists, and the impossibility of preserving for a greater length of time in force and spirit, what is laid down in the penal law of the 4th of March, 1854, I have ordered, without prejudice to other higher measures, the approbation of which I wait from her Majesty, that what is contained in the following articles shall be observed from the first of August next:

"Art. 1. Within one month from the landing of the negroes the authorities shall have power to enter any estate suspected, and they may call a muster of the negroes and examine them as they may consider proper, although they shall avoid all show of force except in cases of open resistance, and shall take care to do no act that may lower the owners or administrators in the eyes of their slaves.

"Art. 2. To be able to prove in a clear and precise manner, without delay, as at present, with regard to whence the slaves come, is the only manner to comply with what is laid down in article 9 of the law of the 4th of March, 1845, already cited; which says, that the proprietors shall not be disturbed, in regard to their negroes, with the pretext as to where derived. The local authorities every year from the 1st of August, at the end of the crop, shall form lists of the negroes, giving a duplicate to their owners, signed by both parties, it being the obligation of the latter to make known to the former, within the third day, any reduction or increase, giving the birth and name of the person from whom they come; and in case of the disposal of the negroes, it is with the understanding that these operations shall be done officially, and without any charge to the proprietor.

"Art. 3. The negroes found on an estate not included in the list shall be seized and declared free, after the corresponding steps; if newly imported, the holders being subject to the fines imposed on the abettors and concealers of this prohibited traffic; but if on examination they should not be found to be newly imported, a fine of fifty dollars shall be imposed on every negro not mentioned in the list.

"Art. 4. The governor, lieutenant governor, and other civil authorities in whose jurisdiction landing shall be made, not giving information to the supreme government as soon as they are aware of the facts, and at all events before the expiration of twenty-four hours from the occurrence, will, for this alone, be deprived of their office; but if other charges be proved against them, they shall suffer, besides, the penalties imposed by the proper tribunals.

"Art. 5. It being impossible that any landing can be made without the connivance of the captains of Partidos, or at least without their culpable blame, equal in law to bribery, those in whose jurisdiction these shall happen, if they do not capture all the negroes, shall incur for that alone the loss of their office, and be disqualified for any other.

"Art. 6. Those occupied, great or small, in the prohibited traffic in slaves, shall be expelled from the Island of the government for the term of two years, according to the powers conferred on me by the laws of the Indies, without prejudice to the responsibility that they may be liable to in the suit brought against them in which their connivance shall be proved.

"MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.

"HAVANA, May 3, 1854."

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

The Daily Picayune.
23 May 1854, 2

## HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....B Higgins, Jr, England; W H Evans, SC; W Taylor, A Munroe and lady, K Bullard, NY; W Johnson, D A Booper, G H Perley, T F Summers, O C Hall, G B Hall, O J Noyes, Mrs J Munnell, Mr Rogers, Ala; F B Jackson, L Surget, J H Thompson, H T Lewis, Col J Griffin, W B Brown, La; M T Johnson, M J Hall, W Drisdale, E L Jones, M V Jones, Texas; S Jarman, W K Jarman, Dr C S Abercromble, G W Koonty, Tenn; A McCullam, J A Harris, Ga; J W Williams, M McAfed, T S Wyatt and lady, J L Wofford and lady, Miss; F A Fabert, Mass; Q D Wood, Va; H Merrill, Pa; Dr Mann, Ind; W B McGeorge, Ohio; H H Gwins and lady, M Gwins, R Skinner, Pa; A F Pierce, T P Bassett, Miss; T D Clesman, NY; J M Brock, La; B F Jones, NY; H W Farley, NO; T C Hendricks; Mrs E H Thomas, Dr Casson, T A McWaters, Ill; Dr D B James, J E Davis, J W Young and family, T U Scuber, NO; T A Cooke; C T Lott, G A Tolbott, T Cheevers, A P Cleveland, La.

CITY HOTEL....J P Enseyn, M F McNeil, J S Young, G Woodland, Col J Hatkinson, J Cummings, O J Noyes, S H Jones, W D Smith, Hon J B Taylor, W Cavendish, S S Holt, Gol S J Jones, J J Ellington, Ala; P Wartell, W L McNeely, W P Lenoir, J L Lenoir, T J James, L D Lufity, La; Mrs Wilson, S R Haywood, Texas; J Adger, T Player, SC; H M Mandell, Ark; Dr S Theobald and lady, W C Blanton and lady, Miss; G A Truell, C J Harris, H B Ransom, J Griffin, Ga; W W Farmer, E J Sessions, La; Dr M P Provan; O L Keler, Ala; W Littlejohn, O H Kellan and lady, Miss Keene, Miss Mason, R Turner, La; W H Segarden, Miss; L Randall, D Walker, C Don, Ala; T Thompson, W A Ferguson, E G Persons, La; N B Charldon, A M Nettus, J W Hinson, Texas; W M Smart, J H Dawson, A G Gilbert, H Lindsey, J Evans, Mr Sessions, D Gallahan.

ARCADE HOTEL....M Frank, T Durier, H Duthard, A D Palmer, D F Dixon, D Hall, W J Knox, A B Thompson, W A Regan, E G Winn, A Smith, W Robison, La; J C Davis, W P Clayton, Ky; J H Fulder, J T Fulder, W Hutshell, M H Gage, Ala; H M House, T J Earley, C A Stuart and son, O F Nelson, Va; J Hunter, R M Audson; L M Dicking, B Goodrick, Texas; G B Enosh, Pa; J J Rusey, P McDonald, La; F G Gatewood, J W Collier, J Collier, Miss; W Carter, W L Killin, Tenn; G Taylor, SC; E S Friskland, Miss; H H House, Vermont; E G Winn, J W Boatner, W Robinson, A Smith, La; W P Clayton, J C Davis, Ky; J T Hawkins, J C Brasher, Miss; B T Hawkins, H Wattral, Ark; V Galloway; H Hooper, La; A Geraldin, E P Bemitt, G W Lee, NO; J A Amacker, Miss; H W Bateman, Tenn; C A Holt, J Jordan, Ala; J Lison, Texas.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
23 May 1854, 2

# CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

## Thirty-Third Congress—First Session.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1854.

### SENATE.

#### CUBA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. CLAYTON submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for such restrictions on the power of American consuls residing in the Spanish West India islands to issue sea letters, on the transfer of American vessels in those islands, as will prevent abuse of the American flag in protecting persons engaged in the African slave trade.

Mr. C. said that since the year 1852 the slave trade had fearfully increased in the island of Cuba, while it has nearly ceased in Brazil. During the last year, and the commencement of the present year, thousands of slaves have been brought from Africa and imported into Cuba; and the subject has attracted the attention of good men throughout the civilized world. It is a subject to which good men in the South are by no means indifferent; they abhor this infernal traffic as much as any men in the world, and will go as far to put it down as the men of the North, or those of any other country. He then proceeded to show what has caused this extraordinary increase of the slave-trade in the island of Cuba, and explained the manner in which it was carried on in numerous cases by American vessels, commanded by American captains and manned by American crews, to the disgrace of our flag. He also made some remarks in relation to the Africanization of Cuba, and the speech of Mr. Slidell on that subject delivered some weeks since, and gave the reasons why he differed in opinion with that senator. He thought if Cuba was ever Africanized it would be by our own ships importing negroes from Africa, and not by the exertions of the captain-general and the authorities of Cuba, or by the course of policy which Spain would think proper to pursue.

Mr. SLIDELL said that Spain had encouraged the importation of negroes from Africa, not as slaves, but as apprentices, and while he had nothing to say against the attempt to abolish the slave trade, he must denounce the attempt to introduce another system under a different name, which would have so dangerous an influence upon our institutions.

Mr. CLAYTON thought nothing was further from the intention of the Spanish government than to pursue a policy which would be so suicidal to its own interests, and so injurious to this country, as the Africanization of Cuba by the emancipation of its slaves. The decree of the captain-general, which had been adverted to in support of the idea that such was the policy of the Spanish government, confined the introduction of free laborers to Spaniards, Chinese coolies, and certain Indians. The Spanish government would not be likely to pursue a course which would render valueless that island, for which they had already been offered one hundred millions of dollars, and which furnished old Spain with one of the best markets for its wheat.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. WELLER, MALLORY, and SLIDELL participated, the resolution was agreed to.

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

THE UNION, WASHINGTON

25 May 1854, 2

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF MR. POLK.—THE CUBA QUESTION.—MR. FAULKNER'S SPEECH.

The valuable services rendered to the democratic party in the last presidential contest by the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, are fully known to, and appreciated by, democrats in every section of the Union. At the close of that contest his immediate neighbors and friends determined to manifest their sense of gratitude to him by tendering to him the compliment of a public dinner. He accepted the invitation and attended the dinner, which was given on the 16th of November, 1852. The following sentiment was given and enthusiastically received:

"*Hon. Charles J. Faulkner:* In the hour of his country's peril he rushed boldly to the rescue of the constitution and the Union. The true statesman will never hesitate to do what is right. His reward is sure."

The response of Mr. Faulkner was one of the most eloquent and statesmanlike addresses that we have ever read. We recur to it now for the purpose of reproducing a passage in regard to Cuba which strikes us as peculiarly appropriate to our present relation to that island. The compliment which he pays to the administration of Mr. Polk will be heartily responded to by every democrat, whilst his views as to our true policy in regard to Cuba will find an enthusiastic approval throughout the confederacy. We have room only for the following eloquent and patriotic extract:

"No American statesman can look with indifference upon the relations which, in the providence of God, must ever exist between the island of Cuba and this republic. Queenly and beautiful as she rises from the waves of the sea—possessed of every charm to attract the cupidity of man, I am sure I have at this time no wish nearer to my heart than that no such island existed where it does on our southern Atlantic coast. But there she is, almost in sight of the capes of Florida, stretching for seven hundred miles across the Gulf of Mexico; in a position to annoy the commerce of near one-half of the Union, and embracing in her bosom elements of mischief and disturbance to the peace and security of the South. Far-reaching and comprehensive was the policy which prompted Mr. Polk to seek its peaceable acquisition by purchase in 1848. That single movement of itself has achieved for the author of it a reputation for bold and sagacious statesmanship worthy of our highest admiration. But it was but a single development in consonance with the general spirit of that whole administration—an administration which, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, was, if we look at all the results of its foreign and domestic policy, the most brilliant and dazzling in the annals of this republic. Baffled in the purchase by the bigotry or the servility of Spain, I, as an American citizen, am content that it shall continue her dependency until time shall sever 'its unnatural connexion' with that kingdom, and throw it into its appropriate political relations to this confederacy. In the mean time, it is to be hoped and expected that the new administration will adopt some efficient steps to place upon a more liberal footing than now exists the commercial intercourse between that island and this country; and to consummate, if practicable, some satisfactory guaranty by which it may be protected from the possible extension over it, of that ruinous emancipation policy which has marked the course of Denmark, England, and France over their West India possessions. In this lies the fearful power of Spain, and her capacity, even in her present weak and imbecile condition, to inflict a serious wound upon the peace of this country. A single act of her sovereign will is capable of converting an important territory, lying contiguous to our coast, from a blessing into a curse to this nation. And whilst our enlightened statesmen have, with great propriety, assumed the position that any attempt to transfer the dominion of that island to England or France should be resisted by the whole power of this government, so, in like manner, in my judgment, should any attempt, from motives of false philanthropy, deference to European power, or of resentment to us, to transfer the island to the black race, the necessary result of emancipation, be resisted with equal vigor and determination. An honorable and peaceable purchase is our true policy; it will add immensely to the commerce and resources of this nation; it will relieve the South of a source of bitter and corroding anxiety; and no one more deeply than myself would deplore a condition of things which would

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

26 May 1854, 1

# CONGRESSIONAL.

## REMARKS OF HON. COLIN M. INGERSOLL,

OF CONNECTICUT,

On the rights of neutrals; delivered in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, May 9, 1854.

Mr. INGERSOLL said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It is not my purpose to continue the discussion of the territorial question, which has so long been the topic of debate before the committee.

My views on the general question of slavery under the constitution, as connected with the rights of our citizens, whether as inhabitants of States or Territories, were well known to the people of my congressional district long before they returned me to this honorable body, in some remarks that I submitted here during the last Congress.

I have seen no cause to alter the opinions I then entertained during the discussion I have listened to at this session of Congress. Indeed, when I think of what has been the course of the opponents of the bill at home, in villifying and abusing my distinguished colleague in the other wing of this Capitol, as pure and upright a man as ever lived, for the patriotic course he has taken upon this question, I am the more convinced that I am here standing with the great body of that party of which I have ever been a member, and supporting the constitution of my country, and the rights of the people under it.

But the subject to which I desire this morning to call the attention of Congress is certainly of no less importance than that involved in the territorial bill under consideration. Its point of inquiry extends beyond State and territorial limits—it reaches beyond our shores; in a word, it concerns our rights and duties as a nation, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe.

Mr. Chairman, I fear we are not, as a nation, sufficiently alive to the importance of what is taking place on the other side of the Atlantic. A war has begun there, which, before it is over, may involve the whole of Europe in its consequences. I think I see in all this danger to the interests of our commerce and our citizens, if not to the peace of the nation itself. Who is the seer that will foretel how and when the war will end? It is nominally against the empire of Russia, but are we sure that in its sequel it will not prove a war of conflicting interests, extending through the organization and ramifications of European society?

Mr. PERKINS, of Louisiana. I have been gratified by the able speech of the gentleman from Connecticut, and certainly have no objection to answering his question, so far as it is in my power to do so; but that does not extend much beyond the mere expression of my own belief upon the point referred to. Louisiana has a decided interest in the position of Cuba, and I share in the views of the senator from my State in regard to the interference of other powers in the affairs of that island. If the gentleman's question, however, extends to the views of the State of Louisiana as to Spanish policy, it is my belief, drawn from various sources, and as asserted in the message of our governor, that although as a nation we have been protesting for years, in various forms, that we would never submit to the transfer of Cuba to any foreign government, yet at this very moment she is, for all practical purposes, under the control of France and England, and by them used as an annoyance to us in a manner and to an extent that would not be tolerated if either of them held open dominion of the island.

I believe, further, that in my State, or at least in my immediate district, the conviction is general that Spain will never part voluntarily with that island; and that if it is ever sundered from her, it will be by violence. I believe that France and England are under obligation to aid Spain in such a contingency, and that they in spirit endorse the sentiment of the Spanish statesman, who said: "Let the island sink into the ocean rather than transfer it to America."

More, sir; I believe that this feeling upon the part of those who direct the policy of these powers is the result of hatred, intense hatred, for our institutions. I believe that they feel that in Cuba is to be fought the battle for supremacy between the Old World and the New, and that they would hold her as a mailed sentinel over our commerce, in the spirit of the despotism of a past age, breathing hate and defiance against everything which speaks of progress. I believe that, with this state of circumstances, we have the right, and it is becoming in us to inquire, when foreign governments interfere to protect despotic rulers in the unjust and tyrannical exercise of power for our injury, if we are not under obligation to interfere for self-defence, and the protection of the subjects of that tyranny, when in such close contiguity as to be at our very door.

I will go further, and say that I believe there is also a settled conviction in Louisiana as to what course this government ought to pursue. I think it is, that as this government has protested in every form against the transfer of this island to any foreign government, and against the policy which is now being carried out there, and as France and England are almost designating the governor, and revising her laws, and actually writing us despatches about her future welfare, it is the duty of Congress to act. If we content ourselves with merely endorsing the manly sentiments of the President's inaugural, and go no further, we will deserve to be considered as humiliated before the world.

It is said, and it is published to the world in the most authoritative manner, under the signature of the President and the Secretary of State, that citizens of the United States have been, and are still, subjected to outrage upon their person and property of a flagrant character, inflicted by Spanish authority. We have been denied any redress for the past, or any guarantee for the future. Spain refuses to form with us a commercial treaty, and yet directs the whole force of her laws against our commerce, while she permits England and France to interfere with her domestic institutions, for the avowed purpose of influencing our own. Under these circumstances, I believe the time has come when, by principle and fact, we are justified in abating a *nuisance*.

One other word, and I have finished. It is this—and it will be a complete answer, so far as I am concerned, to the question of the gentleman from Connecticut—"How would you redress these outrages?" I would do it, sir, in an open, manly, and direct manner, and I would do it at once. I would have other nations to understand that it is not only a sentiment, but a conviction in the United States, that the wrongs of individual citizens are national wrongs.

Mr. INGERSOLL. Mr. Chairman, I am happy the gentleman from Louisiana has replied so promptly and eloquently to the question which I put to him. More than gratified am I at his view of the mode of redress which it becomes a great nation like ours always to adopt, and which he has seen fit to promulgate here to-day. I trust that it is the view of every member of this body; and if the despatches, which I think we must shortly have before us, show that England is at the bottom of this whole question of ours with Spain, I do hope this government will have the energy—that the representatives of the people of the country will have the firmness—to proclaim our rights, and stand by them to the last. Let this, then, be our motto: Freedom in sovereignty—Freedom in trade—Freedom of this continent from European policy—Freedom of this nation from foreign interference in its internal government.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 May 1854, 2

## AFRICANIZED CUBA AS THE NEIGHBOR OF REPUBLICAN AMERICA.

The acquisition of Louisiana was more violently assailed by the federalists than the acquisition of Texas or the purchase of California. It is a singular retrospect to turn over the pages that record the history of that master-stroke of statesmanship, and to observe how closely the objections of those who were hostile to the acquisition of Louisiana, and the reasoning of those who supported that proposition, resemble the arguments of the foes and friends of the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Josiah Quincy pronounced it the precursor of disunion, and, like a true Boston agitator, was for resisting it to the last. The value of the territory was underrated, and the consequences of bringing into the Union so many persons unacquainted with our institutions and our laws, bitterly deprecated.

On the other hand, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Livingston, and other republican leaders, boldly took the ground that the Territory of Louisiana must be acquired at all hazards. We were at peace with France and with Spain. The latter, after having transferred Louisiana to the French, resisted the disposition of Louisiana to the United States, for fear that this might operate to make Mexico, then a Spanish dependency, a republic; and it is not going too far to say that nothing but the contingency of a general European war in Europe enabled the glorious administration of Jefferson to achieve the deed, which will reflect a lustre on his name as long as the Mississippi pours her eternal floods into the mighty deeps of old Ocean. The ground upon which the acquisition of Louisiana was advocated in 1803 was eloquently stated in a report read in the House of Representatives, on the 12th of January of that year. The following extract is significant. Mark how analogous this reasoning is to the arguments in favor of the acquisition of Cuba:

"From the aforegoing facts, it must be seen the possession of New Orleans and the Floridas will not only be required for the convenience of the United States, but will be demanded by their most imperious necessities. The Mississippi and its branches, with those other rivers above referred to, drain an extent of country not less, perhaps, than one-half of our whole territory, containing, at this time, one-eighth of our population, and progressing with rapidity beyond the experience of any former time, or any other nation. *The Floridas and New Orleans command the only outlets to the sea, and our best interests require that we should get possession of them.* This requisition, however, arises, not from a disposition to increase our territory—for neither the Floridas nor New Orleans offer any other inducements than their mere geographical relations to the United States—but if we look forward to the free use of the Mississippi, the Mobile, the Apalachicola, and the other rivers of the West, by ourselves and our posterity, New Orleans and the Floridas must become a part of the United States, *either by purchase or by conquest.*

"The great question, then, which presents itself is, Shall we, at this time, lay the foundation for future peace by offering a fair and equivalent consideration; *or shall we hereafter incur the hazards and horrors of civil war?*"

James Madison, while Secretary of State under Mr. Jefferson, under date of November 27, 1802, writes to Mr. Pinckney, then the American minister to Spain, as follows:

"It has long been manifest that whilst the injuries to the United States, so frequently occurring from the colonial officers scattered over our hemisphere and in our neighborhood, can only be repaired by a resort to their respective sovereigns in Europe, it will be impossible to guard against more serious inconveniences. The instance before us strikes us with peculiar force, and presents an occasion on which you may advantageously *suggest to the Spanish government the expediency of placing in their minister on the spot an authority to control or correct the mischievous proceedings of their officers to our citizens;* without which any one of fifteen or twenty individuals, not always among either the wisest or best of men, may, at any time, threaten the good understanding of the two countries. The distance between the United States and the old continent, and the mortifying delays of explanations and negotiations across the Atlantic on emergencies in our neighborhood, render such a provision indispensable, and it cannot be long before all the governments of Europe having American colonies must see the policy of making it."

Nearly fifty-two years have elapsed, and Spain continues the scandalous and oppressive system in her colonies, against all the protests of our government.

Mr. Jefferson himself did not hesitate boldly to take the ground that Louisiana and the Floridas in the hands of a foreign power would be the cause of great disquiet and discontent to the United States; and this was a chief ground with him for insisting upon the acquisition of them; nations, in one of his letters to Mr. Livingston he states this argument with consummate ability and force. This letter is dated April 18, 1802:

"Every eye is now fixed on the affairs of Louisiana. Perhaps nothing since the revolutionary war has produced more uneasy vexations through the body of this nation.

"There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market, and from its fertility it will ere long yield more than half our whole produce, and contain more than half our inhabitants. France, placing herself in that war, assumes to us an attitude of defiance."

To M. Dupont, February, 1803, he writes:

"Our circumstances are so imperious as to admit of no delay as to our course, and the use of the Mississippi so indispensable *that we cannot hesitate one moment to hazard our existence for its maintenance.* If we fail in this effort to put it beyond the reach of accident, we see the destinies we have to run, and prepare at once for them." "So that it is peace alone which makes it an object with us, and which ought to make its cession desirable to France. *Whatever power, other than ourselves, holds the country east of the Mississippi, becomes our natural enemy.*"

We could extend these extracts into columns, but we have given enough to show how too close a neighborhood, even between a friendly power like France and our own country, was calculated to alarm the most cautious and least credulous statesmen of the early days of our republic. From that period down to the present we have endured the proximity of a despotism within sight of our own shores, and have failed to persuade the power into the decent observance of the ordinary courtesy that should exist between civilized nations. She has annoyed our citizens by every means that ingenuity could invent; has treated our consular representatives with disrespect; has compelled our ships to submit to the most odious exactions; and now, as a last expedient, threatens to emancipate half a million of slaves, and to convert the island of Cuba into one great citadel, whence the firebrands of war and of death may be scattered broadcast over our southern States. Spain herself, doggedly determined to persevere in this policy, has invited England and France to her aid, and now menaces us with the severe displeasure of those powers if we do not at once submit to her tyrannies and her caprices. Good neighbors to a republic like this is a primary consideration; but it is not in the nature of things that we should continue to submit to bad ones, especially when they use their position to embarrass and to impoverish our citizens, to insult our flag, and to open the doors to a scheme the success of which would render their possessions a fit illustration of a pandemonium on earth.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

1 June 1854, 2

*By the President of the United States.*

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, and others residing therein, are engaged in organising and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of the island of Cuba;

And whereas the said undertaking is contrary to the spirit and express stipulations of treaties between the United States and Spain, derogatory to the character of this nation, and in violation of the obvious duties and obligations of faithful and patriotic citizens;

And whereas it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the United States to hold and maintain the control of the great question of peace or war, and not suffer the same to be lawlessly complicated, under any pretence whatever;

And whereas, to that end, all private enterprises of a hostile character within the United States, against any foreign power with which the United States are at peace, are forbidden, and declared to be a high misdemeanor by an express act of Congress;

Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested by the constitution in the President of the United States, I do issue this proclamation to warn all persons that the general government claims it as a right and duty to interpose itself for the honor of its flag, the rights of its citizens, the national security, and the preservation of the public tranquillity, from whatever quarter menaced; and it will not fail to prosecute with due energy all those who, unmindful of their own and their country's fame, presume thus to disregard the laws of the land and our treaty obligations.

I earnestly exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any movement in conflict with law and national faith; especially charging the several district attorneys, collectors, and other officers of the United States, civil or military, having lawful power in the premises, to exert the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and preserving the peace of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the thirty-first day of May, in the [SEAL] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the independence of the United States.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

## PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The proclamation of the President of the United States, published this morning, against certain armed expeditions, supposed to be intended for the invasion of the island of Cuba, and asserting his determination to enforce the existing laws providing for such emergencies, will be read with much attention. The government of the United States is founded upon strict obedience to law, faithful observance of the constitutional guarantees of our citizens, strict adherence to treaty obligations, and a patriotic public opinion. The present Executive, realizing his duties in the premises, and resolute alike against the foreign and the domestic foe, has already proved to the world his earnest desire to maintain a good understanding with other nations, so long as that disposition can be honorably manifested. On a recent occasion, when the territory of our sister republic, Mexico, was invaded by an irresponsible combination of men, starting from our possessions on the Pacific borders, President Pierce issued his proclamation, interposed the authority placed in his hands by the people, and, for the first time in our modern history, succeeded in having arrested, and in bringing to trial, and to conviction, sentence, and punishment, according to the severest penalties of the statute, the leaders of an expedition who had flattered themselves that they could use the name and the flag of the country to inflict injury upon our common neighbor and friend.

And it is remarkable that while, at one extreme of the Union an open organization is now set on foot against laws growing out of the constitution, and intended for the protection of the rights of a large portion of our own citizens, the same strong and patriotic will that declares to Boston fanaticism, in the name of the republic, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," is now lifted in solemn admonition against an illegal combination at another extreme, founded upon entirely different principles, and looking to entirely different results. In the one case President Pierce exercises his high functions to preserve the rights of his fellow-countrymen; in the other he exercises the same high functions to forewarn his fellow-countrymen against infringing the rights of those to whom we are bound by existing treaty obligations. To fail in either event—to temporise with an organization, lawless, and yet stimulated by the belief that it will be justified by the world in setting Cuba free; and, on the other hand, to fear to grapple with the traitorous design of northern fanaticism—would be to show that our laws were left, "like antique swords, to rust in their scabbards," or that our Executive lacked the will and the nerve to face a great public crisis.

Our present relations with Spain, growing out of existing and long-continued troubles between her authorities in Cuba, our consular representatives there, and our citizens, are not of a character to render volunteer and irresponsible interference either reasonable or necessary. That is a subject eminently belonging to the people, through their representatives and the Executive. Fully apprised of the whole merits of the case, and no less sensitive to the honor of the country than to the observance of public faith, as well in regard to strangers as in regard to our own citizens, the questions at issue between Spain and the United States *may be safely intrusted to the constituted authorities.* The President has given, and is giving, the closest and most earnest attention to that subject. He will pursue no uncertain or changing course in reference to it. The long list of vexatious disturbances which have been endured by the people of the United States at the hands of the Cuban authorities will, it is hoped, be speedily and amicably concluded. The termination of such a state of things is demanded alike by the best interests of Spain and of the United States; and whatever steps the present administration may take to hasten, by a firm, just, and decisive action, a consummation so devoutly to be desired, they will be sustained by the patriotic and intelligent judgment of our own people, and by the approval of the civilized world.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

2 June 1854, 2

The New Orleans Bulletin, though a decided whig paper, defends our minister to Spain (Mr. Soulé) against the attacks of the English press, in the following spirited article:

"Mr. Soulé is no favorite of ours, as the readers of this journal are well aware. It does not follow, however, from this that we will not defend him against the attacks of foreign enemies, who seek to disguise their enmity to this country by assailing its minister. We have never had much confidence in Mr. Soulé's abilities as a diplomatist. It requires a peculiar sort of talent to succeed in that line, of which we do not think he possesses a great amount. He is better fitted to shine at the bar, or in legislatures of his country. But we know of no 'antecedents' that should disqualify him for the post of minister. So far as his challenge of the French minister is concerned, we do not see how he could have acted otherwise, all the circumstances considered. In addition to much annoyance, he had been grossly insulted; and in Spain, both by law and usage, a man who will bear an insult is disgraced—is pointed at as a coward and poltroon. Would any American desire the representative of his government to place himself in such a category? We imagine not. We are not apologists of dueling, but situated as Mr. Soulé was, we do not see how he could have avoided the alternative. The charges that he has been 'arrogant' and 'peremptory' remain yet to be proved. It may turn out that the people of this country will back him in all he has done. Let the official correspondence be published before we jump to conclusions."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
June 1854, 2

## THE TWO "SICK MEN"—CUBA AND TURKEY.

How long would Great Britain have submitted to the Spanish policy in Cuba had she occupied our position upon this continent? We have endured the vexations and tyrannical conduct of Spain for more than half a century. England would not have borne it for a year. She would have forced Spain to give her the advantage of a good neighborhood, or she would have removed the bad neighbor. And yet, in the face of this fact—judging by the whole course of British statesmanship—we observe that the ministerial journals in London are greatly exercised at the bare suspicion of the acquisition of Cuba, peacefully or forcibly, by the American people; and a great deal is said, as usual, about the morality of the thing.

Following out the figure of the Russian Czar in his correspondence with France and England in regard to Turkey, we can say, with truth, that there are two sick men in the world; and that Turkey is the one, and Cuba the other. The fate of Turkey is already fixed; and whether she becomes the trophy of the allies or of Nicholas, her nationality and individuality are alike extinct. The morality of the proceeding, on either hand, it would puzzle the shrewdest logician to decide. Necessity would have compelled action, even without a war; and necessity too often overrules expediency and fear. Already have the allies in Turkey been compelled to take care of themselves. The imbecility of the Turk, growing out of his habits, religion, and government, proves to be unequal to the relief even of the daily wants of his new friends; and he will probably leave them to do the fighting as well as the eating. If they should succeed, they will divide the spoils, throw morality into the sea, and adopt the harsh rule which distinguishes the one in Algiers, and the other in India. The "sick man" will be cured by a process more drastic than his effeminate constitution can bear, and the Turk will give way to the Anglo-Saxon.

One sick man is on our borders. His disease is contagious pestilence. He charges to his weakness all the petty insults and wrongs which he inflicts upon us. Gradually dying himself, his last hours are afflicted by schemes to make his estate miserable to those who shall come after him; and as he has the power, even in the moments of approaching dissolution, to do great injury to his neighbors, we, the nearest to his boundaries, feel all that he does most keenly and deeply.

As to the propriety and justice of this case, self-preservation demands promptitude and courage; and if we would save ourselves from long and lingering troubles in time to come, we should at once settle our difficulties in regard to Cuba. This can be done without violating any of our obligations to Spain, and will be, we hope, cordially seconded by herself when she sees that it is to her interest, as well as to ours, that her restrictive policy should be abandoned.

To show the fate of Turkey, and how the English mind is being prepared for the future, we copy the following peculiar article from the pen of a celebrated British writer, Dr. Canning. A good part of the logic, if not of the prophecy, can be applied to the condition of the Queen of the Antilles:

"The special prediction under the Sixth Vial is the drying up of the river Euphrates—that is, a progressive evaporation of Mahometanism, beginning in 1820, and expected by every student of prophecy to end in a very short time indeed. It is, you will observe, to die out; it is not to be struck down. It is the evaporation of a stream—not the destruction of a citadel at a blow. But while the power wastes and withers; it does not follow that the Russian eagle is to have the mosque of St. Sophia for his eyrie. The Turks may not cease to be when they cease to be Mahometans. They may become Christians. The 9,000,000 of eastern Christians that are under the Crescent, and subject to all its insults, its oppression, and its tyranny, may rise up a glorious nation—a mighty dynasty—a nobler obstruction to Russian ambition than the decrepit and dying Turkish empire, which western nations vainly try to keep up. Turkey, just at the period predicted in prophecy, began to die out, as we have already seen. The evidence of this is recent testimony respecting her. Lamartine, in one of those sagacious aphorisms by which his eloquence is distinguished, says 'Turkey dies for want of Turks.' This gradual decay of the Turkish empire identifies the period in which we are now with what is called in the Apocalypse the Sixth Vial. Mr. Habershon, in his excellent work upon the subject, calculated, in 1830, that the Turkish empire would cease to exist soon after 1848. He was not very far wrong. *Its end is at hand.* Every day I expect to hear of its stream dried up, of the Crescent waning, and of Turkey as a nation that was, not a nation mighty, and longer able to maintain itself. Plague, famine, pestilence, profligacy, are fast drying up her empire; her exchequer is now all but bankrupt; her momentary success against Russia is a surer prognostic of her destruction.

"Britain and France, like clouds, may spread over the Euphrates, and try to prevent the evaporation of its waters; but all in vain. The ruthless Czar has his stern mission. The echoes of victory by the fleets of the ambitious autocrat, and the cruel destruction of the Turkish, are now resounding through Europe. The gradual decay of the Crescent, after the period predicted under the Sixth Vial, which commenced in 1820, when the great river Euphrates began to be dried up, is assuredly taking place. Its final destruction may be looked for every day, as it has been since 1850; and now Russia, like a gigantic vulture poised in mid-heaven on outstretched wings, waits for the moment to descend and destroy. Peace or war equally exhausts Turkey. Help her, (and it is a duty to aid the oppressed,) *and yet may refuse her fall, but you will not avert her doom. The time for blotting out Turkey from the map is at our doors.* The 'sure word of prophecy' is stronger than the combined fleets of England and France. We watch at this moment for the hour; and I confess, while I dread and deprecate the cruel ascendancy of the Russians, I long to see the expiring throes of an empire that has long oppressed the free and crushed the good—to hear the last boom of Mahometan cannon, and to see the wide-spread lands around Constantinople, so beautiful and so fertile, emerge from the deluge of Mahometan superstition, and not Russia, but Christianity ascendant as the result, and thereby the way prepared for the march of the Kings of the East to their beloved Palestine, the land of their fathers, their destiny, and their rest."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

2 June 1854, 3

Another Cuban outrage is on record, in the case of the brig Sterling, Captain Dickey, which was boarded in the harbor of Matanzas by a Spanish official, who was enraged because the vessel had been accidentally set on fire by carelessness on the part of the crew. He struck the steward and rendered himself unpleasant. He left very quickly, however, upon an intimation that he would be thrown overboard.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
4 June 1854, 2

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

We have been obligingly furnished by a friend with the following important letter from Cuba, written by one of the most intelligent inhabitants on the island, received by yesterday's mail:

HAVANA, May 26, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Under date of 23d instant, General Pezuela published a circular to the subordinate governors of the island, desiring, for the purposes of establishing militia, a very precise list of the individuals between sixteen and forty, showing the wealthiest and the poorest of each age, and every adequate circumstance or observation regarding the said male white inhabitants, so that there should be no necessity of applying again for information for ulterior determinations of his excellency.

On the next day, 24th, General Pezuela published the following communication addressed to the delegate director of arms, and to the commandant of the eastern department:

"Taking into account the numerous vacancies which may be experienced in the peninsular army by the severity of the climate, if the extraordinary circumstances of the European war should bring to this soil cause for greater agitation and movement among the troops; and taking into account, at the same time, the loyalty, endurance, and courage with which the mulatto and black volunteers have on different occasions supported the Spanish flag, which we are determined upon waiving at any rate in Cuba, I have the intention to re-establish in the island, with due authorization from the Queen, (whom God keep,) the ancient institution of free mulattoes and blacks, by organizing in the peninsular battalions two companies of volunteers of each of said classes, who shall be enlisted for a term of two years, with the same advantages and duties as the rest of the army. In order to commence the said organization, and as an essay to make us acquainted with the best means of carrying it through to full perfection should it be necessary, I authorize your excellency to proceed at once to said organization in the regiments, * * * * endeavoring to choose for the new companies the most vigorous among the peninsular officers; and also that the sergeants and corporals be of the most worthy and capable among the volunteers."

The blank left above leaves it to the government to extend or reduce the trial at pleasure. As I have noticed an anxiety on the part of Mr. Crawford not to see or acknowledge the emancipating tendency of the recent measures, supposed only to be directed to the suppression of the slave trade, it is not impossible that the real object of the blank left may be to authorize the deception that these are mere threats, and that the agents of Spanish power have no intention to do what, it is said, would be suicidal to Spanish permanent interest. But, besides the dangerous impression of such a publication, the alarm created among the old Spaniards themselves, about their threatened property and existence at this moment, is the best answer to similar quieting interpretation. One thing is certain: that however scantily filled the ranks of the regiments, there are at least sixteen battalions on the island; hence, four colored companies to each would make up a corps of 7,680 free colored volunteers.

Here we have at last an openly-avowed determination to raise and arm the colored population against the white race; the thought of volunteers has not been adopted as yet with even the whites of European birth. On the contrary, the government desires to examine into their life, antecedents, and resources, while it shows confidence only in their *proletaire* black volunteers.

I understand that the European Spaniards have been, and still are, in a most anxious and hesitating position. They are having meetings of a private character; but I presume there will always be found among them those who turn into account the devotion to their own name, which hinders any action. The parade of deep intimacy which has been made in feasting the French admiral, Duquesne, by the Spanish authorities, has been intended to produce the conviction that there existed an alliance, or, rather, the secret alliance between France and Spain. The rumor has been spread that the latter country was at last engaged to contribute to the Eastern war with 30,000 men, to guard Italy, as a compensation for the guaranty of the island; and I believe this rumor has done much toward cooling the Spaniards. The French admiral, however, I fear, has got thoroughly *ennuyé* of so

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
June 1854, 2

## SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

That admirably conducted paper, the Jackson Mississippian, has an article on Cuba, from which we take the following extracts:

"In his message of November 17, 1818, Mr. Monroe communicated the interesting intelligence that 'our relations with Spain remain nearly in the state in which they were at the close of the last session.' The terms of the treaty of 1802 had not been complied with. The claims of our injured citizens were still unsettled. Florida had become more than ever the theatre 'of every species of lawless adventure,' and our government had been forced to suppress the establishments in the territory from whence these depredations were committed. The bold stroke of Gen. Jackson—the man of iron will, and a capacity which in peace or war never failed to direct his footsteps in the right path—will long be remembered with pride by his countrymen. On the 22d of February, 1819, the competent authorities of the two countries, after long delays and protracted discussions, succeeded in forming a treaty. This treaty provided for the transfer of Florida to the United States. It was a good bargain for Spain, because, in addition to cancelling the debts due our citizens, she obtained a large portion of valuable territory west of the Mississippi river in exchange. But how did Spain act upon the agreement to this new treaty? A brief extract from the third annual message of Mr. Monroe will answer the question:

"'Having informed Congress on the 27th of February last that a treaty of amity and settlement of limits had been concluded in this city between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty with equal promptitude and a like earnest desire to terminate on the conditions of that treaty the difference which had so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the subject admitted of was thought to fortify this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States from Spanish citizens *more than twenty years ago which had not been redressed.* * * * I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed, and the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, *and has not been.*'

"Mr. Monroe then went into a minute detail of all the circumstances of the case, showing the bad faith of Spain. He declared:

"'By this proceeding the government of Spain has rendered to the United States a *new and serious injury.* * * * By this proceeding Spain has formed a relation between the two countries, *which will justify any measures on the part of the United States which a strong sense of injury and a proper regard for the rights and interests of the nation may dictate.*'

"On the 9th of March following, Mr. Lowndes, from the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives, made a report, accompanied with a bill to authorize and require the President to take possession of and occupy the territories of East and West Florida. In this report they complain of the long delay of Spain to do justice to the United States and her persistence in taxing our friendly spirit. We submit a short extract:

"'The committee will not attempt to add anything to the exposition of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the two governments. We can hardly expect, from continued negotiation, the redress *which has been claimed for twenty years, and promised for eighteen—which has been a second time promised, and a second time withheld.* In such a negotiation, the signature of a treaty seems to be a mere incident, and not its term.

"'For the spoliations which have been committed upon the property of our citizens—for the invasion of our soil—for the weakness or partiality which has made a Spanish territory the place of rendezvous and encampment of an enemy, and which has still more lately permitted the Indian inhabitants of that Territory (whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain) to engage in savage hostilities against us—*for all these acts of war a people less attached to peace would seek redress only by war.* To capture and confiscate the ships and property of the wrong-doer would be admitted to be a policy of mildness and forbearance. But, by such reprisals, the government that does the wrong suffers less than the unoffending subject. It seems a more just reprisal to occupy the province which has been made an instrument of injury, which has been designated by Spain herself as the fund for our indemnity, and whose occupation by the United States will stop the accumulation of those claims for compensation and redress which the misgovernment of that neglected colony continually produces. The committee submit to the house a bill to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.'

"The number of Niles's Register published cotemporaneously with these proceedings notices the documents sent to Congress by the President on which the foregoing report was based, and says:

"'We have a pamphlet, of 30 pages, containing the papers which accompanied the President's message to the Senate in relation to our affair with Spain. On slightly looking over the mass of matter, we cannot consent to promise it a place in the Register, for there is not anything new in the whole of it—*the old story of demanding justice on our part, and neglect or evasion on the part of the Spanish government.*'

"On the 27th of the same month (March, 1820) Mr. Monroe sent a message to the two houses of Congress, informing them that Russia and France had proffered to endeavor to persuade Spain into a compliance with her solemn treaty stipulations with the United States, and advising them to postpone further action until the result of their labors was known. And finally, after much begging, coaxing, and threatening—after delays that would have worn out the patience of Job himself—our government succeeded in obtaining a reluctant execution of the treaty and a meagre settlement of our long-standing claims. But it is worthy of note that the last we hear of Mr. Monroe on the subject, in a regular message—the last mention which he makes of the troublesome affair that had occupied so large a space in four annual messages, and which had been the fruitful subject of divers and sundry special communications to Congress—was a complaint that the Spanish authorities had conformed to but a part of the engagements of Spain in connexion with the treaty. Referring to this neglect of duty, he declared that it had 'given rise to several incidents of a painful character, the nature of which will be fully disclosed by the documents which will be hereafter communicated.' Into these documents we will be excused from examining. The facts already presented exhibit in a clear, strong light the obstinacy, the contentiousness, and the spirit of injustice that control the Spanish government. They foretell long and protracted negotiations relative to the cause of dispute pending between the two governments, if Spain is permitted to consult her own inclinations; they foretell persistence in wrong with tenacity paralleled only by the magnitude of the offence complained of; and a dogged determination not to comply with the plainest demands of justice and of national faith."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
June 1854, 2

Communicated.

## GEN. QUITMAN AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.

For some time past the itemizers of the daily press have been quite free with the name of Gen. Quitman, in connexion with imaginary *fillibustering* expeditions against Cuba. Even *Ion*, reliable as he generally is, and intelligent and just as I have always found him to be, has so far been carried away by false, yet plausible, rumors, as to join the cry. Rumors of this sort have attracted my attention for some time past; but knowing Gen. Quitman as I do, I had not deemed them worthy of a refutation. But, now that persons of another class are beginning to believe the stale story, I feel it my duty to enter a denial.

I believe that I know the *man*, Quitman, as well as, if not better than, any other person now in this city. Others there are who know the *General* and the *politician* better; but since it is only with him in the former sense that we now have to deal, I feel myself to be the proper one to defend him.

For the greater part he has been my Gamaliel in political ethics; he has imbued me with the principles which have ever been the basis of his action.

Principles being immutable and omnipresent, it follows that what one man may properly deduce from them in one latitude another man may in another.

Should I, animated by principles thus obtained, arrive at a given conclusion, and thereupon pursue a given course of action, it follows that he who gave me them must, though far distant, have arrived at the like conclusion; unless it be that my conclusion is erroneous, or that he has forsaken his own principles. Neither of these is likely to be the case, and hence it is that, although I have not conferred with him since his last visit to this city, some ten months since, I feel that I can speak with confidence of his position. I commend the late proclamation of the President; for, while it tends to maintain our neutrality laws, and to conserve for the legitimate power the right to declare war, it refrains from the extra officiousness of prejudging and predamning—as did that of Mr. Fillmore—those of our fellow-citizens whose sympathies may outweigh their judgment.

I do not speak by authority; but, for the reasons aforesaid, I feel sure that he, too, will commend the proclamation when he shall have read it. General Quitman has heretofore been so bitterly persecuted for his supposed complicity with the mistaken friends of Cuba, that he has been compelled to resign his position as governor of his State; and so urgently was this complicity charged upon him that the late administration rendered itself ridiculous by instituting proceedings against him which it could not carry further than an arrest.

This failure of so powerful an opponent as is the federal government to convict him, or even to prove the smallest of the numerous specifications in the general charge against him, should teach men to be cautious of reviving the charge. As for myself, judging him now by what I so well know of him in regard to former instances, taken into consideration with his proverbial constancy of purpose, *I know that he is not implicated* in any proposed descent upon any dependency of any government.

Gen. Quitman wears too many laurels, and is too closely knitted to the hearts of the American people, too dear in the affections of the people of his own State, to risk his reputation in a Quixotic expedition in behalf of a people, who, though suffering, are yet causeless. He, like nine-tenths of the American people, feels deeply for the Cubans in their present estate of wretchedness, and would fain see them a free people. He would, doubtlessly, peril his own life to earn them the boon of freedom, if in so doing he did not violate the laws of his own land.

He holds that ultimate sovereignty resides in the *people*, not in thrones. When the people of a colony have asserted their sovereignty, declared their independence, and struck the needful blow, thus making to themselves a *cause*, he will then, and not until then, lend them the aid of his good arm.

Before they have thus made up their cause, yet while the subject-matter of the proposed issue is agitated by them, should he choose to aid them in their preparation, from his purse, and to give them a word of good cheer, it will then be purely a question between himself and his God—not between himself and the law. How the question thus raised will be adjudicated in Heaven, let each man's breast make answer.

I have cause to know that the unfortunate Lopez, acting in behalf of the Cuban Junta, visited Gen. Quitman and tendered him the absolute control of a then proposed revolutionary expedition on an extended scale, the men and means of which were partially raised, and the balance of which was promised in case he (Gen. Q.) would command it; and that Gen. Lopez besought him to accept the same; that Gen. Quitman, pointing to the laws of his country, and referring to the absence of all proper assertions of independence on the part of the people of Cuba, declined the offer. If he declined a tempting an offer at a time when he was bitterly persecuted at home, and when the chances of success were equal to a certainty, how much the more resolute must he not now be to avoid all infractions of the law, when the party to which he belongs is in power, and while one who is at once his personal and political friend—an old companion-in-arms—fills the executive chair, and who would, therefore, from his position, have to bear much of the blame arising from such an infraction by such a man?

But, at all events, it is quite certain that Gen. Pierce—despite the wise head-shakings of the *quidnuncs*, and the bolder innuendoes of the itemizers—had no reference to Gen. Quitman when he penned his late proclamation; for he knows the stern old veteran too well to place the least reliance in any report tending to implicate him in any such ill-advised measures.

A. G. HALEY.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

June 1854, 3

FROM HAVANA.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived at New York on Friday, with Havana dates to May 28th, and 148 passengers. There was no news of particular interest.

The French and Spanish fleets were still in port. A large number of American vessels were loading. The United States steamer Fulton had sailed. All on board well.

Sugars dull and unchanged. Molasses in good demand at 2¼ a 2⅜. Rice, 12½. No sales of flour. Pork, 13. Freights unchanged. Exchange on New York and Boston, 1 a 1½ discount.

It is stated that the captain-general was raising black troops, and has issued an address to the director general of arms, &c., in which he says he is resolved that the banners of Spain shall wave over Cuba at all hazard. Another address has also been issued, ordering lists to be prepared of all persons on the island capable of performing military duty.

Considerable excitement was occasioned on the 24th by a report that a party of Americans had landed at Chonera, and that troops were immediately sent there, but found none.

The French and English officers were being fêted by the government. Four Americans from Key West, of the surveying department, had not been permitted to go inside the city.

Pezuela was reported to have said that he had determined to gain European reputation by emancipating the slaves in Cuba.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

June 1854, 2

A NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The steamship Pampero, on her last trip from San Juan, brought up twelve or fifteen slaves, who, together with their master, were on their return from California to Georgia. These slaves were taken out to California by their masters in the spring of 1850, and as soon as practicable after their arrival in San Francisco started for the gold mines, where they have ever since labored faithfully, the proceeds of their labor rendering their owner wealthy. When they returned to San Francisco, the owner addressed them, and informed them that they were free, and offered to rig them out in fine style, and give each of them a sufficient sum of money to enable him to start fair in the world for himself. Without a single exception they refused. They had all been looking forward with great glee to a return to the "old plantation," and the "old folks at home," and so back they all came, and by this time, perhaps, they are astonishing the young darkeys who have never left home with the wondrous instances which befel them in the land of gold, and gratifying them with the sight of the monkeys, paroquets, &c., which they picked up on the isthmus of Nicaragua.

The above facts are gathered from gentlemen who came through with the slaves and their owner, and who were perfectly cognizant of the matters stated, and we recommend this simple and truthful narrative to the consideration of the dupes of the Garrisons, Greeleys, Beechers, and Stowes, of the North. As for the deceivers themselves, they have no wish to hear the truth. It would destroy their business, falsehoods being their stock in trade!

[N. O. Picayune.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

June 1854, 2

## OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The *National Intelligencer* shows its hostility to the administration by the eagerness with which it adopts the rumors put afloat by "the astute Washington news caterers for the distant press," dignifying them as "facts and opinions," and virtually endorsing them by attributing to them "an air of authenticity." In this way the *Intelligencer* gives the weight of its endorsement to the following paragraph from a late letter of "Jon" to the Baltimore Sun:

"Persons supposed to be well advised now insist that the administration has backed out entirely from every position they had taken in regard to Spain and Cuba, not finding adequate support from public feeling, and meeting with no response from Congress. The want of preparation for a war is one very good reason for preserving peace."

In like manner the *Intelligencer* adopts the following from a letter of "Observer" to the Philadelphia Ledger:

"The news from Spain and the contents of Mr. Soulé's despatches are to some people—those especially who have made themselves known by introducing warlike resolutions into Congress—distressingly peaceable. Not only has the Queen of Spain remitted the fine of $6,000 imposed on Messrs. Tyng & Co. by the authorities of Cuba, but she promised to so regulate the affairs of the island as to give no cause of complaint either to our government or to our citizens. This latter part is all we have a right to claim; but it seems that the Queen of Spain is not satisfied with doing what is right; she insists on making herself agreeable."

Such "facts and opinions" as these emanating from "the astute Washington news caterers," make no impression until they appear in such a journal as the *Intelligencer* with "an air of authenticity." The impression so made lasts only until the developments of time and truth in their slow but steady progress place the administration in its true position before the country. It is only necessary to remark, that our difficulties with Spain remain unadjusted, and that all rumors as to any change in the policy of the administration are fabulous.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
June 1854, 2

## ACQUISITION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

In commenting upon the probability that negotiations have been resumed by our government for the acquisition of the Sandwich islands, and the prospect of their successful termination, the Detroit Free Press says:

"Should the administration neglect a favorable opportunity to obtain these islands, it would be justly liable to the charge of a want of wise forecast. We have hitherto shown that the islanders cannot long maintain an independent government—that they are dwindling away—that they will, within comparatively a few years, become extinct as a race. The islands must pass into the hands of some one of the powerful nations of the earth. Such being the case, what is the interest and duty of the United States? Is it to let England, or France, or Russia possess them, and hold them as a commanding naval station. We apprehend not. The day will come when the commercial interests of this country will be as great on the Pacific as they are on the Atlantic—when our trade will be more valuable with the nations of the far east than with the nations of Europe. When that day does come, the possession of the Sandwich islands will be of the utmost moment, as affording not only a position which will give us the naval supremacy of the Pacific, but as furnishing a depot for coal for our steamers, and of supplies for every description of vessels that will plough the great ocean, as a halfway house between America and Asia.

"We have no fear that the administration will neglect its duty in this relation. President Pierce came into office with no misgivings as to the consequences of acquisition of territory—such acquisitions as must, in the nature of things, strengthen—not weaken—us as one of the great powers of Christendom. We believe his administration will be signalized as consummating two of the most important events of the age—the purchase of Cuba and the acceptance of the proffered cession of the Sandwich islands."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
June 1854, 2

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

The House met at 12 o'clock, m.

The chaplain not being present, prayer was omitted.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. MILLSON said, as there evidently was not a quorum present, and to proceed to vote upon the motion to lay on the table the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GIDDINGS] to expel the editor and reporter of the Union from the floor of the House, would reveal that fact, and lead to an early adjournment, in order to have a day for important and pressing business, he moved that the rules be suspended and the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole: agreed to.

The House accordingly went into committee, and proceeded (Mr. BOCOCK in the chair) to the consideration of the Pacific-railroad bill.

### ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Mr. SINGLETON, desiring to address the committee on Monday, yielded the floor to

Mr. CHASTAIN, who addressed the committee to show that the time had arrived when the interests of this country demand that Cuba should change hands. This was demanded as well by social as by agricultural, commercial, and political interests. Notwithstanding this, he was aware that there were persons who would oppose this acquisition; but opposition had also been raised against the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, the annexation of Texas, and the war with Mexico, which ended in the acquisition of California, but now those opponents wondered at the great results of those measures, the wisdom and importance of which were now generally acknowledged.

Mr. C. stated his reasons for advocating the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by negotiations. He said that the Africanization of Cuba, whatever was said to the contrary, was contemplated. There was no doubt but France and England would support such a change, and there was no time for delay. This was the time to "seize the bull by the horns," and to show the tricolor that the stars and stripes were destined to wave wherever British, French, or Spanish dared to influence the settled policy of the United States government. With regard to Cuba, where that contemplated outrage was to be perpetrated, such interference on the part of foreign powers would not be tolerated for a moment by the North or South. He contended that it was time for the House to show its determined opposition to such an obscene violation of social life and domestic decency as the Africanization of Cuba, and to act accordingly.

The time for action was propitious. France, England, and Turkey were at war with Russia. Harsh things had been said of the last-named power; but, in his humble opinion, it was more sinned against than sinning. At the outset he was inclined to sympathize with Turkey, but his judgment, after calm consideration, told him to side with Russia. American people had never suffered oppression at the hands of Russia, and the domestic institutions of this country had never been assailed by her. Our commerce with that nation was at once extensive and profitable, whilst from Turkey we had nothing to expect and nothing to exact. Her figs we were willing to transfer to England, and her dates to France; and he trusted we should never become a party to an entangling alliance to protect her rights. The cause of Russia should be respected, if not supported, by the American people. Show him the instance in which Russian aggression upon our commerce had not been promptly atoned for; show him the instance of complaint that had not received respectful attention and a just response. It was true Russia was a despotism; but what friends to American liberty were France, England, and Turkey more than was Russia?

In conclusion, Mr. C. remarked that Spain must yield Cuba, and France and England must submit. If Spain refuse liberal compensation, she must take the consequences. It was necessity which demanded the sacrifice on her part, and that sacrifice would redound to the happiness of the human family. We should, he repeated, take action at once for the acquisition of Cuba. We should call on Spain to name her terms. If she would not consent, he would go for open, undisguised war to obtain possession of it. If they were to come into collision with that power for the acquisition of that island, let the strife come—the sooner the better.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
June 1854, 3

## LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE CUBA QUESTION.

We have observed of late frequent intimations that the French Emperor was especially hostile in his feelings to the interests of the United States. This sentiment may have its origin, or at least much of its intensity, in the fact that the French Empress is closely identified in her sympathies and feelings with the Spanish government. But, however this may be, the evidence that such hostility really exists is becoming so abundant that it is difficult longer to doubt it. The latest indication on the subject which has fallen under our observation is so important, and, in connexion with private advices from Paris, so well authenticated that we deem it due to our readers to call their special attention to it. It is contained in a letter published in the London Times, written by the regular Paris correspondent of that journal, and on the 20th of May copied into Galignani's Messenger, printed in Paris. We refer the reader to the fact that the declaration said to have been made by the Emperor was addressed to *"a foreign diplomatic agent then on his way to a distant mission."* There are circumstances pointing with much force to the "diplomatic agent" referred to, but as it is a matter of too much consequence to be lightly commented on, we defer further remarks, and invite attention to the extract above alluded to, as follows:

"During a recent interview granted to a foreign diplomatic agent, then on his way to a distant mission, the Emperor Louis Napoleon is said to have expressed himself very openly and earnestly on the project of aggrandizement attributed to the Americans and directed against the Spanish colonies. The Emperor manifested his decided disapprobation of the ambitious and encroaching spirit which has characterized the American government. He declared that, so far as his foreign policy was concerned, it should be the same in the West as in the East; that policy was based on the faithful observance of treaties, and was opposed to attempts on the part of any power to take advantage of the weakness of a neighbor to rob it of its territory; and I rather think that assurances were given that Spain had nothing to fear about Cuba."

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

The New Orleans Evening Delta.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1854.

## The President's Proclamation.

The history of nations teach one universal truth,—namely, that administrative power in Government has an eternal tendency to augmentation.

The captivating bauble is ever being fondled and nursed into extension, and under pleas of necessity, the public good, or the bolder warrant of undisguised usurpation, its dimensions are enlarged, till, like the frog in the fable, its end is explosion. Deplore it as we may, the rule has no exception. Vigilance and integrity may do much to postpone the catastrophe, but the cankerous evil is never cured.

One of the most popular cheats by which power augments its pretensions, is by the plausible disguise of precedent. One bad precedent readily begets others, and all serve as standards for imitation. Whether originating in wily craft, blind zeal, or honest ignorance, they are equally potent for mischief, and the party who opposed them when initiated, too readily follow them as examples.

I do much regret that President Peirce has made his present demonstration in this line of bad precedents. For, though he has avoided the libellous vulgarities indulged in by the late Administration on a like occasion, and has perpetrated no such discreditable blunder as to affect to commission the military with the functions of the tip staff by virtue of a proclamation; and though his language is decently discreet, and his object, as expressed, seems to have been considerately studied—still it is submitted his views, policy and opinions, so published, are not timely and well advised, and the power asserted more than questionable.

I propose a brief inquiry into the authority for such a proclamation, and of its objects, and policy and opinions therein expressed.

General Pierce says that it is "in virtue of the authority vested by the constitution in the President of the United States" that he issues this proclamation. Now, we have many laws of Congress which give the power or make it the duty of the President to issue proclamations in the particular cases which these laws have specified. Such is his duty by law in cases of domestic insurrections. But our neutrality laws have enjoined no such duty and given no such power. And to all who have read the constitution of the United States it is sufficient to say, it contains no express authority to the President to issue proclamations of this or any other description; and I maintain the authority is not fairly implied. What is a proclamation—an official proclamation? Is it not to declare some matter of state, not previously denoted, to the public? And must it not carry with it some inherent authority, or declare the establishment of some rule, or authority not previously established? If less than this, it is a mere *brutum fulmen*, or simple notice, not of what the President will do, or will have done, as matter of official discretion, but that he expects that himself and his subordinates will do their duty as the laws enjoin. If this be all, it is not worth the ammunition so pompously expended; and if less or more than this, it is without authority. Now, where laws direct the President to make proclamation, it is for some purpose denoted by the law, or where the binding force of laws are made dependent upon the issuance of an official proclamation, or suspended laws are reanimated by proclamation, we perceive a practical use to such formal monition. But no such object or consequence is connected with the law of 1818.

"These proclamations," says Justice Blackstone," have then a binding force—when (as Sir Edward Coke observes) they are grounded upon and enforce the laws of the realm; for though the making of the laws is entirely the work of a distinct part, the legislative branch of the Sovereign Power, yet the manner, time and circumstances of putting those laws in execution, must frequently be left to the discretion of the Executive magistrate, and therefore his constitutions or edicts concerning these points, which we call proclamations, are binding."

But further, says the same author:

"From the same original, of the Kings being the fountain of justice, we also deduce the prerogative of issuing proclamations, which is vested in the King alone."

Now, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Government of the United States has no prerogative. How, then, has our President, independent of legislative grant, become invested with this Kingly prerogative?

When the first of those royal manifestoes was issued independent of law, by President Washington, in 1793, it was widely and violently denounced as a usurpation, by the whole democratic party. It devolved upon that great man—the great Ajax of executive power—Alexander Hamilton, to eviscerate from the Constitution a vindication of this act. The principal points of his argument were to this effect: A proclamation was "a usual and proper measure" on like occasions; and, to issue a proclamation was an executive act. And, as the Constitution of the United States vested the "Executive power" in the President of the United States, *ergo*, it was by constitutional authority the President issued this proclamation of neutrality.

Mr. Madison, a much abler expositor of the Constitution, in assailing this flimsy sophism, showed most conclusively that if the powers of the President were to be ascertained, by showing what were executive powers in the abstract, as known or defined in governments elsewhere, there was no difficulty in establishing for the President most of the powers of the English Sovereign. The democratic intelligence of that day was fully satisfied that President Washington's proclamation was without constitutional warrant. Yet it must be acknowledged that democrats have not since hesitated to follow his example. Under these circumstances, it may be admitted the President's transgression in this case is comparatively venial. Yet, who shall say it were not better it had the clear sanction of the Constitution?

It is presumed as probable, however, that President Pierce refers for his authority to that fascile and abounding source of Executive power, that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." All remember how Amos Kendall pressed the omnipotence of this source of Executive power. The curt reply, and pointed exposition, of this text by the Supreme Court of the United States, may be seen in 12th vol. of Peter's Reports, pp. 612–613.

Time is not allowed me for the ample exposition of this clause of the constitution, of which it is susceptible. But a brief analysis will show it gives no warrant for this proclamation.

Now, in the first place, this proclamation is essentially preventive, and aims, by its counsel and monition, to dissuade the citizen from committing a breach of the law, which is supposed to be meditated. Such counsel may be very good in its way, whether coming from the President or from the private friendship of private citizens; and such advice may be as properly given by one as the other. But the best wishes of the President to prevent a breach of the laws, cannot, by any logic, connect itself with his duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. Laws not broken cannot be executed by observance merely. All know that, in a legal sense, the execution of the law follows judgment. More liberally construed, it is the enforcement of the penalty of the law, after its infraction. And in this sense, all the duty of the President on this point is included. As supervisor of all ministerial officers, subject to his control, if they fail in duty and violate the law, they incur the penalty of removal from office, and such other penalties as the law has prescribed to be adjudged by the courts of justice.

But the President has no supervising power over the judiciary. He has no duty or responsibility for the manner in which the judges perform their duties. But when they have proceeded to judgment, and the law requires the execution of the judgment, then, and in that responsible duty he is armed with all the military power of the government. If, therefore, we have examined the question rightly, the authority for this proclamation is not found in the constitution,—and, being without law, is unwarranted.

Next, as to the matter of this proclamation, and what it threatens to perform.

The President recites that information "has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, and others residing therein, are engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of the Island of Cuba."

Where this expedition is being organized and fitted out, and from whence it is intended to move for the invasion of Cuba, is not indicated. And without these two important facts are fixed, and without its being charged and imputed that the expedition is being organized and fitted out, within the United States, and to be carried on therefrom, the President has made no case, which, if consummated, would violate either our treaty with Spain, or the neutrality act of 1818. That a citizen of the United States may, within the United States, use his means and money to promote an expedition to be organized out of the United States, and to be carried on from without the United States against Cuba, and not involve this Government in any breach of its treaty with Spain, or involve the neutrality of the Government in violation of the act of 1818, are propositions too plain, and too well established by the decision of our courts, and our diplomatic correspondence, to be plausibly questioned; and such was the obvious understanding of Congress when they passed the temporary act of 10th March, 1838, to meet the exigency of carrying on a military expedition in Canada, as sections two and five of that act clearly show.

But the President, perhaps, would be understood that the supposed expedition was so fitting out, and so intended to be carried on, as to violate both the treaty and law, as he charges it would. I answer then to the fact, that so far as I have any information on the subject referred to, no intention of infracting either the law or treaty is meditated by any one; and that no act violative of either, nor act involving the neutrality of the Government of the United States, will be perpetrated.

But why should there be in any quarter a disposition to pervert or misrepresent the truth as to the sentiments, feelings and opinions of what we suppose to be those of the great mass of the people of Cuba, and of many citizens of the United States who concur with them in these sentiments and opinions?

The Cuban believes the tyranny under which he suffers is lawless, insatiate, and cruel in the last degree, and that he is deprived of all participation in self-government. Who doubts the fact? The fact admitted, the power then which controls him is a sheer wicked despotism. May the Cuban rightfully conspire and struggle to overthrow this despotism, and may he rightfully invoke assistance to this end? To deny this is to repudiate the integrity of our own independence, for we so struggled, and sought, and obtained private, secret aid from the French people. And it will not do for hypocrisy, cant, and falsehood to assail the purity of motive and action as to assistance so sought and so to be given.

The mock morality taught from high places in censure of such conduct, the agreement among the minions or apologists of arbitrary power to call such aid piracy, robbery, and plunder, will not change the facts. This quarrel, all know, is essentially the cause of the Cuban against an unmitigated tyranny; and no American citizen was ever justly chargeable with the folly or the wrong of claiming a right of invasion or of conquest of the island of Cuba. The right of revolution is the Cuban's; the right of an American citizen is to aid them if he pleases, so he does not violate the laws of his country in doing so. The American citizen is not the property of his government.

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

The New Orleans Evening Delta.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1854.

tected by the flag of his country, the peril is his own. Shall we, who encourage the people of every nation to a renunciation of their natal allegiance, question this right?

Be it known, therefore, that we—at whom, it is supposed, the denunciations of this proclamation are aimed—profess to believe ourselves as pious, moral and patriotic as any of our fellow-citizens who would lecture or censure us. And the more so, that we have never received any such lectures or censures that have not been conceived in misapprehension or misrepresentation, or otherwise marked by a depravity and corruption of principles of which we conceive ourselves incapable. If the cause of Cuba be right, we feel how pointless and exaggerated the efforts to brand us with either moral or political wrong, in giving it our countenance and support.

"If," says Mr. Madison, "there be a principle that ought not to be questioned within the United States, it is, that every nation has a right to abolish an old government and establish a new one." This principle is not only recorded in every public archieve, written in every American heart, and sealed with the blood of a host of American martyrs; but is the only lawful tenure by which the United States hold their existence as a nation."

These were the sentiments of young America. There is yet enough of the spirit of young America extant, to frown at the fogyism that would obliterate the precious record from our memories.

In regard to Cuba, then, grant the rule of international law, "that every government de facto is to be taken prima facie as the government of the people's choice"; yet the prima facie evidence may be rebutted. And where is there mendacity bold enough to assert that the power which throttles Cuba like a night-mare is not a sheer despotism?

All law writers admit there may be a naked tyranny that has no right of protection, or respect from the laws of nations. Nor can the tyrant claim any legal protection even for his personal security. Mr. Madison says:

"It is not denied that there may be cases in which a respect to the general principles of liberty—the essential right of the people, or the overruling sentiments of humanity might require a government, whether new or old, to be treated as an illegitimate despotism." Now, I challenge any one to cite me to a single element in the power which crushes Cuba, that entitles that power to be respected as the legitimate government of the people of Cuba. The Cubans then have good cause to revolt. But this power, too, in the wantonness of violence, is now being exerted to an end, dangerous to the interests of our Southern citizens. And these, together, make augmented grounds of our sympathy, and excite many, it is presumed, to such lawful and legitimate action as may relieve the oppressed Cubans, and insure our own domestic security. Now, with these motives and purposes candidly avowed, are the facts intended to be controverted by this proclamation? or if admitted to be those aimed at, arraigned and censured by the proclamation, then it may become a graver inquiry, how far the President shall be successful in his efforts by proclamation, to traduce these motives and sentiments,—or traduce those citizens who avow them.

When it was fashionable at Washington, in 1825, to sympathize with the oppressed Greeks, there were no presidential threats of prosecuting John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Mr. Forsythe, Gen. Lafayette and others, for giving Felix Huston, Esq., the most flattering letters to the great unnamed of Europe, commending his gallantry, and the cause he was to engage in,—being to aid the Greeks in revolt against their Turkish oppressors. And it was well known to all of these gentlemen, that he was openly to take men and material aid from the Port of New York in furtherance of the act so meditated, was in violation of that law. But I allude to the fact to show that even the conservative Intelligencer did not accuse these persons as instigating robbery or piracy—or of entertaining sentiments and wishes derogatory to them as gentlemen, patriots and good citizens. And, as giving special *eclat* to the preparations for that expedition, Mr. Adams, then just elected to office, gave to the same Greek fillibuster a regular passport under the great seal of the State. If such, then, were the honors of such an enterprize, and such its advocates and promoters, can it be that the aspersions of the proclamation against those who are supposed to sympathize in an equally meritorious cause, can be well deserved?

Much might be said of the President's imputations of lawlessly complicating the question of peace and war. Having said there was no intention entertained by any, so far as known or believed by me, of compromising the neutrality of the Government of the United States, the question of peace or war by the United States cannot be involved. It is well known there are already a considerable number of American citizens engaged in the Russian and Turkish service, and the wars waged by them. But is it supposed this makes our Government in any way party to those wars, or complicate our peaceful relations with those Powers?

The threats in the proclamation of a legal prosecution is in bad taste, if not impotent of any legitimate end.

Under the theory of our constitution, Government prosecutions, so specially distinguished, have no place. I mean by such, State prosecutions—those lawfully instituted and carried on by the king, his council and agents in England, and wrongfully imitated by Executive pretensions here, where no such legal authority is given.

Under our constitution, the judiciary is wholly separated and independent of executive power and action. Its duties are distinctly assigned, and its legal machinery for the performance of these duties are set apart with the distinct intention that its operations shall go on uninfluenced by executive control. The manner in which all infractions of the public law shall be redressed, how the accused shall be arrested, tried and condemned to punishment, is, by the constitution and laws, all provided for, and these duties exclusively assigned to the judicial department. That the courts will perform their duty with fidelity, in all cases, is a confidence which the theory of our constitution entertains without suspicion. In this respect, they are as much trusted as the President is.

If this be so, wherein has the constitution appointed that it may, nevertheless, specially become the President, in fancied matters of State, to work himself up to an energetic activity to have the courts to do something more or something better than they otherwise would do if left to the independent performance of their duty as entrusted to them by the constitution?

The theory of the English constitution expressly provides for such executive interference. The King is the fountain of justice. Theoretically, he sits in court as prosecutor, judge and advocate. But not presiding in court in fact, it is said the judges reflect the image of his majesty and justice. In the British constitution State trials are especially provided for. "The power of the Privy Council is to inquire into all offences against the government, and to commit the offenders to safe custody in order to take their trial in some of the courts of law." What Privy Council has our President on whom these duties are devolved? Nor will it do to say the President represents the commonwealth in such prosecutions. It is the judiciary only which is entrusted with this service, and the officious intermeddling of the executive is without constitutional warrant.

tion and management of any prosecution is exclusively committed, may often require the attendance of witnesses from a distance, and aid from the Treasury to effect that object; but these exigencies may arise in any case, and should be conducted alike in all. I know, too, the President, guided by his personal anxieties (not to say prejudices), by use of his official influence, through subordinate agents, and his activity in court by the presence of these agents, and the thus marked manifestation of his zeal and wishes, may render a prosecution successful or oppressive, when it might not otherwise be so. But all such partial zeal and unequal interference, which may so effect the unequal administration of justice, is a perversion of justice, and grossly adverse to the genius of our Government and the equal rights of the citizen.

Our courts should not be so tampered with. If it is right the Judge should be impressed with the wishes of the Executive in a given case,—or right and proper he should be made to understand them, there should be some good reason for it. If to quicken his zeal in the prosecution, it is a corrupt influence. If to relax his zeal, it is alike corrupt. There is no legitimate way in which the threatened energies of the President are to have active scope in the prosecution meditated; that must not render the exercise of his powers gravely questionable, or that shall not reflect with some stain, or unnecessary shade of suspicion, upon the ermine of justice. How infinitely better, then, such rash threats, as to the manner in which justice shall be administered, should have been omitted in this proclamation. The penalties of the law carry with them their legitimate terrors to the intelligence and good sense of the American citizen. But in what way such threats have become a proper function of power, and what their tendency for good, is not readily perceived.

The independence, the uninfluenced independence of the judiciary, is the chief corner stone of the Temple of Liberty, and the surest guarantee of the equal rights and freedom of the citizen. Its wisdom is forcibly illustrated in the Federalist, and seconded and approved by Justice Story, in his commentaries.

Mr. Hamilton says: "That though individual oppression may now and then proceed from the courts of justice, the general liberty of the people can never be endangered from that quarter. I mean, so long as the judiciary remain truly distinct from both the legislative and executive; for I agree that there is no liberty, if the power of judging be not separated from the legislative and executive powers."

Now, all these threats of the Executive to obtrude his zeal and his wishes, and even his presence, by subordinate agents, and his supernumerary attorneys, into the courts of justice to effect a conviction, can have no proper, pure and good result. And, however modestly or truly disclaiming to seek an undue influence with the judge, yet such intrusions could not leave his infirm humanity as erect and self-poised as if his mind was not burdened with the Executive energies and anxieties so manifested and paraded before him.

Though having but slight participation in whatever of movement there is now being made for the redemption of Cuba, and the security of the South, I am willing to shoulder my share of the responsibility. Not wholly unknown to the American people, I have some pride of reputation, and claim to entertain as high a respect for law, for truth, and for such virtues as are comprised in the character of a good citizen, as those may affect to have who can use official station as a license to propogate detraction. And before the American people I thus defend myself against all disparaging charges and insinuations contained in the President's proclamation, so far as I am concerned.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

3 June 1854, 1

From the "Republican Journal," Belfast, Maine.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The whig papers have been loud in their croakings about the terrible future that is before us, in consequence of the grasping propensities of President Pierce and his administration. Those who are simple enough to believe them are greatly troubled by phantoms rising up out of the mist of what is before us. They see an armed seizure of Cuba—the absorption of Mexico—the grasping of the Sandwich islands—in short, all sorts of wars and conquests under Gen. Pierce. We trust the President's proclamation, which we publish, will give them ease, and remove from their stomachs the nightmare of "fillibusterism." The administration is not going to make us an outlaw nation—it is not going upon a pirate crusade at the cost of national honor. On the contrary, treaties and the laws of nations are to be observed—the force of government is to be used on the side of civilization and not on the side of barbarism. The proclamation of Gen. Pierce will meet the general approbation of the country. Its tone and sentiment are statesmanlike and dignified. While justice is to be demanded of Spain, acts of aggression will not be responded to by outlawry, nor insult be repelled by a sacrifice of our national dignity, or by acts that are not recognised as legitimately belonging to the province of government, and to be done without violating the code of nations.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
3 June 1854, 2.

## FRANCE AND CUBA.

We have already referred to the attitude occupied by the English government in regard to Cuba—even in the face of its most recent and frequent denials. Few who have examined the evidences on both sides can fail to see that Great Britain would not hesitate to resort to extraordinary, if not to extreme measures, to prevent Cuba from falling into the hands of the American people. Gradually the position of the government of France on the same subject—we ought, perhaps, to say the Emperor of France, as he is now the government—begins to be revealed. We alluded in our last number to a statement made by the Emperor Louis Napoleon to one of the agents of a certain foreign government while on his way to the United States; and although that statement or protest does not seem to have been generally credited, yet concurrent testimony, not many days old, leads us to believe that it was actually made, and that the party to whom it was confided is now in this city. This much is made clear by the attitude of France: it adds one more proof to the insincerity of the English statesmen on the subject of Cuba, and shows that the same policy on that question animates both cabinets, only that Louis Napoleon frankly avows his part of the business, and the British ministers boldly deny it! They are united not only in their ambitious effort to divide Turkey in the far East, but they have joined hands to retain on the western continent a despotism worse than that of the Sultan, because it is wielded by men who prate of Christianity and international law.

The French people are not quite as ardent in favor of the war in which their ruler is now engaged as when his immortal kinsman carried their eagles, and made the tri-color the emblem of victory in foreign lands. Whether it is that they do not relish the union between England and their government, or whether it is that they do not regard the war as a contest for religious liberty, this much is manifest—that they would not be disposed to follow Louis Napoleon into another conflict on a distant field, and against a nation, the institutions of which have always been with them objects of high and holy admiration. Louis Napoleon is doubtless fully convinced that he is firmly seated upon the throne of France; he looks forward even to see his family wielding its destinies through all coming time; and he begins to believe, like most infatuated men, that power thus singularly obtained and despotically administered cannot be shaken, no matter how far he may stretch his ambitious schemes. It may be that he is right. It may be that France is ready even to send her fleets to these shores to re-enact the drama he so successfully achieved in Rome; but we do not believe that the future has any such event in store for us.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
3 June 1854, 3

## GENERAL CAZNEAU'S LETTER ON THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

It was hardly worth the trouble to deny, in a formal manner, the ridiculous stories put in circulation by the New York Evening Post respecting Gen. Cazneau's business last winter in St. Domingo. His honorable career as a public man in Texas, and abundant testimonials in the State Department, attest his character and capacity in a sufficient manner; but the letter we give below is the most final and conclusive exposition of the cause and motive of the attacks of the Evening Post. It tells its own story, and we think our New York cotemporary will find it no easy matter to define its own position with the negro Emperor as satisfactorily as Gen. Cazneau does his with the administration and the Dominican republic:

*To the Editor of the Herald:*

The Evening Post persists in grossly misrepresenting the Dominican people, and even goes so far in its spirit of Haytien partisanship as to assert that I admit the material positions of its statement. I branded that article as "so malicious and contemptibly false that it could not possibly be written by a gentleman;" and if that is what the editor of the Post calls an admission of its truth, he is welcome to all the benefits.

The Post has no authority for its assertions, and I most emphatically deny, so far as I am concerned, all knowledge, share, or belief in any "administration intrigue" or movement for the acquisition of Dominica.

I do not desire the annexation of the Dominican republic, but its recognition as an act of policy and justice. It has a right to expect from us such acknowledgment, intercourse, and appreciation as will secure that promising young State its proper place in the American system.

It is the duty of the United States government to carefully promote our commerce with all the republican States on this continent.

Our ships are in a position to do their carrying-trade, and our manufacturers and provision-growers to supply nearly all the requirements of their people. It is our interest to cherish the power, production, and general welfare of all these American States, for their wealth and strength contribute to our own. It is so much added to the aggregate of American force, in opposition to the present and future pretensions of European dictation. This is the principle of the American system, or it has none. In accordance with that principle, I have been urging upon my friends the propriety of giving to the Dominican republic the encouragement of a friendly recognition, as long and as steadily as the Post has opposed it in the service of the black Emperor Faustin Soulouque.

The only plan I have ever heard of, or advocated, in speaking with Mr. Calhoun, or any successor of his in office, was to strengthen our friendly relations with all the Spanish American States, and to establish them where they did not exist, as in the case of Dominica. It was only on this principle of American policy the recognition of Dominica was discussed with Senators Bush, Douglas, Mason, James, and many other distinguished members of both houses of Congress, in my conversations with them; and those gentlemen should be as good authority with an enlightened people as the allies of Faustin.

"We infer," says the Post, coming at last to the real question, "that it is the intention of the Dominican party to claim that Dominica and Hayti are under the control of different races, and that it is the interest of the whites for which they are so much concerned."

This is precisely the issue; they are different races; Dominica is Castilian in language and manners, with a democratic constitution, and, I repeat, a white government. I defy the Post to name one man, either in the cabinet, Congress, or the convention that has just adjourned, who has one drop of African blood in his veins. Hayti is an intolerant, irresponsible, stubborn negro despotism, without a language, though their tongue assimilates to the French.

They are governed throughout by men of negro blood and negro ideas. In their wars, they are as merciless enemies to quadroons as to whites, for they audaciously proclaim their intention to wholly annihilate the white and mixed race on the island. This creed of extermination is the leading point in those "rights of Hayti," which the Post's editorials maintain in terms so remarkably like the official bulletins of Soulouque.

The Dominican people, on the contrary, are brave, orderly, and progressive. That they are not "without character and courage," is proved by the manner in which they have sustained themselves since the establishment of their independent government in 1844. They have been victorious in every battle with the Haytiens, and always against great odds. At the battle of Las Carreras, Faustin had five thousand men, Santana less than six hundred; yet the Dominicans had the "character and courage" to put him to flight, with the loss of several pieces of artillery. His retreat across the frontier was characteristic of Haytien warfare; it was marked in blood and ashes, by the destruction of property and the cruel slaughter of women and children.

Haytien emissaries came among the colored Dominicans last winter while I was in the country, to incite them to rise and murder the whites in the interior districts. They were told that the Americans were coming to make slaves of them—in the style of the Post philippics about the "extension of slavery;" but the Dominican blacks were not ignorant enough to believe these monstrous absurdities. Their prudence does not excuse, and should put to shame, an American journal in continually presenting the case in a shape to alarm and excite the blacks into insurrection, while it defends the "rights of Hayti" to make a general destruction of the white race.

The editor of the Post may not intend to advocate a grand universal murder of the whites in the Spanish portion of the island; he probably would not desire the burning alive of whole families merely because they were white; but he must have learned, in his intercourse with the negro officials, that this is the Haytien mode; yet he censures President Fillmore for wishing to prevent this horrid catastrophe.

The colored population outnumbers the whites in Dominica—as it does in some of our southern States—but it is peaceable, contented, and obedient to the laws, which—as in Massachusetts and New York—give them citizenship and votes under property qualification.

I not only "pretend to believe," but positively assert, there is no African tinge in that brave soldier and patriotic statesman, President Santana. Don Benigno de Rogas, the President of the Dominican Senate, was educated in Louisiana, and Senator Benjamin, of that State, can answer whether he did not look upon that accomplished gentleman as a "full-blooded white man." The American consul, or commercial agent, at Santo Domingo city may inform the Post whether he considers his father-in-law, the dignified Don Domingo de la Rocha, a white man. He is the minister said to be now in charge of the government, while Santana heads the army. Baez was a quadroon, but he owed his short-lived elevation to European intrigues, which are always at work in the Antilles to elevate the African, and harass and subdue the white race. He attempted, with their aid, to fraternize with Hayti, and was banished from the country in consequence.

The editor of the Post probably met some of the Baez party last winter, in the select circles of the negro nobility, during his visit to the Haytien court, and obtained from them some of his extraordinary information in regard to Dominica; for example—"that there are not two hundred and fifty whites, all told, sailors and diplomats included," in the republic.

The editor of the Post informs his readers that he knew nothing about me six months ago. This is very natural, considering the difference in our tastes and associations; but there is no occasion for the rancorous violence he exhibits because I prefer the free government and intelligent white society of Dominica to the attractions of his Haytien circle. Neither had I ever heard of him until he made his congenial visit to Hayti; but I did not thereupon write home slanderous attacks upon his position and motives, or offer dastardly insults to his family. Men do not engage in work like this. My only business with him—through the press—is to expose those misrepresentations which are calculated to lead to the wholesale murder of the white race in the island of Santo Domingo.

WM. L. CAZNEAU.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

June 1854, 3

---

Caleb Cushing has just been home to Newburyport, and the city council have rejected proposed anti-Nebraska resolves. Newburyport sneezes whenever Caleb takes snuff.

[*N. H. Statesman.*

To the above impudent paragraph, the Coos (N. H.) Democrat replies with sense and spirit as follows: If it had been the other way, the same paper would have had half a column of glorification upon the ground that Caleb Cushing's course had been repudiated and condemned by his old neighbors and his own town. Now it *sneers* because he has the most influence where he is best known—because his neighbors and all those who have known him best have such confidence in his wisdom and integrity that they are ever willing to come to his support. If ever Caleb Cushing suffers from newspaper attack, it will be from one very different from this.

---

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

15 June 1854, 1

WHAT THE SPANIARDS THINK OF CUBAN ANNEXATION.—A letter from Madrid says:

"The more sensible men in this country admit that Cuba must, sooner or later, pass into the possession of the United States; but they admit it with a feeling of infinite bitterness, and with a stubborn resolution that the change of owners shall occur as late as possible, and the prize be dearly bought by the conquerors."

In case of war, between Spain and this country, the Madrid correspondent of the London Times says:—"America would not escape undamaged in a contest with this comparatively feeble country. The ocean would be quickly covered by privateers under Spanish colors, and American commerce would suffer greatly."

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

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

June 1854, 1

## THE FIRE IN JACKSONVILLE.

On April 5th, at 1 o'clock p.m. the alarm of fire wasgiven in this town. and in four hours afterwards all the business portion of the town was in ruins. The fire originated in S. N. Williams's hay shed, on the wharf, communicated, as is supposed, by a spark from the Charleston steamer "Florida." Itextended withastonishing rapidity in every direction, spreading first along the block of stores on the south side of Bay street between Newnan and Ocean streets; thence communicating with the square opposite on the North, which was all consumed; thence with the store of A. M. Reed and the Bank agency adjoining on the west side of Ocean street, which were both destroyed; thence with the square east of Newnan street and fronting on Bay, which contained the large and handsome block known as Byrne's building; nearly the whole square being consumed; at the same time with the buildings on Bay street east of the point at which the fire originated, and of Newnan street, which was at once swept away.

This was principally the course of and the area which has been devastated by the devouring element.—The wind was blowing strongly at the time, and caused the course of the fire, at first, to be to the westward, by which several private dwellings at the extreme west end of the town; and several stores, Moody's, Holmes's, and Fairbanks' Mills, and the new Hotel of Messrs. Day, were set fire, but extinguished before any material damage was sustained.—Still, the intense heat from the first block was so great that that of itself ignited the squares on the opposite side, and on the east, and the immense amount of goods thrown from the stores along the whole of Bay street, formed from the same cause, an immense conflagration of spirits, oil, paints, &c.

By this fire, seventy buildings are entirely destroyed. Of these, twenty-three were stores and others shops, of the following persons, viz:—

F. Waver & Co., provision; C. D. Oak, and Wm. Grothe, jewellers; S. N. Williams, grocer; D. McCuen, grocer; J. P. Sanderson, dry goods and provision; Bloodgood & Bowse, do.; L. M. Folsom, furniture room; H. Timanus, grocery and provision; T. Hartridge, do.; J. Mode, dry goods; James Hanham, grocer; Mr. Hernandez, tobacconist; C. De Waal, auctioneer; L. Capella, fruit store; J. Santo, do.; A. M. Reed, dry goods and provisions; M. Keil, do.; A. B. Hussey, grocer; Mr. Moore, fruit store; J. L. Hogarth, tinner; Ambler & Hoeg, dry goods and provisions; J. L. Ripley, clothing; J. C. Brown, fruit store; L. B. Amerman, dry goods; T. McMillan, druggist; T. G. Myers, grocer; A. C. Acosta, fruit store; J. B. Howell, grocer; Joseph Hernandez, tailor; C. De Waal, Bakery; Geo. Flagg, Jeweller; R. H. Darby, Tailor; C. Poetting, Boot and Shoe Maker; Mr. Matthews, fruit store; Mr. Smith, sadler; M. Coopman, baker.

Several of the rooms in the buildings consumed were occupied as law and other offices, and their contents either lost or injured.

The dwelling houses of P. Fraser, C. M. Cooper, C. Willey, J. Hanham, C. Poetting, Dr. Mitchell, E. Ellis, T. G. Myers, J. Harvey, C. De Waal, and J. Vinzant, were also destroyed.

The bar-rooms and billiard rooms on Bay and Newnan streets, being completely in range of the fire, were swept away.

The two and only Printing-offices of the place—the REPUBLICAN and the NEWS, were consumed, the latter entirely, and but enough of the Republican material was gleaned from the harvest of the terrible Reaper to enable us barely to furnish a brief and early account of the fire.

The steamer "Florida" was lying at her wharf at the time of the fire, and drew off into the stream as it progressed; the "Seminole" from Savannah, bringing the mail, (the Gaston being taken off the line,) had passed up the river. Every exertion was made by the citizens, firemen, and even the ladies, who were found here and there lending assistance, to arrest the fire—the negros also laboring faithfully to do their utmost. But the fire became unmanagable, and as the intense heat extended itself, confusion and exhaustion rendered human exertion less efficient. A portion of the fire apparatus unfortunately fell into a situation which brought it in contact with the flames, and it was lost.

Upon the amount of property lost, it is estimated, that one half is insured, some in New York and New England offices, and some in Georgia. The two printing offices were insured—our own for a little more than half its value. We lost all the printing paper, and a large quantity of letter, which we had on hand for jobbing. Our "set up" forms have run into a molten mass.

Our edition of the Republican of that week, was off the press, but few copies of which however had been taken from the office or mailed.—The remainder were consumed.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

15 June 1854, 2

## DETAILS OF INSURANCE AND LOSSES.

The following named parties were insured in the amounts respectively stated in the Southern Mutual Insurance Company of Georgia, T. O. Holmes, agent.

The reference is only to property within the range of the fire, and upon such only are the insurances mentioned:

| | | Insured for | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Forman, | (total loss) | $2,000 | —paid in full. |
| E. C. Hedrick, | (partial) | 4,500 | " $250. |
| F. Wayer & Co. | (total) | 3,000 | " in full. |
| M. Kiel, | (total) | 7,000 | " in full. |
| T. Ledwith, | (total) | 3,100 | " in full. |
| T. Douglas, | (partial) | 3,000 | " 1,600. |
| C. M. Cooper, | (total) | 1,600 | " in full. |
| C. D. Oak, | (partial) | 1,500 | " 67 71. |
| C. Byrne, | (partial) | 6,000 | " 5,775. |
| A. M. Reed, | (partial) | 3,000 | " 2,315. |
| J Mode, | | 3,000 | |
| D. McCuen | (total | 1,500 | in full. |
| A. A. Ochus, | | 800 | |
| Bellechasse & Finegan, | (partial) | 6,000 | " 4,693. |
| T. W. Jones, | (total) | 3,000 | " in full. |
| J. Santo, | (total) | 1,500 | " in full. |

The following are the insurances of parties in Northern companies—J. H. McRory, Agent:

| | Amount insured. | Loss. |
|---|---|---|
| Charles Somers, | $700 | (total.) |
| P. Fraser, | 2,500 | (total.) |
| S. N. Williams, | 3,000 | (total.) |
| J. B. D. Hanham, | 3,600 | (total.) |
| Mary L. Wootten, | 150 | (partial.) |
| Henry Timanus, | 10,000 | (partial.) |
| John S. Sammis, | 9,000 | (total.) |
| Bloodgood & Bouse, | 8,000 | (partial.) |
| Francis M. Adams, | 1,200 | (total.) |
| Boston & Gunby, | 5,000 | (total.) |
| George Flagg, | 400 | (partial.) |
| F. C. Berrett, | 200 | (total.) |
| Thos. McMillan, | 4,000 | (partial.) |
| John Broward, | 2,500 | (total.) |
| Joseph C. Brown, | 2,500 | (total.) |
| Theo. Hartridge, | 6,000 | (partial.) |
| Columbus Drew, | 1,000 | (total.) |
| Charles Willey, | 7,500 | (total.) |

*Parties sustaining loss not covered by insurance.*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Jos. Hernandez, | J. H. McRory, Jr. |
| George Kelly, | L. M. Folsom, |
| Henry Coopman, | W. Grothe, |
| Chas. DeWaal, | L. Capella, |
| J. Vinzant, | Parkhurst & Adams, |
| John W. Price, | James Hogarth, |
| Myers & Moor, | Blackwood & Miller. |
| Stephens & Co. | Ellis & Co. |
| W. J. Smith, | Geo. C. Acosta, |
| T. G. Myers, | Paul Canova, |
| J. B. Howell, | R. H. Darby, |
| Dr. Mitchell, | M. Corwin. |
| Emanuel Crespo, | |

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON

5 June 1854, 2

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock, m.

Prayer by the chaplain of the House.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The SPEAKER laid before the House estimates for additional expenses of the House of Representatives: referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

### ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Mr. SINGLETON defended the course of the United States government in relation to Cuba, contending that we had always endeavored to maintain friendly relations towards Spain. He commented severely on the course of ex-President Fillmore for having submitted to conduct from the Spanish government of the highest degree disgraceful to this country. A different party had now come into power, and President Pierce had given ample guarantees that no fillibustering scheme would be encouraged or tolerated by him; whilst his conduct had been characterized by no hostility to the Spanish government, it had been consistent with national honor and national justice.

Mr. S. referred to certain cases of individual outrages committed upon our citizens by the Spanish authorities, and contended that the execution of Crittenden and his friends was a violation of the treaty stipulations between the two governments.

He would demand of the Spanish government full indemnity for outrages; assurances that those things should not occur again; and, in the third place, that she should establish, as a *sine qua non* of the settlement of all our differences, a tribunal in Cuba with power to settle disputes which may arise hereafter. Should Spain refuse those propositions, so just and reasonable in their character, he would be in favor of bringing all the power of the United States to blockade every Cuban port, and take possession of the island. He contended that such a course would be creditable to our government, and would be so regarded by the whole civilized world.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. LATHAM said, amidst the general prosperity, the country had been startled by certain resolutions offered by gentlemen who seemed to consider that they had the special care of our foreign relations. But it was not enough that people should believe the doctrines themselves, but they should also have faith in the apostles. One thing which slightly operated as a drawback was, that there were too many teachers, and they slightly varied in their doctrines, and it was difficult for the House or the country to understand who was the orthodox teacher, and which was the true faith.

Mr. L. then proceeded to comment upon the resolutions which had been offered to the House in relation to the rights of neutrals, and the right of this government in regard to the island of Cuba. He considered it unnecessary for the United States to declare her well-understood position in relation to the rights of neutrals; and he did not think it good policy for us to do anything which could look like supposing that England and France could doubt that we are now what we were in 1812 in relation to this question.

As to the acquisition of Cuba, he expressed himself in favor of doing it in a quiet and unostentatious manner, creditable to the government and honorable to the country. He spoke of the probability that Spain would act the desperado, and set the slaves of Cuba free in revenge upon the planters of that island for desiring annexation with the United States; and should this country interfere, and endeavor to establish slavery in that island by restoring to the planters their property, it could only be done at the risk of exciting one of those sectional convulsions in this country which experience showed to be detrimental to our best interests. He was for prompt and decisive action in regard to Cuba, but would not strike a blow until so well prepared as to be secure of success.

Mr. COBB spoke in opposition to any fillibustering expeditions to take Cuba. He expressed his opinion that the duties on railroad iron should not be repealed, but was in favor of their modification. He was also opposed to the Pacific railroad bill in its present form, and took the present opportunity of expressing his views in order that this session might not close and his constituents be led to believe that he was in favor of that measure.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

June 1854, 2

## GEN. J. A. QUITMAN.

An article appeared in our paper some days since, in which a friend of Gen. Quitman alluded to the attempt to connect him with the alleged filibustering movements against Cuba. This article has induced Gen. Quitman to send to the Hon. Wiley P. Harris the following despatch:

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.

Tell the editor of the Union that no man is authorized to speak for me but myself. Publish this.

J. A. QUITMAN.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
7 June 1854, 3

# EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE

## FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, June 1, 1854.

The American papers by the last steamer have just reached us, but throw no light upon the question as to Mr. Soulé having exceeded his instructions in his demands upon Spain, whilst the Madrid correspondent of the London Times makes out a clear case in his favor. The London Times itself, which could certainly never be accused of a leaning towards the United States, asserts in a leading editorial that Spain seems determined to make a quarrel with us out of the Black Warrior affair.

We take it for granted here that Mr. Soulé has only carried out the demands of his government, for such apology and reparation from Spain as her reckless violation of our flag, and therefore of our national honor, and the injuries done to the property of our citizens, imperiously require; and that Spain has refused in the most peremptory manner the principal demands made by our government upon her, and granted, in a single case, réparation in money, coupled, however, with the assertion, in substance, that it was a *largesse* which she offered, and not an obligation which she fulfilled.

It is, therefore, believed here that war with Spain is *certain*, with France *probable*, with England *possible*. It cannot be denied by any candid man, of whatsoever party, in the United States, though it is not believed either in England, France, or Spain, that the federal government, under every administration, has acted towards Spain in perfect good faith and with the most honorable forbearance. The stringent and earnest secret circulars to all the agents of the government, civil or military, which have been issued by every administration, upon the most remote hint of a contemplated attempt against Cuba on the part of citizens of the United States, or those residing within her limits, and the faithful execution of these instructions whenever it was practicable to execute them, ought to be sufficient to satisfy the world that the general government of the United States has done all in its power to prevent any attack on Cuba, for which our vast extent of coast, and vicinity to that island, afforded such great facilities; and if any other proof were wanting that the government of the United States has been guided in its conduct towards Spain by the purest regard for treaty obligations with that country, as well as by a magnanimous forbearance towards a weak neighbor, it is to be found in the painful composure with which she looked upon the cruel execution of some of the noblest of her citizens by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and her dignified submission to repeated acts of injury from the Cuban powers, as well as to the long delays which Spain has interposed in the settlement of our just demands upon that government. But forbearance has now ceased to be a virtue, and all questions of fillibustero expeditions should be set aside by a repeal of the neutrality treaty regulations with Spain, and an *immediate* declaration of war against that power, unless, indeed, treaty stipulations with her forbid this prompt action on our part, which is not believed to be the case. But if there be such obligations for delay, let our action be as prompt as these obligations will fairly permit.

It is well known to every American that our people are brave as well as magnanimous, being willing, in order to preserve their national honor, to fight to the last a world in arms; and France and England having indicated some disposition to be the champions of Spain against the United States, some of our countrymen might be indisposed to handle Spain whilst her champions have their hands full elsewhere. And certainly this sentiment is creditable to the nation; but that Supreme Power, which controls for wise purposes the destinies of nations as well as men, has brought about a state of affairs on this globe in which this chivalric and peculiarly American sentiment can find no proper place. Had our present relations with Spain been created by any design of our government, or by the act of *any one* of our people having reference, however remote, to the present state of Europe, a highly-sensitive man might have refused to act against Spain in her weakness and in her isolation. But, despising our forbearance and repeated warnings, in her inflated self-conceit and her "*quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*" *destiny*, she recklessly insults our flag, injures our citizens *without the smallest* ing manner, and sends extraordinary reinforcements to Cuba—a field of battle to which she boastfully invites us. Reparation having been refused, we are free to redress the wrong at once, even if England and France be engaged in war with the Colossus of the East. But that all such tender consciences may be quieted forever, it may be as well to state that France is ready to stand by Spain, and that she has a formidable fleet fitting out in her southern ports, at this moment, which *is not destined* to act against Russia; but which would have been rendered irresistible when opposed to any which the United States could create during the next twelve or eighteen months, were not the rest of the French navy occupied elsewhere. The Hon. Mr. Slidell said, in a recent speech in the Senate, that England had fifty-five war-steamers afloat. He is wide of the mark; she has two hundred, and France has one hundred *afloat*, and they have, together, some 130,000 *sailors*, *also afloat*. The King cannot speak, but the Queen may; and it is well known that the graceful, frank, and high-spirited Empress of France has said, "Were I Queen of Spain, I would sacrifice my last soldier and spend my last dollar before the Americans should have Cuba, on any terms." Her brother fights, by invitation, a duel with the son of our minister at Madrid—not a pleasant domestic incident. The Emperor's minister fights a duel with our minister himself, and is badly shot—not a pleasant diplomatic incident. The Empress is a Spanish lady of the highest birth—Napoleon the uncle courted Spain to strengthen himself; Napoleon the nephew follows in all things in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, with a much greater chance of success. The Spanish crown may again adorn the head of a Bonaparte, and Cuba is said to be the brightest jewel in that crown; and if these reasons are not enough to indicate what is likely to be the course of France in case of a rupture between the United States and Spain, a stronger one perhaps can be found in the broad and glaring fact that the United States has no navy, and that a blow may now be struck by France, and perhaps England, in conjunction with Spain, notwithstanding the Russian war, which may stop the progress of the giant young republic for a half century at least; and that within that period internal discord and division may paralyze their further efforts, and the world be forced again to recognise the "divine right of kings." Those rulers to whose keeping this principle is intrusted act with far more wisdom, foresight, and energy than many of those in whose hands are intrusted the hopes of liberty and the destinies of freemen. Let the people wake up and look into their affairs themselves; this want of preparation is sure to invite attack. Peace in the present state of the world cannot be preserved, if at all, but by the assumption of a warlike attitude. If Cuba be attacked by our citizens without any action of our government—in other words, by fillibusters—Spain and France will make war on the United States, and England may be drawn into it in spite of herself. If, on the other hand, the government of the United States, having just cause of war with Spain, declares it openly to all the world, increases her regular army, by regiments of the present force, to 20,000 men, which can at any time be increased to 40,000 men by doubling the rank and file, stationing 15,000 of these regulars on the seacoast and the frontiers, and sending 5,000, with 50,000 volunteers, to Cuba to take and *hold it*—this will be well for a beginning, as far as land forces are in question. For the navy, let every large ship now in service be lengthened, if necessary, and be made into screw-ships; fifteen or twenty line-of-battle ships, of 4,000 tons, be built as soon as possible, and, with the large ships we have already, to constitute a fleet to *keep the sea*, and protect our commerce in all parts of the world; a large and separate fleet for California, a line of railroad from San Francisco, parallel to the coast, (as a fortification,) to San Diego, thence to Louisiana, via El Paso, through Texas; five hundred iron boats of light draught of water, with one very heavy gun, to protect the coast, as an auxiliary to fortifications, and private boats bought up and converted into war vessels as they may be wanted—these, and a corresponding increase of officers and sailors, will allow of the acquisition of Cuba by force of arms, and its permanent possession by us without much danger of war with other powers, and without the risk of sacrificing the great and paramount interests of agriculture and commerce—interests for whose promotion and protection too much money cannot be expended. Austria and Prussia are nearly *in statu quo*. Russia is proving to

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 June 1854, 3

THE SPANISH FLEET FOR CUBA.—The *Clamor Publico*, of Madrid, May 18, publishes the following list of the vessels ordered to transport troops to Cuba: Frigate Cortes, 32 guns; corvettes—Isabel II, 24 guns; Villa de Bilboa, 30 guns; Ferrolana, 32 guns; Colon, 16 guns; brig Volador, 12 guns; steamers—Francisco de Asia, 16 guns, 500-horse power; Santa Isabel, 4 guns, 192-horse power. Also, the following transports, with part of their ordnance: Ship Soberano, corvette Luisa Fernanda, steamers Isabel la Catolica and Conde de Regle. All the above vessels were to be ready to sail June 1st.

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

New-York Daily Times

2 . . . 1854

## The Commission to Madrid.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, June 20.*

The acquisition of Cuba is the only measure of policy in regard to which the people of the South feel any special and present interest. The traditional disputes of party are either settled or in suspension; in any event they are utterly incapable of awakening the least manifestation of popular enthusiasm. But the question of the annexation of Cuba is a living and active issue, appealing directly and powerfully to the impulses of the masses and to the understanding of the statesman, and affecting the interests of the South vitally and by necessary operation.

Politicians may sometimes raise a false clamor and excite an artificial interest in respect to measures of no real consequence, but the people are not easily misled into a wrong direction, nor into an exaggerated and fictitious enthusiasm. When they move, it is towards some practicable result; when they become excited, it is in consequence of some appropriate and sufficient cause. The profound and pervading interest which the discussions of the "Cuban question" has awakened among the masses of the Southern people, besides being a fact of considerable moment in itself, is significant of the importance and urgency of the issue.

It is irrational to expect the Government to keep even pace with the movement of popular feeling, and no candid person will censure Mr. PIERCE for his effort to restrain the impetuous impulses of filibusterism. The proclamation may be misunderstood by some as committing the Administration to a policy adverse to the acquisition of Cuba, and may chill the ardor and embarrass the action of the Creoles who are looking to American sympathy for aid in their struggle with Spanish tyranny. But, however unfortunate the effect of the manifesto against filibusterism, we must consider that the Executive had no alternative but to perform its duty without regard to consequences.

No man sympathies more sincerely with the aspirations of the Cuban people, or more earnestly desires the acquisition of the island, than Mr. PIERCE; but he could not, consistent with the obligations of honor and duty, connive at unlawful expeditions against a power with whom the country is at peace. It is by such considerations that the less thoughtless and intemperate friends of the Cuban movement reconcile the action of the Administration with its professions and promises.

For the appointment of a commission to Madrid, there will be no such apology, and the South will submit to the measure with reluctance and dissatisfaction. People may be told that the design of the commission is to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, but the assurance will only provoke an incredulous dissent, and a distrust of the good faith or the good sense of the Administration. Perhaps the Spanish Court, or its representative in Washington, has suggested the idea of a commission; but does anybody believe that they really wish the negotiation to terminate in any practical result!

Their object is simple delay; and, as Mr. SOULE has forced them to an issue which they cannot evade, they would like very much to begin the negotiation *de novo* with as many interlocutors as possible. The case is perfectly plain: Inobedience to instructions from his Government, our Minister at Madrid undertook the adjustment of all disputes with the Spanish Court. It is very well known that he is prosecuting the negotiation with an energy and directness of purpose, which will speedily result either in a rupture or in a satisfactory settlement. Why, then, interrupt his efforts or interfere with his policy!

It is not probable that the Administration would disturb him if his conduct were fully approved; and if it be not approved, it is certainly not because of its inefficiency. Would not the Spanish Government regard the appointment of a commission as a virtual dissent from the policy of Mr. SOULE, and a concession to its own obstinate resistance! If it be the purpose of the Administration to push our disputes with Spain to an issue, either of peace or war, they have but to let Mr. SOULE alone; if they wish to prolong and perplex the negotiation, they need only embarrass him with a commission of ignorant and disputatious politicians.

The country has been led to anticipate a bold and energetic message from the President on the Cuban question. The public expectation would be sadly deceived by an application to Congress for an appropriation for the expense of a commission to mediate between our energetic minister and the obstinate and shuffling Court of Spain.

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

New-York Daily Times

## Filibuster Movements.

We are favored, from private sources, with a number of interesting items touching the movements at the South of the Cuban Junta and their affiliating friends among our own people. Some of these, in a different form, may have found currency already through the Southern papers, but most of the particulars we believe are new.

The preparations of the Junta are understood to have reached a formidable degree of completeness. The departure of the first expeditionary corps for Cuban emancipation is fixed for an early day in July. The Lone Star order, with their allies and sympathizers, are busy in making collections for material aid. One million dollars is the sum aimed at, and so confident are the rumors on this point, that were it not for the hard times, we should almost be prepared to believe that a good portion of the amount had actually been secured and lodged in bank. There is said to be, in any event, ample available funds for the preliminary demonstration. About 50,000 full uniforms, with the additional necessary equipments, are also said to be in readiness. Eight staunch steamers, suitable for war purposes, are at the command of the Junta, and the use of from 50,000 to 60,000 stand of arms, and 90 pieces of artillery, secured.

Then we have the reported force of the expeditionists, 50,000 in number, robust and thoroughly disciplined, prepared to meet all emergencies. Of these, 30,000 or 40,000 will be for active service, and 10,000 as a sort of reserve, to be brought into service in case of any severe loss or repulse of the advance party. Every man is said to be under solemn oath to avenge the slaughter of CRITTENDEN and his companions by the Spanish Government at Havana, in August, 1851. High in command will undoubtedly be placed an American officer who won distinction in the Mexican War, and was subsequently made Governor of one of the Southwestern States. General GONZALES, whose steadfast devotion to the Cuban cause has won for him the confidence of all parties of his own countrymen, and of their sympathizers in the United States, will also be placed in prominent command. Colonels WHEAT, PICKETT and BELL, Majors J. A. KELLY and MOORE, Captains W. S. E. KING and J. W. DENIENT, with Lieut

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 June 1854, 2

## OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Under this head we gave utterance a few weeks since in no measured terms to the opinions which we entertained with respect to the peculiar position of Cuba towards the United States, the unredressed wrongs which had been committed upon our commerce by the authorities of that island, and the course of duty which it might become imperative upon this government, in view of the permanent security of the Union, to adopt. Our article seems to have produced much sensation in Europe. The London Morning Chronicle introduces it with the following remark: "The last news from America gives a brief extract of an article from the *Washington Union* (government organ) on Cuba, the warlike tone of which, in connexion with the 'Black Warrior' difficulty, was looked on as peculiarly significative. Under these circumstances we lay the article in *extenso* before our readers." But, notwithstanding the promised statement "in *extenso*," a most important part—the extract from Alison's History of Europe—sustaining the correctness of the measure which we suggested, was omitted. It was as follows:

"The principle of non-interference with the domestic concerns of other States, perfectly just in the general case, is necessarily subject to some exceptions. No answer has ever been made to the observation of Mr. Burke, 'that if my neighbor's house is in flames, and the fire is likely to spread to my own, I am justified in interfering to avert a disaster which promises to be equally fatal to both.'"

With this omission we find our article with the editorial of the Chronicle in Galignani's (Paris) Messenger of May 31. We do not complain of the suppression of an authority which we quoted, as eminently calculated to serve as a convincing proof to unprejudiced English and French minds of the correctness of our argument in relation to international justice, but the mutilation affords undoubted evidence, that while the British press, with apparent magnanimity, attempts to "tell the truth" in the matter between this country and Spain, it studiously avoids telling "the WHOLE TRUTH." The principle laid down by the illustrious Burke is as incontrovertible as was ever any fixed fact. There is not a statesman of any country who is prepared to array himself against it. It is the principle upon which this government may, at no distant day, find itself imperatively called upon to act, and upon which, if such an event shall occur, it will stand erect, with unstained hands, before God and the universe. Just in its intercourse with its neighbors, shielding them against wrong by all the means at its disposal, it can never consent to have its internal repose interrupted by the spirit of disorganization, stealthily encouraged by the enemies of our republic. While we have friendships with nations to preserve, we have also institutions to protect. The aggrandizement of territory for *mere* aggrandizement has never been our aim.

Cuba is becoming as essential to us now—as much so as a prudential acquisition—as was Louisiana at the time of its purchase; and if the sagacity which manifested itself to Napoleon could penetrate the camarilla of Madrid, it would speedily enter our embraces, and to the mutual benefit of all concerned. Its entrance, however, is not likely to be long delayed. The day may be near at hand when, acting upon the Burke principle, we may have to present to the government of Madrid the purse in one hand and the sword in the other, and say to it, TAKE YOUR CHOICE In such an alternative, should she reject the former, what could she reasonably expect? If every European nation were to espouse her cause, the result would not be in any respect doubtful! It is questionable whether there is a throne on earth sufficiently strong to stand in the presence of a war waged by it, even in a just cause, against the United States. We see how enormous the drafts are upon the treasuries of England and France, what immense additional debt is created by each for conveying expeditions a few hundred miles, to sustain an empire whose integrity they had guarantied by treaty! How, then, can any power in the other hemisphere think of engaging in hostilities with us, in a cause not strictly its own, at such an immense distance? The notion is an absurdity, and so viewed in all intelligent circles in Europe! The extended commerce and navigation of England and France with the United States, indispensable to the internal order of those realms, render them, to no slight extent, our dependencies. It would eventuate in self-immolation to either to assume a hostile attitude towards us upon a question where palpable right was on our side, and palpable wrong on the side of its principal.

Nor could Spain, under any circumstances, survive the load of pecuniary weight which would be imposed upon her by the employment of their services, jointly or separately. Nations never fight the battles of others without compensation. Now-a-days none are rich enough to do so, Spain has nothing to pay with but Cuba and Porto Rico. Even if victory should attend her in a struggle with us, she would have to transfer her possessions to her allies to compensate for their assistance. What would they do with them? Sell them to us, as a matter of course, because, if no other considerations prevailed, they would know that they could never enjoy a day of peace with this republic as long as they, or either, exercised ownership over Cuba. These are truths that it were well the Old World should know When understood they will be appreciated, and the French, English, and Spanish papers could not be more judiciously employed, as relates to the unmistakable interests of the governments and the people of the monarchies for which they write, than to contribute to their general circulation. Of one thing they may be assured, that they imbody American sentiment upon the subject.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

3 June 1854, 3

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### *The New York Canal Loan.*

ALBANY, June 22.—The corporation of this city have bid for one million of the canal loan at an average of 17 per cent.

### *Arrival of the Black Warrior.*

MOBILE, June 18.—The steamer Black Warrior has arrived from Havana with dates to June 15th.

The Black Warrior reports the political affairs of the island to be unimportant, and the general health of Havana good.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

2 June 1854, 3

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.—THE BLACK SOLDIERY, &C.—The Charleston Courier of the 20th contains a letter from Havana, under date of the 12th instant, from which we extract the following:

"I paid a visit, with a friend who was leaving the island, to the steamer Isabel, on the evening previous to her departure for Charleston, and was surprised by being informed by one of her officers that there had been an outbreak at Matanzas.

"I did not give credence to the report, because I have an active correspondent at that place who would have been certain to have conveyed me intelligence of such an event had it occurred. I, however, on coming on shore, took pains to inquire if such an event had transpired, and I have full information from Matanzas up to the departure of the railway train yesterday morning, and up to that period no such circumstance had taken place. Thinking, however, that it is probable the report was communicated to the Charleston papers, and through them circulated in the United States, I embrace the earliest opportunity of contradicting the report; there is not the slightest truth in it. There are persons in Havana who appear to take delight in circulating and giving currency to false reports, by which those who make transient visits here are apt to be deceived; but we who reside here permanently, and who make it our business to obtain correct information on all such subjects, are not so readily hoaxed; and it would be well if newspapers in the United States only gave credence to statements sent to them by their regular correspondents; it would prevent the circulation of untruths, which do great discredit to the American press. There doubtless is a very general feeling of discontent prevalent throughout the island, but that there is likely to be anything like an 'outbreak' of a serious character I do not believe. The poor people are too much down-trodden and dispirited to make any such attempt; they would, I know, gladly shake off the Spanish yoke, but they do not dare to make any effort to rid themselves of it.

"The plan of enlisting black and mulatto soldiers is not found likely to be so successful as had been anticipated—the fellows are too obstreperous, and will not brook control. I will relate one or two events of very recent occurrence which will go far to sustain this statement. In the early part of the last week some of these black soldiers had congregated in a drinking shop without the walls, where they were engaged in drinking and making use of obscene language—in fact, creating a disturbance. A white policeman passing went in and ordered them to desist. They questioned the policeman's authority; and a still greater disturbance ensued, until at length one of the black soldiers drew a knife, whereupon the policeman, in self-defence, drew his sword, and with it inflicted a severe wound upon the black soldier's neck, of which wound he has since died.

"On Thursday morning last, a *white* drayman was discharging a load at the custom-house, and his dray, being placed near the wall, prevented one of the black soldiers from passing. He rudely ordered the drayman to remove his dray. The man, *taking off his hat*, said civilly he would do so as soon as he had discharged his load. But this would not suffice for the black soldier, and he forthwith uttered a torrent of abuse at the white man, declaring that he was as *white now* as the others, and that the dray should instantly be removed. An officer of the black soldier approached and desired him to desist, but without effect, and a crowd gathered, with looks of astonishment at the negro's audacity, but no man dare interfere. Eventually, the officer forced the negro and the white drayman into the guard-room. Thus it will be seen that already these black soldiers fancy themselves equal to white men; nor can it be expected to be otherwise, when it is remembered that they have been taken from the most worthless of their class—abandoned fellows, accustomed to pass the days and nights in drinking, gambling, and cock-fighting. Their sergeants and corporals, too, are to be blacks and mulattoes. How such creatures are to be drilled into discipline I know not.

"The British with their black troops act more wisely—their non-commissioned officers, with here and there a solitary exception, are white men; and even thus at times it is found difficult to restrain the savages from the most brutal and violent excesses. Indeed, in one instance within my knowledge, the black soldiers in a British regiment commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all their officers in barracks, and several valuable lives were sacrificed. Should occasion come, I venture to assert that these Spanish black soldiers will be found utterly uncontrollable in the hour of battle, and that they will either turn their back to the foe and run away, or fight with savage ferocity, and, being without discipline, will be no match for regularly drilled white troops. A report has this moment reached me that in consequence of the bad conduct of these black soldiers, it is contemplated to take away their uniform from them. This, however, will only degrade, but will not render them less brutal.

"So scarce are Spanish sailors here that it has been found requisite to impress all the boatmen, and others who have been sailors, into the Queen's service. Such, however, of these as can raise four ounces are enabled to bribe the examining officers to declare them unfit for further duty. Thus, as this, as in every other matter here, *bribery* prevails and rules over the decrees of Isabella Segunda herself."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
24 June 1854, 3

A MINISTER TARRED AND FEATHERED.—A few months since, a man who claims to be a Methodist preacher, and who lives near Lebanon, Illinois, married a respectable widow lady who had a daughter some fourteen or fifteen years of age, who was, subsequently, prostituted by him. The St. Louis Republican says that as soon as this became known, the greatest indignation was felt among the citizens, who held a meeting, and resolved to lynch him. They proceeded to his house, but found it barricaded. After a while, however, he proposed to let them in, provided they inflicted no other punishment but tarring and feathering him. This was agreed to, and the Republican proceeds to describe the ceremony as follows:

"The tar and feathers were at hand, and men willingly pitched in to give him his new suit. The brushes and mops were dipped into the tar-bucket and speedily applied to his naked form, while the victim stood it like a martyr. What was their surprise, however, to find that the substance would not stick, and slid off his person as fast as it was applied! Upon questioning him sharply, and examining him closely, they found that the reverend gentleman had actually greased himself all over, in anticipation of the course that would be pursued towards him. His ingenuity, however, would not save him, and vengeance finally triumphed. Some genius in the crowd suggested a method, which was immediately adopted. It was nothing more or less than to sprinkle him with ashes, and a little dirt and sand. The plan succeeded—the priming stuck, and the tar and feathers were applied and adhered; after which they trotted him around on a rail.

"The St. Louis Democrat states that a serious proposition was entertained at first to kill him outright, and it was only at the earnest pleadings of the more sober members of the party that his life was spared. He owns a farm somewhere in the vicinity of Lebanon, and heretofore had maintained a fair enough character. The citizens have given him until after harvest time to make his preparations for a removal."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
5 June 1854, 2

## THE CUBAN QUESTION.

We are permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from a distinguished American now in Europe to a friend in this city. He speaks to the point, and like a true American:

"If a proper opportunity presents itself, I trust that our government will not let it pass to acquire *Cuba*. This Anglo-French alliance bodes no good to our country, which might have been divined even without Lord Clarendon's open declaration as to its extent and purpose. The *time* and *extent* of their interference on our continent will depend in a great measure upon the extent of endurance and resistance of the Czar. As to the *sympathy* which either of them may have for the supremacy of liberal political principles, or the *aid* which they would afford in that respect, may be judged by the *fact* that England and France have *offered*, and stand prepared at any moment to conclude an engagement with *Austria*, to *aid* her in keeping down her people, if she will only join their alliance against Russia."

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

New-York Daily Times

1854, 4

## The Cuban Movement—Letter from Gen. Gonzales.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, June 23, 1854.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esq., *Editor of New-York Daily Times*:

SIR: I notice in your issue of yesterday, an editorial paragraph in which you mention my name in connection with alleged Cuban movements at the Southwest, in terms of exceeding kindness—the more to be appreciated that I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, although I have always been an attentive reader of your interesting paper.

Your esteem, I trust, will not fail me because I prefer, for the present, the action of the Government to that of individuals. Should my confidence in the former ever be shaken, I shall go with the foremost for that "ultima ratio *civis*," in favor of oppressed humanity: *the right of expatriation*, and of meeting the tyrant hand to hand upon the soil he desecrates.

Nothing but the sense that I should not claim an undue share of the public notice, would prevent me from placing before it this humble expression of my gratitude.

I am, Sir, with great regard, your very ob't, serv't,

AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALES.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

7 June 1854, 3

## BY TELEGRAPH.

*Fillibusters in New Orleans.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Gen. Quitman, John S. Thrasher, Samuel J. Peters, and others, have been ordered to testify in the circuit court respecting the alleged movements of fillibusters, who are reported to be organizing in force, to make a descent upon Cuba.

*Later from Havana.*

CHARLESTON, June 25.—The steamship Isabel has just arrived from Havana. She brings Havana dates of the 22d instant, being four days later than previous advices. When the Isabel left the island was quiet, although the most absurd and contradictory reports were in circulation, both in regard to the designs of the fillibusters in the United States and the disaffected feeling among the creole population of Cuba. The *Diario* preserves a most prudent silence.

The ship Northern Eagle, from New York for New Orleans, went ashore a few days ago on the Bahamas. Through the assistance of lighters she was got off, and proceeded on her voyage. Salvage to the amount of $5,000 was awarded.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
8 June 1854, 2

## INTERESTING FROM CUBA.

The following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Cuba to a friend in this city will be read with interest:

"Havana, June 26, 1854.

"Things are rapidly drawing to a crisis in this place, and be prepared to hear the worst. Some of these bright mornings, when you walk down to your store, you may be startled at the fact that the whites of Havana have all been massacred in cold blood. Such *will* be the result of the mighty events now transpiring in this lovely island. If the government of the United States intend to take any steps in the matter, they had better be quick about it. Time passes rapidly, and every day hastens with lightning strides the day of emancipation and Africanization. I have just seen the decree ordering the admission of darkies into the *ecclesiastical seminaries!* So we are to have African priests. They are allowed to intermarry, and their children are legalized and legitimatized. What more could they do for the black scoundrels? So you may see for yourself that the times are getting awfully gloomy for the inhabitants of this place. I shall hold on until the storm begins to burst, and then try to get away."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

8 June 1854, 3

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Havana, June 16, 1854.

*To the Editors of the Union:*

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to ask the favor through your columns to request that no pamphlets should be directed to this office through the mail hereafter.

One was received yesterday, marked prepaid, $3 80, by the post office in the United States, for its transportation to this city; passing through the Spanish post office for its delivery, it came to the consulate with the additional charge of $9 75, making the entire postage on this single pamphlet, $13 55; it is for this reason that the consulate has declined taking out of the office hereafter any other letters than those directed to the consul. This is regretted by the consul, but the tax has become too great upon the consulate to justify the accommodation.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. H. ROBERTSON, Acting Consul.

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

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

29 June 1854, 2

## CUBA AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The Memphis *Whig* gives the following information, which is "important if true:"

As this subject is engrossing a large share of public attention, and a degree of mystery is attached to it which tends to excite curiosity, we have been endeavoring for some time past to gather such information as might be interesting to our readers. From our exchanges and *other sources*, we learn that the available funds at the command of the friends of Cuban liberty amount to a little short of one million of dollars, while eight steamers and four sailing vessels have been placed at their disposal, and can be ready for sailing at twenty-four hours notice. They are also possessors of between eighty and ninety thousand stand of arms, muskets and rifles inclusive; they also have, if we are rightly informed, about ninety field pieces, including cannons, howitzers and mortars, and are pretty well supplied with ammunition and side-arms.

The entire command of this expedition will be vested in a gentleman of known ability and skill, and whose name has already become a household word with the citizens of the United States, in consequence of his brilliant and successful manœuvres while in command of a division of the American army, during the late war between the United States and Mexico.

The second in command will, in all probability, be a "northern man with southern principles," and who was also a commander of a brigade in the same war, and who has since held the office of Governor, and who, if we mistake not, still retains a prominent civil position.

Gen. Gonzales, whose name has been associated with this movement from the first, will without doubt be third in command.

Col. Wheat, Col. Pickett, Col. Bell, Maj. J. A. Kelley, Major Moore, Capt. W. S. Edwards, Capt. King, Capt. J. W. Demet, and Lieut. Frank Quilmette, all of whom were intimately connected with the previous expedition, are, we are credibly informed, exerting themselves in preparation for the forthcoming struggle, and will be "at the death."

The number of men that have enrolled their names and pledged their honor to support this cause cannot be much less than fifty thousand, and they are men who are well skilled in the use of fire arms, and who are determined to avenge the cowardly massacre of Crittenden, Kerr, and others, in Havana, on the 3d August, 1851:

This expedition will, in all probability, leave the shores of the United States about the middle of next month, and will land in the Vuelto Abajo country, and thence proceed to Havana. There will be, perhaps, ten thousand men thrown into the island the first effort, and immediately followed by reinforcements, until thirty or forty thousand soldiers are there, and with that force there cannot be much doubt as to which party will be the successful one.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
9 June 1854, 3

## BY TELEGRAPH.

*The Examination of the Fillibusters in New Orleans.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—The examination of the witnesses before the grand jury in reference to the expected Cuba expedition, was unsatisfactory, they being excused from answering the principal questions, on the ground that they might criminate themselves.

*Movements of Southern Steamers.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—The steamship Black Warrior sailed from Mobile on Saturday for Havana and New York, and the Empire City left here to-day for the same ports.

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

The Daily Picayune.
1854

## Grand Jury Report.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT. — The following is the report of the Grand Jury, presented to Judge Campbell, of the U. S. District Court, yesterday morning:

The Grand Jury beg leave to report to your Honor that in the discharge of the duty confided to them by the court, they have cited from among their fellow citizens, as witnesses to testify, and to procure from them, if possible, evidence in relation to the current rumor in this city of an expedition said to be on foot, the tendency and purpose of which would be to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

Among the witnesses cited were several whose names figured most prominently with the rumored expedition, and, from the refusal of some of them to testify, (as is known to the court,) on the ground they could not do so without criminating themselves, under the ruling of the court, the obvious inference left upon the minds of the Grand Jury was, that these rumors were not altogether without foundation, and from collateral evidence brought to their notice in the course of their investigation, they are further left to infer that meetings have been frequently held upon the subject of Cuban affairs, and that what is termed "Cuban bonds" have been issued, that funds have been collected, either by contributions, sale of these bonds or promises to pay, to a very considerable amount, which was, or would be hereafter at the disposal of whomsoever might be chosen to the command of an expedition purporting to be in aid of the cause of Cuban revolutionists, but, from a strict and searching investigation of the witnesses, through the District Attorney, the Grand Jury have been unable to elicit any facts upon which to found an indictment against any one.

Although the Grand Jury strongly incline to the opinion that these meetings and collection of funds have for their end the organization of an expedition either for the purpose of assisting in Cuban revolution, or of making a demonstration upon that island, yet the plan, whatever it may be, seems altogether in the prospective; and, aware as we are that a great deal has been said and written about the extensive and formidable preparation on foot for the purpose of revolutionizing Cuba, we believe it has been very much overrated and magnified, nothing like a military organization or preparation having been brought to our notice.

That there are a large number of the citizens of the United States whose feelings and sympathies are deeply enlisted in behalf of what is termed the "Creole" or native population of the Island of Cuba, there can be no question; and that there has been means contributed either by themselves or their friends in the United States, for the purpose of ameliorating their condition or for getting up an excitement in this country, in view of procuring the aid and sympathy of our citizens, we confidently believe; but that it has succeeded to the extent of furnishing the means necessary to the raising of men, arms or ammunition with which to make a hostile movement toward the Island, they have had no evidence. Indeed, they very much doubt the ability of the friends of this cause to command means sufficient to organize and equip any military expedition equal to the task of invading the with any degree of success. Nor do they believe any such expedition, even if organized, could elude the vigilance of our Government officers, or of our law-abiding citizens, believing, as we do, they will not look with indifference upon any attempt to infringe the laws of our Government, more particularly the constitution of the United States; but, looking to that instrument as the grand link which binds this nation, North and South, as one people, as the very ark or palladium of their safety, upon the observance of which the future prosperity and progress of this great nation depends, they will rally in behalf of the constitution and their country, and with the strong arm of the law on the one hand and the moral sentiment of the masses on the other, visit upon every offender the just and merited punishment due to such crimes and misdemeanors.

The Grand Jury therefore deem it inexpedient to prosecute the investigation of witnesses any further for the present, but will continue to make diligent inquiry in relation to this subject, or any other matter that may be brought to their notice, from time to time, as your honor may see fit to direct. ALF. PENN, Foreman.

At 6 o'clock last evening, the court reassembled, and after hearing the arguments of counsel, Judge Campbell delivered his decision, which was to hold Gen Quitman, Mr. J. S. Thrasher and Dr. A. L. Saunders to bail in the sum of $3,000 each, for their observance of the laws of the United States in general, and the neutrality act of 1818 in particular. In the course of his decision the Judge stated that from the refusal of the witnesses to answer, and the fact that public rumor had connected their names with the proposed revolutionary expedition, he deemed there was probable cause to anticipate some offence intended, and he therefore took the precautionary measures to hold them to bonds.

Gen. Quitman stated that he had never admitted being present at any of the meetings alluded to by the Court, as stated by the Judge, and that for the present he should decline entering into any recognizances.

Mr. Thrasher and Dr. Saunders also declined, and the Judge ordered all three into the custody of the U. S. Marshal.

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

The Daily Picayune.

? July 1851 ?

## THE FILIBUSTER INQUIRY.

The Grand Jury report in our local columns contains the results of their investigation into the prevalent rumor of filibustering movements in New Orleans.

The substance of the report is, that they have no fact upon which to frame an indictment against any one for a breach of the neutrality law. They deal a good deal, too, in surmises. They think there may be possibly something going on, which under the ruling of the Court might have a tendency towards some "prospective" expedition, either to assist to revolutionize Cuba, or to make a descent on the island—they do not guess which. But they do not believe in the existence of an organized expedition, and they doubt whether any could be formed here which would escape the vigilance of the Government. Thus, they commenced their inquiries on the basis of rumor, and have at this point got no further than rumor. They half think that there may be something in the rumor; but they bear very explicit testimony to the unreasonableness of any strained construction of law, or extraordinary proceedings to anticipate, or trap prospective offenders, by their unanimous testimony of disbelief that a dangerous expedition could be got up and got off here. The zeal and the faith of the Grand Jury, in and for the neutrality law, makes their testimony very conclusive against the fabulous expedition, which seems to have so much alarmed the powers at Washington, and from Washington, the President and the Judge.

But although nobody is indicted, several who were suspected at the beginning are suspected still. The illegal expedition is given up; but the raising of means, by the sale of Cuban bonds, or otherwise, for some "prospective" purpose connected with Cuba, is still thought to be probable—on rumor; and because certain witnesses, called upon to testify, declined to do so on the ground that, under the distinct ruling of the judge, their answers might bring them within the range of a prosecution, and the judge sustained them in their right to refuse, the refusal to satisfy, is the confirmation which is adduced of the surmise that they have been engaged in practices which the court assures them are illegal. The total failure to get proof is the best evidence that has been attained of the truth of the charge. The witnesses have become thus the only parties to be proceeded against. The law protects them in their refusal to answer; but, it seems, it does not protect them against the consequences of the refusal to answer. The refusal is taken as evidence against them of a criminal intent, and they are to be put under bonds, as suspected persons. The Grand Jury thinks it a suspicious circumstance; but let it pass because they are without any proof either of crime or of intent, or of "tendency." The judge, however, is so impressed with the significance of the indication of possible filibusterings in these quarters, that he has required every man who declined to testify in regard to the raising of money—being sustained, too, by the court, in his refusal—to give bonds not to be engaged in any violation of the law.

We shall leave it to legal gentlemen to discuss the legal character of this requisition of bonds from parties who stand charged with no offence whatever by affidavit or presentment which brings them before the court, and are there as witnesses suspected from their silence of having the intent to do something which will have a tendency to aid in a prospective violation of law which will be a misdemeanor, which the court is anxious to find out.

The lawyers, too, will, we suppose, further inquire into the effect of these bonds, what forfeits them and what their legal effect will be. The condition of the bond is, we suppose, not to commit a misdemeanor in violating the act of 1818. The bond, we suppose, will only be fulfilled when the violation is committed and established by a regular conviction. In that event the law affixes certain penalties for each grade of the offence: fine and imprisonment according to the particular section of the law which may have been violated. Is the penalty of this bond to be an additional and cumulative punishment beyond that imposed by the statute, added upon every grade of offence alike? This is a point, too, upon which we hope to be enlightened by the arguments of the bar and the elucidations of the bench. They puzzle our inexperience in legal matters.

That inexperience is, however, to be enlightened by a full investigation of the law, as applicable to these facts. It appears from our report that the judge decided to demand their bonds, and that the witnesses having refused to give them, have been committed to the custody of the U. S. Marshal.

The next movement will, we suppose, be an application in the nature of a *habeas corpus* to test the lawfulness of this imprisonment.

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

The Daily Picayune.

4 July 1854, 2

## U. S. Circuit Court.

Yesterday afternoon, Gen. Jno. A. Quitman, Mr. J. S. Thrasher, and Dr. A. L. Saunders appeared before G. W. Gurley, U. S. Commissioner, and entered into recognizances pursuant to the order of Judge Campbell, of the U. S. Circuit Court. The condition of the bonds was "to observe the laws of the United States, in general, and especially an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein named, approved April 20, 1818, commonly called the Neutrality law, for the term of nine months from the 1st of July, inst. The penalty of the bond is $3,000, with two sureties at $1,500 each.

The sureties on the bond of Gen. Quitman were Robt. Estlin and Gen. Miles; on the bond of Mr. Thrasher, Emile LaSere, and S. R. Walker, Esqs., and on the bond of Dr. Saunders, S. F. Slatter, and ———.

The parties made and signed protests against the right to exact these bonds from them, and alleging that they signed "under duress." Mr. Thrasher and Gen. Quitman made separate protests, and Dr. Saunders concurred with that of Gen. Quitman. We give them below. The Commissioner declined receiving them officially, and they were accordingly verified by the signature of witnesses:

[Protest of Mr. John S. Thrasher.]

I, John S. Thrasher, citizen of New Orleans, now in duress under a mittimus issued by the Hon. John A. Campbell, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, for the purpose of compelling me against my free will and consent to enter into a recognizance to observe the laws of the United States in general, and especially "an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein named, approved 20th April, 1818," being now about to enter the recognizance demanded by His Honor the Judge of the Circuit Court, do hereby most solemnly protest; That I commit this act against my own free will, under the pressure of imprisonment under the order of said Judge, which order I hold to have been issued through an arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional stretch of judicial power in open violation of the rights of the citizen and stipulations of the constitution of the United States of America; and I again protest against this act, which I am forced to do in order to obtain my freedom, reserving to myself all my full and complete rights to proceed against the parties concerned, together or severally, in this my illegal deprivation of personal liberty, in such time, place or manner as may be granted me by law, and requisite for me to obtain justice.

Presented in New Orleans on the 3d day of July, 1854, and read before J. W. Gurley, Clerk of the Court, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

Witness my hand: J. S. THRASHER.

Read in presence of Chas T. Estlin, L. J. Segur.

[Protest of Gen. Quitman.]

In the names of the witnesses whose names are hereunto signed, the following declaration and protest was made before John W. Gurley, Clerk, previously to signing the bond required by Judge Campbell:

I regard the order of Judge Campbell, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring me to give bonds and security that I will, for the space of nine months, observe the laws of the United States in general, and especially the so called neutrality act of 1818, as an unconstitutional, illegal and arbitrary exercise of power. I refused a voluntary obedience to it, because I viewed it my duty not to yield upon a mere demand, my sacred rights as an American citizen. I am now, by the order of the same Judge, a close prisoner in the hands of the Marshal. I yield to this illegal demand only because I have no appeal from a power which, practically, is absolute and irresponsible. Under duress of imprisonment, and with a solemn protest against the assumption of power claimed by the aforesaid Judge in this case, I am compelled to sign this bond or recognizance. J. A. QUITMAN.

The within was read before the Commissioner by Gen. J. A. Quitman previous to the signing of the bond in the presence of the undersigned:

JOHN S. HOLT, Jr.
W. R. MILES.
R. W. ESTLIN.
ALEXANDER WALKER.

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

The Daily Picayune.

May 1853, 2

## Letter from Gen. Gonzales.

We find the following in the New York Times, of the 26th inst.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 23, 1853.

*Sir*—I notice in your issue of yesterday an editorial paragraph in which you mention my name in connection with alleged Cuban movements at the Southwest, in terms of exceeding kindness—the more to be appreciated that I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, although I have always been an attentive reader of your interesting paper.

Your esteem, I trust, will not fail me because I prefer, for the present, the action of the Government to that of individuals. Should my confidence in the former ever be shaken, I shall go with the foremost for that "ultima ratio civis," in favor of oppressed humanity: the right of expatriation, and of meeting the tyrant hand to hand upon the soil he desecrates.

Nothing but the sense that I should not claim an undue share of the public notice, would prevent me from placing before it this humble expression of my gratitude.

I am, sir, with great regard,

Your very ob't serv't,

AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALES.

Henry J. Raymond, Esq., Editor of the New York Daily Times.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

July 1854, 2

## THE PRESIDENT, JUDGE CAMPBELL, AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.

It was to be expected that the late proclamation of President Pierce, in regard to the execution of the laws against the alleged expeditions against Cuba which are supposed to be contemplated, would provoke the censures of those whose sympathies have been enlisted in that direction. This class of fault-finders is hardly in a frame of mind to judge dispassionately and impartially of the responsibilities which devolve upon the Chief Magistrate in such matters. His obligation requires him to be vigilant in detecting, and prompt in defeating, any organized expedition which conflicts with the law that the President is sworn to execute. Whatever may be his individual sentiments on the Cuba question, his duty as President is too plainly and forcibly impressed upon him by his oath of office to allow him to hesitate as to its faithful and energetic discharge. The honor of the country requires vigilance, not only in a prompt repelling of insults, injuries, and aggressions from abroad, but in seeing that our own citizens do not compromise our national fame by unlawful expeditions within our own borders. The late proclamation of President Pierce furnishes the best proof that, so far as he can prevent it, the honor of the nation will not be affected by the latter cause; whilst his whole course as the Chief Magistrate furnishes a sure guarantee that he is equally vigilant and determined to maintain our fair name intact from the aggressions, insults, or injuries of other nations.

But whilst we had no cause to be surprised at the exceptions taken by the over-ardent advocates of Cuban acquisition to the proclamation of the President, we did not expect that those censures would be visited upon an upright and conscientious judge in the faithful discharge of his duties. We discover, however, that such censures have been visited upon Judge Campbell for his late charge to the grand jury at New Orleans. These censures are successfully and promptly met and repelled by the editor of the Mobile Register in the following article:

"JUDGE CAMPBELL AND THE FILLIBUSTERS.—The proceedings in the United States circuit court at New Orleans, for the detection of the fillibusters, are exciting much interest. The charge of Judge Campbell to the grand jury, and some of his decisions upon points which have arisen in the course of the investigations, have been variously commented upon by the papers of that city. Most of them concur in pronouncing his views on the neutrality laws as altogether too stringent, though all of them attribute to him sincerity and integrity in his construction. In our opinion, there can be no doubt that the judge has acted in strict accordance with his official duties. We cannot see how he could have acted otherwise, without a dereliction of principle. By his oath of office he is bound to administer judicially whatever constitutional laws are upon the statute-book. There is and can be no question as to the constitutionality of the neutrality acts. Their provisions, we think, clearly bear out the positions assumed by the judge in his charge. They extend to every form of preparation for committing hostile acts against a nation with which we are at peace. This is the extent of Judge Campbell's charge, and it is this which has excited the unfavorable comments of the New Orleans press.

"While we thus think that the charge to the grand jury is just and necessary under the existing statutes, we do not abate at all the opinions we have heretofore expressed in favor of a repeal of the neutrality laws towards Spain. Her acts of aggression would fully warrant that course, and all our sympathies are partial to those who would render assistance to the patriots of Cuba in their long-cherished project of throwing off the Spanish yoke; yet while the regular and constitutional enactments of our government forbid our citizens from giving any *practical* expression to their feelings, by hostile measures, either direct or indirect, we can but think that it is the duty of all to submit to these enactments, and most clearly the still more imperative duty of the Executive and Judiciary to take care that those enactments are enforced."

In this connexion we deem it due to the administration to correct a material error of fact in regard to the leave of absence granted to Colonel Magruder, into which that sterling democratic journal, the Mississippi Free Trader, has fallen, in an article reviewing with severity the charge of Judge Campbell. The writer of the paragraph below seems to confound citizens and soldiers, and the right of expatriation and the wrong of hostility by the citizen to a nation with which his government is at peace. No democrat, certainly, would deny the right of a citizen to bear arms, and to leave his own country to engage in the service of another, or denounce this as either piracy or robbery. But we should not have regarded this article as requiring special notice but for the error of fact in relation to the conduct of the administration in the case of Colonel Magruder. As an officer of the army, he had no right to leave his own country to engage in foreign service, and the President gave him no such permission. Leave of absence had been granted to him under the last administration—of which, however, he did not take advantage until last winter. It required a special privilege to permit him to go beyond the seas, and this was accorded because his family—wife and daughters—were in Paris, and represented to be so ill as to require his presence. He avowed no purpose to enlist in the service of the Emperor of France, and, so far from being engaged in the present struggle, as a member of the staff of the Prince Napoleon, he is daily expected here, on his way to his post of duty.

The paragraph alluded to is as follows:

"To return from this digression to the judicial charge we were discussing: it informs us that when the government is at peace with any nation the citizen is at peace with it; that when that authority has pledged itself to peace and amity all the citizens are pledged; and that it is *personal dishonor* to violate a treaty. Among other acts which would constitute such violation, and thereby affix the stain of personal dishonor on the person committing them and render him a private robber, are 'to take a commission to serve under any foreign prince or power,' and to 'go beyond the United States to enlist in any such service' against a nation with whom the United States are at peace. If this be law, the people of this country are indebted to the assistance of pirates and robbers in the achievement of their liberties. At this moment there are numbers of American pirates and robbers engaged in the service of the Sultan and of the Czar. It has not been long since a distinguished officer of our army, who won laurels in Mexico, Col. John B. Magruder, actually obtained from the President *leave of absence*, with the avowed purpose of enlisting in the service of the Emperor of France, as a member of the staff of Prince Napoleon, to aid the Turks in their present struggle. If the law be as now laid down, not only is Col. Magruder a pirate and robber, but the President himself has been guilty of a serious violation of the law.

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

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

July 1854, 2

## EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

Some time since the Captain General of Cuba officially denied the report that a purpose was entertained by the authorities of the island to emancipate all the slaves in certain contingencies. Mr. Clayton, in his seat in the United States Senate, has taken occasion to express his disbelief of the correctness of such reports. Another proclamation has been issued by the Captain General, dated on the 30th May, in which he again takes occasion to stigmatize the report relative to an intended emancipation of the slaves as false and calumnious. He tells the owners of slaves that they stand in no danger of losing their property, and calls on the various local authorities to punish the authors or propagators of the reports. He even indirectly denounces abolitionism, and seems to have little respect for the African character, but intimates his intention to suppress the slave trade. In remarking upon his proclamation the New Orleans *Bee* says, that it "indicates gross exaggeration on the part of those who have labored so earnestly to prove that emancipation in Cuba was the settled policy of the Government. Mr. Clayton may be right after all in maintaining the utter absurdity of these charges."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

July 1854, 2

## FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF MR. RITCHIE.

There was a large number of citizens in attendance at the funeral, yesterday afternoon, of the late venerable and esteemed Thomas Ritchie, at his residence. Among those present were the President of the United States, several of the heads of departments, Sidney Webster, esq., the private secretary of the President, several senators and many representatives of the United States, as well as officers of the army and navy. The funeral discourse was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Pyne, of St. John's Church. The address was extremely eloquent and impressive. Several of the children and relatives of the deceased were present. The services over, a funeral cortege was formed, composed of many members of Congress and distinguished citizens, and proceeded to the steamboat wharf, whence the remains were conveyed in the mail-boat *en route* for Richmond, their final resting-place. The pall-bearers were Senators Hunter and Mason, Messrs. Bocock, Caskie, and Powell, of the House of Representatives, and Secretary Dobbin and W. W. Corcoran, esq.

The whole scene was most solemn and imposing.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 July 1854, 3

*From New Orleans, Havana, and Texas.*

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Judge Campbell on Saturday held General Quitman, Mr. Thrasher, and Dr. Saunders in bonds for three thousand dollars. They all refused to give bonds, and were placed in the custody of the United States marshal. The case will probably be carried before the State court on a writ of habeas corpus.

We have received dates from Havana to June 24, saying nothing very important had occurred there. A decree had been published authorizing the construction of extensive defences on the west side of the city.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
July 1854, 2

## THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CUBA QUESTION.

There is a singular inconsistency in the attacks made upon the administration in connexion with the Cuba question. The extreme opponents of the acquisition of the island, as well as the out-and-out fillibusters, unite in censuring the administration, but upon grounds wholly contradictory. The former insist that the President is a regular fillibuster in his feelings, and that his late proclamation was a mere blind, behind which he is prosecuting his schemes of acquisition. They say that there is a secret understanding between him and the leaders of the Cuban junta, according to which they are to regard the proclamation as a mere *brutum fulmen*, and are to push forward their arrangements for a grand descent upon Cuba with all possible vigor and despatch. This is the view of one extreme; whilst those who occupy the other extreme—the undisguised fillibusters—assail the administration with equally as much violence, and insist that the late proclamation was not only uncalled for, but was ill-timed, and indicative of a spirit that is hostile to the early accomplishment of their great aim. As it is morally certain that both of these grounds of objection cannot be true, it is not improbable that a discriminating public will infer that neither class of assailants understands the true position of the administration, and hence that both are dealing in unjust censures.

It is scarcely possible that President Pierce can sympathize in sentiment with either class of assailants. The one cherishes the old federal idea that all acquisitions of territory are dangerous, or indulges the abolition feeling against annexation because the area of slave territory may be enlarged. That President Pierce is in the least degree influenced by either sentiment cannot be supposed for an instant without imputing to him an abandonment of all his democratic and national antecedents. It is not less certain that he is incapable of countenancing any scheme of territorial acquisition which involves a breach of our treaty obligations or a violation of law. As we understand fillibusterism, President Pierce is as far from being obnoxious to that charge as he is to that of federalism or abolitionism in his views as to territorial annexation. Misunderstanding his real sentiments, as his assailants manifestly do, it is not surprising that they should equally misunderstand his policy in regard to Cuba.

The assailants of the administration have an advantage on this question which ought not to be overlooked by those disposed to judge justly of its policy. They have the choice of positions to which they assign the President, and for which they hold him responsible; and yet, such is the nature of the question involved, and such the necessity for adopting and prosecuting measures for its solution through channels in which prudence suggests the importance of keeping his own counsels, that the misrepresentations to which his course is subjected cannot be exposed, and his policy vindicated, until either success or failure has developed the truth. When the anti-annexationists charge the President with winking at fillibustering expeditions, we can do no more (and that is certainly enough) than appeal to the vigilance displayed by the officers of the federal government in obeying the injunctions of the proclamation, and to the violent censures to which he is subjected from the very leaders of expeditions which he is charged with encouraging. What the administration is doing for the purpose of preventing the violation of the laws, by unlawful expeditions against Cuba, is public, and hence it is easily vindicated against the charge of winking at fillibusterism. On the other hand, however, when the fillibusters charge the President with inefficiency and lack of energy in advancing their object, the charge cannot be so promptly met and refuted by pointing to the acts and doings of the administration in the premises. Considerations of prudence require that the negotiations going on should be withheld from the public for the time being, and hence it is grossly unjust to censure the administration for want of energy or decision in its policy when the real character of its policy is not yet developed.

But whilst the administration unavoidably labors under this disadvantage on the Cuba question, those who are not disposed to be captious and illiberal will see the injustice done to it, and will be prepared to await such developments as shall enable the whole country to judge understandingly of its Cuban policy. With the facts already developed, it would be exceedingly unreasonable to suppose that our relations with Spain were not engaging the utmost vigilance and energy on the part of the executive branch of the government. Without assuming to speak authoritatively on the subject, we hazard nothing in saying that there is no just foundation either for the charge that the President is disposed to wink at fillibusterism, or that he is not doing all that would be consistent with our national honor to bring our difficulties with Spain to a satisfactory and speedy adjustment, including in such adjustment the fullest indemnity for past injuries by the Cuban authorities and the surest guarantee against similar injuries in future. If this adjustment can be effected peaceably and amicably, we are bound by every consideration of national honor to attain to it in that way. Surely this must be the sentiment of all just men. That the administration is exerting all its energies towards the accomplishment of this end we feel no hesitation in declaring; and whilst these exertions are being made, it little becomes those who prefer to see Cuba acquired by violence, and through means that would compromit our national character, to be indulging in fruitful or passionate censures. They had better nurse their patriotic desires for annexation, and husband their physical and moral strength, until it becomes manifest that Cuba cannot be peacefully acquired by an act of the government which all mankind will approve. If that shall fail, and a resort must be had to physical force, it will then be time for exhibitions of patriotic energy; and we are sure that in that event such exhibitions will be appreciated by none more highly than by the President. His course will not be altered by the unjust censures of either class of assailants—his policy is adopted with deliberation, and is being executed with all the energy within his power. Whilst he will do nothing so rash as to gratify his fillibustering opponents, he will relax none of his exertions so as to obtain the approval of his opponents at the other extreme. We venture to predict that the sequel will show that President Pierce's policy was wisely adopted, and has been firmly and vigorously prosecuted—avoiding with equal care the opposite extremes of rashness and timidity.

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

The Daily Picayune.

## LATER FROM HAVANA.

The steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Windle, from New York, *via* Havana, arrived last evening, at 8 o'clock. She left New York on the 27th ult. and Havana on the 5th inst., and brings the following passengers:

Capt. A. G. Gray, Mr. J. J. Westerfield, M. R. Morgan J. Miranda, F. Estramper, Mrs. V. Macaet, Jose Lopez A. Pesant, M. Lhubret, A. Ferrer, P. Burtillos, A. Castaly Magher, Alfred Main, G. B. Vanderstratten, Margaret Lawler, James McFeely, John G. Hummell, A. Turado

Estramper
Bustillo

By the Philadelphia we have our files of Havana papers to the 5th inst., being three days later intelligence.

Havana was very sickly, the yellow fever prevailing among all classes and the troops as well as the citizens were suffering severely.

The French Admiral Viscount Duquesne had fallen a victim to the prevailing epidemic. The *Diario de la Marina* says he died of scarlet fever, but private intelligence states otherwise.

The Admiral died on Monday night, 3d inst., and his body was embalmed and would probably be taken to France. He was a native of Havana, but has resided in Europe since his earliest youth, and was a distinguished officer in the French navy. A magnificent funeral mass was sung in the Church of St. Domingo, at Havana, on the 4th inst., for the repose of his soul. M. Garbeille, the celebrated artist, made a bust of the Admiral at the request of his relatives, which is to be sent to his widow.

We notice, among other victims of the epidemic, Miss Allen, late of Mississippi, who died on the morning of the 1st. Her sister was lying very low at the time, but it was supposed she would recover.

We find no items of political interest in the *Diario*. The leading article, of the 5th, harps upon the assertion of the London Morning Post, which it says is the organ of Lord Palmerston and the rest of the Cabinet, that the English and French Cabinets do not look with indifference upon American affairs and Cuban projects. It introduces the matter to its readers in the following words:

> We published in our number of the 29th of June, a paragraph from a Paris letter to an English paper, in which it was asserted, without disguise, that the Emperor of the French was determined to protect the Island of Cuba from any attack of any kind by an ambitious nation. We have now the satisfaction to announce, and we do it with a sincere pleasure, that Queen Victoria entertains on this point ideas which are identical with those of the Emperor Napoleon.

A Dutch ship arrived at Havana, on the 4th, from China, with 476 Asiatic free colonists on board.

The Philadelphia reports the following ship news items:

On the 4th inst., in lat. 88, long. 30, saw bark G. W. Horton, of Rockland, bound north. On the 5th inst., off Moro Castle, passed bark Osmanly, steering north.

Vessels in port at Havana, 5th inst., ship Ashburton, from New York, discharging; brig Mary Elizabeth, McConnell, for this port, 12th inst., loading; schr. Midas, Roach from this port, arrived on the 2d; and the

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
9 July 1854, 2

## NEW ORLEANS AND FILLIBUSTERISM.

The New Orleans Delta of the 30th ult., in announcing that the grand jury had concluded their labors and had failed to make any presentments against fillibusters, rejoices as follows;

"We rejoice in this result with special joy, because it sustains and justifies the declaration we made some time ago, that, earnest and zealous as our own whole people were in behalf of Cuban independence, there was no intention 'to violate the law or the honor of the nation.' Let no one say that the subject has not been thoroughly inquired into. Read Judge Campbell's charge. Was there ever a stronger charge—one more sweeping in its construction and its denunciation of every form of fillibusterism? Then read the names of the grand jurors, embracing nineteen of our sturdiest and most reliable citizens—gentlemen of sagacity, of energy, of fearless determination, and high sense of honor and duty—and you cannot doubt that if fillibusterism had a 'local habitation or a name' in this city, it would be hunted down, caught, exposed, and punished. There, too, is the energetic, spirited, and astute district attorney, wide awake to everything that is going on. Can you imagine how such a flagrant offence could elude his olfactories?

It was certainly hasty in the Delta to assume that there is no fillibusterism in New Orleans because the grand jury have failed to find bills of indictment. In another article, the same paper gives the following account of Gen. Quitman's appearance before the grand jury, and his response to their interrogatories:

"The district attorney handed to the General a printed circular which purported to contain a report of a meeting held at some unnamed place, relative to the island of Cuba, and of certain eloquent speeches delivered on that occasion by certain alphabetical gentlemen. The General very coolly inspected this document; after which he was asked if he knew anything about said meeting, or of any other meeting which contemplated any expedition or enterprise of a revolutionary character against the island of Cuba. Thereupon, the General addressed the grand jury substantially as follows:

"'GENTLEMEN: I have no knowledge of any act or speeches of the character referred to, or of any other contemplating a revolutionary movement in the island of Cuba, in which I have not participated to as great an extent as any other person. I have done nothing, however, which, in my judgment, is either lawless or dishonorable. My conscience is clear on these points. But after the interpretations that have recently been given to the law, I submit it to your sense of honor, justice, and propriety, if I can be expected to answer any questions relating to such movements or purposes.'

"'Certainly not,' remarked several of the jurors. 'If it is your pleasure then, gentlemen, I will retire,' said the General. 'You can go,' said the foreman, as if he regretted to part with the General; and thereupon the gallant gentleman bowed himself out."

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

The Daily Picayune.

## LETTER FROM HAVANA.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *July* 4, 1854.

*Dear Pic.*—Africanization goes on apace. The Government has now under advisement two new decrees. One opening the ecclesiastical service and the administration of the holy sacrament, which has hitherto been prohibited to the negro race here, to priests of that color; and the other, moving the disabilities that the law now imposes upon the blacks, excluding them from the academical and liberal professions. These two decrees will open the pulpit and the bar to them, and yet Gen. Pezuela, while ordering these measures to be prepared, denies any intention of sowing the seeds of abolition in this fair land.

A few days since we had quite an *emeute* here. The informer of Facciolo, who was executed more than a year since for printing revolutionary papers, was made an officer of the police in reward for his service. Some time since, while pursuing a negro who was fleeing from justice, he followed him into the church of "Our Lady of Guadalupe," where he made him a prisoner. The Bishop complained of the desecration of the sanctuary, and the officer, after an investigation, was sentenced to take the negro bound back to the church, there unbind him and ask his pardon, then to ask the pardon of the priest, and finally of the congregation. All this was done, and when he was about leaving the church, the populace began to cry out, insulting him and some calling for his blood. A police force was sent for to take him away, and no violence was committed.

Our worthy Captain General and family live a very unquiet life. The Marquis apprehends an attack from some quarter, but whether from yellow fever or filibusters matters little, and the Marchioness is desirous of returning to Spain. To console himself for his troubles the Marquis has been letting in a few black colonists from Africa on which he made a very pretty sum wherewith to pay the doctor or the piper.

The death of the Intendent and subsequently of the Viscount Duchesne, the French Admiral, has spread a terror among the upper circles of our officials. Some of the new ones from Spain shake in their shoes from fear of the fever, while some of the old acclimated ones shake in their shoes for joy at the hope of promotion.

We had a curious scene in the palace two days since. On the steamer Cahawba there arrived here an infamous and well known person, who has been editing a small Creole abolition sheet in New York for some time past. His object was to get more supplies for his paper, and he waited upon the Captain General for that purpose. In the course of a long rigmarole, he told the Marquis that if he was only abundantly supplied with money he could break up the whole revolutionary scheme in the United States. After listening to him for some time, the Marquis tapped him on the shoulder, saying, "Dr. Bombalier, I know you very well—you can retire." Our hero was surprise struck, but not abashed.

We learn that the Government at Washington entertain hopes of the purchase of this island. Could some of its members be invisibly present in the palace, and hear the scorn and derision that is daily heaped upon them, and upon that ridiculous fallacy, I am inclined to think they would become a little irate. Every official here, from the highest to the lowest, loudly asserts that there is not the slightest foundation for such a hope, and letters from high sources in Madrid, received here by the mail-steamer Ysabel la Catolica, from Cadiz, state that there is not the slightest reason for such a supposition, for Spain stands more firm than ever in her determination not to sell, in which she has moral guarantees, at least, from other powers.

The President's late proclamation has fallen like lead upon the heart of the Cuban revolutionists, and not a few begin to think it would be much better for Cuba were she as near to some monarchy as she is to a republic. She might then hope to find, in her struggle for freedom, some such aid as that which from the crowned heads of Europe gladdened the hearts of your rebel fathers. In sooth, her proximity to your Government, at least, has been anything but a boon to her. Let us take a glance at history.

In 1826 Colombia and Mexico prepared an expedition to invade the island and drive the Spaniards out. The American Government officially notified those powers that it would consent to no change in the political condition of Cuba, and the enterprise was abandoned.

In 1850 Gen. Lopez invaded the island with a small band, and while the people were in a frenzy of revolutionary excitement, the U. S. steamship Saranac arrived here with a proclamation from the President of the United States, announcing his determination to stop all aid and comfort.

In 1851 Lopez again landed, and while the people, distrustful through the memory of former events, awaited the issue, in comes the proclamation of the President, and after being translated into most *piratical* Spanish, is spread by railroad and the Government express, before the people of Cuba.

In 1854, when the white inhabitants of this island, carried to the verge of despair by the proximate triumph of abolition schemes and the contemplation of their own ruin, rouse themselves to exertion and begin to entertain a hope of safety, comes again the dreaded proclamation of the President of the United States.

In 1850 and '51, the Washington Union told us the proclamations were not Democratic measures, and denounced them as outrages upon the free hopes of the world. Will any one be good enough to tell us what the last proclamation is?

Well may the Cubans begin to think that a monarchical neighbor would be more favorable to their hopes of liberty than a republic. When in the midst of a disarmed and disintegrated people, a servile population, goaded to the wildest and most savage hopes by official annnouncements of abolition theories, are being publicly and ostentatiously armed by a power calling itself a "most Christian Majesty," may they not entertain well-founded doubts of such Christianity?

Since the issuance of the Captain General's order on the 22d of May, permitting marriages between whites and blacks, twenty-one white men have been married to negresses, in the churches of this city. To the honor of the women of Cuba, be it said, that no white female has yet been found here to take a negro to her bosom. Yours, SENTINEL.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

= July 1854, 1

Gen. Quitman, when required by Judge Campbell, of the United States court at New Orleans, to enter into recognizance to observe the laws of the United States for nine months, &c., made the following protest, which was not officially entertained by the court, but was attested by witnesses:

"I regard the order of Judge Campbell, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring me to give bond and security that I will, for the space of nine months, observe the laws of the United States in general, and especially the so-called neutrality act of 1818, as an unconstitutional, illegal, and arbitrary exercise of power. I refused a voluntary obedience to it, because I deemed it my duty not to yield, upon a mere demand, my sacred rights as an American citizen. I am now, by the order of the same judge, a close prisoner in the hands of the marshal. I yield to this illegal demand only because I have no appeal from a power which, practically, is absolute and irresponsible. Under duress of imprisonment, and with the solemn protest against the assumption of power claimed by the aforesaid judge in this case, I am compelled to sign the bond or recognizance.

"J. A. QUITMAN."

Mr. Thrasher, in his protest, reserves to himself the right to proceed against the parties concerned, together or severally, in this "very illegal deprivation of personal liberty," in such time and place as may be requisite for him to "obtain justice."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 July 1854, 3

From the Milledgeville Federal Union, July 18.

## DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR TOWNS.

The people of Georgia will hear with unfeigned sorrow and regret of the death of this one of Georgia's most distinguished and favorite sons. He departed this life on the 15th inst., at his residence in the city of Macon, surrounded by his family and friends. Gov. Towns for many years held a conspicuous position among the eminent men and politicians of Georgia. With eminent talents, a warm heart, a generous disposition, and affable manners, he was a great favorite with his party and immediate circle of friends. He possessed a rare faculty of gaining friends, and binding them to him for life. Without the advantages of an early education, he was enabled, by the native energies of his mind, to occupy with honor and dignity, for many years, the exalted positions of member of Congress and executive of Georgia. In the maturity of manhood, and in the midst of his usefulness, he was struck down by an incurable and fatal disease. We extract the following short biographical sketch from the Savannah Courier and Journal:

"Gov. Towns was a native of Georgia, and was but fifty-two years of age at his death, having been born in the county of Wilkes, the 4th of May, 1802. The family was of Virginia descent, and of revolutionary fame. His father was at the battle of the Cowpens and of Eutaw Springs, in both of which he distinguished himself for coolness and bravery.

"The subject of this sketch early gave promise of his future eminence. Prevented from receiving a classical education, on account of the straitened circumstances of his father, he supplied the deficiency by his own exertions. Books were his constant companions, study his delight. Having thus grounded himself in the rudiments of science, he entered a law office in Alabama, to the bar of which State he was admitted to practice in 1824. Two years later he removed to Georgia, settling in Talbot county, where he soon won his way to distinction by popular manners and untiring attention to business. He represented that county during many sessions in the legislature. In 1834 he was elected to Congress, in which service he continued for two successive terms. He was again re-elected in 1846. In 1847 he became governor of the State of Georgia, to which high honor he was again elected in 1849.

"Gov. Towns was in every respect a self-made man, thus adding another to the long list of illustrious Georgians, whose distinction cannot be credited to factitious circumstances. The life and victories of such a man are the best commentary on our institutions. By unwearied and persevering labor, by gentle winning manners, above all by the faithful performance of every duty, he lived honored and respected, and leaves behind him a name of which every Georgian is proud."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 July 1854, 3

## GENERAL NEWS.

John Forsyth, esq., late of the Columbus Times, will take charge of the editorial department of the Mobile Register from and after the 1st of September next.

---

Hon. Emile La Sere.—This gentleman, who represented the first congressional district of Louisiana for several years in the House of Representatives, is at present on a visit to the city, and he is the guest of Senator Slidell, who resides on E, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Mr. La Sere has been for some time past, and continues to be, the editor of that sterling old democratic journal the "New Orleans Courier." We saw many of his old congressional friends cordially shaking him by the hand yesterday. He is a patriotic American citizen of ability and energy, and no member of Congress ever enjoyed more deserved and wide-spread popularity in the city of Washington.

---

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
6 July 1854, 3

## LOCAL NEWS.

PROSPECTS OF CUBA.—This caption may strike the reader as a singular one for a local item, but in the sequel he will learn that it relates to something which interests the people of this city. A Washington boy—Master John M. Wilson, son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Joseph S. Wilson, of the General Land Office—delivered an address before the Phœnix Lyceum, in this city, on the evening of the third of July. The subject selected by the young orator was the "Prospects of Cuba," and the address made by him evinces marked ability, shining eloquence, and burning patriotism. The address has been published in pamphlet form, and we do not hesitate to say that it would be creditable to one of maturer years, and who had achieved laurels upon the fields of literature and eloquence. It is gratifying to be able thus to write of a youth of our own city—one who bids fair to become distinguished in the republic of letters and of patriotism. The orator takes strong ground in favor of the acquisition of the "Queen of the Antilles." We would like to present to our readers copious extracts from the admirable address of young Wilson, but our limits to-day will only permit us to give the following, which we are sure will prove interesting to our readers:

"Among the many themes of conversation in relation to Cuba at the present time is that of Africanizing it—aye, even of Africanizing that great and beautiful island. I can scarcely think that Spain would prefer the devastation, pillage, and destruction of her possessions to peaceful transfer of Cuba, at some future period, to the United States, for a sum that would help her to extricate herself from the debt which at present hangs upon her like an incubus, and so much so as to be almost insupportable. But still, I am obliged to believe it: the private and official letters which have passed between Spain, England, and France render it almost absolutely certain that such a step will be taken. The raising of the black regiment is another proof of this, for which at first there was so much trouble to get soldiers; but when it was found out for what they were wanted, how quickly their companies were filled! thousands came forward, and then but little trouble was experienced except in drilling them, for which they were found almost totally incompetent. Who can wander through the orange and lemon groves of this Eden of the world, and breathe their balmy fragrance as it is cast upon the air, and not think but with deep regret that perhaps ere long all this will be given up to the blacks alone? That proud Spain, with all her wonted glory, will give up her territory, peopled by her own children, to negroes instead of whites! England has for some months past relaxed considerably her vigilance in relation to the slave trade, and thousands of negroes are constantly pouring into Cuba. This is sufficient to justify the belief that she is conniving at the introduction of slaves into that island. Our present President has acted with great alacrity in relation to our affairs with Spain, and his message concerning them shows the true spirit of an American and a democrat; it has been received with joy and good feeling all over the United States, and shows that although this captain-general and his predecessors have been allowed to act as they please heretofore, their career is about to be stopped. What was their course? Shooting down our own citizens in cold blood, without a trial, I was about to say; but they did give them a trial, and a trial truly it was—neither were they present nor counsel in their defence. Who can bring to mind the words of the gallant Crittenden, when told to kneel with his back towards the enemy to be shot—'*I am an American; an American kneels to none but his God, and never turns his back upon an enemy*'—without feeling his heart bursting with joy at the thought that such is only one specimen of a true and brave American? The southern States bordering on the Gulf would never permit Spain, as a matter of revenge, in case of a revolution by the creoles, to give up the island to the negroes with a view to the destruction of the planters. They cannot permit such an example to be successful so near their shores; and any attempt of that sort, either by Spain or any other power, would be followed by an immediate seizure of the island by the United States or the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. On what principle does England hold Gibraltar, Malta, and several other strong positions, which at once give her dominion over the commerce of the world? Why, they have assumed them as being necessary to the protection of their own trade. Upon this question of necessity the policy of our government is well settled if Cuba should ever pass from the dominion of Spain to that of another power."

The eloquent youth thus closed his address:

"The Genius of Liberty, lifting her prophetic finger, forewarns the sons of America that no other power should stand upon its soil. She tells them that the gem of the ocean must be set in the tiara of the Union, that another star must appear as its representative upon the dazzling folds of the standard that waves over yonder Capitol. What a contrast does the eastern hemisphere present with ours!—there, with its thrones and principalities, the mingling of despotism in every grade and form, of civilization and barbarism, of down-trodden humanity and of oppression; no cheering voice is heard amidst the contention and uproar of the sanguinary combatants, whose blood now deluges Europe and Asia, and their bones whiten over their expansive fields: here, in this western hemisphere, 'in the land of the free and home of the brave,' the spot—yes, the spot—'when there came to this land the poor exile of Erin,' that received him, and threw wide open its hospitable gates to the exile of every other clime; the land where the deep foundations of public liberty are laid, where want and suffering have no abiding place, where tyranny has fled howling away forever, where peace and plenty, toleration and freedom of conscience, where all the blessings of civil and religious liberty are wide-spread around us as the atmosphere we breathe. Let the Zodiac of the Union, then, stretch around the Antilles and over the American continent. Let the sun of liberty, which enters its pathway by the ecliptic, traverse all over this political circle, dissipating the darkness that now hangs around its confines, and lighting up the whole western hemisphere with peace, joy, and the blessings of American liberty."

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

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
27 July 1854, 1

*From the Delta, July 2d.*

## CUBAN EXPEDITIONS -- REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, at 10 o'clock, the Grand Jury, through their foreman, presented the following report:

The Grand Jury beg leave to report to your honor, that in the discharge of the duty confided to them by the Court, they have cited from among their fellow-citizens a number of persons as witnesses, to testify and procure from them, if possible, evidence in relation to the current rumor, in this city, of an expedition said to be on foot, the tendency and purpose of which would be to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

Among the witnesses cited, were several whose names figured most prominently with the rumored expedition; and from the refusal of some of them to testify, (as is known to the court,) on the ground that they could not do so without criminating themselves under the ruling of the court, the obvious inference left on the minds of the Grand Jury was, that these rumors were not altogether without foundation; and from collateral evidence, brought to their notice in the course of the investigation, they are further left to infer that meetings have been frequently held upon the subject of Cuban affairs, and that what is termed "Cuban bonds" have been issued; that funds have been collected, either by contributions, sale of these bonds, or promises to pay, to a very considerable amount, which was, or would be, hereafter at the disposal of whomsoever might be chosen to the command of an expedition purporting to be in aid of the cause of Cuban revolutionists; but from a strict and searching investigation of the witnesses, through the district attorney, the Grand Jury have been unable to elicit any facts upon which to found an indictment against any one. Although the Grand Jury strongly incline to the opinion that these meetings and collections of funds have for its end the organization of an expedition, either for the purposes of assisting in a Cuban revolution, or of making a demonstration upon that island, yet the plan, whatever it be, seems altogether in the prospective; and aware, as we are, that a great deal has been said and written about the extensive and formidable preparation on foot for the purpose of liberating Cuba, we believe it has been very much overrated and magnified--nothing like a military organization or preparation having been brought to our notice.

That there are a large number of citizens of the United States, whose feelings and sympathies are deeply enlisted in behalf of what is termed the creole or native population of the island of Cuba, there can be no question; and that there has been means contributed, either by themselves or their friends in the United States, for the purpose of ameliorating their condition, or for getting up an excitement in this country, in view of procuring the aid and sympathy of our citizens, we confidently believe; but that it has succeeded to the extent of furnishing the means necessary to the raising of men, arms, or ammunition, with which to make a hostile movement towards that island, they have had no evidence. Indeed, they very much doubt the ability of the friends of this cause to command means sufficient to organize and equip any military expedition equal to the task of invading it with any degree of success. Nor do they believe any such expedition, even if organized, could elude the vigilance of our government officers, or of our law-abiding citizens, believing, as we do, they will not look with indifference upon any attempt to infringe upon the laws of our government, more particularly the Constitution of the United States; but, looking to that instrument as the grand link which binds this nation, North and South, as one people, as the very ark or palladium of their safety, upon the observance of which the future prosperity and progress of this great nation depends, they will rally in behalf of the Constitution and their country, and with the strong arm of the law on the one hand, and the moral sentiment of the masses on the other, visit upon every offender the just and merited punishment due to such crimes and misdemeanors.—The Grand Jury, therefore, deem it inexpedient to prosecute the investigation of witnesses any further for the present, but will continue to make diligent inquiry in relation to this subject, or any other matter that may be brought to their notice, from time to time, as your honor may see fit to direct.

ALP. PENN, Foreman.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1854.

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

Boston Republican

27 July 1854, 1

## CUBA AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following is from a leading article in the Washington Union:

But whilst the administration unavoidably labors under this disadvantage on the Cuba question, those who are not disposed to be captious and illiberal will see the injustice done to it, and will be prepared to await such developments as shall enable the whole country to judge understandingly of its Cuban policy. With the facts already developed, it would be exceedingly unreasonable to suppose that our relations with Spain were not engaging the utmost vigilance and energy on the part of the Executive branch of the Government. Without assuming to speak authoritatively on the subject, we hazard nothing in saying that there is no just foundation either for the charge that the President is disposed to wink at filibusterism, or that he is not doing all that would be consistent with our national honor to bring our difficulties with Spain to a satisfactory and speedy adjustment, including in such adjustment the fullest indemnity for past injuries by the Cuban authorities, as the surest guarantee against similar injuries in future. If this adjustment can be effected peaceably and amicably, we are bound by every consideration of national honor to attain to it in that way. Surely this must be the sentiment of all just men. That the administration is exerting all its energies towards the accomplishment of this end, we feel no hesitation in declaring; and whilst these exertions are being made, it little becomes those who prefer to see Cuba acquired by violence, and through means that would compromit our national character, to be indulging in fretful or passionate censures. They had better nurse their patriotic desires for annexation, and husband their physical and moral strength, until it becomes manifest that Cuba cannot be peacefully acquired by an act of the Government which all mankind will approve. If that shall fail, and a resort must be had to physical force, it will then be time for exhibitions of patriotic courage; and we are sure that in that event, such exhibitions will be appreciated by none more highly than the President. His course will not be altered by the unjust censures of either class of assailants; his policy is adopted with deliberation, and is being executed with all the energy within his power. Whilst he will do nothing so rash as to gratify his filibustering opponents, he will relax none of his exertions, so as to obtain the approval of his opponents at the other extreme. We venture to predict that the sequel will show that President Pierce's policy was wisely adopted, and has been firmly and vigorously prosecuted—avoiding with equal care the opposite extremes of rashness and timidity.

The pith of the matter is, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

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

Florida Republican
MARIANNA, FLA.

27 July 1854, 3

The steam ship *Pampero* from New Orleans for New York, has put into Lewes, Del., short of coal.

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



28 July 1854, 2

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Prayer by the chaplain of the Senate.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

### INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HOUSTON reported, from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, their action thereon. The report was adopted.

Mr. FULLER made an ineffectual attempt to bring up the four-revenue-cutter bill, with a view to its passage by the House.

### BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

Mr. CHANDLER asked leave to offer a resolution, calling on the President for official information in reference to the bombardment of Greytown, and for copies of the instructions given to Captain Hollins relative to the demand for satisfaction which was made, in the name of the United States, upon the authorities of Greytown before the bombardment or destruction of that place.

### RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. BARKSDALE asked leave to introduce a bill, of which the following is a copy:

Whereas the President, in his message to the House of Representatives of 15th March, 1854, communicated the fact that he had presented to the court of Spain questions pending between our government and that of her Catholic Majesty; and in view of the possible failure amicably to adjust existing difficulties, and of the degree in which they involved the honor and security of the United States, did suggest, in anticipation of any such contingency, the propriety of provisional measures being taken by Congress; and whereas nothing has occurred within the knowledge of this House which has changed the character of our relations with Spain: therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That the sum of ten millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be used by the President of the United States during the recess of Congress, if necessary, either in negotiating to provide against threatened injury to the interests of the United States, or in such preparation as in his judgment may be required to increase the observance of our just rights, "to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag."

Objected to.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 August 1854, 2

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

By the Niagara, at Halifax from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d ultimo, we have intelligence, by telegraph, of the most important character from Spain, to the 18th ultimo.

On the 17th July the masses rose in Madrid, and took possession of that metropolis, routing the troops at every point at which they came in contact with them. Barricades were raised by the revolutionists, which were repeatedly assailed by the army, with considerable loss of life, and in every instance unsuccessfully. The government had fallen, and a new ministry had been named. This, however, it was believed, would have no effect in quieting the public mind, as the opinion was beginning to prevail that the insurgents were completely masters of the country. The abdication of the Queen was represented as inevitable, as it was found that when the time arrived to test the loyalty of her professed friends, it was not reliable. She had no money; and a weak sovereign, with an empty pocket, is regarded in Spain as pitiable an object as the world contains.

The provinces were all in a flame. The whole of Catalonia had risen—the captain-general leading the revolutionists.

A sanguinary conflict had taken place between the forces of Generals O'Donnell and Blager, in which the latter was defeated with immense loss, and himself taken prisoner.

The palace of the Queen Mother at Salamanque had been attacked by the populace.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says:

The insurrection daily appears more likely to become a general revolution, in a liberal sense. O'Donnell, convinced that the country will not move for the mere purpose of making him Prime Minister, is more and more disposed to enter into the views of the "*progresistas.*" There is a strong report here that Queen Christina leaves this place for Paris on the 17th instant. This looks like a retreat, if true. I am the more inclined to think it may be, because the guards have again been stationed on the road from this place to Burgos, from which I the other day mentioned they had been withdrawn. North of Burgos, a carlist party has appeared, about fifty men strong, headed by a priest, whom they call the *Cura di Hierro*, the Iron Priest. There is another carlist band in Navarre.

From Perpignan, the 15th, the advices state that the garrison and town of Barcelona have pronounced against the government. The regiment of Navarre and the Guadalsecard took the initiative amid the acclaims of the people. The military governor is at the head of the movement, to which the captain-general adhered, amid shouts of "Long live the constitution! Down with the ministers! Away with Queen Christina!"

Victoria, Burgos, Validolid, Grenada, Saragossa, Zaragoza, Pampaluna, Barcelona, San Sebastian, and several smaller cities, also the Belearic islands, have declared for the insurgents. Saragossa is expected to join the revolt.

Rumors were current that Queen Christina had fled to Bayonne, and that Queen Isabella had left Madrid; also that the Duke of Montpensier had been declared lieutenant-general of the kingdom; but all these rumors were considered doubtful.

Generals Concha and Gonzalez Bravo have arrived in England.

Manuel Concha has escaped from the Canary Islands.

General Mazzerabo has fled to France. The insurgents, if successful, may offer the throne to Don Pedro, of Portugal. The French government is said to favor the insurrection. An aid-de-camp of the King of Portugal is understood to have sought an interview with Napoleon to consult him on the subject. Napoleon replied that he could not enter into the project, but did not say he would interfere to prevent it. It is surmised that Russia is implicated in the insurrection, with the view of distracting the attention of France and England.

THE LATEST.—A list of the new ministry is out, namely: Duke Rivas, President; Manuel Moyans, Foreign Affairs; Pico Rosas, Interior—all moderados; and Señors Larcerua, Justice; Exters, Finance; Roeda, Public Works—all progresistas.

A period of anarchy is feared.

Espartero had hoisted the revolutionary banner, and had infused enthusiasm into the popular cause by his towering name.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 August 1854, 2

For the Union

## THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Some days since, I read in your paper, especially valuable for its devotion to the sacred object which gives it a name, an article intended to convey the impression that negotiations between our government and that of Spain were on foot to attain the object which the filibusters have at heart. I now receive a very different impression from your number of the 26th instant. Hopes are very much dwindled, and the present anxiety seems to be to prepare for the anticipated opposition of Spain to either sell or negotiate. I confess that I was far from expecting what I must call a backward move. If the Executive be decided as to the course to follow, why speak now of the heavy responsibility attached to the Burke policy, and of the necessity of proceeding with caution and wisdom?

The acquisition of Cuba by the United States involves the preservation of the former from the debased condition of Jamaica and Hayti; consequently, the existence of the white race, and the progress of humanity and civilization, as well as the suppression of the African slave trade, are dependent on that act; and, furthermore, it closes the door to European intervention in the formation of governments and in the well-being of the people on this side of the Atlantic. Such noble ends, apart from the security to the United States acknowledged to be derived from its acquisition, are of too elevated a character to be supported by a timid hand or a dubious voice, not filled with deep faith in its mission. Does not the President know the power that his voice can exercise among the whole Cuban population, officials and army included? They are mainly speculators, schooled in the compromising civil wars of the Peninsula; and for the Chief Magistrate of our republic to speak decidedly is to break down at once every Spanish hope, and to save the strife. There is no European government aware of the moral spell of its voice that would not have used it at once, under similar circumstances, were it only for humanity's sake. To trace *authoritatively* the course of acquisition is to crush all hopes, all credit, and every other means of supporting the present order of things. No diplomatic decency could object to this frank, unreserved tone from the Executive, on the ground of supposed pending negotiations. What! can the Spanish press be allowed to advocate the apprentice system and emancipation, the captain-general of Cuba to decry officially the present system of labor, to attack the laws on slave property, and to make alterations acknowledged by the Spanish authorities of old, as calculated to ruin and disturb the peace and safety of the country, and lastly, to make veteran soldiers of the blacks, and thereby precipitate, through his private and official influence, an order of things incompatible at any future with the security of the United States; and shall the cabinet be alone held to keep silence and remain powerless while the interests involved in the supposed negotiations are being disposed of by the agents of Spanish rule? Remember that while the inhabitants of Cuba are pressed down in a body lower than at any one period of their history, and incapacitated from defending their rights, the free negroes are kept in a perpetual state of excitement and effervescence equally discreditable, debasing, and dangerous.

I could under no circumstances be induced to suppose undue ignorance on the part of the gentlemen who compose the present administration; but my own impressions, founded on what I know of the Spaniards, have been, in common with the Delta, that Spain, or the successive cabinets of Madrid, would be powerless to sell. It is proverbial that more than one-half of the Spaniards are officials, with full or half-pay, as they are in or out of employ. This numerous class, therefore, who for themselves and their relatives and friends look to Cuba for advancement, the privileged ship-owners and wheat-growers, the manufacturers of Catalonia—all see, with an evil eye, whoever breathes of a change from the system which gives them the exclusive right of feasting on the oppression of Cuba. And it would require much longer to enlighten the Spaniards on the reasonableness of our demands than the British consul at Havana needs to carry through the fancied plan of free labor and truly European organization that will make annexation utterly and forever impossible.

I cannot refrain from alluding here to an article in the Evening Post of yesterday, in answer to the Charleston Mercury, where the former expatiates on the supposition that the annexation of Cuba would insure the continuation of the slave trade. I think it was the same Evening Post that first made known in the United States some years ago that General O'Donnell, who now appears the champion of constitutional liberty in Spain, was threatening and persecuting ninety-three gentlemen of Cuba who had dared to petition for efficient measures to suppress that trade. Facts and documents and reliable opinions could at a moment's warning be adduced to satisfy even the Post that public opinion in Cuba is decidedly against the continuation of the slave trade. I have, apart from diversity of opinions, such personal respect for the editors of the Post, that I feel assured that in this accusation they have committed an involuntary mistake.

L. F. DE C.

JULY 28, 1854.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 August 1854, 2

## THE NECESSITY FOR PROVISIONAL MEASURES.—THE CUBA QUESTION.

The New York Commercial Advertiser attributes the refusal of the House to give Mr. Barksdale leave to introduce his ten-million bill to a want of confidence in the members, "in the prudence and administrative abilities of President Pierce and his advisers." It would be difficult for that journal to perpetrate a greater outrage upon truth than is contained in this remark. That there are members in the House influenced by political sympathies like those of the Advertiser, who distrust the prudence and administrative abilities of the President and his cabinet, will not be disputed. These members, however, would distrust any democratic administration. But to assert that the democratic portion of the House was actuated by any such consideration in declining to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Barksdale to introduce his bill is to assert an untruth equally unjust to such members and to the President. Without undertaking to specify the reasons which influenced different members in their votes, we have no hesitation in expressing the fullest confidence that no one democrat was influenced by the consideration stated by the Advertiser.

That journal assumes that the proposition of Mr. Barksdale is to be regarded as emanating from, or at least having the approval of, the President, and hence it indulges its malignant gratification upon the supposition that the failure of the motion was a rebuke of the administration. We have reason to believe that the President regards some such provisional measure as that proposed by Mr. Barksdale as important, to enable him during the recess to carry out his known policy in regard to Cuba, but we have no reason to suppose that the proposition emanated from him, or that the members of the House so regarded it when the proposition was made. The necessity for such provisional legislation was distinctly indicated by the President in his special message of the 15th of March, and nothing has since occurred to make such legislation less necessary now than when that message was sent to Congress. On the contrary, the very latest news from Spain clearly illustrates the wisdom of the suggestion, and fully points to a contingency in which the means contemplated by Mr. Barksdale's bill might be made available in consummating a measure in regard to which Mr. Adams said, with great emphasis, in 1823: "In looking forward to the probable course of events for the short period of half a century, it is scarcely possible to resist the conviction that *the annexation of Cuba to our federal republic will be indispensable to the continuance and integrity of the Union itself.*" Such was the view taken of the Cuba question more than thirty years ago by Mr Monroe's cabinet. They regarded the annexation of the island, sooner or later, as indispensable to the continuance of our Union. The policy of President Pierce's administration is based upon the same conviction; and, under the apprehension that a state of things might soon arise in Spain which would render the acquisition of Cuba by peaceable means practicable, the importance of provisional measures by Congress was suggested. The intelligence from Spain which we publish to-day cannot fail to attract the attention of members of Congress, who regard the annexation of Cuba as an object of momentous importance.

The Advertiser expresses much solicitude to know what use the President desires to make of the ten millions of dollars proposed by Mr. Barksdale's bill. After making various suppositions, and refuting them all to its entire satisfaction, it comes to the sage conclusion "that the President desires possession of the ten millions of dollars, first, as implying in advance an approval of whatever measures he may take, and as, next, a fund upon which he may draw in prosecution of belligerent purposes." It is hardly necessary to say that the fears of the Advertiser as to the "belligerent purposes" of the administration are wholly unnecessary. The great object of the administration is to settle the Cuban question satisfactorily and peaceably; and if the Advertiser had not been perversely blind, it would have seen that the whole policy of the administration looks to the peaceable acquisition of the island. If, however, it should unfortunately become necessary, for the purpose of preserving the honor of the country, to resort to belligerent measures, the possession of the means indicated in Mr. Barksdale's bill would only give the more efficiency and energy to such measures as that state of things might render proper. But, without undertaking to point out the probable use to which the money might be applied in a peaceable settlement of all our causes of difficulty with Spain in a contingency which seems now likely to arise, we may repeat what we have once before said, that a few millions of dollars at the disposal of the President during the recess may be found available in consummating peaceably a measure which Mr. Adams declared, thirty years ago, indispensable to the continuance and integrity of our Union. In the present straitened circumstances of the Spanish government for money, the use of a few millions of dollars by England or France might greatly complicate the Cuban question. The same amount at the disposal of the President might bring about a happy solution of all of our Spanish difficulties, including the final settlement of the Cuba question.

Since writing the foregoing, we learn that the Senate has adopted a resolution calling on the President to know if anything has occurred since the date of his message of the 15th of March to render the provisional measures then suggested by him unnecessary. To this call the President has promptly responded by a message which leaves no room for doubt as to the views of the administration on the Cuban question at the present time. We cannot doubt for a moment that the suggestions of the message will be promptly responded to by the enactment of some provisional measure which will enable the President to act efficiently in any contingency that may arise. If no such legislation now takes place, and, for want of the necessary means, the island of Cuba should not be acquired, it cannot be alleged that the President has failed in the discharge of his duties.

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

THE UNION, WASHINGTON

2 August 1854, 2

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In response to a resolution adopted by the Senate yesterday, calling on the President to know whether anything has occurred, in connexion with our Spanish relations, since his message of the 15th of March, which renders the provisional measures then suggested by him unnecessary at present, he immediately sent to the Senate the following clear, concise, and significant message:

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I hasten to respond briefly to the resolution of the Senate of this date, "requesting the President to inform the Senate (if in his opinion it be not incompatible with the public interest) whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the fifteenth of March last, concerning our relations with the government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained, touching the propriety of 'provisional measures' by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise, in the recess of Congress, affecting these relations."

In the message to the House of Representatives referred to, I availed myself of the occasion to present the following reflections and suggestions:

"In view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to insure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand."

The two houses of Congress may have anticipated that the hope then expressed would be realized before the period of its adjournment, and that our relations with Spain would have assumed a satisfactory condition, so as to remove past causes of complaint, and afford better security for tranquillity and justice in the future. But I am constrained to say that such is not the fact. The formal demand for immediate reparation in the case of the "Black Warrior," instead of having been met on the part of Spain by prompt satisfaction, has only served to call forth a justification of the local authorities of Cuba, and thus to transfer the responsibility for their acts to the Spanish government itself.

Meanwhile, information not only reliable in its nature, but of an official character, was received to the effect that preparation was making within the limits of the United States, by private individuals, under military organization, for a descent upon the island of Cuba, with a view to wrest that colony from the dominion of Spain. International comity, the obligations of treaties, and the express provisions of law, alike required, in my judgment, that all the constitutional power of the Executive should be exerted to prevent the consummation of such a violation of positive law, and of that good faith on which mainly the amicable relations of neighboring nations must depend. In conformity with these convictions of public duty, a proclamation was issued to warn all persons not to participate in the contemplated enterprise, and to invoke the interposition in this behalf of the proper officers of the government. No provocation whatever can justify private expeditions of hostility against a country at peace with the United States. The power to declare war is vested by the constitution in Congress; and the experience of our past history leaves no room to doubt that the wisdom of this arrangement of constitutional power will continue to be verified whenever the national interest and honor shall demand a resort to ultimate measures of redress. Pending negotiations by the Executive, and before the action of Congress, individuals could not be permitted to embarrass the operations of the one and usurp the powers of the other of these depositaries of the functions of government.

I have only to add that nothing has arisen since the date of my former message to "dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of provisional measures by Congress."

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1854.

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

Florida Republican
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

3 August 1854, 2

## CANADA AND CUBA.

Kord Ellenborough, in a speech made some time since in the British Parliament, spoke in favor of an early dissolution of the connection between Great Britain and her Canadian provinces. It would seem from the following extract, taken from the Toronto *Globe*, that the people of Canada do not desire independence:

They (the mass of the Canadians) view with the utmost aversion anything like a proposition for the severance of the connection with the mother country. It may be that many years hence, when these British American Colonies are united under one Government, when they have grown in strength, so as to be able to take their place among the nations as an independent power, that a project for the establishment of independence will meet with favor. The British American may then desire not only the realities of independence, but the outward forms. At present it is not so; they are perfectly content with their condition. They would entertain the most urgent fear that if withdrawn from the protecting ægis of Great Britain they would become the prey of the neighboring Republic—their lands would be made a hunting-ground for the slave, and themselves exposed to all the evils that burden the American people.

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



5 August 1854, 2

## OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The report submitted to the Senate by Mr. Mason, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, upon the message of the President in regard to the necessity for the enactment of provisional measures, will be read with interest. It will be seen that the committee agrees entirely with the positions taken by the President in his message of the 15th of March, and reiterated in his message of the 1st inst., and, but for the short time until Congress will again be in session, would report bills to carry out the suggestions of the Executive as to provisional measures. We cannot but regret this conclusion of the committee; but, as we know that they have been actuated by none but patriotic considerations, we are not disposed to indulge in censure or complaint. Whilst we regret the conclusion to which the committee arrived, we are highly gratified to see that the able and experienced statesmen who compose it concur so cordially with the sentiments of the President's message. This announcement will carry with it a moral weight that may prove beneficial in the further prosecution of negotiations with the government of Spain. The report of the committee is as follows:

"The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the first of the present month, in reply to the resolution of the Senate asking information 'whether anything has arisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th March last, concerning our relations with the government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of 'provisional measures' by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations,'" report:

"The committee entirely concur with the President in the declaration contained in his message to the House of Representatives, and reiterated in his message to the Senate, that 'in view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations;' and are satisfied that, whatever measures may be found necessary to insure future security and repose to the country, (menaced from the quarter indicated,) and to vindicate the honor of our flag, will be adopted by Congress. An earnest hope, both on the part of the President and of Congress, that the difficulties with Spain referred to in the message would have been adjusted before the termination of the present session by an amicable arrangement, has, as it would appear, caused both to forbear until but a short interval remains between the close of the present and the stated commencement of the next meeting of Congress.

"The full reparation that has been demanded by the Executive, with adequate guarantees for the future, will alone satisfy the just expectations of the country, and the committee would not hesitate to recommend the 'provisional measures' suggested by the President, to be executed by him in the recess of Congress, even under the difficulties of maturing them when the close of the session is already at hand, were the interval to be long before the next meeting of Congress. As that will be, however, but of four months' duration, they have deemed it better on the whole to leave the subject, as it is at present, with the Executive. Should the occasion unfortunately render it necessary, it must of course occupy the earliest attention of Congress at its next meeting. And for the above reasons the committee ask to be discharged."

The request of the committee was agreed to, and the report ordered to be printed.

---

From the Detroit Free Press.

## ACQUISITIONS—CUBA.

In 1803 the United States purchased Louisiana for $11,000,000 in cash, and stipulated to release France from obligations of as much more. In 1819 Florida was purchased from Spain for $5,000,000. Texas and the Mexican acquisitions cost us $35,000,000. These sums, in the aggregate, are pretty large; but we do not suppose any one regrets that they were paid. For the Louisiana territory alone we might better have given one or two hundred millions than not to have obtained it. California has paid for herself a hundred times over in the benefits her gold productions have conferred upon the rest of mankind. Texas and Florida are gems in the constellation of States.

All these acquisitions were made by the democratic party, in spite of the most inveterate opposition of its opponents—the federalists, whigs, and abolitionists. While the democratic policy has been liberal, enlightened, and expansive, that of the opposition, under whatever name, has been contracted, short-sighted, and bigoted. And the parallel has not reached its end, and we doubt whether it ever will. The acquisition of Cuba is opposed just as violently as have been all previous acquisitions. Notwithstanding that the country has again and again emphatically endorsed the policy of enlarging the area of freedom—notwithstanding that instead of the nation being confined to its original limits, it has become GREAT by reason of the acquisition of territory—the same arguments are advanced, the same objections are raised, to the purchase of Cuba that were advanced and raised to the purchase of Louisiana; and Cuba is of vastly more moment to us now than Louisiana was to us in 1803.

But it is a waste of ink to discuss the policy, the *necessity* of Cuban annexation. The popular sentiment in favor of it in the North as well as the South, is so strong that the administration cannot be embarrassed in pursuing the line of duty it has obviously marked out for itself, by any opposition that can be induced. There is greater danger in another quarter. The two ardent friends of Cuba—the adventurers, the fillibusters of the South—are far more to be dreaded than the abolitionists of the North. And we believe the administration does dread them more.

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

THE UNION, WASHINGTON
6 August 1854, 3

## THE CUBA MESSAGE AND THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Our official journal, the *Union*, is less happy in its logic than its rhetoric. We do not think it can fairly deduce from our argument against the ten-million grant that we entertained or meant to intimate any fear that the PRESIDENT meditated an attack on Cuba or Cadiz. But the ten-million question is put to sleep in Congress, and there let it rest. The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Senate, in their report against the proposition, rested their negative on one of the grounds urged by the *Intelligencer* against it, and such countenance is honor enough for us.—*Nat. Int.*

The best way to test the correctness of our logic is to recur to the language of the *Intelligencer* from which we deduced the conclusion that that journal entertained or meant to intimate a fear that the President meditated an attack on Cuba or Cadiz. In arguing against the suggestion of the message as to provisional measures, the *Intelligencer* said: "Are, then, our relations with Spain in so critical a position as to demand that so extraordinary a trust should be confided in the executive government? Unless, in revenge for the detention of the Black Warrior steamer, *it is contemplated to inflict on Cuba or Cadiz a repetition of the Greytown exploit*, we cannot see, from anything disclosed in the message, the slightest necessity for so unusual a measure." According to our logic, this language bears the construction that the *Intelligencer* meant to intimate a fear that the President meditated an attack on Cuba or Cadiz. The editors of the *Intelligencer*, however, now say that they meant to intimate no such fear. What they did mean, then, we cannot divine. We can regard the denial in no other light than as an awkward backing out from its position. We did not believe that the editors were candid in making the intimation, but that it was made for partisan effect. We are now sure that our logic was equally as happy as our rhetoric.

But the *Intelligencer* is satisfied with the "honor" of seeing that the Committee on Foreign Relations have reported against the ten-million appropriation on one of the grounds urged against it by that journal. If we understand the report of the committee, the ground on which they declined to respond favorably to the suggestion of the President was, that the interval before the next meeting of Congress was so short that the legislation suggested would answer as well at the beginning of the next session. They do not object to the suggestion as extraordinary, much less do they use language naturally conveying the idea that they feared the object of the President to be to make an attack on Cuba or Cadiz. On the contrary, the committee express their readiness to enact the measure suggested, even under the difficulty of maturing it at the close of the session, but for the fact that the recess of Congress would only last four months. The *Intelligencer* is content, however, with the result, although the report of the committee repudiates all of its arguments except the single suggestion that it will only be "four short months" until Congress will again convene. We suspect that its satisfaction arises more from the failure of the measure than from its agreement with the committee as to the ground of their conclusion. The failure of the measure may embarrass and defer the final consummation of the policy of the administration as to Cuba, and this is the real key to the gratification of our neighbor. We hope, however, that no such consequence may follow, but that the report of the committee may have the effect of infusing new vigor and energy into the measures adopted by the executive for the consummation of its policy.

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



9 August 1854, 2

## THE TEN-MILLION RECOMMENDATION.

The *National Intelligencer* is not only against making preparations for the acquisition of Cuba, but against the acquisition itself. In taking this latter attitude, the *Intelligencer* manifestly takes ground against a well-developed public opinion. We believe that the sentiment of the American people is decidedly in favor of adding the island of Cuba to the United States. Even in those quarters where the anti-slavery sentiment prevails (excepting possibly the more ultra advocates of abolition) there are many who see in such a result, apart from its merely southern aspect, a great commercial advantage; while, among those who oppose the alleged filibuster propensities of the advocates of irresponsible and forcible measures, there has been no hesitation in declaring that the acquisition of Cuba would benefit all sections of our country. Especially is this the case in the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard. All these classes would be rejoiced to see Cuba peacefully acquired—indeed, except the *Intelligencer* and a few of the more ultra abolitionists, we do not know who would not be similarly disposed—and there are hundreds of thousands of citizens who would cheerfully endorse the action of Congress providing for the payment of a reasonable sum in order to obtain prompt possession of the island. In the face of this state of facts, we have the *Intelligencer* almost publicly rejoicing—first, because it believes the Spanish revolutionists will not sell Cuba to the United States; and, secondly, because, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate did not report a bill, at the end of the last session of Congress, placing at the disposal of the President a specified sum, to be used during the recess in the event certain contingencies should happen in regard to the island of Cuba.

What, however, on the other hand, with the prospect before them, will the people say? Will they not regard the present as a most fitting time to acquire Cuba, however that may be brought about? We do not complain of the action of the Senate committee, because we know that that committee is composed of a majority of devoted friends of the acquisition of Cuba; on the contrary, it is probable that, from the state of things in Spain, some remedy may be evolved by which the whole vexatious question may be settled. At a moment when embattled Europe is engaged in a war to divide a decaying empire, both sides being alike hypocritical and selfish—at a moment when the Spanish masses are led in successful organizations against the established order of things in Spain—it would be folly, it would be madness, if the United States did not prepare to adjust a trouble which, for half a century, has been a cause of excitement to the American people and their government. As if to render this duty more imperative and unquestionable, we see the abolitionists of England trying to take advantage of the insurrection in Spain to force the Spanish revolutionists to Africanize Cuba, as the only alternative to prevent that island from falling into the hands of the United States!

We admit that all this presents a most difficult question; but as the exigency exists, as the crisis approaches, it behooves us to be ready for it. If even the editor of the *Intelligencer* had full power in the premises, *he would be compelled to move against his present avowals.* No administration will be tolerated for a moment that allows Cuba to pass into the hands of other European powers, or to be made a citadel of abolition and of negrodom, from which, in the first place, the union of the States will be successfully assailed, and in which, in the second place, the horrid rites of San Domingo will be enacted with superadded horrors. Not even those who clamor the loudest and the longest against the idea of making Cuba a slave State—not even those who deny the possibility of the contingency of Africanization—not even those who declare that the Spanish revolutionists will not sell—would dare to resist the torrent of public feeling that would carry all doubters before it the moment the crisis alluded to was precipitated upon the country.

President Pierce has done his duty throughout, though he has not been able to please our hypercritical cotemporary. Impelled by his regard for treaty obligations, he effectually put at rest the adventurous movement in the South that was rapidly forming to take Cuba at all hazards. For this he received a few cold and cautious compliments alone from the *Intelligencer;* and now, when, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, he gives his views as frankly as the circumstances will admit, the *Intelligencer* rejoices with exceeding great joy because a contingent appropriation was not made, calling at the same time upon the *Union* in the following language:

"Here is an appearance of great frankness: but would it not have been more satisfactory to the intelligence of the nation, which prefers to leave the war-making power with Congress, if the Union had informed us WHAT *is the* POLICY *of the administration in regard to Cuba* which can be lawfully consummated in the absence of Congress; and also in what manner 'new vigor and energy' could have been infused into the measure, if peaceful counsels only are to prevail?"

We have already stated, in brief terms, how wisely and how vigilantly the administration has conducted this most important business; and now the *Intelligencer* asks the President to disclose his *future* policy! We admire the curiosity, if we cannot applaud the skill, of the *Intelligencer.* An opposition journal, conducted in a spirit of querulous antagonism, has many opportunities for irresponsible and unjust complaints. Such a course is safe enough; but is it patriotic? is it manly? is it the course that a prudent and fair-dealing journal should pursue? Will not all upright and honorable men turn from it with disgust? And, let us add, that a journal like the *National Intelligencer* cannot always adopt such a line of conduct without being made ultimately responsible—and this, too, at a time when retribution will be least expected. An organ of a party cannot always act as the mere echo of unscrupulous antagonisms.

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

10 August 1854, 1

DEATH OF GEORGE W. TOWNS, OF GEORGIA.—It is announced that this gentleman breathed his last on Saturday morning, the 15th ult., about 10 o'clock, at his residence in the town of Madison, Ga.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
10 August 1854, 2

## THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The proclamation of General O'Donnell and his compatriots, leaders in the revolution against the late Spanish ministry, which we print this morning, opens to the intelligent observer a volume of reflection. Revolutions in monarchies, which are merely a contest between military chieftains, rarely affect the great outside world, and to the oppressed people of the countries in which these revolutions take place, the result is, not to lessen the wrongs under which they groan, but only to change their oppressors. Such has too often been the case in Spain. The present successful effort, led by O'Donnell and Dulce, is not a mere struggle for personal power, but a contest for principle. It is a movement for a free press—for legislative independence—against corrupt taxation and overshadowing ministerial speculations. The triumph of these men has been as complete as their deservings have been great and clear; and the results of their victory, if well husbanded, may be to give to Spain that civil code which will release her from the shame and sorrow of suffering under the worst despotism, after Turkey, upon which the sun shines.

Of all the possessions once held by Spain, Cuba may be said to be the only one. With a strange infatuation, she seeks to hold Cuba by the same hated policy with which she strives, as it were, to destroy herself. How far the revolution at home may affect the Creoles and Spaniards in Cuba, remains to be seen. Pezuela is said to have been the mere creature of an expired and expelled ministry; and we cannot now calculate how far the people he oppresses may turn upon him whom his own masters have failed to sustain. At all events, we hail the proclamation of O'Donnell and his associates as a document which, in these stirring days, deserves to be carefully read as one of the most significant signs of the times.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
11 August 1854, 2

## THE DILEMMA OF SPAIN.

The Spanish insurrection has ceased to be a mere military revolt against a ministry, and widens every day into the proportions of a popular revolution. Although it does not yet distinctly appear which of the contending parties are masters of the situation, yet to those who are at all familiar with the politics of Spain it is clear that a radical reorganization of the government is inevitable. One fact stands out conspicuously in the movement: that just in proportion as the programme of leaders has been enlarged by propositions of popular enfranchisement, the power of the revolution has advanced, and its triumph secured. O'Donnell, a moderado, who took the initiative, failed because the people were everywhere indifferent to a mercenary struggle between him and Sartorius, rival aspirants for the power and patronage of the government. No principle was at stake. The only alternative presented was, whether an existing government, with full pockets, should be exchanged for one with empty purses.

The next scene in the drama showed the strength of the popular cause in the reluctant deference paid by the military leaders, O'Donnell and Concha, to the demands of Dulce and Messina, the popular leaders. No soon as the cry went forth, under the sanction of this combination, that the freedom of the press must be sustained, that the constitution of 1837 must be re-established, and a representative assembly elected, the insurgents troops were everywhere joined by the people. Madrid itself accepted the revolution; the Queen Mother, with the ministers, were fugitives, and the Queen herself a prisoner in the palace.

The appearance of Espartero upon the stage indicates the distrust of the liberals towards O'Donnell, and their determination to confide the government, whatever shape it may take, to the most liberal of the present generation of Spanish statesmen—an honest man and a true patriot. His proclamation pledges him to stand by the liberties of the people, and is silent as to the Queen. This leads us to call attention to the fact that, while the Queen has been denounced for grave misconduct as a sovereign and a woman, the leaders of the movement have been silent as to her fate, and the people of Madrid have respected her person. This policy results from the difficulty of determining upon the future. Spain is without money and without credit. France is ready, at a moment's notice, to march an army across her frontiers the instant a republic is established or an Orleans dynasty proclaimed; England, who placed Isabella on the throne against the legitimist pretensions of Don Carlos, would not suffer his son Montemolin to ascend the throne, and thereby contribute to the preponderance of absolutism in the European system. In this dilemma, the Spanish people have no allies. Destitute of resources, torn and distracted by contending factions, on the brink of one of those disastrous civil wars which, from their frequency and folly, seem to be the chronic affliction of her system, where is Spain to look for a solution of the problem of her present situation? Only in a frank and manly restoration of her friendly relations with the United States. Let her at once come to an adjustment of those embarrassing questions forced upon this country by the miserable government which she has just exterminated—a government made ignominious for a degree of faithlessness to her own people scarcely more unjustifiable than its outrageous disregard of the rights of our citizens. The United States have profound interest in the independence of Spain and in her freedom from foreign dictation on the part of England and France. Every American would discover in the regeneration of her people, in the development of her internal resources, in the establishment of a free government based upon the national will, motives for a cordial and intimate alliance with a government that should be established with these objects and upon these principles.

---

SPAIN.—By the arrival of the Arabia, we have the following important particulars in regard to affairs in Spain:

The following despatch is from Madrid, July 22d:

"The city is quiet, but the citizens are all under arms, and continue to build barricades. On the other hand, the troops maintain their positions at the Retiro—and around the palace. The junta of safety and defence has decreed the reorganization of the National Guard, and the re-establishment of the Constitutional Ayuntamiento of 1843. The ex-ministers continue to hold their portfolios until the arrival of Espartero. It was said that Queen Christina was concealed in the palace with her daughter. Monsieur Pozos, sub-director of the secret police, had been seized and shot by the people. There was a report that the Queen wished to transfer the seat of government from the capital. No news had been received of the movements of O'Donnell, but it was said that he had had an interview with Espartero, and would enter Madrid with him.

"A correspondent of the London Times states that, on the 20th, the populace of Madrid were shouting 'Viva Espartero! Viva the Regent of the kingdom until the arrival of the King of Portugal!' But as the London Times has been—ever since the paper was refused admission into Spain—the avowed advocate of the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal, it may be well to have further confirmation of the fact."

Gen. Blaser has fled to Portugal. The names of Espartero and O'Donnell appear in all the proclamations of the junta of Madrid. Before leaving Logrono, Espartero issued the following proclamation:

"Inhabitants of the Rioja! I quit Logrono, my adopted city. My country and liberty claim my presence in invincible Saragossa. I carry with me a grateful recollection of the seven years I spent among you. I address to you one recommendation—obey the patriotic junta which met to-day, respect its decisions, and preserve order, the surest guarantee of triumph. I rely upon your loyalty, which never belied itself, and upon your patriotism and magnanimity, which have endeared you forever to your fellow-citizen.

"ESPARTERO.

"Logroxo, July 18, 1854."

On arriving at Saragossa the General issued the following:

"Saragossans! You have called me that I might help you to recover your lost liberty, and my heart overflows with joy at finding myself again among you. Let the national will be accomplished; and for the attainment of so sacred an object you may ever reckon on the sword of Luchana—on the life and reputation of your countryman,

"BALDOMERO ESPARTERO.

"SARAGOSSA, July 20."

The above proclamation was immediately published in a supplement of the *Clamor Publico*; to which was appended the following editorial note:

"We are confident that these sentiments are shared by the generals O'Donnell, Dulce, Messina, Ros de Olano, and the others, who had the glory of rising against tyranny on the memorable 28th of June."

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

THE UNION, WASHINGTON
13 August 1854, 3

## CUBA.

The New York Evening Mirror (whig) thus expresses its opinion about Cuba:

"In this emergency I think the time has come to negotiate for Cuba. The 'pear is now ripe,' and ready to fall into somebody's lap. France and England have their hands full in the East. All the available resources of both nations will be required to nurse the 'sick man,' whose cause has become their own. The readers of the Mirror well know how strongly we have resisted the lawless attempts of the filibusters to ravage the 'Queen of the Antilles,' and to rob the crown of Spain of its richest jewel; but a successful revolution at home absolves the island from its allegiance to the mother country.

"Cuba, with all its sweet treasures, is floating pilotless and rudderless past our doors. Now is the time for the United States to stretch forth her hand and catch the priceless pearl—not by robbery, but by diplomacy. Commercially, the island will be worth to us twenty millions annually; and as the recent reciprocity treaty is the first practical step towards the annexation of Canada, it really looks as if the day were not distant when the stars and stripes shall float over and protect one grand continental Union, from Behring's straits to the southern isthmus."

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



## GENERAL NEWS.

FROM HAVANA.—The Isabel at Charleston, with Havana dates to the 8th, (as before announced,) brings the following, which we take from the Charleston Courier's correspondence:

The cargo of negroes of whose landing I wrote on the 3d instant were landed near "Pinar del Rio," on the south side of this island, and, *mirabile dictu*, it was found impossible to bribe a non-commissioned officer, and the negroes, I learn, have been arrested.

Another cargo, landed near the same locality recently, I am told, have not been arrested. The commanding officer of the troops in that district, being supposed to have connived at their landing, has been suspended from his rank. He came to this city to explain his conduct, but the Marquis La Pezuela refused to see him.

The moneys collected for the assistance of returning political offenders are to be distributed by the governors and lieutenant governors, assisted by the Ayuntamientos, or municipal authorities. A central board for the whole island has been established in this city, with whom the other boards are to correspond, and to whom all surplus moneys are to be remitted.

There arrived, on the 4th instant, some two hundred and thirty men of the new regiment of Isturia, in the mail steamer from Cadiz. The Spaniards congratulate themselves on this frequent arrival of troops from old Spain.

There is a rumor in circulation that a high official on the south side of the island has been assassinated. I believe it to be true, although I have been unable to trace the rumor to a reliable authority.

You must not be surprised should you suddenly hear that the successor of the Marquis De La Pezuela has arrived in this island.

The "vomito" would appear to be leaving this city, whilst at Matanzas it is making sad havoc among the inhabitants.

The port of San Espiritu, called Zaza, it is this morning declared will *not* be a port of entrance from the 1st September ensuing.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
17 August 1854, 2

## HON. GERRIT SMITH ON CUBA.

Mr. Smith has addressed his constituents since his return from Congress, giving some reasons for his course there. The following are extracts from his address:

"I noticed strictures upon almost the very first sentence of my very first speech in Congress, which taught me that my official, no more than my private life, was to be exempt from the injustice to which I have here alluded. It so happened that I began that speech with expressions of civility towards those around me, and with kind and charitable interpretations of the differences between them and myself. No sooner was the speech in print than many abolitionists complained of my courtesy to slaveholders, and insisted that I had been guilty of making light of the radical differences between slavery and abolition—between slaveholders and abolitionists. Assuming, as they did, that I was 'a one-idea abolitionist,' they further and very naturally assumed that I stood up to make that speech with nothing but slavery and slaveholders in my eye. Two things, which they should have remembered, they seemed entirely to have forgotten. One of these is, that I entered Congress with such peculiar theories of civil government—matured and cherished, however visionary and false—as I foresaw must be continually bringing out differences between my associates and myself, not on the question of slavery only, but on innumerable other questions also. The other is, that among those theories is the duty, resting imperatively on the inmates of a legislative hall, to know nothing while in such hall of each other's private character and private relations, and to recognise and treat each other as gentlemen.

* * * * * * *

"Again, as an abolitionist, I desire the annexation of Cuba to our country, because that would end the connexion of Cuba with the African slave trade, and would also go far to end the ~~trade everywhere~~.—I do not forget the charge that the American slaveholders are in favor of reopening that trade with the country. But I know ~~that the charge is nonsensical~~. Not only does their interest forbid it, but I do them no more than justice when I say that their civilization forbids it. They have outgrown the barbarianism of the African slave trade. May they speedily outgrow other barbarianisms which fall but little short of it.

"I said that for having made the speech referred to—I mean my speech on the Mexican treaty—the newspapers have called me a 'fillibuster.' They have called me 'pro-slavery,' also. ~~But if to be in~~ favor of annexing Cuba to our nation makes me 'pro-slavery,' then I have been 'pro-slavery' for years, as those of you know who for years have heard me speak in favor of it. I readily admit, that if I stood upon the platform occupied by many anti-slavery men, and had a creed made up of nothing else than 'no more slave territory,' I should deserve to be stigmatized as 'pro-slavery' for consenting to have Cuba come with her slavery into our nation—for then, according to my own creed, I should be 'pro-slavery.' But I thank God that He has not left me to take my stand on that narrow platform nor any other like it."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
17 August 1854, 2

From the Portland (Maine) Argus.

## ANOTHER CUBAN OUTRAGE.

The insolence and rapacity of the Cuban government are getting to be past endurance. Not satisfied with oppressing and plundering its own wretched people, it dares to extend its odious system to the citizens of other nations, and seems especially anxious to visit upon American commerce the hatred which it feels towards American institutions. "A history (says Mr. Bailes) of the commercial intercourse of our citizens with the island would be a history of petty, and also serious, annoyances and grievances, to which they have been subjected for a series of years by the Spanish officials, increasing in magnitude as the latter have witnessed the forbearance and magnanimity of our government. Not an American merchant or captain, who has had dealings with Cuba, but could furnish his list of insults and outrages, some in the shape of illegal extortions and delays, others merely gratuitous ebullitions of spite and malice." As a most striking illustration of this Spanish practice of insult and robbery, we subjoin the particulars of a case which has recently happened in connection with a vessel from this port, but which indicates so much meanness and malignity and folly in the Cuban authorities that we should almost deem it incredible if we had not received our knowledge of it from the most reliable sources. The case is as follows:

About the middle of last February, the barque C. B. Hamilton, of this port, (Thomas Means being master and part owner,) arrived in Havana from New York, with a general cargo, described in FORTY-SIX bills of lading. In due time the captain prepared his *manifest*, and delivered it to the boarding officer. Upon going ashore, however, to the house of his consignee, and comparing his bills of lading with his freight list, he found that, in some few particulars, they disagreed; and fearing that the errors might attend to his *manifest*, and anxious to leave open no possible chance of difficulty with the island officials, he repaired at once to the custom-house, and asked to see his manifest, in order to correct it, if it was wrong. *But the collector refused to give it to him*; and, with the usual insolence of his class, refused also to give him any reason for detaining it. This was within TWELVE HOURS after the manifest had been delivered; and the custom-house regulations of Cuba expressly provide, that "during the TWELVE HOURS after having delivered the manifest, which are to commence from six o'clock in the morning until seven at night, the captain, supercargo, or consignee can make any alteration he thinks proper or necessary, and for this purpose he will call on the collector, or, in his absence, on the commander of the custom-house officers in service." Within this provision Captain Means had clearly brought himself. He had called on the collector; he had stated his purpose; he had asked for his manifest. But the collector would not give it to him, and he had to leave the custom-house without it. The "*twelve hours*," however, did not expire until the next day at 10 o'clock; and in the morning, with the clerk of his consignee, he renewed his application at the custom-house. The collector still refused him, *until ten o'clock*, and then the manifest was returned to him. Without leaving the custom-house, and in a few minutes, he found the errors he looked for, and corrected them; but upon tendering the corrected manifest to the proper officer, he was told that the *twelve hours* had expired by *twenty minutes*, and that it could not be received! Thus, after having made it impossible for him to alter his manifest until after the prescribed time, the official coolly took advantage of his own wrong, and left the captain to be a victim of Cuban tyranny. Of course, the captain protested, but, of course, his protest did no good; and in order to clear his vessel, his consignees were actually obliged to give *heavy bonds* to secure the payment of any claims which might legally be adjudged against her. It was believed, however, that from a case of such clear and manifest wrong on the part of the authorities there could never result any serious trouble to the owners, but that the whole matter probably, would be speedily and summarily dismissed. To this end proper statements were prepared, and transmitted to the captain-general, and Captain Means has since made a voyage to Havana without hearing of it; but, by a late arrival, the consignees of the vessel (Messrs. Drake & Co.) have transmitted drafts on Messrs. Jennes, Chase & Co., her agents and part owners here, for the sum of SIX THOUSAND AND EIGHT-SEVEN DOLLARS claims, and THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS expenses, which they have been obliged to deposit in Havana, to await the further action of the Cuban courts and authorities on this case!

In this way the petty tyrants of Cuba seek to profit by their own rascality, and hope to extort from an American vessel some new means of pampering their depraved tastes, and of paying the expenses of a debauched and arbitrary government. Here is a transaction free from all suspicion. The errors were made in draughting the manifest from FORTY-SIX BILLS OF LADING. They consisted of the omission of some reams of paper, and a few beadings, (where the books to which they belonged were rightly entered,) and in *manifesting* more barrels of pitch, rosin, &c., than there were on board. The errors were *both ways*—for and against the vessel—and there was no appearance whatever of fraud. The correction was sought to be made at the earliest possible moment, and according to Cuban rules, but the custom-house would not permit it until it was too late; and it now seeks to punish innocent men for a delay which was wholly occasioned by itself. We cannot believe that this attempt at extortion will be allowed to succeed. Yet who can tell what delay may not occur, where the blow which is struck in Cuba can only be redressed in Madrid, and where Spanish rapacity and Spanish insolence have so long run riot with impunity? Awaiting the slow movement of this case, the owners of the C. B. Hamilton are obliged to place beyond their reach and use a large amount of money; and this, of itself, might work a serious injury to persons less able than they are in the command of means. To doubt that their money will eventually be returned to them would be to anticipate an extent of wrong in Cuba and a degree of American submission which we are not prepared at present to believe in.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
18 August 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Brown's Hotel—T. K. & J. BROWN.

Rev A D Powell, Va
O H Smith, DC
T B Dowries, NY
J P Dwyer, Pa
C Post, DC
Dr C Johnson, Md
J Fincher, Cuba
D J Browne, NY
H M Price, Pa
E E Datley, Texas
R M Wilson, NY
J H Diggs, Va
J N Shive, do

G Brent, lady, and 3 children, Md
Miss Morrison & servants, do
do
Dr McKenzie
J B Morgan
J F Rosser, Mich
Miss S Armistead, Va
G E Eldred, Mass
W Stewart, Va
R A Hove, DC
T Samson, do
D Ramsey, Scotland.

## National Hotel—M. A. BAXTER.

H Mason, Va
M C Bessup, Miss
W King, do
W E Moore, Va
J H Harrison, SC
P E Bush & lady
J H Blassingame, SC
O M Keller, NY
R Campbell & daughter, Md
P Pursol, Cuba
J H Johnson, Md

H F Tnrton & son, Md
J W Young
F J Carmichael, Pa
F Pitman, Md
R H McDowell, SC
T A Welch, Va
G H D Grigsby, Texas
L A Crenshaw and lady, Va
Miss A Sydnor, do
Mrs Duppy, do
Miss Duppy, do.

Pujol

## Kirkwood House—J. E. & A. KIRKWOOD.

S Thurston, Ua
W Henderson, Del
A L Nixon & lady, Md
W Kirtland, NY
C X Latrum, do
L Cromwell, Pa
F M Baxter & lady, Ky
Miss Baxter, do

Miss Leighmont, Ky
C C Masmah, lady and daughter
D W Warber, Scotland
J B Truman, Md
L C Wilcox, Ohio
W L Hutten, Md

## Willard's Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

D E Sickles, England
Dr Mermana, Md
Mr Whitall, Va
J P Knapp, NY
Col T P Andrews, Md
J T Wall, Mass
F Hudson, Pa

H L Holland, lady and child, NJ
J H Jaunes, Ohio
Mr & Mrs Reynolds, NY
J Montgomery, SC
Mrs Montgomery, do

## United States Hotel—R. D. SLACKNEY.

J R Scott, Md
A J Robinson, NY
T Hayes, Ohio
Q Early, Md.

R Sherman, NY
G R Singleton & family, Miss

## Old Point Hotel—*Old Point Comfort, Va*

(C. C. Williams & Bro., Props.)—Aug. 16.

P Slatter, Va
J H Barlow and son
Dr Hunter, PGeo
J Matthews, YY
G Matthews, do
W Buck, do
J A Meky, do
R Ball, Nor
A T Cell, do
H Ghiffen
T J Fay
F Develin, Ports
Dr Lane, Balt
Miss French, do
W Eanpos, Wash
S Lambert, York co
B Hegley, Balt
T Sandrick, do
W Sennick, do
Mrs Carmichael, do
R C Holiday, do
Dr Briscoe, Balt
H Moor and ly,
J Gordon, do
W C Collins, Balt
A C Ramey, do
J Howard, do
D A Simon, Pa
R B Savage, do
J Taylor, Balt
Miss Taylor, do
Miss Ramson, do
Mrs Godwin, do

Mrs Briscoe, Balt
Miss Briscoe do
T Brooke and ly, Va
H M Dobyns, do
Dr Carrick, do
Mrs Andrews, do
Miss Ward, do
Miss Ward, do
R A Andrews
D Llewelling, Balt
A M Pennock, USN
J Birnport, Han
L Gatewood, do
Miss Frayson, do
Miss Gaither, do
R Eliot and ly, NY
J Steel and ly, do
E Lightfoot, do
J Bumfandy, Pa
Mrs Thomas and dau'r, NY
J Snowden, Balt
J T Jonson, NY
Miss Johnson, do
F Rogers, do
T Blake, Rich
A D Blake, do
J A Stewart, do
B Ward, La
T Ward, do
Mrs Simpkins, do
Miss Simpkins, do

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON
18 August 1854, 3

SPAIN.

The country was generally tranquil. Espartero has taken the oath as president of the new council.

On the 2d the barricades at Madrid were removed, at Espartero's request.

The nomination of O'Donnell was the most popular of any of the new ministry.

PROCLAMATION OF QUEEN ISABELLA.

—The following proclamation from the Queen was posted on the walls of Madrid on the 26th July, and published in the Gazette:

Spaniards: A series of deplorable mistakes has been able to separate me from you, introducing absurd distrust between the people and the throne. They have calumniated my heart in supposing in me sentiments contrary to the welfare and liberty of those who are my children; but even as the truth has arrived at last to the ears of your Queen, so I hope that love and confidence may be born again, and be affirmed in your hearts.

The sacrifices of the Spanish people, in order to sustain their liberties and my rights, impose on me the duty of never forgetting the principles which I have represented—the only ones which I can represent—the principles of liberty, without which there are no nations worthy of their name.

A new era, founded in the union of the people with the monarch, will cause to disappear even to the slightest shade the sad events which I have the first desire to blot out from our annals.

I deplore in the depth of my heart the misfortunes which have occurred, and I shall seek to cause them to be forgotten with unceasing solicitude.

I deliver myself up with confidence and without reserve to the national loyalty. The sentiments of the brave are always lofty.

Let nothing disturb for the future the harmony which I am sure to maintain with my people. I am disposed to make every kind of sacrifice for the general good of the country, and I desire that the latter may manifest its will by the organ of its legitimate representatives, and I accept and offer at once all the guarantees that may secure its right and those of my throne.

The decorum of the latter is your decorum, Spaniards. My dignity of Queen, of wife, and of mother, is the dignity itself of the nation, which made my name one day the symbol of liberty. I do not fear, therefore, to confide myself to you. I do not fear to place my person and that of my daughter in your hands. I do not fear to put my fate under the ægis of your loyalty, because I firmly believe that I make you arbiters of your own honor, and of the safety of the country.

The nomination of the valiant Duke de la Victoria as president of the Council of Ministers, and my complete adhesion to the ideas directed to the common happiness, will be the most secure pledge of the fulfilment of your noble aspirations.

Spaniards, you can effect the good fortune and glory of your Queen by accepting those which she wishes you, and prepares for you, in the depth of her maternal heart. The well-tried loyalty of him who is about to direct my councils, the ardent patriotism which he has manifested on so many occasions, will place his sentiments in consonance with my own.

Given at the Palace, the 26th July, 1854.

Yo La Reina.

EVARISTA SAN MIGUEL,
Minister at War *ad interim*.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

19 August 1854, 3

## LOCAL NEWS.

Col. Wm. H. Robertson.—We had the pleasure yesterday of grasping the hand of Col. Wm. H. Robertson, the ardent, whole-souled American, who has for a long time been acting as the consul of the United States at the port of Havana, in the island of Cuba. The colonel reached the city yesterday, and stopped at Willard's Hotel. We gladly embrace this opportunity to say what in effect has previously appeared, not in the local, but in the editorial columns of the Union, that this gentleman, who has filled the important position of consul at Havana, has upon all occasions discharged the duties of the office (some of which were delicate and difficult) with ability and firmness, with an eye single to the honor of his country, the promotion of commerce, and the rights of his countrymen. His numerous friends in the United States will rejoice in the privilege of again enjoying the society of this intelligent, kind-hearted, patriotic, and in trying times, courageous American citizen.

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

THE UNION, WASHINGTON

24 August 1854, 3

EXTENSION OF WILLARDS' HOTEL.—The Messrs. H. A. & J. C. Willard are making an important improvement to their present extensive hotel. They are having an addition made to it of fifty feet, fronting on 14th street, which is to be six stories in height. The dining-room, now upwards of one hundred feet in length, will thus be extended fifty feet further, and fifty more is to be added by the turning of an L at the end, making the whole length of the grand saloon two hundred feet. The L room will be generally closed with folding-doors, for the use of those who wish to be private, except when wanted to accommodate large companies, when the whole range will be thrown open. On the second and third floors are to be elegant parlors, and the three upper stories will be comfortable chambers. There is to be an appropriate entrance on Fourteenth street, which will open on a passage eight feet wide, with a continuous stairway to the upper story. The apartments here are all to be furnished in the same style of the other parts of this superb hotel. The whole work, with the preparation of the additional accommodations for guests, will be finished before the next meeting of Congress.

Messrs. McLaughlin & Wilson are the carpenters, Plant & Ball the masons, and the architectural work of the building is in the hands of John C. Harkness, esq. By this extension, Willards' will become, we understand, the largest hotel in the District—showing a degree of enterprise on the part of Messrs. Willard entitling them to the great success which they have had in the business.—*Star.*

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
Aug 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

## Kirkwood House—

R Mathews, Tenn
J D Thomas, Tenn
E Butler & lady, Md
M S Davis, Del
Master Davis, do
T M Davis, do
J Rawson, Penn
W W Murphy, Wis
G H Lathrop, Va
C P Bennett, Md
Hon J Lane, Oregon
J T Hord, Va
R McNair, Miss
J K Marshall, jr, Va
M Marye, do
C C Carr, DC
D C Collins, do
J McCarron

J Wilson & lady, Va
J A Briscoe, Md
T Brooke, do
T P Brown, do
S Hyman & lady, Ky
Miss A Hyman, do
H J Lyons & lady, do
Miss C A Simmons, do
H W Pequignot, do
F B Thomas, NY
A Bateman & lady, La
Mr Bidgnet, Fla
E N Carr, DC

## Browne's Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

R G Ball & lady, NC
T D Gillespie, do
P M Brown, NC
J A Garesche, Del
S W Douglass, NY
A B Smith, do
Mrs Renone & daughter, NC
S Manning, E. Md
T Jones, Miss
G V Ward, do
J Robb, Ark
G P Jenkins, Md
W Frazier & lady, do
W Dickinson, Ga
J W Paddock, NY
J M S Causin, Md

J R Hume, Tenn
Col R Wilmot, NJ
R McCrea, Miss
J C Embree, do
R L Camp, Va
J J Nesbit, Ct
C De Costa, Pa
J Peterson, Ala
R Topp, Tenn
E T Topp, do
Miss J Brown, do
Mrs E T Tppp, do
R N Jeffreys, Fla
A J T Wright, do
S L Niblink, do
Dr Cooke, Mo

## National Hotel—M. J. DEITER.

R H Marshall, SC
A N Riddle & daughters, Ohio
J D Ware, NY
J S King, Ga
J Buchanan, do
R Johnson, Md
W Elmer, jr, do
Hon W S Archer, Va
E Rose, La
J Newton, Pa

C A Birch, DC
J J Smith, Va
O J O'Flynn, Mich
W C Greenwell, DC
Mr Hughes, Md
Dr Stuart, Va
J Lally, Md
J Simms, do
J Sheridan, Ohio
C Harrison, NC
C Brawley, Mo.

## United States Hotel—J. S. DACKNEY.

J P Fowler, La
J B Pemberton, NC
W O Bowdin, Va
S V Paddock, Ala
M G Emery, DC
R Martin, NJ
P S Cook, Va
A West, NY
J Sharpe & lady, Del
T P Rogers, Ind
J N Morris, do

J J Peddicord, Ill
A W Burrows, do
J R Gorie, do
T Hood, Va
J W Hoyt, NY
W B Richie, do
T W Nichols, Pa
H W Davis, do
J H Corry, Ohio
R T Lilburn, Md
J G Lucas, do.

## Old Point Hotel—*Old Point Comfort, Va*

(C. C. WILLIAMS & Bros., Proprs.)—Aug. 25.

Butts and lady, Va
Mrs Calvert, do
Master Butts, do
J A Duncanson and lady, do
3 children, do
T B Wimer, NY
Mrs Woolfolks, Ky
Miss Woolfolks, do
C Williamson and lady, do
W Woolfolks, do
E T Woolfolks, do
J B Berlugh
B Walker, Wash
C Chambers, do
Mr Pirkins, do
2 children and 2 servants do
W Lyson, Ark
Miss Freeman, Md
S Neal, Balt
Mrs Berger,
Miss Berger,
J Thomas, NC
W Thomas, do
G Wafer, Va

J Wilkins, Rich
J Roberson, do
G Holiday, Pa
J Townsend, Ca
W A Barton, do
S G A Russell and lady, NC
J Bow, Va
J M Dickinson and lady, NJ
W E Drummond & lady, do
G Drewry, Balt
C Jonson, do
J D Edwards and lady, Va
G A Stephenson, Balt
W Adams, NY
C Murdin, Bos
Miss Cayler, do
Mrs Somers, do
A Delany, do
J C Howard, Balt
T Dale, NY
J Coetulen, do
G Turner
J Redman, Balt

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
30 August 1854, 2

**WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1854.**

The President of the United States and the Secretary of War will, in all probability, leave this morning for a few days' relaxation at Capon Springs, Virginia. It was their intention to make a flying visit to Cape May, but we believe the boat to that point from Baltimore has ceased running, and this has changed their destination. The various rumors in regard to the President's movements are thus accounted for.

The Secretary of State, Governor Marcy, is sojourning temporarily at Berkeley Springs, Virginia, and may be expected in Washington in the course of the week. Important State papers will occupy his attention during his brief absence.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
30 August 1854, 2

## THE GARDINER FRAUD.

*To the Editor of the Union:*

SIR: In the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives, made August 3, 1854, (House document 369, 33d Congress, 1st session,) at page 51, lines 20th and 31st, I am represented as regarding Mr. *Corcoran* as implicated in the Gardiner fraud. This is manifestly a clerical error, as may be proved by reference to the original record of the committee, and also by the context of my evidence as published. The name of Mr. Corcoran, whose integrity I do not doubt, is substituted for that of Mr. Corwin, whose integrity I do doubt. You will readily perceive the propriety of my placing this correction on record in your columns. That the *opinions* of any one were elicited by the committee is a matter with which I have nothing to do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. C. CONNOLLY.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
31 August 1854, 3

ESPARTERO.—This successful adventurer, whom popular tumult has once more drifted into power, was born in the year 1793. He is, therefore, sixty-two years of age. When a lad, he was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, for which a feeble constitution, and connexions able to forward his interests in the church, fitted him, more than any remarkable tendency to piety. His friends are said to have been much incensed at his refusal to take the cowl. His youth was passed amidst scenes of military excitement in his native land, and in 1808 he joined the Spanish army to fight against the French, obtaining soon after a commission. This he resigned in 1811, but embarked under Gen. Morillo, as a captain in the Spanish army for South America in 1815, where he continued until the complete failure of the war against the revolted provinces. He then returned, in 1824, to Spain, where he was made a brigadier general. We do not know that his bravery was ever doubted; but the history of his private life, during the nine years of his absence from home, is said to have been more than discreditable.

His next appearance on the public stage was in favor of Christina, the present Queen Mother, who will, perhaps, shortly be tried for her crimes under his government. On the death of Ferdinand VII, his brother, Don Carlos, claimed the throne in virtue of the Salique law, which excludes females from the succession to the throne. Isabella, however, the daughter of Ferdinand, was maintained by her mother to be the true Queen of Spain, on the ground that the Bourbon dynasty on the Spanish throne was bound only by Spanish, not French, laws and customs, and that the Salique law appertained exclusively to France, and not to Spain. Espartero sided with Christina, who was made Queen Regent, repelled the insurgent Carlists from Madrid in 1836, and was created commander-in-chief of the forces of the North, and viceroy of Navarre.

Aided from abroad, with popular feeling and justice in his favor, he was able to render much service against the badly but bravely-led Carlists, and in 1837 performed his great feat of driving them over the Ebro. In 1839 he was created a grandee of the first class, and received the title of Duke of Vittoria. Don Carlos left Spain, and in 1840 Espartero crushed the remains of the Carlist faction under Cabrera. In consequence of the persistence of Christina in passing a law circumscribing the liberties of the Spanish municipalities, an insurrection broke out which obliged her to abdicate; and in May, 1841, Espartero was proclaimed by the Cortes, Regent of Spain.

The plots against his authority are well known. Espartero was, during his regency, the entire and unprincipled tool of the English government, and, as such, lost the confidence of the people and the respect of the nobles. Both O'Donnell and Concha, with whom he is now allied, conspired against him. Finally, in 1843, Narvaez succeeded in driving him from Spain. His power and influence had so entirely ceased, that his absence was scarcely noticed, and his return uncared for and unfelt. He seemed to have sunk into contempt. A new and unexpected turn of fortune has, however, brought him once more upon the field of action, and he has returned to Madrid as the head of a new ministry, and champion of the constitution of 1837, which he formerly supported.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON.

5 September, 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## National Hotel—H. A. WILLARD.

C W Copeland, NY
G W Ralph, do
Dr C Johnston, Md
C M Hammett, do
W F Leach, do
A Rice & lady, Va
A Richards & lady, Ga
J R Richards, do
Col H D Otis & lady, do
J A Perkins, Mass
W Slade, Pa
Col J P Hartly, SC
C C Jamison, Md
J Woolfolk & lady, Va
Rev D Kerr, Md
T A M Jillis, do
G Davenport, NY
B C Wells, Ga
Mrs W S Marble, do
L Smith, NY
D Gregg, Ohio
W Daniel
J B McClane, Md
J G McDuffie, Cal
C A Snowden, Md
R Contee, do

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

W D Fain, Tenn
G A Fain & lady, do
E M Plumlee, do
J Horn, NY
H Henderson, Miss
E M Tawzin, La
Miss V A J Worster, Md
W B Sloan, Pa
W Jones and daughter, Ga
J S Morsell, jr, Md
T Parker, Pa
J H Macrae, Va
J T Glenon, jr, do
W Keilson, Scotland
H O Scott & son
A Smith, Va
G W Gibbs and family, Miss
J G Harvey & lady, Ala
Major G W Terrell, USA
W A Bartlett, Va
C C Broadwell, Ohio
A D Stevens, Ala.

## United States Hotel—R. B. MACKEY.

R Green, NC
D Rosenberry, Ga
Mr & Mrs Dennis, NY
S T Leeds
M Falls & lady, NY
E F Babcock, do
H C Preuss, DC
W Gibson & lady
Mr Tayleur
W Clements, NY
D C Murray, NC
W Matthew, Ga
D W Spencer, do
J Kearns, NJ
N Heartley, DC

## Empire Hotel—S. HARTSHORN.

Mrs J Kable, Va
Miss Chandler, Md
J S Heist, do
J R Swearengen, Ky
J Huntington, do
Capt J Reed, Va
Dr J Robbins, Me
J Tolbert, do
P Harrington, Pa
Col R M Stringfellow, Mo
M Wooster, Ala
W T Purcell, Va
J L Kellogg, do
W B Allover, Mass
T M Mauzzee
W Wickham, Balt
J Morse, Md

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

Mr Anderson, Va
D Low, NY
J A Haggerty, La
Dr C F Griollow, USN
B Brown, Va
A Leland, Mass
P Valiente, Cuba
J D Aiken & lady, SC
T F Sears & lady, NY
A B Davis, USN
C S Maurice, Va
Miss Collison, Pa
H English, USN
Miss Brodie, England

## Kirkwood House—J. R. & A. KIRKWOOD.

J L Davis & son, Pa
D M Simpson, NY
J J Raley, Pa
D Rowland, DC
J S Lloyd, Ohio
J Buckley, Mass
R A Radford, do

## Old Point Hotel—*Old Point Comfort Va*

(C. C. WILLARD & Bros., Prop's.)—Sept. 3.

C Witte, Norfolk
Miss M Witte, do
F Green, Wash
C L Cocke, Va
W Kaleger, Balt
J B Beckleigh, do
D B Johnson, Wash
S Anderson, Balt
G Talcot, Va
G D Hilliard, do
D M Simpkins, do
H R Barker, Richmond
T Green, do
J Doyle, do
M Mason, Boston
D E Bassel, Pa
J Wills, Balt
Miss Roberson, do
J Harrison, Va
G W Ott, NC
W C Madison
Miss Madison
C Humes & lady, Md
J Nickerson, do
G Duval, Va
E G Wales, do
L T Bond, do
J Ridick, do
W A Ashly, NY
J Griffin, do
R C Clark, Pa
G Rider & son
A Babcock, NY
D B Lisperenard, Texas
D C Spratley, NJ
B W Thomas
J C White & lady, Md

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

DAILY EVENING STAR

6 September 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## National Hotel—W. A. WAITER.

C H Gallagher, Pa
C W Kmharde, NY
M Coryell, do
D Kennedy, do
R E Paine, Md
S T Hartt, Va
T G Pullock, Del
Miss Sharp, Pa
A Adams, do
J C Coble, do
B H Robinson, Na
Miss Woodruff, NY
W Johnson, do
R H Warren, Pa
P Sims, La
P Weems, Md
W Root, Ga
J Irns and friend, NC
E A Brooks, Ga
W E Brodhead, Md
H M Bayon, Pa
J Wood, Pa

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

J Culbertson, La
S P Culbdrtson, do
R C Hines, Ga
Mad Hines, do
S Bailey, DC
J Lyon, Ohio
R Nicolai, NY
R Wilsh, Pa
L C Parmelee, NY
D Y Ehleth,
A Porterfield, Mo
C Steinberger, Pa
J Jefferson, SC
A S Maxwell and lady, Tenn
Miss Buck, do
R Paine, Md
N Belcher, Tex
R Simpson, Mass
E Smith, NC
S R Crumpton, NY
C Deverett, DC
Mr and Mrs Dorsett, Va
J Clements, Mass
O M Rogers, do
J Armstrong, Ky

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

D J Lyons, Pa
H Dyons, do
R Stump, Md
T B Graham, Mo
P Prouty and fam
D P Latham and family, do
C Poydras, do
Mrs Poydras, do
W D Baker, Pa
Capt Burbanks, USA
Miss Davidge, Mo
Miss Ledyard, do
D L Arnaud, do
R J Nevin, DC
J Murphy, NR
A J Atocha, do

## Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. KIRKWOOD.

J Dabney and lady, SC
N D Forrest, Md
G Cartwright, do
E A Phillips, Mass
Mr S Butt, Va
P S Harwood, Pa
S Doriere
N R Dubison, La
S Cockrell, N Mex
R Laumonelle, Mass
A Jarvis, do
C Lawrence, DC

## United States Hotel—R. B. HACKNEY.

J M Macias, Dnba
J A Scott and two ladies Md
W J Israeli, Pa
Dr Johnson, Md
Mr J Markes and lady, Va
J McCome, NY
T Tuny and fam, NY

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
7 September 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Kirkwood House—J. R. & J. KIRKWOOD.

C C Stanley, N Y
S Arnold, Balto
L C Wilcox, Va
W R Dupeyster, Tenn
G W Dericott, Va
W F Pepper, WC
S T Watson & servt, NC
J E Walton, SC
J P Jons, NC
J V Douglass, DC
R M Ross, do
G J Hales Ia
Mrs Gurley, daugtr & son, DC
Col J Jamison, Balto
J W Tyson, Md
W E Sinn, do
James Hoy, NJ
J W Jackson, NY
Wm Somery, SC
G W Kingsley, Pa
F Stanley
W J Edwards, NY

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & T. BROWN.

J Hardesty, Va
J T Stuart, Pa
J M Marias, Cuba
E H Martin & ly, La
A L Maxwell & ly, Tenn
Miss N A Buck, do
W P Compton
H B Wilson, Va
J M Goggin, do
W C Scott & son,
J R Smead, USA
R H Hutchings, Ga
P S Johnson, do
B C Neff, NC
J W White, Pa
M Placido, Va
T Saunders, Texas
Miss Nisbit, Pa
P H Bragg, Oregon
F H Blake, Cal
S B Adler, Ia
J C Porter & son, SC
S W Ronggie, do
W J Phillips, Texas
I Long, NC.

## National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

J G Fletcher, Md
T Zawatzkey, NY
L Babcock, do
F P Bayne, DC
A Cameron, Va
Miss S Cameron, Va
Miss J Cameron, do
Miss E Cameron, do
R Dunlop, Mo
A G Brown & C
P S Bacal, SC
Miss J Gibbons, Va
W R Smart, do
J H Luckett, Md
S Chapin
P A Winchell, Mich
Miss J E Lines, do
J Smith son, Md
J Young, Ohio
P Haley, Eng
Mrs Haley do
Dr A J Simmes, DC.

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

Capt McClelland, Army
R A May, Va
J Moss & ly, do
W W Wood, USN
Wm Brownley, NY
J Zone, Eng
W E Pendleton, NY
J B Humphrey, La
J M Headly, Ky
P Straus, Ky
W E Everitt, NY
D H Haskell, Cal
D D Gordonio, NY
P T Mars, do
J H Mars, do

## Old Point Hotel—*Old Point Comfort Va* (C. C. WILLARD & Bros., Prop'rs)—Sept. 3.

W Falls, Baltimore
M Falls, do
Dr Grant Emory, do
Capt Brauesler, USA
J Berandt, Balto
J May, USA
Dr A Tyson, Balto
W M Cary, do
W C Benthal, ly and son
E Jones, Miss
D Gradon, Boston
J G Patterson, NY
D Walters, Richmond
G Rivers and son NJ
E Sanford, SC
Miss S Richardson, Va
Mrs Sanders, York co
Miss Sanders, do
W Sanders, do
H Pirkins, N Orleans
J Mapps, Phila
J Mekim, Jersey city
D Hendley & ly, Balto
J Roberson
J Masch & lady, Va
Dr Wilson & son, Ga
P James & lady, Balto
J Zimmerman, NY
G M Davis, Va
E Drumond, Md
J Middlepe & lady, Va
A Hauter, S C
W Nicholson & lady, Va
Mrs Lacke, child and servant, DC
Dr W Mc Jamberger lady child & servt, Hampton

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

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

7 September, 1854, 2

## The Whig County Convention.

The Whigs of Duval County assembled in Convention in the Court House, on Thursday Evening, the 31st of August, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Senator and Members of the House of Representatives to represent said county in the next General Assembly.

E. A. DeCottes was called to the chair and L. I. Fleming appointed Secretary.

On motion, G. W. Call, W. S. Barden, and Miles Price, were appointed a Committee to receive and examine the credentials of the delegates to the Convention.

After a short consultation, the committee reported the following gentlemen as present, and entitled to seats in the Convention:

*From the Jacksonville Precinct*,—G. W. Call, E. A. DeCottes, Uriah Bowden, John D. McKinlay, John Haddock, Isaac Roberts, Wm. Alsop, E. Barrs, C. West, E. Oak, L. Capella, B. Thebaut, Miles Price, and L. I. Fleming.

*From the Black Creek Precinct*,—W. S. Barden, O. P. Hull and I. T. Thomas, by their proxy W. S. Barden.

*From the St. John's Bar Precinct*,—H. T. Titus, by his proxy G. W. Call.

On motion of G. W. Call, it was agreed that in voting the Jacksonville Precinct should be allowed ten votes, and the other Precincts five votes each. The Convention then proceeded to vote, viva voce, for candidates.

Edward Hopkins was nominated for the Senate and elected without a dissenting voice.

Columbus Drew and S. B. Thompson were nominated for the House of Representatives and unanimously elected.

The two latter gentlemen were called up and accepted their nominations amidst rounds of applause.

Edward Hopkins not being present, the Secretary was instructed to inform him of his nomination.

The purpose for which the Convention had assembled having been thus satisfactorily accomplished, and many Whigs being present not members of the convention, the meeting resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the party.

The Committee was addressed by L. I. Fleming, M. A. Carruth, G. W. Call, A. S. Baldwin, H. D. Holland and J. W. Bryant.

The expression was unanimous—That our candidates for the Legislature are good men and true, and will receive, as they richly deserve, the cheerful support of every Whig in the County;

That the Whigs of Duval unite cordially, enthusiastically, on old Tom Brown.

On motion, it was resolved that the chair appoint an Executive Committee of five, whose duty it shall be to appoint a committee of vigilance in each precinct in the County, and to adopt any other measures necessary for the thorough organization of the Whig Party in the coming contest.

The chair appointed H. D. Holland, W. Alsop, G. W. Call, J. W. Price and John D. McKinlay, such Executive Committee.

At a late hour the meeting, in high spirits, adjourned with three cheers for the candidates.

E. A. DECOTTS,
*Chairman.*

L. I. Fleming,
*Secretary.*

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
11 September 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Kirkwood House—J. K. & A. KIRKWOOD.

N W Lincoln, France
S Johnson, Va
P W Aldredl, Fla
H C Neal, Ala
Mrs Neal, do
A C Fox, Va
C Walmsley, La
S Shanks, Ire
Gen Blake, Ala
W F Pender, NC
S Nicholson, Fla
J Hanawie and son, NO
G A Elliott, Pa
J W Hickey
W Francis, Va
X W Curry, Va
J M Garnett, NC
T Garnett, do
Dr Addison and lady, do
Miss Ridgely, do
J Addison, do
J Stuart, Wash
L G Whitney, do
D E King, Eng
Miss King, do
Mast E E R King, do
Mast A F A King, do
J Albert
J Mitchell, Wash
P J Little, La

## Brewers' Hotel—T. T. & M. BROWN.

S S Ewell, Va
A Pierson, Pa
H E Pierson, do
J Pendergast, Mo
J S Smith, Tenn
J Thomas, Ala
A C Monaugh, Jamaica
H M Shirker, do
J S Mathius, lady and daughter, NY
T Maxwell, Pa
W Henderson, Miss
O L Stiles, Ind
A B Davidson, NC
Miss M L Davidson, do
Miss M Springs, do
F D Trias & lady, NY
S S Turner & lady, Ark
T M Gee, Md
W Wood, Ala
J W Hamilton, do
C Irving, Va
B W L Holt, do
H P Irving, do
F F Digge, do
R T Walton, do
W Choice, SC
H Sanders, Md
J M Goggin, Cal
H F Faut, DC
J H Thompson, Ala
J W Night, NY
T H Barlow, Ky
W Barlow, do

## National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

J A Thomas, Va
J H Jones, do
J P Howard, Del
W R Page, Va
E Mauli, Pa
T P Peloe, USN
Mrs McKee & party
H W Denison and family, Wash
J Widwell, NY
H C Hiden, Ga
J C Sapp, do
G Keenon, Ohio
W Whaun, lady, child & servant, La
G Devenuort, NY
R Smith, Va
J B Freeman, Md
S B Jewit
E C Cockey
Mrs Conway, Pa
L R Shepard, Md
Dr Millar, Cal
J W Simonton, DC

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

J F Hood, Va
J Gillon, USA
J B Delany, Balt
H Harding, Mo
T H Raosult, DC
S W Pussman, Va
J H Claymudd, NY
B F Champion, Mo
E C Brown, Mass
W H Brown, do
J Cooper, DC
L A Cooper, do
M Sorrell, Ga
C Sorrell, do
Capt L M Gouldsburg, USN

## United States Hotel—R. B. HACKNEY.

G W Matthew, Ger
J M Matthews do
J C Fletcher, Wash
B Merriweather, Va
D B Hicks, Ten
L W Klinekel, Ky
J W Ferguson, NO
H V Curn, Me
W I Johnson, do
S Hanson, do
A Lamunond, Wash
E B Drake, NY
M W Clinskey, Wash
M Plumer, NY

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
17 September 1854, 3

## GENERAL NEWS.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—Advices from Havana to the 7th inst. have reached Charleston by the steamer Gov. Dudley. The carriages and horses of the Marquis de la Pezuela have been bought for $6,000 by the Spaniards, to be presented to Gen. Concha upon his arrival. The Spanish citizens of Havana had also collected $62,000, it is said, to give a grand fete on the day the General lands there. On the other hand, the Cubans tendered a serenade to Gen. Pezuela on his departure, and issued an address expressing regret for his recall, and extolling his conduct as captain-general, in which they say:

"We only hope that if the United States should declare war against Spain and seize this island during Concha's administration, his head may be deemed suitable to avenge the fifty-one victims of Atares! The good heaven may permit it, and though we should die fighting for our liberty, we must die with the idea consoling us that the monster who has shed blood in this peaceful country, so unaccustomed to bloody scenes, shall himself be punished."

The Charleston Standard says:

"Both Spaniards and Creoles were beginning to exhibit strong manifestations of disapprobation against the existing order of things, and, what was even still more discouraging to the government, some of the newly-arrived soldiers, who were the first participants in the recent revolution in Spain, were disseminating their rebellious principles among their associates. This looks decidedly ominous, and forebodes another reign of trouble and excitement for Gen. Concha, who has probably by this time resumed his old post of captain-general.

"The Havana markets continue dull; though very little was doing in sugar, prices retained their former firmness. The demand for rice was brisk, and higher prices were looked for. A sale of a cargo of flour had been made at $14, but five cargoes that had recently arrived were unsold. There was scarcely any demand for freights, especially for England. There was more demand for vessels for this country, which could not be had."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—We find some additional items of South American news in our files of the Panama Star. It appears there had been no serious engagement between the government troops of Peru and the army of General Castilla. A slight skirmish had taken place between a column of the latter at Ischuchaca and two companies of the regular troops, under command of Col. Salaberri, in which a few lives were lost on both sides, among them Lieut. Colonel Don Juan Cornero, of the legitimate army.

An attempt at revolution had been discovered in Callao, on which account several persons had been arrested.

The government of Bolivia had issued a circular to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declaring its intention to place at the disposal of Gen. Castilla 4,000 muskets, six pieces of artillery, munitions, and 300 horses, in virtue of a petition from that officer, and giving grounds for the proceeding.

[*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

18 September, 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## National Hotel—M. A. DEITZ.

A Munson, Va
J A Spencer, NY
W W Lippett, NC
C R Gallagher, Pa
A M Northcutt
A M Kemp
Hon J Z Goodrich, Mass
J C Goodrich, Neb
G M Gillis, Said
G D Spencer, Pa
F F Jones, do
R R Martin, do
J S Holman, do
E Gibbed, Md
D S Hall, Pa
A Gilman, do
S Homans, NY
Miss Breuling, Md
T Brehard, Ga
P H McDonald, SC
J A Gray, do
J G Davis, do
J H Davis, NY
J H Johnson, La
A B Chase, NY
Mr and Mrs E C Cabell, Fla
Gov Pratt, Md
E C Sanders, do
J C S Holyday, Md
T B Seman, do
J Newton, Pa
J P Sanders, do
D S Thomas, Ohio

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

E Turner, Pa
J S Gregg, NY
J Thomas, lady & serv't, Va
T Allen & lady, do
Dr H Sanders, do
J L Watkins, DC
W T Washington, Va
J W Goff, do
J Hagan, La
J E Zuntz, do
G W Mitchell, Md
F Stone, do
T Lenox, La
G W Draper, Va
B F Dyer, do
J K Smead, USA
G Franklin, NH
J S Gray, NY
J C Demicer, o
T R Moore, SC
E G Wiswell, Mass
A J Thompson, Va
W Sykes, do
C Wilson, do
W E Bartlett, do
J Mathews & family, do
Miss Williams, do
T Appleher, do
F C Crowley, Md
Dr Dillard, Pa
C Moore, NY
L Wilkins, Md
Miss Moore, do
Miss Hiedsick, do
D S Mumy, Ala
J H Semmes, do
M M Scott, Fla
O Geurier, La
Mr Fant & family
R L Hawses, Mass
J L Boarman, Md
L S Morsell, do

## Willards' Hotel—W. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

Mr McLean, Cuba
Dr W S King, USA
Dr Smith, Va
J Armistead, do
Mrs Miller & son, Pa
W Langley, La
T Green, Va
Miss Ward, Md
G P R James, Va
Mr Barksdale, do
Mr & Mrs Tucker, Pa
Col Magruder, USA
M Sartin, Pa.
Gen D Tallmadge & lady, Ohio
Miss M Connell, do
Gov Medill, do
J H Sullivan, do
Judge McLean, do
F Corwin, do
K Garrard, USA
L S Baker, do
Dr T S Schell
E Tullan, Ohio
Mr Anderson, Va

## Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. KIRKWOOD.

C H Bittomore, DC
A Leonard, NY
F A Key, Ky
Mr Burns, Pa
A Summerson, Ga
J C Cummings, do
O D Bennett and lady, Mass
F C Harris, DC
J Stephenson, Va
J D Hammersly, do
L Frid, Ga
A Redwine, NC
W L Stegell, do
A W Darling & lady, Ky
G C Woodward, DC.
J Wynne, DC
P Devoy, Mo
T L Mason, RI
C V Smith, Can
W H Westrook, Miss
G Robinson, Va
S Guyther, NY
L P Ellis, La
S N Solomon, NY
J R Hanland, Va
M C Fitch, do
M N S Causin, Md
A de Cordon, NY
T Lumpkin, DC
J J Wynn, Minna

## United States Hotel—R. B. HACKNEY.

E Brush, Mo
F Tobey, Ga
Capt N Bibkey, Va
Miss J Courtney, Md
W H Forbs & lady, Ohio.
Miss M A Forbs, Ohio
Miss J A Jackson, do
J R B Jackson, do
J G Cremer, Md

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

19 September 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS,

## National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

S A Kennedy, SC
B H Bartol, Pa
D Barnum, NY
H Wilson, USN
F E Baumgarter, Mo
R T Saunders, Ala
V Brent, Md
A B Darling, Ala
T W Gough, Md
G W Morgan, do
S Brown, Va
C C Maguire, lady & son
W Edelin, Md
A C Brent, do
W B Jones & lady, NC
R L Stevens, NY
W Miller, Cal
P Kerr & son, Pa
P Trace, do
G S Lanman, do
G Dyers, do
J C Brent, Ky
T Y Brent, do
S Williams, do
E E Cross, Ohio
Mrs S Hoban, Ga
Mrs E Pennington, do
W Scott, do
J N White, Ohio
C E Isaacs, NY
Mr Roman & sister, NJ

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

M J Junkin, Cal
H Russell, do
G W Clutter, Va
V H Vaughn, Ala
A H Buckler, Mo
F N Butler, Md
J Mullen, lady & son, do
J A Wharton, Ky
J M Grymes, DC
C B Wellford, Va
S Warring, do
J Bingue, NY
Dr J G Gray & son, Va
B J Gill, do
H B Gelston, Md
D Gordon, Texas
J Green, Mo
B H Gordon, Va
P P Johnson, NC
J W Baker, do
J D Johnson, do
N Wright, NY
N Branson & lady, NC
Mrs Abbott, do

## Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. KIRKWOOD.

J F Armstrong, NY
R Luray, Pa
J B Cumming, Ga
H C Jenks, NY
Com'r Juan de Dios Ramos Yzguierdo, Spain
Lieut Joaquin Jose Navarro, do
W S Batt, Va
W H Mitchell, Md
Dr J H Boyle and lady, Md
J M S Causin, Md
O R Warren, Mo
Mrs C Colsman, Va
E Colsman, do
Miss Henson, do
Miss Clements, do
A R Roberts, do
Hon J Kerr, NC

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

M P O'Hern, Md
A H Cole & lady, Fla
Miss Mason, do
Colonel & Mrs Johnston, USA
J S Wilson, NY
A S Roberts, Md
J F Sedgwick, do
W H Boyce & lady, do
J A Phillips, Pa
W B Willard, Mass

## United States Hotel—R. B. HACKNEY.

T B Boyd, NY
P A Conaway, Pa
J Winpigler, Va
W Sproud, do
E F Babcock, DC
W T Delworth, Pa
Miss Humphryville, NY
R Martin, NJ

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



20 September 1854, 4

## LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

### National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

J H Eustace, Va
P Lidwarm, Pa
E G Erdwarm, do
J G Sammeonis, Fla
J S Langdon, do
D S Treyvant, do
F B Ellison, USN
A D Eckel, Md
G D Allen, Fla
Mrs E M Williams, Tenn
L H Perkins, do
J S Young, Md
Dr T Magill, do
J Carrick
E Tuck & lady, Mass
T J Coburn
A M Sloan, Ga
E T Montague, Va
J T Jewell, Ala
Capt J P Levy, Pa
W Sherman, NY
J W Carver, Va
O Byrne, lady & son, Pa
R B Hitchcock and lady, NY
J G Jones, Pa
H Cartwright, do
N H Shipley, Md
J H Warring, do
J Worthington, do
J E S Holliday, do
I Newton, Pa
J A Woodbury, Mass
B H Otis, NY
M L Wright, NJ
M Delany, Va
Capt Murrow, USN
J Partridge & family, Fla

### Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

J B Champion, Pa
P S Lugg, NC
R Lugg, do
Miss M Lugg, do
Miss F Lugg, do
T Alking & lady, Pa
S Stone, NY
C G Forshey, Texas
J Fuss, Va
C B Root, NC
Mr Davison, do
W H Thornley, Ga
J H Orndoff, Md
H B Chambers, Cal
J Marsh & lady, Ohio
Mr Gold, Ct
R W Downman, Va
Miss E S Downman, do
A J Myers, Md
W T Glassell, USN
J Mayo, jr, Va
G Mayo, do
J B Williams, Mass
G J Hurd, do
J Hurd, do
J Wood, NY
T Hodgson, do
Dr J McD Carson, NC
T C Coxe, do
S B Hitch, Del
W A Thompson, NY
Prof J A C Iardella, DC

### Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. KIRKWOOD.

W H Thornberry, Ga
J S Sanchez, SC
T Denny & lady, Mo
R M Harway, do
A Veazy, Texas
G W Hungerford, Md
R Diggs, do
T J Cram, Pa
J G Balcam, Ala
G W Thomas, do
Miss Brightman, do
G Hargent, SC
A Harbinson & lady, Ky
Mrs A E Bryan, do
H Etting, USN
M N Kelley, NH
S E Dexter, NY
Miss Dexter, do
C S Bateman, Mass
C F Dowell, Va
J Hoy, NJ
J Daly, SC
E Daley, do
Lt Berryman, USN

### Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

R Ransom, USA
J A Semple, USN
W. Pierce, NC
J K Cooke, Va
Senor Don J M Tirado, NY
J E B Stuart, USA
Mr Hyde, Va
Mrs J Richardson
Miss Richardson
Capt Crombie, England
Lieut Stewart, do
Lieut Allison, do
J Birkmyre, Scotland
E Riddle, Miss
J L Porter, NY

### United States Hotel—R. B. HACKNEY.

S E Gruman, La
T M Crane, do
J Dogan, Pa
J Walker, Wis
A R Stites, Ill
H F Boun & lady, NC
Rev J Grammer and two sons, Va
J Bensley & lady, Cal
C M Surling, Pa
J S Stringer, NY

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

Florida Republican
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

21 September 1854, 4

## FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, lying in the county of Alachua, on the west side of Newnan's Lake, about one mile from Payne's Prairie, and twelve miles from Micanopy. The tract contains 1,295 acres, about 100 acres under cultivation, and 30 acres more nearly prepared for planting.

About 400 acres of the tract is good hammock, and the greatest portion of the balance is excellent pine land, mixed with hickory growth. This land is well adapted to raise corn, cotton, and cane, and is a most desirable plantation to any person having a sufficient force to bring it into cultivation. The district is healthy the year round, and the drinking water excellent.

There are some comfortable dwelling houses, and a gin house and stables upon the place.

The above will be sold low for cash. For any further details or information, write to Mr. J. D. McKinlay, Jacksouville, Fla., or to me, at Micanopy, E. F.

JOHN R. SAUNDERS.

September 7th, 1854. tf

## Valuable Sea Island Cotton and Corn Land for Sale,

FOUR miles above the Bar of St. John's river, immediately located on the river. The tract embraces seven hundred and fifty acres, five hundred of it, or nearly so, first rate hammock land, and in its original state, with the exception of about eighty acres cleared, and well adapted for a crop the ensuing season. Steamers necessarily pass within fifty yards of the place, in ascending the river. On the premises there is a very superior three-story mansion house, with a basement of nine feet. Location, Health, Water, and all other natural advantages not to be surpassed. Titles good, and terms accommodating. Apply to Tunno, Pinckney, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; A. T. Braham, Palatka; Capt. Coxetter, steamer Carolina; or to the owner, on the place.

B. HOPKINS.

Mayport Mill P. O.,
St. John's Bluff, F. F., September 7, 1854.

(News, Jacksonville; Southern Sun, Ocala; will publish until forbid, and send bills to this office.)

sp 21-f

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
23 September 1854, 3

From the Pickens (S. C.) Courier.

## COLONEL ORR AND CUBA.

Col. Orr addressed his constituents at Spartanburg, on sale-day-last, in his usual able and happy manner, as we learn from the Express of that place. He reviewed the doings and actions of the last session of Congress, complimented President Pierce on the success of his administration, and the bringing back of the government to something of its intended simplicity, purity, and constitutional working. His views in relation to Cuba are so eminently just and statesmanlike, and so far removed from that spirit of fillibustering that is stalking abroad in the land, that we commend them to the attentive consideration of our readers. The Express thus reports the Colonel on the acquisition of Cuba:

"After alluding to the position of the President in relation to Cuba—which he said was favorable to its acquisition, although, in good faith to our treaties with Spain, and in adherence to the laws of the United States, he was compelled to issue his proclamation against fillibusterism—Colonel Orr avowed himself in favor of bringing the island into the arms of our confederacy. 'The democratic party,' said he, 'is a Cuba-acquiring party.' He was in favor of its purchase, if it could be bought on reasonable terms; but he believed the proper way to acquire it was for the people of the island to declare themselves free, and then an expedition might be fitted out by the citizens of the United States, legally and in good faith, to help them to maintain the declaration. Once an independent power, it might be annexed to the United States, and the work would be well done, and an immense benefit achieved."

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



Sept 3, 1854, 3

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—Two American sailors, calling themselves Mark Chauncey, of Philadelphia, and William Winn, of Maine, were brought from Guives to Havana August 30, and placed in the Tacon jail. They are charged with being engaged in the slave trade, and state that they were shipped in New York, on the 4th or 5th of March last, for an honest trading voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, on board the American schooner Esperanza, of about 150 tons burden; that the day following their shipment they were put on board at the dock in New York, and the schooner was immediately dropped into the stream and taken in tow by a steamer, and in a few hours they were at sea. The hatches were never opened after they went on board, to enable them to judge of the nature of the voyage, and they were not aware of it until their arrival on the coast, when they were called aft by the captain, and informed that he was not going to the Cape, but should take in a cargo of negroes for Cuba. They state that the whole crew remonstrated, as in violation of their obligations, and involving them in serious trouble; when they were told that those who refused should be put on shore, where, if they lived, they might remain forty years without being able to get home. Their only chance of return, as well as for personal safety, from the want of food themselves, or becoming food for the cannibals, (as they were told,) was to continue the voyage; in which case they were promised high wages, and a safe pass through Cuba to the United States. They had no alternative, as they conceived—the captain advising them that in two days' run he could supply their places with good Portuguese and Spanish sailors, who were used to the trade. They were sixty-eight days on the voyage out, and five or six days on the coast, and taking in their cargo of four hundred and fifty negroes, of which forty-one died and were thrown over on the run to Cuba, occupying from the coast forty-eight days. The vessel being short of provisions and water, was the cause of starvation and thirst among the negroes in the contracted space allotted to them, creating disease, of which they died.

On arrival at the isle of Pines, where they expected to meet the necessary provisions, and the customary care of the contractors and consignees, they found no preparation whatever, and were compelled, after burning the schooner, to secrete themselves in the woods, and subsist as they could upon the wild peas, berries, snakes, &c., which poisoned the negroes, and many of them died. After twenty days of suffering, two schooners were sent to them, on board of which they were embarked, the captain and mate, with 165 negroes, on board of one, and the stranger seamen, with 170 negroes, on board of the other. We made sail to the westward, and soon lost sight of the other schooner, which we have not seen since. The man in command of the schooner on board of which we were seemed to be a man of authority, (possibly alcalde of the sea.) Being short of provisions, we were compelled again to put into the coast, after eight days of light weather and head winds, where we were secreted near a village called Rosario, and compelled to hunt the woods for food for some days, until we were surprised by soldiers and made prisoners, since which we have had food in rather small parcels for famished men.

It is said that the acting consul, Thomas Savage, has made an application to the captain-general for information as to the two seamen of the United States; but they were caught in the act, and the story of deception and fraud, without testimony, will not save them from punishment. The landing was made at the isle of Pines about the 3d of July; the vessel was burnt on the 6th or 7th; on the 27th or 28th, the negroes, crew, and officers, were taken off by two schooners, leaving 74 Africans dead in the woods and cactus jungles of the island. The schooner with 170 negroes and the American sailors must have arrived at Rosario on the 4th or 5th of August, since which the time has been used up in their search for food, apprehension by the authorities of Guives, and journey through the country, examinations there, and transfer to Havana for trial.

The captain and mate, the sailors think, are well known in New York, and their names easily found by examination of the custom-house clearances for the month of March, schooner Esperanza; and they believe that both officers will get to New York as soon as possible, but probably by

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
29 September 1854, 3

## AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 15, 1854.

We have been momentarily expecting the arrival of Gen Concha for the last two days; the roads are being repaired that his footing may be more comfortable from the wharf to the palace, and from the palace to the "Royal Audiencia," where the oath of office will be administered. Since the arrival of the Philadelphia from New Orleans rumors have been circulated by persons connected with the palace, that, after all, we should be deprived of the pleasure of seeing General Concha, as he had declined the appointment, because he had not the same powers as were accorded to the present incumbent." These are the inventions thrown off to impede preparation and cool enthusiasm, that the celebration may be a failure; but the people say, "If Concha comes, it will be no failure—we shall have him, and he will find the welcome of grateful hearts, if we have nothing else to give him." At any rate, we manage to keep up a constant excitement, having established lookouts off the bay of Cardenas to telegraph the steamer Francisco de Asis, if it passes within view; and we have had already one or two false alarms in consequence of the exceeding vigilance and intelligence of our exterior observers in that quarter—at Stone Key. We have had some squabbling for advantage among those who wish to be first among the "innumerable friends" of Gen. Concha, which is food for the mirth of those who lose—the official partisans of the palace and of the marquis. There has been, besides, no cessation in the ebullition of crude patriotism and malicious invectives, intended to touch the integrity of the soldiery and the feelings of the principal personages in our minds for the time. Printed sheets are profusely scattered upon the street, and thrown into the doors and windows of dwellings and offices, of which I sent you samples recently. There is no great purpose of freedom impelling these publications, and they resolve into the petty malice of weak minds, and as such follow in the social sewers only to soil those who give them utterance in the night, producing very little effect among the better classes of the people, and drawing no respect from strangers, at any rate, to the cause of which they treat, or which they pretend to advocate.

The most active hostility to Pezuela is from the Catalans, and other Spaniards, who have been largely interested in the slave trade, which he has endeavored to abolish, but has been foiled in by the unfaithfulness of his officers, secretaries, and agents; yet they are aware of his honest determination to put it down, and they hope by a fawning course with Concha, and the evidence of the unpopularity of Pezuela before him, that he will be tempted to favor their plans for the future. In this they calculate without their host, and will be disappointed. He will accept the attentions of the people as a grateful tribute from their hearts; but I have very much misread the man if he accepts the present of carriage and horses with any pleasure; and I should not be surprised if he refused it, for fear that it might be said to give bias to the character of his administration.

Some wicked spirit has entered my attic and carried off ink and a bad pen in a moment that I left my table, and the steamer is ready to be off. The express agents, A. M. Hinckley & Co., of New York, are about opening an office here, which has been long wanted by our commercial community. Their agent, Wm. H. Fairchild, has made a very favorable impression upon our business men, and will have every facility in his business that may be necessary. It is a new matter before this people, but there are foreigners enough here who are aware of the convenience and facilities of such agency, sufficient to sustain it until it draws the patronage of the whole community. In the two days there has been no change to note in our business except that it is Concha week, and we do little else.

Health good—the equinoctial brewing, after which we shall know something with more certainty as to the coming crops. In the mean time excuse this, and let the compositor rejoice in. NADA MAS.

There is no mail from the south side, and no arrival that we do not receive intelligence of more landings of slaves effected; and by every opportunity hence to the United States seamen that have been occupied in the trade are being shipped without let and no hindrance, arriving from the country and departing without official note, which in this country, where everybody is registered, and can make no change of domicil for a day without the license of authority, seems strange.

The captain of the slaver who left this for Charleston, in the steamer Governor Dudley, last trip, was Brian, formerly mate on board of one of the Philadelphia packets in this trade.

The American barque Mary, McLean, of New York, was lost on the night of the 6th of September on the "Colorado reefs," to the westward, and not far from Cape San Antonio, having drifted out of course. The ship was burned by the captain, under pretence that he could save nothing—which we do not understand here. The vessel rested in twelve feet of water, after striking two or three times. She draws seventeen feet. The officers, crew, and one passenger, were carried to the small port of Mantua, on board of the American brig James Wakefield, and will be here in a few days," when, perhaps, they may explain what seems very singular just now. The vessel was from New Orleans, for Kansa (Sweden) and a market, and had 198 bales of cotton and 250 hhds. of tobacco. Further particulars in my next. The Warrior was signalized at 12½ m. Nothing new. NADA MAS.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

29 September 1854, 3

*Later from Havana.—Arrival of General Concha.*

CHARLESTON, Sept. 26.—The steamor Governor Dudley has arrived from Havana. She sailed from that port on Saturday last.

General Concha, the new captain-general of Cuba, had arrived from Spain. His reception was one of the most imposing, gorgeous, and enthusiastic public demonstrations ever witnessed in the island.

General Concha was conducted in great state to the vice regal palace by General Pezuela and the municipal authorities of Havana, escorted by large bodies of troops, citizens, &c.

A grand dinner was given to Concha by Pezuela. The former appeared to be in an ill humor. He refused to accept a carriage and pair of horses which had been purchased for him.

When the Governor Dudley left Havana, the rejoicings were still going on. Bull fights and illuminations appeared to be the order of the day and night.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
30 September 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Brown's Hotel—T. P. & H. BROWN.

J McL Hudson, Va
J M Weebous, do
C A McAvoy, do
L Jones, La
U Bliman, do
S L Logan, Va
J Nicolas, NC
I S Scott, do
Major L Crawley, NY
M Hutchinson, Mo
O C Badger, USN
R F Morris, Va
E Brown, do
E Morris, do
J Badger & lady, Ky
J S Williams & lady, do
Rev J S Clark, Ct
J Mullikin, Md
J B Watson and 2 sons, NY
G Brent, Md

F W Puckers & daughter, SC
Mrs G W Bolling & two daughters, Va
Miss A Bolling, do
Miss M Bolling, do
G Hilliny, Md
J Smith, Cal
T B Berry, Md
J R Puthman, do
W N Bolling, Va
M S Plummer, Md
E C Johnson, Mass
Dr J R Knox, Pa
Miss C Churchill, NY
C W Cowles, Md
W C Sutherland, Va
C W Davis, do
T H Hoylet, Md
E W Petherbridge, do
T C Burnwell, Va

## National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

W H Topping, DC
G M Gay, do
J B Whitehead, Va
J S Wright, Ill
J H Wells, NY
C R Wheat, La
F P McCrea, USN
E B Kemper & lady, Ga
Miss F Kemper, do
Miss M E Kemper, do
Miss C Craig, do
R M Gay, do
G S Kisling, do
T Portland, Ark
G A Rawling, Md
T Smith, NC

C Fairfax, Cal
J B Roberson, Md
C Pyer, do
E F Gray, do
E Clagett, Va
G A Falbricott, NY
F Tyson
Dr Hungerford, Md
E M Lewis, Tenn
W H Davidge
A B Davis, Md
J G McCoy, do
R C Marshall, jr, Va
3 Misses Nixon, Pa
J F Coleman, Ala
W Herbert, Va

## Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. KIRKWOOD.

J Hughes & son, SC
L W Bitchey, Ohio
W S Lewis & lady, do
J S Thrasher, La

W R Dennis, SC
A D Perry, NJ
N Haven, NY
A F Jones, Md
J H Bowman, Miss
J M Hanson, Fla
Miss Hanson & 2 serv'ts, do
R T Dangerfield, Md

Capt Johnson, USN
S Clark, Md
B A Coachman, SC
Mrs M A Coachman, do
S Manning, Md
I Neale, do
J S Fitzhugh, do
A Z Kimmel, do
H J Norris, do
P Clarke, Va
T R Scott, NJ
W F Berry, Md

## United States Hotel—R. B. HACKNEY.

W Bringhurst, Del
W Hanson, Texas
M Y Purdin, Va
[illegible]
S P Thompson, do

D Hedge, NY
T B Baldwin, Va
B Ashbury, do
P S Farley, NJ
W Howe, NC

## Willard's Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

Rev J L Clark, Ct
Dr H H Williams, USA
G Osgood & lady, Ct
Col J Munroe
Hon O Hoffman, Cal
W A Reid, NC

S R Bishop, Pa
W F Mercer, do
G W Munford, Va
J Allen
B L Warld, Mo

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
1 October 1854, 3

---

DEATH OF A CUBAN MILLIONAIRE.—Signor Jose M. Lasa, who has been passing the summer at the New York Hotel, died yesterday afternoon of apoplexy, aged 62 years. Mr. Lasa was a native of Havana, where he has resided most of his life, and been one of the largest sugar planters in Cuba. He leaves a widow, one son, and four or five daughters, who are inconsolable at their loss.—*Evening Mirror.*

---

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
30 October, 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## National Hotel—W. A. Burnham.

| | |
|---|---|
| Winston & lady, Md | Miss McDonald, Va |
| Miss Winston, do | W H Bryant, do |
| T Marney, Va | J J Scott, Va |
| A S Johnson, do | Mrs Rider |
| W S Allen & lady, do | E M Hall, Md |
| J. W Bates, do | J Smith, Va |
| W W Dunnavant, do | T Alexander, do |
| J P Brawley, Pa | W B Colton, Halifax |
| R H Hartshorne, NY | E C Lee, Texas |
| E Dunn, Md | C S Alexander, Mo |
| J S Bonsall, do | J H Young, Md |
| L Cortes, Ala | J S Williams and sister, Ky |
| J B Spafford, Miss | |
| J Spencer, Pa | R Eldridge, Tenn |
| J T Craddock, do | W M Pinkard, Va |
| T P McDowell, Va | J L Leiter, do |

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & H. Brown.

| | |
|---|---|
| R Q Faulkner, Va | T F Bowie & son, Md |
| Mr English, Texas | S H Berry, do |
| W Reeker, Md | F Saal |
| W B Elliott, Va | C L Kengler, NY |
| J A Templeton, do | S Cosnett, jr, Mexico |
| J A Green, do | C Wilson, NY |
| F E Felton, NY | E C Genet, do |
| S K Spafford, Pa | J H Kelly & family |
| J W Schaumburg, do | Dr Morris & friend, Md |
| R M Phillips, England | Z Robins, Pa |
| G Murton, do | F H Neal, NC |
| E Phillips, do | G Wood & lady, NY |
| A Grey, do | M Zah, Pa |

## United States Hotel—R. B. Mackey.

| | |
|---|---|
| J R Sterling, Va | W Parrow, Va |
| J H Roberts, NC | A M Hernandez, Cuba |
| W Killkelly, do | G W Moore, NY |
| J Kenan, do | J S Lacy |
| T Thinener, Ga | S S Sweeny |
| J R Nugent, Ohio | J M Hunth |
| H H Murdock & family, Ga | H Lubbock |
| | Mast Edwards |
| [illegible], Md | W T Buckner, Md |
| T Ellis, England | J V Gross, Texas |
| M D Hines, Md | B A Hook, do |
| H Moore & lady, Mass | R Martin, NJ |
| Mrs Robertson, Texas | D Mungumry & lady |
| L B McLain, Va | A C Connaway, Md |
| Col J D Johnson, do | W N Connaway, do |
| Dr A O Bradley, NC | J T Drummon, NY |
| G Young & lady, NB | A Chamblain, Va |
| J H Higgins, Md | T M Osbourne, do |
| J Davenport, Ohio | P Portern, NY |
| W Remmer, NY | T Harman & lady, Pa |
| E P Allen, do | J W Jones, Mo |
| N V Langley, Mo | G Thomas, Va |
| J H Scott, Md | |

## Kirkwood House—J. R. & A. Kirkwood.

| | |
|---|---|
| R F Newman, Tenn | L R Ellison, Va |
| P Pike, Ala | C R Cummings, do |
| J McLeod, do | Dr W Helm, do |
| J H Bloxom, do | J T Lindsay, do |
| G W Blanchard, Mass | J L Thomas, do |
| J J Rickets, DC | Mr Converse and lady, Ohio |
| S W Clark & lady, NY | |
| L A Jennings, Va | W Lea & son, Del |
| H Wilson, USN | N Wilkinson, Mass |
| C Carter & family, Pa | W W Allen, daughter & servant, Ala |
| J R Baily, La | |
| Lieut Winder, USN | A R Drayton, SC |

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. D. Willard.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt McClellan, USA | Mrs E B Smith, Ohio |
| B H Dawes & lady, Ind | Miss A W Smith, do |
| Miss Linlop, 3 children & servant, do | C F Winsor, Mass |
| | H Richards, do |
| J K Duncan, USA | E Howe, jr, NY |
| R W Scott, USN | J Arnold, do |
| Dr B F Lunton, NY | J C Smith |

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
4 October 1854, 3

## GENERAL NEWS.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—The United States mail steamship El Dorado, Henry J. Hartstene, commander, arrived yesterday at this port from New Orleans via Havana.

She left New Orleans on the 20th ult. On arriving at Havana on Sunday morning, the 24th ult., her passengers for California and the Isthmus were transferred to the steamship Falcon, under the command of A. G. Gray, hitherto of the El Dorado. The Falcon sailed on Sunday afternoon at 2, p. m., for Aspinwall, and the El Dorado left Havana next morning at 8 o'clock.

The El Dorado brings $112,300 in specie from New Orleans, consigned as follows: Messrs. Beebe & Co., $21,300; M. Morgan & Son, $30,000; I. Pannett, $50,000: G. S. Robbins & Son, $11,000.

The thirst for pleasure and excitement, so characteristic of Cuban-Spaniards, seized eagerly upon the return of Gen. Concha to the island as captain-general, in place of Pezuela, to satisfy their morbid appetites in festivities, semi-barbarian amusements, and noisy popular demonstrations. Accordingly, on last Sunday, the city presented a very gaudy appearance. In all the principal streets, rudely-constructed arches could be seen displaying quite a waste of red and yellow. National flags, drapery, and festoons were profusely displayed; and in the evening much light was thrown upon the crowded streets, from a great number of rudely-bedaubed tumblers, which covered, in many instances, the entire fronts of stores, groceries, or the residences of distinguished officials. The military, too, were not inactive. Martial music was heard in all directions, and quite an army of military officers in gala uniform thronged the streets and coffee-houses. The stranger was not left for a moment in doubt as to the nature of government thus reinstated over "la siempre fiel Isle de Cuba." In the afternoon nothing scarcely could be heard near the "Plaza" but the monotonous though excited shouting of omnibus drivers, "Plaza de Tauro!" "Plaza de Tauro!" and this celebrated edifice was soon thronged by a vast crowd of anxious spectators—the amusement itself needs no description—most of your readers are doubtless acquainted with the nature of bull fights in Havana. The place was crowded on the sunny and on the "shady side." Fair ladies were there to glut their eyes on the bloody scene! Gen. Concha and his cabinet were there as the illustrious patrons of the barbarous sport. A venerable-looking liveried mulatto with a trumpet was there, whose position seemed doubtful. Whether herald of the bulls, bull-dogs, or of General Concha, our Cuban neighbors will, perhaps, inform us. A vast multitude of the "faithful people" were there most vociferous in their shouts of welcome and vivas. It is to be feared that the present popular enthusiasm in favor of Gen. Concha may not be of long duration. The Spaniards will perhaps continue his zealous partisans, but the Creoles have less confidence in him.

[*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

5 October 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## National Hotel—M. A. BAXTER.

D C Gordon, Miss
C W Peirce, Va
J R McDaniel, do
Mrs Compton, do
Miss Roguell, do
C L Barrit, NY
E Fitzgreame, NJ
R Roseberry, do
J G Lightbody, NY
B Sperry, do
Mr Anderson and family, NC
T D Sims & lady
J A Piffer, Pa
J Comstack
H A Harry & lady, Ct
J Adams, do
Mrs Bennet, Belgium
Mr Depraz, do

R H Wyatt, Va
Miss J C Stingling, do
Miss M Tunstall, do
Miss E Bebb, do
Miss B S Heda, do
J Morale, Cuba
R H Buckner, Ky
D B Hannah, Oregon
J W Willis, Va
J L Pickett, Pa
S A Young, do
S A Hazard, Pa
W Gordon, La
T E Bowman, do
A B Cooley, Pa
S M Magraw, Md
A Pope, NY
Hyatt & friend
A C Donning, NY

Morales

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

J L Sullivan, NO
G Greene, Iowa
H C Potter, Pa
H M Haig, SC
Mrs Motte, do
Miss Hume, do
W C Woodruff, Ind
Mrs P H Tuby, do
J Taite & lady, NY
J Alexander, Va
W G White & sister, do
A B Barry, Md
W J Beall, do
W J Green, Va
B B Chapman, Ohio
J H James, Ga
F Lamb, Ky

W H James and neice, Va
W T Snodgrass, do
Mrs E Snodgrass & son, do
R C Howard, do
T McDonald, Ala
Rev W Sparrow, Va
Rev T M Ambler, do
J S Buston and two sons, Tenn
T Rily, Va
Miss M Riley, do
N Davis, Del
S P Lewis, Va
D Mercer, Fla

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

H Addison, DC
J Syllick, Va
T Crohan, Navy
J W Dickinson, do
A Allmond, do
T B Horwitz, Md
L Martin, Cal
G W Battley, Va
J H Small, Pa
C D Ludlow & lady, NY
G H Hope, Pa
W W Sadoomb, Vt
J B Witter, La
P L Marsh, NY

L Keane, England
L L Woods & children, Mo
Mrs Woods, do
Mrs Knox & child, do
Miss S Knox, do
Major Gadin, USA
C A Brown, Ga
D H Connor, NY
H M Fisher, Va
J Jessup, Md
A L Hickey, Pa
F Hudson, do

## Kirkwood House—J. R. & A. KIRKWOOD.

J C Winder, NC
W Dutton, do
A S King, Md
Mr Peters, Va
W E Jones, USA
L H Dance & lady, Va
V Richmond, do
J Nowland, do
Miss Wallace, do

D T Tegrand, Fla
H C Clarce & lady, Md
M Brussels, NY
F Robinson, do
W Sawyer, Va
J Thornton, do
Z Lawrence, Mo
T A Clark, do
T Westlarat, Ill

## United States Hotel—R. P. HACKNEY.

H M McCauley, NY
K Hood
W C Dunnovan, NY
Mr Powne, Va
H McGhee, Ky
F M Richardson & lady, Ga

Mrs S F Harvey, Ga
J Emlin & ladies, Pa
R W Harrison, Va
Mr Loudand, do
R Hall, NY
H Hall, do
W W Webb, do

## Empire Hotel—C. C. HEFFLEBOWER.

T Hays, NY
J F Gallup, Balt
E F Hudson, Wash
J T Jackson, Md

J Jones, Md
G Butler, do
J Crook, do

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

Florida Republican
5 October 1854, 2

## DUVAL COUNTY--Official Returns.

| | Jacksonville. | Cedar Creek. | Bar. | Mandarin. | Magnolia. | Middleburg. | Clay Hill. | Thomasville. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Congress.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Maxwell, | 167 | 70 | 10 | 32 | 11 | 23 | 83 | 4—400 | |
| *Brown, | 228 | 8 | 29 | 33 | 14 | 50 | 32 | 27—416 | |
| *Senator.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Livingston, | 167 | 64 | 7 | 30 | 13 | 22 | 78 | 8—339 | |
| *Hopkins, | 218 | 75 | 24 | 36 | 14 | 43 | 25 | 27—397 | |
| *Assembly.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Prescott, | 164 | 66 | 9 | 32 | 17 | 25 | 103 | 9—425 | |
| Haynes, | 170 | 65 | 9 | 35 | 17 | 15 | 73 | 7—391 | |
| *Thompson, | 208 | 4 | 25 | 20 | 17 | 56 | 14 | 22—375 | |
| *Drew, | 223 | 5 | 25 | 33 | 13 | 48 | 17 | 21—385 | |
| *Register.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Walker, | 226 | 3 | 31 | 33 | 13 | 50 | 27 | 27—410 | |
| A.A.Canova, | | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Removal, | 369 | 80 | 87 | 52 | 28 | 63 | 75 | 31—690 | |
| No remov'l, | 5 | | | 2 | | | | | 7 |

Those marked with an * are Whigs; the others, Democrats.

By these figures, Brown's majority is 10. Hopkins' over Livingston 8. Prescott's over Thompson 50, and Haynes' over Drew 6.

## The Duval Election.

We have little to say of the result of the election in this county, contrary as it is to what the political sentiment of the county is known to be. The increase of the Democratic vote of the country, and the defeat of one if not both of the Whig assemblymen, is to be attributed to fraud and illegal voting. Particularly has this been the case at Broward's Neck and Clay Hill, at which latter precinct we believe illegal voting was prearranged for and systematized. The rights and representation of no county in the State were ever subjected to so palpable an outrage.

We believe the Assemblymen who will take their seats in the Legislature, under the certificates furnished from the returns, will not be the true representatives of the people of Duval, but of unnaturalized foreigners and imported voters from adjoining counties.

The Whigs of the County were never more united. They had commenced the canvass with spirit, and union and spirit with them were known to all to be the sure presages of their success.—Hence this arrangement to introduce voters from Nassau county, and hence, and only from this cause, comes the Whig loss in Duval. As a proof of illegal voting at Clay Hill, we append below an affidavit taken from one of the most respectable citizens of Nassau County on Wednesday last.

We find the names in the affidavit, of voters residing in Nassau county, upon the poll list of Clay Hill, with the names of T. H. Hunt, R. Lang, and J. Pringle, as voting for the whole State and county ticket.

---

Before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for Duval County, Florida, personally came Ezekiel Dyess, who, being duly sworn, says that he is a resident of Nassau County, and that the Brandy Branch precinct is usually held at his house, or the election for said precinct; and that he was appointed an Inspector of an Election, to be held at his said place of residence, on the 2d day of October, 1854, for one Representative to Congress, one Senator, and one Representative to the General Assembly for said State, and acted as such Inspector of said Election held at the place aforesaid.

He further says that on or about the twenty-sixth day of September, 1854, Joseph Finigan and Geo. W. Cole, accompanied by one Lewis Norton, who this deponent supposes to be, a citizen of Nassau, came to the house of this said deponent and tried to induce this deponent to go to Clay Hill Precinct, in Duval County and throw this District into Duval County. Also offered this said deponent, if he would go to said Hill Precinct and vote, they, Finigan and Cole, would hire him a horse and buggy, to carry him thence, and pay him his own price for going, saying, he, deponent, was the head man of the district, and if he would go to Clay Hill, as aforesaid, the rest of the men in said District would go too. Also that he, Joseph Finigan, was one of the directors of the Railroad, and if the Democrats of Duval were elected, there would be a railroad built near the place of this deponent in a very short time. This deponent refused to go as aforesaid, saying it was not right, and that he could not vote in said county of Duval.

He further says that Thomas H. Hunt, John Hunt, Richard Lang, Jackson Pringle, Lewis Motes and Georgi Motes, went to Clay Hill, or left their residence to go to Clay Hill, for the purposes of voting as aforesaid at said election, as they informed this deponent, and one of them, to wit, Jackson Pringle, informed this deponent, after he returned from Clay Hill as aforesaid, that he had been there, and voted for Darling C. Prescott, and that he voted the full Democratic ticket.

He further says that one Frank Hunt left with his brothers, to go to Clay Hill with them; and that this deponent has reason to believe, and does believe, that said Frank Hunt is now, and has been for a long time, a citizen of Alabama.

He further says that said Thomas H. Hunt and Lewis Motes were appointed inspectors, together with this deponent, to hold said election at Brandy Branch Precinct, in Nassau County.

EZEKIEL DYESS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of October, A. D., 1854.

JOHN W. PRICE,
*Justice of the Peace.*

## Florida Election Returns.

*Leon County.*—Maxwell's majority over Brown 86—Christie, Galbraith and Chaires, (Democrats,) and Gen. Shine, (Whig,) elected to the Assembly

*Gadsden County.*—Brown's majority over Maxwell about 10—three Whigs and one Democrat elected to the Assembly.

*Wakulla County*—Maxwell's majority 40—A. R. Coombs (Democrat) elected to the Assembly.

*Columbia County*—Maxwell's majority 150—Cone (Democrat) elected to the Senate, Baisden and Vinzant (Democrats) elected to the Assembly.

*Alachua County.*—Maxwell's majority for Congress 117—Phillip Dell (Democrat) elected to the Assembly.

*St. John's County.*—Maxwell's majority 32—Dummett (Democrat) elected to the Assembly by 32 majority.

*Nassau County.*—Majority of 10 for Brown for Congress. E. D. Tracy (Whig) elected to the Senate. Hardee Jones (Whig) elected to the Assembly.

*Madison County.*—Maxwell's majority over Brown for Congress 194. Brinson (Dem.) elected to the Senate; Pope and McLeary (Dem.) elected to the Assembly.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
8 October 1854, 2

From the New Orleans Delta.

## THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Concha has resumed the reins of power in Cuba. His inauguration has elicited from the Spaniards of Havana very strong displays of joy and satisfaction. We do not believe that the Cubans participated in these demonstrations; indeed, we learn from one of our correspondents that there were but three Creole houses which joined in the illumination of the city. It would be a great error to ascribe to the Creoles such unseemly proofs of pervility. Concha is doubtless popular with the Spaniards. He possesses many personal qualities, is esteemed honest and faithful, zealous and ambitious. But, more than all, so far as the Spaniards are concerned, he is known to be not unfriendly to the slave trade. He has repeatedly declared that the industrial resources of the island must be increased, and that African slaves are the only species of laborers suited to the cultivation of Cuba, and that, owing to the disproportion of females, the supply of slaves can only be kept up by winking at the trade. These are well known to be Concha's real views. It is true he was one of the first, if not *the first*, of the captains-general to decline the *douceurs* which were paid former governors on each slave introduced.

In this respect his conduct contrasted very favorably with that of his co-revolutionist, O'Donnell, who realized a large fortune from these *douceurs*. But still Concha is deeply impressed with the dependence of Cuba on slave labor, and, had he the power, would no doubt favor the increase of the slave population by importation. The handsome reception tendered him by the Catalans, who are slave dealers, no doubt proceeded from the hope of their traffic being relieved of the shackles and guards imposed on it by the rigid anti-slave policy of Pezuela.

It would be strange if the Creoles experienced any joy in the restoration of Concha to power. He has been from the commencement their bitterest foe. His pride and ambition centre in Madrid. What will be said and thought of his administration there concerns him far more deeply than the good opinion and esteem of the people of Cuba. Hence, we find him emerging from a liberalist revolution in Spain to adopt a more rigid and retrograde absolutism in Cuba. Almost his first act was to abolish the single remnant of freedom—the last vestige of a political existence permitted to the Cubans. For many years there have existed in Cuba legislative bodies selected in the different jurisdictions by the people, which were charged with duties similar to those performed by our old police juries—to wit: the direction of all local works, the establishment of schools, the making of roads, &c. These bodies, styled *Junta Fomento*, were empowered to levy a tax upon the property of the citizens to be expended on the objects indicated. Their powers were legislative, and without restriction in the narrow sphere allowed them.

By special decree Concha has reduced the *Junta Fomento* from a legislative to a mere consultative assembly, and directed that the funds under their control shall be administered by the treasurer of the island, under the direction of the captain-general. Thus is the last right of the oppressed Cubans stricken down! A consolatory reflection, however, may be derived from this change. The fear we expressed that the accession of the *progressistas* to power at Madrid would induce a change in the Cuban policy, and lead to reforms and ameliorations that might soften down the hostility of the Creoles, and eradicate the growing disaffection to the mother country, has been dispelled by the first act of Concha's administration. Henceforth there can be no hope for Cuba but in revolution. Let that conviction sink deep into the hearts of the Creoles and nerve their souls for the day—not far distant, we fervently hope—when they will be called upon to strike for their liberties.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR

9 October 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

G W Quintard, NY
J D Foster, La
W E Plummer, Mass
J M Goehran, Md
T McMullin, do
S Smith, Pa
J E Bragdin, Balt
R M Higgin, do
Miss M Shortell, Ireland
J W Hicklin, Va
R Wallace, do
W Harrick, Mass
J K Styler, Pa
C P Crosby, Ind
W B Hall, Ala
M W Wood, USN
C Wright, England
J S Jennings, jr, Md
H Cobb, Mass
P Babcock, Ga
Merrick, Pa
E D Willard, NY
J Smith, Md
J Jamison, NY
J W Hooper, jr, Ga
L Barnett, NY
J W Groo
N J Buck, Va
G H Harrison, NY
T Williamson, Mass
A W Claton, La
Dr J Thomas, Md
Col J D Bowling, do
J B Rimball, USN
Mr Nuthill, Md
Mr Spencer, do
Mr Abell, do
J Alston, do
Dr H Ford, do
Mrs Steward & 2 daughters, Va
2 Miss Carters, Md
Miss Calvert, do
G H Calvert, do

## Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. KIRKWOOD.

G W Dempsey, Ill
J D Thomson, DC
V Morrison & son, Md
J R Haskins, Wis
L Hart, NY
J R Crockwell, DC
H R Menteno, Cuba
H J Haynsworth & lady, SC
Miss R A Arthur, do
J C Dunn, Va
Miss H Waller & sister, do
J Bowes, Balt
A J Stansbury, DC
N S Bennett, Md
A W Vesey, do
J W Jones, do
F Ridgway, Mass
T W Wheeler, do
S K Ross, do
D Rowland, DC
A B Robson, Md
J F Maguire, do
R W Harper, do
G Harris, do
W H Colledge, Ohio
W S Hannah, Va
W S Butt, do
M Stobell, Mo
J P Henrick, lady & servant, NJ
J Masters, Va
S D Sessums, lady & servant, Miss
J M Field, SC
F B Williams, do
W F Bessellieu, do
H M Haigler, Ga
J V Barrett, Ala
W Rhetman, Tenn
R S Barton, NY
T P Wellis & son, La
J Scofield, Ky
W F Podgru, Va
A W Mayo, mother and sister, do
T A Shinn, do
W W Brockett, do
W G Gould
R H Duvall, Md
M W Herbert, Va
N W Burahell, Va

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

Rev J A Seiss, Md
J P Sale, Va
J Mullikin, Md
W A Mallin, Va
R J Yung, do
J E Mathews, Del
W Lewis, Va
Mrs H H Stetter, daug'r and servant, NO
Mrs Dawson, do
Miss Seymour, do
Miss D'ake, do
J A Wilson, Phila
E H Hyde, NY
Dr J Tanny, Mo
J E Brooks, Va
E Dale, Phila
S Atkinson, do
Z G Roly, Md

H.R. MENTENO

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
10 October 1854, 2

## LIABILITY OF DR. GARDINER'S PARTNERS, AGENTS, AND ATTORNEYS.

We print to-day the report made by the Judiciary Committee of the House at the late session of Congress upon the legal responsibility of the partners, agents, and attorneys of Dr. Gardiner for moneys received by them from the treasury upon the success of his stupendous fraud. The report is prepared with much care, and discusses with great clearness and impartiality the several legal questions referred to the committee. Besides presenting a comprehensive and intelligible view of the great fraud perpetrated by Dr. Gardiner, the committee investigated several points of professional responsibility which will be deeply interesting to gentlemen of the legal profession. The report concludes with a resolution recommending the bringing of suits against various parties, which resolution was adopted.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

12 October 1854, 2

## Whig Meeting.

At a meeting of Whigs of Duval county, held at the Court House on the evening of Wednesday, October 4th, on motion of G. H. Smith, ISAAC SWART was called to the Chair, and H. A. BLISS appointed Secretary.

Some very animated remarks were made by Gen. Edward Hopkins, our Senator elect, in regard to the illegality of the vote of some of the precincts of this county, together with some other well-timed comments.

Dr. H. D. Holland followed in the same eloquent strain.

Gen. Benjamin Hopkins being called on, made some most happy remarks in reference to the duty of the Whigs, and was applauded most heartily for the zeal and warmth manifested in them.

Several gentlemen followed in the same strain, amongst whom were S. N. Williams, Capt. Moses Currie, and G. H. Smith; the latter gentleman made a most truthful and earnest speech on the principles of the Whigs. He was followed by Dr. A. S. Baldwin.

Col. H. T. Titus moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to gather information in regard to illegal votes in this county, in order to assist the Whig candidates not elected in contesting their seats, should they feel disposed to do so; which was carried.

The Chair appointed as the committee—Col. H. T. Titus, William Alsop, Dr. H. D. Holland, J. W. Price, and S. N. Williams.

E. A. DeCottes made some very pungent and effective remarks, and was followed by L. I. Fleming and J. C. Hemming, both of whom expressed themselves warmly, and were followed by Charles DeWaal, J. E. Townsend, and several others.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Republican.

A motion for adjournment was, after many negatives, carried, after three cheers being given for Gen. Edward Hopkins.

I. SWART, *Chairman.*

H. A. BLISS, *Secretary.*

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
12 October 1854, 3

FURTHER FROM HAVANA.—The enactments of the new press decree, which the captain-general has just issued, are to the following effect:

1. That the adopted legislation of Castile, even with that of the Indies, is insufficient to designate how and by what tribunal publications containing original articles rejected in whole or in part by the censorship, or not submitted to it, and which attack the principle of authority or public order, are to be chastised.

2. That in the existing regulation of the 1st of July, 1834, the 19th and 20th articles only impose pecuniary penalties, and that of banishment in case of repetition, in cases of the publication of productions not in consonance with the orders of the censor.

3. That those fines and penalties, according to article 21, are imposed and executed on the printers without any regard to the contents of the articles; and it is only when these involve the offence of special injury that they can be punished in accordance with the laws by the competent tribunal.

4. That that regulation is also insufficient and inadequate to prevent infractions of the principle of authority, seeing that all that is found there on the subject is in article 13, in which the managers of periodicals are prohibited from delaying beyond the next day at furthest after their reception, the insertion of communications from the authorities whose conduct may have been censured in them, without any liberty being allowed to the editors either to curtail or change a single word in those communications.

5. That besides the principle of authority, that of public order when assailed for the first time, is in like manner disregarded in that regulation. In a paragraph of the 12th article, and for the simple purpose of prohibiting publication, productions are spoken of which directly or indirectly incite to the infringment of any law, or to the disobedience of any legitimate authority, even when the authority against whom they are directed and the place of their residence are concealed by allusions and allegories, provided always that the censors shall be of opinion that certain persons or authorities, or constituted corporations, are indicated in this manner.

6. That when the infractions are directed to the subversion of order, to disturb tranquillity, or to break the bonds that unite and bind this island to the mother country, they may be of such a character as to constitute an actual misdemeanor—a case not foreseen in the regulation.

Until her Majesty the Queen, whom God preserve, shall resolve what is meet upon the subject, using the powers with which I am invested, I ordain—

ART. 1. The printing and circulation of articles rejected in whole or in part by the censor, or not submitted to the censor, and in which the principle of authority is attacked, or any attempt against public order is made, shall be considered and treated as a misdemeanor, (delito de infedencia.)

ART. 2. The printer shall be held responsible for this offence.

ART. 3. The permanent military commission of this place shall take cognizance of these causes.

ART. 4. The prosecuting officer of the permanent military commission shall not prefer his charge without a previous express order from the captain-general.

---

PORT OF ZARA CLOSED.—Captain Connor, of the brig Sutton, arrived at New York on Sunday from Zara, Cuba, reports that the port of Zara was closed on the 18th of September against all vessels. He was not allowed to land or hold communication with the people on shore.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
13 October, 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## United States Hotel—A. B. HACKNEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| J Hancock, SC | C N Horwell, Ga |
| G Cannon, Ga | P W Brown, NY |
| W P Septtner, do | R Steventon, Mich |
| T B Hone & lady, NY | A Moffit, Md |
| Lt W C Dunnevant, Va | P Wilkinson, Va |
| J Howard, Mich | W C Jones, do |
| Miss M M Thompson, NY | A W Peterson, do |
| Miss V Lockwood, do | O W Adkinson, do |
| E P Babcock, do | D W Webster, NY |
| J Hameomg, do | T O Irvine, do |
| F C Lewis, Va | J Cullen, La |
| A B Tuttell, NY | H Percival, Pa |
| B A Johnston, SC | M Shipman, Md |
| Miss F Beagley, Va | D Smith, Va |
| S Jones, do | W Herring, do |
| W N Thorn, do | A Rice, do |
| W Jore & lady, do | S M Mullin, do |

## National Hotel—M. A. DEXTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| C A Secor, NY | C H McKey, Me |
| J Ackerman, do | J Harper, Md |
| C T Hull & lady, Va | J S Wright, Ill |
| G L Snelling, Oregon | J Freeland, Va |
| S Rice, Pa | Miss Worthington, Md |
| G W Toler, lady & son, Va | W J Lynd, Va |
| | E P Scott, do |
| J M Talbott, do | P Croven |
| J J Hughes, Md | W D Stewart, NY |
| A Mace, do | Dr W Harper, Miss |
| Dr Randolph & son, Va | J H F Mayo, Va |
| G Chidwell, NY | D McCullough & daughter, Ala |
| J Hodges jr, Md | |
| R W Persons, RI | J B Belt, Md |
| A B Babcock, NY | W B Beverly, Va |

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

| | |
|---|---|
| J Williams & lady, Pa | G Parks, SC |
| J S Allen, NY | L B Hank & lady, do |
| H G Fountain, do | J H Maffett & lady |
| A H Harris, do | P J Fry & lady, Pa |
| F Hall, Ct | Miss Branders, Va |
| N J Slick, Va | D S Stephenson, Iowa |
| J L Berrett, Ky | P A Webster, Md |
| T L Harrison, do | M Davis, Va |
| G Cromwell, La | L B Shearer, Mass |
| J Cromwell, do | J Enders & lady, Va |
| R K Iglehart, Md | |

## Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. KIRKWOOD.

| | |
|---|---|
| R W Dryden & wife, NY | G V Ramboul, Va |
| S Shipley, Md | J S Morris, NY |
| C S Lambert and wife, Mass | Dr H Turney, Pa |
| | V Childs, NC |
| Capt Lewis, La | J C Gates, Ala |
| Dr Belden, wife & child, Va | O R Warrien, Mo |
| | C B Pattis, Md |
| W C Templeton, La | J Dixon, do |
| L P Ellis, do | R R Collier, Va |

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| J Johnson, Kansas | B Bolegges, Ind Sec |
| A L King & lady, Cuba | A O Heister & lady, Pa |
| T P King, jr, Ga | H B Matteson, Md |
| P S Mari, Va | L S Taub |
| W Kimbel, Md | W P Storey, Mich |
| G W McElroy, do | C Knap, Pa |
| J Buali, Mexico | C Jones, NY |
| F Gual, do | |

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

16 October 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Brown's Hotel—T. P. & W. BROWN.

J S Gibbon, Md
G A Hunt, do
J A Healey, Md
D S Shiberry, Ala
W P Marshall, do
J H Riddick, NC
C Green, Ga
H L Gallaher, Va
J Lefferts, Pa
T Bledsoe, Va
C A Brett, NY
E D Goodnow & lady, do
S M Styles & lady, Ohio
C Moore, NY
E Spicer, do
A Penn, Bal:
R T Baldwin, do
J W Ayres, NY
J R Walker & lady, Ohio
T Weeden, lady, 3 children & servant, NC
J Ray, NY
E L Watkins, Ala
H Van Bell, Pa
H R Peck, Ga
P W Carter, Pa
E M Starter, Va
W Miller, NY
J G White, do
J E Fitzgerald, Md
J Henderson, jr, do
L L Armant, La
A R Homerly
T J Green, NY
C L Bliss, Va
S D McMillan, NY
W Williams, do
J W Williams, do
J Winan
J Winn, NY
J McDonald, Va
D P Ramson, NC
J C Howler, Va
L Church & lady, Fla
J S Adams & lady, Mo
Miss Edwards, NC
A J Chappel, Mo
Mrs Midwards, do
Mrs Butters, do
B E Talcott, Mo
C Haynes, NC
E M Bikes, do
T Dowling, Ind

## Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. KIRKWOOD.

S Haskins, NY
W S Phillips, La
F Holton, SC
J K Knowlton, NY
Miss Monroe, do
Mr & Mrs Podrick, Pa
P A May, do
K Brent, do
Dr J B Davis, SC
E L Crabb & lady, NY
J P Polk, Wash
C W Caneland, NY
N Wilkinson, Mass
K H Edes, Balt
N Kellington, Mass
N Farmington, do
T Mosher, DC
P Brent, do
S W Kincade, Mass
T Williams, NY
C T Iardella, DC
T E Sands, do
J Mitchel, do
T F Holliday, Miss
H T Stanton, Ky

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

Mr Mogan, Wash
D F Watkins and lady, Texa
J M Wilkins, do
A L McDonald and lady, NY
J C Heyman, Pa
Gee & Rea, DC
E Jones, Wis
G B Bazley, Balt
W G Frisby, do
E B Bradley, do
H W Duncun
Lt L A Cooper
P Valiente, NY
P P Huger, SC
S P Dow, NH
L B Beck, do
Dr W Haines, Wash
L A Williams
J F Turner, Va
P A Kelles, Wash
Col Huger, USA
J G Anderson & servant, Fla
Miss Randolph, do
Miss Beard, do
J Whaling, SC
J W Aycick, NC
H King, do

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
19 October 1854, 2

## OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

We have refrained of late from adverting to the present aspect of our relations with Spain, for the reason that in the existing state of affairs in that country we did not suppose that much progress could be made towards the settlement of the interesting questions pending between the two governments. We recur to it now because we see indications in our late intelligence from Europe which satisfy us that our minister to Spain has neither abated his exertions nor despaired of succeeding in a satisfactory result. One of the indications is contained in the following paragraph, which we clip from the Sunday (London) Times:

"A WORD TOUCHING THE SPANISH.—There is a report in circulation that the government of the United States have arranged with the Spanish government a treaty comprehending the sale of the island of Cuba by the latter to the former. Without entering into the manifold subjects for consideration which so momentous and important a territorial transfer suggests, we allude to the rumor, which is growing to a character that calls for belief, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the British public, who have so long been the creditors of Spain, to the fact of that nation realizing some millions sterling by the bargain and sale of the 'Queen of the Antilles,' as Cuba is poetically denominated. It behooves the Spanish bondholders to be up and stirring, and strike for the recognition of, if not their claim in full, at least some instalment of them."

The confidence with which the Times refers to the "rumor" is well calculated to create the impression that the negotiations in regard to the acquisition of Cuba are not in as hopeless a condition as the enemies of Mr. Soulé have industriously affirmed. Whilst we are satisfied that the rumor is not true to the extent indicated in the Times, we are confident that there is no reason to despair of Mr. Soulé's ultimate success. In connexion with this subject we have a private letter from a reliable friend in Paris, from which we take the liberty of using the following interesting extracts:

PARIS, Oct. 2, 1854.

The reports are current this morning of the capitulation of Sebastopol. I have but little doubt that the steamer which conveys this will carry over a confirmation of them. The property taken by the allies, it is supposed, is worth $50,000,000! The Czar will now have to abdicate, or reign in disgrace. Thus vanishes from the earth the reputed Colossus of autocracy—the prime mover and contriver of the reaction which nearly prostrated the liberal party of Europe in 1849. The republican world can now breathe more freely. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and there never was so striking an exemplification of the truth of the adage as is furnished in the instance of the Czar.

Mr. Soulé is here, and has never been in better spirits since he left the United States.

The *entente cordiale* will not now be of long duration. The division of honors and of property will engender heart-burnings which may eventuate in hostile feelings. I think that neither power, even as matters now stand, would dream of a physical resistance to our acquisition of Cuba by purchase. The people of both countries are decidedly *with us*, as they were *against* the Czar.

Spain must choose between the purse and the sword. If she rejects the former, she must be distinctly informed that the safety of the Union will compel us to employ the latter. The public mind should be familiarized to the adage upon which we shall have to act—that "self-preservation is nature's first law." We can well afford to inscribe it on our flag.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
19 October 1854, 3

***Fillibusters Disbanded.***

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17.—Colonel John Allen publishes a card stating that the fillibustering expedition which had been organized here for some time past has been disbanded for the want of means. They numbered 1,500.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON

21 October 1854, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

F Brashear, DC
W F Woodward, do
Mr Forsyth, Ohio
D Moore, Ala
W R Hulit, NF
Capt Snow, lady & son, Va
O H P Russell, Iowa
W Cruger, NY
C A Kingsbury, NJ
E Sherman, NY
J G Lane, Va
J Boake, do
E B Eaglend, Tenn
W G Stewart, Pa
W H Gillot, Liverpool
H P Whitehurst, NC
R Reeves & lady, Va
Rev W M Pendleton, do
G A Keen, NJ
Miss J P Franklin, Tenn
Miss A L Franklin, do
R O Franklin, do
T R Love, Va
Dr R P Michael and lady, SC
R G Chisholm, do
Miss E P Chisholm, do
J D Henderson, Pa
W Keyle, NY
S H Rothewell and lady, Pa
M Bartley, Ohio
J Rynese, Bal
S R Brick, Va
Prof Scherb, Ga
A D Allen, Va
G M Wells, La
F Kinale, Pa

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

J Hoffman, 2 ladies and servant, Va
Mr Owens, do
T H Hawks, NY
L B Smith & lady, Mass
J B Canfield, do
P B Canfield, do
J C Simmons and lady, La
A K Carter, do
Miss Carter, do
J L Southren and lady, Ohio
W G Banks, NY
Mrs Banks, do
G C Chambers, Md
E B Larkin & son, Pa
Mrs S G Larkin, do
J Hull & lady, do
G Y Saunders, NY
J Franklin & lady, Ala
R Rhea, lady & servant, Texas
C P Harris & son, Md
D Edwards, do
O E Ellsworth and lady, NJ
Mr & Mrs Tiffany, Md
H Leuy & lady, Ala
Miss R Leuy, do
H Lynch, Ind
R Tolston, Va
Mr & Mrs Atkinson, NY
W E Swift, do
F Allberke, La
Mr & Mrs Jarvis & child, do
Gov W Bigler, Pa
A Hopkins, do
J Hemphill & 2 sons, do
H Wiener & son, do
F Salm
J F Bruff, NY
C Mason, Miss
C Steele, La
J H Dudley, do
J Lonroy & lady, NY
J Williams & daughter, Tenn

## Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. KIRKWOOD.

D Robinson, SC
J Thomas, Pa
M L Williams, Md
W Simpson, SC
Miss Simpson, do
L S Fellows, NY
L Nash, do
Marquis de Cardenas, Cuba
J Troncoso, do
G Tregent, do
Mrs Shearer & child, NY
W L Smith, Cal
Mr & Mrs Hawkes, Mass
S Mobiten, DC
G H Davis & lady, Mass
Mr & Mrs Clifford, SC
W S Phillips, La
J C Chamberlain, Ala
Miss Chamberlain, do
Mrs Kingsley, do
Mlle De Belen, Paris
M M Hall, Mich
Mrs Hall, do
Mr & Mrs Farley, NY
J Bowes, Md
S Carrell, Ga
Mrs Carrell, do
P Courtenay, Md

Marques de Cardenas

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
21 October 1854, 3

*Later from Havana.*

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The Black Warrior has arrived here from Havana, which place she left on the 15th.

Castenado, the betrayer of Lopez, was assassinated on the 12th, while playing billiards at a coffee-house.

There were no followers at the funeral except the guards, which were attacked by the populace, when a general conflict ensued, and several persons were killed and wounded.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
24 October 1859, 4

## List of Arrivals at the Hotels.

### Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. Brown.

Dr F Mathews, NJ
J Taylor & lady, NY
J B Latham & lady
M C Davis & child, SC
G F Wiggan & lady, Pa
A Mole, NY
E E Rice, Me
U Clark, NY
Jeansin & lady, do
J Atte, do
J R Trimble, Balt
L M Coates, Va
O F Willey & sister, Cal
G W Mansain and lady, Mo
E C Flamage, do
G W Felt, Va
R Hollis, NY
T B & J Grat & lady, do
Mr & Mrs A Rice, DC
G L Thayer & lady, Mass
J R Preston & lady, Va
Mrs H C Elliott, NY
R H Boteler, Pa
S A Dysart, do
J B Mitchell, do
Dr Furguson and family, NY
A Metzger, Balt
F Vingu, NY
E O Edmonston, Md
J H B Latrobe, do
F C Crowley, do
C W Lord, do
W S Russ, Ala
A Bellec, do
J H Middleton, Va
C D Mason, do
W A Thomas, Ga
S S Martin, Del
H W Smith, NY
T Ladie, do
N Kelly, do

### Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. Kirkwood.

J R Davis, Md
S D Smith, NY
N M Hunter, Pa
J D Hoffman, DC
M Strobel, do
J D Townsend and wife, Mass
W H Henrick, Md
W A Danskin, do
W Guy, do
J Hamlin, do
J B Atkinson, do
J K Billings, Miss
E Randolph, Va
W S Berry, Ill
J Mayes & lady, Va
R C Brent, La
E Farrel y, Mass
T Maloney, Va
A B Berry, Md
J E Bowie, do
Capt Johnson, USN
R W Petherbridge, Md
W Wadlow, do
C Digges, do
J Q A Anderson, Mass
W F Berry, Md
T F Bowie, jr, do
J Hodges, jr, do
Dr J H Mundell, do
W Gunnell and family, Canada

### Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. Willard.

Major Dashiell, USA
J T Gilmore, NC
W H Thearman, Ga
G Calfaser, Balt
D B McKibbin, Pa
W E Webster and lady, NY
E Hamilton & lady, do
W Allen & lady, Va
Miss E Jessup, Can
J R Atkinson, Md
J H Jones, USN
Mr C A Smith, NY
Mrs Smith, do
J Plant, Mo
E W M Gunness, do
Major W Wade, Pa
W P O'Hern, Md
J R McFarland and lady, Va
J Healey, England
E C Lemoyne, NY
G Floyd, do
W P Welsh, do
Lt L Gibbon, USA
Mrs W R Petter, Fla
Miss A Sheppare, do
Miss M P tter, Vt
L Laman, NY
D C Cooper, England
T J Lapsley, Balt
M Moya & lady, Havana
J M Moya, do
G Corriera, do
D S F Elliott, Cal
A P Legare, NY
J W Bradbury, Vt
J W Frazier, NY
R L Stevens, NY
W Clarke, do

### United States Hotel—E. E. Hackney.

D Cooper, Pa
W P Cooper, do
J Cooper, do
L G Nickelson, Fla
J J Bruce, do
Col Crozet, Va
Miss M Rueh, do
D W Gould, Ohio
W B Franklin, do
Mr Hieskel, Pa
Col A Provest, DC
Mrs A Provest, do
J Green, NC
W R Chapman, Va
J M Clark, Pa
J Smith, do
O McHenry, NY

### Empire Hotel—G. S. Heflebower.

L Nulty, Pa
M Ball, do
E Miller, do
A Friend, DC
J Brown, do
F Kley, Va
D Haas, Md
J P Gallup, DC
J H Kent, Md
W Rice, Va
A G Fenter, Md
J W Wilder, NY
H B Enoch, Pa
J W Luke, NY
G Conner, Pa
J G Ball
J Brady, Pa
J C Johnson, do
H Pepper, do
L B Shearer, do
Dr W L Corban, do
W R Johns, do
A W Thornton, Pa

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
25 October 1854, 4

## LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

### Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

P B Hooe, Md
J A Gwynn, do
T Borland, Ark
P Adams, Ga
J A Williams, Md
Dr Somes, Ia
H V Somes, do
E Clarke, Pa
J Cook, do
O J Mister, jr, do
W G Price, NJ
O W Pennill, Va
B Cole, Va
J B Bollou, do
T S Holman & lady, NY
M Meglck, Va
J Gibbon & lady, do
Miss Miller, do
C E Berry, Ia
W Taylor, Balt
J Stansbury, do
F Marbury, Va
J M Porter, Md
A D Fletcher, Va
H B Mitchell, Md
E Kidder, NC
J J Reily, Va
R Littlejohn, SA
B W Mason, NY
J H Clinch, Ga
Mrs Clinch, do
E F Dennison, Pa
Mr Hayes, Tenn
Mrs Hayes, do
Miss L Hayes, do
G H Carpenter and lady, Va
R J Holmes, & lady, NC
J Temple & lady, NY
W Flye, USN
R A Parrish, Pa
W R Constable, Md
R Y Cramburg, La
W Lees, Ala
H M Brown, NC
A Grant, NY
J G Abbott, Pa
B F Kendrick and lady, Mass
C J Purnell, Md
Dr W Wirt, lady & children, Va
L C Cleason, Va

### Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

B C Tenscid, NY
G W Floyd, do
M F Mesch, do
Lt Gibbon, USA
Mr Pettis, Fla
Mrs Pettice, do
Miss A Shepard, do
Miss Pettis, do
L Lamar, NY
D S Cooper, England
T J Lapsley, Balt
M Mayo & lady, Cuba
J Mayo, do
C Casmis, do
Dr S F Elliot, Cal
A D Brainard, Texas
J W Bradbury, Balt
W H Fayasa, NY
J Cassell, Balt
C T Disboun, Mich
T Finks, Texas
J R Mitchell, Pa
A Lambert, NY
W Brown, England
D Blake, SC
P L Mass, Va
C F Dixon, NY
L Dow, do
H Beals, do
G W Flummer, do
M G Henderson and lady do
W Doran, do
J Carr, Canada
J Newell, lady & 2 children, do
G White, NY
Miss L White, do
Miss G White, do
D Higgins, Ga
Mast Judson, do
Miss Higgins, do
J L May, Balt
G S May, do
B S Jones, do
Mr Carpenter NY
Mrs Carpenter, NY
J F Jenner, Va
N W Lowell, NY
R Smith, Ill

### Kirkwood House—J. R. & A. KIRKWOOD.

T Borland, Ark
J B Cumming, Ga
J R Harrison, jr, Miss
W S Sanders, Balt
T A Wiley, do
T S Holman & lady, NY
L Rey & sister, Paris
E M Mealey, Md
T W Miller, lady and daughter, NY
J B Brook, Md
W G Price, Va
A Scherching, DC
W W Fisher & lady, Ky
Miss A Goath, do
L H Chew, Md
G W Kinzer, wife and daughter, Cal
E Todd, Wis
J Block, Balt
Hon W W Wills, Pa
H P Smith, do
J C M Bagan, do
J Lincoln & lady, Mass
D W Ruel, NC
R Morris, Balt
C F Powell, Cal
S Holton, Md
J Hanney, Pa
J J Moore, NJ
J H Ham, do

### United States Hotel—E. B. HACKNEY.

Mr Heiskell, Pa
Col A Provost and lady, LC
J Green, NC
W R Chapman, Va
J M Clark, Pa
Mrs C L Haines, do
R Martin, NY
G B M Leffler, Balt
W E Alcock, NY
J A Boyce, do
J Boyce, Balt
L C Figg, Va
W D Crafton & lady, do
E Grove, do
G L Stevens, NY
L S Nickerson, Fla
Dr Gage, lady and child, Ala
D Wodworth, NY
J A Jeffards, do

### Empire Hotel—C. S. HEFLEBOWER.

A S Fowler, Va
J F Gallup, Balt
D Hass, Va
F Kley, DC
J Brown, do
A F Kent, Md
E Miller, Pa
M Ball, NJ
L Nutz, Pa
H B Eberly, do
A Williamson, NY

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON
27 October 1854, 2

ADMINISTRATION ON THE ESTATE OF GEORGE A. GARDINER, DECEASED.—The United States claimed the right of administration on the ground of being the largest creditor—creditors to the amount of upwards of $400,000—and nominated Samuel Casey, the Treasurer of the United States, as administrator.

Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle claimed the right to administer: 1st, as being authorized by John Charles Gardiner, the next of kin to the deceased, to represent him, and to take letters; 2d, as creditors themselves to the deceased under an agreement for compensation of their services in his defence in the criminal court of the District of Columbia, under which agreement a balance was still due to each.

The orphans' court granted letters of administration to Samuel Casey, the nominee of the government, who gave bond and security according to law.

From this act of the orphans' court Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle appealed to the circuit court. The case has been under argument since Monday morning—Messrs. Bradley, Carlisle, Chilton, and Lawrence appearing for the appellants; the District Attorney and Messrs. Redin and Fendall for the appellees.

The argument was concluded yesterday, and the court now holds the case under consideration.

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

DAILY EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON
30 October 1874, 4

# LIST OF ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

## Willards' Hotel—H. A. & J. C. WILLARD.

W B Hodgson, SC
Miguel Aldama, lady, 2 children & servt, Hava
Doms Aldama, do
A Lansing & lady
W White, Phila
R Patou & lady, NY
D C Tribout & lady, NY
J W Sackleford, Geo
F M Eddleman, do
Mr Morgan, Wash
N H Decker, NY
Col Payne, USA
F A Jenkins, USN
S S Mason & lady, NO
M G Martin, do
P L Lonthers, do
Jas Hunter, Va
Geo Odiorne, Bost
Dr C A Walker, do
W H Colson, do
Dr D M B Thaxter, do
John M Clark, do
Dr G S Jones, do
Chas C Comley, do
Ddw H Brainer, do
Miss Smith, La
S Flanagan, Phil
Col Hager & Son, USA
P L Bent, Fla
Ed L Hollins, Geo
Ramiro Alfonso, Cuba
Emilio Cespedes, do
R L Wilson, Va
F R Mayer, Cal
Cyrus Alge, Bost
Cyrus Alge, jr, do
H A Crumm, Geo
L Conoly, do
Mr & Mrs Canfield, do
Geo S Bates, Va
M L Joyce, Md
C O White & lady, NY
John G White, do
Miss Carter, do
A L Mansfield, Tenn
Mrs Mansfield & daugh do
Miss Patter, do
Geo S Carrington, Va
P L Mayer, do
Caleb Joynes, La
Abel A Porter, lady, son & daugh, do

## Kirkwood House—J. H. & A. KIRKWOOD.

J W Hinks, Pa
D Washington, do
C Haller & lady, NY
J Kimsley, do
W C Crutchfield & lady Va
J B Pryor & lady, Va
J R Gould, Mass
T R Brown, do
Saml Boyce & lady, do
R H Hartshorn, NY
Wm A Jenkins, Va
R T Carter & lady, NJ
R M White, Geo
Wm D Bowie, jr, Md
E R Evey, do
N C Whitehead, Va
John Irwin, USN
Wyatt S Berry, Ill
J B White, Va
A H Waugh, NC
Geo W Pierce, Balt
Sam Ketchum, Md
J B Ramsey & sister, Ohio
G W Waples & son, do
Jas M Davidson, Balt
C W Williams, SC
Nathan Hobbs, Md
S T Weyatt, NY
N P Hildreth, Mass
H T Gernhardts & lady, Md
John Bowers, Balt
C Hunter, NC
Col J B Brooke, Md
Geo C Brooke, do
D Bryan & lady, NY
N Montgomery, Md
J M Mills, Ky
T S Johnson, DC
R Morris, Balt
R C Duvall, NC
H Meyer, Balt
F Burgess, SC
N S Rayner & lady, Geo
M A Maxwell, Ala
Mason Mann & serv, Va
Jos H Jonhson, NY
Hon W M Tweed, NY
Jas Carmichael, Va
N W Masters, Alex
A S Wilson, DC
T Getty, do
W H S Taylor, do
W Adams, Balt
John B Brooke, Md
John B McMullin, Phil
J G Spalding, Md

## Browns' Hotel—T. P. & M. BROWN.

W Fitzgerald, Balt
R H Stewart, Va
John J Stansbury, Balt
A C Close, do
C Richardson, Phil
J McCrutty & lady, NY
R M White, Balt
W Martin, Va
L M Coates, do
B J Neale, DC
C H Matthews, do
J H Noyes, NC
Geo Smith, London
W B Smith, do
Alex Murcoe, NC
E Hebus, do
Dr & Mrs L B Todd, Ky
Miss E L Swift, do
A C Ferris, Cal
Ignatius Pike, Balt
G W Richardson, Md
Andw Giffen, Cin
J M Grymes & lady, DC
H L Graves, NY
H H Robinson, Cin
C Walker, Va
W B Bryon, Ky
B F Bryon, do
Geo C Morris, Phil
E S Tappan, Bost

## United States Hotel—E. S. HACKNEY.

Sam Jones, DC
G H Dent, Md
Miss S F Benhan, Vt
Misses Olds, Ohio
S Eddy, DC
Wm Guy, Balt
C C Himoe, Wis
P H Hathaway, Mass
R Eppes, Va
W F Jones, NY
Thos B Early & family, Md
Miss Anna B Early, do
Chas MaCame, Ohio
R S Truxon, Md
Chas Howell, NO
Jas Jones, Balt
John J O'Hare
J W Beller & family, Va
Hon B Brown, Va

## Empire Hotel—C. S. ARTLEBURGER.

J L Roberts, wife & sister, Phil
D McNelly, Va
John C Johnson, Phil
John Barker, DC
Mr Rice, Pa
R D Dunfield, Va
Miss M A Murphy, DC
F M Kiesch, Phil
C Brady, do
Chas H Stewart, Va
Mrs J Hahle, Va
C P Buckingham, Pa
C H Carter, do
L T Lovett, Va
Dr S R Birch, Md
J Dick, SC
J W Totten, NY
W T Rice, Balt

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

Florida Republican
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

2 November 1854, 2

## Cuban Expedition Abandoned.

The Louisville *Democrat* of the 16th ultimo, publishes the following letter:

To the Public.—Twice has the freedom of Cuba been attempted with the aid of Americans, and failed. A third time, at the solicitations of those who professed to have the means to accomplish that object, and who tendered me the command, I engaged in the affair, and organized fifteen hundred Kentuckians, eager to avenge the death of Crittenden, Logan and other brave men, whose blood hallows the soil of that beautiful island.

Delay, unexpected and inexplicable, has, for the time, defeated the object dearest my heart. The promises made have not been complied with—the means proffered and requisite for the transportation of my men, have not been received—the time prolonged nearly one month, and unwilling to hold in suspense those who nobly respond to the call of liberty, I disband them.

Cuba will yet be free. The iron hoof of oppression may crush her people to the earth—her rights and liberties be desecrated by despotic rule; but the time is not long, and Kentucky will aid her people to achieve freedom.

My name has been used as leader in this affair. Justice to myself and the brave men concerned, impel me to the publicity of this statement.

John Allen.

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

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

2 November 1854, 3

Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.

## Assassination of Castanedo, the Betrayer of Lopez.

HAVANA, Oct. 15, 1854.

In the midst of seeming peace and contentment, the inhabitants of this city were, on the evening of the 12th instant, startled from their propriety, by a report that Don Juan Antonio Castanedo had been shot dead, while playing at billiards at a coffee house known as "Marte y Belona," at the corner of the Calle de Amistad, in the Calzada del Monte. Castanedo is the man who arrested Lopez, and you will easily imagine the great excitement that prevailed amongst all classes, as the report became generally circulated. I, immediately upon hearing the report, walked to the coffee-house, at which I found a large crowd assembled, and the body of the dead man. He had been shot with a pistol, loaded with two balls or slugs, one of which entered into the back part of his head, and the other about two inches down into the neck or shoulder.

The man who shot him is not, of course, known, but there is little doubt that some hired assassin did the deed, which his masters had not courage sufficient to perform.

That Castanedo merited his fate, there can be but little doubt, although it is difficult to reconcile one's conscience to the mode in which his life was taken. The funeral of the dead man took place on the afternoon of the 18th instant. It was unattended by a single carriage, except a hired one, in which the brother of the deceased rode. There have been, as might have been expected, a large number of arrests in consequence of this act; but I have reason to believe the guilty man is in safety, far from the power of those who would injure him. Like the beasts of the forest, having hatred of human blood, the Creoles appear inclined to solely glut themselves with such dainty fare, and, mark me! there will be many other less justifiable assassinations before a long period shall have elapsed. Indeed, that some great plot or conspiracy is about to develope itself is very certain; but it would be dangerous for me to write all I know upon this subject.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 November 1854, 2

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1854.

## BRITISH SENTIMENT ABOUT CUBA.

A good deal of surprise has been expressed at the recent change of tone in more than one of the British journals on the subject of Cuba. The well-informed and powerful writer, who corresponds from Madrid for "Blackwood's Magazine," has published in the last number of that monthly an able letter on the subject of "Cuban politics and Cuban perils," in which certain propositions are stated that occur to us as full of sound sense and peculiar significance. Other journals have since spoken in a similar strain. The cause of this new state of things in the British press cannot excite surprise, after a little reflection. War is a most costly luxury, as both England and France have once more experienced since the opening of the wasting and fatal conflict in Russia. Waged against a despot like Nicholas, who seems resolved to fight to the last gasp, it is, indeed, full of horrors; but the allies have the great consolation of knowing that little disadvantage will flow from it to their commerce and to their manufactures, and to their home governments. A war with the United States, however, whether taking place before the close of the campaign against the Czar, or after enormous expenditures of blood and of treasure have diminished their proud armies to mere skeletons of regiments, and greatly depleted their revenues, would be attended with still more appalling consequences. The present constant and vital intercourse between this republic and the two great powers of Europe would, in such an event, be terminated, amid scenes of inconceivable bankruptcy and carnage; and to all these disasters to human life and human interests would be added the almost certain perils of domestic revolution to England and France. And for what would such a risk be run? We let the able correspondent of Blackwood answer this question in the bold and powerful paragraphs which we copy from his letter from Madrid, dated 14th of September last.

These extracts recall attention to the unfaltering purpose of President Pierce in regard to Cuba. He came into power resolved honorably to acquire that island, and he believes this duty to be binding upon him still, no matter whether the question is considered in its relations to humanity, to commerce, or to freedom. While Spain adheres to that island, and to the miserable policy which has disgraced her authority there, it will be impossible to suppress the active sympathy of thousands in this country for those who suffer from despotism in sight of our shores. The same causes will continue to annoy our merchants and our shippers; and thus Cuba will be no less a magazine of discontent to Spain than a pretext for armed expeditions from the United States. It is in view of all these circumstances, and others familiar to the world, that the President, while sternly enforcing our laws against those who contemplate illegal expeditions upon Cuba, has persevered in every honorable expedient to induce Spain to come to terms on this issue. He has had a double difficulty to meet, however, in taking this course. Pretended friends and a blind opposition against him declare that his proclamation enforcing the neutrality laws was either insincere or intended to destroy the hopes of acquiring the island; one side declaring that it was a mere ruse to aid unwarrantable and unauthorized interference; and the other, that it was intended to crush the cause entirely. Spain was told by the whig press that the proclamation was only "a tub to the whale," while the so-called filibusters were assured that the proclamation was intended expressly to put an end to all efforts for Cuba. Whether these charges were false or true can be best ascertained by noting how effectually they contradict each other. One of the evidences of the value of the counsels and course of Franklin Pierce may be seen in the effect they have produced in the Old World. We now behold the ablest journals of Great Britain treating the subject as a reasonable proposition, and weighing the merits of the case *pro and con*; while, at last, the threatened contingency of a European interference against the United States is partially dissipated by the contemplation of the inconceivable disasters that must result from such an aggression to all the material interests of the Old World and the New. How long Spain will herself stand in the way of removing the only existing or probable obstacle to a complete and lasting state of amity between France, England, and the United States, not to speak itself, has become a most interesting inquiry. At all events, it is a novel and a somewhat unexpected deduction from the present state of affairs between England, France, and Russia, that the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Cuban question may now be confidently calculated upon.

When the correspondence between the Secretary of State, Mr. Marcy, and Mr. Soulé, our American minister at Madrid, on the Black Warrior and other Spanish questions, is published, it will be found that there are two sides to the question, and that the administration is right in calmly awaiting the disclosure of its own high policy. One side of this question has appeared. Let us impartially await the other.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

3 November 1854, 3

Col. John Allen, of Louisville, of fillibustero fame, is said to be *en route* for Russia, to offer his services to the Czar.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

9 November 1854, 2

## Proceedings of Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
October 31, 1854. }

Council met.

Present—Hon. F. C. Barrett, *Intendant*; Messrs. George C. Acosta, S. Buffington, George W. Call, George W. Cole, and Samuel N. Williams, *Councilmen*.

Proceedings of last meeting were read and approved.

Councilman Call introduced the following ordinance, which was unanimously passed:

An Ordinance in relation to Side Walks and Plank Streets in the Town of Jacksonville.

*Be it ordained by the Intendant and Town Council of the Town of Jacksonville*, That, from and after the passage of this Ordinance, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to improve any of the side walks or public streets of the Town of Jacksonville, by planking the same, or by paving the same with brick, stone or gravel.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, If any person or persons shall tear up, remove or destroy, or shall cause to be torn up, removed or destroyed, or shall be engaged in tearing up, removing or destroying any pavement of brick, stone or gravel, or any side-walk of plank, or any plank road thro' the streets of the town of Jacksonville, or any other improvement of the side-walks or streets of said town, designed for the ease and accommodation of the inhabitants thereof, the person or persons so offending shall, if a free person, be fined twenty dollars for each offence, and if a slave, shall be punished by thirty-nine stripes: *Provided*, Nothing in this Ordinance contained, shall prevent any person owning or occupying any lot or part of a lot within the limits of the Town of Jacksonville from removing any side walk or improvement of the street in the front of his premises, for the purpose of replacing the same with a more substantial or better description of walk or pavement.

The committee, to whom was referred the matter of building a new Market House, reported progress, and asked for further time. Granted.

On motion by Councilman Buffington, a committee of three was directed to be appointed, to take into consideration matters pertaining to the "Willey Cemetery." Whereupon, the Intendant appointed Councilmen Buffington, Call and Williams, said committee.

On motion by Councilman Williams, the bill of Isaac Swart, for funds advanced in the case of the Town *vs.* Biggs & Co., was taken from the table, and after a discussion thereon, it was passed, and ordered to be paid.

A bill of J. M. Pons, for drayage, &c., being presented, was, on motion by Councilman Call, referred to a committee, consisting of Councilmen Call, Acosta and Cole.

The petition of Thomas McMillan, with regard to fire proof building ordinance, being presented, was laid on the table, and Mr. McMillan unanimously directed to be notified that provisions of said ordinance must be complied with.

By Councilman Williams, and unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, The Governor of the State of Florida has set apart Thursday, the 23d of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the State; *And, whereas*, The town of Jacksonville has been signally blessed during the present summer, in being entirely exempt from the visitations of that dreadful scourge, which has desolated our sister cities on the Atlantic: Be it, therefore—

*Resolved*, That His Honor, the Intendant, be requested to issue his Proclamation, urging upon all the inhabitants of this town the strict observance of said day as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and requesting the merchants and others to close their stores and other places of business on said day.

On motion of Councilman Cole, Council then adjourned.

Attest—R. GORDON, *Clerk of Council*.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

9 November 1854, 2

**Private Boarding.**

THE undersigned desires to inform persons who are in want of Pleasant Boarding Accommodations in a private family, that he is prepared to receive a

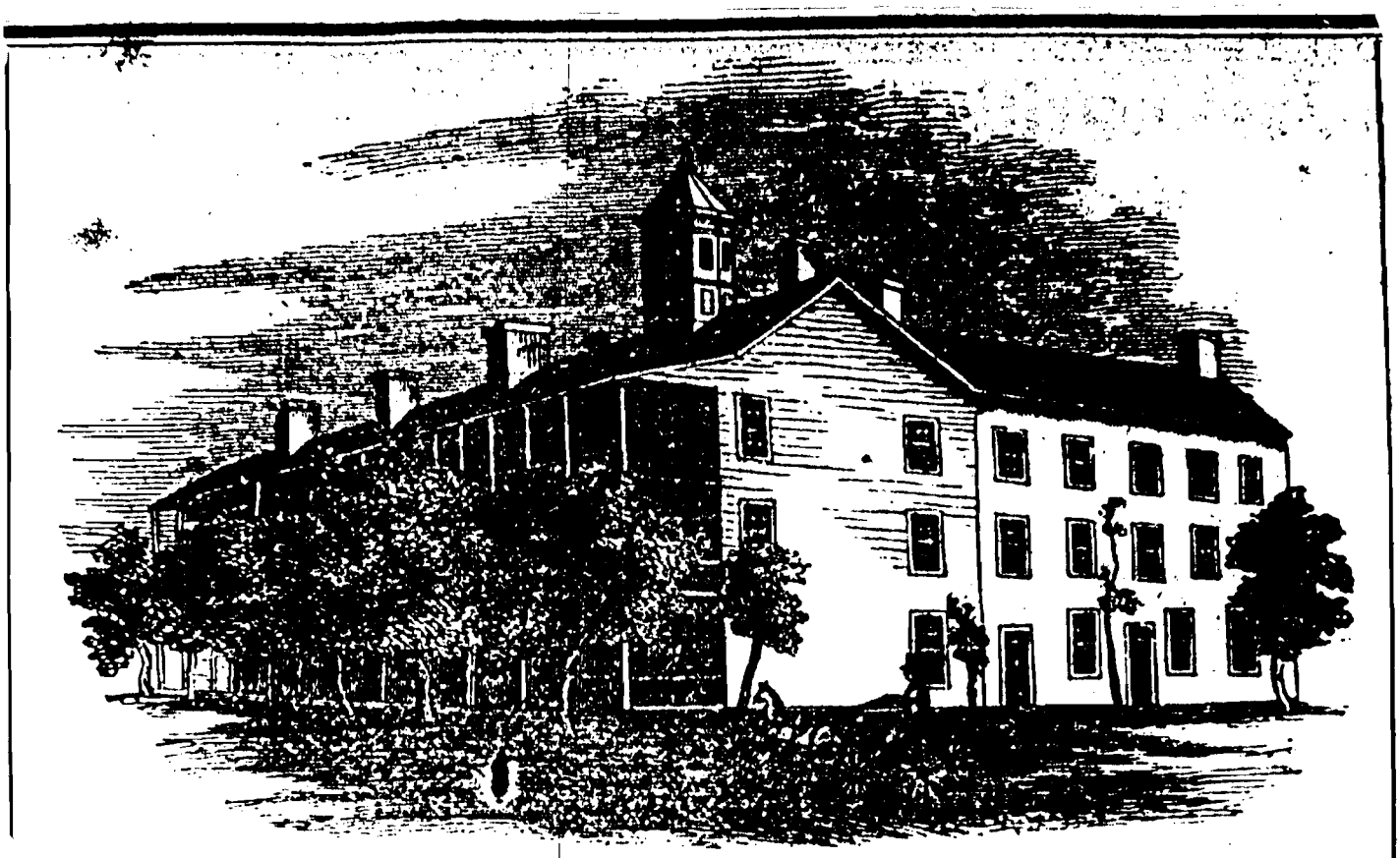
*Limited Number of Boarders, on Reasonable Terms.*

Applicants are requested to call upon me personally, or at my residence, on the corner of Ocean and Adams streets. MANUEL CRESPO.

Jacksonville, November 2, 1854.

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

Florida Republican
9 November 1854, 4



# THE "BUFFINGTON HOUSE,"

## JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

THIS well known HOUSE, situated on the corner of Newnan and Adams streets, within a few rods of the Post Office, and near to the Steam Boat landings, and most convenient to the Churches, has just received a new COAT, and having been renovated from top to bottom with every convenience, is now in perfect order. The Table will be under the superintendance of an experienced Housekeeper, and shall not be surpassed by any other in this climate. The Proprietor has determined that his exertions to merit the patronage which shall be bestowed upon him, shall be without regard to trouble or expense.

A LIVERY STABLE is attached to the House; with good Horses and Carriages. The Western Stage leaves this House soon after the arrival of the Savannah and Charleston boats.

Oct. 26, 1854—6m

S. BUFFINGTON.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
10 November 1854, 2

The San Diego Herald of the 3d instant publishes the following address of President Walker, dated November 30th:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In declaring the republic of Lower California free, sovereign, and independent, I deem it proper to give the people of the United States the reasons for the step I have taken.

It is due to the nationality which has most jealously guarded the independence of the American States to declare why another representative is created on the immediate confines of the Union.

The Mexican government has for a long time failed to perform its duties to the province of Lower California. Cut off, as the territory was, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, from all direct communication with the rest of Mexico, the central authorities have manifested little or no interest in the affairs of the California peninsula.

The geographical position of the province is such as to make it certainly separate and distinct in its interest from the other portion of the Mexican republic. But the moral and social ties which bound it to Mexico have been even weaker and more deplorable than the physical.

Hence, to develop the resources of Lower California and to effect a proper social organization therein, it is necessary to make it independent.

The mineral and pastoral wealth of Lower California is naturally very great; but to properly develop it, there must be good government and sure protection to labor and property.

Mexico is unable to furnish these requisites for the growth and prosperity of the peninsula.

The territory, under Mexican rule, would forever remain wild, half-savage, and uncultivated, covered with an independent and half-civilized people, desirous of keeping all foreigners from entering the limits of the State.

When the people of a territory fail almost entirely to develop the resources that Nature has placed at their command, the interest of civilization requires others to go in and possess the land.

They cannot, nor should they be allowed to play "the dog in the manger," and keep others from possessing what they have failed to occupy and appropriate.

Mexico has not performed any of the ordinary duties of government towards the people of Lower California.

She has established no sure and ready means of communication for the people among them or the rest of the world, nor has she ever undertaken to protect them from the wandering robbers who infest the territory.

Thus abandoning the peninsula, and leaving it as it was "a waif on the waters," Mexico cannot complain if others take it and make it valuable.

On such considerations have I, and my companions-in-arms acted, in the course we have pursued.

And, for the success of our enterprise, we put our trust in Him who controls the destinies of nations, and guides them in the ways of improvement and progress.

WILLIAM WALKER,
President of Lower California.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
14 November 1854, 3

## OFFICIAL.

*Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, to all whom it may concern:*

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Jose de Solas y Quiroga has been appointed consul of Spain at Key West, in the State of Florida, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 7th day of [L. S.] November, A. D. 1854, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

15 November 1854, 3

*Seizure of Two American Vessels.*

New York, Nov. 14.—A letter from Havana reports the seizure of two American schooners loaded with arms at Baracoa. One of the passengers was shot and the crews imprisoned.

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

The Daily Picayune.
19 November 1854, 5

PASSENGERS FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The steamships leaving Northern ports for New Orleans are coming heavily laden with returning fellow citizens, or scarcely less welcome stranger guests, as our readers perceive from the lists we publish. We now subjoin a list of those who left on the Black Warrior, Capt. J. D. Bulloch, on the 9th inst., for this port *via* Havana:

Mr. C. Muanda, Mrs. Batchelor and servant, Mrs. Arriten, M. Oatz, D. Kerova, lady and servant; W. Oatz, R. Aldana and lady, Mrs. Willis and two children, Miss Crawford, T. Gordon, lady and two servants; J. G. Esbfane, lady and family, P. Hemander and lady, Mr. Carter, Mr. Grieten, Mr. Hemander, lady and two children; Reafona, I. Capevia, L. Crespi, P. Cteria and servant, W. H. Baquet, McGregor, W. Ogelles, W. Oatis, M. Asking and lady, Mrs. Spring and two children, Mrs. S. A. Kingsley and two daughters, Miss Bunker W. H. Suhmartz, Mrs. Saloman, J. Beola, Miss Soloman, R. Cerpedes, Mrs Bolina, D. O. Castague, Mr. Aldma and family, Mrs. Cavada, Mr. Fuller, Mrs. Carvin, R. D. Post and two children, Mrs. Lenlen, Mrs. Legall, M. Lavie and friend, Jno. C. Marsh, D. A. Aldama, Mrs. A. Bonivale, two children and servant, Miss Bogart, Shawbridge, C. Copeley, M. D. Cardenes, M. Geffinoni and lady, P. Molina, J. Froncoso, J. O'Brien, J. Orasco, child and servant, Mr. Aldaina and two children, T. B. Marson, Mr. Hernandez, Miss Tilton, Mrs. Quintana, Macias, Miss Jones, Quesada, M. A. Chalaset, Mrs. S. Kinlow and servant, Horne, F. Moraler, I. Brown, Mr. Batesta, Mrs. R. Bettincourt, Miss M. Bettincourt, M. Moliner, Mr. Ogden and lady, Mrs. Cook, three children and servant; Miss M. A. Martin, Mrs. L. Wright, Mrs. Q. L. Tripler, Mrs M. Boyer, E. Lockwood, of Mobile; N. Steffanoni, George Moffat, M.P; George Berman, A. Eisenburg, —— Mollener, C. F. Rowland, W. Clark, J. M. Mallarory, M. Geffinoni 2, Cisnero, J. W. Bethington, W. Gill, W. A. Hall, Grove, Wm. Johnson, Jas. Brown, N. Codalgo, Joseph Ejeia.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
23 November 1854, 3

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Nova Scotia legislature is to assemble on the 2d of December, to act upon the reciprocity treaty.

EXCITING NEWS FROM HAVANA.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, has arrived at New Orleans, with dates to the 16th.

The Delta announces (having received information from an authentic source) that the inhabitants of Cuba are in the wildest state of enthusiasm, and contemplate an important rising in a few days. The same paper also publishes a bold and energetic proclamation issued from the Cuba Club of *Terroristo*.

The other papers of the city, however, have no information in regard to the matter, and discredit the report.

The governor of Trinidad is reported to be a prisoner at Havana.

The governor of Cuba has granted to the widow of Castenada twenty negroes, of the class of Bozales—emancipated after the fashion of Pezuela—to enable her to get a living without becoming a burden to the country or the State. She pays the monthly salary, in conformity with the royal edicts.

We understand that on Tuesday last, the 21st instant, the Chevalier L. A. de Cueto, her Catholic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the United States, presented his credentials to the President, and was received as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Dukedom of Parma.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
25 November 1854, 2

## SLOOP-OF-WAR ALBANY.

We give in the telegraphic column a despatch from Philadelphia announcing the loss of the United States sloop-of-war Albany. We are inclined to believe that this despatch is founded on rumors prevalent in this city, with no other foundation than justly-excited apprehensions. No despatches have been received at the Navy Department in regard to the loss or safety of the Albany.

## ACCIDENT TO THE SPANISH MINISTER.

We regret to learn that Don L. A. de Cuesto, the highly-esteemed Spanish minister, was very seriously injured on Thursday last by being thrown from his carriage. The injuries sustained are about the head, and, up to the hour of going to press, we were pained to hear no marked improvement had taken place in his condition.

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

The Daily Delta
Nov 24 1854

## CUBA AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

*Eds. Delta:* A "Carolinian" in his able "Vindication of South Carolina," published in your last Sunday's issue, alludes to the proposition of Col. Wm. L. Poole, for the call of a Southern Convention, to take into consideration the acquisition of Cuba, and makes the following suggestion on that subject:

"The Convention, which assembled in Charleston in February last, adjourned to meet in New Orleans in January next; so there will be an opportunity of discussing this among the other political and commercial questions of importance affecting the interests of the Southern States."

Of the propriety of a "Commercial Convention of the South and South-west," examining the Cuban question, in its politico-economical aspect, as bearing upon and affecting the commerce of these regions, I have never entertained a doubt; but, on the contrary, believing it to be an appropriate subject for consideration, I introduced a resolution in the Memphis Convention of 1853, to which I had the honor to be a delegate from Louisiana, for the purpose of bringing the question before the people, and eliciting information upon it. The motion was deemed inopportune by the Convention, and it was laid upon the table.

Nothing has since transpired to change the opinions I then entertained upon this subject, and I have been pleased to see its discussion suggested to the Convention which will meet in this city in January next—suggested, too, by one of such mature thought and purely American views as "A Carolinian" evinces himself to be.

But though I deem the commercial relations of Cuba to the South and South-west to be an appropriate question for discussion in a Convention of Southern and South-western interests, I do not, by any means, consider that it is a question appertaining solely to these sections.

In its economical bearing, the Cuban question is as eminently a national one as it is in its political aspect. It affects, with singular equality, the wealth-producing interests of all parts of the Union. The lumbermen and the fishermen, the ship-builders and the sailors of Maine; the manufacturers, the merchants, and the mechanics of Massachusetts; the farmers of Rhode Island and Connecticut; the machinists, the dairymen, and the capitalists of New York; the miners, colliers, and handworkers of Pennsylvania; the millers of Maryland; the stave-makers and coopers of Virginia; the lumbermen and naval stores interests of North Carolina; the rice planters of South Carolina; the spar and timber cutters of Georgia, Florida and Alabama; the merchants and planters of Louisiana; the graziers of Texas; the tobacco growers of Tennessee and Missouri; the wheat growers of Illinois and Indiana; the meat packers of Ohio and Kentucky, with all their collateral interests, have a great and growing concern in the commerce with Cuba; and this is affected for good or for evil by the questions of public policy and of economy bearing upon our exchange of products with that Island.

The following table of imports into Cuba of several articles which are the immediate products of the Southern and South-western States, or enter largely into their commerce, will show at a glance the importance of the question before a "Commercial Convention of the South and South-west." It is formed from the statistics of the commerce of Cuba for 1852 (the latest yet made up,) published by the Spanish Government. To the figures set forth by the "Balanza Mercantil," I have added twenty-five per cent. for the contraband trade in order to attain, as nearly as possible, a view of the real trade with us. This my long commercial experience in Cuba fully warrants me in doing.

| Imports in Cuba in 1852. | |
|---|---|
| Beef—wet | 960,187 lbs |
| Beef—dried or jerked | 30,487,900 lbs |
| Pork—wet | 545,084 lbs |
| Pork—sides | 571,566 lbs |
| Hams | 971,210 lbs |
| Lard | 9,203,400 lbs |
| Butter | 575,624 lbs |
| Cheese | 1,994,587 lbs |
| Rice | 26,177,725 lbs |
| Flour | 400,937 bbls |
| Lumber | 32,278,710 ft |

The last item comprises both white and yellow pine lumber, as they are not separately stated in the Spanish returns. Of the above amount about one-third, or more than ten millions feet, may be estimated as yellow or pitch pine from the Southern States.

This vast commerce is affected by tariff restrictions and commercial regulations which many deem to be unwise in their spirit, and mutually prejudicial in their effect; and, I regret to say, the errors are not wholly on the side of the Spanish Government. Among them is our own retaliatory law of 1834, which has driven Spanish shipping from our harbors, and with them no small portion of the West India trade from the hands of our merchants. The Hon. Mr. Mallory, the able Senator from Florida, exposed most lucidly, on the floor of the Senate, last session, the inconsistency and evil effects of that law.

In the Cuban tariff there is a series of discriminating duties, both upon goods and upon shipping, which drives a large and valuable portion of this trade from its natural channels, while the mean of fiscal exactions there is so high that it largely increases the cost of the articles to the consumer, and thus materially diminishes both consumption and revenue. If public attention were properly awakened to these evils it might conduce to their diminution or removal.

The following table, classifying the places from whence imported, of several articles contained in the above table, exemplifies the operation of these discriminating duties and commercial restrictions:

| | | United States. | Elsewhere. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, dry or jerked | lbs. | 138,100 | 30,349,800 |
| Rice | lbs. | 20,284,100 | 5,893,625 |
| Flour | bbls. | 9,512 | 400,425 |

Here we see that an erroneous commercial policy drives the Cuban consumer to Spain for his flour, to the pampas of South America for his meat, and to Manilla, at the antipodes, for a portion of his rice, while it brings the inferior olive oil across the Atlantic to the amount of 7,242,750 pounds, that it may compete successfully with the more desirable article of lard, which is produced almost at his own door.

These and other similar considerations lead me to believe that the commercial relations of Cuba to this country are eminently worthy the examination of a "commercial convention of the South and South-west," and I should rejoice to see them discussed in the convention to meet in this city in January next in a spirit as far removed from one of aggression as it should be from one of subservience and submission to the standard of European self-styled honesty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

New Orleans, Nov. 22, 1854. J. S. THRASHER.

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

The Daily Picayune.
27 November 1854, 1

# FROM HAVANA.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

HAVANA, *Nov.* 23, 1854.

There has nothing of consequence transpired in our quiet city since I last had this pleasure. Everything seems to go on in its own way improving, under the present Administration. Gen. Concha has given diplomatic dinners, to which all the Consuls and leading members of society were invited, without distinction of party; and a gay time they had until 2 o'clock in the morning. The palace was most beautifully illuminated with gas, and the bands, by torchlight, poured forth most excellent music in the Plaza des Armas until a late hour.

There was a report that on the 19th there would be a general pronunciamento throughout the island. Whence such a report originated no one knows. Nothing of the kind took place.

The case of the two American schooners which were seized by the Spanish authorities at Baracoa, suspected of landing slaves, has been examined. One of the vessels has been released, but the other, in which were found some boxes of muskets, was detained and towed by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro to St. Jago. The captain and crew are in prison; they, with the vessel, are to be brought here for trial.

The reports which have been in circulation respecting prisoners being taken and people being shot at Baracoa and other ports in the eastern part of the island, are without foundation—all false.

Everything is quiet at present; but it seems like a volcano: at rest for the present, it may at any moment break out.

Our markets are very dull, and there is nothing doing in freights.

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

The Daily Picayune.
29 November 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....T A Pitfield, H F Stewart, G Whitmore, W C Harman, D J Wilkins, G W Helme N O; A G Wood, Tenn; W Davis, N Y; R H Allen, N O; E D Sawyer and lady, Cal; W H McWhorter and lady, Ala; C R Hughes, Col J Reily and lady, E B Nichols and lady, Texas; J Meyer, N Y; L F Hertz, Hamburg; B F Ingbram, Pa; L Strong, W Adam, England; B F Burns, J M Pennington, S C; J W Brower, G M Pennybacker and lady, Va; C H Bliss, Mobile; J H Yerger, Tenn; J Cross, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....J D Harrison, Cal; Dr J Tenison, H J Bullay, steamship Crescent City; C Keith, W H Jones, Ky; J Buhler, Switzerland; D M Hamilton and family, Miss T Barrow, Mrs Donelson, Mrs W Gifford, C Gifford, A J Cage, R H Semple, H Newell, R Baker, V Varchile and lady, La; Miss L Allen, J J Broderick, N Y; Dr J and Mrs Wright, Misses J and H and masters T and W Wright, Mrs Hester Wright, Brooklyn; E R Stinde, Ill.

VERANDAH HOTEL....S Green, La; D Beters, C Thomas and family, W H Harrison, J E Taney and friend, N O; C H Paumairat, Balt; J Pinney, Pa; W B Grimes, J R Woodson and lady, Texas; W Dickinson; G D Gazasso and family, M'me Espije and family, Juan Pineda, Josiah Moorhead, Mexico; W B Wood, R B Baugh, Ala; J D Barrett, Ohio.

CITY HOTEL....A P Wilson, Mass; T E Banning, NY; T W Nelson, La; Dr Caulfield, J Houston, W M Allen, H M Youngblood, Miss; Capt Scott, E R Gresham, P H Johnson, J A Crooker, C R Wheat, NO; J B Power, L T Whiting, H A Waters, Mrs S Webb, Texas; G Whitman, J T Bossler, J D Ferguson, D J Elder, L Phillips, La; J D Bann, D de Bann, Ark; J C Germaine, Cal.

ARCADE HOTEL....A A Dewire, H A Gibbs, H B Grable, J Snoalts, T Hart, S Stephens, B Estes, N Crain, B O Mikesell, Mo; W H Warner, J H Warner, S A Perine, NY; G Shute, T C Boswell, R Ellis, J E King, NO; J M Ford, J Warren, M Lee, D Clark, Miss; J C Douglass, Tex.

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

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

30 November 1854, 2

*From the New Orleans Delta.*

## IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

### THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

We have received from a private and most authentic source most important news from Cuba, which show that the inhabitants of the Island are in a state of the wildest enthusiasm, and that they expect in consequence an important rising within a very few days. We translate from the Spanish the following bold and energetic proclamation, issued by the Club of the Terrorists:

**To the Cubans!**

Cubans!—The moment has come at last to bring your valor and patriotism to the proof. Now is the time to endorse your sentiments of honor and heroism, and to demonstrate how worthy you are of being called brothers of those brave men who died for the defence of our country's sacred rights. The future destiny of our beloved Cuba, and the happy issue of our revolution, depends entirely on your arms.

Cubans!—The strength of your arms is every moment needed to help us to dethrone the tyrant. Bear in mind that we shall raise the cry of insurrection at a moment's warning; and we shall have no other resource but death or victory. There will be many to doubt our word; but woe to the unbelievers! for they shall be surprised in their inactivity, and will be the victims of their carelessness.

Cubans, to arms! Let those who are men follow us; let those in whose bosoms beat a patriotic heart be prepared for the combat; let those who still preserve a sentiment of dignity—let those who feel the outrages cast upon us by the Government—let those who have been tormented with prison, who have lost their property by scandalous confiscation, who had any relationship, or friendship, or sympathy for LOPEZ, AGUERO, ARCIS, ARMENTEROS, MORTES, OCA, FACCIOLO, and many others who bled and died at the hands of the executioners and soldiers—let them arise to punish the wretches and conquer our rights. Let them come to the field, there to remain vanquishers or vanquished.

To all cowards, flatterers and friends of the Spanish Government, and unto all tories, we equally announce the approach of the revolution. There shall be no pity shown to none. We had enough of it in 1851, and experience teaches us that we must expose terror to attain our end.

We, therefore, invoke a revolution to cast off the domination that has weighed upon our country for upwards of three hundred and sixty years, and proclaim a Democratic Republican Government, which will take for its model that of the United States of North America.

We will know no neutrality till the establishment of peace.

All persons who should deny us shall be considered traitors and shot as such.

All persons capable of bearing arms must join us, or, on denial, be instantly shot.

All property shall be respected.

We will maintain everything pertaining unto government.

The revolution once effected, nothing will check our progress. Our ideas are not opposed to humanity, but those Cubans who will voluntarily follow us, will have to abide by the above mentioned conditions. Let those who have liberty, order, and justice, come to our aid. Hail free Cuba! Death to Concha! Down with despots and traitors! Citizens, to arms! Let us conquer or die!

☞ Mr. I. V. CARNIE has been appointed Inspector of Customs at this Port, McQUEEN McIsAAC, Esq [illegible]

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

The Daily Picayune.
30 November 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....R Felix, L Lunce, Gustave Nayner, Paris; Mr Darrham, Lyons; R R Moses, NY; F Mendeberre, Cadiz; M Rojas, Max Rojas, Mexico; E T Jones, Ga; H C Swanson, Tex; C M Bradford, NY; W H Lyon and lady, Mobile; J L McMillan, Miss; W B Campbell, P Anderson, Tenn; A J Walker, Ala; C Longmeade and lady, Boston; M Kirkpatrick, Tenn; E Davenne, NO; J J Hughes, Miss; W Minor La; J D Murrell, J H Lacy, Dr D Lacy, Va; J L Williams, Ga; W R Hill and lady, Miss M C Hill, Miss; Miss Irvine, Miss Lasnowski, Miss McMahon, SC; J W Bannerman and family, Texas; J M Robertson and lady, Mrs S A Robertson and Lady, La; J Q Adams, Ill; E H Pomroy, NO; J Gaines, Ala; J Collins, La; R W Williams, Fa; A Sigur, G Lauve, A F Hechman, J S Williams, D S Lewis and son, J L Lobdell and lady, Miss C M Lobdell, Miss P Glover, H Perkins, La; J W Denson, Miss; D W R Smith, Texas.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....J S Gunnison; T Taylor, A R Stirling and lady, C J Tucker, Mrs M E Tucker, Miss H Tucker, J C Taylor, W Sims, N Sims, La; N A Destrehan, Mo; E Howland, W E Howland, C C Peck and lady, Miss Stagg, NY.

VERANDAH HOTEL....P D Williams, Ga; C M Hubbey, Texas; W H Peabody, NY; J W Carlton, Ky.

CITY HOTEL....W D L McRae, E Anderson, M Meyer, S T Rogers, T W Lilly, H B Tibbetts, W F Tunnaed, La; F H Quitman and lady, J W Norwood, Miss; Wm M Weaver, W G Little, A C Keen and family, Ala; S Little, Col W Ryan, Miss P S Little, Miss M B Little, G Phillips and family, E Ayres and daughter, Texas; W A Sale, SC; J P Craighead, Ohio; T G Dowuton, Ky; G W Cable, H D Norris, NO.

ARCADE HOTEL....J Torras, M C Cavett, E Skinner, H C Hudson, La; R Moore, Ky; H M Youngblood, S Davis, C K Sweeney, A A Sheppard Miss; G R Durham, Tenn; S P Terrell, R C Doome, S M Lewis, Texas; D Morris, Ga; J N Montgomery, S A Mitchell, Mo; W D Bateman, Cin; F Reeve, Prof J Richardson, NO.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

1 December 1854, 2

The seizure of the American Schooners at Baracoa is represented to have been suggested by the discovery of a letter written in cypher by a filibuster in New-York to one at Baracoa, which was opposed by the Spanish officials, as the Cuban to whom the letter was addressed was a suspected party, who had been pardoned for having been engaged in the late insurrection. This letter stated that these schooners were freighted with munitions of war, and hence the search and seizure. One of the schooners, the Chas. T. Smythe, as already stated, has been released—but the John G. White, will probably be confiscated. Two of her passengers, Mr. Lacoste, and Mr. John H. Pott, were in prison at last advices.

Spain.—Late advices from Spain state that Espartero is in for a regency, the Queen to be sent adrift after her mother, and the Princess of Asturias, her infant daughter, to be proclaimed. The existing ministry, it is thought, cannot long survive the meeting of the Cortes. Every account shows that a spark is but required to ignite the [illegible] and earth in Navarre, and troops are already directed thither, to prevent an outbreak. Pamphlets and placards, of a most offensive and disgusting character, boldly challenging the Queen to present herself as a criminal at the bar of the Cortes, are distributed in the streets of Madrid, and are not suppressed.

---

A Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, speaking of Mr. Soulé's departure for Madrid, says: Possibly Spain may reject him if the intrigues of the French Court and the prejudices of the Emperor be successful. In the event of a rupture, France, in these things, has given unequivocal assurances of support to Spain.

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

The Daily Picayune.
1 December 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....Judge Edward McGehee, Miss; J F Tacker, J S Harris, NC; J A Kelly, J W Lawrence, Dr G A Nott, G W Dawson, NO; G P Baldwin, J P Baldwin, Jr, Miss; J Napier, C E Johnston, England; T Kershaw, J F Phillips, W F Haines, Miss; R Cunningham, SC; W W McGar, L F Summers, W Lowry, L E Lock, Ala; J B Earle, R Mills, Texas; J Locke, S O Tarpley, Ark; W R Beckman, Tenn; C D Stewart, A Provosty, La; Wm M Miller, NY; W M Marr, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....D Gowen, E H Summers, NO; C Holmes, Ohio; F L Goode, F J Andrews, Miss S Andrews, T R B Trader, G W Johnson, La; A Mudd, Mo; C F Hoodand, NY; G Brommen, F Bourder, France.

VERANDAH HOTEL....R D Williams, Ga; C H Hubby, Texas; W H Peabody, NY; J W Carlton, Ky; W F Beckley, R M Montgomery, W H Scott, H D Hewitt, M Gorman, NO; J P Craighead, D W C Brown, Ohio; W M Boylan, J S Goodin, H S Battle, NC; E M Johnston, T S Savage, J Jones and daughter, Miss; J Watson, A P Patterson and family, Mr Raymond, Ky.

CITY HOTEL....H D Norris, E R Grisham, H D Hewitt, H B Stone, NO; A G Wood, Tenn; S Bard, La; J H Clark, Va; R H Montgomery, Mrs J R Plummer, J R Denson, J C Burns, T J Gerald, Miss; C B Young, L Jones, J S Craudet, E B Tower, F C Duvall, A J Law, J B Harris, O J Chapman, J K Dixon, La; W H Lyon and lady, Texas; J T Thornton Va; M H Jordan, NY; J C Burns, Miss; R Nichols, C H Frederick, Mass.

ARCADE HOTEL....Prof J Richardson, NO; J Curd, Tenn; L Doughty, La; N B Gill, Mo; W H Mices, La; J S Woodword, A Marschalk, L J Burr, J R Taylor, D A Bibb, J. Warren, J C Barnes, A Rogs and son, Miss; L Marshutz, NY; B Elliott, G B Burr, J T Bryan, W R Dunn, G B Miller, La.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,
(2 to 17) December 1854

## Latest from Cuba.

The Steamer [illegible], Dudley, arrived at Charleston, brings Havana dates to the 25th u.t.

All was apparently quiet when the Dudley sailed, but from the precautions evinced by various officials, it was evident they apprehended trouble in some quarter—but where, it was impossible exactly to divine. Indeed it was feared the constitution would have been proclaimed by the discontented on the 19th inst, and that the movement would be followed by a general rising of those who have been so long panting for liberty, but the day passed and nothing transpired to alter the usual current of events further than that all suspected persons as well as most foreigners were closely watched by the police. The military are kept under arms and ready to march at a moment's notice, but to what point of the compass they were expected to proceed time and the patriots could alone determine.

Reports were current that a number of patriots who had returned to Cuba under the decree of amnesty, had been shot at Baracoa.

The Captain General had been amusing his subjects by a series of fetes.

Except in the article of rum, which was reported to have been in eager demand, little was doing in the markets. Former anticipations respecting the abundant yield of the sugar crop had not been realized in consequence of the late drought, and holders were asking rates that buyers were unwilling to give. We notice that different kinds of American produce was in pretty good demand, but none it was expected would decline in price. Scarcely anything [illegible]

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

The Daily Picayune.
4 December 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....P N Barrow, C C Meeks, R P Ferguson, La; R TenBroeck, W H Patterson, H B Green, NO; Theo Dolan, C E Erwin, Ky; E Lockwood, Mobile; W M Foremon, E A Blanch, H D Milan, J M Weston, Jas Harrison and lady, G Butler and lady, Miss Ritter, Mrs Rarefield, Mrs Robinson and child, Texas; W Bradford, J L Grant, Ga; H Wilson, Cal; J G Campbell, R C Brent and lady, St Lenis; J W Powell, J W Lightner, James Dunnica, Va; B Mickle and lady, A J Gillespie, M G Nash, R S Gladney, Miss; Mrs W Cook, Miss A Mickle. W C Nichols, B G McAllister, T R Rowland, G W Tate, A S Harris, N Fletcher, E a Fletcher, J D Phelan, Ala; J S Gilbert, N B; J Bisler, France; J E Putnam C K Bullard, NY; Wm Robb, Ct; Dr J S Taylor, Wm Moore, T McDonald, Sudge J Hancock, Capt J M W Hall, J J Inge. Texas; E T Farish, Mo.

ST LOUIS HOTEL....F Solyman, Texas; Wm Chapman, Eng, C M Taylor, W Togo, NY; W R McChia and lady, Ala; Dr Greig, N O; A M Wynn add family, E J Jeanrenaud and family, C Dijoux, Col J E Kirby, Miss C E Halt, J S Holt, Jr, Cal; Jules Reine, J C Taylor, La; Sen S A Douglas, Ill.

VERANDAH HOTEL....W W Raser, Capt W C Olds, N O, L Johnson, W L Jones, Nebraska; J B Eckford, R Post, W W Webster and lady, Miss; W Batcheller, Ill; W Taylor, N Y; J H Greer, Cen T J Rusk, B K Butts, Mrs Butts, Miss Butts, Mrs Green, J Lightner, W C Kendrick, Texas; Robt Graham, St. Louis; L Morgan, La; Chas R Sessions, Natchez.

CITY HOTEL....H Lyons, W Morrison, J Mason, J B Powers, B F Coopword, F Clarke, Texas; R A Brownson, E Johnson, Ark; L D Algee, Tenn; W Silbernagee, Thos Wilcoxson, G Whitman, Ga; S Quarles, Ala; J H McRae, T d Crane, NO; J J Walker, R P Smith, Ga; S R Baker, J Cassidy, NY; Miss E Marks, Pa; Miss Anna Johe; Capt Marks; J H Ceates and lady, G P Harrison, Miss.

ARCADE HOTEL....R A Santeaud, E S Berry, H H Ringgold, F Saul, NO; J S McElroy, Ky; G W Moss, Ohio; W M Tero, W Fuller, H M Hatcher, R D Roule, La; N Cobler, Ill; D Gause, A Marshall, W J Portevent, S Randall, D C Staule, Miss; M L Killbrew, W A Barsby, John Curb, Tenn; E C Howe, Pa.

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

The Daily Picayune.

5 December 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....Dr H D Comeld, J Johnson, S H Stockett, W R Fox, G W Griggs, F J Chambliss, Col Inge and lady, C Lancaster, T J Mitchell, W S Cook, Dr Abbay and family, P W Tompkins, A J Scott, Miss; S N Hollingsworth, T E Stratton, I G Jones, J Alcenn, M F de Graffenard, J Hannah, M L Meachem, S Emerson, Tenn; Dr Lamar, Dr W N Dudley, Ala; S Adams, W Drummond, J J Cox, J L Abbott, Mobile; T C H Smith, B S Tappan, Jr, J A Clarke, D Sheegog, NO; Key J L Wilson, NY; Miss Eddy; R Fitzpatrick, J Scott, Texas; Mrs N E Lyman and family, H D Peck, F N Laurence, C H Otis, A Gerhard, T Murray, NY; H Jennings, Va; J H Seddo, Ga; A D Wild and lady, Mrs A Tighe, P B Bracella, T B Champion, Boston; J J Tyson, Miss L Allen, R Green, D Tighe, E Jewell, La; C S Morehead, Ky; G M Collins, SC; Lieut Wilson, USA; C Clarke, Pa.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....E H Summers, J C Vaughan, C J Meeker and family, T S Bayne, L D C Wood, J H Mulford and family, Mr Denman, E Robinson, NO; Mrs W A Lake and family, D Green, Mrs Boyd and family, Miss Wilkins, Col Robertson, F Surget, Jr, Miss; W B Rucker, Mrs Bibby, Mr Osgood and lady, Miss A M Hall, Miss F Laurence, La; R Schleiden, DC; F J Barrett, NY; Mr Ballester and lady, Boston; H Hitchcock, Mo.

VERANDAH HOTEL....A R Craig, O J Brown, T M Hartgraves, P R Emerson, S Huntington, C H Massey, J H Smith, W T Nepier, E Johnson, F Gallagher, P E Jennings, G Bagby, J L Hunt, W M Philips, W Jones, J C Anderson, La; G W Close, D E Fay, NY; C H Castles; J M Field, F Masterson, Mobile; J M Larey, A Johnson, Ark; P B McCutcheon, Miss; J A Cutlett, Mo; W D Parish, Tex; G Cook, L Beroll, Ct; L V Greer and son, Miss S V Brooks, J P Robert, R G M Liking, Texas; Capt R W Shufeldt and family, J Gibson, H and Miss Doolittle, NY; M Tourney, W S Carham, W Hawk, R G Lurtz, La; Miss Beatty, J M Thompson, W C Wheelock, Miss; J P Thomas and lady, Pa; J W Reeve, NO; A F Peck, Mrs Tiller and child, Mr Tucker, Ill; C C Ott, Ky; F Featherby, Ohio; A H Davies, R M Gaines, J Saunders, Ark; A Smith, Yazoo City.

CITY HOTEL....T Daunton, H P McGrath, Ky; Gen J A Quitman, E Broaders, M Q Murphy, P W Weeks, T Hawkins, Miss; R Tisset, NY; G W Graves, H H Graves, H S Dawson, E Tulles, H J Tratner, La; J W Niles, A R Irvin, Cin; Capt R Post, E R Gresham, Lieut Breshwood, NO; Lieut Tilford, USA; W L George, Ky; Miss T F Morrison, W Morrison, H N Ells, J A Gagné, NO.

ARCADE HOTEL....B F Nelson, J J Vardeman, D W Carr, S J Fowles, A Hache, W W Cochran, W L Johnston, Miss; J B Reid, Texas; L Templeman, La; A J Mann, Pa; S H Winstead, Ky; W Vanhook, D Howard, Tenn; R M Denman, A Friedlander, C Guillett, S Gardner, NO.

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

The Daily Picayune.
6 December 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....J W Briscoe, R Geddes, NO; J W Bendict, Master Croom, Mr L Croom, H Fenner, Miss V H Royall, W B Royall, Texas; H Hellis, H W Brocklemann, Miss E R Stracham, NY; P Ross, Ky; D Richardson, Texas; Chas W Hill, J B Read, Ala; Col C A May, U S A; S J Reed, Miss, Capt Jesse Hart, Mrs S H Vaughan, P O Hebert and family, W H Peck, E Schlater, R Williamson, J D Calhoune and family, T J Mortee, J Y Burrett, A Beatty, T J Wells, Robt Tucker, M F de Graffenreid, La; C A Fuller, B Worrell, Ky; M J Carlyle, Ky.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....Jas Smith, A P Davis, NY; John O Strassere, Miss; S Robinson, Ohio; C L Matthews, Chas Moncure and lady, Mr Miner and family, La.

VERANDAH HOTEL....S Mins, Ala; J C Burrus, Misses Burrus, Misses Starke, N G Shelley and lady, A A Veasey ann lady, Miss; John Clarke, C P Wyckoff, C H Fitts, R A Harris, R M Livingston, Mobile; J J Kerchval, Mrs Timmins, J E Bunts, S O Nelson and lady, NO; Col Millspaugh, H N Stewart, Ark; P Mercer, Chas Morgan, A Edmunson, Major Bosworth, D M Wilson, La; G E Baxter, NY.

CITY HOTEL....L M Morrison, NY; C L Kilburn, Mrs Taylor, L Bresbavon, Mr Tart, NO; J W Todd, U S A; W C S Ventress and family, Miss Ventress, Miss L Ventress, W J Levene, Roland Jones, La; H Hill, U S A; F J Hill, E Clapp, Texas.

ARCADE HOTEL....S Dilly, T S Bailey and two servants, Geo Fluneald, J W Odom, John Storm, E W Freeman G G Gibson, B Lee, W A Barnes, E H Pizant, W B Mann, Miss; B Weil, W L De Ference, La; J B Wright, N York; J McLester, J Van Buskirk, Ben George, J Wilcox, Texas; G F Buckingham, Tenn; J De Bana, Arn; Thos H Baker, W H Baker, J C Morris, S C Gordon, H H Renney, NO.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON

6 December 1854, 3

## GENERAL NEWS.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the steamer Black Warrior at New York, we have Havana dates to the 28th ultimo. Among the passengers is Mr. Eames, United States chargé to Venezuela. Political matters in Havana and on the island generally were in a very excited and critical condition. An outbreak and revolution was daily anticipated. The people exhibited unmistakable signs of dissatisfaction.

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

The Daily Picayune.
7 December 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST CHARLES HOTEL....A F Peck, Ill; C B Chinn, La; E Hart, NO; G B Hartson, NY; O W Pitfield, Miss; J Clark, Mobile; W G Ward, J Hilsin, Ga; W C Baker, J M Toles, Miss; W Whitlocke, NO; F E Buford, Va; J R Flowers, Judge Goldthwaite, W A Barron and lady, E J Barron, Ala; B W Mason, NY; R W Bailey, Va; J M Brown, Ga; Miss N C Leary, A Ewing and family, La; J Sweger, Major G B Crittenden, Ky; W M Booth; B Lefoucheur, Havre; G S Newell, RI; A W Bailey, NY; J A McHattan and lady, Miss H E Hooke, Miss H H Shepherd, C M Shepherd, La; D B Fremore and family; J E F Stevens and lady, Boston; J H Lawrence, Pa; N Starks, Albany; L M Wilson, Mobile; Rev D Kerr, Pa; Gen Smith, NO; W A Fowler, NY.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....Mr Woodman, W N Chapman, E H Summers and family, NO; J Arlington, O P Arlington, Ala; D C Wallace, Ga; L M Nutt, La.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J B Walker and family, Ga; Miss F J Mann, W H Goddard, J E Illingworth, H Wagner, L E Baker and lady, G Noland and family, W T Downs, J Martin, Mrs M Bell, J N Hunter, Texas; E H Rogers, Jno Fox and family, Ala; S Mims, A L Gaines, Capt Frost, E D Barrett, G W Hunter, E R Duncan, NO; J L Ditto, Ala; E Withers, D G Anthony, Dr R B Berry, Tenn; J J Tolly, Ga; G L Dodd, Miss; Z Carlisle, Ohio; J B Hayes, Pa; J W Baker, W H Moore, Ky; S Matthews, La; J K Jarvis, Del; W Hawk, Ohio; J B Miles, Ark.

CITY HOTEL....J E Shepard, M Krombero, Miss M T Coburn, A Coburn, NY; Major Kelly, Mr Took, E R Greaham, La; S S Knight, Pa; W F Harnell, S Allen, C A Abercrombie, J A Hayes, Ala; L A Stone, W Walsh, J W Young and lady, NO; T E Browan, Ky; J I Shillman, Ark; A E Greene, J A Ventress, T W Crawford, Miss; Mrs Dwyer, Texas; Mr Oakford; R W Hasted, Me.

ARCADE HOTEL....H G Newcourt, H Cillem, Miss; D I Livingston, R Williams, S W Williams, S D Kimball, J E Gayden, S D Shields, La; J J Muse, John P Cassels, J W Mount, C C Dickenson, R Moore, J T Lee, F M Horne, J O Howell, E P Howell, N O; R G Hunt, S C; S D Baker, Ky; S F Culberson, Cin; E Keene, W R Draper, J E Lewis, N Y; Dr S G Harlan, H B Harlan M H Russell, Va; M Wolf, Ct; C B Crutchfield, Tenn; W H Kirkland, Costa Rica; H Taylor, W F Taylor, Ky; R Wood, Ky; E P Nelson, Mo.

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

The Daily Picayune.
8 December 1854, 1 Supplement

## The New Mobile Mail Boat Cuba.

We learn from the Mobile papers, that the new mail steamer Cuba, Capt. R. A. Hiern, arrived at that port on Tuesday, from New York, via Norfolk, Charleston and Key West, having encountered pretty severe weather on the passage. She is intended for the New Orleans mail line, and will take her place in the trade as soon as convenient. The Advertiser says:

Her dimensions are: length 253 feet, 32 feet 6 inches beam, (being three feet longer and two feet wider than the Florida, the largest of the boats at present engaged in the trade,) and 9 feet 4 inches depth of hold. Her tonnage is 604 tons.

She has thirty-eight state-rooms, and can comfortably accommodate one hundred and seventy-five passengers. She has one cylinder of 56 feet diameter and 10 feet stroke—boilers 35¼ feet long, and 12½ feet diameter.

The general arrangements of the cabin and other parts of the boat have been much admired by all who have seen her, and when in charge of her popular commander, cannot but win the public favor.

The Register, in noticing the arrival of the Cuba, remarks:

She differs little from the Florida. She has thirty inches more beam, and is a little longer. Not much variation, however, in their sizes; but she has several improvements about her that conduce to comfort. Like the Florida, her upper cabin is a range of state-rooms, large, airy and complete. The descent to the main deck is a broad flight of steps, crossing to the engine-room from port to starboard.

The ladies' accommodations are spacious and elegant, and of a style quite equal to all modern improvement. Her engineers work immediately on the social hall, seen by every one; and the bell directing their movements sounds louder and fuller than heretofore observed. The dining, or gentlemen's saloon, is lofty, and seemingly much wider than any other; and her shafts, though high, command that mark of good manners in passing—a bow, or "hats off." She has made no exhibit, for none has been required, but has proved her own sea-worthiness and her captain's ever-watchful care, by reaching her future home without a scratch or jar.

Where can four such low pressure boats be found on so short a route, as the Oregon, Florida, California and Cuba?

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

The Daily Picayune.
8 December 1854, 1 Supplement

## AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

The British journals are bitter in their philippics, accompanied by not obscure threats against the people of the United States, for their evident inclination to the side of Russia in the war now waged in Southeastern Europe. Private letters from intelligent persons abroad speak of the sentiment thus expressed in the papers as widely extended among the people. They are surprised and disappointed that America is not unanimously with them against their enemy—that republican America should sympathize with despotic Russia—that Anglo-Saxons, under which designation they embrace our whole population, should not be cordially with men of their own language and race, against a huge Empire which is, in Europe, the chief bulwark and protection of the system, institutions and principles of Government which is most alien at all points to that which exists in America. Assuming that they are engaged in a war for civilization against barbarism, they are scornful in their reproaches against us, that we do not pray eagerly for their triumph, and shout with exultation for the victories they record and anticipate. They tell us, too, of feelings of good-will alienated by these demonstrations, and accuse us of ungenerously taking advantage of their occupation in a grand European war, which tasks their resources and requires all their attention, in order to push forward schemes of aggrandizement of our own, to which England is opposed, and which she would under other circumstances be bound to resist. In the common estimate of England, nothing is more perfidious and selfish than the inclination shown in America to the side of the Czar in this war.

We state the charges plainly, having a word or two to say in defence of our countrymen against these sweeping accusations, which spring more from inordinate self-esteem than from a rational view of the true aspect of the case.

First as to the selfishness of taking the opportunity of England's difficulties, to push schemes of ambition and aggrandizement against her wishes, and the want of generosity and manliness which that policy is supposed to betray. It is meant and said that the Government and people of the United States are resolved upon the acquisition of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands, and the extinction of British protectorships and predominance in Central America; and now that the British armies and fleets have as much already as they can manage in the Baltic and the Crimea, we are more eager for the accomplishment of those purposes.

It would be inferred from this that the thirst for acquisition of territory is an American passion, which has only developed itself since the breaking out of the war with Russia; that Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands, and the territories on our continent, contiguous to our own, are new objects of desire with us, of which England knew nothing until very lately; that our policy of territorial extension is a product of the war in Europe, and has acquired vitality, and is attempting progress only from that date. But the same British journals that indulge in these charges, are our witnesses that the passion, the policy, and the efforts existed long before the difficulties in Turkey, which were the occasion of the war, broke out; when Russia was the good ally of Great Britain, and when civilization and order throughout all the world were supposed to depend upon the solidity of their union against the popular passion in Europe for revolution.

When Aberdeen and Nesselrode were linked together in the closest bonds of brotherhood, the English constantly denounced us for coveting Cuba, intrigued with the most worthless rulers of Spain to resist our overtures for a peaceable acquisition, and abused us for meditating a seizure by violence, which every act of our Government refuted. So with the Hawaiian Kingdom; American designs upon its independence were frequent topics of British complaint, when there was not a cloud in Europe betokening any disruption of the friendly concert between Great Britain and the despotic Czar. The consummation of both of these schemes of territorial accession has been long resisted by Great Britain directly and indirectly. There can, therefore, be no possible ground for the imputation that we have adopted a new policy in order to thwart England, in a period of her embarrassment in a distant war. We are not aware that any measures have been instituted for the advancement of these ends, which would not have been the legitimate result of a consistent policy, or any that Great Britain would have any right to interfere with, or oppose, if she were at peace with all the world. They are lawful objects of desire and to be labored for by all honorable means, whether Great Britain approves or not, whether she is ready to resist them, by arms, or is prevented by prudential reasons from arraying her fleets and armies against us, in an unjust attempt to arrest our legitimate progress, or an insolent attempt to restrain our lawful expansion.

It is a very absurd idea, originating in a grossly inflated national conceit, that America is bound from mere chivalry to abstain from her legitimate and traditional policy, one sanctioned by justice and the laws of nations, and deemed necessary to her essential interests, merely because a selfish adversary is not prepared to oppose it with all the strength and violence which his prejudices prompt. In continuing to seek for territory that may be judged necessary for our internal peace and foreign defences, by lawful means, we do not depart from any previous line of conduct to embarrass England in any of her lawful purposes or wishes, and it becomes an affront to say that we abate one jot of dignity, when we decline waiting for England's better convenience to assail us.

There is a second inference to be drawn from this British clamor, which goes far to soothe any chivalric sensibilities that might be touched by the imputation that we are taking advantage of momentary weakness to get some advantage over Great Britain. It is that the charge involves the involuntary confession of a national antagonism, which is independent of the moral aspects of the measure in dispute. The people of the United States are set down as culpable for the desire to acquire Cuba, and the supposed willingness to accept the Sandwich Islands. The means, whether pacific and legitimate, are left out of the question. The fact of the extension of territory or influence is the thing which is deplored, and the lack of opportunity to destroy it is the ground of carping and complaint. The national jealousy exposes itself here in its most naked form, and strengthens the resentful feeling with which the American people have studied the previous evidences of systematic interference by the British Government in opposition to American interests, whenever these could be reached by intrigue or management.

The very complaint that England is disabled by her European position from prosecuting her scheme against us on this side of the globe, is the disclosure of a deeply seated policy which, to say the least of it, is not entitled to any remarkable courtesy, or any special forbearance in the pursuit of our own settled policy. Is it surprising, then, that in a quarrel, the merits of which, as a European question, are altogether apart from our system, and to which our people might be totally indifferent, they should not feel for the side which is thus openly antagonistic to us, in other respects, against a power which in all its public relations towards us has been always and pre-eminently friendly and courteous, which has never interfered against us, at any point, on any subject, to our disadvantage, and which by its position, its character, and its entire remoteness in every analogy as well as in geographical position, will in all likelihood never come into collision with us, at least never until generations have elapsed, which may change essentially the political aspect and relations of both continents?

Apart from this present aspect of the case, put there by the arrogance of the organs of British opinions, there is in the English view of the origin and character of the war, the principles involved, and the results to which it may lead, a great deal to be considered, in order to give a just estimate of the grounds upon which America in general is, at least, indifferent to the success of the allies, and in general has a very decided leaning to the Czar, where his dominions have been invaded; but these are too long to be stated in the conclusion of an article.

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

The Daily Picayune.
8 December 1854, 1 Supplement

COMPLIMENT TO

## Senator Douglas, Rusk and Johnson.

**We have been favored with a copy of the correspondence between the Democratic committee, appointed at the meeting on Saturday evening last, and Messrs. Douglas of Illinois, Johnson of Arkansas, and Rusk of Texas, Senators of the United States, then in the city, on their way to Washington City. The chief honor was designed for Senator Douglas, who was to receive a public reception, and invited to address his political friends in this on the public topics of the day.**

The following is the reply of Senator Douglas to Emile LaSère, chairman:

NEW ORLEANS, *Dec.* 4, 1854.

*Dear Sir*—I have read with attention and gratitude the proceedings of a meeting of the Democracy of New Orleans, held on the evening of the 2d inst, and which have been placed in my hands by a special committee of fifty citizens, under circumstances which could not fail to be agreeable to my feelings, together with a letter, in which I am requested to accept a public dinner, and also to address my Democratic friends upon the important topics referred to in the resolutions of the meeting.

Waiving the public dinner as an acceptable compliment, whose chief value consists in its tender as a mark of respect and confidence, it is with unfeigned regret that public duties and engagements, which I am not at liberty to disregard, compel me to forego the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation to address my Democratic friends upon the great constitutional questions which now so deeply agitate the public mind, and upon the final decision of which, in my humble opinion, the peace of the country, and the perpetuity of the Republic mainly depend.

It is grateful to my feelings to be assured that you have watched with patriotic solicitude the progress of the struggle in which I have recently been engaged in my own State, and especially that you have justly and properly estimated the merits of that struggle, as an effort on my part "in the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States and the reserved rights of the several States."

It is certainly a fundamental principle in our republican system, that the people of each State and of each Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State, have the undeniable right to form and regulate their domestic institutions and internal concerns in accordance with their own views, and subject to no other limitation or restriction than that which the Constitution of the United States has imposed upon each and all the States.

If this principle be correct the act of Congress for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska is clearly right, so far as the vexed question of slavery is involved.

It is also a principle in our republican system—equally sacred and fundamental—that it is the duty of all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and that no man should be prescribed, either because of the place of his birth or of his religious faith. If this principle be right, it would seem to be wrong to form secret associations, bound together by the most solemn oaths to proscribe and enforce a religious test, or any other test for office or public trust under the United States, other than that which is authorized and sanctioned in the constitution.

These two great principles have constituted the issues, and the only material issues, involved in the recent elections in the Northwestern States. It has been a desperate struggle between the friends of the Constitution, of State rights and religious toleration on the one side, and abolitionism and know-nothingism, and all the other isms of the day, fused and combined, and rendered efficient by the rigid discipline of a secret political organization, whose oaths assume to release its members from their obligations as men and citizens, and deprive them of their individuality, by compelling them to vote in all cases just as a majority of the council shall direct. It has been a terrific struggle between patriotism and fanaticism, with results, in several States, apparently disastrous to the friends of the Constitution.

But we have no reason to be discouraged. Wherever the issues have been boldly met and thoroughly discussed with sufficient time for passion to subside and reason to return, the victory has been ours. So it will be in the future. We have only to stand firm by our principles—to make no compromises with the enemy—no concession to the allied isms, and our triumph is as certain as the power of truth.

You will do me the favor to make known to those you represent my grateful acknowledgements for this manifestation of their kindness and confidence, and accept for yourself assurances of the sincere regard and esteem of your friend,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Hon. Emile La Sère, Chairman, &c.

Senator Rusk's letter is modest and generous, speaking warmly for his friends and nothing of himself. Its two topics were the merits and praise of Senator Douglas for his "bold and manly discharge of a constitutional duty," and of Senator Johnson for his zealous efforts in favor of a railway to the Pacific, a project which he urges of immense interest to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, and more especially to New Orleans.

Senator Johnson's letter is a spirited defence of the principle of the Nebraska bill, and a warm commendation of the part taken therein by Senator Douglas. The following extract shows the spirit and tone of his letter:

We are not grateful to the Senator that he has established for us a new privilege, or a solitary right, not ours heretofore, by both the constitution and the latest legislation. He has not done so. He has sought to be just to us, but no more; he has been faithful to the constitution in this that he has refused to violate it.

It is not extravagant gratitude we feel for the full discharge of the most palpable duties—it is not extravagant admiration we express for the proud observance of lofty and sacred political obligations. No, we claim these at the hands of every upright and conscientious public servant; but it is that we see exemplified, in the brutal abuse and bitter persecutions heaped upon the Senator, the implacable enmity felt towards ourselves by many of our fellow-citizens at the North—the unscrupulous length to which they carry it; and we sympathize deeply and involuntarily that he should be made our expiation, whilst we are compelled to witness it, but are powerless to avert or moderate it.

We express our sympathy; it is our right to do so, and is about the only return we can render the faithful public servant. Among his own people, as we know he must look for the consequences of his own action. To the just among them we can commend him—it is all we may do.

Our readers are aware that the public dinner was declined; and these gentlemen left on the mail boat yesterday, direct for Washington without delay.

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON
8 December 1854 3

## A NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

It is a fixed fact that an enterprise is fully arranged and organized for the purpose of colonizing a large tract of country in Central America with citizens of the United States, and of erecting without delay a new Central American republic. The territory about to be colonized embraces a large portion of what has been long known and recognised as the Mosquito Kingdom, with an area of thirty millions of acres, and extending several hundred miles on the coast. The title to the territory is vested in a company of about thirty American gentlemen, derived from a grant made several years ago by the Mosquito King to Samuel Shepard and two associates for a valuable consideration, and by the original grantees regularly assigned and transferred to the present company. This title is regarded as indisputable by eminent legal gentlemen who have examined the subject. The company is composed of American citizens of high respectability and elevated standing. For the purpose of securing the success of the enterprise, the company have engaged the services of Col. Kinney, of Texas, as their general agent, and have intrusted the entire management of the undertaking to his well-known skill and energy. Col. Kinney has already acquired a high reputation as a bold, intelligent, far-seeing and successful pioneer. He located first at Chicago, and laid the foundation of that flourishing city. He then went to Corpus Christi, and braved all the dangers and toils incident to a location amongst hostile Mexicans and Indians. He now proposes to lead a colony of American citizens to Central America; and no one who properly appreciates his character and his wonderful resources as the leader of such an expedition will doubt as to his success. The enterprise is entirely pacific in all its arrangements and purposes. It involves no invasion of foreign territory or occupation of other people's land. The colonists will go in accordance with the wishes of those now in the country, not to interfere with their rights or their property, but to give value to their own property by giving to the country the blessings of a stable republican form of government. It is an individual enterprise in which our government has no concern, except so far as it is natural for a republic to look with interest upon every peaceable and feasible individual attempt to diffuse the benefits of rational self-government. There are political considerations connecting themselves with the interests of our government, as well as those of the Central American governments, which invest the enterprise with peculiar interest. To these we shall hereafter advert. For the present, we desire only to give to our readers our impressions as to the feasibility and probable success of the undertaking, and to show that it has none of the characteristics of fillibusterism which should excite against it either distrust or opposition.

If the government of Nicaragua shall object to the enterprise, it will present a question between the colonists and that government, with which the United States will have no connexion. The colonists do not violate any law in voluntarily expatriating themselves and seeking a residence in Central America. They will not go as an organized military association, but as individuals, upon their own responsibility, and at their own risk. They do not constitute a secret band of adventurers, but they make their claim to the soil in open day, point to the evidences of their title, and avow their plans and purposes in the most public manner. Their expedition is purely peaceful, and undertaken in no spirit of aggression. They do not go as American citizens, either instigated or encouraged to emigrate by our government, but they voluntarily determine to change their residence and their citizenship, and to do so publicly and peacefully. In this view, we cannot see that our government can be complicated in any way in the enterprise. But, to avoid all misapprehension, it is proper to remark that we know nothing of the views of our government on the subject, and the sentiments we express are our own.

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

The Daily Picayune.
13 December 1854, 1 Supplement

# LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Windle, whose arrival at the bar we reported in our morning edition, reached the levee at an early hour this morning from New York *via* Havana.

She left New York on the 2d inst., as our readers already know. Capt. Windle reports that she experienced a heavy gale off Cape Hatteras, in which she behaved most nobly; one of her boats, however, was stove in.

She reached Havana at noon on the 8th inst., and after having landed her passengers and mails for that port, and transferred those for California to the steamship Falcon, Capt. Gray, she departed again for this port on the 9th, at 8 A. M. The Falcon was expected to leave for Aspinwall on the 8th inst.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Empire City:

M'me Isabelle Ached, Mrs Major Heiss, R Fernandez, Mr Prieta, M Ortig, F Galliano, Mr Lilly, Miss Ann Kearney, Reinhardt, Houghmann, Moses Jacob, E Doyle, E Maugin, J E Woolsey, F Joseph, M Cachin, Dr Campeloras, E Williams, Oshiek M Fijerer, L Walker, Mr Bantir, Blamkie, J McGrath, Hugh Oleander, J W Steller, W H Turner, Mr Hr Howes.

*From California and Aspinwall*—Major Fritz, R C Sims, M Michels, J S Connolly, C Benda and lady, Mrs Williamson, W Heemano, Mr and Mrs McIntyre, E Byrnes, W R Taylor, W Burke, G Alden, F A Shuck, John Collins, S Rogers, Mr T J Wright and two children, J McGowan, G W Robinson, H Hughs, J Phillips, J S Hughs, J S Scott, J A Turner, W Lusten, J W Jamieson, C L Connor, J L Croker, T Richards, T Hammer, P Kelly, J K Roe, W Owen, J Owen, J Bloat, J Markham, J Manklu, Ann Maupin, L Maupin, L Maupin, Jr, S Maupin, W Clare at lady, L Williams, J P Cheny, B F Wood, J L Manning, L Wykoff, J K Hogan and three children, E Kirkley, W L Lancaster, W M Mouke ry, J Schnelby, J J White, A J Lynch, J C Ryan, I. S Prentiss; J R Pringle, W H Stephen, D W Wells, J Mullamode, L Bollinger, J C Hook, W M Fulbright, J Moore, E M Sprigge, S Elden, W Anderson, W S Hyde, Wm Davis and child, S H Harland, T E Preston, Mr Irwin, lady and two children, J Miller A Sallalay, J Bludges, R S Thompson, T Ylderetere, C Farowes, D S Kelary, W Snow, M Fay J H Brown, Thos Sherman, A Hornish, Elisha Barnes.

We have papers from Havana to the 9th inst. by the Empire City. There appeared to be very little transpiring worthy of note either in the capital itself or in the interior. All is reported quiet—health was prevailing generally, and the weather was charming.

The letter of our correspondent will be found in another part of the paper.

An auditor, *(Oidor,)* with a commission from the Captain General, had arrived at Puerto Principe. The object of the commission is not known; but it is believed to have connection with a suspected surreptitious introduction of negroes in the district.

All the physicians and other employees of the military hospital at Puerto Principe have been dismissed, in consequence of complaints made against them by a regimental surgeon.

## FROM HAVANA.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

HAVANA, *Dec.* 8, 1854.

The Falcon arrived here yesterday morning from Aspinwall, and this morning the Crescent City from your city. The Empire City is not yet in from New York, and I avail myself of this opportunity to drop you a few lines, although there is but little of interest to communicate.

I hear again that the captain and crew of the vessel seized at Baracoa, the J. G. White, are to be brought here for trial, Gen. Concha having issued orders to that effect; it is said that they are to be tried simply as smugglers, and not on the charge of conspiring against the Government, or bringing arms into the country with treasonable intentions.

A new arrangement has been made by Gen. Concha, which facilitates very much the departure of the steamers which come to this port. Heretofore, as perhaps you are aware, passengers arriving here were obliged to wait on board the steamers until the police officers had filled out the *boletas de desembarco* or landing permits, and when the steamers come in with a large number of passengers, this was a work of considerable time, especially as Spanish officers do every thing in Spanish fashion, *poco a poco*.

The arrangement now made, I have been told, works very well. It is this: As soon as a steamer arrives she is boarded by the health officers, the passports of the passengers on board are taken by the police officers, and if the vessel have a clean bill of health the passengers are allowed to take their baggage at once and go on shore. They are required to land at the Muelle Luz; there officers are in waiting to examine and pass the baggage at once, and in a little office near by is the police officer with the passports, waiting to give out the *boleta de desembarco* to each passenger as he presents himself. This prevents the tedious delay on shipboard which has always been a great source of annoyance.

It is said, though with what truth I cannot affirm, that Gen. Concha will soon abolish the whole system of passports, notices of change of residence, permits to go into the country, &c.; and all persons will be free to come and go whenever they please, and remain so long as they obey the laws of the country. I fear it is too good news to be true.

Business is very dull, though perhaps not more so than might be expected at this season of the year. Without more of interest to advise, I am, as ever, yours.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
18 December 1854, 2

THE ARMY IN CUBA.—We derive from a very authentic source the following valuable intelligence relative to the present condition of the Spanish army in Cuba. Owing to recent reductions by disease and discharges, the army now consists of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Eighteen regiments infantry, 800 each, | 14,400 |
| Two regiments of cavalry, 700 each, | 1,400 |
| Artillery, | 1,500 |
| Sapadores, | 100 |
| | 17,400 |
| Deduct ten per cent. for invalids, | 1,740 |
| Total of the effective army, | 15,660 |

These troops are stationed through the three departments of the island.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
19 December 1854, 2

☞ A letter from Havana says that the captain and crew of the vessel seized at Baracoa, the J. G. White, are to be brought here for trial. Gen. Concha having issued orders to that effect; it is said that they are to be tried simply as smugglers, and not on the charge of conspiring against the Government or bringing arms into the country with treasonable intentions.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
19 December 1854, 2

## COLONEL KINNEY'S COLONIZATION PROJECT.

In reference to the great enterprise projected by Colonel Kinney, to which so much public attention is now directed, the Boston Post speaks as follows:

"The fertile soil and genial climate of Central America invite immigration. The steamers from New Orleans and New York offer an easy and expeditious passage thither, and it requires little foresight to predict that in a very few years the colony will be strong enough to establish another Texas on the extreme southern point of North America.

"Who shall stay the progress of this settlement? Not Great Britain, for she has enough to occupy her attention in Europe without testing the sincerity of the United States upon the subject of the Monroe doctrine; not the Mosquito King, who, if an existing personage, shows himself supremely indifferent to the affairs of his realm; not the State of Nicaragua, for she has been unable to vindicate her claims to the port at the mouth of her principal river against the few foreigners who have held it for years; not the residents of San Juan del Norte, for they will be reconciled by the prospect of rapid growth and increased wealth and strength which must speedily follow the proposed colonization, while late occurrences must have convinced them of their need of power and protection; not the State of Costa Rica, though from that source the most serious opposition is to be apprehended, for doubtless the colonists will first establish themselves beyond the limits of that small though enterprising State, and will only extend their territory as their increased force authorizes it; not the United States, for it will be impossible for them to say who, among the hundreds passing every fortnight over the Nicaragua route, will stop by the way, whether at the seaport, or upon the San Juan river, or at Lake Nicaragua, far beyond the reach of American guns. And it cannot be questioned that the people of the United States will look with interest and favor upon an undertaking which, while it checks British pretensions in this hemisphere, tends to secure a safe transit to California, and to open new and rich sources of commerce and wealth to American enterprise.

"The results of this colonization are plain and inevitable. Commencing at the port of San Juan del Norte, (which the English call Greytown,) and there strengthening itself for expansion, the colony will soon become master of the route to the Pacific, and with that line for the base of its operations will stretch southward at least far enough to include the isthmus of Panama, and northward, either with or without the consent of the intermediate States, until the whole of North America lying south of the United States shall become part and parcel of this nation."

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
19 December 1854, 3

## GENERAL NEWS.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the steamer Cahawba, at New York, we have dates from Havana to the 12th instant.

A Spanish war steamer arrived at Havana on the 8th, with Capt. McCulloch, mate, and four men belonging to the American schooner J. G. White, which was captured a few weeks ago at Baracoa, having arms and munitions of war on board.

The steamer had the schooner in tow. Captain McCulloch, the crew, and two persons named Felix and La Coste, implicated in the affair, were immediately consigned to prison to await their trial.

The weather was fine on the island.

The Cahawba brings a confirmation of the report relative to the United States sloop-of-war Albany being at Carthagena on the 10th of October.

The eastern and western intendencies of the island of Cuba have been formally abolished, and one for the whole island has been established at Havana.

Doctor Wm. Humboldt, a son of the famous traveller, is at Havana, gaining converts to his theory that the ravages of the yellow fever may be arrested by innoculation.

The opera season at Havana has been unusually successful.

Heavy rains in the interior of the island had delayed the receipt of the new crop of sugar.

It is stated that the captain of the schooner J. G. White is confined on board of the schooner, and that the crew had been set at liberty.

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

20 December 1854, 1

## Washington News and Gossip.

The Know-Everything correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

It is believed in well informed circles that a portion of the Cabinet are in favor of adopting hostile measures towards Spain, and incidentally having a brush with England. The theory of this policy would be the annexation of Cuba and Canada at the same time. Mr. Cushing is the master spirit in this movement, and if he succeeds in getting the President to adopt it, Marcy will have to leave the State Department, to make room for the fighting Brigadier.

The *Union*, this morning, in an article apologizing for the Greytown outrage, takes occasion to pitch into England savagely. The article is understood to be from the pen of General Cushing, and is in harmony with his views publicly expressed.

The programme does not include the necessity o a war with France, for it is supposed the temporary and unnatural alliance now existing between England and that country will soon be abruptly terminated.

A telegraphic despatch in the Baltimore Patriot says:—It is said here that the Senate will not confirm the appointment of Colonel Steptoe as Governor of Utah. The blending of civil and military power is looked upon as injudicious and unconstitutional. Those who profess to know say that the Col. will not accept the appointment. If however he should, the resignation of his commission in the army will be probably required.

I learn that the department has positive information of the U. S. sloop Albany being at Carthagena on the 12th October. No intelligence as to what time she expected to leave that port has been received. Strong hopes are entertained of her safety. It is thought she may have stopped there for repairs, or been detained from some other cause.

I hear it whispered among the knowing ones that the leading democrats in Congress will make an effort to have the naturalization laws amended, and that they will favor this object in order to take the thunder from the Know Nothings or American party, thus demolishing one of the prominent columns upon which the new political phalanx rests.

Neither the House or Senate are in session today, both of there bodies having adjourned over until Monday next.

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

21 December 1854, 2

## From Havana.

By the arrival of the steamer *Geo. Dudley*, at Charleston, from Havana, the *Standard* has advices from the Island to the 11th inst.

The news from Cuba, except so far as relates to the treatment of the persons on board the American schooners recently seized at Baracoa, on a charge of landing fire arms, is not particularly interesting. It will be recollected that one of these vessels, the J. C. Smith, was soon liberated and allowed to return to New York—nevertheless, a passenger—Mr. Felix, was detained—and with Mr. Coit, a passenger on the [illegible] have been cast into prison at Havana. The captain and mate of the latter schooner are also in durance on board a Spanish man-of-war, but the crew, after being kept in confinement for several weeks, during which time they assert that they were most inhumanly treated, have been set at liberty. The affair has caused no inconsiderable excitement among our countrymen in Cuba, who are especially incensed against what really appears to have been a gross and inexcusable outrage upon Mr. Felix and the crew of the J. C. White, to say nothing of the proceedings against Mr. La Coste and the captain and mate. The acting American Consul had taken the matter in hand and seemed determined to give it a thorough investigation.

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON
27 December 1854, 2

DAVID CROCKETT.—The Hickman (Ky.) Argus says the wife and daughter of the distinguished patriot and genius, Davy Crockett, passed through Hickman last week, on their way to Texas, to get possession of a portion of the land donated by the State of Texas to the heirs of those who fell at the battle of Alamo during the struggle for independence.

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

The Daily Picayune.
24 December 1854, 1 Supplement

# FROM HAVANA.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

HAVANA, *Dec.* 11, 1854.

I presume your other correspondent here will inform you of the arrival at this port, on Saturday last, of the schr. Jno. C. White, which was seized at Baracoa some time since, and of the parties concerned in that affair, who are detained here as prisoners, and therefore I shall not trouble you with any observations relating to that circumstance. However, as I suppose he is not aware of the following item of news, I send it you: The man who shot Castañedo, a short time since, left this island in the Empire City on her last trip for New Orleans. Although Castañedo deserved the fate he met with, yet we cannot hold in very high esteem the man guilty of so foul a deed.

Yours, faithfully, LANCE CORPORAL.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
24 December 1854, 2

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

With a few exceptions, the press of the country speaks in terms of commendation of the great enterprise in which Col. Kinney, as the head of a colony, has embarked. The few presses which condemn the expedition rest their opposition upon the false assumption that it is aggressive and not pacific in its character and objects. We have heretofore given the true character and the real objects of the enterprise. Col. Kinney does not propose to raise companies in this country to invade Central America, but he undertakes to carry to the territory claimed and owned by the company, of which he is the agent, a body of citizens who will go in their individual capacity as peaceable colonists, not organized and armed for purposes of warlike invasion, but each man carrying with him his own property, and equipping himself to become a permanent settler on the soil, and there to practise the peaceful pursuits of pioneers seeking to better their condition by a change of residence. The fertility of the soil and the salubrity of the climate invite immigration, and Col. Kinney possesses those striking characteristics which inspire the colonists with confidence in his success. So long as the enterprise retains its present pacific purposes, it is the grossest injustice to all concerned to attempt to excite prejudice or to arouse suspicion by denouncing it as filibusterism. Whenever it assumes that character, and not until then, our government will be expected to interpose its power. The company claim the title to the soil by regular conveyances from the Mosquito King, and the emigrants are satisfied with the validity of the title. If they find their title disputed when they reach the territory, it will present a question as to property in which they alone are concerned. The following extract from an article in the Galveston (Texas) News will show the high character which Col. Kinney enjoys in Texas; and it is the fact that the enterprise is to be conducted by one so pre-eminently fitted for the undertaking that so much confidence is reposed in its success:

"We think the compliment paid to Col. Kinney in selecting him to conduct this important and responsible enterprise is well deserved. The remarkable success that has invariably attended him in all his adventures, however visionary and chimerical they may have sometimes appeared, fully justifies the selection. He possesses, beyond all other men, confidence in his own ability to accomplish whatever he undertakes; and this self-reliance on his own resources has seldom if ever led to disappointment. His life has been a continued series of singular and almost romantic adventures and enterprises, which, though apparently planned with very little regard to the sober dictates of reason, have been executed with unsurpassed energy and most consummate address. He has always shown himself equal to every emergency, however critical his position, though he has probably sometimes found it necessary to act upon the maxim that the end justifies the means. Money to him appears to be of no value. He has made hundreds of thousands in a few months, and has again disbursed it almost as soon, by scattering it broadcast with a princely munificence.

"During Col. Kinney's life on our frontier and the war with Mexico, he has shown that he exercised a most powerful influence over the Mexicans. He has commanded their friendship and their services to an astonishing degree, and could to-morrow obtain more aid this side of the Sierra Madre than perhaps any man in the Mexican confederacy. Before annexation he located on disputed ground, and traded with guerilla bands of the enemies of Texas with perfect impunity. Alone, and without need for weapons, he bore the despatches of our generals during the war. His name was a password through hostile ranks, and even the ruthless bands of robbers let him go safely on.

"How this influence was acquired and maintained we need not inquire. It is sufficient to know that he applied it to his own and his country's advantage, and that he has stood unrivalled in its exercise. It was, probably, from his known success with the Mexicans that he has been chosen for a duty in which his influence with the Central Americans (a people in most respects similar to those he has been so long conversant with) may most effectually lead to the peaceful establishment of the colony, and the cultivation of confidential relations with the neighboring States. If Col. Kinney is supplied with the proper means, we have not the slightest doubt of his success."

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



24 December 1854, 3

FROM HAVANA.—The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 11th instant, writes as follows:

"On Sunday my attention was called to two persons, being marched through the streets as prisoners, under the charge of five soldiers, with fixed bayonets. The prisoners were well dressed, and did not appear like persons who had done anything to be ashamed of, nor had they the stamp of the brazen, assuming innocence. They both bore the appearance of the gentleman, and by their calm and dignified look created compassion in the hearts of the bystanders; as they were pinioned as if they were some desperate murderers, who might escape from the valiant Pelayos who guarded them. One of the prisoners was of light complexion, nearly six feet in height. I was informed by a friend that one was an American named Phinney, the other he did not know. In the evening I was informed by a servant that they were the two persons taken in the schooners at Baracoa; but about that I must make inquiry before I close this letter, and let you know full particulars.

"The two individuals I saw are Lecoste and Felix. No communication can be had with them, but Lecoste is placed in a separate cell, with less discomfort than the other person called Felix. The sailors are set at liberty. Their names are Costin, Malcolm, Jester, and Allman, a negro. The captain is on board the schooner, which is called the I. C. White, a fine clipper schooner of small dimensions. It is reported that arms were on board both schooners, but those brought by the schooner which got back to New York were not discovered until after she was given back to her captain."

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

The Evening Picayune.
25 December 1854

# THE SEIZURES AT BARACOA.

## Letter from the American Consul.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

NEW YORK, *Dec.* 18, 1854.

The following letter from the American Consul at Havana in relation to the recent arrests at Baracoa, has been received.

ANTELOPE.

HAVANA, *Dec.* 12, 1854.

*Dear Sir*—I am grieved to say to you that my bright hopes of getting Mr. Felix liberated are materially diminished. The schooner, captain and crew, with the two prisoners, Felix and Lacoste, an assumed name, arrived here in charge of a Spanish war steamer on Friday last, and were landed on Saturday evening; the information is, that these two young men had just been landed, pinioned and tied together, and sent to the prison. A few moments after I received an official note from the Captain General announcing the fact, and that they were placed *incommunicado*, not allowed to communicate with any one but their jailor; but in consequence of the interest I had manifested for him, he had ordered him a special room, and all the comforts a prison could afford. It was too late to follow him to the prison that evening. The next morning, soon after sunrise, I was in prison for the purpose of seeing him, which I was permitted to do, but not speak to him. He is evidently in bad health, with the marks of great suffering.

I immediately went to the hotel and requested his meals to be sent to him regularly, also bed and bedding. Soon after I called upon the Captain General to ask the meaning of his being put *incommunciado*, when he replied: "Your friend is grossly implicated in the landing of the arms at Baracoa. We have," he says, "found the arms that were landed from the vessel in which he was a passenger, and hence the evidence of his complicity." I expressed my grief at all this, and he replied that he felt great disappointment himself, and but for the information so recently placed in his hands, he should have given me an order for his release.

I then told the general that the only thing I could ask under such circumstances would be a fair trial under the treaty. He replied that he would give him an open trial, the same as Thrasher.

Thrasher was tried by a military court, after they had condemned him, or made up their minds to do so. They selected an officer of the army to defend him, and two days allowed for his defence. I fear a similar fate awaits these young men. If so, I shall protest in the strongest terms against the whole proceeding. In the meantime, I shall watch over his comfort as much as possible; but this *incommunicado* is a barbarous system, and leaves but little chance for a man to defend himself.

Our Government should demand quite a regular trial under the treaty, or declare openly that the treaty does not extend to this argument, as they have so often insinuated and so often acted in violation of. This matter is occupying the office night and day. I feel deeply interested in it, and shall do all in my power to keep it in its legitimate position. Sincerely, yours,

WM. H. ROBERTSON.

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

The Daily Picayune.
Dec. 26, 1854, 2

## THE SEIZURE AT BARACOA.

The letter of the American Consul at Havana, which was published in our last evening's edition, shows very clearly what course the Spanish authorities will take towards the prisoners seized on board of the schooner John G. White. The vessel will of course be condemned for a violation of the revenue laws in the illicit introduction of firearms and ammunition. The officers may suffer some additional penalty for smuggling. But Messrs. Felix and Lacoste, the first a passenger, and the second the shipper of the contraband articles, are to be tried by military commission for aiding and abetting insurrectionary movements. The trial will be of the same character, and by the same tribunal, and with the same forms as that of John S. Thrasher, which produced so much excitement two or three years ago, and will present prominently, at least one question, in which the interposition of our Government will be urgently needed. There is a stipulation in our treaty with Spain, by which accused parties have a right to employ counsel, and to have free access to and communication with them, while waiting for trial. The stipulation is in the seventh article of the treaty, in these words:

In all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debts contracted, or offences committed, by any citizen or subject of one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by and under authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizen and subject of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents and parties 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 causes, and at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited on the said trial.

The rights herein secured by treaty to Americans within the Spanish dominions, are those of trial by the ordinary tribunals, and free communication with such counsel as they may select.

In the case of Mr. Thrasher both these rights are charged to have been arbitrarily annulled. Americans complained that he was tried by an extraordinary tribunal, and that he was excluded from the use of counsel.

On neither of these points did our Government make the issue directly with that of Spain. The questions were so confused with doubts raised by the Spanish authorities of the political status of Mr. Thrasher, claiming him to have lost his rights as an American citizen, by a strained construction of the laws of domiciliation, thus raising a question upon the nationality of the individual.

In the present instance, however, there are, we believe, no outside pleas of this sort to avoid the main issue upon the terms of the treaty. The parties arrested in this case are, we understand, undoubtedly American citizens, and no mystification about positive or constructive domiciliation can be interposed to deny their whole title to the benefits of the treaty.

We look, therefore, to our Government to see that these benefits accrue to the accused, and that the rights stipulated for under the treaty are faithfully accorded to Americans. Against the consequences of a fair trial we cannot have any thing to say; but we trust our Government will not be satisfied with any thing less than all the rights which the treaty calls for.

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

The Daily Picayune.
26 December 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....Capt W C Sally, Miss Mary E Charles, Dr Watkins, Memphis; S F Rogers, Phil; A E S Moses, NY; W Youman, Miss W Fitz Gibbon, J W Fitz Gibbon, R S Morris, St Louis; R Tenbroeck, A L Gaines, Alex Norman, A Friedlanper, NC; W J Thompson, Ala; J B Richardson, L G Galloway, Miss; Miss Richardson, Mo; J H Alsston, L L Johnson, Dr P H Stey and lady, Ark; W B O Reason, Texas; A Scott and daughter, Jamaica; R B Yeatman, Cin; P S Carrington, La.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....O O Woodman, Mr Oresto and lady, Juan Bengo, J Oberto, F Oberto, Mr Faber, NO; R D Wood, Jr, And Carr, La; Chas A Vanzant, Jr, NY; Chas Mapes, Mrs Walton, NY; T Brady, Selma; Dr Burr; J L Richards, Capt Bryant and lady, Nanninger, Mexico.

VERANDAH HOTEL....J J Jones, La; Oliver Heugh, Phil; W A Bulloch, Phil; W B Chrisp, J M Ghrisp, Tenn. Joseph Johnson, Ala; A Williams, Nebraska Capt Jones, NY; R H Rolph, Mo; F Yates, C A Conway, Arch Olds; E B Bell, Capt Jameson, Saml Brickell, Jos L Avery, Wm Hawks, H Carrell, NO.

CITY HOTEL....Captain N C Brigs, J N Camp, E Mat J C Shannon, NC; E Williams, KY; J W Couch, F O Stubbs, W B Rucker, La.

ARCADE HOTEL....J M Craig, D B Hand, R O Pray, John Graves, Miss; S S Nichols, Phil; H C Hudson, La; R G Ennis, H B McKey; H Wallen, NC; J McArthur, Mo; Mr McAvey, Mr Sprowls, Balt; C Bailey, Memphis; W E Brown, R A Brown, La; W Popper, NO; Richard, Ray, NO.

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

The Daily Picayune.
29 December 1854, 2

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.... Saml Brunner, John Ferguson, B Hinckley and family, D B Hinckley, Mrs Wallace Miss Wallace, H J Wallace, J Jacobus, J P Ritter, J H Shackleford, Jas Whitehead, Dr H Park, Texas; W B Metcalf, DC; Wm G Jones, Mo; B A Capehart, NC; J A Strother and lady, Ala; Miss Burgess; E P Scott and family, Miss Wilkins, Va; Wm Fullager and family, St Louis; Miss Julia Wilcocks, Texas; M A McLeod and lady, Thos M Lewis, Geo C Wedderburn, La; Capt John A Morris, G W Johnson, B Kemp, Ky; E M LeGrand, G J Draddy, Ark; John Buhler, La; Dr J M Smith, Cin; Dr G A Nott. J W Burbridge, NO; B H Rolph, St Louis.

VERANDAH HOTEL....V Barnes, Miss Smith, J P Smith, Miss; D M Wilson, A S Rose, Dr P V Whicker, S J Powell, Mrs Dr Taylor, W W Jenkins, J F Thompson, La; J W Clarke, R W James and family, NO; S F Rogers, Pa; J Moorhead, Miss Moorhead, J Baker, NY; H T Gaines and lady, Mo; J Campbell, Texas.

CITY HOTEL....A A Wheeler, J T Gibbons, Mr Gibbons, C M Gibbons, S R Mardis, H A Cartle, S F Marks, J R Marks, H Barkdull, J C Dawson, Ds Millard, La; M W Yager, J B Rucker, John Smtih, Ky; A S Britton and family; J Gairdner, L V Feltus, Miss; J A Clarke, NO; W A Moffat, Texas, S R Hardis.

ARCADE HOTEL....J M Burritt, C B Barnhart, NY; W A Aiken, R Edwards, Memphis; G W Smith, P Bush, Ass Stores, E T Burnham, La; G P Burton, J T Forbes, A Marschalk, T E Holt, A H Dalton, Miss; Henry Young, Ky; W B Height, Tenn; J B Richardson, Bachus, Robinson, Thomason, J G Chambers, NO. E Hills, La.

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

29 December 1854, 2

## From Havana.

A Havana letter in the Charleston *Courier* dated on the 23d inst., says:—

As there will be some enquiry about the Cubans taken in the two schooners laden with arms that were captured at Baracoa, I mention that Don Francisco Estampes, alias, Mr. Lacoste, is being examined; that is, his declaration is being taken, in which he unhesitatingly avows that he came for the purpose of endeavoring to effect the liberation of [redacted] that [redacted] will continue his endeavors [redacted] that that was his affair, which he would keep secret in his breast. [redacted] and his bearing and fortitude, courage and devotion, are worthy the imitation of his countrymen.

The arms for the greater part were thrown over board, still several hundred pistols, rifles, swords and bowie knives have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards.

[redacted] individual here spoken of remarked, blood must be spilled and there must be victims. The Cubans must not, therefore, be too much criticised by us foreigners, in making attempts to gain their freedom, whether they be successful or not.

## Affairs in Cuba.

A Havana letter says. The police system of Havana is extended to the country where robberies are frequent. Boards are appointed to make reforms in the Customs, principally from the wording of the order published, to prevent smuggling and corruption in the Custom House. The duties on most of useful articles are more than the value of the goods.

The place is quiet; to be sure, I was rather startled this morning in seeing some very large cannon balls discharged from a vessel from Spain; on reflection, however, consider them very harmless, and they will remain here until sent to Europe again as old iron, for when the time comes to use them here, it will be too late for their present possessors to make them serviceable. The Spaniards are so situated here, that if they had half a dozen Gibraltars in the Island, they would not be able to retain it in event of a force coming to take it from them. Their disadvantages are so great that courage and determination would soon give way to despair.

Little is now said about expeditions or annexation. All eyes are no upon Sebastopol. The Spanish editors hail every little success of the Allies with joy, and the Creoles exul in their defeat; each looking for salvation in the success of one or the other party.

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

The Daily Picayune.
31 December 1854, 6

# HOTEL ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL....G W Wyer, Boston; W H Ramsey, Ohio; F McKee, J Chislett, Pa; W R Phelps, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Fulton, Peoria; A Slaughter, La; J H Parsons, Pa; W J Beckwith, Ala; R B Kendall, S Bryan, A R Irvin, NO; T H Hunt and family, J W Bryan, S B Bell, NO; Dr Farquhorn, USA; A R Johnson, Ky; G G Howell, Pa; A J Polk, Tenn; J Broweu, La; L W Lamar and lady, Mrs Walker, A B Montgomery, W W Montgomery and lady, Ga; Dr Maura, Havana; L Surget, La; J W Duncan, Me; T Fearn, Miss B S Fearn, Ala; J W VanWagenen, J J Ward, Miss Anna E Ward, Memphis; C T Cochran, NY; P Bartels, Lima; C S Bulkley, W E Stone, D C Hill, Cal; P M Bange, Ark; R G Alexander, Md; J Young, England

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....J A Brker, Mrs Goodwin and family, G Granger, J J Warren, La; J Krozim, J Stevoli, J F Munez, J and F Gonsales, C Terado, J Tardos and lady, Mexico; C H Castilly, W H Smithson, B H DeSola, E Edwardson, NG; C Bersaville, Paris; L B Fore, Pa; Capt Schenck, Dr Benlston, steamship Philadelphia; B F Cook, A A Jones, Miss; J S Wright, W R Phelps, Mrs Fulton, Mrs Thompson, Ill.

VERANDAH HOTEL....W F Beckley, NO; C F Butler, A Munson, L Baker, NY; J R Stanberry, Ohio; C R Goopwin, Ind; A W Barlow, Ohio; A Munson, Ohio; G W Koontz, Miss; W Johnson, Pa; R Broch, G P Devine, Tex. T J Jackson, Ark.

CITY HOTEL....J S Montgomery, La; E K Travis, Cal; W W Robinson, NY; A J Law, M G Mills, T H McManus, Clinton; W Sykes, Miss; T H McCann and lady, Cal; P G King, Dr Layton, G Whitman, H W Drake, L J Davis, La; G P Harrison, Miss; R Robertson, Ky; A G Penn and lady, Covington; Miss Randall, Me; A Way, J Saunders, NO.

ARCADE HOTEL....T D Ketcham, Miss; J Stanford, Cal; J S Wood, Ark; Z S Mabes, La; F King, H F Rowland, Pa; J B Holley, La; R Crawford, Miss; L G Eldridge, NO; W McPherson, Ind; W A Kambrough, Ark; W T Portiut, W Brakefield, J T Russell, Miss; R Campbell, NO; L B Torian, Va.