

24 January 1856, 2

Death of Thomas C. Blanchard.

A sad and melancholy duty devolves upon us! It is that of announcing to the patrons of the *Republican* the death of Mr. THOMAS C. BLANCHARD, its publisher and proprietor. He departed this life on Sunday night last, at his residence in this place, at the age of 23 years and four months.

Although Mr. BLANCHARD had been for some weeks suffering from a violent attack of Pneumonia, he had so far recovered as to be able to visit the office but a few days prior to his death, which led us to believe that he could soon be pronounced entirely convalescent—but the contraction of an additional cold soon brought him down to a lower state than that from which he had previously been suffering. He was not, however, considered in a dangerous state until last Saturday morning, when he suddenly sank into a speechless and unconscious condition, in which he remained until his spirit took its flight to the realms of eternal peace.

Mr. BLANCHARD was a native of McIntosh County, Georgia, and at an early age entered the office of the *Savannah Republican*, where he remained until the fall of 1854. In the latter part of that year he removed to this place, and became the proprietor of this paper.

The deceased was a warm and zealous personal friend, and an ardent and sincere advocate of any cause which duty prompted him to espouse.

In social life, he was the most highly esteemed by those to whom he was best known, and his business intercourse was marked by strict integrity. Modest and retiring in his manners, and possessing amiability of disposition in an eminent degree, he was dearly beloved by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

The deceased died as he had lived, a devout and consistent follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, and a member in good standing of the Baptist Church.

During the past year Mr. BLANCHARD united himself with the Masonic Fraternity of this place, and to its useful maxims and correct precepts he became strongly attached, and was deeply impressed with the importance of a strict and faithful adherence to them.

He leaves a youthful and devoted wife, a fond brother, and three young sisters, to mourn his loss. May the blessings of Heaven protect and sustain them in this their great bereavement.

The funeral services were performed on Monday evening at the Methodist Church, where an appropriate and affecting sermon was preached by Rev. R. R. RANNEY, Chaplain of the Masonic Lodge. The remains of the deceased were then conveyed by his Masonic brethren to the steamer *St. Johns*, by which they were conveyed to Darien, for interment, where many of his kindred and early friends quietly repose in their sepulchral abode.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

SOLOMON LODGE No. 20, F. & A. M. }
Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 21st, A. L. 5556. }

WHEREAS, The great Arbitrer of human events has visited again by death, our brotherhood—has separated the links which united us, by removing our esteemed brother THOMAS C. BLANCHARD from the Lodge on earth to the Lodge "not made with hands eternal in the Heavens." Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of brother THOMAS C. BLANCHARD, the members of Solomon Lodge No. 20 of F. & A. M., weep the departure of a worthy brother, the community the loss of an enlightened and patriotic citizen, and the Christian Church of which our brother was an esteemed member, "a bright and a shining light."

Resolved, That we fraternally tender our sympathies to the Widow, brother and sisters of our deceased brother B., and cordially commend them in this their bereavement, to look in humble submission to the great builder of the Universe for comfort, who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb, and has made special promise to the widow and the orphan.

Resolved, That a page in our book of records be devoted to the memory of our brother.

Resolved, That the furniture of our Lodge be clothed in mourning, and that the officers and members wear the usual badge of grief thirty days.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions, under seal of this Lodge be furnished the family of our brother. Also a copy be furnished the city newspapers for publication.

Fraternally submitted,

R. R. RUSHING, }
THOS. R. WEBB, } Committee.
EDW'D. A. OAK. }

The foregoing preamble and resolutions are in accordance with a unanimous vote of Solomon Lodge No. 90., at a special communication held on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1856, A. L. 5556.

C. S. EMERY, W. M.

Attest: J. G. HADDOCK, Secretary pro tem.

SOLOMON LODGE No. 20, F. & A. M. }
Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 16, A. L. 5556. }

WHEREAS, The Grand Leveller of all has again entered the ranks of the Masonic fraternity and removed from our midst our well-beloved and highly esteemed Brother, HENRY A. BLISS, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss which the brotherhood of this Lodge, and the fraternity generally, has sustained in the demise of Brother Henry A. Bliss.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow and fatherless children of our departed Brother, and would fraternally commend them in this their hour of sorrow, to Him who doeth all things well, and whose All-Seeing Eye beholdeth their sadness and distress.

Resolved, That in token of our grief for the loss we have sustained, the members of this Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days, and that the jewels and furniture of the Lodge be draped in mourning for the like period of time.

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions, under the seal of the Lodge, be forwarded to the widow of our deceased Brother, and that a copy thereof be furnished the *News* and *Republican* of this place, with a request that they publish the same in their respective papers.

Fraternally submitted,

F. C. BARRETT, }
S. BUFFINGTON, } Com'tee.
J. C. HEMMING, }

At a regular communication of Solomon Lodge No. 20 F. & A. M., on the evening of the third Wednesday (16th day) of January, A. D. 1856, A. L. 5556, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

F. C. BARRETT, P. M.
Presiding

Attest: Wm. GROVE,

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

31 January 1856, 2

NOTICE.

The *Florida Republican* will hereafter be published as the property of the estate of the late THOMAS C. BLANCHARD, by the subscriber, and will continue the advocate of the Principles of the American Party.

CHARLES W. BLANCHARD.

January 31st, 1856.

Another Indian Outrage in Florida.

By the kindness of Capt. Cannon, of the schr. *William and John*, just arrived at this port, (says the *Charleston Standard* of the 25d inst.) we have obtained the particulars of another outrage by the Florida Indians. On Monday, the 7th inst., the *William and John* arrived at Fort Dallas, Fla., and found the people in the vicinity in a state of great excitement. The inhabitants of the surrounding country were collected in the Fort; and were organizing companies for protection against the Indians. The cause of the excitement will be understood from the following circumstances:— On a day shortly previous to the arrival of the *William and John*, Peter Johnson, with two men, whose names we could not learn, went out, as was their custom, to dig arrowroot, about six miles from the mouth of the river near which Fort Dallas is situated. While engaged in their work, they were attacked by a band of Indians, who fired upon them, killing Johnson and one of the others instantly, and wounding the third in the side and head. He was not so severely hurt, however, but that he could reach his boat, which was moored near by, closely pursued by the Indians, till he was able to push off beyond their reach. He succeeded in reaching Fort Dallas, where, as soon as his story was told, a party was prepared and set out in pursuit of the murderers. Night had come on, however, and no traces of the Indians could be found.

On Tuesday, 8th inst., 70 men started out, and arriving at the scene of the murder, found the two bodies, one of which had been scalped. A party from the Fort had been exploring the country for a fortnight, but had not succeeded in finding the Indians.

A man who lived alone at Hillsboro', some fifty miles up the coast above Fort Dallas, had arrived at the Fort, not deeming it prudent to remain at his house. He was in the habit of trafficking with the Indians, selling them liquors, &c. He reported that a day or two previous to his arrival at the Fort, a party of Indians came to his house, and traded as usual. As they were leaving, one of them turned back and said to the trader, that as he liked him, he would advise him to "vanish," as he expressed it, for it would no longer be safe for him to remain where he was.

The *William and John* brought dispatches to the government.

2 April 1856, 2

For Kansas.—Col. H. T. Tross of this place, we understand, proposes to leave for Kansas in a few weeks. His adaptation by exp. piones, as well as by physical proportions for a frontier life, warrant us in predicting for him a successful career in that new Territory.

Jackson Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

9 April 1856, 2

NOTICE.

The Subscribers to the *Jacksonville Republican* are hereby notified that said Paper will, with the present issue, cease to be the advocate of any particular political party; but will be independent in the expression of whatever may promise to be productive of good to the citizens of this State.

CHARLES W. BLANCHARD.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 9th, 1856.

The Charleston Courier.

14 April 1856, 4

Passengers.

Per U. S. M. steam ship Isabel, from Havana via Key West—Col. W. S. Meyers, I. B. Wheeler and lady, J. M. Partridge, Hon. S. R. Mallory, U. S. S. R. Vorster, H. Leohnis, Esq., J. M. Reid, Sr., J. M. Reid, Jr., Mr. A. Woods, S. W. Comstock, Miss Comstock, I. Couch & family, T. S. Staby, P. E. Durege, J. A. Arrambarra, J. Cochrane, M. D. R. Williams, J. Avile and family, R. M. Scott, Mr. Patrick and lady, L. M. Rubiao, J. M. Rubiao, E. Rubiao, — Bratt, F. Harrison, Jr., G. S. Bartheas, Mrs. Ellicott and servant, S. P. Ellicott, Mr. Saunders, Miss Saunders and servants, Mrs. Rollins, child and servant, T. H. George, J. S. O'Brian, T. Wheeler and lady, Capt. Elvills, lady and son, Mrs. H. Green, Mrs. S. F. Jones, S. W. Jones, Capt. G. Barker, J. Currey, Capt. W. H. Smith, A. Mansell, C. W. Snow, G. Snow, J. T. Whalton, Mr. Mickey, Maj. W. H. Wall, lady and servant, Lieut. Craighill, W. Sanders, J. Boune, S. Black, 37 steerage and 21 on deck.

Per U. S. M. steam ship Southerner from New York—Miss M. Tomlinson, O. Gregory, J. Philson, Mrs. A. Linn & child, W. T. Tomlinson, L. Bostwick, F. D. Doar, J. Walker, G. Stringfield, H. Dover, and 5 in the steerage.

Per Brem. ship Hudson from Bremen—L. Dern, C. Falke.

Per U. S. M. steamer Carolina, from Palatka via Pico-lata and St. Augustine—J. W. Rutherford and lady, T. W. Riley and lady, Mrs. Hertz and servant, Miss Hertz, Miss Jacobi, 2 Miss Andrews, H. Wells and lady, Mrs. Holt, Miss Holt, A. Putnam, lady & servant, Mrs. Richards & Child, Miss Tucker, Miss Pettibone, Miss Pinkam, R. H. Glen, P. B. Hammond, W. Mason, W. P. Shingler, W. McHugh, Col. J. Dimick, C. Green, J. Mast, W. S. Hinton, J. Campbell, A. Knox, W. McIntire, P. W. Cate, J. Simpson, A. T. Methot, W. P. Marshall, W. Stubbs, Rev. Mr. McFeland, S. M. Wakeman, Rev. T. McElheron, E. G. Smith, Dr. Baldwin, and 3 on deck.

Per steamer Gordon from Savannah—J. Darby, W. A. Mitchell, T. W. Dunham and lady, G. J. Merriam, L. J. Olmsted, G. T. Mullen, G. Borrel, J. E. Brown, T. S. Herriot, W. M. Tunno, L. Elmendorff, A. Romer, M. King, D. McLean, A. McLean, Mr. Neely, and 8 on deck.

Per U. S. M. steamship Jas. Adger for New York—F. N. Laurens and lady, Miss E. Patterson, Mrs. E. W. Kimball, Mrs. Holt, Miss Holt, Miss Pettibone, Miss Tucker, G. Kinchey, Miss Kennay, Mrs. E. Rose, Mr. W. E. Carson, S. Mulry and lady, Prof. C. U. Shepard, 2 Miss Shepards, Miss Henrique, Master Flagg, Col. Lynch, Mrs. J. D. Lambert, infant and servant, D. B. Comstock and lady, D. Meyer, others, and 100 in the steerage.

The Charleston Courier.

15 April 1856, 4

Passengers.

Per U. S. Mail steam ship Nashville, from New York—
C. A. Abel and lady, G. B. Browne, J. C. Jones, H. L.
Rutgers and servant, J. Carliny, M. Taylor, C. L. Mather,
Miss G. B. Weld, S. C. McIntyre, P. V. Dibble, T. A. P.
Horton, Mrs. Urquhart, Miss Urquhart, Miss Post, Mrs.
Gamage, Capt. J. H. Craigmiles, R. L. McCune, J. T.
Lindsly, C. M. Frye, L. Felton, J. R. Felton, E. A. Pres-
ton, B. Ford, W. Haskins, T. A. Lyon, G. Hayes and
friend, S. C. Glover, T. R. Glover, Dr. Beatti, Dr. W.
Warne, Mrs. C. S. Slasson, S. Allaire, P. M. Craigmiles,
and 2 steerage.

Per steam ship State of Georgia, from Philadelphia—
Mrs. Capt. D. Smith and daughter, J. J. Greenfield, Wm.
Bowen, J. Robinson, Louis Riggs, S. Silberman, H. Haas,
A. Duborg, Wm. C. Temple, F. J. Rosenberg, Wallace A.
Stratton, Jos. P. Mount, Pedro J. Guiteras, and 17 in the
steerage.

Per steamer Gen. Clinch, from Georgetown—T. W.
Mackuskin, N. Emanuel, W. T. Congdon, C. Blakley,
Mrs. McNight, and 3 on deck.

The Charleston Courier.

16 April 1856, 4

Passengers.

Per steamer Wm. Seabrook, from Savannah via Beaufort, &c.—Miss C. Wragg, Miss C. Nelson and serv't, Miss M. Nelson, Miss McNight, R. Katter, L. Blodoin, lady, 4 children and servant, S. S. Thom, J. W. French, J. D. Seabrook, E. Lebbe, A. Nemitz, W. L. Henry, G. W. Morrall, J. Carson, G. Causey, Miss Marion, Miss Dyson, Miss Dauson, J. Pope, M. Jenkins and lady, W. W. Pelote, Mrs. Leverett, Miss Leverett, Miss Gregg, Miss Poulis, B. McIntosh, J. W. Haygood, Mrs. Trescott, Miss Trescott, Master Trescott, H. R. Bythewood, T. E. Salinas, Mrs. Barnwell and servant, N. Barnwell, Miss Yonge, Prof. L. R. Gibbs, W. F. Hutson, W. C. Danner, W. Elliott, Mrs. McArthur and servant, Miss DeTreville, J. Bursey, J. Macon, Miss Cockroft.

Per steamer Edisto, from Edisto and St. Helenaville—Miss Hatria and servant, Miss M. Fuller, J. J. Seabrook, H. Seabrook, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Hon. W. Aiken, J. J. Mikel, E. M. Seabrook and servant, Rev. W. S. Lee, Masters, W. H. and A. C. Lee, W. S. Lee, Jr., Miss A. C. Gadsden, W. J. Holmes, M. Horlbeck, Mrs. Wescoat, child and servant, Miss M. Wescoat, Q. R. Wescoat, Masters N. and Q. Wescoat, G. B. Clark, Mrs. Clark, B. F. Rice, M. J. Rice, Dr. Porcher, Mrs. Dr. Bailey, child and servant, J. Hill and lady, Whaley, Jenkins, Mikell, W. H. Seabrook, lady and 2 servants, Miss Rivers, T. C. Mitchell, Mrs. W. H. Thomson, child and servant, Mrs. T. W. Hazl, Mrs. J. Haines, Miss M. A. Gay, Mrs. Meggett, Mrs. Porteous, Miss Porteous, S. P. Chisolm, lady and servant, H. Gibbs, Mrs. Deleslue and daughter.

16 April 1856, 2

The Change and Cause.

Circumstances which have recently transpired, induce the Publisher of this paper, to appear personally at the bar of public opinion, and give a plain and true statement of his reasons for withdrawing the *Republican* from the political arena.

After the death of my brother Mr. T. C. BLANCHARD, I became the manager of the printing establishment, the entire control being vested in me. — Defermenting the position of Publisher of the paper, I made known to the leaders of the American Party, in Jacksonville, that I was politically opposed to them, and could not conscientiously advocate their principles. I was told in reply, that it would not interfere with my position as superintendent of the mechanical department, and was urged by Messrs. WILLIAMS, BARRETT and others, to continue the Publication of the paper. — They assured me, that I should not be held responsible for any political article which might appear in the paper, and that my right to vote, and act politically in opposition to the party, should not be questioned, — and further, to prevent any suspicion of my identity with the party, it was agreed that every political article, which might be published in the paper, should have a signature, (which was a star) and I was empowered to give the name of the author, — consequently (as it must appear to every reader,) I was not identified with the American party, in any particular. I was the printer of their organ, and they had no right to prescribe my political action, than to control the language of any other man whom the party might employ or patronize, either mechanically or professionally, — governed by this belief, I voted at the Town election on Monday last, for those whom I considered to be the best men, and with those, with whom I agreed Politically. For that action I was abused by nearly every every member of the American party in the city. I was denounced as a traitor, and as unfit to superintend the mechanical department of the American organ. Consequently, not feeling willing to sacrifice my well known principles for pecuniary gain, and believing that I could no longer print or publish the American organ, with acceptance to the party or to justice to myself. I chose the remaining and only alternative, which was to convert the *Republican* into an independant newspaper, which, with the blessings of Divine Providence, I intend to make acceptable and useful to every lover of intellectual advancement and physical progression in East Florida.

CHARLES W. BLANCHARD.

Mr. Blanchard — It has been changed the
please stop my
and send bill
you will see by it, that we have dropped politics
altogether. Can you object to that course when
we assure you that we are publishing
of a greater amount of useful information? But
you feel, no doubt, that it would suit you better
to have the useful information crowded out to
make room for the long barrangues of Party aspir-
ants, which not more than 1 in 50 of our sub-
scribers ever to attempt to read. If such is your
feeling, we will be glad to see you seek its
gratification elsewhere.

Mr. C. Blanchard: — Dear Sir — You will
please discontinue my paper and advertisements.
J. H. BOURS.

April 11, 1856.

You will also discontinue mine.

H. T. TITUS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., April 11, A. D. 1856.

Editor *Florida Republican*:

DEAR SIR — Please discontinue my paper and
oblige, JOHN D. MCKINLAY.

Also mine and present bill.

C. S. EMERY.

Also mine.

M. CURRY.

Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD:

Sir — You will discontinue sending me the
Republican. Send your accounts if any be due
and I will settle them.

April 15th, 1856.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Gentlemen, all, we never took your measure,
nor do we know exactly your weight, yet we feel
confident that our ship can spare even more ballast
and safely ride out the storm. When we directed
our paper of party trancels, and, instead of allow-
ing it to throw its light only in the direction of
your Political vision we determined that it should
be cast liberally over the whole Political and
Social Hemispheres, we expected to lose your
company. Good bye old friends, we hope to meet
you again when you emerge from the cloud of
Political bigotry.

25 April 1856, 2

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst, at Oak Lawn, St. Paul's Parish, by
the Rev. C. O. Pinckney, AMBROSIO JOSE GONZA-
LEZ, of Matanza, Cuba, to HARRIET RUT-
LEDGE, daughter of the Hon. Wm. K. Holt.

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

1 May 1856, 2

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Gen. Quitman has made a strong speech in favor of the repeal of the neutrality laws and for the acquisition of Cuba.

21 May 1856, 2

From the National Era.

Emigration to Kansas—a Voice of Warning.

The friends of Free Kansas in the North are acting unwisely. They are staking too much on the Presidential election. They are lulling the restless North to sleep, and lashing the indolent South to action. They are talking too much and doing too little. The South is beating the North at its own old and favorite pastimes: planting colonies, shrieking for Union, extending the area of mint juleps, &c.

If the Republican party triumph, they say Kansas will be saved to freedom. But if it is defeated, what then? Shall the slave power possess it? Shall the fate of the countless millions of men who are destined to live between Missouri and the Pacific be affected for generations to come by the uncertain result of a political campaign?

Appeal to the young men of the Northern States to emigrate to Kansas without delay, to insure by their presence and their votes, the immediate triumph of free labor in that vast and fertile Territory. Hitherto, the Southern emigration to Kansas this Spring has doubled, if not trebled, the emigration from the North. There is no doubt of this fact.

JAMES REDPATH.

23 May 1856, 2

From Havana.

The New York Herald has letters from Havana to the 12th inst. The captain and officers of the ill-fated *Fernando el Catolico* were in the Navy Yard, awaiting their trial, which it was expected would take place in a few days. Vigorous efforts were being made by government to arrest the "*Asturiano*," a famous bandit, who had signalized himself by a long series of robberies and assassinations, but without effect. A Capitan del Partido of the village of Madruga, who was engaged in hunting him up, was shot dead by two *guajiros* who accompanied him, and who it appears formed part of the band of the robber chief. The *Diario de la Marina*, in a recent article on the Panama outrage, lays the whole blame of it on the Americans, and this to prove that such scenes can never occur under a monarchical government. The French ship of war *Penelope* was still in the port. She brought over Tamariz and several other leaders in the Mexican revolution. There were to be great doings at Cardenas on the 19th, in celebration of the victory obtained by the Spaniards over the filibusteros, commanded by the unfortunate Gen. Lopez. The British brig-of-war *Daring* had left on a cruise, to aid, as was believed, in the blockade of San Juan del Norte.

2 June 1856, 1

Court Martial of Colonel Louis Schlessinger
—Found Guilty and sentenced to be shot.

(Official.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

VIRGIN BAY, May 3, 1856.

1. Before a General Court Martial convened by General Order No. 73, and of which Brig. Gen. GOICOURIA, Departamento Intendencia General, is President, was arraigned and tried Col. Louis SCHLESSINGER, 2d Rifles, N. A., on the following charges and specifications, viz:

Charge 1. Neglect of duty.

Specification 1. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER, N. A., did allow great confusion and disorder to exist in his command on the march from Virgin Bay to the Costa Rica frontiers, and did not exercise proper control over the officers and men of his command. All this on or about the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of March, 1856.

Charge 2. Ignorance of his duties as a commanding officer.

Spec. 1. In this, that on his arrival at Santa Rosa, on the evening previous to the engagement, Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did neglect to muster his men and inspect their arms and ammunition. All this on or about the 20th of March, 1856.

Spec. 2. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER, N. A., did fail to keep his men together, and did allow them to scatter, so that it would have taken some time to have collected them together in case of sudden attack. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 20th of March, 1856.

Spec. 3. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did neglect to post picket guards at suitable points and maintain the necessary chain of sentinels about the quarters of his command, thus laying them open to surprise. All this on or about the 20th of March, 1856.

Spec. 4. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did neglect the approach of the enemy, neglect to form any plans of battle or give the necessary orders for the position of his men. All this at Santa Rosa on about the 21st March, 1856.

Spec. 5. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did neglect to exert himself (during the retreat) to rally or collect his scattered command. All this on or about the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1856.

Spec. 6. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER, did desert his command on their retreat, and ride on in advance, accompanied only by a few personal attendants. All this on or about the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th March, 1856.

Spec. 7. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did neglect on his arrival to make any reception of his command, but did allow them to arrive naked and hungry. All this on or about the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th March, 1856.

Charge 3. Cowardice in presence of the enemy.

Spec. 1. In this, that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER did, without proper resistance, or giving encounter to the enemy, desert the field himself, accompanied by a portion of his command, leaving the other portion without a commanding officer in the power of the enemy. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 21st March, 1856.

Spec. 2. In this, that Colonel L. SCHLESSINGER, did neglect to appear during the short engagement on the field, so as to direct, or in any way control the movement of the troops under his command. All this at Santa Rosa on or about the 21st March, 1856.

To which the accused pleaded as follows:

To Specification 1st, Charge 1st—Not guilty.

To the Charge—Not guilty.

To Specification 1st, Charge 2d—Guilty.

To Specification 2d—Not guilty.

To Specification 3d—Not guilty.

To Specification 4th—Not guilty.

To Specification 5th—Not guilty.

To Specification 6th—Not guilty.

To the Specification on 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th—Guilty.

To the Specification on 26, Spec. 7th—Not guilty.

To the Charge—Not guilty.

To Specification 1st—Charge 3d—Not guilty.

To Specification 2d—Not guilty.

Charge 3d—Not guilty.

During the progress of the Court, the following additional charge and specifications were preferred:

Charge—"Desertion."

Spec. In this that Col. L. SCHLESSINGER, 2d Rifles, N. A., after having been arraigned and under progress of trial before a General Court-Martial, of which Brigadier-General GOICOURIA is President—did desert the service of the Republic of Nicaragua on or about the 12th day of April, 1856.

The accused not being present, the Court nevertheless proceeded in the case, and finds as follows:

Specification 1st, Charge 1st—Not Guilty.

Charge 1st—Not Guilty.

Specification 1st, Charge 2d—Guilty.

Specification 2d—Guilty.

Specification 3d—Guilty.

Specification 4th—Guilty.

Specification 5th—Guilty.

Specification 6th—Guilty as to the 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, and confirms the plea of the accused as to the 26th.

Charge 2d (unanimously)—Guilty.

Specification 1st, Charge 3d—Guilty.

Specification 2d—Not Guilty.

Charge 3d—Guilty.

Specification to additional charge—Guilty.

Additional Charge—Guilty.

The Court unanimously passed the following sentence: That Col. Louis SCHLESSINGER, 2d Rifles, N. A., be degraded from the rank of Colonel; to be shot for the charges proven against him, and for Desertion, while undergoing trial; to be published by name in the papers throughout the civilized world.

2. The foregoing proceedings have been laid before the General Commanding-in-Chief, he approves of them, in the following terms:

The sentence of the Court on the specifications and charges preferred against Colonel Louis SCHLESSINGER, of Second Rifles, is approved; and he is therefore degraded from the rank of Colonel, will be shot as a deserter wherever found, and will be published as such throughout the civilized world.

3. The General Court-Martial of which Brigadier-General, GOICOURIA is President, is hereby dissolved. By command of WM. WALKER,

General Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General, N. A.

SCHLESSINGER'S DEGRADATION.

In another column we publish the official proceedings of the Court Martial convened under General Order No. 73, to try Colonel Louis SCHLESSINGER for neglect, incompetence, ignorance, and cowardice in the discharge of his duties, and desertion from the army. It is sufficient to say that every opportunity was given to the prisoner to relieve himself of these charges, if possible; that the Court Martial progressed with every delay required by the respondent; and that in the end it would come to no other conclusion than the verdict recorded in the proceedings. We may also state that during the trial Col. SCHLESSINGER was allowed to go at large on his parole of honor, restricted, however, to the bounds of the city guard. Soon after the privilege was granted and before the decision of the Court was known, he fled from town, breaking his pledged word, thereby affording his own testimony in favor of the decision of the Court Martial.

The result, therefore, may be considered the just verdict of time; and we have no hesitation in saying that the disgrace which must always attach to the defendant, will never lessen, but will continually increase until his name becomes a by-word. In his connection with his army, Col. SCHLESSINGER never was countenanced by the officers and troops, but adventitious circumstances kept him a position near the Commander-in-Chief, and when the Second Rifle Battalion was formed, which was intended to be composed principally of Germans, he was appointed to its command. Here he might have won an enviable eminence, and requited the confidence of the Commander-in-Chief. To have defeated the enemy at Santa Rosa would have established him as an officer of bravery and sagacity.

He did nothing, however, and left himself to be convicted on every charge possible to be framed against a military commander. The English language could not shape another specification to complete his degradation; and should he ever be thrown into the hands of the officers of this Government, the simple fact of his execution will have no other effect than to satisfy the soldiers that some atonement had been made for the disgraceful affair of Santa Rosa.

DESERTERS EXECUTED.

On the morning of the 10th of May, at 6½ o'clock, two deserters were shot on the plaza in the same spot where the traitor CORRAL was shot. These men deserted immediately after the battle of Rivas, and were subsequently captured by the soldiers of Col. MERRILL, on the road to Leon. They were making for Mealejo, with the intention of embarking at that port for California, or else going into Honduras. They were brought back and tried by a regular court-martial and sentenced to be shot. The execution was fulfilled on the morning of the 10th.

Both of these men died bravely, and it is unaccountable that they should have fled from so imaginary a danger as that apprehended from Costa Rica. They were both Catholics, and the solemn rites of confession were administered by the fathers of the Catholic Church. All the Americans in the city were present at the execution, and the plaza was pretty well filled with the people of the city.

They both advised the soldiers to remain faithful to the service and never desert, for it was almost certain their crime would overtake them.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 August 1856, 2

Geo. W. Call, Esq.

This gentleman has taken the place of Mr. Dell, as the Eastern Buchanan Elector, and we learn from good authority that he said, in a late speech, that he had as soon see Fremont elected President as that good, true and well-tried patriot, Millard Fillmore. We are not at all surprised to see him labor so hard in his letter to lower the gallant Fillmore, and raise that black-hearted traitor, the bastard son of a Frenchman, after having made such a declaration. It would appear, according to his letter, that Fremont, the candidate of the Black Republican party, is not so bad after all.

We intend publishing this letter entire next week, and give it a passing notice. We hear several honest Democrats condemn it, and some who will not vote the ticket unless he declines. We venture to say, if this letter is well circulated, it will damage the Democratic party in East Florida two hundred votes. Mr. Call mistakes the people,—there may be a few Democrats who agree with him, but the majority of the Democratic party go in for defeating Fremont at all hazards. Let our American friends hand this letter round, and it is bound to kill the author as dead as a *dried mackerel*, politically, before the canvass is over.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 August 1856, 2

American Committees for Duval County.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committees of the American Party for this County. Their Post Office address is Jacksonville:

Corresponding Committee:

F. C. BARRETT,	SAMUEL BUFFINGTON,
BENJAMIN HOPKINS,	EDWARD A. DECOTTES,
JAMES A. GOFF.	

Executive and Vigilance Committee:

WILLIAM D. WARD,	WILLIAM ALSOP,
URIAH BOWDEN,	NATHAN H. VAUGHT,
JOHN L. RIPLEY.	

The Eastern Democratic Elector.

JACKSONVILLE, July 26th, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of June addressed to the Hon. Philip Dell, then the Democratic Elector for the Eastern District of Florida, has been handed to me for a reply. Mr. Dell having been compelled to decline being a candidate, and I, as his alternate, having taken his place on the Democratic ticket.

I fully agree with you in the gloomy forebodings expressed in your letter of the consequences likely to ensue from the election of Mr. Fremont in the pending Presidential contest, but I cannot perceive how these evils are to be avoided by the course proposed by you, viz: that the Democratic electors of this State should cast their vote for Mr. Fillmore, should they find that Mr. Buchanan cannot obtain the majority, and that by voting for Mr. Fillmore they would prevent the election from being carried into the House of Representatives.

I have no desire to detract from the reputation which Mr. Fillmore's course whilst occupying the Presidential chair earned for himself, by reviewing his position previous to that time. I am content to judge of Northern Statesmen by their present avowed position upon the great living issues of the day, and judging by this standard and this alone, I am forced to the conclusion that the position of Mr. Fillmore, upon that issue which is of all others of the most vital importance to the South, is identically the same with Mr. Fremont's, and that it can matter but little to the South which of these gentlemen is the successful candidate for the Presidency.

I observe that Mr. Fillmore in his speech at Albany has advanced the idea that we, of the South, would not submit to be governed by Mr. Fremont. In this I trust and believe he is mistaken. I have heard no such sentiment advanced even among those who have the reputation of *desiring* a dissolution of the Union. None at the South have claimed that the election of a Northern President and Vice-President by purely Northern votes would be good cause for a dissolution of the confederacy; and I am greatly surprised to find such a sentiment uttered by the candidate of that party, which claims to be peculiarly commissioned to preserve the Union. I believe the Southern people would, so long as our rights were respected, and the Union continued to be a constitutional Union, submit cheerfully to the rule of Mr. Fremont, and that he may rely upon the same cordial support by Southern Representatives, in carrying out all constitutional measures, which Mr. Fillmore obtained in 1850. And should the present Democratic officeholders at the South decline to continue in office under Mr. Fremont's administration, it would be very remarkable if their places could not be supplied from among the number of those "whose wild hunt after office" has disgusted so many respectable politicians into the formation of a new party.

The real danger to the Union is not in the election of Mr. Fremont, but in the re-nactment by Congress of the Missouri Compromise, the refusal to admit Kansas as a slave State, should her people so desire, or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The position of Mr. Fillmore upon the two first of these measures is identical with

Mr. Fremont's: both have denounced the repeal of the compromise of 1820, as a violation of good faith. When the compromise measures of 1850 were passed it was contended by the friends of those measures at the South (myself among the number) that they were a recognition of the great constitutional doctrine, that every State should henceforward come into the Union with or without slavery as her constituents might provide, a principle zealously contended for by the wisest and best of our Southern statesmen, and necessarily involving a repeal of the Missouri restriction, misnamed compromise. Mr. Fillmore, however, declares in his Rochester speech, that such was not his construction of those measures, that "he had no suspicion the Missouri Compromise was to be disturbed." If this be the true construction of those measures, then I frankly confess that I was mistaken in my advocacy of them, and admit the superior discernment of those Southern gentlemen who so bitterly denounced them at the time of their passage, for with me the sole argument in favor of those measures, was that the Missouri restriction was repealed and a constitutional settlement adopted in its place, of that argument Mr. Fillmore deprives me, when, in his recent speech at Rochester, he stigmatises that repeal as a "boom from the North to the South," which Southern men only accepted because they would not "sacrifice themselves upon the altar of their country for their country's good," throwing the entire responsibility of the act upon those Northern Democrats who voted for it, and endeavoring to deprive them of that support at home which they might derive from the unanimous voice of the South in favor of that repeal. It seems to me that the election of Mr. Fillmore by the aid of Southern votes would be to elevate Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Houston, of Texas, to the high position of patriots willing to "sacrifice themselves upon the altar of their country for their country's good," at the expense of our Southern Representatives branded with being self-seeking and time-serving politicians, whose constituencies required and demanded that they should accept every "boom" offered by a few Northern traitors even at the expense of "good faith" and "the peace of the country." And above all, which would be an act of treachery to our Northern friends, which would richly deserve the consequence with which it would most sorely be attended, the immediate restoration of the Missouri restriction. That Mr. Fillmore would veto such an act his own declarations forbid as for a moment to suppose. Mr. Fremont could but sign the bill. Of the other hand, should Congress pass a law admitting Kansas into the Union with a constitution tolerating slavery, neither the Black Republican platform nor Mr. Fremont's letter of acceptance give us any more reason to apprehend a veto, than does the Know Nothing platform and Mr. Fillmore's various speeches.

I am well aware that the 7th clause of the last Know Nothing platform recognizes the right of the people of any territory "to frame their constitution and law, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the federal constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress," which is apparently broad enough to be construed fairly into a pledge that Kansas should be admitted as a slave State if her people desire it; but it is equally true that whilst

[illegible]

We patiently and confidently abide the result.
GEO. W. CALL,
Democratic Elector for
Eastern District of Florida.
HON. E. C. CASELL,
Tallahassee, Florida.

The New York Times

29 August 1856, 8

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Alma, for Havre—P. Valiente, Wilfrid Chauvin, F. Frias and lady, T. Grau, Edward Gaudet, New-York; Mrs. Caroline Picquet, 2 children and servant, Illinois; C. Simonin and lady, New-York; Mrs. Henriette Smith and infant, T. Roger, France; John R. Lewis Munroe, Maximilian T. Wahl, New-York; Haver Fischer Bade, Nicolas Vicaire, France; F. A. Belquer, Theodore Horn, New York; Stanislaus Schaffner and lady, Switzerland; Laurence S. McMahan, Jacob Flachmuller, France; Theodore Ernout, Mr. Levy, Mr. Weber, Charles Schweighofer and son, Switzerland; Th. Bruckner and child, Mrs. Schweighofer, Switzerland; Miss Margarete Boulanger, New-York; Mrs. Schwarz, Switzerland; Miss Josephine Gourieux, New-York; Miss Octavie Mignoud.

1 September 1856, 2

Personal.

El Nicaraguense says: General WILLIAM L. CAYNEAU and his intelligent lady, (well known in the literary world by her *nom de plume*—Cora Montgomery.) have been spending a few weeks here much to the happiness of all who had the pleasure to meet them, and we trust to their own satisfaction. We learn that they leave in the next steamer for New-York, and we wish them a safe passage and a happy return. Such emigrants constitute the true society of a State. We learn that General C. is the bearer of dispatches from the American Legation to the State Department.

By a decree which appears in *El Nicaraguense*, DON PEDRO YGINIO SELVA has been appointed Secretary of the Nicaraguan Legation in the United States.

El Nicaraguense says that ~~General C.~~ who dodging about the borders for some months, has at last "turned up" in Chenandega, and has been appointed to the command of a body of Indians pressed into service for rebellious purposes against this Republic.

Advertisements appear in *El Nicaraguense* offering rewards for the apprehension of deserters; and from the remarks of that journal it would appear that desertions are continually taking place from the ranks of WALKER.

CAZNEAU

JANE M. STORMS

The New York Times

8 September 1856, 1

▼ The President at Warrenton Springs.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 7.

The President left Washington yesterday for Warrenton Springs.

10 September 1856, 2

From Kansas.

We have been kindly permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from a citizen of Savannah, now in Kansas, to his brother in this city:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Aug. 21, 1856.

At Leecompton, they first advanced upon Col. TITUS' house, which was barricaded; protected by twenty men, including TITUS, himself; they made a manful resistance, but some twelve or fifteen rounds of cannon so weakened their citadel that they could not hold out; they were, however, more borne down by weight of numbers than conquered by arms, for not the cannon shot that were fired through the house, nor the two thousands discharges of small arms could make them yield; but they were surrounded, pressed upon and taken fighting. After all his men were prisoners, wounded in several places, like a lion in his last struggle, TITUS leaped upon the foe, and, fighting, fell; he was taken with the rest of his men to Lawrence, and we were all fearful of the result, but he is better, his wounds are not dangerous, and they dared not execute him, as we feared and believed was their intention. TITUS' bravery commands the admiration of every one—the enemy say they never saw such a man; we hope his wounds will soon be healed, that they may see more of him; his exchange and that of his men has been effected; we gave up six men and one brass piece that had been taken, at Lawrence, from them. Capt. ANDERSON, of company I, 1st Cavalry, took their prisoners to them and brought ours back. Mrs. TITUS, who had just been sent by her husband, to Westport, hearing that her house was in ashes and her husband wounded, immediately went back, and meeting the wagon conveying them to Leecompton, leaped into it, and took charge of her self. She might have shared the of Mrs. CRANE, at Franklin, who was compelled to submit to the roughest treatment in the world, at their hands, and up to this time I have not heard what has become of her. Her husband passed through here (Leavenworth) on Sunday, going to Westport, in hopes of finding her there. After taking TITUS and burning his house, they marched to Leecompton, but I know of nothing in particular that was done there. They demanded Robinson, &c., but Major SERG-WICK, U. S. A., having them in custody, went through the ceremony of a reply, saying if they took them it must be over his prostrate body, so that the prisoners still remain. After ransacking Gen. CLARK's house and committing other petty depredations, they fell back upon Lawrence and Topeka. * * * * *

LANE's men, who were prisoners, pulled out a lot of tracts, and other religious books, and offered them to our men, after they were taken down to the U. S. Camp. * * * * *

TREADWELL and his men, we understand, had retreated; further than this we know nothing of him; whether he has got in to thick timber and made good his retreat or whether he has been cut off, and his whole command murdered we can not tell, but soon will know.

Savannah News.

15 October 1856, 1

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

Willards' Hotel.—J. C. & E. A. WILLARD
S Normand & ly, Pa G E Dickinson, NY
J C Chapman, NY G Warner, Md
B A Tucker, do B S Barde, SC
W B Lacoste, SC E Toby, La
S Harlan & ly, Ct A Anderson, Ten
W D Temple, Va A G Whiton, NY
O R Powell, Mas S A Hart, do
J D Boyce, DC J Wilks & ly, do
F C Dunlap, Ten W Peacock & 2 daug's,
E Leman & ly, Ct do
Miss Leman, do W M Peacock, do
Mrs Merrick, Ten B Whitlock, ly, 2 child,
Z A Gillmore, UJA & nurse, do
P M Grant, NY Miss Whitlock, do
N Frost, Mass W T Rice, Pa
Dr J Smith, Can S Hayes & ly, Ten
Gen Gonzalez & ly, DC E G Parkinson, DC
Mrs W Elliott, do O D Corson & ly, Ky
Miss B Elliott, do Miss O Corson, do
Miss A Elliott, SC L L Pollock, NY
Miss C Elliott, SC G J Bourg, do
Miss C Elliott, do F T Neafus, SC
R Elliott, do B S Neafus, Ills

Kirkwood House.—J. & A. H. KIRKWOOD.
W G Whitney, Md Maj Cowles, Md
S Roberts, NY Dr G Trumbull, do
M L Kinney & ly, Va Col Sloan, do
G Ramsey & son, O H Hall,
Dr Poindexter, Miss Miss E Hall,
Miss Thompson, do Mr Fitz, NY
S H Dash & ly, Cal J W Lear, do
T Johnston & ly, NY J E Wilson, Va
Mrs Allayne, do

Brown's Hotel.—T. P. & M. BROWN.
R C Glass, Ill Hon J Lane, Oregon
F Dorsett, Md J B Hall, NY
J Snyder, do A R Forman, do
O Misawill, Italy W N Hyett & ly, Pa
C Woodruff, Ga W Taliferro, Va
J Brown, SC E C Wells, O
V Prost & ly, NY L Mariana, Port Rico
O M Mirril & ly, Va T Turall, do
S Halsey & ly, G H Griggs, Mas
M W Krebs, Md O Matthews, NY
W Ormsby, J Murphy, Va
G T Wilmot & ly, do

National Hotel.—WM. GUY.
E C Winchester, NY Dr Post, gC
S L Radcliff, Ala B Harrison, Md
Miss Lameden, do W K Collins, NC
Miss Roberts, do G Gill, Md
J Tyler Jr, Md B Deford, do
P B Hampton, do J M Perkins, do
J F Law & ly, Ga J M Conover, NY
B Moxley, Pa J A Fleming, NC

5 November 1856, 2

Letter from Capt. Titus

Lt. Col. Titus, Raleigh, Tenn.

October 9, 1856.

Dear Editors:—In a communication
sent to you in your paper of the 1st
inst. I am most foully misrepresented,
and ask of you as you value personal
honor to correct the slander.

It is true that a robber, incendiary, and
horse thief, who is called Capt. Walker,
was in command of his fellow-thieves at
the cowardly and disgraceful assault upon
my house. It is true that he and his party
robbed me of money, household furniture,
and other valuables, to the amount of
\$12,000, and burned my house, a very
comfortable one, with four rooms, a portico,
and other conveniences, although I
told him that they had shot me in three
places, sacked my house, and asked him
not to burn it, but to let it stand. He
replied, "God d—n you, and God d—n
your house. Men bring on the hay."—
And when it was in flames, took me dripping
with blood from my own wounds,
pitched me into an uncovered wagon, and
dragged me through the blazing sun to
their great den of thieves—Lawrence.—
This fellow Walker saw and participated
in these acts, and insulted me when
wounded and disabled. Perhaps his little
shanty, which he had deserted in order
to become an assassin, was afterwards
burned down during his absence by some
thoughtless person. Of this I know
nothing.

I did meet Walker in the "Executive
Chamber," and through courtesy to Gov.
Geary, when introduced, spoke to him.
I am wounded and disabled, and could
not have struck the dastard down if I
had been so inclined; but I ask if this is
any excuse for a correspondent to place
me upon an equality with such a man.—
Our party is composed of honorable men
and we are unwilling to be placed upon a
level with thieves, assassins and robbers.
We are not in the habit of "mingling
manly tears" with tears from the eyelids
of thieves. Honorable men are not in
the habit of pledging 'eternal friendship'
to robbers and murderers—to men who
have been reared in the sinks of iniquity
and in the moral cess pools of abolitionism.

I am willing to submit to anything to
keep peace and heal the wide breach
which now exist between our friends and
our abolition invaders, except being placed
upon an equality with them; and I know
that no honorable man will ever, even for
the sake of peace, demand such a sacrifice
from honorable men.

Gov. Geary is doing his duty to all.—
He is a firm, resolute and commanding
patriot, and skillful Chief Executive, and
if any man could bring together these
discordant elements, he might; but he
knows the impossibility of such a thing,
and will never undertake it.

Your obedient servant,

H. T. Titus.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

3 December 1856, 2

~~THE~~ The Electoral Colleges of the
~~several States~~ in the Union assemble at
the State Capitols to cast their votes for
President and Vice President this day at
12 o'clock. George W. Call, Esq., the
"Democratic" elector for East Florida
has taken his departure for Tallahassee.

Florida Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

14 January 1857, 1

For Nicaragua.

Col. Titus, with over a hundred Kansians, arrived here on the Northern, yesterday, on their way to Nicaragua to join General Walker. Both Col. Titus and his men have been tried in the Kansas troubles, and can be relied on as brave soldiers. They will prove a valuable acquisition to Gen. Walker's army.
—*Memphis Bulletin*, of the 24th ult.

14 January 1857, 2

SEN. EDWARD HOPKINS.

The smoke of the battle having blown off and the passions of the masses being now quieted, let us turn our eyes towards those who have carried our American banner, if not to victory, at least in such a manner as to challenge the admiration of our enemies. Chief among the standard bearers was the faithful, fearless and independent, Gen. EDWARD HOPKINS. In the hottest of the fight—where the blows fell thickest—there he was to be found. In the Senate of this State he was the great break-water to Democratic floods, and through his influence, pernicious schemes were laid low and democrats made to feel that however much disposed they might be to humbug their constituents, there was one man at least to face the worst and expose them. Never was this county more blessed in a representative than in him.

We cannot consent for Gen. HOPKINS to retire from the field. He has done the State good service, and we hope, when the time comes, he will again consent to serve the people, as on every hand there seems to be but one sentiment, and that most complimentary to him. He has served us well for four years in the Senate, and his knowledge of parliamentary usage, coupled with his excellent sense, is the sure security we can have that our interest will be strictly guarded.

The New York Times

25 February 1857, 1

A FILLIBUSTER'S CARGO IN LIMBO.

New and Curious Story of the Old *Amelia*—
Instructive to Men and Ships that Bore
to Violate Neutrality Laws.

Attention—all commodores, all fillibusters, all who love to worry Uncle Sam, all who admire manifest destiny when under a fog, all who want munitions of war cheap, all who want to help poor WALKER—and badly enough he needs it—all who ache to deplete New-York still further of her b'hoys! At noon to-day a sale comes off, at Ellis' Island, of powder, balls, cartridges, &c., part of the armament of the old fillibustering bark *Amelia*. The precise amount to be sold is stated at 1,785 boxes of balls and cartridges, 14 kegs of fine powder, and two large boxes containing common powder.

The facts connected with the seizure by the United States authorities of the *Amelia*, and confiscation of the vessel and cargo, are curious, and they have never been published in full. They are full of instruction, too. B'hoys, lay them to heart.

In the latter part of 1854, when fillibustering expeditions to Cuba were as much the rage as they were six months ago to Nicaragua, the brig *Victory* was discovered lying at a pier in Brooklyn, ready to sail, but having no clearance, and unable to give a satisfactory account of her intended destination. Her cargo consisted of arms and general munitions of war. The brig was at once suspected of being designed for Cuba, and a watch set upon her movements. In spite of this she managed, during the night, to transfer, unobserved, her cargo to the two barks, *Amelia* and *Magnolia*.

These two barks cleared for Apalachicola, Florida. After their departure it was ascertained that their cargo (formerly the *Victory's*) had been received by the *Victory* from a vessel which, after the transfer, was sunk at sea. This fact had come to light by means of claims brought against several Insurance Companies of this City on account of alleged loss of the sunken vessel and her cargo. These claims are still being contested.

The barks *Amelia* and *Magnolia* did not go to Apalachicola as indicated by their clearances. Arriving at the Gulf of Mexico, they cruised about for several weeks waiting the arrival from this port of the steamer *Massachusetts*, which, it will be remembered, was

seized by the United States authorities, charged with intending to go to Cuba on a fillibustering expedition. The *Massachusetts* was detained here some weeks in the custody of the United States Marshal, and her intended expedition was entirely frustrated. The *Amelia* and *Magnolia* were not apprized of the seizure of the *Massachusetts*, for they had not access to the City papers, which were full of the matter, and so continued cruising about the Gulf in wonder and impatience, for it was their thought to transfer their cargoes to the steamer for conveyance to Cuba. Their long cruising—making no land—excited after a while the suspicion of a United States Revenue cutter then in the Gulf. The *Magnolia* was captured and taken to Mobile on the charge of aiding the Cuban fillibusters. She was tried and acquitted on some mere technical points. Mr. APFLETON OAKSMITH, counsel for GEO. MARSDEN, the alleged owner of the *Massachusetts*, appeared as claimant for the *Magnolia* and her cargo. The *Amelia* was fortunate enough to escape seizure and put into Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Mr. SIDNEY OAKSMITH, brother of APFLETON OAKSMITH, was her supercargo. Mr. OAKSMITH offered her cargo for sale to the Emperor of Hayti. Mr. ROBERT A. LEWIS, United States Commercial Agent then at Port-au-Prince, suspecting, from the character of the *Amelia's* cargo, that she had been sent on an illegal expedition, at once seized the vessel. She was given over to the charge of Lieut. ELYN and a prize crew, to be sent to New-York. The *Amelia*, after setting out from Port-au-Prince, arrived within sixty miles of Sandy Hook, when she was driven out to sea again by adverse gales. Seventy days after her close approach to Sandy Hook, she succeeded in reaching St. Thomas, but in direct distress. Here she was surveyed, condemned as unseaworthy and sold for \$300. Her cargo was put on board another vessel and brought to this City. This cargo, ever since its arrival here, has been in possession of the United States authorities. To-day it is to be finally sold.

It has been suggested that the delay of the *Tennessee* in sailing for San Juan and Aspinwall, has been to give Gen. WALKER's agents here an opportunity to purchase the *Amelia's* powder and cartridges for his service in Nicaragua. It is very likely they will be struck off at a low figure. It is a brilliant opportunity for a cheap and essential purchase.

The New York Times

14 March 1857, 1

News from Havana.

GUANO ON THE ISLAND—THE SLAVE-TRADE—
GRAND REVIEW—THE NEWS FROM NICAR-
AGUA, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 8, 1857.

Our speculators are all agog at the unexpected information that the keys on the south side of the Island contain immense deposits of rich guano. The discovery was made by Capt. GREENE, of the brig *Henry W. Moncura*, about two years ago. He states that he has made a careful survey of three of the principal keys, and found the guano to be, on an average, from three to four feet deep. Of course it contains but a small proportion of ammonia, but I understand that its market value has been rated in the Baltimore market at \$30 the ton. Capt. GREENE has had several interviews with the Captain-General, and has succeeded in getting a war steamer to be placed at his service for the purpose of making a complete survey of all the keys on the coast of Cuba. Several of the most prominent officers of this Government accompany Capt. GREENE. The party sailed from here last week, and propose examining the south side of the Island first. Specimens of the guano are on exhibition at present, and I understand that two companies have been formed for the purpose of digging the guano for the American market. The slave-trade seems to have received a fresh impulse lately, and large numbers of Spanish and American vessels have left this port for Africa. Several cargoes have been landed within the last few days. Accusations of bribery are rather strong against parties of high standing, both natives and foreigners.

General COMENIA is now holding a grand three-days' review of all his troops. They are encamped near Puentes Grandes, and thousands of the Habaneros visit the camp daily to witness the evolutions. I hear no more about the invasion of Mexico. The new treaty with the United States has probably convinced COMENIA that it were better to leave COMONFORT alone.

Our latest advices from there represent everything as quiet, the Government having succeeded in overpowering the Revolutionists. The new Constitution will go into operation next September, COMONFORT in the meantime holding the reins of Government. WALKER's star is again in the ascendant, Col. TITUS having succeeded in opening his communications by the *San Juan*. All the steamers have either been captured or burnt, and the Costa Ricans have been forced to retire to their own country.

C. VANDERBILT.

The New York Times

7 April 1857, 1

Gen. CAZNEAU on Nicaraguan Affairs. GEN. WALKER'S LATE VICINIES—IMPORTANT LETTERS INTERCEPTED—INTERFERENCE OF THE BRITISH IN THE TRANSIT.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Monday, April 6, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your reporter has omitted one point in my remarks with respect to the news from Gen. WALKER. I stated, and repeat, that Don FERMIN FERRER, the Minister from Nicaragua, and other gentlemen besides myself, who had particular reason to expect letters from the seat of war, had failed to receive them. I was much occupied with several friends then present, and was disinclined to give names, but I distinctly informed him that some letters had been received.

I did not enter into any particulars as to how, where or by whom we believed our letters had been intercepted, and am not disposed to enter into any discussion at present; but I will observe that Mrs. HENNINGSEN received a note from her husband, Gen. HENNINGSEN, last Saturday evening—directed to her under cover to a friend—and dated March 19. In this letter Gen. HENNINGSEN refers to a letter written the day before, giving a detailed account of the battle of the 17th, which letter has not come to hand. I saw the note of March 19.

I also received at the same time—the 4th inst.—a letter from Gen. WHEAT, dated from the San Juan River, Feb. 25, purporting to have come by the *Tennessee*, which arrived here about the 20th ult.

On comparing the inexplicable tardiness of some letters and the non-arrival of others which we are convinced left Rivas and San Juan in time to arrive here by the *Texas*, with the contents of those which have reached their destination by private hands, and with the reliable communications previously received, the friends of Nicaragua in this City have come almost unanimously to certain conclusions respecting the condition of affairs in Nicaragua.

If the steamer *Texas* had duly touched at San Juan del Norte on her return from Aspinwall, the following important facts:

1. That President WALKER is now at the head of the *de facto* and only Government of Nicaragua;
2. That having used PATRICIO RIVAS as an imple-

ment for the ruin of his country, the invaders are prepared to set aside the feeble show of a Government they set up in his name and divide the territory of Nicaragua among the neighboring States.

3. That the most able and popular of the native Nicaraguan generals has declared against the depopulating invaders, and it is quite probable that the most trustworthy advices will announce him in soon to assist General WALKER in driving them out of the country.

4. The partition of Nicaragua was to ensure to the special benefit of the allies of England, and was planned under British direction, in the same spirit that the British officials at Greytown abetted the suppression of the Nicaragua transit.

5. The motive of the British Government in aiding and encouraging the destruction of that important highway to the Pacific is to confine our trade and travel to California to the one route by Panama, which, we have fatal evidence, is under the irremediable control of the negro subjects and allies of England.

6. There are strong grounds for believing that some British capitalists have views of their own relative to the Nicaragua transit, and are making efforts to monopolize and control for their private interest this peculiarly favorable route to the Pacific. The representative of large moneyed interests in Europe has proposed negotiations with the view of obtaining the command of that transit in return for material aid.

7. The allies having been routed at the battle of Quaresma, (March 17th,) with a loss so decisive that they will be unable to renew the contest with the slightest hopes of success, the parties interested will now demand of the United States Government the immediate re-establishment of the Nicaraguan line of transit under the guarantees of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and both this government and that of England are under distinct obligations to "protect it from interruption," under the convention of April 19, 1850. This mutual engagement of Great Britain and the United States has been strangely overlooked by the American people, but it exists in binding force nevertheless, and its enforcement at this crisis may have an incompatible effect on the security and advancement of American interests on all the transit of the American Isthmus.

WILLIAM L. CAZNEAU.

The Charleston Courier.

14 May 1857, 4

Passengers

Per steam ship Isabel, from Havana and Key West via Savannah—H. Moore, H. Young, M. Coullias and 3 in family, B. M. Rodrega and 5 in family, Mr. Wood, H. A. Ayiscodul, Miss J. Hardy, M. Clofnaly, lady and child, W. Briggs and lady, S. Clark, J. M. Macias, J. Chatrand and lady, Miss P. Chatrand, Mrs. L. Macomb and son, A. Leiland, C. Spooner and lady, G. O. Brown and lady, C. Du-bois, M. de C. Penalver, R. Kimball, W. H. Merrett, J. A. Kestea, M. Knight, H. Wrin, L. G. Mathew, P. Magnad, E. Noblet, W. Hernandez, Miss Williams, J. E. Broguire, J. D. Delaney, B. Arioga, R. Gonzales, S. Newcomb, J. Murdoch, C. E. La Beausne, Mrs. Bolles and 2 sons, S. Villelende and 2 ladies, R. Hecker and lady, Miss Noyes and servant, M. Wood, H. Jenkins, Jas. May, C. Edmonston, L. D. DeBassure, Mrs. E. Rollins, A. F. Tilt, Capt. Stark and lady, J. Master, A. F. Mitchell, Lt. McAllister, H. Clark and lady, C. H. Gallaher, G. L. Bowue, M. Mickey, H. Browne and 37 steerage.

Per steam ship Southerner, for New York—A. Smith, G. Farson, S. S. Houle, A. C. Mitchel, C. R. Roberts, Jr. and lady, Miss Robert, C. H. Paul and lady, Mrs. Ryan, Miss Howe, H. Clarke and lady, C. L. Blase, C. L. Stewart, Mrs. J. Cullen and son, A. Leiland, S. Bullard, W. M. Sheppard and lady, and others, and 60 in steerage.

The Charleston Courier.

22 May 1857, 4

Passengers

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—Miss R. B. Livingston, R. J. Livingston, W. Livingston, T. H. Stanton, J. McGirt, lady and 3 children. C. J. Braswell, D. C. Stuart, C. H. Ross, A. Bryan, P. C. Kain, J. N. Macias, H. Thornton, J. B. Ripley, B. H. Hardee, J. D. Hopkins, S. R. Smith, J. D. Long, M. A. Carruth, W. R. Moore, J. B. Cook, T. C. Ford, B. R. Chambers, J. Hopkins, O. T. Cannady, J. Lowe and lady, Dr. Beale, C. Hussey, Mrs. J. Cohen, J. J. Baker, D. C. Lakus, R. Beale, J. H. Zoom, W. L. Zoom, 2 Misses Hume and servant, Miss Moses, C. Balnes, D. A. Walker, P. A. Lanson, L. F. Roux; Mrs. Boyd, and 6 on deck.

Per steam ship Arago, at New York, from Havre—O. J. White, Camille Dolfus and servant, F. Peabody and servant, Walter H. Lewis lady and daughter, and servant, Thomas Dash, Mrs. A. B. Dash, W. H. Draper, D. Lane, J. Lane, Miss Lane, R. H. H. Rodgers and lady, S. C. Rogers and servant, C. Remington and lady, Miss Mary Remington, Miss Julia Remington, Mrs. Mark Richards, Miss R. H. Williams, Mrs. Henry Eckford, Miss Eckford, Miss Caroline Murray, Mrs. E. C. Cowdin, infant and servant; A. Dardenville W. S. Chase, Mrs. S. H. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Capt. W. Warner, Major Jenkins, Rev. W. Spicer, Dr. A. G. Brisbane and lady, Dr. Bodinier, Robert Creighton, lady and daughter, J. Haviland, F. Montague, Otto Andrea, W. Valentine, J. J. Clarke, Miss M. Rollins, Mrs. Serrat, Mrs. Louisa Ferret, John Stone, Henry Dubos, Lewis Masson, G. Ruckner, lady and three children, L. Darby, Miss M. Diedenhoff, Rosa Schorr, Otto Virolet, Miss Louisa Sieber, Miss Julia Barton, John Dreoux, Jean Peyrat, Miss Josephine Klotz, J. Setzler, Miss Louise Klotz, A. Benziger, William Apuly, M. Nordman, P. Ehrman, Jules Didien, Mrs. M. Setzler, Miss Maria Setzler, A. Wolf, lady and 2 children, Miss B. Eppinger, August Schuster, Mrs. Sauer, Emile Truchet, W. Bance, C. Cottier, A. Porequet, O. Schaefer and lady, F. Hattler, Mrs. Anna Franz, M. Dick, lady and 2 sons, W. J. Valetine, Charles A. Perkins, J. N. Probyn.

13 June 1857, 4

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

WILLARDS' HOTEL — Hon O Jones, Pa; R W Lowber, NY; Hon D E Sickles, do; J Steele, USN; E T Dunn, Va; D Warner, Mass; B P Rohl, Pa; G W Hickman, do; A H Raley, Va; R Harinon, Md; L A Thomas, Ky; Miss Childs, do; Miss Triplitt, do; T H Shafer, ly, NJ; C Stephenson, Eng; A Burton, do; T Merryweather, Pa; P Young, Ga; J Camp, do; B Crossinshield, Mass; D J Roberts, NY; J C Maury, do; T Lyons, ly, Va; Miss Lyons, do; G J Logan, NY; J C Myers, Pa; L P Terry, do; W C Baines, do; G J Purdy, ly, NC; Miss Purdy, do; W G Rollins, O; P M Atkins, do; B Atkins, do; L C Russell, Md; Dr Pendleton, Del; G J Hayden, NY; J Brian, ly, do; Mr Conche, do; F B Owen, WT; A J Jesserum, ly; A M Vedder, USN; L S Mundy; G Bray, ly, NY; Miss Bray, do; H Newman, ly, do; T Healy, Pa; C Kurtz, Md; Rev E P Crane, NY; Rev T N Nabreska, do.

BROWNS' HOTEL — H K Harvey, Va; W C Beall, do; C C Adams, Mo; W M Kinton, Ind; C Moore, NY; J A Hodges, O; H S Olcott, NY; Gen W m Walker, Nicaragua; C J Favassoux, do; S A Lockridge, do; John P Walker, do; Gov Jos A Wright, Ind; G Tanner, do; W D Dalton, O; H D Clark, do; J S Cropley, DC; L L Long, Md; S G Terry, Jno Woodal, M Du Val, A Lutz, do; R A Walker, Ga; G W Hamer, O; E C Wilson, Pa; J F Sheppard, NY; Col Geo Forbes, Md; C R Wheat, NY; J R Stepton, Ta; J R Howison; Miss L Beall, Va; H T Spaulding, NY; E H Wyvill, Md; D Darragh, do; A Low, NY; E D Belt, Md.

16 June 1857, 4

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

WILLARDS' HOTEL.—W C N Swift, Mass; O H Berryman, USN; Gen Tyler, Pa; Dr Delany; M B Lamar, Texas; W Moran, Mex; Hon P F Thomas, Md; W Rice, Pa; W H Gladding, Ga; H Exhall, Va; Hon J B Haskin, NY; H B Todd, do; P C Talman, do; A Paul, Va; F A Parker, ly, Pa; F C Edwards, Mass; M Smith, USN; H Hicks, Wis; J Willis, Ill; R Ormrod, Eng; Mr Light, do; G Carlls, Mass; Judge Buchanan, Md; B W Hentress, Mass; L A Thomas, Ky; Miss Childs, do; Mrs Talmon, do; Miss Bailly, do; J Stone, Miss; H Stone, do; J Stone, do; D H Bailly; J O Wharten, Md; Capt Kelly, Pa; G Plitt, Pa; J M Smith, NC; S A Ashe, USN; Hon S Cunningham, NY; R R Carter, USN; M G Peyton, Va; G Medlin, Cal; Dr Gallaher, Ga; W Utiss, NY; H Maylor, do; W Maylor, do; D B Return, Mass; W D Jones, Tenn; R J Handy, NY; J C Knowles, do; W M Wilson, Ga; S C Thompson, NC; D Emory, NC.

BROWNS' HOTEL.—P E Hoffman, Va; J A Simpson, DC; J E Batch and lady, Cal; S Cady and lady, Iowa; J T Trezevant, Tenn; J D Mason, Mass; A W Thomas, Md; G L Thomas, do; S Brooke, do; W Bowle, do; G Brubemann, Mo; M Haritz, do; G N Rollins, NE; G B Chase, Md; A Mitchell and family, Ga; G Smith, do; A M Starr, Ala; J R N Tenhet, Ba; W F Venable, Tenn; G B Kinkead, Ky; Mrs St Thomas, La; M S Davis and lady, NY; J Rulland, Tenn; J Quigley, do; D S Walton, Va; D F Carter, Tenn; J B Thomas, Ky; E Kirkpatrick, Tenn; J Armstrong and lady, NY; J W Brawner, La; J C Morris, O; E P Stubblefield, La; D F Kellog; S D Greene, USN; S H Hackett, do; C Charles, do; T Livingston, do.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.—E S and R H Winens, Boston; B Larne, La; Col W L Gresson, lady and 2 children, Ky; T L Henri, Cuba; M L Shambark, S C; R L Crowley, Va; R N Hutton, Boston; F G Ragler and son, Phil; H C and Miss A Hopkins, Tenn; J B Hollen, Mich; Rev Ambrose Orr, NY; Lieut J D Rainey, US Navy; J N Olsten, N C; T N Taller and lady, Georgia; R N Thompson, R I; L Cook, Tusculumbia, Ala; B H Reynolds, Baltimore; Jas B Glascock, Ill; J M Gates, Va; G S Ferris, N York; B I Hutchinson, Philad; W C Huntington, Danville, Ky; B H Briggs, Ill; J Hall Kohnman, Phila.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE.—Mr Warrall, NY; T R Matlock, O; T V Hunter, do; R P Brooks, Pa; W M Donoho; T H Ashe, NC; D Dulany, Va; J J Greenough, NY; A M Tower, RI; Dr W A Netsom, USN; J O O'Neill, Pa; J C Davis, do; T F Bayard, Del; Miss A Florence, Md; F M Bowle, Md.

1 September 1857, 4

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

BROWNS' HOTEL.—P Simms, La; J Watson, Iowa; E R Mason, Mo; M S McCay, Md; J D Bowling, Md; Mrs Churchill, do; S G Peachey, Va; F Good, La; F M Fleming, Texas; J R P Childress, Tenn; E O Perrin, do; O H Pontre rat, Md; J M Hasson, do; A S Morgan, Ark; A J Bussey, J Zeigler, Pa; J G McCay, Md; Wm J Walcott, NY; C F O'Sullivan, do; W H Forney Ala; J R Jones, Tenn; R J Delany, Cal; E Peirson and lady, SC; Miss E Peirson, do; A B Patterson, Md; Gen Call, Nla; Mrs Lang, child and servant, do; P B Trook and daughter, Mo; H W Bain; H Estes; O Raisle, Md; E Adams, do; M A Carpenter, do; J Call, Me; J Bloomfield, Va; W Johnson, Md; W Z Berry, do; Hugh Bolton, do; E W Bell, do; J B Brooke, do; J L Dudd, N C; J Bonsal, Va; J Brown, NY; H Block, La; E R White, SC; C Hebert, La.

WILLARDS' HOTEL.—W Harwood, Md; G Ramsey, Pa; Dr G W Phillips, Mo; G W Robinson, Md; W J Butler, Fla; T Sewell, Ky, Ill; Mrs E T Stewart, do; W H Gildson, Va; J D Coalter, ly, Mo; W B Koontz, La; Gen W B Burnett, NY; J J Phil, do; Venezuela; S Delano, do; R Guardia, do; Leon de la Cova, do; D Utley, NY; R W Mc Bride, Ky, La; B F Chambers, Miss; C T Pearce, drs, O; Miss J M Fuller, do; F B Streeter, N Brown, RI; G W Stein, Md; G Glantz, do; Jas Winter, NY; J W Sill, USA; Capt E Cavendy, NY.

6 March 1858, 4

ARRIVALS AT PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

BROWNS' HOTEL.—W R Bernard, Va; Dr R T Carter, Md; R W Eareckson, do; E Huste, Pa; W B Blondford, Md; J E Cannon, Mo; C Jenkins, Md; R E Browster and lady, Cal; T N Gettings, Md; P A Browne, do; J Cillen, NY; J M Oush, Md; H Martin, Ill; R T Merrack, do; J E P Dangerfield, Va; G H Lewis, Pa; H L Wright, Pa; J Campbell, Va; Miss Herr, do; H B Fetterman, do; E S Alvord, Ind; Miss L A Sparhawk, do; Miss L B Merram, do; W Benson, Va; J A Haldeman, KT; Judge B Parker, NY; John M Hockaday, Utah; J F Vanzek, NY, Md; J W Wilson, do; I Reynolds, NY; W T Mills and daughter, do; H Felix, Pa; G T Crawford, Md.

WILLARDS' HOTEL.—F Mahorney, Va; Mr Swift, Mass; W D Bowle, jr, Md; Lt V Morgan, Capt. Tower, Eng; Edward Goodwin, Ala; T H Cutting, Illinois; W C Wainwright, Mass; B W Elchholtz, W H Edwards, G C Churchill, Chas O'Connor, Mrs O'Connor and son, J Kellogg, W Wilson, O Swackhamer, W P Talboys, NY; S B Usher, Mass; H A Sellers, Pa; J D Hunt, S W Pratt, Mexico; Mrs C A Horton, Miss F D Horton, Ohio; R J Dodge and lady, USA; J T and Miss Williams, NC; T H Forsyth, Pa; J P Lippincott, do; J E Schell, do; A L Seabury and ly, Va; Com Reed, Pa; J S Thrasher, NY; C T Harvey, Mass; Jno S J Alne, Mo.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—J R Edie, Pa; Dr R T Carter, R W Eareckson, Md; W H Dill, M T; G P Wadsworth, Mass; P C Calhoun and lady, Ct; J Lyons, J Segar, Va; J H Boob, Md; Wm M Francis, Dr W T Sherrid, Ind; B Ward, N Yk; Mrs Humphrey, J B Craig, Pa; R Alexander, O; G H Hoyt, Mass; A O Rullen and lady, G W Raney, Ill; W Clark, J H Congdon, W W Wortherspoon, J R Carreras, B B Halladay, NYk; G P Jenkins, Md; J P Santeye, Ohio; S W Mangham, Ga; M W Myers, Ohio; R C Brooks, W O Hamlett, Va; Cooper Clark, St Paul, Fon du Lac.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE.—Mr Loring, Col W Mann, Md; A Gind at, do; M A Duke, do; W T Lovell, USN; F Mathews, Va; F Standly, M Yeraby, Pa; A B Warford, do; T C McDowell, d; T McFarlane, do; M Geeppe, do; E C Robinson, Va; J W Spalding, do; M Mitten, Ga; J Fanshaw, Md; E Snowden, Pa; L R Walker, do; J Welly, do.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—P C Sullivan, Neb; J B Parkinson, Md; W Clancy, Neb; A H Lackey, Va; J Roberts and lady, Ala; J C Corrie, Ky; T F Shields, Va; J C Waddle, do; H Berkley, Va; S D Wellslayer, Md; L B Wake-man, do.

25 March 1858, 4

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

BROWNS' HOTEL.—A C Elliott, NY; J R Preston, Va; J R Parkinson, do; J P Parkinson, do; Miss M O Lipscomb, do; S Dolling, do; H J Kershaw, SC; D B Early, Va; J F Hynault, do; W W Parker, NC; J B Welleford, do; J R Lipscomb, Va; Miss B W Neat, do; Miss M M Phil, do; C M Sublett, do; W J Whitenian, O; Capt Benham, USA; H VIII, NY; R D Clancy, do; T G Williams, Md; J C Grosbling, NJ; L B Goble, do; H P Roy, Tenn; C L Carter, NY; C D Clarke, do; J W Davis, Ind; P Beduchamp, Me; J W Kennedy, Va; E S Edwards, Pa; Thos Evans, do; J Condebaugh, O; T J Patterson, N Y; W C Dewart, Jr, Pa; A Graham, Va; Jas B Rady, do; E S Halsey, do; M M Benton, Jr, K; J J Landle, do; J R Bryan, Ala; C Gaehet, do; A Horst, do; G W Ewing, Ind; M Mobley, Iowa; A M Carver, Ky; C S J Van Tassell, NY; J H Barkdale and family, do; Thos Sinclair, Pa; W W Perrie, NC; J W Nicholas, Pa; R Voorhees and lady, NY; J Andrews, Jr, and lady, do; W P Webb and lady, NO; Mrs B Thorp, NC; P Thorp, do; H McMurtree, Pa; J B Champion, do; J Jife, Va; W J Jife, do.

WILLARDS' HOTEL.—J P Sanderson, Fla; R S Greene, NJ; R Sautier, W M Bayard, W W Webb, G W Quantard, J Gould, W Burroughs, J McConville, NY; W A Stokes, Ga; L N Rosenthal, Pa; J McAllister, USA; W A Cary, Maj O Easton, NJ; C G Kerr, Ab; E Baylor, La; J Francis and lady, J H Ferguson, L R Bowen, Z Barnum, Md; Gen A Conover and lady, S T Peters and lady, Johnston and Mrs J Livingston and child, C B Kolfs and lady, NY; Capt J J Atkinson, La; Mr Bronson, NY; Chas Mackay, Eng; H Fuller, W J Harrison, N Y; F T Freelinghuysen and lady, NJ; Geo Atkinson and lady, England; Jas Anderson, Del; J Park, Pa; David Naaf, N J; W Howland, NY; J F Randolph, J W Allen, N J; J S Whitney, Jas Kirkham, R S Shumway, Mass; Dr J F Laurke, Edwd and Mrs Doughty, Mrs and 2 Misses Ward, Pa; Capt Carlisle, USA; Lieut Taylor, do; C B Johnson, Mass; H P Sweetland, Cal; H Lardner, W Titus, D Sands, C E Bowers, R Ripley, NY; S Lounsbury, E B Bishop, Ct; William Nicholls, Jr, Mass; S H Boykin, Virginia.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—J G Swann, W T; C N Beach, Pa; F Schlezell, NY; C A Williams, Md; A Kutzge, C A L Lamar, Ga; A Davis, Conn; J Rowles, J S Howell, N Y; J C Palmer, Conn; A Gibson, E A Lewis, Pa; N Bangs, C R Morehead, Kansas; C F Butler, Pa; C B Parkman, Md; C C Comstock, Vt; W Blood, B Holton, Miss; L B Gable, NJ; S Gardiner, Jr, NY; H Joselyn, Miss; J Jordan, Wash; J C Grashong, NJ; E W Crittenden, USA; J M Ooster, M A Dehany, S Davis, Ky; Major J Robinson, Doctor Marjolla, Va; C Wright, G W Greene, Del; W S and M McPueron, Md; Jas Reed, J A Tully, Miss; N B Pezard, USA; E M Bishop, Jr, Ct; J Brown, N Y; Joseph Jones, Del; E Curtis, Ct; Thos LeClerc, N J; A M Cowan, Ky; M B Scott, Ohio; F E Hayes and fam, Miss Hayes, Pa; C S Wilkes, Md; H Farrington, Jr, S Evans, H V Poor, S Little, N Y; L W Lathbeth, Ga; C B Poote, Pa; J V Furness, N J; O P Reed, Tyson Beale, W Titus, D Sands, NY; M Bean, J Bowen, M A Hunt, Mass.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—J Smith and lady, J G Hove, NY; J O'Neill, Md; A W Deahl, Va; W M Fuller, MT; A J Arnold, Dr Crump, Mrs G W Hopkins, Miss A M Hopkins, J P Jones, Va; P D Moon, O; J Murfee, Md; T W Freeman, H McVeigh, Mrs E J Short, Mo; J F Brand and son, A G Sinclair, J M Sinclair, J A Grimstead, Va.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE.—W B Patton, Mo; T F Masterson, Miss; A Denmead, M P Placide and son, Md; Lieut H Randal, USA; J C Spencer, Md; T Allison, Pa; W H Swift, Cal; T D Morris, Mass; M Cochran, Pa; G Hendly and family, Conn; M Trigby, Mass; J S Belield, Va; P H Small, Md.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.—S O Hampton, N J; C Arnold, Ct; Wm H Wright and two ladies, Md; Mr and Mrs W A Joyce, NC; R Colt, Wash Co; M Perry, Ohio; Dr U H Stran, Me; S Collins III; J G Hardy, Mass; A Benson, NY.

THE CUBAN PROGRAMME.

Humane War Message Against Spain—Acquisition of Cuba as Administration Measure—Means and Cost of Annexation—Its Advantages and Disadvantages—Lecompton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29, 1858.

One of the expedients by which the President expects to extricate himself and his party from the complications into which the Lecompton enterprise has thrown him, is to make a political issue of the acquisition of Cuba. It is alleged that he has ready for transmission to Congress "a war message," recapitulating all causes of complaint against Spain, describing the efforts which have been made by himself and his predecessor to obtain redress, and representing that they have proved ineffectual, and that but little hope remains of a peaceful adjustment of difficulties, except through preparations for more extreme measures than any yet resorted to. Translated from the language of diplomacy into a simple statement of fact, the forthcoming message would express the President's regret that Spain cannot be induced by peaceable means to transfer Cuba to the United States, and his desire that authority be given him to take it by force.

There are but two modes of bringing Cuba under the dominion of the United States. They are diplomacy and war. The President means to present the choice of them to Spain. General PIERCE alleged that he was coerced into an anti-cuban settlement of the *Black Warrior* case, by the failure of Congress to make the appropriations necessary to forcible measures. Mr. SUGANAN has already made good use of the same arguments in private conversations with members. He urges upon them the necessity of placing in his hands full powers to protect the rights and enforce the claims of the country before another formal demand for redress or indemnification be made upon Spain.

It has been contemplated to send to Madrid a Lord of High Commissioners to act in connection with the resident Minister, and I learn that a staff of secretaries and assistants was some time since organized, well qualified by the talents and acquirements of its members, to aid in the important objects of the embassy. Of the precise causes of delay in carrying out this design, I have heard no explanation. The obstinate resistance to the leading measures of the domestic policy of the Administration, has, no doubt, deranged to some extent, the plan of its foreign policy. The President seems to throw upon the country a project which may prove a cause or pretext of new agitations. To name a Minister to Spain, or to designate the proposed Commissioners, would also impair the effect of that distribution of diplomatic honors, by which, among other means, it is intended to carry Lecompton.

The destinies of Cuba do not depend upon Spain alone; they are controlled to some extent by England and France. The successors to Mr. BAYLIS and Judge MARON will be charged with the delicate duty of conciliating those Courts, or detaching them from the Spanish alliance, which, on this Cuban question, undoubtedly exists, and of neutralizing their naval power in the event of a conflict. Spain alone cannot defend Cuba. She could not for a moment resist the power of the United States, if put forth in all its strength for the conquest of Cuba, without material aid from the naval forces of one or both of these countries. The men capable of conducting diplomacy directed to such ends, are not easily found, and when found, no Administration can afford to make their appointment contingent upon the vote of this or that recalcitrant Anti-Lecomptonite.

The price to be offered for Cuba is \$200,000,000. Whatever bargain is made will certainly include Porto Rico, for Spain could not hope to hold that island after losing the colony upon which its secure possession depends. Our treasury is empty, but capitalists have an abiding confidence in the capacity of the people to bear taxation, and our stock would be greedily sought after at five per cent. What revenues can be expected from these islands which would reimburse our treasury for the investment of this sum? I know of none. Our commerce would certainly be benefited, and the commercial States of New-England would reap great and immediate advantages from the acquisition; but the question recurs how would the country at large recover the amount of the original outlay, and what recompense would they find for the \$10,000,000 of annual taxation which the purchase would entail upon them? Nevertheless, the work of payment does not begin until that of borrowing ends. And if people are ready to exchange the cash for the I. O. U. of the Exchequer, the fear of that object will be overruled, and the amount of debt to be created, affording so wide and permanent a basis for investment, and so sure a guarantee of stability and conservatism in the management, will be rather a recommendation, with an influential class, than a drawback upon the transaction.

General expectation points to the Hon. JOHN A. DIX as resident Minister or one of the suggested Commissioners. The remarkable address of Gen. Dix at Tammany Hall was evidently designed to prove his fitness for the situation, and it betrayed his knowledge of the President's purposes. No one will dispute Mr. Dix's fitness for the employment; but his appointment would be the signal of insurrection in the delegation at Washington. The Hurd-Shells have never forgiven Gen. DIX for his part in the "deep damnation" of Gen. Cass' defeat in 1848, and the *Black Warrior* case.

how suddenly and precipitately they left them, after the merely personal objects of that movement were answered.

Closely connected with these apprehended proceedings relative to Cuba are the measures which may be taken for the pacification of Mexico, the course of the Administration on this interesting question is not yet developed. It will probably be governed by the same desire to extend dominion and acquire territory.

The Lecomptonists held a caucus last evening, expressly convoked to heal the divisions in the party on the Lecompton bill. A conciliatory speech was made by STEPHENS, of Georgia, who resorted to the old but always effective expedient of declaring the Union in danger, and proposing measures to save it. Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, responded, and moved the appointment of a Committee of ten Lecompton and ten Anti-Lecompton Democrats for the purpose of conference, with instructions to report on Tuesday night. Mr. COCHRANE, being Chairman of the caucus, appointed the Committee. Mr. ENGLISH is Chairman. The Committee contains the names of the ablest Lecomptonites in the House, and but one or two members who are leading and decided men on the other side. Such men as COX, of Ohio; HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania; JOHN G. DAVIS, of Indiana, and the members of the Illinois delegation, are carefully excluded. Doubtful men, like H. F. OLIVER, of Ohio, GROSVENOR, of Ohio, and DEWEY, of Pennsylvania, are the favored ones. The apparent object of the conference is to procure a compromise in form which shall have none of the substance and spirit of concession on the part of the Lecompton and court-wing of the party.

There is great trouble concerning the Crittenden amendment. There are not only three but thirty Republicans, who to-day assert that they will not vote for it as a law, and will support it no farther than as an amendment, intending to vote against it as a substantive and independent proposition.

As the
message
is signed

29 April 1858, 4

Passengers.

Per U. S. M. steam ship Isabel, from Havana, via Key West and Savannah—J. Laborde, J. Yznaga, J. P. Veley, Col. Stanton, British Army; G. C. Taylor, R. G. Dominguez, M. Posadello, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. DeWolf, Mrs. C. Barbot, Mrs. P. G. Barbot and Master Barbot, Miss Trouche, Mrs. L. W. Page, M. L. W. Bacon, J. M. Carvalho, A. Hohson, N. Thomas, M. Gildersleeve, M. De Vere, J. Lynch, J. M. Lawton, E. Argadin, M. Lasa, G. Abrieal, M. Dighen, S. Hawkins, W. W. Wright, Sargent Finck, J. Murdock, M. Noemand and lady, M. Rachal, M. Hernandez, E. V. Hyde, M. Walberge, C. M. Cabbin, M. McCormick, M. Masters, M. Bookhardt, Mr. Barley, 2 Misses Barley, H. W. Sawyer, W. Flinn, Mrs. McKnight, E. J. Ramos, Gen. T. O. Connor, and 39 mechanics and laborers from Fort Taylor, W. F.

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—Mrs. John M. Chisolm and family, E. Molyneux and family, Mrs. Huger and family, T. McNeely, Heyward, A. Upson, C. J. Colcock, W. A. Caldwell, G. Buckley, C. Umbach, W. Hall, Cobel, 3 Miss Hinds, Mr. Hinds, Auferman, N. C. Trowbridge and servant, Woodward, J. B. Bratton, J. S. Barnwell, F. Hornby, lady and child, W. C. Bee, T. P. Blake-wood and lady, and 12 on deck.

Per U. S. M. steam ship Marion, for New York—Mrs. Barney, Miss Barney, Miss M. Barney, Mrs. Maynard, Miss R. Haviland, Mrs. Ottenheimer, John Visler, Wm. Flynn, Chas. Wells, Geo. Dobson, C. Flynn, others, and 60 in the steerage.

The New York Times

13 November 1858, 5

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CUBAN LADY IN NEW-YORK.—We find in the New-Orleans *Delta* the following piece of interesting local news. The *Delta* says: "We have just learned, with regret, the death in the City of New-York, of Mrs. MARIA GONZALES DE MORA, at the advanced age of 82 years. Mrs. MORA leaves six children, 53 grandchildren, and 34 great grandchildren—or a total of 96 members for one family! The deceased leaves a large fortune—part of which consists of two magnificent plantations in Cuba, employing over a thousand slaves, and valued at more than a million and a half of dollars. She is the mother of the MORAS, senior partners of the house of MORA BROS, NAVARRO & Co., of New-York, and MORA, ALFORN & Co., of Havana. It is strange that a lady possessing rank, position and wealth, cherished by all who knew her for her numerous virtues, should, at her advanced age, abandon her native country, her kindred and friends, and renounce all those social ties, the habits of a lifetime, to come and die in a foreign land, where climate, language and customs were strange and new to her. The reason is, that Mrs. MORA's youngest daughter, CARLOTA MORA, having been found guilty of the high crime of being the wife of the Cuban patriot, DOMINGO GOICOURIA, was banished for life by the Spanish Government. Mrs. MORA, with a mother's abnegation, followed her last-born into exile—abandoning all, rather than see her child suffer alone. Her sacrifice has been complete. She has died far from the scenes of her youth—far from her own dear, native Cuba."

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of our foreign relations, and to the American people, and consequently, so deserving of the most consideration, as the preservation of Cuba,—an island whose physical, social status, geographical and strategical position and commercial wants bring home to this people, the security, the welfare, the development, the integrity, and coming greatness of America, the subject of her future destiny. Such is, in fact, her importance to the Union, that her relation to it may almost be said to be of a domestic character. As early as thirty-five years ago, when General Aguado, then Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe, spoke thus of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico in his celebrated message to Mr. Monroe, our Minister to Madrid:

"These islands, from their local position, are natural appendages to the North American continent, and one of them, Cuba, almost in sight of our shores, from a multitude of considerations, has become involved of paramount importance to the commercial and political interests of our Union. Its commanding position with reference to the Gulf of Mexico, and the West India sea; the character of its population; its situation midway between our southern coast and the island of St. Domingo; its safe and capacious harbor of the Havana, fronting a long line of our shores destitute of the same advantage; the nature of its productions and of its wants, furnishing the supplies and needing the returns of a commerce immensely profitable and mutually beneficial, give it an importance in the sum of our national interests with which that of no other foreign territory can be compared, and little inferior to that which binds the different members of this Union together. Such, indeed, are, between the interests of that island and of this country, the geographical, commercial, moral, and political relations, formed by nature, gathering, in the process of time, and even now verging to maturity, that, 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."

Thirty-five years of unbounded prosperity have more than doubled our population, quintupled our resources and extended our limits by natural accretion to an extent that brings the remarkable prediction of that sagacious statesman, certainly not over-zealous in the acquisition of southern territory, to the very border of fulfillment. "Manifest destiny," so often quoted, so seldom understood, simply the obvious relation in our political sphere between cause and effect, or, in other words, the visible process of our characteristic national political gravitation, is written in this great conquest of our people and institutions; for, unlike any other power in ancient or modern times, through peace we conquer. We conquer with the olive held in the hands of our commerce, extending East and West to fold the world. We conquer wealth and power with genius and enterprise, and our institutions conquer for us the God-speed of the nations, and the hearts, and,

with the hearts the hearths, of the oppressed around us. "*In hoc signo*" Cuba is conquered, and fleets and armies could only be used to allow her people to proclaim it. Born in Cuba, but educated in the United States, of which I have been for more than fifteen years a resident; an American by alliance, engaged for the last ten years in the cause of Cuban annexation, formerly as a Cuban, in the field, and for several years in the character of an American citizen, I trust that I may claim to speak for both my native and adopted land words of a union which it is my pride humbly to impersonate; believing, as I do, that upon that union depends nearly all that is dearest to the American and the Cuban heart.

I propose, in furtherance of this aim, to review, as briefly as the nature of the subject will permit, the history, the colossal natural wealth, of Cuba; her political condition; her commerce and the balance of her trade, so adverse to the United States; her taxes, which are burthens on American exchanges; her customs duties, which are a clog on American production; her labor, which, threatened with impending danger, carries a menace to the labor of one-half of this confederacy, and, therefore, directly and indirectly, to the trade and the productions of the other sections of the Union; the character of the native population, owners of the soil; the moral duty of the people of the United States towards that of Cuba; the geographical and strategical position of the island; the not unfavorable effects of annexation upon Spain; its consequences to the United States, North, South, East, and West, as well as to the integrity of the Union; and, finally, its beneficial action upon the world at large.

That these unpretending articles, hurriedly penned to meet the exigencies of the times, may receive the enlightened consideration of the press and people of the United States, and induce them to move with quickened step towards the goal of Cuban annexation, is my most fervent hope and wish. I have preferred taking from entirely American sources most of the data which they contain. In BALLOU'S work on Cuba much will be found, *in extenso*, in relation to her history which, from the condensed character of these articles, has only been alluded to in general terms.

AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ.

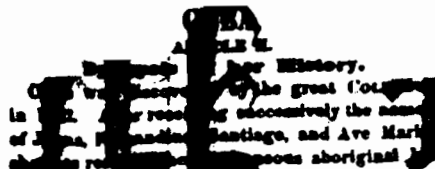
Oak-Lawn, St. Paul's Parish, S. C., Oct. 17, 1858

CUBA.

The series of papers on Cuba, the publication of which we commence to-day, is by one of the best Cuban minds. It is his wish to draw attention, particularly of the northern people, to the wonderful resources of Cuba, and its worth to the United States in every aspect, in which the question of its acquisition can be viewed. He is an undoubted patriot, whose chief desire is to confer benefits upon his native country. In its annexation to this country he beholds the highest welfare of the island. Aside from the question of annexation, the facts and statistics of the articles are very interesting and instructive.

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Sketch of Cuban History.
Cuba was discovered by the great Columbus in 1492, and received successively the names of Juana, Fernandina, Santiago, and Ave Maria, before receiving the name of the goddess of the sea, which she still bears. The aboriginal population, the Tainos, were a gentle and happy people, but were soon exterminated under Spanish treatment, and the necessity of replacing it led to the introduction of African laborers. From its early history to the present time, Cuba has been the arsenal and point of supply for the invasion of neighboring States, and to this purpose her treasury has ever been available. From Cuba, CORTES conquered Mexico. From Cuba, BARRABAS made a descent upon Tampus on the head of a Spanish army in 1498. Later, DON ARABIA was severely commended from her to the neighboring Republic, to take steps preparatory to the establishment of a monarchy under a Spanish prince; and at this very moment it is believed that SANTA ANNA expects from Cuba and through Spanish bayonets to return to power. In 1538 the city of Havana was sacked by a French corsair. The French and English *filibusters* of the West Indies were then the terror of the Spaniards. Of late, strange to say, that same name of *filibuster*, commonly applied by the Spaniards of the day to those Americans who have gone to Cuba in aid of Cuban patriots, has been echoed with delight by the countrymen of the very men who created it in its true acceptance.

We find JUAN DE VELAZQUEZ appointed in 1517 first Captain General of Cuba. The progress of the island was slow. Mexico and Central and South America absorbed the time and reflected most the power of the Spanish monarchy. In 1763 Cuba was conquered by the British, who restored it to Spain at the conclusion of peace in the following year. The enlightened DON LAMARCA was subsequently appointed to the Captain Generalcy of the island. He founded the "Patriotic Society of Havana" for the diffusion of knowledge and education throughout the island. This society, now lying under the extinguisher of modern Spanish rule, was for many years the nursery of Cuban intelligence, and produced men who would have done honor to any country.

In the first third of the present century, the *Intendente*, or Superintendent of the Cuban Exchequer, DON ALEJANDRO RAMIREZ, another of the creditable rulers of that period, labored to regulate the revenues and economical condition of the island, and called the attention of the government to the improvement of the white population. But the most important concession obtained of the metropolitan government, the freedom of commerce, was due to the distinguished DON FRANCISCO DE ARANGO, a native Cuban, to whose indefatigable efforts his country was also indebted for the creation of the "Junta de Fomento," or society for the development of Cuban wealth, and which, under the most adverse political conditions, has done for Cuba all that enlightenment could prompt and patriotism achieve. "Fostered by such men," says HALLAM, page 23, "the resources of Cuba, both physical and intellectual, received an ample and rapid development. The youth of the island profited by the means of instruction now liberally placed at their disposal; the sciences and belles lettres were assiduously cultivated; agriculture and internal industry were materially improved; and an ambitious spirit evoked which subsequent periods of tyranny and misrule have not been able, with all their baneful influences, entirely to erase." To the same illustrious Cuban was his country indebted for the creation of the "Chamber of Commerce,"

The Spanish constitution of 1812 was extended to Cuba, as was also that of 1820. In both instances she was represented in the Spanish Cortes. Her deputies were, in 1820, the eminent patriot DON TOMAS GERRER, President of the Spanish Parliament, whose talent, lofty character, striking presence and dignity of manner, may yet be remembered by those who had the good fortune to know him in New York during the eleven years of his exile; the learned and pious Father NARRA, Rector of Christ's Church in New York down to the close of his useful life; DON LEONARDO SANTOS SUAREZ, of the firm of LEXTER HARMONY & Co., who still resides in this metropolis; and DON JOSE ANTONIO MACHO, one of the privileged minds of Cuba. To these Americans who knew them, I would ask: Is there a delegation to Congress superior in high tone and intellectual worth to these four men? I shall enlarge hereafter upon the fitness of the country which produced them to become a member of this Union.

The revolution of La Granja, in 1838, brought back to Spain the old constitution of 1812, and with it a Cuban delegation; but "the deputies were not allowed a seat in the Cortes, and the government decided that the provisions of the constitution should not apply to Cuba, but that it should be governed by special laws." "Since then," says HALLAM, "the island has been ruled by the arbitrary will of the Captain General, without the intervention of the Spanish Cortes, without intervention of the island, and, what is almost inconceivable at first thought, without the direct action of the sovereign authority;" and further on:

"Up to this time, various political events, occurring within a brief period, had disturbed but slightly and accidentally the tranquillity of this rich province of Spain. The Cubans, although sensible of the progress of public intelligence and wealth, under the protection of a few enlightened governors, and through the influence of distinguished and patriotic individuals, were aware that these advances were slow, partial and limited, that there was no regular system, and that the public interests, confided to officials intrusted with unlimited power and liable to the abuses inseparable from absolutism, frequently languished or were betrayed by avarice which impelled despotic authority to enrich themselves in every possible way at the expense of popular suffering. Added to these sources of discontent was the powerful influence exerted over the intelligent portion of the people by the portentous spectacle of the rapidly increasing greatness of the United States, where a portion of the Cuban youth were wont to receive their education and to learn the value of a national independence based on democratic principles, principles which they were apt freely to discuss after returning to the island.

"There also were the examples of Mexico and South America, which had recently conquered with their blood their glorious emancipation from monarchy. Liberal ideas were largely diffused by Cubans who had traveled in Europe, and there imbibed the spirit of modern civilization. But, with the ferocity and obduracy which has always characterized her, the mother country resolved to ignore these causes of discontent, and, instead of yielding to the popular current, and introducing a liberal and mild system of government, drew the reins yet tighter, and even curtailed many of the privileges formerly accorded to the Cubans. It is a blind persistence in the fatal principle of despotic domination which has relaxed the moral and political bonds uniting the two countries, instilled gall into the hearts of the governed, and substituted the dangerous obedience of terror for the secure loyalty of love. This severity of the home government has given rise to several attempts to throw off the Spanish yoke.

"The first occurred in 1823, when the Liberator, Simon Bolivar, offered to aid the disaffected party by throwing an invading force into the island. The conspiracy then formed, by the aid of the proffered expedition, for which men were regularly enlisted and enrolled, would undoubtedly have ended in the triumph of the insurrection had it not been discovered and suppressed prematurely, and had not the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, intervened in favor of Spain. In 1828 some Cuban emigrants, residing in

Caracas, attempted a new expedition, which failed, and caused the imprisonment and execution of two patriotic young men, Don Francisco de Aguilera y Velasco and Don Hernando Sanchez, sent to raise the Department of the Interior. In 1828 there was yet a more formidable conspiracy, known as El Aguila Negra, the Black Eagle. The effort of the patriots proved unavailing, foiled by the preparation and power of the government, which seems to be approved by spies of every intended movement for the cause of liberty in Cuba."

The intelligence of the revolution of La Granja was first received at Santiago de Cuba, then commanded by Gen. LOPEZ, who proceeded to proclaim, according to usage, the will of the nation. In this he was foiled by Gen. TACON, at the time Captain General of Cuba, who, on the strength of a Royal ordinance, dated 1824, conferring on the Captain General of the island the most unlimited authority, prescribed with a high hand the pre-existent *status quo*. The destinies of the island have since been at the mercy of every Captain General. Then it was that the liberal party of Cuba, denied the expression of their views at home, conceived the idea of establishing organs abroad. The *Correo de Ultramar*, published in Paris, and the *Observador de Madrid*, were edited by distinguished Cubans. The *Verdad* was established in New York in 1844. It has been conducted for many years with signal ability, at the expense of Cuban patriots, for gratuitous circulation. Others, less known though not less zealous papers, have been published in New York and New Orleans, with the same object, by the exiled Cubans; among them *El Colono*.

No other report being left to the Cubans but that of revolution, a conspiracy was formed at Cienfuegos and Trinidad in 1844, under the leadership of the illustrious martyr to Cuban liberty, General Narciso LOPEZ. A Major General in the Spanish army, he had been Governor of Madrid, Captain General of Valencia, Senator for Sevilla; had commanded a division during the Carlist war

which comprised the Christian cavalry and a force of artillery in which DON JOSE DE LA CORTA, present Governor of Cuba, served as a sub-altern. He was then in Cuba the possessor of Governor of its Province, and of President of its military court. These antecedents and his prominent position he carried into the Cuban cause. But the conspiracy was discovered, and he had to seek an asylum in the United States. Informed by eminent American legal counsel that he did not contravene the statute by organizing an expedition out of the limits of the United States, he landed in Cuba in 1846, and Spain, in support of a premature revolutionary movement in 1847. The defeat of his project the result of circumstances was aided by his too rash nature. He paid the forfeit by a heroic death. The present generation will yet pass before his sole a juster verdict than has generally been awarded them. Besides his own, Cuba has had to mourn at different periods within the last eight years, at Puerto Principe, Trinidad and the Havana, the deaths upon the scaffold, of ANTONIO AMENDEGOS, HERNANDEZ, RUBEN DE CEA, FLORENTINO YSRAEL, PINO, and their companions. If the events in which they were connected are called battles on the surface of Spanish stolidity, they are battles which betoken a sub-marine volcano which the weight of foreign rule is incapable to quench. The events I have alluded to led to the tripartite convention of England, France and Spain against the progress southward of the United States, which was the occasion of Mr. EVERTS' memorable letter declining to unite in guaranteeing to Spain the possession of her West India colonies. "Those best informed," says HALLAM, "of the temper, design and position of Spain

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believe in the existence of a secret treaty between that country, France and England, by which the two latter Powers guaranty to Spain her perpetual possession of the island, on condition of her carrying out the favorite abolition schemes of the British government, and Africanizing the island. "It is in accordance with this view," adds BAILLOT, page 56, "that Captain General Pizarra signalized his administration by measures of great significance and importance. The decree of the 3d of May, 1854; the order for the registration of slaves introduced into the island in violation of the treaty of 1817; the decree freeing more than fifteen thousand *manzanas* in the space of a fortnight; that of May 25th, enrolling an army of negroes and mulattoes; the project of importing negroes and mulattoes from Africa under the name of free apprentices; the institution of free schools for the instruction of the blacks, while the whites are abandoned to their own resources; and, finally, the legalization of the intermarriages of blacks and whites, which last measure has actually been carried into effect to the indignation of the creoles,—all these measures show the determination of the Spanish government to bring about the emancipation of slavery, and a social equalization of the colored and white population, that it may maintain its grasp upon the island, under penalty of a war of races, which could only terminate in the extinction of the whites, in case of a revolutionary movement."

Not the twenty thousand Spanish bayonets of the Captain General, nor his omnipotent and omnipresent police, the disarmament of the Cubans, nor the divisions sowed by Tácora between them and the Spanish residents, which have been fostered since, but this one menace of a social chaos and utter ruin to Cuba it is that has, on more than one occasion, paralyzed the Cuban revolution. Had Cuba's social constitution been that of the rest of Spanish America, she would have long since succeeded in cutting loose from Spain. As it is, she has infinitely better elements for success in the career of self-government than the rest of the Spanish American possessions, having no Indians, and containing, like the southern States of the Union, but two races, an intelligent and energetic pure white dominant one, and the African.

The alliance of the three Powers alluded to; the Africanization scheme, silently but irresistibly being carried out, still worse complicated by the Coolie system, and that of apprentices either from Africa, as proposed by the Spaniard MEXICA, or of Indians from Yucatan; the inability of the South to cope with the North in the settlement of the Federal domain; the imminent want of protection to the vast commercial enterprises of the North and West in the Gulf, the Antilles and in the Pacific, through the several isthmuses, which cannot be permanently enjoyed so long as Cuba, the key of the position, retains her present relation to Europe; and last, though not least, the danger to the continuance of good feeling between the North and the South so long as Spanish slave-traders are allowed to throw from the coast of Cuba periodical firebrands into our political discussions, and to invite foreign criminals into American waters, to the great detriment of American commerce and the national dignity.— have induced me, for several years past, to regard the Cuban question as essentially an American one, and to wait for its solution almost exclusively upon the intelligence and patriotism of the powerful and free American people.

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1 December 1858

CUBA

Physical Description of the Island.
Cuba is the largest of the West India islands, and its geographical position is considered to be of great importance to the United States. It is situated about seventy miles in extent from north to south, about one hundred and fifty in its greatest width, and twenty-two in its narrowest part. Its circumference is about two thousand miles, containing an area, according to Baron von Strömeyer, of 41,000 geographical square miles, or more territory than the rest of the West Indies, and calculated to be able to sustain a population of 10,000,000 souls. Its population is estimated at from one million and a quarter to one million and a half, and on the million and a quarter basis is thus apportioned for 1851:

Whites	606,560
Free colored	205,370
Slaves	442,000
Total	1,253,930

Mr. Calhoun, who, however opposed he may have been to the absorption of Mexico, was, to my own personal knowledge, quite in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, considered its population and the proportion of whites, slaves and free colored people, to use his own words, as "about that of Virginia;" so that, whatever objections may be raised to the complexion of her population, she shares them with Virginia, the mother of States and statesmen; and who would, upon that plea, exclude the latter from the Union? The growing increase of the free-colored population of Cuba, on which I shall dwell hereafter, is, to my mind, the very reason why she should pass as speedily as possible into safer hands than those of her present rulers.

The soil of Cuba is almost exclusively owned by the natives, the descendants of the conquerors and early settlers. With the exception of about thirty thousand Spaniards, distributed among the larger towns—merchants, tradesmen and business men—and about thirty thousand more, composing the army and navy of Spain, the whites are Cubans and natives of the Canary Islands. The better educated comprise the liberal professions and the class of planters; the small farmers, tobacco manufacturers, overseers and employes of the plantations, and white country laborers and mechanics, the remainder of the native race. Of the Coulees, recently introduced, and of the Indians from Yucatan, I shall speak in a future article when treating of the Africanization of Cuba.

A chain of mountains, attaining in the Eastern Department the height of the Apalachian range, of rare fertility, and affording from the base to their summit almost every variety of climate and temperature, runs through its whole extent from east to west, softening into a sloping country as it passes through the central portion of the island. It may be called its spine, and the streams which, from both sides, flow into the deep blue sea, are, owing to the narrowness of the island, short water-courses of rapid current and gravelled bottom, forming no marshes, and, consequently, creating no malaria, the bane of the white man in our rice and cotton

growing States. Hence, the planter, of whatever country, can, in Cuba, reside on his plantation during the whole year, free not only from our "country fever," but from the yellow fever, which prevails during the summer months in the large cities on the coast. The advantages of this constant supervision over his agricultural interests will be readily appreciated by those Americans to whom they are denied in our southern States. The air is peculiarly light, making its inhalation, according to all travelers, a positive pleasure, and, owing to the perennial flora of Cuba, is fragrant and aromatic. This, together with the softness, mildness and equableness of the climate, which, according to Dr. Finlay, has in its hottest months, July and August, a mean temperature of from 80 deg. to 83 deg. Fahrenheit, the absence of mist or chilliness by day or night, and the balmy influence of the trade-winds, renders Cuba the most salubrious, in our winter and spring months, for the American invalid. The sky has the deep blue tint of that of Naples, and the waters the transparency of those of the Arctic sea. However warm the sun, its heat is tempered by the cooling sea-breeze from eight or ten in the morning until sunset, after which the land breeze, called "terral," sets in and affords nights invariably cool and peculiarly refreshing. Frosts do not come to stop or interrupt the progress of the planter, and ice and snow are limited to but a rare visit to the mountain tops. Such is the salubrity of the island, even for foreigners, apart from the sea-board towns, that unacclimated merchants at Havana are enabled, by spending their nights two or three miles in the country, for which unsurpassed turpitudes afford the best facilities, to attend daily to their business in the city during the summer months.

Cuba abounds in the finest salt and fresh water fish. "The fish-market of Havana," says HALLOU, "affords, probably, the best variety of this article of any city in the world. The long marble counters display the most novel and tempting array that one can well imagine. Every hue of the rainbow is represented, and a great variety of shapes. But, plenty and fine as it is, it is made a government monopoly." Game is abundant, but, owing to the want of game laws, is fast disappearing from the cultivated districts. Deer have been introduced, and have become abundant in the vicinity of Guines. The whole island could easily be stocked with them. Flamingos, parrots, paroquets, and other birds of the most gorgeous plumage, wild geese and ducks, a variety of partridges, quails, wild pigeons, doves, &c., are abundant. No quadruped was found on the island by its discoverers larger than the wood-rat, nor is there a single poisonous snake or deadly animal of any kind to be found upon it. The horses of Cuba, descended from the Andalusian stock, are small, but well-shaped and hardy, and of a remarkably easy gait. The oxen are very fine, and pasturage is ever green and to be found in abundance wherever there is a clearing.

Sugar, coffee and tobacco are the great leading staples of Cuba, and upon which her wealth and power are principally based. Cacao, indigo, rice, plantains, cotton, mango, and Indian corn, are also cultivated to more or less extent.

The consumption of corn and rice is, however,

so enormous that the production is wholly inadequate to the demand. Among the vegetable productions of the tropics which abound in Cuba, and which supply, with the South American jerk-beef, the best plantation food, are the plantains, yams, manioc, malanga, and sweet potatoes, and some of them,—as the yam, for instance,—attain ponderous size.

Cuba abounds in woods of the most precious kind, and the best timber for the construction of ships or buildings. Mahogany, ebony, the tropical red cedar, are among the former, and among the latter are the yaba, the acana, the guayacan, the guao, and others without number, unrivaled for strength and durability. Some of the best ships of the Spanish navy have been built at the Havana—I believe as many as twenty ships of the line—among these the Santissima Trinidad, of 130 guns, the flag-ship at Trafalgar. Among the beautiful as well as useful trees of Cuba may be numbered, first the pride of the tropics, the royal palm-tree, which attains sometimes an elevation of over a hundred feet, and gives grace and character to the Cuban landscape; the cocoa nut tree, the tamarind, the maney, the mango, the orange tree, and many others, which, besides furnishing delicious fruit, adorn villas and plantations with picturesque and stately avenues. Its principal fruits are, the much-renowned pine-apple, not to be had in perfection but under the Cuban sky, the orange, many species of bananas, the mango, maney, guanabana, guava, pomegranate, anon, mamon, zapote, tamarind, chirimoya, shaddock, citron, lime, lemon, fig, cacao, rose-apple, and bread-fruit. In no capital of Asia, Europe, or America, will the traveler find such a variety of rich sherbets and confectionery as he will at the Havana. As to flowers, to use the words of an American writer, "they are a drug." The fields are covered with them from New Year to Christmas. "Scarcely," says HALLOU, "can you pass from the coast of Cuba inland for half a league, in any direction, without your senses being regaled by the fragrance of the natural flowers—the bell-trope, the honeysuckle, the sweet pea, and orange blossoms predominating. The jasmine and cape rose, though less fragrant, are delightful to the eye, and cluster everywhere among the hedges, groves and plantations."

If, for one thing more than another, Cuba stands pre-eminent, it is for the number, beauty and capaciousness of her unrivaled harbors; and this feature is the more striking, and renders her the more important, that none exist on that part of the coast of the United States which she commands from Norfolk to the Rio Grande, a distance of two thousand miles, capable of giving shelter to a ship-of-war of the first class. The great port of the Havana, where a thousand men-of-war could safely stay at anchor, has the proper anchorage, which is the bay of Matanzas, Nipe, Guanabacoa and Cardenas. Lower ones, like Mariel, Bahía Honda, Matanzas and Santiago, afford shelter for smaller vessels. The coast of Cuba, without its storms or hurricanes. Of the land, soil and agriculture of Cuba, constituting her colossal natural wealth, I shall speak in the succeeding number.

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7 December 1858

CUBA
The *Atenas* has been called "Cuba of her-
mies," and this name is principally given to her
rural wealth. According to the census before us,
the total number of souls comprising the whole
territory is 14,300,000. Of these, in 1830, there
were sold, in sugar cane plantations, 172,600
in coffee trees, 184,342
in tobacco, 17,142
in sugar, or garden and fruit culture, 811,121

Total area, 1,234,837
showing over 10,000,000 of acres unoccupied.
Some of these unoccupied lands are appropri-
ated to grazing, others to settlements and towns;
the remainder occupied by mountains, rocks,
coasts, rivers and lakes—the greater part, howev-
er, wild.

Total value of land in 1830, \$34,396,300
Value of buildings, utensils, &c., 55,603,450

The different products of cultivation were val-
ued as follows:

Sugar cane in the ground, \$ 6,064,877
Coffee trees, 32,500,000
Fruit trees, vegetables, &c., 40,940,700
Tobacco plants, 340,620

Total value of plants, \$45,846,197

Total value of wood exported, con-
sumed on the island, and made into
charcoal, \$3,818,493

Minimum value of the forests, 190,631,000

Value of 138,967 slaves at \$300 each, 41,690,000

Total value of live stock, 30,617,000

DEMOGRAPHICAL.

Lands, \$94,396,300

Plants, including timber, 276,774,367

Buildings, engines and utensils, 54,603,450

Slaves, 41,690,000

Animals, 39,617,000

Total, \$507,087,002

Representative value of capital in-
vested, \$317,264,832

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Sugar, \$9,132,600

Molasses, 262,832

Coffee, 4,325,262

Cocoa, 74,890

Cotton, 125,000

Leaf tobacco, 687,240

Rice, 454,230

Beans, peas, onions, &c., 257,260

Indian corn, 4,853,418

Vegetables and fruits, 11,475,712

Grapes (probably meant for roots), 5,586,616

Canebe, 146,144

Charcoal, 2,107,300

Woods or the products of woods, 1,741,185

Total value of vegetable productions, \$40,220,838

Total value of animal productions, 9023,116

Total net product of agricultural
and rural industry, \$22,808,622

Capital invested \$338,917,705; produces \$48,
439,928.

In an able and luminous address to Marshal Es-
partero, from a Cuban planter, I find the produc-
tion of sugar, the basis of Cuban wealth, stated as
follows:

Arrobas.
From 1825 to 1830, 32,540,089
" 1830 to 1835, 39,467,878
" 1835 to 1840, 64,338,492
" 1845 to 1850, 93,452,300

The arroba is twenty-five pounds.

If the capital invested in slaves had nearly tri-
bled from 1830 to 1850; if the production of sugar,
as seen above, had increased in the same ratio, the
same being the case of every other agricultural
production, coffee and rum alone excepted, at
what may not the wealth of Cuba be estimated at
the present day? Let it be noticed, in behalf of
Cuba's fertility and to the credit of her sons, that
this extraordinary result is obtained by Cuban in-
dustry under a taxation of twenty-five millions of

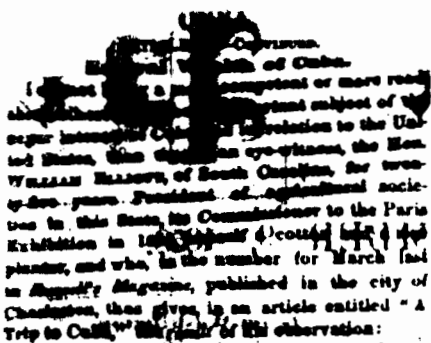
dollars, with a population of only 600,000 whites,
and while there is, according to a report made by
a committee of the Junta de Fomento, in 1844,
but one-sixth of the whole island under cultiva-
tion. What would the production of such an is-
land be under American laws, and with American
immigration, when all her lands should be brought
to market at the demand of American and foreign
capital as well as of that of the natives, which now
either lies unemployed or is invested abroad for
want of confidence in the stability of Spanish
rule?

The richness of the soil of Cuba is unsurpassed.
It often produces three crops to the year, and in
ordinary seasons two may be relied upon. The
plough is seldom used. Very great results could
be attained in lands not profitable at present, and
which could be obtained at low prices, by the in-
troduction of American improved implements of
husbandry. There are lands in Cuba which have
yielded seventeen successive crops of sugar cane
without replanting, the cane springing up from
the old root year after year. In Louisiana it has
to be planted yearly or every two years, and then
may be destroyed by frost, which is not known in
Cuba. Plantations which have existed for one
hundred and twenty years still continue their in-
termittent yield from the same fields originally
planted. The total production of sugar now ex-
ceeds two million boxes, being, according to the
Merchants' Magazine, one-fourth of that of the
whole world; of this, Spain only consumes one
hundred thousand. Of the consumption of the
United States I will treat in a future article on the
commerce of Cuba.

The soil of Cuba may be divided into black,
red, and what is styled mulatto soil, a species of
brownish-yellow. All three are used for sugar
planting, but more especially the black, which
contains more moisture. The red is preferred for
coffee. The best tobacco soil is the rather sandy
one on the margins of rivers, such as Rio Honda,
San Diego, &c., in the Vuelta Abajo, which lies to
the southwest of Havana. The most productive
system of planting tobacco is that upon a small
scale. To American farmers, with small capital,
this culture would offer, throughout almost the
whole of Cuba, a most advantageous opening.—
The price of good sugar land may be set down at
between \$15 and \$20 per acre. In the southern
States \$60 and \$100 dollars per acre for cotton
and rice lands are sometimes given. The coffee
plantations of Cuba, though not what they need
to be before the production of Brazil undersold
this Cuban staple, constitute some of the most
beautiful and extensive natural gardens in exis-
tence; the fields of coffee presenting, in the
spring, extended sheets of fragrant blossoms of a
dazzling white, intersected at right-angles by av-
enues of palms, of orange trees, &c., lined with
flowers and carpeted in green Bermuda grass.—
As to the sugar plantations, I consider them,—for
their size, the capital invested, the order and
regularity which prevail in them, and the applica-
tion of the newest discoveries of science to the
intelligent elaboration of the most lavish gifts of
nature,—the crowning glory of agriculture; of-
fering to the native Cuban a field in which he ap-
pears unrivalled, in the three fold capacity of a
planter, a manufacturer and a carrier of his own
produce; and such is the energy, not understood,
of our people, that men are found in Cuba who
have added to these conditions those of factor,
merchant and ship-owner. Single plantations
there are upon the island which exceed, in in-
come, that of some German States, and men
whose revenues from agriculture are only half a
million dollars.

[To be continued.]

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—Just fifty yards in front of the dwelling house is the sugar manufactory, with the steam engines attached. The press up now being cut in the fields, and carted home by oxen; which, as they were fed on the leaves and top joints of the cane, were, in excellent condition. The cut cane was thrown from the carts near the apparatus for grinding, and was then laid upon a sort of revolving frame work, which led it to the rollers.—There were three in number, of cast iron, and the cane was so completely crushed in passing through, that scarcely a drop of fluid remained in the rind. It is taken up as it leaves the rollers by young or invalid negroes, and spread so as to dry in the sun, and serve for fuel; but, however, for the engine, which requires wood or coal, but for the stores, which have been passing beneath the floors of what may be called the drying house. The juice, meanwhile, as it passes from the rollers, is received into a vat, from which it is conducted by a pipe into the first boiler, and then is led out by the attendants into another, and another, until it reaches the point proper for granulation, when it is poured into vessels of tile, in shape like the frustum of a cone, and set to drain. Then it is raised, thus is poured or purified, by being covered with a layer of mud, which by courtesy is called clay. The effect of this claying is to precipitate the moisture, and clarify the portion which is in contact with the clay; and the clearer to the mud the whiter and purer the sugar. The sugar is turned out from the forms when the granulation is complete, and the upper portion is placed by itself as superior. This, with a view to exhale the moisture, is then placed on the drying floors, heated as I have already said by fires which pass underneath, and thus accelerate the drying; which, when complete, the sugar now marketable is packed away in boxes of 50 pounds each.

"New and costly apparatus for the manufacture of sugar has lately been introduced on many plantations. The juice, instead of passing into the boilers as I have just described, passes into a condenser, by means of which granulation takes place at a temperature of 66 degrees of Fahrenheit, instead of 80 degrees, as in the case where the old process is followed. Looking in at this condenser, by night, through glasses arranged for that purpose, you behold the turbid liquid mass, boiling and seething within its prison house of brass, and are irresistibly reminded of the building cauldron which figures so prominently among the properties in the incantation scene of the weird sisters in Macbeth! But we propose nothing more than a glance at this process of manufacture. The scene is lively and pleasing, and activity and method characterize the operations. The labor, though uninterrupted, did not seem to me severe, or beyond the ability of the laborers. The plan of working by *machtes*, as on ship-board, part continuing the work while others were dismissed to sleep, was adopted on the plantation of which we now speak; and, if universal, would refute the imputation of over-working which sometimes attaches to the system adopted on the sugar plantations. It is doubtless true that the labor is heavier on these than cotton, tobacco or coffee estates, for there is, on these last, no need of such uninterrupted labor. It is fair to state that it is only during the grinding season, which lasts from November to May, (both inclusive), that the necessity for such continuous labor is felt. All that the planter can then secure is oftentimes insufficient for the cutting, transportation, and manufacture of the entire crop of cane grown on the plantation. For the labor of manufacture is greater than that of producing; since the land, in its exuberant fertility, will yield eight or ten annual crops from the same planting; the cane sprouting up anew from the roots, whenever the year's growth has been cut off. The after crops are produced, not only without new setting the plants, but often without any culture whatever, though it is admitted that, wherever the hoe or the plough is used, the production is sensibly increased.

"Some curiously may be felt as to the relative productiveness of the sugar estates in Cuba, compared with investments made in other objects of agriculture. I am scarcely authorized to speak on this subject with the certainty and precision that might be desired, because my brief and hurried visits did not afford me the opportunity. But I am not far from the mark when I affirm generally that the cotton culture in Cuba is now almost extinct, and all other cultures having proved more lucrative than coffee has been less attended to since the State of Brazil has taken precedence of it in the market—(the old estates nevertheless are kept up, but as new ones are planted;) that tobacco, which had fallen partially into neglect, is once more stimulated by the increased demand, and may increase more rapidly than other agricultural products, because the small capital needed for the acquisition of this narcotic places it within the reach of planters of the most limited means. But none of these can vie with sugar, either in the extent or the profitableness of the culture, and in respect to this great staple, I can speak *by the boot*, as the sugar planter to whose hospitality I was indebted for the kindest reception of his *engano* added to my other obligations by giving me in writing an estimate of the expenses and income of his estate for the sugar crop of 1854. The return was incomplete, because the manufacture was not yet finished, and a portion was consequently unsold; but, assuming for that the same rate of production and scale of price, the statement will read as follows:

Estimate of the value of the sugar crop of the estate of L—, the property of Signor A., island of Cuba, for the year 1854, there being 320 slaves, of all ages, on the estate:

Production.	Value in Dollars.
1,000 hhds. of Muscovado sugar.....	\$0,000
300 hhds. of Musco, molasses.....	8,100
3,000 boxes sugar, (350 lbs. each).....	84,000
500 hhds. sugar molasses.....	12,500

Total income.....	\$184,600
Total expenses.....	34,600

Net income.....\$154,000

Expenses of Food.	
Jerked-beef, fish, &c.	10,000
Coal and wood	2,200
Salaries	6,000
Oxen	1,500
Hogheads	4,500
Shooks	2,500
Hides	600
Nails and Oil	900
Timber	1,000
Repairs of furnaces, &c.	750
Medicine	200
Feeds	1,000
The Church	150
Tax to government	1,000
Unannumerated expenses	2,200

Total expenses.....\$34,600

"Here we have reached an amount which, according to our American ideas, is perfectly enormous; finding no parallel in our most productive industry. Nowhere, with us, cultivating our richest lands, with our highest priced staples, can we approach such a result! One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars of gross income, from the labor of three hundred and twenty slaves, of whom one-fourth at least must be deducted, by reason of infancy or old age, from the list of workers! The thing is simply prodigious!

Now, let us inquire on what amount of capital invested this extraordinary sum of one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars has accrued by way of interest. The buildings on the plantation, including the dwelling house and offices, the barns for the negroes, the sugar houses, steam engines, and generally all the houses, with all their fitting machinery, were set down by the proprietor at a valuation of 50,000 dollars. The

land, 1,000 acres, at 40 dollars per acre, was worth 40,000 dollars. The slaves, 320, at 50 dollars round, were worth 160,000 dollars. This gives a capital of 320,000 dollars! The gross income is nearly 64 per cent., and the net income is over 47 per cent. Now let us admit that the present price of sugar are higher than the average, and that the profits realized are thus beyond the ordinary standard, still, making due allowance and deduction for this, the result is astounding, and enough to disgust every American planter with the meagre returns derived from his own investments, whether applied to the production of cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco or sugar! The most lucrative of these bearing but a negligible and estimated proportion to the redundant surpluses of the Cuban harvest! I affirm that, to the same force of negroes employed in agricultural labor in our own country, there we must not do not realize the gross amount which the Cuban planter of the same force may

only in expenses; that is to say, that their factor's books would not show a man from the gross sales of their crops equal to that which the Cuban planter annually disburse in expenses, after keeping 47 per cent. interest on his capital so close to home! It is disheartening to the American cultivator to look such facts in the face! His own labors in comparison are not only inadequately rewarded, but absolutely thrown away!

The first thing that strikes us, in considering the result just given, is the surprising fertility of the soil, and the adaptation of the climate to the production of this valuable staple, nor can we overlook the energy and skill which have been exerted by the planters to aid and develop these natural advantages. Probably in this great yield, and the diffusion of wealth therefrom among all classes of the population, we have the secret of the force and immediate notoriously enjoyed by the sugar planting interest in Cuba. It is a privileged interest! Sugar estates are exempted from ordinary debt and we witnessed during our visit that a very public reduction of the import duty on machines of foreign growth, which were needed by the agricultural interest, could be opportunely made to their favor. The drought, which prevailed in the United States in 1854, extended likewise to Cuba, and curtailed the crop of Indian corn, so as to produce a scarcity of that needful grain; whereupon, the Captain General remitted two-thirds of the duty, and the ships from New Orleans were hovering in their suppliance to relieve the wants of this favored interest! Can we without any real cause, on the plea of authority lodged in his hands, how to perpetrate a powerful interest within reach, still is not to be despised!—Nor is this all; the consideration of the govern-ment goes further still; the management lavied on the slaves to whose toil the majority of these we have already referred to, are well preserved, exceeding in number. It is but one hundred dollars, an arbitrary assessment in N. Y. or N. J. that a man of color can, being well educated, do for you, and

[illegible]

- Look further into this list of export duties on a sugar estate: the timber, lumber, shooks, shaves, hogheads, and materials for boxes come exclusively from the United States; and though the import duties are not actually prohibitory on articles of such obvious necessity, yet when added to the tonnage duties and port-charges levied on American shipping, they constitute an enormous addition to the first cost, which the Cuban consumers have to pay; while the agricultural, commercial and shipping interests of the country of production are proportionally sufferers.

* Look to another item—the large amount paid by a single plantation for salaries: The overseer is generally a Cuban born, or *Mustero*, but the engineers and mechanics employed in the construction and management of the steam mills are almost exclusively American. Balboa in his History of Cuba, published four years ago, states that 250 young men, from Boston alone, were employed at that time as engineers on the sugar estates.

- It is apparent then that a large portion of the salaries paid away on a Cuban sugar plantation is paid to American citizens, and that the far greater quantity of their supplies are drawn from the products of the United States. Their value, though not exactly determined, is considerable, and whatever it may be, must be multiplied by 2,000, (the number of sugar estates on the island,) in order to give a proximate estimate of the extent to which American interests are involved in the expenditures from this sugar interest alone! But we have looked thus far only to the American interest involved in the disbursement of the estate. What greater concern must we not have

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in the income? How much of that must be exchanged for American productions, and must find its way to us by the various and sometimes devious channels of commerce? The extent and importance of this commerce are not matters of vague conjecture. There are facts that declare and demonstrate both! In spite of the differential tonnage duties imposed upon American vessels—amounting to \$1.50 per ton, while 6 3/4 cents only is taxed on Spanish vessels; in spite of the import duties levied on American products—always heavy, and often prohibitory, and on which from seven to ten per cent. additional is charged when imported in American vessels; in spite of the port charges and other local governments levied on American shipping visiting the ports of Cuba, of so onerous a character that they are, according to the estimate of reliable merchants, from ten to twenty times greater than would be paid by the same vessels in our own ports; in spite of all these hindrances and impediments, such is the dependency and intercommunication between the two countries—such is the reliance of each on the other, for the supply of mutual wants—and such is the irrepressible energy of our commercial character, that the amount of American tonnage visiting the ports of Cuba during the last year was greater than that from any other nation whatever! England had less tonnage employed in that trade than we had; and even Spain—decrepit, querulous Spain, bolstered up as she is by monopolies—did not carry on as much trade with her own imprisoned colony as we did! What will that trade be when these impediments shall have been removed—these fetters broken for ever? What new life shall then be infused into the being of commercial enterprise? What mutual benefits, what inappreciable prosperity, will be the consequence? The imagination is bewildered by the very contemplation!—But, alas! the beautiful Andromeda, devoured by secret griefs, still lies chained to her solitary rock—still cheats her sorrows with delusive hopes—still casts despairing glances towards the upstaring sea, and in each floating cloud that flings its shadow athwart the northern sky beholds—oh, mockery of the sorrowing mind!—the feathered Pegasus flying to her rescue—coming to rend her chains and deliver her from the jaws of the monster!

"It is idle to suppose that Cuba can ever enjoy the benefits of free trade while she continues a dependency of Spain. The policy of the mother country is utterly and incurably antagonistic. It is the policy of monopoly. By this, she piles castle upon castle, armament upon armament, dispatches navies upon navies—the purpose and object of all being simply this, to repress the freedom of trade and freedom in everything; to keep her vassal in her perfidious subject in every particular to her suzerain; and that by the harshest and most debasing means, by terror and intimidation!

"A government more odious than that under which Cuba now exists cannot well be imagined. It is a delegated despotism. She has no political rights, nor semblance of rights, no voice in the laws that control her, or in enacting the burdens that oppress her; no choice in the officers that rule over her! She endures not only oppression but disgrace—for the Peninsular government, with a consciousness of the disgust which such tyrannical proceeding must create in every generous breast, denies to the Cuban gentleman the privilege of serving as an officer in the national army! She is oppressed and insulted, and the dignified prosperity she enjoys comes from the benignity of nature, and the fortuitous favor of her ruler, who, wiser than the power he represents, dispenses from time to time with the execution of the harsh and tyrannical edicts with which he is armed, in order to check some growing discontent, and preserve by timely concessions this valuable dependence to the crown of Spain.

"They know little of human nature who do not comprehend that the natural effect of such misgovernment is alienation, and a disposition to revolt; and loyal and national as the Spaniard is, by education and by feeling, the history of all the Spanish colonies in America conclusively shows that he is still more devoted to independence, and that he will dissolve his connection with the mother country, whenever the favorable opportunity shall offer for throwing off the yoke! Cuba bides her time!

"I think from what has been already stated, that the reader must come irresistibly to the conclusion, that the mutual wants, and the means mutually at hand for supplying them, make few countries more dependent for their well being on the freest commercial intercourse, and the untaxed exchange of their respective commodities, than the United States and the island of Cuba.

"Does New England want a brinker demand for products of her fisheries, a new market for her manufactures of cotton and iron, and an increased demand for her lumber, with profitable employment of her shipping interest, unburdened by exorbitant port charges, tonnage and import duties? She will have them when Cuba is free to legislate for her own interests, and inaugurate a system of free trade! Do the middle and western States want an additional market for their corn and flour and for various objects of manufacturing industry now inadequately remunerated? Do the southern States require a market for their rice, corn and slaves, now admitted under heavy impositions, or shut out altogether by prohibitory duties? They will have them when Cuba shall have shaken off the system of tyrannical misrule and odious monopoly under which she now labors, and inaugurate instead the system of free trade! And when will Cuba enjoy the blessings of free trade? We answer confidently—not until Cuba is unmeasured!

"I am no filibuster—but unquestionably a sympathizer! I do not see, while peace continues between Spain and the United States, how the latter can openly interfere to effect the separation of the colony from the mother country, nor how she can do that covertly which she may not honorably do at all! Peace continuing, the government is precluded from interfering; but when "we, the people," know that a neighboring people is oppressed, our sympathies are necessarily enlisted in her behalf; and the closer the vicinage, and the more intimate the intercourse, the stronger will be the sympathy! Now, if we are aware that the oppressed neighbor secretly but anxiously looks for our assistance—however the government, from a just sense of its obligations, may refuse to countenance any measures of interference—it is evident that the people, as individuals, will feel themselves controlled by no such scruple, and at the first outbreak made by the Cubans themselves against their oppressors, volunteers by thousands will flock to the standard of revolt, and Cuba will be liberated! I prefer that Cuba should not be liberated in this way. I prefer that government should pay even the enormous sum of two hundred millions of dollars for the transfer of this beautiful but cruelly misgoverned island to the United States, when she would enjoy the same liberties with nominal and powerful her great revenues in peace—not by favor or conciliating a tyrant as now—but securely and of her own right! But if that cannot be, if Spain withholds her consent, swayed by the persuasions or threats of the same jealous Powers who with transparent ill-will devour the scheme of the *Enterprise* treaty, for the special purpose of preventing the transfer—then let Spain reap the reward of her bigotry and miservency. She will lose Cuba—and without an equivalent!

"We have not remonstrated with France for her conquests in Algeria; we have expressed no dissatisfaction when she enlarges her domains by annexing provinces once the rivals of Imperial Rome! We have not cavilled with England for her conquests in the east, or for annexing to her proper dominions the vast territories and possessions of the East India Company! Yet all these acts obviously disturb the pre-existent balance of power! Why then should these nations interfere with us in our laudable attempts, by honorable means, to procure the annexation of Cuba? for desiring which, there are good and sufficient reasons of commercial policy, which we have already given; but there are weightier still behind! Place Cuba in the hands of a formidable maritime power, and it is evident that, in case of hostility, all the countries that border the shores of the Gulf, the vast valley of the Mississippi, and the rich argosies of California, will be tributary and subject to her control. She will command both passes by which the immeasurable wealth of these regions will necessarily pass. In four hours' sail, her war steamers sweep the Gulf from Havana to Key West; in four weeks' sail they sweep from Cape San Antonio to the coast of Yucatan; and she the outlet of the Caribbean Sea! Think of meeting the treasure ships of Cuba on the Atlantic! Think of carrying the mail on the reduction of the great West! Think of losing the commercial relations and part of the energies of this magnificent country to a foreign power!

"It does appear to me that no act could more serve to popularize an administration with the people, than the annexation of Cuba; and that a refusal on their part to prevent the transfer from Spain to any other Power, even at the cost of war, would consign them to present contempt and the execration of posterity!"

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Taxation and Revenue of Government.

The amount of taxation borne by Cuba, with a population of only six hundred thousand whites, — the highest figure at which it has been estimated — amounts to 450,000, others at 500,000, according to official data published in Madrid in the "Observador de Comercio." The American sum of \$31,427,454, and according to a circumstantial statement also based on official reports, published abroad in 1856, to \$34,954,427. As far back as twenty-three years ago Don Juan A. Bacconistated in his "Paral-lel," a pamphlet setting forth the great superiority of the colonial system of England over that of Spain, that the revenues of Cuba amounted to 146 per cent. on the value of exports, while those of the British colonies to only 7 and 14 per cent. And this difference is easily understood. British colonies do not support fleets and armies, do not defray the general expenditures of the nation, nor in their commerce, like that of Cuba, under the excessive burthen of differential duties levied to protect the shipping and manufacturing interests of the mother country. The \$28,000,000 which Cuba may be estimated to pay at present into the Spanish treasury proceed from custom-house duties, half the tax on contraband goods, the Royal lottery, post-office revenue, land taxes, costs of litigation, municipal taxes, those of the common councils, foreign and inland passports, salable and disposable offices, public notary offices, fines, revenue of the Capitan General's office, lease of the meat and fish markets, revenues of the diocese, marriage fees, renewal of the contract for the "emancipados" (emancipated negroes,) funerals, toll dues, fees from office-holders, gaming licenses, tithes, perquisites of tithe-collectors, monopoly of sewers, forced service of mules and horses, port dues, fees of naval registry, church subscriptions, those collected for cemeteries, causeways, barracks, bridges, hospitals, and tax on minerals. These \$28,000,000 give a taxation per white inhabitant, assuming the highest estimate for that class of population, of over forty-six dollars. In 1832 Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State, estimated that the amount of Federal, State, county and municipal taxation in this country was \$2.65 per capita. — Mr. D. B. Row, the late able Commissioner of the Census, assigns to every free person in the United States a tax of \$4.24, or \$3.65 to every inhabitant. What a contrast, too, between the economy, comforts, luxuries and moral elevation derived by all classes of the United States from these contributions, and the little benefits and positive evils resulting to the Cubans from their own!

With the revenues derived from Cuba, Spain pays the greater portion of her navy now stationed on the island, and an army stationed as follows in 1854:

ARMY OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Infantry.	
Names of Regiments.	Where Stationed.
Del Rey.....	Puerto Principe.
De La Reina.....	Pinar del Rio.
De Galicia.....	Villa Clara.
De Napoles.....	Trinidad.
De Espana.....	La Habana.
De Leon.....	Havana.
De Habana.....	Puerto Principe.
De Cuba.....	Havana.
De La Union.....	Havana.
De Tarragona.....	Bayamo.
De Barcelona.....	Matanzas.
De La Corona.....	Holguin.
De Isabel 2d.....	Havana.
De Cantabria.....	Santiago de Cuba.
De Zaragoza.....	Matanzas.
De Bailen.....	Santiago de Cuba.
16 regiments of 900 men.....	14,400

Cavalry.

1 regiment—Del Rey—in Puerto Principe,	
1 regiment—De La Reina—in Havana,	
each 800 men.....	1,600

Artillery.

1 regiment of 8 batteries of 112 men each,	896
mostly in the Moro and the Cabana fortresses.	
6 mountain batteries of 80 men each.....	480

Total..... 17,296

They are all officers and men, with scarcely an exception, natives of Spain. Add to them soldiers on the retired list, but subject to call in emergencies, a Cuban militia, partly officered by Spaniards, of about four thousand men, and the regiments of blacks—an institution revived and much enlarged of late,—and this force is swelled to over twenty-five thousand troops, which, together with the sailors and marines of the fleet, and the "matriculados," or men registered for the navy, not in active service, form a body of considerably over thirty thousand men, under the pay of the Cuban people. And for what? To protect them? No! To protect the colonial government from those who feed and clothe them, and to prevent, as far as in them lies, their union to the United States! According to recent intelligence from Europe, it is to be increased by 3,000 Spaniards, and by still more ships-of-war. A proportionate military force would give us a standing army of over a million bayonets, at a cost of more than two hundred millions of dollars.

But the Cuban treasury pays, besides, thousands of Spanish civil officers, and is burthened with expenses totally foreign to Cuban affairs.—To show how little there is of local in some of these, I will give some items of expenditures for 1854, taken from the already mentioned "Address" of a Cuban planter, to which I am indebted for valuable data:

Expenses of the Legations and Consulates of the States of America pertaining to the budget of the Department of State.....	\$67,787.07
Allowance of her Majesty the Queen mother of Spain.....	322,000.00
Checks from her Majesty's Minister in Mexico, in pursuance of Royal decree, for matters of importance to the Royal service.....	100,000.00

These "matters of importance to the Royal service in Mexico," the reader, acquainted with the relation that Cuba has held towards the neighboring republics of America, will readily understand. I shall recur to this relation when treating of the strategical position of the island. The above mentioned allowance to the Queen mother of Spain had resumed, in 1854, the sum of \$1,498,500.

I have endeavored to show the Spanish rule in Cuba in its economical aspect. In what light do we see its political status? In that of the Austrian government in Italy: of unlimited, unscrupulous and irresponsible power. Since 1825 the Captain Generals of Cuba have been invested "with all the authority," to use the words of the Royal ordinance, "appertaining in time of war to the governors of a besieged city;" authorizing them to suspend at will, and at all times, any public functionary, whatever his rank, civil, military or ecclesiastical; to banish any resident of the island without preferring accusations; to modify any law, or suspend its operation; disobey any regulation emanating from the Spanish government itself, and dispose at will of the public funds. This is virtually the Cuban code of laws, and any intelligent American has but to read the Havana

correspondence of the daily press to satisfy himself that in all departments it is in periodical operation, subject, as with all despotisms, only to such modifications as the enlightenment or policy of the ruler for the time being may render agreeable or necessary. There is in Cuba no freedom, whatever, of religion or the press.—Nothing can be printed without the supervision and approval of appointed Spanish censors. No man can go abroad or travel within the island without a foreign or inland passport. Notice of arrival in a city or of a change of domicile is required by the police within a stated time and under specified penalties. There is a limitation to the use of arms. None are allowed susceptible of concealment or which might be made available for successful insurrection. At times, even the use of walking canes of a certain size has been prohibited, and for several Cubans to assemble has been considered sufficient cause for suspicion, and the police has dispersed them when exceeding the number of three individuals. Notice of balls and parties must be given to the police, who, after permission therefor is granted, are, generally, in attendance. All documents must be issued on stamped paper, which varies in price from three cents (for the absolutely destitute), to, I believe, eight dollars per sheet. Political offenses are tried by a permanent military tribunal, which also takes cognizance of crimes or misdemeanors committed outside of the city limits. The Cuban, unless he is known to be addicted to the Spanish government, cannot hold the meanest office. For him to obtain a high one would almost pre-suppose moral treason to his country. Judged by this test, the very few of any importance which are held by them do not afford strong evidence of native loyalty. The government has the power, which it has often exercised, of tearing a Cuban from the bosom of his family, for which deed the night is usually selected, insuring him in damp, impenetrable cells or in the dungeons of the Moro or the Cabana, where, sometimes without an accusation being preferred, he has been kept for months, "incommunicado," as the term is,—that is, without communication being allowed with any body, relation, friend, or stranger,—and then either banished without a trial, or with one from the "Comandante Militar," already mentioned, with the allowance, as long as he is in the defence, of an officer in the Spanish army! Add to this that the Cuban has no representation whatever in the Cortes, no voice in government, taxation or police, and that even the common councils have been deprived of the right of petition which they once enjoyed, and the reader will have some idea of the happiness which the Cuban gets from the metropolis for his yearly \$23,000,000.

A Captain General may be honest or unscrupulous, enlightened or barbarian, humane or cruel, the result must be the same; for, in the relation which Cuba bears at present to the Spanish monarchy, he cannot choose but have one grand political idea: the absolute subjection of the disaffected, disturbed colony; but one great financial purpose: the wresting from Cuba of the largest possible revenue; but a solitary economical gratification: that of protecting, at any cost, the pampered monopolists of Spain.

Of the miserable public instruction afforded to the natives, thus shorn of their rights and bereft of their substance, I shall speak in the next number on "The Cuban People."

On the Cuban People.

I have already intimated that the population of Cuba is the offspring of two nations, the Spaniard and the African. I have also shown that the majority of the former are Cubans, which means white nation. Several errors have crept into the public mind, and, consequently, mistakes are often made in the public prints, regarding the elements of Cuban population. It is of some importance, especially to the Cubans, that they should be corrected. We have read that "the Cubans called the Black Warrior," "Fred ate the Ki Dorado," &c., &c. The Cubans have done no such thing. The Cuban authorities have, who are the government. But they are Spaniards, that is, Peninsulars, from the other side of the water. The mistake is never made upon the island, where, owing to the policy of the Spanish government of creating jealousies between the two elements of white population, in order the better to secure its power, alienation has been engendered, and Cuban pride has not been loath to run the line of demarcation. The word *Croole* is equally misapplied; it is used sometimes in this country to designate a mixed race of blacks and whites; but a *Croole* means a Cuban born, as contradistinguished from the Spaniard or foreigner; if the word *mulatto* or *negro* is appended to it, or if used when speaking of the blacks, it means a Cuban born mulatto or negro, to distinguish him from the imported African or mulatto. I must qualify the statement that there are but two races in Cuba, by setting down the existence of the *Croole* or Chinese; but this is a recent element in Cuban population, and may be checked after annexation. The Indians from Yucatan, of still more recent introduction, are less numerous than the *Crooles*, and come under the same prospective lopping off. Both sets of immigrants have been drawn into the island within the last twelve years by the same reckless and mischievous system which conceived African apprenticeship, and sees in a confusion of races and relative diminution of the white its chief power to do harm, as well as its best guarantee of dominion. I shall refer to them *in extenso* in a future article on the Africanization of Cuba. But, still, these apprentices, *Crooles*, and Indians from Yucatan, form, with the negro, a subject population, and this fact renders apparent Cuba's superior capacity for self-government over former colonies of Spain where the Indian mixed with the descendants of the conquerors, modifying the original characteristics of the Spanish race.

Having shown the parity of the dominant race in Cuba, I desire to say a word as to its ability to adopt democratic institutions, which by some has been contested. In the natural exultation of our people over the splendid triumphs of American civilization, too much stress, it seems to me, is put upon the merits of Anglo-Saxon blood, as the cant term is, leaving but too small award for circumstances and causes which the liberal and enlightened American cannot fail to recognize. That the English, whose intolerance and oppression forced the abandonment of their country upon the independent spirits and hardy pioneers who settled on the borders of the North Atlantic, should, after centuries of selfish domination, and when compelled by a fierce and bloody war of independence to once their hold upon them, and by that of 1812 to recognize them as a power upon earth,—for the Anglo-Saxons of Europe, I repeat, to claim for their blood and race the exclusive honor of what they tried to, and could not, prevent, when it proved the brightest page in the world's history, is certainly a bold piece of British cleverness. But, can the liberal American, justly proud of his descent, and still more so of his Revolutionary ancestry, fail to acknowledge as causes of his country's greatness the free gift of a continent, and the accession thereto of Germans, Dutch, Irish, Huguenots and Catholic French, Italians, Spaniards, Irishmen, Poles, and Hungarians, imbued with the same spirit which impelled his forefathers,—co-laborers with their mind, their capital, their industry, their superior handicraft, their science, may be their refinement, their knowledge of the fine arts, their bone and sinew in time of peace, and with their lives in war, in all that has made America what she is, "the realization," says Count Guizot, "of the most elevated conceivable idea, that of humanity mixed and confounded with itself, without distinction of ancestry, origin or creed,"—his co-laborers in the working of a fu-

On the Spanish History of America.

In a spirit contrary to this, reproving greatness of America, writers there are who blindly disparage the ability of the Spaniard for self-government. A knowledge of Spanish history would teach them that liberal institutions were established in Spain long before the discovery of America; that the Biscayan Provinces, Navarra and Arragon, formerly possessed institutions not very dissimilar to those of the British Islands, the spirit of which may be gathered from the celebrated formula of investiture of the Kings of Arragon: "We," said the Cortes to each of them upon his coronation; "who, individually, are worth as much as thou, and who, collectively, are thy letters, do make thee King." "If thou shouldst ward," &c., (here including the liberties of the people,) "thou shalt be such; if not, not." The discovery of gold and silver in America proved a positive evil to the Spaniards. It went to build up the industry of those who found it not, and led to corruption at home and in the colonies, as well as to errors and crimes, the offspring of the prevailing fanaticism of the age. The civilization of Mexico, Central and South America, they found but little inferior to that of some communities of Europe. Hence, the partial amalgamation which ensued, and which the aborigines from their comparative gentleness, were not disposed to shun. The union of Church and State, and the existence of large standing armies, added to these causes, have been drawbacks to progress among the Spanish republics of America, not the incapacity of the Spanish race for anything that is great and noble in war, in enterprise, in legislation, in letters, in science or in art; a fact fully borne out by the very great men whom in all departments of human excellence it has produced, under circumstances of the most adverse social and political existence.

As to the Cubans, reared in the sunshine, illumined by the example, conquered by the silent workings of American progress, they have become the superiors of their rulers in all but the art of war, which they are not allowed to cultivate. Of moderate stature, agile, of sinewy, slender frame and nervous temperament, intelligent, polite, of famed hospitality, of gentle manners and generous impulses, the educated Cuban will make his mark in the future of this country. The yeomanry, or, as they are called, *Monteros*, of the island, are a fine race of men; of stronger frame than the residents of cities, inured to toil and the climate of the tropics, of quick apprehension, boldness of character, and hospitable withal, they want but education to become most valuable citizens. Thousands of Cubans have received their education in the United States, and I confidently appeal to those who have had them in charge, whether they have not been among the most advanced in their respective classes. Although not admitted, but with very rare exceptions, in the Spanish army, they have distinguished themselves in the Peninsula, in the "War of Independence," as well as in the "Carlist War." In the former, General ZAYAS, a Havanese, was commander of the Spanish forces, and proved one of the most distinguished Generals of that period. Some served with distinction under BOLIVAR, in Colombia; others in Mexico. General NARCISO LOPEZ, whose military antecedents I have already mentioned, and who commanded the Christiana cavalry in the Carlist war, was considered the best cavalry officer of Spain. ARANCO, already mentioned as the great economist to whom Cuba is indebted for the greatest source of her prosperity, next to the French and English colonies of Jamaica and St. Domingo, the freedom of commerce, was, as I have said, a Cuban; so were PERILLAS, for many years the able though Spanish Superintendent of the Havana Treasury; BACO, among the foremost of Cuban writers; HERRERA, the poet, author of the best composition extant on Niagara, which BAYARD has translated; MILANEZ, the dramatist, who made the equal of Spain's best contemporary authors; the distinguished maron, JOSE DE LA LUZ, CARALLERO, the profound lawyer, ARRIAS, ENCARNACION, KARRERANA, and a host of others; the most gifted than patriotic and lamented ANTONIO BARRERO; TOMAS GARCIA, the illustrious deputy from Cuba; VALERA, the wise and good; and others who have shown, on the limited and dreary field which is open to Cuban action, what the race might do under happier circumstances.

According to data contained in a memoir of General CANCINO, present Governor of Cuba, of 31,133 children only 11,833 were educated in 1844; and of these, but 3,653 in free schools. The

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total assigned in 1847 for public primary education was derived from the following sources:

Royal Treasury	\$17,173
Donations by Families	10,000
Commonwealth	4,639
Individuals	4,444
Individuals	3,829
Total	\$40,185

The Royal treasury having reduced its contingent to six thousand, the difference is 11,173.

Being deducted, there remained for total assigned to public instruction \$29,336.

Thus it will be seen, on the authority of the present Captain General of Cuba, that the government, which draws from that country \$22,000,000 per annum, devotes to public education the sum of but six thousand dollars! Can the condition of the Cubans be prevented in a stronger light?—Boston pays \$15.42 for every child it educates; New York, \$16.63; St. Louis, \$6.56; Cincinnati, \$6.37. Of 3,000 children from 3 to 16 years of age in a town of Massachusetts, the population of which was one-third Irish, there were but 19 that did not attend school, and, 16 of those having received the clothing which they lacked, the number of uneducated was reduced to three! That is Cuba, and this is America.

Naturally, the silent, civilizing tendencies of commerce, the proselytism of returned Cubans, and the moral effect upon the country population of American mechanics and engineers disseminated throughout the island, have been unfavorable to Spanish domination. That Spain should have endeavored, at different times, to check the tendencies to education in the United States, and that she should have established a school for Spanish engineers and allowed but Spanish telegraphic operators, is what should have been expected under the circumstances. Of the efforts of the Cubans at independence, mention has been made in a previous article. The sum expended in them has been estimated at two million dollars.—The Cuban ladies, noted for their expressive features, handsome figures, diminutive hands and feet, graceful motion, modest deportment, and retiring habits, have been still more so for their patriotic acts. Not only have they sustained their kindred in their efforts for their country, but subscribed money, and even jewels, as was the case in 1851, in aid of General Lopez.

The marvelous production of Cuba, under the adverse circumstances in which she is placed, should stamp her sons as the most industrious and energetic people under the tropics. In 1845, Cuba had built nearly three hundred miles of railroads, when Spain had, I believe, only commenced her first one, from Madrid to Aranjuez, a distance of thirty miles. Since then, new and extensive lines have been concluded, and others have been extended, chiefly with Cuban capital and conducted under Cuban management.

Some years ago hotels were unknown at Havana. The hospitality of the citizens sufficed before thousands of strangers flocked to Cuba in quest of health or pleasure. Even now, in most of the interior towns, the latter is the sole reliance of the traveler, and in the country nothing is required, as you go through, but to say: "Here I stop," to meet a "Welcome, sir," and have the most lavish hospitality bestowed upon you for as many days as you choose to tarry, often without previous acquaintanceship or previous introduction. Owing to the attractions of Cuban wealth, the education of Cuba's sons abroad and at home for many years past, at their own cost and through their own exertions, their inclination to travel, in Europe and the United States, combined with the social traits of the people, the society of the island compares favorably with that of the metropolis, and for the stranger possessed of the Spanish language has peculiar charms. Indeed, for their literary, social and artistic cultivation, the Cubans may be termed a polite people.

That Cuba would form, with all her elements of industry, wealth, character and refinement, a desirable acquisition to this Union, I trust that I have shown herein. The experience of this country has proved that Catholicism has gained in elevation of tone and purity, not only by the separation of Church from State, but by association with other creeds upon the same field of competition, that of Christian effort. That such would be the case in Cuba after annexation, all readers will agree. To the Union she would bring, in a still larger scale, all the combined benefits of security, wealth and power which it has derived from the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas and California.

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CUBA.

ARTICLE VII.

System of Labor in Cuba, and its Relation to the United States.

It would be impossible to do full justice to the intricate and all-important question of labor in Cuba and its relation to the United States within the limits of an article, however extended. I will endeavor, however, to present it in such a shape and on such authority before the press and people of the United States as to convince them that their own interest and that of Cuba and of her slave population are identical, and can only be harmonized by the annexation of that island. No intelligent American need be told that slave labor is, if not more so, as necessary in Cuba for the cultivation of her staples as it is in South Carolina for that of rice and cotton; that it was introduced hundreds of years ago, is adhered to by the Cubans, who are alone responsible therefor, and is considered by them, under proper regulations, beneficial to the African. Nor does he require to be told that the world wants sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice and cotton, and cannot do without them; that they cannot be had without slave labor, and that this labor, under the regulations of American civilization, has proved more elevating and oblationizing to the negro than all the missions which were ever sent to Africa. To this labor Cuba is indebted for her production, and the world for a market for profitable exchanges, ministering to the enjoyment of luxuries which have become necessities of civilized life. This labor is in jeopardy from a combination of political and economical disturbing agencies, and must carry in its full the labor of the South, and thus directly and indirectly endanger the happiness, the peace, and the prosperity of the other sections of the Union. It may be said to have run through three epochs: 1. From the days of Las Casas to the treaty between Spain and Great Britain of 1817 for the suppression of the slave trade. 2. From the treaty to that of the introduction of African and Chinese apprentices. 3. From the latter to the present time. In the first period it was easily obtained, and consequently cheap. It laid the foundation of the wealth of the colonies of Europe, both on the continent and in the Americas; but, transferred to America, without a decent regard to the calls of humanity, not by the planter who was to be the master of the negro, but by the trader, unconcerned as to his future lot, it became distasteful to a large class of Europeans, the more so that in some cases jealousy of American prosperity went to stimulate the promptings of philanthropy. During this period, labor being cheap, the production increased; but the welfare of the slave was not taken into account; males were imported in preference to females, as they could do more work than the latter, and in case of death they could be easily replaced by others newly imported. The innocent political aspirations of the Cubans giving as yet no umbrage to Spain, the negro was not turned into an instrument of intimidation. The hostility of the English government had not been enlisted by the followers of Wilmot against the wealth of Cuba. From the second period dates the success of the latter against Cuban slave labor. They obtained from Spain the treaty of 1817, which not only looked to the suppression of the slave trade, but gave England the right of control or supervision over all slaves clandestinely introduced thereafter. They even might, at her behest, be emancipated if found upon the island; and here is the beginning of the complications which have since grown up in Cuba. The labor needed labor, the number of females was limited, and, slaves, being overworked, reproduction was but small; the

colonists, in supplying themselves with labor, looked to the day, and made small provision for the morrow. As Spain looks to the production of Cuba for the very means necessary to keep her in subjection, in order that thus kept Cuba may serve to pumper her monopolies, she surreptitiously favored the slave traders, for the most part Spaniards, and from ten to twenty thousand slaves have clandestinely been yearly introduced since then.

But to the necessity of stimulating production was soon added, in order to counteract the aspirations of the Cubans, now grown to an extent calculated to give alarm, the malignant policy of introducing blacks that would outnumber them, and who, being liable to be armed by the Spaniards in case of revolution, would serve to deter them from the attempt. Hence, the Cubans, especially the more enlightened, although feeling the necessity for a supply of labor, have, as a whole, been opposed to the slave trade. During this, the second period, we find Spain opposed to England, and favoring the Cuban planting interest; but, having conceded to Great Britain the right of the treaty of 1817, she still held over the latter, like Damocles' sword, and as a preventive of revolt, the possible carrying out of the clause of negro emancipation. But the Cubans, under the influence of American ideas and American and Hispano-American examples, could not stop on the onward march to disenthralment. And this brings us to the third period, when Spain, no longer trusting them to her own power, and dreading the ever-increasing influence of the United States, combined with England, jealous of the latter, and not only holds forth the threat of sudden abolitionism, but actually intimidates, by the introduction of a mass of African, Coolie and Yucatan apprentices, a system of gradual and stealthy Africanization, as the only means left her of maintaining her supremacy as long as Cuba shall be worth possessing. During this latter period she has alternately encouraged or discouraged the slave trade as the pulse of Cuba prompted her to do, in order to slight or conciliate Great Britain. Under the operation of these various causes, the labor of the African has increased in price, and the cost of articles of consumption having also increased, by reason of the duties imposed on foreign importations and the high rate of tonnage dues on American shipping, all devised to favor the importations from Spain and her navigating interest, nothing would have saved Cuban agriculture but the improvements which the sagacity, energy and intelligence of the Cuban planter has introduced during the last twenty years in machinery and the manufacture and carriage of produce, whereby it is estimated that an economy of seventy hands has been attained in a plantation of three hundred negroes. Add to this, that money commands in Cuba a high rate of interest; that, with the further decrease of the slave trade, labor will be still higher than it is at present; the precarious tenure of Spanish rule in Cuba; and the condition of the planter in this state of fear and pressure is any thing but enviable. The labor of the Coolie introduces a disorganizing element in Cuban population, leads to dissipation and instability, and consequently discourages the introduction of foreign or the full employment of native capital. Nothing, then, remains for Cuba but to favor white immigration, and reduce the cost of handicraft; to abolish all duties on importations from the United States, and enormously reduce the cost of articles of consumption, close the African and Coolie trade, and thus raise the standard of the slave, increase his comfort, and favor reproduction; give stability to her social fabric, and thus attract capital, and reduce the rates of

interest and insurance; suppress all tonnage dues on American shipping, and thereby invite the brisk trade of the northern States; cancel all restrictions to the importation into the United States of her own valuable productions, and thus increase the demand therefor; dispense with Spanish taxation, and increase by that much the net result of labor; favor education and enhance the capabilities of her people in all departments of human progress; adopt democratic institutions, and thus stimulate their energies, and enable their existence, and multiply their happiness. But then she would stand towards the Union in the relation of one of her proper members; in the closest political connection, and bound to it by the most unlimited free trade; in other words, annexed.

The foregoing remarks would seem illustrative of the striking contrast between the Spanish political and social system, as witnessed in Cuba, and the American political and social system, as witnessed in the northern States of the Union. On the one hand, cheaper but ruder labor, onerous taxation, high price of articles of consumption, scarcity of capital, ignorance of the people, oppression, and in itsure and chaotic existence; on the other, higher price of labor, with all the concomitants of an improved civilization.

To say that Spanish rule in Cuba is one of hardship to the negro race, and of evil to the Cubans and to the people of the United States, would be incompletely to state the case; it is much more, it is in this his labor one of growing menace and progressive danger. Cuba is silently but surely sliding down the inclined plane of Africanization. Apparently in a state of peace, she approaches ever nearer to the point of no return, the course pursued by her in the introduction of Africans, Chinese and Indian labor. And this I propose to show. I have stated that distrust of the Cubans, and the jealousy of the United States, were the main causes of the combination between Spain and England. It gave rise, in the first place, to authorized attacks against slave property, around which had been thrown the guarantee of the law of March 2, 1845, which prescribed that "in no event and at no time should property in slaves be molested or acted against under pretext of investigating the source it emanated from." Plantations were invaded, and planters despoiled of their property, on the plea that it was illicitly obtained—unless titles thereto were presented anterior to the time stipulated with England for the cessation of the slave trade. It became evident that most of the slaves in Cuba, having been introduced since, and in violation of, the treaty of 1817, through the connivance of the Spanish government with Spanish slave-traders, for the double purpose of increasing her revenues and strengthening an element of political intimidation, without the guarantee of the law of 1845, (not to be relied upon as Spain is held by the leading strings of France and England,) labor in Cuba and the security of the institutions of the southern States, as well as the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and navigating interests of the North depending thereupon, rest on a volcano. Will this danger ever cease while Cuba is in the hands of a foreign power? But to the authorized attacks upon slave property was added the second feature of the combination: the introduction of Africans, Asiatics and Yucatan Indians as apprentices, a St. Domingo and Jamaica redressed, at the instigation of the very powers that had most suffered from the sad experience of their once prosperous and happy colonies. That the character and aim of the combination may be properly appreciated, I submit the dispatch of Lord PALMERSTON to Lord HOWARD, British Minister at the court of Spain. It was in

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used immediately after the promotion of the former to the head of the British Ministry in 1851:

— FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 20, 1851.

— My Lord—I have received your Lordship's dispatch of the 1st instant, transmitting copy of a note you had received from Mr. De Miraflores, in reply to your note of the 20th ult., recommending, on behalf of her Majesty's government, that the government of Spain should follow the example set them by New Granada in declaring the total abolition of slavery in that republic.

— I have to instruct your Lordship to observe to Mr. De Miraflores that the slaves of Cuba form a large portion of the population of Cuba, and that any steps taken to provide for their emancipation would, therefore, so 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 connexion 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 more powerful element of resistance to any scheme for annexing Cuba to the United States.

PALMERSTON.

Here is the explicit avowal of Lord Palmerston's motives, and a revelation of the narrow and mistaken policy which would seek a benefit to England in the ruin and desolation of a prospective member of the American Union. The session of May 30, 1853, made it evident that Exeter Hall had achieved against Cuban property the greatest of its triumphs. In accordance with the new policy, the *Heraldo*, of Madrid, proclaimed in the same year the barbarous doctrine that "Cuba must be Spanish or African;" and further, to debar the United States from her possession, an insidious offer was made to them to join in a tripartite guarantee of the island to Spain, which was rejected by Mr. EVANS in a most overwhelming and statesmanlike production. Baffled in the attempt, Captain General CANEDO was sent to Cuba as the instrument of the Spanish Cabinet. His bungling ways caused an alarm among the Spaniards themselves. He was recalled, and the more subtle Marquis de LA PARELLA was dispatched, insidiously to carry out the dark designs of the tripartite policy. In quick succession measures were taken by him to bring about the ruin of Cuba. The decree of the 3d of May, 1854; the order for the registration of slaves introduced into the island in violation of the treaty of 1817; the decree freeing more than fifteen thousand *emancipados* in the space of a fortnight; that of May 25th, enrolling and arming negroes and mulattoes; the project of importing negroes from Africa under the name of apprentices; the institution of free schools for the instruction of the blacks, while the whites were left to their own resources; and finally, the legalization of intermarriages between whites and blacks, which last measure has been carried into effect, to the indignation of the Creoles, are among the measures adopted by him, and which, according to BALLOU, "show the determination of Spain to bring about the emancipation of slavery, and the equalization of the colored and white population, that it may maintain its grasp upon the island under penalty of a war of races, which could only terminate in the extinction of the whites in case of a revolutionary movement." "These measures roused even the Spanish residents, some of the wealthiest and most influential of whom held secret meetings to discuss the measures to be adopted in such a crisis, in which it was resolved to withhold all active aid from the government, some going so far as to advocate common cause with the Creoles." Finding that he had overreached his mark, the Captain General strove, in his decree of May 31st, to assuage the public alarm and indignation. The policy of the Spanish government, it is true,

has been, under the rule of General CONCHA, one of mixed conciliation and severity, induced by fear, not love. How long will it last? Do the United States hold a guarantee that at any day it may not be changed? A false alarm, a panic of the Cuban government, a dispute with the United States, may be the signal for the wicked act.

On the 4th of January, 1854, the *Revista Militar*, of Madrid, a Spanish publication corresponding to the *United Service Gazette* of the British Islands, in view of the precarious tenure of Spanish rule in Cuba, made the following ominous recommendations:

— "To form military colonies of infantry and cavalry as those proposed in the *Military Review* of January 10, 1853, giving sufficient latitude to those of blacks, not only on account of their little cost, but because, by thus preparing this race to act in our behalf whenever required, by bettering their condition of slaves and freedmen, and facilitating as much as possible their emancipation, the most powerful check would be re-established which Cuba has ever had to restrain her attempts at freedom before the year 1844, when that check was necessarily weakened by the demoralization to which the colored race became reduced."

— "Thus, by bettering the condition of the islanders (Cubans), so as to remove their antipathy to the government of the metropolis, and dispel their hopes of benefiting by annexation, they would be made to see that if the island could cease to be ours it would never do so to pass into their hands, or those of the United States, but into those of the blacks."

— "But that which they would especially see, which it is desirable that they should see, and which would be most disagreeable to them, would be the necessity of renouncing all dreams of independence and annexation, because the island could not escape the alternative of being either Spanish or African."

— "In order to form colonies of blacks, or simply regiments thereof, (if there was time for nothing else,) besides the means proposed in the *Military Review*, which could not at first furnish even a number approximating the four or six thousand men which would be needed, we would suggest a species of enlistment among the slaves, the owners furnishing one selected out of every twenty male field hands, and one out of every ten employed in domestic labor," &c.

The reader will readily conceive the influence of this publication, and the importance which attaches to its suggestions, in a country where the army furnishes, of necessity, the military, civil and judicial head of the Cuban government. The advice did not remain long unheeded. Battalions of colored troops were formed, drilled and paraded, and they still constitute a portion of the garri-son of the island. At every alarm of the Cuban government they are turned out as a bogbear for the especial warning of the Cuban people. A singular commentary upon the loyalty of the latter.

Under these circumstances, the State of Louisiana, which, from its sugar interest, has been mistakenly supposed interested in keeping Cuba out of the Union, promptly sounded the alarm, and through its Legislature, (Governor HENRY having already taken the initiative,) spoke in the following emphatic resolutions, the precise language of which I am unable to give, as I translate them from a Spanish version:

— "Resolved, That we witness with alarm the recent and continued change which has taken place in the policy of the Spanish government in Cuba, the manifest timidity and result of which must be the abolition of slavery and the destruction of the white race upon that island."

— "Resolved, That we regard this event as fraught with the most pernicious consequences to the same institutions 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, rendering forever impossible the admission of Cuba into the Union; that it will establish in our immediate neighborhood and almost in sight of our shores a government administered by an inferior and Af-

rican race, subject to the direct influence of European interests and ideas, and adverse to the pure American influence which should pervade this continent and the islands adjacent thereto; that it will menace the security of the mouths of all our rivers and bays of the Southern which discharge into the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean of America, that of the new and great element of our strength, the Union with the United States, and will materially endanger the commerce between the Atlantic and the Pacific."

— "Resolved, That we approve the sentiments expressed in the funeral address of General Pierce in reference to the extension of our limits and to the establishment of pernicious influences on our southern borders, and those manifested by Governor Herbert in his recent message of the present year."

— "Resolved, That the opportunity has come 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 carrying out of measures adverse to our security and welfare."

Views so correct, and so forcibly expressed, certainly do not exhibit the state of Louisiana so likely to profit by the destruction of slavery in Cuba, as a distinguished Senator from this State has erroneously inferred. I shall recur to this subject when treating of the advantages of Cuban annexation to each section of the Union.

But if the first part of the Africanization policy, that which aims at the liberation of the slaves introduced since 1817, has been denuded from for the time being, lest the Spaniards themselves should make common cause with the Creoles and remain, as I have said, impending over the heads of the Cuban people, the second fruit of the alliance between Spain and Exeter Hall, the introduction of African, Chinese and Yucatan apprentices, has been and is working silently and irresistibly the gradual ruin of Cuba. And for this there is no remedy while Spain possesses Cuba, for labor she must give her or she gets no revenue, and without revenue she cannot pay her army of 30,000 men, and without that army Cuba is lost. It is meet that, in connection with the apprenticeship system, I should give the views of the Cubans themselves, who are more directly interested in the question of Cuban labor, among whom the system works at present who have therefore the very best opportunities of forming a correct opinion of it, and who, if it were desirable, would not be slow to praise it. The conclusions they have come to in regard to it have, for these various reasons, the greatest weight.— And let me here make the necessary distinction between the accepting of a system and the approving of it. The Cuban who cannot plant without labor, although not approving of the slave trade, a part of the Spanish system, accepts the labor of the slave clandestinely introduced by Spain, and for the same reason, although not approving of the apprenticeship system, does he accept the apprentice, a part of the European system. He would infinitely prefer, however, the American system of slave labor, couplant with humanity and with his and the slave's interest, fed by reproduction, not by the slave or Coolie trade; made profitable, not, as the European system, solely by the depreciation of wages, but by the advantages arising from confidence and stability, the civilization of the slave, his health and comfort, the light imposition of taxes, the benefits of untrammelled commerce and navigation, the abundance of capital, the low rates of insurance, and the innumerable improvements in every department of science and of art only to be wrought by the energies of a dominant white race in the full enjoyment of political rights.

[To be continued.]

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CUBA.

ARTICLE VII.—Continued.

System of Labor in Cuba, and its Relation to the United States.

I have already had occasion to quote an able and luminous address by a "Cuban Planter" to Marshal KARAATZKO, published in 1854, being an "Appeal to the Spanish Nation" to sell the island of Cuba to the United States. From this work I have translated facts and remarks concerning the apprenticeship system, which I consider of much value to the American statesman. The author gives us, in the first place, the opinion of Dr. VANGUARD LUCERO, the law officer of the Spanish government in Cuba, in matters relating to its economical affairs. Mr. LUCERO, although a zealous advocate of Spanish rule, says of the system of apprenticeship, in his "Fiscal Report," that Great Britain, in resorting to it, "established severe regulations, which, from a philanthropic regard to humanity, she shrunk from applying to her recently emancipated negroes," and remarks that apprenticeship was not with the British "a consequence of the suppression of the slave-trade, but rather of emancipation, which, by leaving the slaves since 1833 to their free agency, has allowed them to fall back upon their natural indolence, so that they now refuse the regular and steady labor, without which planting on a large scale, at present a necessity of colonial production, becomes utterly impossible."

The following conclusions may be deduced from Mr. LUCERO's report: 1. That from natural reproduction, the slave trade once abolished, the necessary slave labor can be obtained in Cuba, and this is an important statement, coming from the highest Spanish authority upon the subject, which should dissipate the fears of Senator HAMMOND, expressed in his recent speech at Barnwell, that "with the slave trade closed, and her only resource for slaves to this continent, Cuba would, besides crushing our sugar, be a source of competition, afford in a few years a market for all the slaves in Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland."

2. That its wages are too high if their just value in the market were obtained. 3. That the system is immoral, because it sanctions abuses in the contracts and in the transportation, imposes coercion and summary chastisement by means not authorized by law, and produces a concubinage either among the immigrants themselves, if women are imported, or with the slave race, if only males are introduced, as is the case at present. Attention is drawn in the same report to the disadvantages under which the apprentice labors while waiting for employment in the barracoons, to his want of proper food, attention in sickness, and above all of that discipline so necessary even for his personal cleanliness—a discipline, it seems to me, the more difficult to establish that the apprentice considers himself free, and will not work without compulsion of some sort. A free, if you like it, but *voluntary* labor.

In a report submitted to the Captain General in 1847, the Committee of the Honorable Corporation of Havana, which is composed of men of wealth, talent and high social station, and who hold their offices during life, expressed themselves against the introduction of apprenticeship. "Neither the project," said they, "of Mr. GONCOURT, nor any other measure purporting to bring colonists or settlers to the island, is of itself sufficient to increase the population of the country with the rapidity and progression which we all desire." "Men follow the general laws of nature, and increase with the increase of the means of living and decrease with their diminution." "To increase these means is what is needed.—Any improvements adopted in this line, however inconsiderable, will produce a constant and permanent cause of increase of population, more

permanent and pervading than all the contracts devised to obtain and transport apprenticeship." "The distribution of lands, the increased guarantee to property, the least possible burthens and taxes, the just freedom of labor and industry, a good municipal administration in every department, the preservation of habits of economy, and of good morals, would be the surest, and may be the cheapest, means of increasing our population." "We must not deceive ourselves; sugar plantations, as now constituted, cannot exist without slaves. The price of wages, like that of all other things, is fixed by the supply and the demand, and no artificial means can make it rise or fall. Cultivators engaged in other countries may be brought over at great expense, but it soon will come to pass that these cultivators will leave the country, or will not be restrained with our coercive measures. This is in the natural order of things which it is not for man to change." "What supplies us in that those who so much dread to admit those of our own race, religion, color, and object to them as heterogeneous, should not have feared to introduce into the island, at great cost, a new heterogeneous race, which has the objectionable features of the other races without the advantages of any of them; for these Asiatics are neither robust and civilized, like the whites, nor slave and hardy, like the blacks, and in any unfortunate event would make common cause with other races, and probably not with the white. In this, truly, there is danger."

Let it be remembered that the preceding judgment on the apprenticeship system comes from the highest body of Cubans now found upon the island. But can we have a better case in point than the island of Jamaica, whose sad experience of the apprenticeship system is before us to warn us with its lessons. The slaves of that island, the slave trade having been closed for nearly half a century, were, for the most part, Creoles. In the period preceding the suppression of the slave trade care had been taken to equalize the number of males and females; and the comforts of their residences were beginning to produce a guarantee of security; the slaves, about to obtain their civil liberty, had not partaken of the wild, warlike and savage life of the desert; they had had the benefit of the preaching of the Gospel at the expense of the Metropolis; every thing, in fine, was done, says the author of the "Appeal" already mentioned, which the wisdom and foresight of Parliament could devise; and what was the denouement of this great drama, so wisely and carefully prepared? A state of anarchy and of dangers. As soon as the system of apprenticeship was proclaimed, postponing the total freedom of the slave to the year 1840, the latter considered themselves possessed of the rights of freemen, and nothing could, thenceforth, prevent their over-leaping the barriers of the law. The master and the slave were placed in open contest; the prestige of the former having vanished, the latter become insubordinate, resisted all attempts to make him work, and chose to impose conditions. The whites, alarmed at the dangers which threatened their lives and property, and despairing of obtaining a restoration to order and to labor from that chaos which portended calamities and bloody scenes, themselves petitioned that the work of emancipation should be consummated before the time assigned thereto. From apprenticeship to emancipation the transition was rapid and inevitable, and the spectacle now presented by Jamaica, once opulent and happy, results to as the results obtained by negro emancipation.

Upon the subject of Jamaica, Mr. BUCKLOW, whose proclivities would have made it a pleasant

task to set forth in bright colors the results of emancipation, thus depicts what he saw in that island twelve years after emancipation. The houses of a single story, says he, are few and miserable, most of them dilapidated, none a course of construction; their rent is nominal; trades have disappeared; city lots are vacant, and the best lands find no purchasers; the streets are without pavement; commerce without activity or life; the majority of the population indecently clad or in rags and loathing, and the very language changed and unintelligible. The Coolies or Chinese imported by the government at the expiration of black apprenticeship, in order to supply the place of "faincant negroes," are now seen wandering in the public places begging alms. "They behave as if there were no shame in begging, and as if the least indemnity they are entitled to for having been transported from their distant homes to this foreign land was the daily provision for their wants. Their faces seemed at all hours to reveal their suffering condition, reflecting, as from a broken mirror, the outrage perpetrated upon their nation, and of which they are the victims."

From 1833 to 1846, one hundred and fifty sugar plantations and five hundred coffee estates had been abandoned, and with them 400,000 acres of land and the labor of 60,000 men. Landed property with difficulty finds purchasers at 3 or 5 per cent. of its value at the period of emancipation. The value of landed estates amounted to 20,000,000 pounds sterling; at the present day, only to 600,000. Individuals can obtain no pecuniary advance thereon. The local government has in vain attempted it with the guarantee of the island. Mr. BUCKLOW then shows a decrease of production from the year 1844 to 1846, as compared with that from 1831 to 1833, in British Guiana, Jamaica, and Trinidad, of

1,100,000	cwt. of sugar.
500,000	cwt. of honey.
1,324,000	gallons of rum.
57,000,000	lbs. of coffee.

and the whole cotton crop.

"Of course," says the Honorable E. STANLEY, a member of the British Parliament, who visited Jamaica for the express purpose of observing the results of emancipation, "it is an easy and a plausible thing to maintain that man never works so well as when he works for his own benefit, but in practice it has invariably been found that the negro laborer, far from improving since the abolition of slavery, has retrograded; that indolence, in lieu of industry, has been the result of freedom; that the task he now performs is not half of what it might be in a day of easy labor, and that for this service, such as it is, he demands a price which would be exorbitant in any other portion of the globe."

Of the 4,500 Coolies introduced in Jamaica in 1846 and 1847, there scarcely remained a few hundred of the class described by Mr. BUCKLOW. Africans could only be obtained by buying them in Africa, an act which the English law pronounces piracy. Nevertheless, the planters of Jamaica petitioned the government for vessels to transport them, money to pay them, and laws to force them to work.

The *Edinburgh Review*, for April, 1851, demonstrates the incompatibility of the white and the black race living on the same soil on a footing of equality. "There were taken," says the *Review*, in its number of April, 1853, "to the island of Mauritius, from 1843 to 1852, 105,370 laborers, of which number only 15,557 were females, and, as a consequence of this new step, compulsory measures were taken to compel them to work. In spite of the laws and their rigid enforcement, many colonists succeeded in evading their con-

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and finally, having left their wives in India, perpetrated the most shameful crimes. Competition, instead of inducing labor from the negro, produced the opposite effect, and even then, the increase of labor obtained was more apparent than real."

"The Agricultural Review of the West Indian of Barbadoes," says the *Kingston (Jamaica) Journal* of August 2, 1854, "reveals circumstances relating to the population of that island and its condition not a little alarming. In view of the large sugar crops which for several consecutive years have been made in Barbadoes, we, and others who are not ourselves, had inferred that the island prospered, and that its laboring population was satisfied and completely happy. The language of the Review portrays, however, a state of things in the Barbadoes quite the reverse of this, and shows that large sugar crops, accompanied by horrible destitution and starvation, are not incompatible occurrences."

In Guatemala, (now Central America,) after the declaration of freedom to the slaves, there entered in the hospital of San Juan de Dios, in the year 1827, fifteen hundred patients, from stabs, of whom four hundred died.

There is a rumor that one hundred thousand Coolies are about to be introduced in Cuba. I have given the testimony of the highest authorities in Spain, Cuba, Great Britain and the northern States of this Union, (Mr. Brinklow, I believe, is an editor of the *N. Y. Evening Post*;) in relation to the European system of labor. The following extract from the last of a series of articles in *Russell's Magazine*, published in Charleston, South Carolina, to which I have already had occasion to refer, entitled "A Trip to Cuba," will give to the reader the opinions of a southern planter in regard to the impossibility of Cuba dispensing with African slave labor, or of exchanging it, without disaster and untold calamities, for any other than the more enlightened American slave system:

"If we consider the actual condition of Cuba, as she now presents herself to our observation, we will find her under the worst form of government—an unchecked despotism—exercised by duty—enjoying an extraordinary degree of prosperity. I suppose none will be found hardy enough to deny the fact of her profuse wealth, centering chiefly with the agricultural and commercial classes—and that, not the result of inheritance—not coming from a remote ancestry—as happens in most countries of Europe—but recent, and the result of successful industry exerted within the last two or three generations. I desire to impress on the mind of the reader this fact—that the prosperity in question, in spite, as we have said, of this execrable government, in which the feet of all kinds of misdeeds are fastened, and are only must spring from some most sufficient and abounding cause—since it endures so much, and, notwithstanding, sustains itself, at a point unattained by any other country in the world!"

"If we consider the geographical position of Cuba—placed as she is between the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, and stretching for nearly seven hundred miles just within the northern limits of the tropics—and reflect on the valuable and indispensable productions that belong to this belt of latitude—and then on her geological magnificence and the extraordinary fertility of her soil—we begin to comprehend what the elements are that go to the formation of her unrivaled wealth. The main causes, then, are climate, and fertility of soil. But when we look around the archipelago of islands, in the same belt of latitude, and of rich, but it may be of not so exceedingly rich, a soil as that of the island in question—we shall find none equaling her, or approaching her in prosperity—and wherefore? We must by inquiry and reflection endeavor to arrive at the solution of this problem!"

"Here is the fine island of Hispaniola—what is her condition? Let us refer to the authorities, (commercial reports published by government,) to decide this question. In the year 1790, while she yet remained a colony of France, she exported 70,000,000 pounds of white sugar, 93,000,000

of brown, 68,000,000 of pounds of coffee, 6,000,000 pounds of cotton, valued, together with indigo and other products, at \$27,200,000! St. Domingo then had, to 38,000 whites and 8,000 free blacks 455,000 negroes (slaves) employed in field labor. Then came the frenzy of the revolution—the slaves were liberated, and the island was wrested from the possession of France! Now see the result of free negro dominion; we quote from the public documents: 'Sugar, indigo and tobacco, have disappeared from the list of exports; of cotton but a trifle is now produced.' 'Mahogany, and coffee, gathered from the wild coffee trees, the remnants of French domination, are now their main reliance.' 'The total value of their present exports have shrunk from 205,000,000 of francs to 3,500,000 francs!' And what is the condition of Jamaica? Her exports, which once amounted, under a different policy, when her soil was cultivated by slaves instead of apprentices, to \$—, are now reduced to the pitiful amount of some \$400,000 a year, (a sum which the crops of two Cuban sugar planters will overbalance,) while her imports exceed \$1,300,000, and show a balance of trade against her of more than \$400,000 annually!"

"The peculiar source of the prosperity of Cuba, then, is her possession of slave labor. She owns six hundred thousand slaves. It is this element which she has, and which the others want; and, by all logical sequences, you must ascribe her unquestionable superiority to this cause. It is as clear as proof can make it! but this matters nothing to the abolitionist. He won't believe the proofs; more than this—he won't read them!—He don't wish for the truth, and he won't find it. It would only serve to destroy his self-esteem, which he cherishes even more than another man."

"It is slave labor then. It is the possession of these six hundred thousand African slaves which is the peculiar source of her prosperity. They are employed in the production of sugar, molasses, aguardiente, coffee, tobacco, fruits, Indian corn, potatoes, and cotton, whenever the price justifies the culture; but if cotton is not now produced the neglect comes from economical and not from climatic reasons—it is simply because this article of culture is now less remunerating than the others."

"In the third volume of *Commercial Reports*, printed by order of the Senate, page 140, we have 'the computed value of the production of Cuba in 1855,' amounting to a total of \$77,000,000—a sum almost incredible when considered in reference to the laboring force producing it. Of all the agricultural products which go to compose this immense amount, the sugar is the most important—The table from which we quote, the sugar is set down at a valuation of.....\$33,000,000
Molasses, 2,400,000
Tobacco, cigars, &c., 32,000,000
Fruits, 2,000,000
Coffee, rum, wax, honey, &c., 5,000,000

Total, \$77,000,000

"Now the number of slaves to whom labor this amount is credited, if the Cuban authorities are to be believed, is but 250,000; but relying on the information derived from the Cuban planters themselves, I have assumed the actual number to be 600,000. The amount of \$77,000,000 produced by these seems almost fabulous. The actual exports of the year were thirty-two millions, and are sufficiently startling, leaving an immense amount for domestic consumption, and in appropriations in ways I cannot undertake to explain. By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury just published, her exports to America alone amounted, the last year, to forty-five millions of dollars."

"Where in the world, besides, can there be shown a like result from the same application of labor?"

"And here some cavilling dissentient will bray in the remark, 'African labor, say you? Why should that be slave labor?' Why not leave him free, and let him work and receive his hire, as other laborers do, in temperate climates? Why, thou liened descendant, thou undomestic progeny, of the basest bloodsuckers by Balaam, that talkest without the inspiration of thy progenitor; does Jamaica, does St. Domingo, speak nothing intelligible to you? Do you wish to learn something? Know, then, all African labor in tropical climates is compulsory labor. The negro will not labor unless made to labor; and happy he who has a master to care for his wants, while he exacts his service, and restrains him for his own good in cases where he seldom courts self-restraint, as is but too well known. But his prejudice is not to argue of colors with the blind—(they think themselves always the blindest judges); I simply want to

point to this peculiar labor as the origin of the Cuban wealth. This mine diffuses its ore throughout every section, and to every inhabitant of the island, venerated as we have been, it brings wealth to the proprietors, pays the overseers, clerks, engineers and carpenters, all the men of white blood directly concerned in the culture and manufacture, pays profits to factors, salesmen, merchants, ship owners or store keepers, who vend the articles themselves, or those which are brought back in exchange for the domestic products. The moneys which circulate every where, which enliven and vivify all the channels of commerce, are derived from this one sufficing source—African slave labor! These valuable agricultural products, shipped to the mother country, purchase her products in return, and come to the Cuban consumer at a lighter duty than the productions of other countries. This preference, even if short of monopoly, is a source of prosperity to Spain. The revenues raised from this source, as well as the greater ones raised from foreign commodities, and the internal taxes, all go into the coffers of the State, to an annual amount of from 25 to 30 millions, and are remitted to Spain to pamper royal luxury, and to pay the salaries of government officers, and the expenses of the army and navy, employed in the defence of Cuba! Cuba thus emphatically pays for the armaments that keep her in subjection! furnishes the stock that breaks her own head and gilds it tentatively benighted! Can Cuba, these things being so, emancipate her slaves? or, what is the same thing, dispense with slave labor? There are dreamers who think so; but what silly things will not dreamers think? Jamaica did not emancipate hers. It was the Imperial government which did it, in defiance of her will and interest, and compounded with her chivalric conscience, by paying her a want stipend, as the assumed value of her slaves, leaving the hopeless depreciation of the land unconsidered in the forced transaction."

"The statistics applicable to this question will show that what Jamaica lost, Cuba has gained."

"Neither did St. Domingo liberate her slaves—the destruction was the act of the Convention! She fell a victim to the same delusions during the frenzy of the French revolution! Liberty, fraternity, equality! were the cabalistic words that ruined a prosperous colony—gave the accomplished, elegant, highly cultivated Creoles to the plunder of a bloody frantic multitude, or compelled them to emigrate."

"Well! what have these emancipated slaves done for themselves, or for the country, in St. Domingo? They are a by-word of contempt! And what have the emancipated blacks done for themselves, or the colony, in Jamaica? They verify to the very letter what I have affirmed of them—they will not work unless made to work!"

"Cuba is perfectly aware of the working of the free system in St. Domingo, and the apprentice system in Jamaica. She will accept neither. She cannot be persuaded to embrace suicide as a remedy, and I am satisfied if Spain, in her besotted bigotry, or her representatives in the Gulf, acting under like influence, shall attempt to establish either of these systems in Cuba, that Cuba will revolt, and in that revolt we shall behold the beginning of the end!"

"We must look at the constitution of society in Cuba, in order to understand this. There are, at the head, planters—the slave owners—whose crops, as we have shown, are the source of all prosperity. These are almost exclusively Creoles or Cubans by birth—some of Spanish parentage; their interest in the existing state of things is too plain to be disputed. Then, there are the merchants, who exchange these agricultural products for foreign goods, which they import. These may be Cubans, or Catalans, or Peninsulars, by nationality; but they are equally interested in the system which provides the products which serve as the basis of their exchange. Cut off these, and they are bankrupt! Then, there are the manufacturers, the storekeepers, the tradesmen, the artisans, who draw their support, directly or indirectly, from this great fund, generated as we have seen! The very placement of the Peninsular government, have a moneyed interest in the system; for, should that fail, their salaries would be imperiled; and there is no class that would not sympathize with the Cubans, if their peculiar institutions were assailed, but the army, whose pride as Spaniards might make them insensible to the wrong done to a province which they were expressly sent to overawe!"

"As to the Coolie system, attempted as a substitution for the African, I saw enough to convince me that it was, and must be, a failure!—The Coolie is incapable of enduring the heat of the climate; he is unfitted for the severe field labor exacted of the African. No colony culti-

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vated by these can compete successfully with another cultivated by African slave labor."

There is a peculiar importance attached to the remarks of the preceding extract. The inference may be drawn from it that, should Spain be induced to emancipate the slaves of Cuba, at the first dawn of her determination Spaniards and Cubans—even her officers themselves, and perhaps a portion of her army, who have interest in Cuba—would rise to oppose her, and that, should she succeed in abolishing slavery, she would commit suicide.

A Havana correspondent of the *New York Herald*, of March of the present year, gives as follows the movement of the Coolie trade, and comments upon it in a manner corroborative of the views already expressed:

"The following table, extracted from a reliable source, exhibits the total number of vessels that have arrived at this port since 1847, with Asiatics, their flags, tonnage, number and per-centage of deaths, &c, which, I think, will not be deemed uninteresting:

Flags of Vessels.	Numbers.	Tonnage.	Asiatics, No. Shipped.	Landed.	Deaths.	Per Centage of Deaths.
American.....	13	18,546	6,744	5,929	815	12
British.....	29	21,375	10,701	9,200	1,586	14
Dutch.....	4	5,003	2,773	2,463	310	11
French.....	7	6,037	3,655	3,154	501	13
Spanish.....	5	2,038	1,779	1,460	290	11
Portuguese.....	3	1,246	1,049	1,021	28	2
Peruvian.....	3	2,494	1,314	812	502	39
Bremen.....	1	500	240	236	13	5
Norwegian.....	1	470	221	179	42	19
Chilian.....	1	260	292	155	47	29
Total.....	71	53,098	29,777	24,643	4,134	14

"From the foregoing it will be seen that the loss of life on the total number shipped actually amounts to 14 per cent.; and whilst the number of deaths of those brought hither in Portuguese ships amounts to only 2 per cent., the number brought in American ships amounts to 12 per cent., in British ships to 11 per cent., and in French ships to 13 per cent., whilst in Peruvian ships the number of deaths amount to 39 per cent.

"Who can contemplate this vast amount of loss of life without horror? Who think of the sufferings of the poor wretches after they arrive here without regret that the flag of this country has been disgraced in bringing these Asiatics to Cuba, without the mantling blush of shame tingling his cheek? I had thought it was illegal for American ships to be engaged in this trade, but it would appear, if there be a law against their being so engaged, it is broken, with impunity.

"It is worthy of remark that the number of deaths have always been proportionate to the length of the passage, and I cannot omit drawing particular attention to the fact that all these Asiatics brought here are males, not a single female having arrived among the 24,000 and upwards that have come to this island? Is this not the very refinement of cruelty?"

"Besides, this trade has not even the sorry excuse of the African slave trade. The Africans are savages, whom it may be said it is charity to civilize and Christianize; the Asiatics are far from being savages,—many of them are persons of refined habits and considerable education."

The superior intelligence of the Coolie laborer, and the fact of his conscious superiority over the African, make him the more dangerous as a laborer associated with a savage, ignorant and warlike race.

In reference to the Coolie system, the *New York Herald* forcibly remarks in an editorial article:

"One of the fallacies of the humanitarians has been completely exploded by the social experi-

ments made in Jamaica and Spanish America.—It is proved that unequal and dissimilar races of men cannot live in social communion with equal political rights. For this reason a political status has not been conferred upon the bond laborers under the new system. They have no vote, they cannot sit upon juries, and they cannot pursue a claim at law except in certain prescribed forms and courts. Thus far the experiments have not determined what is the precise position of these members of the community after their term of bond service has expired. They constitute an anomaly not considered in the European constitution of society, which, though strict in its enforcement of class, has no recognition of caste.

"Communities cannot everywhere, either in the tropics or out of it, be filled with population until labor can be obtained at starvation prices, as is the case in the little Island of Barbadoes.—Neither is it wisdom to endeavor to keep the price of labor at a low point. The true aim of every society is so to increase the productive power of the individual, that he may obtain a high remuneration for his labor without increasing the cost of his product to the consumer. This is not the philosophy of the Coolie and African contract labor systems. Their only aim is to diminish the price of unskilled labor. Such a system, if it could only end in the creation of a large mass of wretched paupers, which eventually must weigh heavily upon the community. If we do not make the improvements in Mauritius, such a result would be developing itself there."

"To increase the productive power of the individual, that he may obtain a high remuneration for his labor without increasing the cost of his produce to the consumer," is the philosophy of the American system of slave labor, as distinguished from the European. It is the state of things most desirable to all concerned—the one which Cuba expects by annexation.

In conclusion, if the measures adopted by the Spanish government to supply Cuba with labor tend to the Africanization of the Island; if Spain has no other resort but that, placed as she is, between the re-opening the slave trade, (which it is impossible for her legally to do, and which even if she did, legally or clandestinely, would still be an aggravation from the complications it must bring in relation to the right of search and Africanization,) and the loss of her Cuban revenues; if by Africanization our commercial and navigating interests in the Gulf are jeopardizing, the solid institutions of the half of this confederacy placed in imminent peril, involving in its fate all the great interests of the whole Union, are we not right in stating that the day predicted by Mr. Adams has arrived, when Cuba would become "INDISPENSABLE TO THE CONTINUANCE AND INTEGRITY OF THE UNION ITSELF"? And, if so, should we not say to Spain and Europe, as we value our peace, our interests, our social and political existence: carry out your systems in Africa, in Asia, or in the Indian Ocean; there you come not in immediate contact with the property, the homes and firesides of an enlightened and free people; there, surrounded by darkness, you may give light; but here, into the midst of light you would bring a chaos, and this we must, we will resist. And if the Monroe doctrine saw danger to our peace and institutions in the settlement of men of our race upon this continent outside of our limits, with what dread and apprehension should it not regard the introduction into the islands adjacent thereto, not of Spaniards, Germans, French, British, Swedes or Dutch, but of a heterogeneous and savage race; the rallying tribes for Jamaica and St. Domingo!

4 January 1859

CUBA

On the Geographical and Strategic Position of the Island.

Cuba, variously designated, as the Key of the Gulf, the Pearl, the Gem or the Queen of the Antilles, is situated, not merely at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, but one-fourth within it, and being long and narrow, might be likened to a tongue protruding from the mouth represented by the Gulf of Mexico. By some it has been compared to a signet on a ring, formed by the territory adjacent to the Gulf. I think that from her shape and position, and from what she is destined to become, she may, with propriety, be termed the Clasp of America. She is the westernmost and, therefore, the most American, of the West India Islands. At sixty miles in a straight line from Key West and Tortugas, from which the echoes of the Moro Castle are sometimes heard; at ninety miles from the coast of Yucatan, with the great harbor and the formidable fortifications of the Havana within six hours steaming of American territory; in the course of the Gulf stream, cutting in twain the coaling trade of the United States, which exceeds in value our foreign commerce; closing the outlet from the Gulf, New Orleans and the Valley of the Mississippi; commanding the commerce with California and the Pacific coast through Panama and Nicaragua, and still more so that by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec,—she effectually blocks the passage and may stop the ingress and egress of the greatest commercial movement on this continent; and that, too, with one thousand miles of United States coast on either side, in which there is scarcely a harbor capable of giving shelter to or of sending forth a ship of the first class, to wit: from Norfolk to the Rio Grande.

From an article in Andrews' Report, S. Doc. 112, entitled "The Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida," I extract the following paragraphs, which give a general outline of the amazing importance of the latter:

"There is no other such sea as the Gulf of Mexico, so entirely surrounded as it is by countries of such superior agricultural, mineral, and commercial resources. No smaller gulf exists; the natural and indispensable outlet for vast interior States, with a population of many millions of republicans—freemen, unequalled by any people noticed in ancient or modern history for general intelligence; industry, enterprise, and independence, and who are, consequently, thriving and prosperous beyond example.

"These States extend upwards of twelve hundred miles from its shores. Their wealth is enormous. Their population may be quintupled, and they can still sustain such number in plenty. Their soil, and especially that of the great valley of the Mississippi, is of surpassing fertility; and their contributions to the commerce of the world through the gulf are the varied productions of a region spreading over eighteen degrees of latitude and the same degrees of longitude, and adapted to the diversified wants of nearly every other country. And this great 'Island sea,' though easy of access, is, at the same time, readily susceptible of defence as a more classless by the States situated on its shores against any foreign intrusion they may decide to interdict. The Mediterranean or Adriatic is not equal to it, nor the Baltic, nor the Sea of Marmora, nor the Euxine, superior to it in this respect."—Page 795.

"The chief portion of all our trade, commerce, and navigation with Cuba and the West Indies, and especially with Jamaica and the Windward Islands, and with the eastern coasts of South America, now passes through these straits, (the straits of Florida,) and likewise the trade, commerce, and navigation of Europe with those places, in sailing vessels, on their homeward voyage. Steam vessels, on their outward passage from the Atlantic States, also pass through the straits, and most of our coasting vessels, even of the largest class, bound for the gulf, they generally crossing the Bahama banks. The voyage through the Windward passage, or the Mona passage, going near Jamaica and round Cape Antonio, is sometimes pursued; but it is several hundred miles longer, and is attended with its peculiar hazards, and also delays, that render the other passage preferable."—Page 797.

"An estimate of the trade, commerce, and navigation of the gulf now annually passing through the straits of Florida, and also of the other trade, commerce, and navigation of the United States and other countries above referred to as pursuing the same channel, has stated it as probably amounting to \$400,000,000."—Page *ibid.*

"The prospect of extensive and valuable trade with the rich countries bordering on the Amazon and its tributaries being soon opened to us is favorable; and the recent auspicious changes in the affairs of the Argentine republic promise an increase of our commerce with the La Plata and the States on its waters. Our commerce is extending with Brazil, and with the States on the western shores of South America; and all of the trade, commerce and navigation just enumerated, and that in the Pacific, and through it to China and

the Asiatic seas generally, the anticipated augmentation of which is before adverted to, must of necessity pass within sight of these two positions above designated, (Key West and Tortugas,) and most of it through the entire extent of the straits."—Page *ibid.*

"Upon the breaking out of a war between us and any naval power of Europe, a large naval force will be forthwith dispatched by the enemy to their vicinity, (Key West and Tortugas,) and, as was predicted by Commodore Rodgers in 1823, 'the first important naval contest in which this country shall be engaged will be in the neighborhood of this very island, (Key West)'"—Page 802.

From a letter from W. L. Dodge, Esq., late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, inserted in the same report, I make the following quotations:

"Upon the above data, then, the statement of the merchandise entering and leaving the American ports in the Gulf will be as follows:

Foreign imports.....	\$20,000,000
Westward imports.....	50,000,000
Exports.....	115,000,000

Making a total of.....\$185,000,000
 —an aggregate value of the merchandise shipped and received at those ports.

"I have not at hand for reference the record of shipping arriving from the ocean at New Orleans annually, but it exceeds 600,000 tons, and at all the other ports of the Gulf it would probably be 300,000 tons more—making an aggregate of 900,000 tons, at the value of \$75 per ton, would be \$67,500,000; and as these vessels make the voyage in and out, the entire value of the tonnage which annually passes Cape Florida would be \$135,000,000, which, added to the previous amount of merchandise, would make a grand aggregate of \$222,500,000 of property which annually passes to and from the American ports of the Gulf of Mexico.

"Although this estimate is made up in round numbers, without going into detail, I have no doubt it is considerably below the real amount."—Page 808.

"Perhaps the most valuable cargoes shipped in American ports are those by the packet-ships to New Orleans from Boston, New York and Philadelphia; and I have no doubt that some single cargoes are not unfrequently worth one million of dollars, and that half a million is a very common value for them. Some four years since one of these Boston packets—a vessel of one thousand tons—was missing, and considerable anxiety was felt for her safety; and from the inquiries made as to the amount of insurance effected on her cargo, and the ascertained value of some of the heaviest invoices by her, it was pretty well ascertained that her cargo was worth \$700,000."—Page *ibid.*

I have no statement of the value of the American trade and shipping engaged in the Pacific, South American, Mexican, Cuba, and West India trade which debouches through the straits of Florida. It would be no exaggeration to estimate it at \$300,000,000, which, added to the \$325,000,000 already assigned to the shipping and trade with our Gulf ports, would make an aggregate of over \$600,000,000, subject in their transit to the caprices or hostility of a foreign power owning Cuba.

In our hands she would form a wall against the negro system of Jamaica and St. Domingo; possessed of Cuba, practical abolitionism would turn her guns against us, and any maritime power would be enabled to use her to our injury, as the allies did Constantinople, in the last war against the Russians. Nay, with double effect, for she might become at once the point d'appui for an attack on our southern institutions and on the commerce of the whole Union. The part that Jamaica acted against New Orleans in the war of 1812 may give a faint idea of what Cuba would become, with her immense resources, her unrivalled harbors and her black population, in the hands of a maritime power. I believe that General BENJAMIN, chief of the engineers of the United States, reported, more than thirty years ago, that the possession of Cuba and Texas was indispensable to the safety of the mouths of the Mississippi. It was with a clear view of all these facts that the United States have realized the emancipation of the blacks in Cuba, and avowed their determination not to allow the possession of the island to pass from the hands of Spain to those of any other power. Singular to state, and no stronger proof could be adduced of the nationality of the acquisition of Cuba,—it was JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the Massachusetts President, who, in 1823, broke up at the Congress of Panama a concerted plan between Cuba, Colombia and Mexico, at the head of which was BOLIVAR, for the liberation of Cuba, for the reason that the United States were aware that, had their plans succeeded, slavery would have been abolished in Cuba, as it had been in Mexico and Colombia after their emancipation from Spain. From this fact arises, in my

opinion, a moral duty of the United States towards Cuba, of giving to her some a liberty they deprived them of. Our first statesmen,—Mr. Adams, in his dispatch to Mr. NELSON, Minister at Madrid; General CASS, in the Senate; Mr. POLK, through his Secretary of State; Mr. EVANS and Mr. CAYTON,—have had occasion to speak the sentiments of the United States in reference to the transfer of Cuba to any power but ourselves. The members of the Ostend Conference have been explicit on the subject.—The cordiality of Cuba to the American republics, more especially to Mexico, speaking the same language as her people, and upon which Spain and other European powers have at times entertained designs,—her finances and resources for an offensive war,—have made of her the arsenal of commerce and the treasury from which expeditions have been started; intrigues have been plotted and money supplied, to invade them, prop up therein the lingering monarchial party, and insidiously undermine American influence and American interests. The reader may remember the expedition to Mexico by General BARRAGAN, which started from Havana and landed at Tampico about the year 1828. The mission of Colonel ASASTA to Mexico, in 1846, was known to relate to a plan for the establishment on the throne of Mexico of a European Prince, with the aid of Spain. The reader has seen, in a previous article on "Cuba Taxation," an item, among the expenditures of the Havana treasury in 1846, of \$100,000, assigned to extraordinary expenses of the Spanish Minister in Mexico, for "matters of importance to the Royal service. These "matters of importance" refer to the plan I have just mentioned.

Since then, incidents have occurred illustrative of the dangerous position of Cuba towards the United States. Among these, are the seizure of the *Black Warrior* at Havana, and the firing into the *El Dorado* in neutral waters. With the most absolute power in Cuba, the Captain General is denied, or denies himself at pleasure, that of settling directly with the United States any questions which may arise with them. Reference is made to Spain; the latter asks for information from her colony, and between the colony and Spain a game of shuttle-cock is played, anything but conducive to the dignity or the interests of the United States. But there is yet another cause for complaint. The Spaniards in Cuba are notoriously known to carry on the slave-trade, despite existing treaties. The slavers attract the foreign cruisers, and these, eager for prizes, have indiscriminately harassed American commerce in the Gulf and on the coast of Cuba, while in pursuit of slavers. It is believed that the present Executive has succeeded in causing England to renounce her pretended "right of search" or "visit." But what is the result? Left by France and England to carry out the police of the Gulf and the West Indies, the United States not only incur all the responsibilities of their new position, but are compelled to levy upon themselves an enormous tax of lives and treasure as long as the slave-trade shall flourish, which is equivalent to the duration of Spanish rule in Cuba. It would be difficult to calculate the losses to our squadrons from the yellow fever of the tropics, but from the cost of the transfer to Liberia of the *Hayes*, recently captured in the *Echo* by the brig-of-war *Dolphin*, a proximate idea may be formed of the career of expense entered into by the United States in half of the immunities of their flag.

In the present state of telegraphic enterprise, Cuba will become the centre of lines connecting the Atlantic slope of the United States with Central America and the Pacific coast, north and south. How much additional importance does it not give to Cuba? Should she belong to us, a dispatch from Washington would cause a fleet to start from her ports for Vera Cruz, San Juan, Aspinwall or the Windward Islands, with the same effect as if New York or Norfolk, with their armaments, were transported to the tropics, and the seat of government lay at the Havana. But in that event such fleets would not be needed. None would dispute our right or assail our interests on this continent, and the United States, not possessed of the character of an aggressive people, would be left to pursue towards neighboring communities, through the powerful and benign influences of commerce, the even tenor of their way.

JACKSONVILLE STANDARD.

JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1859. P. 2



Duval Spring Term of Court.

The March term of our Circuit Court, commenced its session on Monday last, Judge PUTNAM presiding, with a goodly number of gentlemen of the Bar, among whom, beside our own Bar, we notice Mr. KIRKLAND of Palatka, acting Solicitor in the absence of Col. DAWKINS; also Hon. G. W. CALL, Judge LIVINGSTON, and Col. T. T. LONG, of Fernandina. There may be others in attendance, from other points, whom we have not seen or do not know. We learn that there is quite a full docket, with several criminal cases to be tried; and it is supposed the term will have to continue into a portion of next week.

CUBA.

Popular Representation Mexican News—
American Sentiment in Prison—Markets
and Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Monday, Sept. 21, 1860.

I suppose your readers are aware that some twelve or fifteen months since, a "Royal Order" was disseminated in this island, which decreed that all the towns in this island of any considerable size (containing three thousand inhabitants or upwards, if my memory does not deceive me) should have the privilege of electing a corporate body, who, in addition to the powers possessed usually by civic corporations in other countries, would have the right of voting the amount of taxes to be paid by the people of whom they were supposed to be the representatives, for the use of the Government of this island. This "Royal decree" gave great satisfaction at the time, because it was thought to be a sort of a forerunner of "popular representation." For my part I was not deceived into any such belief. I had previously seen the great lack of liberality which Spain had always manifested towards this island, and therefore could not be induced to believe that without any strong pressure from an outward source she could be led to act in so liberal a manner upon that occasion. I felt that nothing less than a fear of losing her sway over Cuba could have induced Spain to exhibit so large an amount of liberality, and that it would be found that the majority of the members of the several Corporations would be the mere creatures of the Spanish authorities, ready at any moment to obey their behests and to do their bidding at all times, to the very letter. The following circumstance, which is of very recent occurrence, proves that my view of the subject, was the correct one.

DON ANTONIO BACHILLERY MORALES, a "Catedrático" (Professor) of the Royal University of this city, has been appointed by the Queen of Spain, a *Regidor* (Alderman) of the City Corporation. As a public employe, his Professorship at the Royal University (which is held at the will of the Spanish authorities) doubtless yields him a very handsome income; and it naturally

follows that his votes at the Corporate Board, will always be given in favor of measures emanating from the Government; no matter how greatly the people may be oppressed thereby. Unless, too, I greatly err, it will soon be discovered that the majority of all the civic Corporations on the island are composed of the place-holders under the "low water mark" here in the "Queen of the Antilles."

The Spanish steamer-of-war *Yelasco* and brig-of-war *Alcedo* arrived at this port on the 18th inst. from Vera Cruz, and the beautiful steamship-of-war *Benavente* arrived from same port on the 20th inst. The *Diaria de la Marina*, of the 21st, publishes the following summary of the news, which I translate:

"The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 14th inst. from the City of Mexico to the 22nd inst. The report of the capture of Guadalajara, by the United States party, contradicted, and it was stated on the other hand that Gen. Castille had abandoned that City. It was reported at the City of Mexico, on the 30th ult., that Gen. Marquez was about to march to protect Castille, he retired, but he was not able to do so, lacking both men and money. The Federalist troops, under AVILA, had, on the 30th ult., encountered Mr. Moore's forces that went out from Mexico, near a place called Tlapan. The latter were conquered, but they most indignantly shot several prisoners-of-war they had taken.

The total number of the forces of MAXIMO, it was stated, do not exceed ten thousand men. That Gen. QUIXANO and the Military Chief of the Board of Health, VANDERLINDE, had both gone over to the Federal party, and it was supposed the Ex-Minister MAJAS LOPEZ was in communication with Gen. DOXANE."

There are no less than four American seafaring men confined in prison in this city, under the directions of the Acting United States Consul-General, THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq. The following are their names and the offences with which they stand charged. B. J. CAIRIE, late chief mate of the bark *Undine*, of Boston, charged with using abusive and threatening language to the captain of the vessel, in the presence of the crew. W. J. DRAKE and PETER HANSEN, seamen of the ship *Carnatic*, of Boston, charged with mutiny, threatening to stab the mate, &c. H. MORROW, of the brig *George F. Williams*, of Boston, charged with mutiny, and with having stabbed JAMES J. WILL, master of said vessel, with a knife in the knee. It is a singular coincidence that all these men, and the vessels to which they belong, all hail from the "Modern Athens." The Acting United States Consul-General informs me he has not as yet determined whether these men shall be sent home for trial, or whether they shall be kept in prison here until the vessels to which they belong are about to sail, and that then they shall be discharged.

On the 16th inst. the United States steamship *Crusader*, Lieut. MARRIT commanding, was off this port; and Lieut. DUNCAN, who arrived here a few days previously, in the *Star of the West* from New York, whither he had been in charge of a slave captured by the *Crusader*, embraced the opportunity to rejoin his ship.

A young gentleman of highly respectable connections in this city, who stood next in succession to the title of the Conde de Cádiz, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver last Sunday, in Queen-street. As is the custom here, when wealthy persons commit suicide, some person is charged with having murdered them, so that their property may not be confiscated to the Crown. In this instance, the porter of the house at which deceased resided has been charged with the murder, and has accordingly been committed to prison.

There have been extremely heavy rains recently in the vicinity of Trinidad in this island. The rivers overflowed their banks and did a great deal of damage to the neighboring estates. It is stated that 8-10 inches of water fell on the level in the course of 23 hours, but that statement seems scarcely credible. It is feared that, when accounts are received from other parts of the island, we shall hear of more serious disasters.

A man named JOSE HERNANDEZ GONZALEZ, who resided in Bomba-street in this city, was found dead by the police last Sunday, in a house in Light-street. His death having been occasioned by a wound in his neck, which had severed the carotid artery. The trousers of a negro who resided at the same house as the deceased being found stained with blood, he and three others, his companions, were forthwith arrested and committed to prison.

2 October 1860, 2

Gen. Walker's Expedition.

THE EVENTS PRECEDING HIS EXECUTION—EVACUATION OF TRUXILLO, AND THE CAPTURE BY THE ICARUS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 27th, gives details of the events preceding the execution of Gen. WALKER. They were brought to New-Orleans by the schooner *John A. Taylor*, which left that port on the 31st of August with recruits for Gen. WALKER. The vessel arrived at Truxillo on the 14th, and made a signal, which was not answered by Gen. WALKER, so she proceeded on to Ruatan Island, when she learned of the result of the expedition, and returned to New-Orleans direct, without landing her men. What transpired previous to the engagement at San Roman, where WALKER lost twenty men, has already been narrated. The *Picayune* says:

After this engagement the remainder of the party proceeded on to the Rio Negro, where they took possession of an adobe house, in which they fortified themselves in the best manner possible, in expectation of further pursuit by the natives. The natives, however, followed them no further than the place of the second and last engagement.

In the meantime the party quietly held the place, and without opposition of any kind, till the appearance of the British, on the 4th, when, as before stated, they finally surrendered.

The party to which WALKER surrendered was two to three hundred strong, and was composed of British marines and natives. The latter were taken down from Truxillo in a Honduran coaster, called the *Correo*, or mail boat, which was accustomed to ply between Truxillo, Omoa and the Belize. The *Correo* was towed down by the *Icarus*, which vessel also accommodated a portion of the native troops.

The *Icarus* came to anchor at the mouth of the Rio Negro, and the party was sent up the stream in small boats—a portion of them in the boats of the *Icarus*.

Of the particulars of the surrender we have nothing new. It is only stated that the captured party were taken down to the *Icarus*, and by her direct to Truxillo, where they were handed over to the Honduras authorities. The *Icarus* then proceeded on to the Belize for further orders.

Before doing so, however, Capt. SALMON exacted of the authorities the promise that no man of the whole party should be harmed until his return. This condition, indeed, was insisted upon before they were delivered up. At last accounts from Truxillo the *Icarus* had not returned, and the whole party were still in duress.

The further orders which the *Icarus* went on to the Belize to obtain were concerning the disposition of Gen. WALKER and Col. RUDLER. The Honduras authorities immediately consented to the immediate return of the rest of the party to the United States, and the British schooner *Richard Sandford* had already been chartered to bring them home.

WALKER and RUDLER, however, would not consent to claim the protection of the United States flag. They claimed to be citizens of Nicaragua, and out of this grew the difficulty in regard to their disposition. It is said, positively, that had they claimed to be American citizens, they would also have been given up with the rest.

The probabilities then are, so far as information had reached the Island, that the whole party would finally be set at liberty. It was expressly stipulated that no man should be harmed before the return of the *Icarus*, and it was not believed that her commander or the Belize authorities would advise, or consent to WALKER's or RUDLER's death.

Since the above was written we learn WALKER surrendered without resistance to the English on the Rio Negro, his men being in a naked and starving condition.

We are also positively assured that Capt. SALMON, of the *Icarus*, went to the Belize to obtain Gov. PRICE's influence to prevent the execution, declaring that his honor would be compromised if it should take place.

The *Icarus* was seen returning from Belize to Truxillo, as the *Taylor* passed Fort McDonald, as supposed with dispatches which would probably prevent the execution.

3 October 1860, 1

Walker's Capture.

The following account of WALKER'S capture, from the New-Orleans *Delta* bears out completely the views taken by the *Times* on the subject. The *Delta* says:

"He was first attacked, after his retreat from Truxillo, at a place called Roman, by a party of Hondurans, led by a French desperado who had been released from prison at the Balize, where he was under sentence of death, with a promise of pardon on the condition that he captured WALKER. The Hondurans, under the lead of this ruffian, made a vigorous assault on WALKER'S camp, but were met with great steadiness and coolness, and repulsed with the loss of half their men. During the fight, the French brigand, who led the party, made a desperate effort to capture the General, and succeeded in wounding him, but was finally killed by the General himself. Retreating in good order further down the coast, WALKER reached a place called Cotton Woolli or Limas, where he was again attacked and again repulsed his assailants. Continuing his retreat, he reached the river called Tinto, or Black River, where he encamped.

The natives still pursued and threatened him, but WALKER kept them at a distance, until information having been sent to Commander SALMON, of the British ship *Icarus*, who was off the coast, accompanied by a schooner having on board a force of Honduran soldiery—and the British commander sent up a strong force, composed of sailors and marines of the *Icarus* and of the Honduran soldiery, who, surrounding WALKER'S camp, compelled his surrender. He surrendered to the British commander, who asked him and Col. REBLER of what country or Government they claimed protection. WALKER'S answer was, 'That of Nicaragua.' He was then asked if he desired to place himself under the protection of the British flag. He replied, 'No; that he had no claims on that Government.' Then, it is said the British officer replied, 'As you have no Government, I will insure you one,' and ordered that he be delivered over to the Honduran officer, who had him and Col. REBLER hoisted.

The whole party was then taken back to Truxillo, and the men were placed under British protection, and WALKER and REBLER were imprisoned (in irons) in the fort."

4 October 1860, 8

THE DEATH OF WALKER.

Full Particulars of his Trial and Execution—His Dying Speech, his Confession and his Piety.

From the *Diario de la Marina*, Sept. 26.

By the steamer *Oscoda*, which arrived yesterday at Hatabado from Truxillo, we have received letters which give us an account of the tragical end of the great filibuster. We insert them below; and it is highly satisfactory to note the Christian death of the celebrated filibuster. It is a great pity that a man capable of such sentiments should have led a life during which he caused so many disasters to humanity.

It is not less satisfactory to us to see how mercifully disposed the authorities of Honduras were to the gratuitous disturbers of the tranquillity of the country. The gift of life conceded to the second in command is an eloquent demonstration of the noble spirit which prevailed there, as is also the humane and generous treatment shown to the officers and soldiers of the expedition. The writers who daily insult these countries—for which they cannot find epithets sufficiently hard—may here learn all that there is respectable and honorable in the sentiments of which the authorities of Honduras have just given proof.

Here are the letters:

Truxillo, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1860.

The capture of WALKER and some seventy individuals having been effected by Gen. ALVAREZ, who, with two hundred men, pursued them in connection with the steamer *Icarus*, I am about to narrate to you, circumstantially, the particulars of the entrance and execution of the chieftain.

On the 6th inst., at the moment that Gen. GONZALEZ, with the auxiliary troop of Guatemala, set sail with two vessels to join Gen. ALVAREZ, the schooner *Correa* came to anchor in the port, bringing back the expedition of Gen. ALVAREZ himself. The *Icarus* remained behind from motives of convenience, but she also came to anchor during the night.

The next day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, three great launches (the very ones used by the invaders) were brought alongside of the steamer to receive the prisoners, who came ashore under guard of the marines of the *Icarus*.

Upon disembarking, the marchers marched first; the Hondureno troops came next, marching in hollow square, with the prisoners in the centre.

With the exception of a few filibusters, all the party looked like corpses, and some of them were apparently in the last agonies. With their sad and languid looks, they appeared to curse the leader who had brought them to such dire extremities.

The march at the entrance was slow and solemn. WALKER, at the head of his people, marched to the top of the drum, and was the observed of all observers.

As soon as WALKER entered the prison he was heavily ironed, and asked if he wanted anything. He only asked for water. He then sent for the Chaplain of this port, and protesting his faith as a Roman Catholic, he was seen thereafter almost constantly kneeling at the feet of the priest in front of a small altar, on which, by the dim light of the tapers the image of Jesus was distinguished. Among other things he once said to the Captain, "I am resigned to die; my political career is concluded."

On the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., WALKER was notified of his sentence of death; and to this startling message the only reply he made was to ask at what hour it would be executed, and whether he had time to write.

On the 12th, at 8 o'clock A. M., the culprit marched to the place of execution. He walked with a crucifix in his hand, upon which he bent all his regards, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, but listening piously to the psalms which the priest recited in his ear. He entered the hollow square formed by the soldiery in the place of execution, and there full of resignation, he pronounced the following words, "I am a Roman Catholic. The war which I made upon Honduras in accordance with the suggestions of some Ruklanoes, was unjust. Those who accompanied me are not to blame. I alone am guilty. I ask pardon of the people. I receive death with resignation—would that it may be for the good of society."

WALKER died with remarkable fortitude. His remains were received into a tomb, and rest in peace for a perpetual example.

One day after the execution of WALKER, the American schooner *John E. Taylor*, with reinforcements and arms for the filibusters, anchored in the port; but she soon afterwards disappeared, having recognized the forces of the Republican power. The immediate arrival of an American man-of-war steamer is announced, and it is considered very probable that other vessels, with reinforcements for the unhappy expedition, will arrive, as the promoters thereof in the United States are ignorant of the fate of WALKER.

Truxillo, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1860.

The band of marauders which the buccaneer WALKER commanded, with the title of General, having been captured, the commander of the port, D. NOLAN,

BERTO MARTINEZ, proceeded to try by Court-martial WALKER and his second, F. A. RUDLER. The case was referred to the Chief of the restoring force, Gen. D. MARIANO ALVAREZ, who, after having heard the criminals in their own behalf, sentenced the first to capital punishment, and the second to four years' imprisonment, both being satisfied with the sentence.

The defence made by the criminals themselves does not contain any attempt at exculpation; and on the contrary, Col. RUDLER, the second in command, has handed to Commander MARTINEZ, through the medium of the English Consul, a communication manifesting his gratitude to the Republic for the mercy with which he had been treated. The rest of the expedition—some seventy odd—have been pardoned, under the condition and oath that they would never enlist again for any similar vandal expedition against any Republic in Central America.

WALKER was shot, and suffered the penalty in the old Plaza de Armas, which communicates with the mole on which he disembarked on the morning of August 6. Those who have been pardoned still remain in Truxillo, while a vessel is preparing to take them back to the United States. They are very well treated, and even ladies of the highest rank, forgetting the fatigues of their recent flight, assist the sick and wounded. The forces of the Government comport themselves with so much propriety, that even foreigners admire their subordination.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From the *New-Orleans Picayune*, Sept. 29.

The British steam sloop-of-war *Gladiator*, Capt. BIRNEY, before reported at the Pass, arrived at the Quarantine Station yesterday afternoon, where she still remains, with most of the party she brought up on board. They number fifty-seven in all, and are in excellent health. Two of them, Major DOLAN and Capt. WALKER, came up on the *Charles Morgan* this morning. The *Gladiator* will be up with the rest in the course of two or three days.

The detailed report of the party on board the *Gladiator* adds but little to the information we already have. Gen. WALKER was shot at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and buried the same day in the public burial ground.

None of his friends were present at the execution, or even allowed to communicate with him after his capture. An American, however, who was at the time in the town of Truxillo, witnessed the execution, and afterwards assisted at his burial, the ceremonies of which were conducted by foreigners alone, the natives refusing to take part in them.

This American, who is on board the *Gladiator*, brings with him a portion of WALKER's clothing, and other memorials left by him, which we presume will be handed over to his family.

It is also stated that Gen. WALKER, before his execution, wrote several letters to his friends in the United States, which were taken by Gen. ALVAREZ, and by him handed over, sealed, to the English commander, to be forwarded to their destinations.

Col. RUDLER, WALKER's second in command, has been sentenced to four years' confinement in the State Prison at Comayagua.

The rest of the party, about seventy in number, were all permitted to return to the United States.

Eleven of them, however, were sent home by way of Havana.

Of WALKER's capture, on the Rio Negro, we have the following additional from an authoritative source: The party sent up the river was under the immediate command of Capt. SALMON, of the *Icarus*. On making his appearance he asked for Gen. WALKER. Gen. WALKER then stepped forward and said he was the man.

Capt. SALMON then said: "I demand that you surrender to me immediately." Gen. WALKER replied: "To whom do I surrender?" Capt. SALMON said: "To an officer of Her Majesty's Government." WALKER then said again: "Do I understand you to say that I am to surrender to a representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government?" Capt. SALMON replied "Yes." Gen. WALKER then drew his sword and formally surrendered, and was taken on board the *Icarus*.

NAMES OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

The names of WALKER's followers who remained by the *Gladiator* are:

Lieut. James Small, J. G. Hogg, James Murray, L. Jennings, Capt. J. B. West, Lieut. Nathan Parsons, Jos. W. Whitcaine, E. G. Grover, Henry Cooper, John Hana, A. H. Trotter, John Harris, Maj. J. V. Hoof, Lieut. J. F. Ryan, John Coyle, T. E. Williams, J. Davenport, Lieut. James McAlin, John Murphy, H. Kevay, J. Ramsay, C. H. Gale, A. Holdman, J. H. Stewart, P. Parker, Maj. Thos. Dolan, J. Goodwin, J. Manly, J. Hooyer, Paul, Wm. Hunter, M. C. Priddy, F. L. Walcott, C. L. Williams, H. A. Fulton, Theo. Smith, W. Stander, M. Beaty, J. Downs, E. F. Connery, Wm. Daly, H. Caldwell, J. Dixon, Wm. Stanley, J. Jasetzky, W. Bush, John McKinney, Benj. Hand, J. Gates, W. Nagle, H. C. Reed, H. C. Lea, P. Carroll, W. H. Kennon, M. M. Stephens, Lieut. H. Cook, C. Alteman, Maj. Dolan and Capt. West came up to the city yesterday morning, and were warmly received by their friends.

New York Times

5 October 1860, 5

CUBA.

The Execution of Walker—Miscellaneous
News—Trade and Commerce, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

I yesterday sent to Charleston, *via* Cedar Key, the "news" of the execution of WILLIAM WALKER at Truxillo on the 12th inst., and suppose you are, or will be before this reaches your hands, in possession of the intelligence by the aid of the telegraph. The "news" reached this city on the evening of the 24th inst., from Matanzas, at which port the propeller *Oscola* had arrived that day.

WALKER, it appears, was not permitted to have any communication with any of his followers previous to his execution. He marched from his cell to the place of execution with a steady step and unshaken mien. A chair had been placed for him with its back towards the Castle. Having taken his seat, he was blindfolded. Three soldiers stepped forward to within twenty feet of him and discharged their muskets. The balls entered his body, and he leaned a little forward; but, it being observed he was not dead, a fourth soldier mercifully advanced so close to the suffering man that the muzzle of the musket almost touched his forehead, and being there discharged, scattered his brains and skull to the winds. Thus ends the life of the "gray-eyed man of destiny," and though we may differ in our several estimates of the character of the man, and of the correctness of the cause he has of late years pursued, yet I believe none will be found who will assert that he was *not* a man of true courage, and that he believed his conduct was correct in attempting to "extend the area of liberty," and thus benefit his fellow-man. But he is dead, and "*De mortuis, nil nisi bonum.*"

We are soon to have, it is understood, a new cemetery near this city, and all will admit that it is much needed. It is to contain 298 acres, to be divided into four squares and adorned with walks, trees and fountains.

The *façade* will be of bronze, in the monumental style, and the entire cemetery will be surrounded with an iron fence, in the centre of which there is to be a superb arch, in a style similar to that "of the Star of Paris."

It is purposed to place the venerated remains (why again disturb them?) of COLUMBUS within this arch in an urn, with a silver cover upon which will be inscribed in letters of gold, the results of his successful

enterprise. A bronze statue of COLUMBUS is to be erected near by, representing him in an attitude revealing the grand mission he carried into effect.

I find upon careful calculation, the consumption of butchers' meat in this city is about 55,000 pounds per day, that is about one-quarter of a pound per head. The average weight of meat from each bullock slaughtered is about 350 pounds; of each hog 77 pounds; of each sheep, 33 pounds.

The wholesale price for beef is \$14 per 100 pounds; of pork, \$16 to \$18 50; of mutton, from \$16 to \$20 per 100 pounds. The retail prices are for beef, 25 cents per pound; for pork and mutton, 40 to 50 cents per pound; fresh fish, 15 to 20 cents per pound. For a constant and regular supply of this latter article, we are indebted to our late Captain-General, who issued a decree admitting the article free of duty. This decree has been confirmed by the Queen of Spain, and daily arrivals of fishing smacks with cargoes of live fish in their wells is the result; a blessing alike to every class in the community.

But from the foregoing high prices of food in our markets you will readily understand that the keepers of boarding-houses (hotels they call them) are necessitated to charge pretty high rates for board, say from \$2 to \$2 50 per diem. Then house-rent is exceedingly high, so that a single man, without indulging in any luxuries, needs to earn from \$200 to \$250 per month to pay his current expenses.

Washing here, too, is quite an item of expense; \$1 50 to \$2 per dozen pieces being the common charge, and that in a climate which renders white linen clothing requisite to comfort, and to change that clothing twice if not thrice times in each day, you will readily see that it requires quite an amount to pay the "launderer" every Saturday evening.

A new Express Company between New-York and this city has been recently established: the firm in your City is M. L. HILL & Co., No. 3 Chambers-street, and in this city, EDWARD LINELL & Co., No. 8 Mercaderes-street. There were two Express companies between the two cities in existence previously, but they were frequently negligent in the delivery of articles intrusted to them, and very often exorbitant in their charges. I think it more than probable the establishment of this third Express will make all more attentive to and more complacent in their dealings with the public.

The Sugar market has been quite dull this week; holders, however, continue firm and refuse to reduce their pretensions. Molasses is held at 3 reals per keg for clayed.

Freights for the United States very dull at \$1 per box and \$5 per hogshoad for Sugar; \$4 per hogshoad for Molasses.

Exchanges quite languid. Sterling 15 per cent. premium. New-York sixty-day bills, 4 1/2 per cent. premium; New-Orleans, (short,) 4 1/4 @ 5 1/4 per cent. M.

6 October 1860, 2

FROM HAVANA.

Lack of House-Room—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Friday, Sept. 26, 1860.

The want of small dwelling-houses obtainable at moderate rents in and near this City, has long been an almost universal complaint.

So scarce are small dwellings, and so difficult to be obtained in this city, and its immediate vicinity, that it is by no means uncommon to find a single house the residence of half a dozen families, each of whom would gladly pay the rent, were it moderate, of a small house, to be occupied by themselves.

As you will readily imagine, this overcrowding of houses produces very evil results, particularly when a contagious disease, such as the small-pox, &c., &c., gets into a neighborhood. It is with extreme pleasure I have it now in my power to inform you that a company is about to erect 410 dwelling-houses upon the vacant space of land between two of the suburbs of this city, called the Cerro and Jesus del Monte. The new district is to be called after His Excellency, the Conde de San Antonio, our excellent and praiseworthy Captain-General. Three-fifths of the new houses are to be erected of stone, with tile roofs.

The remainder are to be of wood, after the American style. The first class of houses, seventy in number, are to cost \$10,000 each; the next seventy \$7,000; the third seventy \$5,000; a hundred, \$3,500, and a hundred \$2,200 each. Doubtless, the erection of this considerable number of dwellings so near the city, (and as the city railroad will extend to the Cerro) will prove a great public benefit, yet I should fear they will not tend to a reduction of the very high rents that prevail here. A house with ten or twelve rooms, and suitable for offices in this city, readily commands from \$150 to \$200 per month rent, and from \$31 to \$50 per month has been demanded of me recently for a good-sized room in the business part of the city for an office.

Now, a man need to be doing a heavy stroke of business to pay such a rent, and the heavy charges for board and washing here, to which I referred in a recent letter.

A joint-stock Company, established in this city, has been duly approved of by Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, for the purpose of erecting an extensive establishment at the Isle of Pines for caulking and repairing vessels; for facilitating the navigation between the Isle of Pines and this island; for establishing the medicinal hygienic baths on the Isle of Pines; the erecting there a large hotel, and a Casa de Salud Hospital. The capital of the Company is \$300,000, divided into 3,000 shares.

The Brigadier Marquis de Torrevaldiz, recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor and Military Commander of Trinidad in this island, has arrived at the seat of his Government.

His Excellency, the Captain-General, having kindly extended the period originally granted for obtaining the capital required for the commencement of the San Andrés Railway, all the shares for its erection have been subscribed for, and the railway will be forthwith commenced.

Three bandits, all armed with revolvers, blunderbusses, dirks and machetes, were recently arrested by the police near Matanzas.

A man named Jose Solano was arrested a few evenings since by a corporal of the Volunteer Patrol, in the Paseo, near the Campo Militar, he having a sharp-pointed knife in his possession.

The Voluntarios Matriculados, (persons who have served a term in the Spanish navy or army) of Matanzas, have been disbanded, they being so few in number.

There has been a strong easterly wind blowing the last two or three days, and rather heavy rains at night. The atmosphere has become cooled thereby, and it is now only moderately warm. The public health continues as last advised.

The sugar market is quite languid, although no reduction in rates has as yet taken place. Molasses—the stock of clayed is quite trifling, and is held at my last quotations.

Freights—For the United States nothing doing. For Europe, very little. The current rates are: To British Channel for orders, 45s. to 55s. per ton. To United States, nominal, 87 cts. per box, \$5 per hhd. sugar: \$2 50 to \$2 75 per hhd. molasses.

Exchanges have declined—Sterling 14½ to 14¾ per cent. premium; New York 4½ to 4¾ per cent. premium; New Orleans short ½ per cent. premium. M.

14 March 1860, 1

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Florida, for New York—J. Romelt, wife and infant, Mrs J Daly, Sidney Herbert, E. K. Saxton, W. O. Drexland, H. H. Sheppard, Mrs. Eliza Dean and son, R. S. Hayt, J. P. Dewey, W. H. Holcombe and lady, E. Copeland, F. Tripp, J. Wilkey, W. M. Branch, W. H. Patten, James Lewis, C. F. Goodwin, A. G. Palmer, J. Carson, S. S. Maxwell, W. F. Kwell, M. K. Morton, and 9 in steerage.

Per steamer St. Johns, from Palatka, &c—Col Titus, lady and child, Miss Titus, Mr Freeman and lady, T. Dexter, lady, child and svt, Mrs McDowell and son, Mr Diemore and lady, Mr Plant and lady, Mr Coe, R. Grant, F. M. Sims, Capt. Hickson, Dr. Ransom, Mr Goodain & Bro, Mr Wells, Mr Sheldon, J. G. Williams, R. W. Cone, Mr Robinson, E. Reine, J. Cowzer, Capt. Waterhouse, Mr Penlman, J. Lohner, D. W. Grelet, Mr Conklin, W. B. Gignelleint, Hon. R. B. Thett, H. H. Jones, Mr Cooper, J. McArthur, G. W. Gignelleint, J. Lachlison, Capt. Martin, Mr White, W. Strickland, J. Gray, M. Crump, A. Atkinson, W. Lorillard, Mr Motley and brother, Dr. Sahatt, W. D. Seymour, and 15 on deck.

7 May 1860, 1

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship *Augusta*, for New York—W S Styles, Mrs W J King and 4 children, Mrs Bentrod, Miss Gahald, Mrs Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor, J H Johnson, lady, child and svt, Mrs and Miss Styles, J L Dora, Jr, and lady, Geo Lusch, John P Hudson, H J Minor, Mrs W R White, Miss White, Miss Rhodes, Mrs Deader, Miss Hogeboom, Mrs Jacobs, Miss S E Miller, Miss Fisher, Mrs S Robert, A R Cault, Miss Johnson, T Mathews, T S Mathews, W S Latonvett, A Fyfel, C H Roser, J K Clark, James A Sanford, L Norton, Miss Wellbrick, lady and child, Mrs Trapp, J S Chapman, Dr Robt Watts, Miss Comings, C Orentine, J A Morrison, Mr Mills, S Bonas, T S Devaux, Mrs Alexander, Mrs Jacobs and children, J D Rush, W Williams, D Gill, lady, child and nurse, J Niverson, lady and son, T Gelboetz, Dr J Rudolph and son, Capt A Beers, J A Phillips, W J Dwyer, P Sherick, Mr Pinkus, C S Vansund, C C Hicks, W Bushner, John Myer, Mrs Lutz, Miss Oivoyd, Mrs M Barrett, Mrs E C Barrett, S W Beasley, H C Carroll, J P Dore, M Scherer, J M Cummings, M D, and lady, Miss Cummings, Miss Stewart, J H Sharp, T Olyphant, Mrs Olyphant, child and nurse, Miss Agnes McIntosh, J M Cummings and 5 children, Mrs Blyen, A Cufibert, Master Watts, H Thompson and lady, P P Rowen, Eastwood, Thos Castellow, North Bonas, S J Wheaton, Mrs Engle and child, and 30 in the steerage.

Per steamship *State of Georgia*, for Philadelphia—Mrs Roberts, M K Anick, Mrs Anick, Mrs Groom, John Dempsey, Mrs Danforth, Miss Gage, Thomas F Stevens, W Anick, Mrs L F Cooper, John F Heard, A C Knapp, Mrs Stovall, W E Lee and lady, George McCallister, W N Vallance, S C McCorkle, Seymour Ballancey, Miss W N Morgan, C Alberson, and 10 in steerage.

Per steamship *Huntsville*, from New York—Mrs J Egbert Farnum, T W Schoonmaker, M Goldman, Hiram Raynor, Mrs Brown, Wm H Wadsworth, L B Grainger, W H Grainger, Mrs Schultz and 3 children, Dr C H P McLellan, W S Johnson, P Shone, A McGowan, P E Bowers, Rev L S Hageman.

Per steamer *St Mary's*, from Palatka, &c.—Mrs Talmo, 3 Misses—Fauna, T Tibbitts, Capt Price, G Lash, W Bailey, Mrs Pigges and 4 daughters, Keys, Gen Gonzalez, Mrs Keys and 3 children, Otto and lady, Dr Collier and lady, Miss Price, Mrs Harris, Mrs Olie and servant, Mrs and Miss Stiles, Mrs Cook and svt, Mrs Crabtree, Brown and lady, Mr Allier, lady and child, Major W J Steinbert and 4 children, Allen, W S Stiles, F J Ward, Wm Lartimore, G F Muser, J H Israel, N C Whaley, J O Smith, A S Robiter, Miller, J M Callerton, Sherick, Jan Smith and child, and 40 on deck.

Per steamer *Brannawick*, from Brunswick, Ga.—Mrs C W Syler, 3 children and svt, Mrs Kennedy and 3 children, Knox Seabrook, W J S Moxley, Louis Gardner, S A Hooker, Mrs Spier, Mrs Habereham and svt, Miss Harstein, S Brockington, H Harris, T P Huger, Jas Clubb, R Hazlehurst, and 2 on deck.

7 May 1860, 2
Charleston and Savannah Rail Road.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

To go into Effect on Monday, May 7th.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 7th.

Passengers will be conveyed daily between Charleston and Savannah.

Freight between the two cities and the intermediate station will be received every day and forwarded three times a week.

SCHEDULE.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Charleston at 9.15 A. M.

Arrive in Savannah at 1.30 P. M.

Leave Savannah at 5 A. M.

Arrive in Charleston at 12 M.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Charleston Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M.; arrive in Savannah at 11 A. M. next day. Leave Savannah Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 A. M.; arrive in Charleston at 6.30 P. M.

One of more Passenger Cars will be attached to the Freight Trains for the accommodation of the local travel.

J. P. BROOKS & CO., Agents,

Savannah, Ga.

JAMES L. SMITH, Agent,

Charleston, S. C.

GUANO

AND

FERTILIZERS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FOR SALE AT

LAMAR'S GUANO DEPOT.

C. A. L. LAMAR.

may 11

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

7 May 1860, 2

CIGARS, CIGARS, CIGARS.

JOSE JULIO MARTIN,

BULL STREET, OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE

SAVANNAH, GA., **

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF THE
public to his stock of GENUINE IMPORTED
HAVANA CIGARS.

Cabanas de Carvajal, from \$2.00 to \$6.00.

Camacho Corona, \$1.00 to 40.

La Manota Londres Superior, 15 to 45.

La Española Flor de Prensado, at 50.

El Valor de la Banca, consisting of Regalia Britannica,
Regalia Londres, Regalia Entera, Regalia Conchas,
Media Regalia, Londres, Conchitas de Operas, Millar,
etc., etc., from 65 to 32.

Union Bayas Flor, 65 to 58.

El Figaro Londres La Pa, 50 to 50.

La Zagozina Conchas, 42 to 38, and most all of the
brands well known.

Also, ~~Cuban~~ ~~and~~ ~~American~~ CIGARS, at all prices,
the lowest being \$1.00.

~~As Agent for several houses in France, I supply~~
Wines, Brandy, Cognac, Champagne, and other Li-
quors, &c., Spanish Wines, Rum, &c., always on
hand.

mar24

10 May 1860, 2-

TRIBUTE TO WORTH.—There is no day in Charleston *Chronicle*, on any day, but one, in which Mr. J. E. SPEAR, 1255 King Street, has not sent silver fobber, of exquisite workmanship, and with all, of the renowned Euseby style in Paris, manufactured by this celebrated jeweler of our city, which has been presented by a number of the non-resident members of the Press Association, to Mr. W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, the favorite and popular agent of "Adams' Express Company."

The following is the correspondence of the parties:

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Esq., Agent Adams' Express,

press:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, members of the Press, representing the Journal of Commerce, and the Charleston Convention, in recognition of your kind attention and the facilities afforded us in the transmission of our communications through the Adams' Express, and to appreciate of your high moral worth and character as a gentleman, take this occasion to tender to you the accompanying silver fobber, as a testimonial of our high regard and esteem.

E. BARKSDALE, Jackson Mississippi.
JAN. C. BROWN, Nashville Tennessee.
SAM'L. C. COLLINS, Jr., New Orleans Louisiana.
W. H. FURCHMAN, Augusta Connecticut.
CHAS. C. FULTON, Baltimore America.
WM. H. PARSONS, Charleston New.
HENRY J. LLOYD, New Orleans Delta.
H. F. GORDON, Chattanooga Advertiser.
T. A. BRINK, Savannah New.
M. HALLSLEY, Cincinnati Commercial.
B. F. DILL, Memphis Appeal.
J. P. HAMBLIN, Atlanta Southern Commercial.
J. EDWARDS HOUSE, Atlanta Intelligence.
JNO. McCLEAN, New York Herald.
SAM'L. R. GILES, New York Herald.
WILLIAM WARD, Frank Leslie's News.

Mrs. GENTLEMAN:—Your complimentary letter of the 2d inst., presenting to me a beautiful silver plicher "as a testimonial of your high regard and esteem" for the simple acts of civility extended to you by the Adams' Express Company, was received this morning.

The unexpected and delightful tokens of the expressions of your sentiments of regard and esteem, much to my surprise as I feel they are unwarranted and is but a common duty we owe at all times to one another. But towards you, gentlemen of the Press, whose genius and talent, in your letters and tolls for the public, are so rarely appreciated, it is but the smallest tribute to your corps, that go where you may, you should receive, than every stranger hand those courtesies of the which are your faint acknowledgment of your worth.

I accept, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, the beautiful present you have rendered me, and shall ever cherish the memory of your visit to Charleston and your kind expressions of esteem and regard, which will be treasured with the same care as the honor to be your ab-

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Esq., Agent Adams' Express.

**Milledgeville Southern Recorder
(Milledgeville, Georgia)**

2 October 1860, 3

**Gen. William Walker Shot—Col. Rudler
Imprisoned.**

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—The steamer Gladiator is quarantined below. She brings the intelligence that Gen Wm. Walker was shot by order of the Honduras government. Ten shots were fired at him, amid the cheers of the natives. His body was decently buried by foreigners. The natives refused to take part in his burial.

Col. Rudler has been sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Milledgeville Southern Recorder
(Milledgeville, Georgia)

9 October 1860, 2

Capture and Execution of Walker.

The British steam sloop-of-war *Gladiator*, which left Honduras on the 14th Sept., arrived at New Orleans on Friday, 28th, bringing fifty-seven of Walker's men, all in good health. The *Picayune* says:

The detailed report of the party on board the *Gladiator* adds but little to the information we already have. Gen. Walker was shot at 4 o'clock the morning of the 12th, and buried the same day in the public burial ground.

None of his friends were present at the execution or even allowed to communicate with him after his capture. An American, however, who was at the time in the town of Truxillo, witnessed the execution and afterwards assisted at his burial, the ceremonies of which were conducted by soldiers alone, the natives refusing to take part in them.

This American who is on board the *Gladiator*, brings with him a portion of Walker's clothing, and other memorials left by him, which we presume will be handed over to his family.

It is also stated that Gen. Walker, before his execution, wrote several letters to friends in the United States, which were taken by Gen. Alvarez, and by him handed over, sealed, to the English commander to be forwarded to their destinations.

Col. Rudler, Walker's second in command, has been sentenced to four years confinement in the State Prison at Comayagua.

The rest of the party, about seventy in number, were all permitted to return to the United States. Eleven of them however were sent home by way of Havana.

Of Walker's capture, on the Rio Negro, we have the following additional from an authoritative source. The party sent up the river was under the immediate command of Capt. Salmon, of the *Icarus*. On making his appearance, he asked for Gen. Walker. Gen. Walker then stepped forward and said he was the man.

Capt. Salmon then said: "I demand that you surrender immediately." Gen. Walker replied: "To whom do I surrender?" Capt. Salmon said: "To an officer of her Majesty's Government." Walker then said again: "Do I understand you to say that I am to surrender to a representative of her Britannic Majesty's Government?" Capt. Salmon replied, "Yes." Gen. Walker then drew his sword and formally surrendered, and was taken on board the *Icarus*.

PROTEST OF GEN. WALKER.

I do hereby protest, before the civilized world, that when I surrendered to the captain of her Majesty's steamer *Icarus*, that officer expressly received my sword and pistol, as well as the arms of Col. Rudler; and the surrender was expressly and in so many words to him, as the representative of her Britannic Majesty.

WILLIAM WALKER.

On board the steamer *Icarus*, Sept. 5, 1860.

24 November 1863, 3.

Our friend, Dr. JAMES MORROW, who has had opportunities of examining LE MAT'S Grape Shot Revolver, and has tested for his own information all kinds of revolving and repeating pistols, speaks of it as a highly meritorious invention, if not the best extant of its class. It took a premium at Columbia at the late Fair of the South Carolina Agricultural Society.

24 November 1860, 1

AN ACCESSION.—The able corps of instruction which Madame R. A. TOGNO has secured in her popular and well-known Seminary for young ladies, has lately received a valuable accession in Prof. P. A. PORCHER, who will take charge of the classes in history, rhetoric, belles lettres and the higher branches of English.

Madame TOGNO will continue to give special instruction in French, in addition to the general superintendence. In addition to Prof. PORCHER, as above mentioned, Mr. ALEXANDER will have charge of the classes in arithmetic, &c., and Mrs. WORTON will assist in the junior and preparatory classes in English studies.

These provisions and arrangements will confirm and extend the confidence and patronage hitherto so liberally given to this institute, and the attention bestowed on English literature will command special approval.

29 November 1860, 4

Correspondence of the Courier.

BEAUFORT, S. C., November 24, 1860.

The largest assemblage ever drawn together in our midst, took place on Thursday, the 22d inst., on the occasion of the welcoming of the Representatives from this Parish. Capt. S. Elliott, Jr., was first introduced to the meeting, and was warmly greeted by his constituency. His address on this occasion far surpassed any of his previous efforts, and the audience were delighted and enchained throughout, and roused and animated by his impassioned ardor.

The Hon. E. Ruess next appeared and was heartily cheered by the assemblage. He spoke at some length, and in his usual eloquent and impressive manner. His earnest and stirring appeals, burning and spirited sentiments, drew from the assemblage repeated applause.

J. D. Pope, Esq., and Major H. H. Sams, also addressed the meeting in their usual eloquent and forcible strain, and were warmly applauded. At the conclusion of the speeches a motion was made that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to our Delegation for their well-doing, which was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned; the greatest enthusiasm and unanimity having characterized the proceedings. A blue flag, with a lone star, waved in front of the place of meeting. This was the well thought of and graceful act of our patriotic fellow-townsmen, John M. Baker, Esq., who is second to none in his ardent devotion to his country.

The Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, now numbering sixty-eight rank and file, paraded on Saturday, the 24th inst., under the command of Captain S. Elliott, Jr., and the fine appearance and martial bearing of the corps elicited general admiration.

They have lately adopted an undress uniform, to consist of a French fatigue cap, a blue frock coat with standing collar, and a single row of Palmetto buttons on the breast; pants blue with red stripes.

In Artillery manoeuvres the Company rank second to none in the State; and as Infantry they are equal, in drill, to any corps in the country. As a body of men they cannot be surpassed; the average height of the men being five feet ten inches, average age twenty-six years, and average weight one hundred and fifty-four pounds.

During the absence of Captain Elliott, the command devolves on Lieut. John T. Baker, a zealous and an ablest officer, and to whom is due, in a great measure, the present flourishing condition of the corps. At a meeting of the Artillery, held on Saturday evening, it was unanimously resolved that the services of the Company be tendered to the Governor.

If called into active service, and placed near "the flashing of the guns," the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery will claim and reap their full share of glory and of laurels.

Not only the young, but even the old in our midst are buckling on their armor, and preparing to strike for the honor of South Carolina.

On Monday, the 21st instant, a new company will be organized, composed of the "oldest inhabitants" of the town. The company will be commanded by Captain R. H. Bythewood, a veteran of nearly seventy years. The uniform adopted by the "Silver Grays," is a gray frock coat and pants, and the Army blue cap.

The friends of Captain J. G. Barnwell will, we are sure, learn with pleasure that his military talents are to be brought into requisition. He received to-day a commission which confers upon him the rank of Major. We feel assured, should an opportunity offer, that he will add new lustre to an already honored and historical name.

Several handsome flags have been thrown to the breeze in different portions of the town; one in front of the Market House; another on the building used by the Beaufort Musical Society; a third, and a very tasteful one, from the residence of Mr. John Forbes. From the flag-staff of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery waves a red flag, with a lone star. This, however, will soon be removed to give place to a neater and more costly flag. PALMETTO.

The Charleston Courier.

1 December 1860.

PALMETTO GUARD.--The Palmetto Guard, Capt. THOMAS MIDDLETON, Jr., paraded yesterday afternoon with full ranks, and made a good appearance in the new fatigue uniform of Charleston make and Southern materials.

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LA CRIOLLA.--A well executed transparency of four sides was lighted yesterday evening before the popular and frequented resort of smokers--La Criolla, on Meeting-street, opposite Institute Hall. The four sides show severally the State arms of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, and the top is surmounted by the Palmetto and Star. This creditable design was executed by Mr. Cook, decorative artist, on Queen, near Meeting-street.

The Charleston Courier.

4 December 1860, 2

The Movements of the Southern States.—South Carolina election for members of Convention, December 6th.

Louisiana Legislature, (special session,) meets December 10th.

South Carolina State Convention meets December 17th.

Alabama election for members of Convention, December 24th.

Alabama State Convention meets January 7th.

Virginia Legislature, (special session,) meets January 7th.

Georgia State Convention, meets January 8th.

Florida Convention, elected on 22d December, 1860, meets 3d January, 1861.

The headquarters of the First Cavalry United States Army, to which Capt. W. D. DESAUSURE, and other South Carolinians are attached, will be established for some time at Fort Wise, Kansas Territory.

Capt. JOHN DENOYANT, U. S. A., is on a visit of leave to his friends in this State, on account of an injury sustained by an accident which will temporarily disqualify him for active service.

The Charleston Courier.

11 December 1863, 4

Passengers.

Per steam ship **Keystone State**, from Havana via Key West and Savannah—A. Maristany, Capt. Booth, J. Delghan, C. Wilson, J. Dill, C. Edwards, F. Loynas and servant, G. Gokouria, J. Baker, B. McGinnis, E. McManus, Dr. J. Skrine, U. S. A., C. Esnard, and Maj. Hutter, U. S. A., and son.

Per steamer **Nina** from Georgetown, S. C.—Rev. C. ~~Hoots~~, Rev. T. Mitchell, Rev. A. Ervin, Mr. Ellicott, Mr. James, J. H. Sampson, Dr. C. Williams, H. W. Heissenbuttel, and eight on deck.

14 December 1863.

"LA CRIOLLA."—The popular *La Criolla*, the frequented resort of gentlemen who require and appreciate *Al Segars*, has been found too small for the demands of business, and the proprietors, *Salcedo & Brunck*, are diligently preparing to open an adjoining room on the North, specially for their wholesale business, and for the trade. *La Criolla*, as many readers know, is on Meeting-street, West side, opposite "Secession Hall," near the Mills House, and of convenient access from all public places.

71 MEETING ST.

The Charleston Courier.

15 December 1860, 2.

The Chair of State.—The exciting contest is over, and FRANCIS W. PICKENS, of Edgefield, has been elected Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and for the State of South Carolina for two years.

Mr. PICKENS is too well known to many readers to require any particulars. He served acceptably in Congress from the "Old Ninety-six District," once represented by CALHOUN and McDUFFIE, and now forming part of the Congressional District lately represented by PRAZER, S. BRIDGES, and for the last time in the Congress of the United States by M. L. BONHAM.

Mr. PICKENS, after retiring from Congress, remained some years in private life, and last appeared before his fellow-citizens, in this State, as President of the Convention which nominated Delegates for the Cincinnati Convention of 1856.


He was appointed, by President BUCHANAN, to the Court of St. Petersburg, and has lately returned at his own request. He bears a name conspicuous in the service of the State, in council and in arms, and his own record gives full guarantees that he will never err in want of devotion to the State.

W. W. HARLEZ, of Marion, has been elected Lieutenant-Governor—a worthy choice in all respects.

*Pickens elected in
Columbia on the 14th.*

15 December 1860, 2

VIGILANT RIFLES.

 **YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO AP-
PEAR** in full Uniform, at Vigilant Hall, *This Even-
ing*, at 7 o'clock, for Drill and Exercise.

By order of Capt. TUPPER.

J. S. WESTENDORFF, Acting Orderly.

December 15

RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLES.



**YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO ATTEND
DRILLS** of your Corps, at the Military Hall, every
Monday and Thursday Evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, in
full Uniform, without further notice.

By order of Captain HUEB.

B. J. WHALEY, O. S.

Absentees from Drills will be fined according to the
Constitution.

December 8

ATTENTION!



**ATTEND A DRILL OF YOUR CORPS AT MILITARY
HALL.** *This Evening*, at 7 o'clock.

By order Capt. Middleton.

G. L. EUIST, O. S. S.

There will be a Meeting immediately after the Drill.
Committees will report. Members are requested to come
prepared to pay their arrears.

A. T. GAILLARD,

December 15

Secretary and Treasurer.

20 December 1863, 4

Passengers.

Per steam ship Catawba, from Havana to Key West and Savannah—Adolph Carrillo, Capt. Stanley, U. S. N., Capt. Barkman, Mrs. Nolan, Mr. Corbet, John Esnard, lady and son, J. Frankley, P. Killroy, R. Kabe, M. Wager, R. Soroca, Capt. Lathen, and seven on deck.

Per U. S. N. steamer Carolina, from Fernandina, Fla.—W. Will, S. N. Jackson, B. H. Barden, J. McKinley, C. Whittemore, D. Smoke, J. Deas, R. Morrison, T. Beach, F. V. Single, W. H. Cargleton, H. D. Berry, W. D. Berry, W. D. Alford, W. Deas, A. Smoke, L. L. Ogley, B. Flanner, C. B. Postel, R. D. Farmer, W. L. Clancy, G. A. Greecy, M. Fitzpatrick, and 240 Negroes.

Per steamer Nina, from Georgetown, S. C.—Dr. W. A. Ravenel and two on deck.

Per U. S. N. steam ship Nashville, for New York—A. A. Swanway, L. G. C. Hilderbrandt, G. Franklin, James McColland, J. White, M. Lusky, J. Ellis, T. M. Benson, Mrs. Elias, child, infant and nurse, J. C. Ross, Mrs. A. M. Ross, Mrs. W. H. Parkerson, Lt. La Rehl, L. Spender, W. McNay, Mrs. J. Matthieson and child, W. Highet, B. C. Dunham, others, and twenty in the steerage.

21 December 1860.

MEMORIAL DAY.—Thursday was a day destined to become famous in the annals of history. After long years of suffering and fulfillment the people of South Carolina have thrown off the yoke of an odious and infamous Union. We now stand before the world a disenthralled and regenerated people—a glorious example for the brave and the free. The chains that have so long oppressed us have been thrown off the limbs they have shackled, and consigned by patriots and the sons of Revolutionary wars to dust. All hail to our noble representatives! All hail to the sovereignty of South Carolina! It was indeed a bright day for our gallant, glorious State. The sun of Heaven shone resplendent on a free people, and a people determined to be free. The question has been settled—the *fact* has gone forth. South Carolina shall be no longer chained to the triumphal car of an abolitionized North, but soon shall have an honored place and name among the nations of the earth, even the freest of the free. It was meet that such a day should be honored, and honored it was by civic and military displays of the most imposing character. Our citizen soldiery, the pride of Carolina and the hope of the young Republic, bore a conspicuous part in the celebration. Their spirit and enthusiasm convinced us that when their services are needed to defend our cherished rights, they will be ready with strong arms and brave hearts to drive back the ruthless mercenaries who would dare invade the sovereign soil of South Carolina.

In the forenoon the Regiment of Rifles, comprising the Moultrie Guards, Washington Light Infantry, German Riflemen, Palmetto Riflemen, Carolina Light Infantry, and Meagher Guards, under the command of Col. J. JONSTON PERRINREW, paraded. The companies were out with full ranks, and evinced a thorough acquaintance with the manual that was creditable to them, and must have been gratifying to their new commander. We were pleased to see the Regiment in so flourishing a condition.

The Zouave Cadets made their first dress parade yesterday, under the command of Lieut. CHAMBERLAIN. Their uniform is of gray cloth—neat, serviceable and pretty. Their movements were admirable, and elicited many encomiums. We acknowledge a complimentary salute from the Zouaves.

The Charleston Riflemen, Capt. JONSTON, and the Palmetto Guards, Capt. MERRICK, were also out for parade and drill. Both companies were very strong, and attracted general admiration. They are fine specimens of patriot soldiers, of which any community might be justly proud.

Each of these companies, on passing our office, paid their respects to the *Courier*, for which we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

The Washington Artillery, Capt. WALTER, with commendable promptness, fired fifteen guns as soon as it was ascertained that the Ordinance of Secession had passed the Convention.

So far as the military display was concerned, the celebration on Thursday was a complete and gratifying success.

SECESSION ILLUMINATION.—One very brilliant and prominent feature of the illumination of last evening, was the cheerful and strikingly beautiful light which illuminated the Secession Pole, at the corner of Bayne and Meeting-streets. This light was reflected from one of Jones' Patent Burners, and furnished from the establishment of our well known fellow-citizen, Mr. H. SCHUM, 120 Meeting-street.

21 December, 1860, 2.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The 20th December is marked with indelible red in the calendar of South Carolina and of Constitutional Government. On that day the hopes and desires, and expectation and determination of a united Commonwealth, were gratified and satisfied, and the Act of Secession was passed and ratified, and promulgated by a Convention representing the sovereignty of the State and called for that purpose. The Constitution of the United States, which was ratified and adopted in and for the State of South Carolina on the 23d May, 1788, was abrogated, repealed and annulled, so far as the State of South Carolina was concerned, on the 20th December, 1860.

The Act of Ratification was executed in Charleston—the first capital and metropolis of South Carolina; the Act of Secession, by a singular interposition of Providence, was ordained and ratified in the same city. A few venerable citizens are yet with us who remember the adoption of the United States Constitution. That adoption was only made after an exciting debate, and against the opinions of many of the best and bravest citizens of the State.

The Act of Secession is passed, calmly and deliberately, and by the unanimous vote of a Convention solemnly elected by the free choice of the people. Let his record speak for itself.

Charleston on a Holiday.

Charleston was all ablaze on Thursday after the promulgation of the news of the unanimous passage of the Ordinance of Secession.

All citizens on the streets wore jubilant faces, and congratulations were cordially interchanged.

As soon as the evening shade thickened into twilight bonfires and illuminations were seen, and the City was all astir.

Long before the time fixed for the ratification of the Ordinance in the Secession Hall, that famous Hall was besieged by eager citizens and by a large number of ladies.

The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the officers of both branches, in their robes of office, entered in procession and took the seats assigned. The President of the Convention took his seat amid general applause, and announced that the session would be opened with prayer by Rev. John Bachman, D. D.

This appropriate invocation will be found in the proper place.

The constituent Districts of the State were then called in alphabetical order, and the members of the Convention appeared promptly to the call and affixed their names.

No member was absent or reluctant, and the names are written with no trembling hands. Frequent and enthusiastic applause greeted the members as they took their seats at the table, and many requests were made for possession of the pen that had been used.

When the roll was closed with York District, the President of the Convention announced:

"THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION HAS BEEN RATIFIED, AND I PROCLAIM TO THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AN INDEPENDENT COMMONWEALTH!"

The cheering was tremendous.

The great and glorious event will be celebrated with fuller preparation this day and this evening, as will be seen in notices, by which the Palmetto Minute Men, the militia, firemen, and citizens generally, are invited to participate.

Several bands of music have been engaged, or have volunteered, and the "Grand Secession March" will be executed by the Charleston Brass Band. The Palmetto Band has also been engaged, and the band of George Christy's Minstrels have tendered their acceptable services.

25 December 1861, 1

Among the passengers per steamer *Carolina*, on Monday evening, for Fernandina, were Governor PERRY, of Florida, and EDMUND RUFFIN, of Virginia.

Short Arguments.—An application for five hundred pistols was received from Alabama, on Monday, by Capt. A. H. COLT, Agent of Col. SAM COLT's celebrated Factory. The agent remains for a short time at the Charleston Hotel, and specimens may be seen at the ADAMS' Express Office.

25 December 1860, 2

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 24, 1860. }

By his Excellency FRANCIS W. PICKENS, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina:.

Whereas, the good people of this State, in Convention assembled, by an Ordinance, unanimously adopted and ratified, on the Twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, repealed an Ordinance of the people of this State, adopted on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and have thereby dissolved the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America:

I, THEREFORE, AS GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN AND OVER THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY IN ME VESTED, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM TO THE WORLD THAT THIS STATE IS, AS SHE HAS A RIGHT TO BE, A SEPARATE, SOVEREIGN, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATE; AND, AS SUCH, HAS A RIGHT TO LEVY WAR, CONCLUDE PEACE, NEGOTIATE TREATIES, LEAGUES, OR COVENANTS, AND TO DO ALL ACTS WHATSOEVER THAT RIGHTFULLY APPERTAIN TO A FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATE.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at Charleston, this Twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of South Carolina.

F. W. PICKENS.

And All the papers in the State will publish once.

28 December 1863

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

~~87~~ Business Notices will be inserted under the head of City Intelligence, at the rate of ten cents a line, for each insertion.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.—The Irish Volunteers, Captain EDWARD MAGRATH, in undress uniform, were out on parade last night, with upwards of sixty muskets. They were preceded by a fine band of music, and paid their respects to the Governor at the Mills House. We were pleased to see this fine old Company looking so well. Their gallant commander may well be proud of so brave and patriotic a command. We feel assured that these "sons of Erin" will shrink from no position of peril or danger when their adopted State demands their services. We acknowledge a complimentary salute from the Volunteers.

THE EMBARKATION.—The embarkation for their respective posts, of our gallant volunteers throughout the day, in obedience to the order of His Excellency Governor PICKENS, was conducted in the most quiet and orderly manner. The scene was of an unusual and impressive character, and was witnessed by dense crowds of citizens who collected at the different points of departure. The fixed determination and enthusiasm exhibited in the countenances of both officers and privates, left no doubt upon our minds of what the result would be should a struggle be forced upon us.

The first detachment under the command of Col. J. J. PERTIGREW and Major ELLISON CAPERS, was composed of three Companies of the Regiment of Rifles as follows: Washington Light Infantry Capt. C. H. STANTON, Carolina Light Infantry, Capt. B. G. PINCKNEY, Mougher Guards, Capt. EDWARD MCCREADY, JR.

The above, armed and equipped, took passage on board the steamer *Nina*, Captain DAVIS, and proceeded at half-past four towards Castle Pinckney, to garrison that post. Upon their arrival they were compelled to scale the walls, in order to effect an entrance. This was speedily accomplished, and the Palmetto flag, kindly loaned by Captain DAVIS, hoisted, amid the cheers of the troops.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the detachment of Artillery, which had previously formed on Citadel Square, embarked, a portion on board the steamer *General Clinch*, Captain C. J. REEVE, and a portion on the steamer *Nina*, Captain DAVIS, for Fort Moultrie. The detachment was under the command of the following officers:

Lieut. Col. W. G. DESAUSSEURE, Commanding.

Adjutant—JAMES SIMONS, JR.

Sergeant Major—E. PROLEAU RAVENEL.

Quartermaster—J. R. MACBETH.

Surveyor—A. BARBOT.

Surgeons—P. GERVAIS ROBINSON and MIDDLETON MICHEL.

The following Companies composed the detachment:

Marion Artillery, Capt. J. G. KING, 50 men.

Lafayette Artillery, Capt. J. J. POPE, JR., 55 men.

Washington Artillery, Capt. GEO. H. WARREN, 50 men.

German Artillery, 50 men.

These were armed and equipped as Riflemen.

When the order to loose the ropes was given, and the boats moved off, loud and prolonged cheers were given by the assembled multitude of spectators, with a spontaneous bid of "God speed."

At half-past 8 o'clock three rockets, the signal of entrance and possession, were seen to ascend from the Fort.

The Palmetto Guard, Capt. THOS. MIDDLETON, numbering sixty men, and the Cadet Riflemen, Capt. W. S. ELLIOTT, numbering fifty men, were also detailed as a guard to the Arsenal in Bees-Street. These Companies are now on service at that post.

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MAJOR ANDERSON.

MAJ. ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. A., has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between "American" citizens by an act of gross breach of faith. He has, under counsels of a panic, deserted his post at Fort Moultrie, and, under false pretenses, has transferred his garrison and military stores and supplies to Fort Sumter.

Throughout the day, on Wednesday, preparations of some unusual sort were going on about Fort Moultrie, and it was generally reported that the women and families of the garrison were to be removed to Fort Johnson, on James' Island.

The work of transportation began on Wednesday evening, and was carried on with such energy that, under the generous confidence reposed by the authorities of South Carolina, it was effected in the course of Wednesday night.

About six o'clock Wednesday evening guns were heard from Fort Moultrie, and this was the first intimation to the City that anything unusual was going on.

Instead of proceeding to Fort Johnson, as avowed, the transports, which comprised three schooners and some barges, that had been previously engaged ostensibly for completing the defenses of Fort Moultrie, were ordered to Fort Sumter, under cover of darkness.

On Thursday morning it was found that Fort Moultrie was dismantled, its guns all spiked, and several guns ranging towards Fort Sumter completely dismounted, and their carriages, &c., tarred and burned. Capt. Foster, U. S. Engineers, who had been in charge of the works on Fort Sumter, was left with a small detail in Fort Moultrie.

The excitement which the promulgation of this news created in Charleston cannot be described, and we cannot compose ourselves to attempt the details. The bulletin boards and all places of public concourse were thronged with eager inquirers, and settled determination was marked on every face.

As soon as the facts were reported, military orders were issued to many companies, who responded promptly.

By command of Gov. PICKENS a steamer was chartered to bear a dispatch to Maj. Anderson, at

Fort Sumter. The orders of the Governor were committed to Col. FETTERBERG and Maj. CAREY, of the Rifle Regiment, whose return from Fort Sumter was awaited by thousands.

The answer of Maj. ANDERSON has not transpired, but we are informed on the best authority that he acknowledges the act of deserting Fort Moultrie and repairing to Fort Sumter as entirely his own, and as done without specific orders.

We have other information that Major ANDERSON for some time has indulged constant apprehensions of an unauthorized and tumultuous attack on Fort Moultrie. If he has acted under such misapprehensions, he has committed the error which officers always commit when they take counsel under panic.

He has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge given by his Chief and accepted by South Carolina; and he had all possible assurance from South Carolina that his honor, and position, and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war. While the enemies of South Carolina have been falsely accusing her of violence and persecution, and have been endeavoring, by exciting rumors, to urge her or her allies to such premature demonstrations, South Carolina took her position honorably and fairly.

Major ANDERSON has clandestinely taken refuge in an unfinished fortress, and has thus violated the solemn pledge that assured us that Fort Sumter would not be garrisoned.

It is not our duty at present to estimate the reasons which have impelled this act, which is without precedent in the records of the United States Army—an army whose honor has never suffered when in the keeping of South Carolina. Our feelings were, however, to defer comments and to await developments, for we could not willingly do injustice even to such a foe.

Soon after the steamer which bore the dispatch from Gov. PICKENS had left Fort Sumter to return, the United States flag was displayed from that fortress, and it thus became a stronghold of defiance and insult to the State for whose defence it was equipped and designed.

For other details and incidents connected with or resulting from this outrage, so far as policy has sanctioned publishing, we refer to other places in this issue.

28 December 1860, 2.

EVACUATION OF FORT MOUTRIE. EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

THE CAUSES.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOUTRIE.

OCCUPATION OF FORT MOUTRIE, BY SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

Throughout the city yesterday the greatest excitement prevailed in relation to the news from Fort Moultrie and Sumter. As early as eight o'clock in the forenoon the rumors of the destruction of the former of these military posts, and the occupation of the latter by the forces of the United States, were circulated. It was at first currently reported and believed, that Fort Moultrie had been laid in ruins; that the guns were spiked, and the carriages, &c., together with the barracks burned, and that the post had been entirely abandoned. The reports spread like wild fire, and soon gained currency in every part of the city. Crowds of citizens anxiously inquired of each other the latest intelligence in relation to the affair; squads collected on every corner of the streets, and in front of the public resorts, to canvass the subject.

The newspaper offices were besieged, the hotel halls were thronged and even the grave and serious gentlemen composing the State Convention shared in the general excitement. On all hands anger and indignation was expressed at the supposed perfidious conduct of the Federal authorities, at whose instigation it was at first thought the movement was made. The people were greatly incensed at the idea of a willful breach of those assurances of non-interference which had been volunteered by the Government at Washington, and upon which so much reliance and confidence had been placed by the entire population that every impulse to take the necessary precautions for their own safety had been restrained.

Instinctively men flew to arms. Orders were immediately issued to the following companies to hold themselves in readiness for service: Washington Light Infantry, Capt. C. H. SIMONSON; Carolina Light Infantry, Capt. B. G. PINCKNEY; Meagher Guards, Capt. E. H. MCCREARY, Jr.; all together forming a portion of the Regiment of Rifles, commanded by Col. J. J. PATTERSON and Maj. EDWIN CARR; also, to the Marion Artillery, Capt. J. H. KING; Lafayette Artillery, Capt. J. J. PORT, Jr.; Washington Artillery, Capt. G. H. WALTER; German Artillery, Capt. C. NONNEN; all under command of Lieut. Col. W. G. DESARTEUX; Adjutant, JAS. SIMONSON, Jr.; Sergeant Major, E. PATTERSON; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. R. MACARTHUR; Surveyor, A. BARNETT; Surgeons, P. GERVAIS ROBINSON and MIDDLETON MICHEL. Also, the Palmetto Guard, Capt. THOMAS MIDDLETON, and Cadet Hileman, Capt. W. S. ELLIOTT.

All the military forces thus ordered out promptly, obeyed the summons, and the streets were soon enlivened by the appearance of individual members of the different organizations in their uniforms.

About noon the excitement in the streets had attained the highest pitch. The Convention was known to be in secret convocation, and it was believed that this was the subject matter of their deliberations. The streets swarmed with people. Additional flags were displayed from the stores and houses on the principal streets. The Custom House, and other buildings formerly in the possession of the United States Government, displayed the bunting of the infant Republic of South Carolina. Every one looked upon the "war as actually begun," and all seemed to feel that their brethren were in the field, and themselves began to grow restless at the prospect of passivity and suspense.

Later in the day, however, the excitement was somewhat abated, when it became known that the movement on the part of the forces of the United States at Fort Moultrie was not at the instance of the Administration at Washington, but was merely a precautionary measure taken by Commander ANTHONY, under conviction that his position within the fortress on Sullivan's Island would not be tenable, if attacked in it by well organized and disciplined troops. The contradiction of the first reports in relation to the damage done the fort by the troops that had evacuated it, also had a tendency to allay the excitement of the occasion.

FORT MOUTRIE AS OCCUPIED.

In order to ascertain truthful statements of the actual damage done to the Fort, of the causes of the movement, and of the state of affairs generally, Reporters were dispatched to the scene during the forenoon. On the way across the harbor, the hoisting of an American flag from the staff of Fort Sumter, at precisely 13 o'clock, gave certain indication that the stronghold was occupied by the troops of the United States. On a nearer approach the fortress was discovered to be occupied, the guns appeared to be mounted, and sentinels were discovered on duty, and the place to give every sign of occupancy and military discipline. The grim fortress frowned defiance on every side—the busy notes of preparation resounded through its unforlidding recesses, and everything seemed to indicate the utmost alacrity in the work on hand.

FORT MOUTRIE AND ITS CONDITION.

Turning towards Fort Moultrie, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to pour from the end facing the sea. The flagstaff was down, and the whole place had an air of desolation and abandonment quite the reverse of its busy look one week ago, when scores of laborers were engaged in adding to its strength all the work skill and experience could suggest.

In the immediate vicinity of the rear or land-side entrance, however, greater activity was noticeable. At the time of our visit, a large force of hands had been summoned to deliver up their implements for transportation to Fort Sumter. Around on every side were the evidences of labor in the fortification of the work. In many places, a portion of the defences were strengthened by every appliance that art could suggest or ingenuity devise; while, in others, the uncompleted works gave evidences of the utmost confusion. On all hands the process of removing goods, furniture and munitions, was yet going on. The heavy guns upon the ramparts of the Fort were thrown down from their carriages and spiked. Every ounce of powder, and every cartridge had been removed from the magazines; and, in fact, everything like small arms, clothing, provisions, accoutrements and other munitions of war, had been removed off and deposited—nothing but heavy balls and nuclear cannon remained.

The entire place was, to all appearances, littered up with the odd ends and fragments of war's desolation. Confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. Fragments of gun carriages, &c., broken to pieces, bestrewed the ramparts. Sand bags, and barrels filled with earth, crowned the walls, and were firmly imbedded in their bomb-proof surface, as an additional safeguard—and notwithstanding the heterogeneous scattering of materials and implements, the walls of the fort evinced a vague degree of energy in preparing for an attack. A ditch some fifteen feet wide and about the same in depth surrounds the entire wall on three sides. On the South side, or front, a glacis has been commenced and prosecuted nearly to completion; while a rampart of sand bags, barrels, &c.

On one side of the fort a palisade of Palmetto logs is extended around the ramparts as a complete defence against an escalading party. New embrasures have been cut in the walls so as to command the faces of the bastions and ditch. These new de-

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tences are all incomplete, and are evidence of the haste with which they were erected. Considering the inferior force, in point of numbers, under his command, Major Anderson had paid particular attention to strengthening only a small part of the fort.

A greater portion of the labor expended was spent upon the citadel or centre of the West point of the position. This he had caused to be strengthened in every way; loop-holes were cut and everything was so arranged, that in case a well concerted attack was made, he would have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blow up the other portions of the fort. For this purpose, mines had already been sprung, and trains had been laid ready for the application of the match. The baggage rooms and every other part of the fort that was indefensible, would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumter, were nine eight inch Columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation of the fort was complete, the carriages of these guns were fired, and at the time of visiting the fort yesterday, were nearly consumed, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament of the fortress, were spiked before it was abandoned. This is the only damage, done the fortification, further than cutting down the flag staff, and the breaking up of ammunition wagons to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

THE EVACUATION.

The fort was found to be in charge of two officers and four men, who had been left behind merely to act as a watch. The place was sealed to all but the watch, and none but these were allowed to enter.

From the officers in charge it was learned that the evacuation of the fort commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday evening. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness; with knapsacks packed, of a moment's notice, but up to the moment of their leaving had no idea of abandoning the post. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners, lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessities, stores, &c., requisite in their evacuation.

Several trips were made during the night, and a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported under cover of night. The brightness of the moon, however, afforded but slight concealment to their movements, and in one of the trips, Lieut. Davis in command, a schooner full of soldiers had just been passed directly under the bow of the guard boat. The officers who had the command expressed himself to be much surprised at the escape of the schooner, and that he had not been able to see it.

REASON FOR EVACUATION.

From conversations held with the gentlemen in possession of the fort yesterday, it was ascertained that the first impulse given to the work of strengthening the fort, was, after the speeches of Messrs. Mason, McKimmon and others, when fears were aroused that the time would shortly come, which would call into exercise a use of force in protecting the public property. Upon this, all the energies of the officers and men were called forth to render the position as strong as possible. Attacks were expected only from the land side, and to the strengthening of these points all the available force was put. The officers expressed themselves to be able, after preparation, &c., to make a successful resistance against any mob or undisciplined force, but against organized troops the small garrison could make no stand.

Major Anderson had been ordered to hold the Fort, to protect the work, and he intended to do it at every hazard. He denied that either the President or Secretary of War had given any orders for the evacuation of the post. Major Anderson had done this on his own responsibility—thinking that by such a step he would make himself secure against attack, protect the lives of his soldiers, and could better guard the public property, for in his position at Fort Sumter he could easily command, and if necessary, silence the batteries of Fort Moultrie.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE BY SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

At twenty minutes to eight o'clock the troops on board the *New and Gen. Clark* landed on the wharf of Sullivan's Island. Rapidly forming, they proceeded under the command of Col. DeSade, across towards the walls of Fort Moultrie. A sergeant and ten men held possession of the place. On the approach of Col. DeSade's command, the detachment of United States troops retired without offering any resistance.

The gates were not closed, even, and forty minutes after the steamer touched the wharf the Palmetto Flag, mounted on a hastily prepared staff, (as the original one had been cut away,) was flung to the breeze amid the huzzas of the occupants. Active preparations were immediately commenced to render the place defensible. The spiked guns, and those dismounted by the burning of the carriages, will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstration made against the place.

At 12 o'clock last night, when our Reporter left the Island, all was quiet and orderly. Sentries were pacing the ramparts, and the hail of "All well" resounded at regular intervals from the several posts.

At Castle Pinckney the same quiet prevailed up to the hour of going to press. The spirited commands in possession are active in their vigilance, and perfectly competent to take care of themselves.

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The Arsenal—Colonel JOHN CUNNINGHAM, having been ordered by Gov. PICKENS to take command of the Arsenal, completed this order yesterday (Sunday) about half past 1 o'clock. At that hour Capt. HUMPHREYS gave up the command to Col. CUNNINGHAM. The Federal Flag was lowered after a salute of 32 guns, the State troops having been drawn up in order, presenting arms. The Palmetto Flag was then attached, and run up with a salute of one gun for South Carolina. The Arsenal is now in command of Col. CUNNINGHAM, of the 17th Regiment.

A detachment of the Citadel Cadets under command of Maj. STEVENS left this city on Sunday for Morris' Island.

The Charleston Riflemen also left the city on Saturday last under command of Capt. JOHNSON, for James' Island.