Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1851.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Jan.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
Feb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	..
Mar.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	..	..	..	..	..
Ap'l.	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	..	..	..
May.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..

MONTHS.	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
July	..	..	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..
Aug.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sept	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	..	..	..	..
Oct.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nov	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec.	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..

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The Daily Delta

16 August 1851, 1

From Cuba.

We had two arrivals at this port yesterday from Cuba. The bark Nacnochee, Capt. Thorp, sailed from Nuevitas on the 25th ultimo. The Captain reports Nuevitas quiet at the date of sailing, but states that there were reports in circulation of an engagement having taken place in the interior on the 23d, between two hundred lancers and *thirty!* of the insurgents.

Capt. T. had not heard the name of the place where this *very unequal* engagement had taken place, or which side were victorious. At any rate the two hundred lancers had not effected the capture of these *thirty* (?) opponents. This, at least, is satisfactory.

Joaquin Aguero had not been shot up to the time of the sailing of the Nacnochee, and from this we infer that the Spanish troops had not effected the rescue of the hostages held by the patriots, as a guarantee for Aguero's safety. The Spaniards were reporting that some of the revolutionists were accepting the amnesty proposed, but none of them had reached Nuevitas, so it may be regarded as a mere decoy rumor.

The ship Zaretan, Capt. Leland, which arrived here last evening, left Havana on the 25th ult. Of course she does not bring later dates than others previously received, but from her first officer we learned that the city of Havana was much agitated by reports from the interior, and that war-vessels with troops were leaving Havana daily.

There appeared to be an ardent desire to keep matters as quiet as possible, and to prevent an increase of the excitement. We regard the unsophisticated statements of this officer as most important confirmation of the facts that serious outbreaks had occurred, and that they had caused the greatest anxiety to the Government. The Zaretan brought important Government dispatches from Havana for New York and Washington.

Whatever may be the extent or success of the movement of the Cubans in the Eastern and Central parts of the Island, it is evident that it has been sufficiently imposing to excite the Government in an unusual degree. But the news by the Havana steamer, now due, will throw more light on affairs.—*New York Sun, 7th.*

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The Daily Delta
16 August 1851, 1

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Affair in Washington—News of Lopez's Departure—Politics—Presidential Movements and Chances.

WASHINGTON, August 7.

Eds. Delta—The intelligence received here yesterday of the departure of Lopez for Cuba, with aid for the patriots, created some little sensation. At the same time, some telegraphic dispatches from the Collector of your port were received at the Treasury. What his statements were I do not know, but they surprized and annoyed the Secretary, who, I have no doubt, wished in his heart that Gen. Canalla would give Lopez and his comrades that welcome which he invoked for our volunteers who went to Mexico. Lopez has had a taste of Spanish "hospitality," and has seen "graves" made "there with bloody hands" ere now.

It is thought that this news, especially if followed, as it is likely to be very soon, with accounts of many patriotic expeditions for Cuba from other quarters, will disturb even Mr. Fillmore's remarkable serenity, or at least interrupt and cut short his pleasure excursion into Virginia.

Should the revolt in Cuba—and that there has been an outbreak, even the National Intelligencer does not deny—be prolonged for a few months, it will deeply agitate and excite this country,—overshadowing all other questions of the day, and entering into all the movements towards the next Presidency.

I learn from Mississippi that the present excitement in regard to Cuba will favorably affect Gen. Quitman's chances of success, as candidate for Governor. The cause which had his sympathies, and which he was invited to lead, needed only proper support from Cubans themselves, to command it to every man in Mississippi, or, as I might say, in the Mississippi Valley.

Speculation is busy as to the result of the struggle. Should it be likely to terminate in the independence and annexation of Cuba, or should annexation manifestly appear to be the natural consequence of independence, it is suggested that England and France will, at once, protest against our acquisition of it, and unite to aid Spain in keeping or recovering it. Indeed, we can hardly avoid a war with Spain, England, and France, whenever the conflict shall become sharp enough to be generally interesting.

Then, again, it is suggested that the North will not assent to the annexation of Cuba with slavery, and that this old slavery question will again agitate and menace the Union. But there is nothing in this, because another compromise can be patched up, by which Sonora, and Lower California, or the Canadas, may come in as States and Missouri came in at the same time. But the South may choose to form a separate confederacy with Cuba, or a portion of it. Nothing would be more alarming than this to the North, and they would rather re-enslave all nigger-dom than consent to such a measure as separation from the products and trade of the slave States, and especially of Cuba.

I believe that the North *will* assent to the annexation of Cuba, *with* slavery, and not without; for, without it, Cuba would be, in a great measure, valueless to them. They assented to the annexation of Louisiana and of Texas, and have greatly profited by both.

The result of the recent conferences between the "Silver Greys" and "Woolly Heads" at Albany, is simply to make General Scott the present whig candidate for the Presidency, instead of Webster, Fillmore, or Clay. The freesoilers, who originally brought out General Scott, could not hope to carry him without the aid of the national whigs. They therefore have made some slight concessions to the latter branch of the party, who were glad enough to get any sort of a show for a continuance of the federal patronage they now hold.

I can hardly believe that even Mr. Fillmore's most trusted friends were averse to any coalition that gives them any hope of securing power to the party. Those of them who, like Mr. Brooks of the Express, were so furiously in favor of the compromise measures, are now the most strenuous supporters of the anti-compromise men—Seward, Weed, &c.—and of their platform, whereon General Scott is to figure as the free-soil candidate.

It is said that Judge Douglas, of Illinois, has gone to visit General Cass. Mr. Douglas and Mr. R. M. T. Hunter are, in many parts of the country, favorite candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Some say that Gen. Cass and Mr. Buchanan will be withdrawn by their respective friends, who will then unite upon Mr. Douglas.

W.

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Louisville Courier

16 August 1851, 2

☞ A meeting of sympathisers for Cuba, was held at Maysville, on Thursday evening last.

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Louisville Courier

16 August 1851, 3

LATEST FROM THE CUBA INVADERS!

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

Rendezvousing among the Florida Reefs!

Sailing of two Steamers with 1,000 to 1,200 Men for Cuba!

[Correspondence of the New York Express.]

ORANGE KEY, BAHAMA BANKS, Aug. 1.

Two small steamboats, from New Orleans, with from 1000 to 1200 men on board, anchored in Los Mimbros Roads last evening, and after stopping for about two hours, passed this place, steering E. S. E. It is well known here that the Cubans have purchased these steamers, and that those on board formed the auxiliary force expected by the Patriots from the U. States. It is impossible to conjecture the cause of so many small crafts, with such able bodied crews, assembling along the Reef and among the innumerable islands, unless that which excites the public mind in regard to the political movements now transpiring in Cuba

The destination of the steamers and flotilla in this Archipelago, is unquestionably the Bay of Neuvitas, which is the entrance to Puerto Principe, the river emptying into the Bay running into the interior of the town of Principe. The approach to the Bay of Neuvitas by troops, must be made by sea from Havana, and not an oyster boat can now move in these waters unknown to the invaders. At Puerto Principe, or on the opposite side of the island, and equi distant, are the town and river of St. Cruz, which is accessible to small vessels of war, and, to a certainty, at one of these points will the men from the Reef and from the steamers effect a landing.

The white population of Cuba does not reach 600,000, and the free colored and slave as many. The Creole whites are 140,000, and the free colored 40,000, equal to 180,000, all of whom are capable of bearing arms and favorable, it is said, to the revolution. Opposed to this force are 20,000 Spaniards belonging to the Island, and 23,000 Spanish troops.

The next intelligence will be decisive, and will declare to the world that Cuba has severed the link that connected her with Spain, or rivetted it more firmly, to endure for ages.

Yours, very truly, &c.

J. THOMPSON WYLDE.

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Louisville Journal

16 August 1851, 3

LATEST FROM THE CUBAN INVADERS.—The N. Y. Express has intelligence that two small steamers from New Orleans, with 1,000 or 1,200 men on board, arrived at Los Mimbros Roads on the 1st inst., and steered toward the Bay of Neuvitas, the entrance to Puerto Principe.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
16 August 1851, 3

THE COST OF THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA TO THE SOUTHERN STATES.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TRUE DELTA OF AUGUST 3.

We think it can scarcely be denied, that there is at this moment a most dangerous feeling abroad in the country, in favor of measures and proceedings calculated to increase still more the territory of the Republic, without pausing to estimate the probable cost of the acquisitions, the morality of the proceedings, or the dangers to the permanence and stability of the Union, from a cause so disorganizing, perilous, and extraordinary.

We yield to no man in our faith in republican institutions, in our respect for their power, their grandeur, their goodness, and their expansibility; but we do not wish it to be understood that, because we so think and so write, we are advocates of such an extension of our territorial limits as will inflict incalculable injury upon States now within the Confederacy, destroy industry, at present considered domestic, disturb the equilibrium now existing, or introduce new and distracting questions to divide the people, and peradventure to break up the Union.

Whatever measures, then, which have to our mind this tendency shall receive no favor at our hands, no matter who may be their progenitors or the amount of local popularity they are able to command.

We cannot but regard the annexation of Cuba as of this character, and unless the advocates of that measure, fraught as it is, in its most favorable aspects, with grave drawbacks, can give some better argument for their designs and intentions upon it than the "manifest-destiny" doctrine, we think it behooves every Southern man well to consider the matter in all its certain and possible consequences before he becomes committed to its support or lends himself to its promotion.

We can scarcely imagine a question more calculated to mislead, to dazzle, and deceive the Southern mind than the annexation of Cuba. Its capabilities can hardly be exaggerated; the number and richness of its agricultural products exceeded; its position for commerce surpassed. Sugar, tobacco, and coffee are the chief staples; mines of copper, lead, and coal abound; the soil produces all the plants and fruits of the tropics in the greatest variety, abundance, and richness; while the waters of its coasts teem with fish, excellent in quality and vast in quantity.

The revenues of the island are said to exceed twenty millions of dollars per annum, and its area to approach to nearly thirty-five millions of acres, a large portion of which has not yet been made subject to cultivation.

The white population exceed, according to the census of 1846, four hundred thousand of both sexes; the free colored reach to about one hundred and fifty thousand, and the slave to three hundred and twenty-three thousand, of whom the males are in the proportion of almost two to one.

Persons of good information and practical minds consider that it is possible to employ one million additional slaves profitably in the cultivation of the soil of Cuba, and believe that the present exports of the island can be quadrupled thereby. From this opinion we are not inclined to dissent; and, assuming it to be correct, at least approximately, we think it worthy of the gravest consideration of every cotton and sugar planter in the South.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that, during the discussions of the Compromise in Congress, we earnestly and energetically advocated the admission of California, with or without slavery, as she might elect; expressing at the same time our fears that, should slavery be adopted on the Pacific, it would be at an early day the means of its extinction every where in the republic. The arguments we then used we do not remember to have seen disputed or denied, and we, now that the subject of Cuban annexation has been forced upon the community, deem the occasion pertinent for their reproduction.

Had slavery been permitted in California, its immediate effect would have been to drain large numbers of slaves from the frontier States, where their labor is less valuable and their profitable employment more precarious. Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky would have immediately felt the effects in a very sensible diminution of their servile population, if not to an extent that would incline them to a [illegible] of the institutions on property.

The same effect, only on a much larger scale, must be experienced should the course of inevitable events, or the policy of our Government, lead to the incorporation of the Island of Cuba with these free States, and such an event is at this moment present to the minds of many, and not absolutely impossible, should the means of precipitating thousands of men on that portion of the Queen of Spain's dominions be forthcoming, as it is vauntingly proclaimed.

Should Spanish authority be successfully resisted and expelled the island, its application for admission as a State or States follows as a matter of course; and it equally follows as a matter of course either that her application be immediately successful, or she becomes an easy and a certain prey to anarchy, civil war, and not improbably servile insurrection. As no American will ever consent to the transfer of the Island to any other Power, so we are sure there is none who would not welcome her into the Union most gladly, rather than that an end so deplorable should befall her.

Taking it for granted that the island secures its independence, is it the interest of the cotton States, is it the interest of Louisiana, to admit her into the Republic? Our planters are alone interested in the question. We are of the opinion that in such a contingency the national feeling will countenance the absorption; and, if so, our belief is that, in less than twenty-five years from that date slavery will cease to exist upon this continent.

The immediate effect of the annexation will be to create an enormous demand for sugar plantations in Cuba, and a commensurate requisition for slave labor to meet the natural and unnatural speculation. The States we have already named will be tempted by high prices to part with their slave population for deportation, or to supply vacancies made by Southern emigration; prices will be enormously augmented, agricultural production will be immensely stimulated, and for a few years the people will be every where Cuba-mad.

To estimate the enhanced cost of slaves at twenty-five per cent. will, we think, not be deemed excessive; at which rate we need hardly say neither the cotton planter of Mississippi nor the sugar planter of Louisiana could afford to buy them, if the latter, in fact, could manage to stand up against the competition, while the temptation to the frontier States to sell would be irresistible.

We do not for one moment hesitate to declare our belief that, should Cuba be annexed, slavery will cease within five years thereafter to have more than a nominal existence in Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and perhaps Tennessee. Five States certain, six States probably. In that case, what would become of the nine remaining slave States on the continent, or in what manner can they combine successfully to resist the infernal machinations of the abolitionists?

If at present we are eternally put to the wall, compelled to temporize, expostulate, and compromise, to preserve ourselves from spoliation and outrage, what will become of us, deprived of these strong frontier States, with their numerous, robust, and valiant population, who now stand as a rampart of fire between us and our vigilant and insidious enemy? We would receive, it is true, an insular increase to slavery of over three hundred thousand head; but would that compensate us for the Congressional, territorial, and numerical strength of which we shall indubitably be deprived? Let our planters answer. As for ourselves, we desire to retain slavery in the States of the American Union where it now exists, and as they at present exist; and we cannot understand the policy, the wisdom, or the safety of weakening its concentration, or lopping off its chief and most powerful supports.

We do not at this time deem it necessary to examine the question which more immediately concerns our sugar interest, or to inquire whether with Cuba annexed the profitable cultivation of the cane can proceed; if, however, it will not be affected by that measure, it does appear to us most singular that our planting interest should have insisted upon a tariff of a cent and a half per pound, equivalent to two cents to the consumer, if such protection was not deemed indispensable to their stability. We daily hear large and intelligent planters declare that their estates do not yield six per cent. interest upon the capital invested. If this be so, and we are not at liberty to question our authority, nothing is more certain than that competition with undutied Cuba sugars is out of the question—simply an impossibility.

We do not, however, wish to narrow the question down and make it depend for its success upon what may be profitable or unprofitable to this or that State, but rather what is most eligible for the entire South, and the permanence of the institution of slavery. We are aware that very different views from these we express are entertained in States having perhaps more to fear from Virginia and other slave States becoming free than Louisiana, and we are at this time impelled by this consideration mainly, to bring up the subject, so as to elicit their views upon it. It may be the able editors of the South Carolina and Georgia press can put this matter in a very different light, can show that no such result as that we fear can possibly occur, and that the annexation of Cuba will, instead of weakening or breaking up the slave States, greatly add to their strength and perpetuate their power.

The idea of Cuban nationality is too ridiculous to discuss. The material for a nation does not exist; and the population of the island—that is, those of native birth—are sunk in sloth, indolence, and ignorance. By the census returns of the island we find that, in a population of half a million, only one in fifty-three of the children go to school, which is pretty conclusive as to the character of the adults, and, putting out of view their language and other disabilities, offers no great encouragement to admit them to the rights, privileges, and immunities of American citizens.

Of the character of the disorders now said to exist upon the island, the strength of the malcontents, their organization, resources, and ability, we think it unnecessary to speak, having already advised and warned many persons in vain; but, before taking leave of the subject for to-day, we cannot but express a hope that no evil will befall those who, led away by unprincipled speculators or broken down and desperate men, have adventured blindly, rashly, and unadvisedly into an undertaking as full of peril as it is sure to be barren of profit, honor, or distinction.

Sir HENRY BULWER, the Minister of Great Britain to the United States, and his Nephew, were passengers for Liverpool in the steamer Niagara, which sailed from New York on Wednesday.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

16 August 1851, 3

PROCEEDINGS AT THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

At a meeting of the visiters of the White Sulphur Springs, held in the Saloon on the evening of the 9th August, 1851, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to receive the President of the United States—

On motion of Col. WALTER GWYNN, of Richmond, Col. ROBERT GAMBLE, of Florida, was called to the Chair, and JOHN L. PEYTON and FRANK GALLAHER were appointed Secretaries.

Gonzales sent manifesto

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, JOHN L. PEYTON, Esq., of Staunton, offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by the Hon. JOHN BARNEY, of Maryland, and unanimously carried:

1. *Resolved*, That we have heard with sincere pleasure of the PRESIDENT's intention to visit this place, and cannot consent that the occasion shall pass without testifying our admiration and regard for the eminent qualities which distinguish him as a man, and for the impartiality, ability, and fidelity with which he has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his high office.

2. *Resolved*, That ——— be and they are hereby appointed a committee of reception, whose duty it shall be to receive the President.

3. *Resolved*, That ——— be and they are hereby appointed a committee, whose duty it shall be to make every necessary preparation for the comfort and accommodation of the President during his stay at the Springs.

On motion of Hon. J. BARNEY, the Chairman was added to the committee of reception.

On motion of Mr. BURGUMIN, the meeting adjourned.

RO. GAMBLE, *Chairman*.

JOHN L. PEYTON,
FRANK GALLAHER, } *Secretaries*.

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Daily National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON

16 August 1851, 4

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Department will commence on the *second Monday of November* next, and continue until the first Monday of April.

Those by Prof. McCALEB will treat of Admiralty and Maritime Law, International Law, and the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States.

Those by Prof. HUNT will treat of Commercial Law, Criminal Law, and the law of Evidence.

Those by Prof. MONROE will treat of the Common Law, Equity, Jurisprudence and Practice, and Constitutional Law.

Those by Prof. ROSELIUS will treat of the General Jurisprudence of Louisiana, the Roman, Spanish, and French Law, Land Titles, and the practice in the Courts of Louisiana.

The Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred only on those who shall have attended two full courses of Lectures, or one course after having read twelve months under a respectable counsellor at law, and who shall, upon examination, be found worthy of the honor. This degree will entitle the graduates to practice in the Courts of this State.

Every student must matriculate. The fee of each Professor is $25. The matriculation and graduation fees will be each $5.

Moot Courts will always be open.

aug 12—tf RANDALL HUNT, Dean.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

16 August 1851, Z

The Cheering News from Cuba!

As we anticipated, the Government accounts which were so promptly disseminated by a portion of the New York press, immediately on the arrival of the Cora Sidney, were manufactured "to hand" by the Spanish authorities to deceive the friends of Cuba in this country into the belief that the revolution had been unsuccessful. The true accounts, emanating from the most reliable sources, and endorsed by a respectable committee of Creole gentlemen in New York, have now reached us, and as will be seen, they give a very different version of affairs in Cuba. They are even more encouraging than we had a right to expect, affording the most gratifying proofs of the success which has attended the glorious cause of the patriots.

We have no room to-day for comments, preferring to give our space to the details of the news, which we know will be read with deep and gratified interest by our readers.—*Savannah News, August* 12.

Departure of the Pampero from New Orleans.

It being generally known to our citizens and *the rest* of mankind, that the *Pampero* steamship left this port for Cuba on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, it will not be *news* to them now to communicate such information; nor can its disclosure effect the Fillibusters any, as, we learn, the Spanish consul has advised the Cuban government of the intentions of certain parties in this city; that he engaged the steamer *Cincinnati*, a rapid running boat, at a high figure, and despatched her with tidings to the Captain General The *Pampero* had on board nearly four hundred picked men, ten pieces of cannon, seventeen hundred rifles, Colt's revolvers without number, and any quantity of powder and ball. This is the ship built by Lt. Hunter for the United States Navy; a good sea vessel—one among the best of her small class. She could not take *one-half part* of those who had been promised a chance, and received their *scrip*. The better men from one thousand were picked out by those in control. The Captain of the P. is a creole of Cuba, or has been so long trading in schooners, that he is recognized as a creole—and he professes to know the whole coast with all correctness. Our best wishes go with him and his gallant crew, so long as their good swords are in the service of the independence of those who seek freedom from tyranny, and who know enough not to abuse the holy gift of liberty.—*Orleanian of the 5th.*

AN ARRIVAL FROM CUBA.

The Brig *Torcello*, direct from Cardenas, entered our port on Tuesday last. She left Cardenas on the 5th, and we naturally expected to learn something of interest in relation to the revolutionary movements on the Island. But we were disappointed: nothing was known at Cardenas beyond the outbreak at Puerte Principe, and only so much of that as was communicated through the Government papers at Havana. An intelligent passenger, with whom we have conversed, thinks it quite possible that all the stirring events of which we have read, may have actually transpired, and yet the whole have been kept from the knowledge of the people of Cardenas, by the extraordinary vigilance of the Government officials. Besides, it must be recollected that Cardenas has little or no communication with the interior. It was observed that the Government steamers were in constant motion, and troops moving into the interior. On the whole, we draw no unfavorable conclusions from these negative statements, knowing as we do the disposition and the power possessed by a despotic government, to suppress information, the knowledge of which must tend to its own downfall.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

16 August 1851, 2

From the Ancient City.

Sugar Cane.

John Houston

We have received from the Plantation of Col. McIntosh, on the St. Johns River, some very fine specimens of Sugar Cane cut on the 6th inst., which exhibit a vigorous growth and have six joints matured. This if we mistake not, shows a remarkable forwardness of the crop, and we learn from other sources that the cane fields were never more promising. We append an extract conveying some interesting statistical information relative to the cultivation of the cane in Cuba and its productiveness there. We are of the opinion, that the average of Florida with equal appliances of manufacture will equal if not exceed that of Cuba. There is moreover in favor of Florida two very superior advantages; the cheapness of lands and the cheapness of fuel. The State has a large body of fine lands to be sold at very low prices and they are held even in private hands at a low rate.

"In 1841, when the number of sugar estates on the island amounted to 1,278, upon which were employed, according to the census, but 138,701 persons, giving an average 112 hands to each estate, the exportation of sugar from all the ports of the Island amounted to about 850,000 boxes, according to the custom-house returns, which would allow, upon an average, 665

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
16 August 1851, 3

POINSETT'S INDIAN LOXECUST.

THE MOST CERTAIN AND SAFE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery

Which has ever been presented to the public. It stands upon its own merits, and needs no puffing.

☞ IT HAS NOT FAILED TO CURE IN A SINGLE INSTANCE.☜

THIS Valuable preparation is compounded from several medicinal roots growing in the Wilds of Florida. It is PURELY and WHOLLY Vegetable, and designed ESPECIALLY for the cure of the above disease. The Inventer and Proprietor is fully convinced that it is an invaluable Medicine. In fact the test that he has given it in the town in which he resides, and the *astonishing success* with which it has met, warrants him in saying that it is a POSITIVE CURE. He has therefore come to the determination to place it within the reach of all, knowing how many suffer with this very unpleasant and often dangerous Disease, particularly in the Southern and Western States.

In purchasing my INDIAN LOXECUST be particular and look for my written signature on the label.

I refer the public below to a few certificates selected from among many received from respectable citizens of Jacksonville.

EGBERT POINSETT.

P. S. Planters should not be without this valuable Medicine. Every family ought to keep it on hand.

A. M. REED, principal Agent for Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, August 16, 1851. 1y

JACKSONVILLE, E. F., August 15th, 1851.

Dear Sir; This will inform you that one bottle of your Medicine, called INDIAN LOXECUST, has permanently cured two of my negroes of a severe attack of Dysentery. I consider it an excellent Medicine for this complaint, and take *great* pleasure in recommending it to the public. Respectfully yours,

S. D. FERNANDEZ.

To Mr. E. Poinsett.

JACKSONVILLE, May 6th, 1851.

This is to certify it is with much pleasure that I announce to the Public that I have been effectually cured of the distressing complaint called *Dysentery*, by the highly recommended remedy of Mr. E. Poinsett. I had resorted to many things, but of no avail; I was induced to try his very palatable and pleasant Medicine, and to my great satisfaction was completely cured within a few days, and have not been troubled since with that so much dreaded disease.

I am happy to say other immediate cures have come under my own observation within a few days. I cheerfully add my mite to the already great amount of testimony with regard to your Valuable Medicine. I am, respectfully, &c.,

M. HEARN, Jr.

To E. Poinsett, Esq.

JACKSONVILLE, May 21, 1851.

Dear Sir: I consider it to be a matter of duty to inform you that I have been laboring under a very violent attack of Diarrhœa, which baffled the skill of two Physicians, and rendered me unable to do any work. But fortunately, when about to give up all hope of ever obtaining relief I heard of your INDIAN LOXECUST, and the use of five Bottles has entirely restored me to health. I take much pleasure to recommend your Medicine to all those who may be similarly afflicted. Yours, &c.,

BENJAMIN DAVID.

JACKSONVILLE, June 27, 1851.

Dear Sir: I am entirely relieved of my complaint, thanks to you for your "INDIAN LOXECUST," it is the best I have ever used for the disease, and I feel happy in recommending it to the public. Yours truly,

GEORGE COULTER.

To E. Poinsett, Esq.

BATON ISLAND, St. John's Beach, August 7, 1851.

Dear Sir: This will inform you that three of my children were dangerously ill with the Dysentery or Diarrhœa, for about six weeks. I tried almost everything that I generally used for this disease, but all to no effect. A friend of mine recommended me to try your Medicine called INDIAN LOXECUST. I procured it—and am happy to say that 1½ Bottles of it cured all three of my children—hoping your valuable Medicine may become generally known, so that all that may be afflicted with this disease may have a certain and safe remedy,

Yours truly,

JAMES LATIMER.
Pilot St. Johns Bar.

To E. Poinsett, Esq.

JACKSONVILLE, July 30, 1851.

Dear Sir: I have tried your very valuable Medicine for Diarrhœa and find it by far the the best and safest cure for this dangerous disease that I have ever known or heard of. My little daughter, aged about two years, had suffered long and was reduced to almost a skeleton, and I tried part of a Bottle of your INDIAN LOXECUST and it has acted like a charm, the child is n w improving and may be seen by by those whb do not believe. Repectfully,

A. V. COLVIN.

To E. Poinsett, Esq.

ST. NICHOLAS, Fla., July 31, 1851.

Dear Sir: This is to certify that two Bottles of your Medicine called INDIAN LOXECUST has permanently cured two of our Negroes, of a severe Diarrhœa. I take pleasure in recommending your valuable Medicine—as being without doubt one of the best and safest remedies for this disease that I have heard or seen.

Yours truly,

W. O. McINTYRE.

To E. Posnsett, Esq.

JACKSONVILLE June, 9th, 1851.

Dear Sir: I have used your Indian Loxecust in my family, and have found it a very valuable remedy for Diarrhœa. I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public.

Respectfully, J. E. TOWNSEND.

Egbert Poinsett, Esq.

JACKSONVILLE, E. Fla., May 17, 1851.

Dear Sir: This may certify to you that I had a negro girl suffering under a severe attack of Diarrhœa, and that the use of one bottle of preparation called Indian Loxecust effectually cured her, and I would take this method of recommending it as a very valuable Medicine.

Yours truly, JOHN BRANTLY.

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THE NEWS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

16 August 1851, 3

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That thirty days after date, application will be made to the Hon. Thomas Douglas, Judge of the Circuit Court, Eastern Circuit of Florida, for leave to sell certain real estate in the county of Nassau, devised by Mary Fernandez in her last will and testament to Julius A. Villalonga and Leonilla D. Villalonga.

JOHN L. VILLALONGA,
Natural Guardian and Trustee.

Jacksonville, Aug. 9, 1851. 5t

OLD IRON, BRASS & COPPER WANTED.

PERSONS having old Iron, Brass or Copper which they wish to dispose of, will find ready sale for all they can bring, at the Foundry, Jacksonville, Fla., and receive liberal prices for the same.

GEORGE MOONEY, Proprietor.

May 17. tf

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of *CURETON & TITUS* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons holding claims against said firm, will please present them to H. L. FRENCH, for settlement.

JOHN M. CURETON,
F. T. TITUS.

Jacksonville, August 3, 1851. 9—1m

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the Empire Mills, has assumed the payment of all outstanding liabilities against the late firm of Cureton & Titus. All persons having claims against said firm will please leave them with McQueen McIntosh, Esq., who is the authorized Agent and Attorney of the subscriber.

HIRAM L. FRENCH.

Jacksonville, Aug. 3, 1851. 9—1m

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New York Journal of Commerce

16 August 1851, 2

CUBA.

From the Balt. Pat. of Monday.

Extracts from a letter received from a most reliable source at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, 6th August, 1851.

* * * Now in compensation for the trouble I ask of you, I will give you all the news I can, about the "Siempre fiel Isla de Cuba."

The disturbance on the Island, as far as we can ascertain positively, is that 50 to 500 persons are in the mountains near Puerto Principe in a state of insurrection, and that this has been gotten up and the reports thereof greatly exaggerated, for the purpose of creating excitement in the United States. And most effectually has it worked; large parties of men have arrived here, and at other points on the Gulf, prepared to join in the expedition, to assist the Cubans (!) in their war for "Independence!!" that is, they intend to drive on the Spaniards and swallow the Cubans alive!

The steamship Pampero, the fastest thing on the water, left here on Monday morning with 600 men, and takes in tow a schooner loaded with arms and ammunition. Thus much is *certain*. Now what follows is rumor, but is generally credited as fact.

The steamer Pampero is in search of the Spanish steamer Pizarro, which she hopes to meet and capture, and transfer her own men to her. Then the Pampero is to run into some Texan port for another lot of men to carry to the island.

A steamer left here on Thursday last for Vera Cruz, but she is said to be destined for Cuba with 300 men. The steamer Chingarora is missing from the Lake, and is said to have taken a full load of men and ammunition in Mobile Bay.

The steamer Alabama is engaged to take 500 men on Saturday next. Two schooners are said to have left Pensacola with ammunition and men. The steamer Monmouth is to take a party from Florida. In fact there is no doubt that a large party, say 3,500 men, are now on their way or ready to embark; and the moment it is known that a good landing has been effected, there will be 10,000 men ready to leave on the Expedition.

As to the right and propriety of all this matter, I leave you to form your own opinion. I won't encourage or help any parties to leave here for the purpose of warring with the Spaniards. But if the "CUBANS" raise a revolt and call on us for aid, *then* I think they will be entitled to our sympathies and assistance in a *real* war for independence. I fear, however, that the whole affair originated in the United States, and will result in ruin to the unfortunate Islanders. * * * *

INVASION OF CUBA.—We understand that a company is forming in this city, in which some sixty or eighty men are already enrolled, expressly intended for service in the projected invasion of Cuba by American citizens. They held a meeting on Monday night, and preparations are making for their departure in a few days. Great secrecy is observed in their movements, as must be the case in an expedition contrary to the laws and policy of the United States, and which subjects those engaged in it to exceedingly severe penalties.—*St. Louis.*

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The Daily Picayune.

16 August 185[illegible]

Cuba Sympathisers. — A New York letter says that there is no truth in the statement that a brig has sailed from that port with a cargo of "Filibusters" for Cuba, and adds:

The story probably originated in the fact that at several meetings which the Cubans have held in that city of late, the project of chartering a vessel to proceed with men and arms to the assistance of the Patriots has been warmly recommended. Funds are now raising for that purpose I know.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

16 August 1851, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Alabama, from New York—E Ufford, lady and child, Dr H Bacon, J Beasley, G Agramante, F Sedano, M Aguero, J H Demband, P Bolger, C Prendergast, F J Doty, L Thompson, Capt Coste, U S R M, C T King, C S McConmer, Mrs Dixon and son, L E Sherman; A McQueen and lady, S Jones and lady, and 16 steerage.

Per steamer Gordon, from Charleston—Mrs Parker and child, F M Allen, Thos F Stevens, Jas Hodges, S J Kennerly, J R Shuler.

Gaspar de Agramonte
Miguel de Aguero
Francisco Sedano

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16 August 1851, 3

COL. A. C. BULLITT.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans that this gentleman has withdrawn from the congressional canvass in the second district, and that Thomas Hunt has again been brought forward as a candidate.

SAILING OF THE SARANAC—SUPPOSED FOR CUBA.—The Philadelphia Bulletin of yesterday afternoon says:

The United States steam-frigate Saranac, Commander G. D. Pendergrast, sailed from the Philadelphia navy-yard this morning, under sealed orders. Her destination is supposed to be Cuba, to intercept any American expeditions that may attempt a landing upon that island.

DR. GARDINER.—Two steamers (the Arctic and the Africa) have recently arrived from Liverpool, but neither of them, it appears, brought as a passenger Dr. George A. Gardiner. The friends of Dr. Gardiner now say he will arrive here in about ten days. He has been written to as to the probable amount of bail he will have to give, and been assured, as we are informed, that the amount required will be ready for him.—*Washington Telegraph.*

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The Daily Delta

17 August 1851, 1

"Cuba and the Administration."

The Bulletin of this morning has an article defending Mr. Fillmore against the attacks of trading politicians and political hacks, on account of his measures to maintain the inviolability of our relations with a country with which we are at peace." The Bulletin can see nothing in these attacks but party malevolence, whilst those who make them see nothing in the Bulletin's defence but party servility. As for ourselves, independent of such party feelings, we do not hesitate to say that thus far we have known no act of Mr. Fillmore, in reference to the Cuban struggle, to find fault with; and, if he will carry out the line of duty marked out by the Bulletin, we shall cheerfully sustain him. We fully agree with the remarks of our cotemporary in the following extract:

"We want Cuba to be free, but it must be by her own efforts with the aid of others who may consistently and properly render it, without violating the laws or the obligations they owe to their own country. In their efforts of liberation from the tyranny and oppression of the mother country, the inhabitants of Cuba have the sympathies and good wishes of millions of the American people, and thousands of stout hearts and strong arms will be at their service, when it is ascertained that themselves have struck a blow for freedom. But in giving this support, we are not to compromit ourselves or our country. We are to preserve good faith, and regard the obligations which we owe to our own as well as to the government with which we are maintaining peaceful relations. The duty of our citizens in this respect is clearly defined by the laws of the land, and they cannot be violated with impunity. In this instance, however commendable the spirit or design, as in thousands of others, the citizen is not a free agent, acting from his own will or volition, but he is restrained and circumscribed by the laws of the country to which he owes his allegiance."

The Bulletin here admits that it will not be incompatible with the law and duty, for American citizens to extend their sympathies and good wishes to the Cubans,—"nor for thousands of stout hearts and strong arms to be at their service when it is ascertained that themselves have struck a blow for freedom." So far as the law of 1818 is concerned, we do not see that the fact whether the Cubans have struck for liberty, or not, affects the question. But we presume that the Bulletin intends to maintain the position (which we hope to see Mr. Fillmore carry out) so ably illustrated by Mr. Webster in his celebrated letter to the British Minister, respecting the Canada troubles. In that letter Mr. Webster acknowledged fully the right of American citizens to emigrate to any country they chose, and that our Government had no right or power to inquire into the causes or motives for such emigration. All the friends of Cuba ask or expect from Mr. Fillmore, is to act up to the principles of that letter.

But there is another subject of more importance than the enforcement of the Act of 1818, upon which we feel very solicitous in regard to the course of the Administration. It is well known that England will interfere to protect the Spanish dynasty from the Cuban people, and we have already satisfactory proof that France has interfered. Her steam frigate Asmodee has been actively engaged under the orders of the Spanish Admiral, in transporting troops and provisions for the Spanish authorities from one part of the island to the other. Will Mr. Fillmore regard these proceedings with silence and indifference? Will he allow those European powers to come three thousand miles from their own proper hemisphere and territory in order to interfere against a people living in our near neighborhood, belonging to our continent, connected with us by a thousand ties, and who inhabit a spot, the possession of which by a power friendly to the United States and of common interest with us, is so essential to our peace and security?

This is the great question of the present crisis, upon which we should rejoice to see our Government assume a bold, manly, and American policy. Should Mr. Fillmore pursue such a course, he will entitle himself to the thanks and praise of the whole country; but, on the other hand, if he yields to the free-soil influence so prevalent at the North, or to the narrow and retrograde policy of such sheets as the National Intelligencer, he may count with certainty upon the condemnation of the great mass of the American people.

In the meantime, we would like to see the views of the great party organs of the country on this subject. Do they wait to see what course the Government will pursue, before they declare their views? Such is not the proper course for public journals which aspire to guide, enlighten, or reflect popular sentiment. What have the Washington Republic, the Ledger and the Bulletin to say on this point?

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The Daily Delta

17 August 1851, 2

Letter from one of the Patriots.

The following letter is a translation of one written to a Cuban gentleman of this city, by his brother, who is one of the Patriots who are contending for Cuban independence in the mountains of Cocorro. The letter reached this city several days ago, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed not being in town, did not get it until yesterday, when he kindly placed it in our hands. It will be found interesting, as it comes from one who has been an actual participant in the events, respecting which, some persons pretend to be so sceptical. We give the letter just as it was written, in the confidence of near relationship, without alteration or addition.

CORCORRO OR PTO. PRE., July 23, 1851.

The hurry and risk which I incur in this place will not permit my writing full details of all that has transpired since our revolt, which occurred on the 4th of the present month. Content yourself by knowing that if our cause don't prosper, it is because the Almighty don't desire it, and that we must submit to the cruelties of the foosters who devour and oppress us. In all the engagements we have had, our forces have been victorious, and our numbers increase daily, in such a manner that, from 700 who revolted, the number has increased to 3200 all from the jurisdiction of Pto. Pre.

The last fight came off today, at about sunset. We had 175 men, under P. Nuñez. We were marching toward Nuevitas, to unite with the 80. Miguel forces. When near the low grounds of Corcorro, we encountered the Cuba, numbering 120 infantry, and twenty to twenty-five cavalry. They were coming from the last-named place, and had the overseer and a mulatto belonging to F. Aguero, tied. In the skirmish, which lasted only ten minutes, we killed 7 infantry and two lancers: thirty-five of the former came over to us, as also nine of the lancers; the balance fled to the woods adjoining, and belonging to F. Pie—and as we found that the night was dark, we concluded to continue our march towards Nuevitas, for the purpose of regressing our ranks, and then direct our march towards Corcorro, where we will all unite, and march towards Pto. Pre. for the purpose of attacking that place prior to their receiving any reinforcements.

Our fortifications are on the heights of Najaza and Corcorro, and are so well fortified that if all the troops of General Concha were to give us a trial, we have no fear of them; the place is impenetrable, and with only the rocks we would roll at them, we would destroy their whole force. We have provisions for five months, for five or six thousand men.

I don't believe you have seen these hills. They are difficult to ascend, and four men on the top would prevent an army from reaching them.

The free negroes and mulattoes with us number 300 strong, and have indeed distinguished themselves. In the four skirmishes we have had, they were present, and with such success have they fought, that with the exception of the death of a mulatto by the name of Benancio, not a scratch have they received. The mulatto was killed by a lancer, in our first engagement.

The circumstance of my having to remain here at the Corcorro, on account of F. Fiesta and P. Fonseca, who were badly wounded, and will not leave till to-morrow, has given me an opportunity of writing, which chance I have not had before.

In the same manner, and through the same channel, you can write me with all security, and without discovery, as this is the plan we have adopted to communicate with each other.

Give me information as to the movements of the Americans, and if Lopez will come here at all—for we cannot live the decisive day and we are certain that we will receive the protection promised.

Adieu, my dear Concha. Pray to the Creator that we may succeed, but that you may see your country and your brother free. Yours, P. F.

The Cuba Question.

The independence of Cuba promises to be the great, the engrossing issue in the approaching political contest throughout the Union. In the absence of any great subject to divide and agitate political parties, we look upon this question as the subject upon which new party contests may be commenced, into more struggles for the spoils, for power, and office. When the people are thus divided,—when parties are only held together by "the cohesive force of public plunder," the morals, character and patriotism of the people must be destroyed, and public opinion becomes lax and corrupt. A substantial question of political principle or policy, sets the minds of the people into active inquiry and discussion, attracts the highest talents of the nation into the political arena, keeps alive popular vigilance, and evolves many needful ideas. The present stagnant and inert condition of our politics, needs some new cause of excitement, some issue, to put into action the intellectual energies of the people.

Such a cause and issue are presented in the Cuba question, which is beginning to attract public attention. Whatever may be the result of present movements in the Island,—what temporary disasters or embarrassments the cause may encounter, it must be evident to all persons who reflect and who have read history, that a fair commencement has been made of a revolution, and that such movements never go backwards. Five hundred thousand Cubans have got the idea of independence in their minds and hearts, and it cannot be rooted out save by their extinction. They constitute a nation, and we have high authority that a nation never has been and never will be subdued. Bloodshed, desolation, and war in all its horrors, may desolate the country, and heap up hecatombs of victims to the Moloch of Despotism; but the spirit of the people, the aspiration for liberty, like the plant which flourishes most, when most crushed, will linger in the mountains and valleys,—will seek temporary refuge in caves and forests, and will abide the first opportunity of breaking out with renewed vigor and determination.

These remarks find nowhere a nobler illustration than in the history of our own revolutionary struggle. Our revolution had not a more encouraging commencement than that of the Cubans. The affairs at Lexington and Concord, where the first blood was shed, (the anniversaries of which are celebrated in this day,) were not more dignified in character than the encounters, of which we have already had so many accounts, between the Cuban patriots and the Spanish soldiery. When Washington, with his shoeless band of five hundred patriots, retreated through the snows of New Jersey, before a powerful British army, the cause of independence certainly looked desperate. But these trials and obstacles only served the patriotism, and made more resolute the hearts of our patriot fathers. It was at this dark hour of the struggle that they received friendly encouragement and aid from abroad,—and, thenceforward, the cause grew stronger, until, after seven years of uninterrupted effort and warfare, victory, peace and independence were secured.

Whilst, therefore, the Cuban struggle commences under auspices quite as encouraging as those which marked the beginning of our revolution, there are few who apprehend that the contest will last so long, or be marked by as many discouraging events and obstacles as the patriots of '76 encountered. The Cubans, however, require and expect from us like aid, sympathy and encouragement, to that which cheered the gloomy hours of our revolution. They expect more—they expect us, as well from interest as from principle, and the settled policy of our Government, to interfere between them and any foreign power that may throw its sword into the opposite scale of their independence, by giving aid to their oppressor. Unless our Government meets this expectation, and redeems the solemn pledge to the world of preventing European interference in the affairs of this continent, the Cubans will truly be discouraged and disheartened.

To prevent such effects, and the disastrous results which must follow, it becomes the duty of the American people to bring to bear upon those connected with the administration of our Government, all the force and power of public opinion. Our Government must be made to reflect the popular will on this subject. Such action,—such external pressure of popular sentiment on our governmental agents cannot be put into operation too soon. The case demands promptitude; it will bear no delay or procrastination. A hesitating and indecisive policy may compromise the cause, and leave Cuba the prey of the foreign mercenaries, whose greedy gaze is fixed upon her. For these reasons, therefore, we shall advocate the introduction of the Cuban question into the political contests of the day,—drawing the lines between those who are for, and those who are against, Cuban independence,—between those who are for prompt and forcible resistance on the part of our Government to any interference on the part of any European power, and those who are for the do-nothing, neutrality policy. Let political candidates be interrogated on these points, and let the people withhold their support from all those who do not respond fully and openly to the popular sentiment.

☞ Mr. C. M. Royall desires us to correct an article in the Crescent, calculated to produce an erroneous and injurious impression in regard to himself and friends. The article is headed "A Filibuster in Distress," and conveys the idea that Chas. G. Parris, who is referred to, came with Mr. Royall and his small party, from Vicksburg. He assures us that this is not true,—that his party is composed of gentlemen who are incapable of the base act, or of the designs which the Reporter of the Crescent ascribes to them. If he desires further information, he can get it by calling at the Commercial Queen Hotel.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

17 August 1851, 3

CUBAN INVADERS IN ST. LOUIS.—A company is said to be forming in St. Louis with the intention of invading Cuba. The Republican of the 8th instant thus notices this movement:

"We understand that a company is forming in this city, in which some sixty or eighty men are already enrolled, expressly intended for service in the projected invasion of Cuba by American citizens. They held a meeting on Monday night, and preparations are making for their departure in a few days. Great secrecy is observed in their movements."

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Early National Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON
18 August 1851, 3

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

We learn from the White Sulphur Springs that the PRESIDENT, accompanied by Mr. Secretary STUART and some other gentlemen, arrived at that popular and beautiful watering place on Wednesday evening last. A committee of gentlemen from different Southern States met the President the previous evening some twenty miles from the Springs, and accompanied him thither. His arrival was greeted by the large crowd sojourning at the Springs, as well as by a great many people of the neighboring country, assembled to see him, with the most cordial demonstrations of respect, and without distinction of party. He was addressed on behalf of the assembled citizens in a patriotic and eloquent strain by Mr. BEVERLY JOHNSTON, and by the Hon. JOHN BARNEY, to whom the PRESIDENT replied in a brief but happy manner—declaring, among other sentiments, that, in administering the Government, he knew no North, no South, no East, no West. His speech was warmly received, and much applauded. Mr. STUART was also called out, and made some felicitous remarks, which drew forth repeated applause.

In the evening the PRESIDENT visited the Ball-room for a short time, and received the cordial salutations of its brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen.

Sir HENRY BULWER, the British Minister to the United States—whose departure for Europe was mentioned in our last—has only gone on a visit to London, and expects, as we understand, to return to the United States early in November.

In his absence, J. F. CRAMPTON, Esq., Secretary of Legation, is charged with the affairs of the Mission.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.—It appears by a paragraph in the "Sun" that some of the Cuba revolutionists at Principe, of whose wonderful paper victories we have been hearing so many flaming revelations, are now exiles in this city.

Arrival after arrival we have here from different ports in Cuba down to the 3d of August; but no sea captain who comes here has yet even heard of any thing like a revolution. There are Principe affairs, which the Spanish papers belittle into the affairs of "highwaymen;" but there is nothing yet come that deserves the dignified name of a rebellion, much less of a revolution.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Cincinnati Commercial says that "means both false and nefarious" have been used in that city to enlist adventurers for the "Cuba hunt." Amongst other things it was stated to the poor fellows thus duped that the officers of the Spanish fleet off Cuba were in the pay of the patriot leaders, and would offer no resistance to the landing of the hunters.

ON THE REPORTED REVOLT IN CUBA.

The New Orleans papers received by yesterday's Southern mail contain letters from Havana, received by the Cherokee, which represent the insurrection in Cuba in a more formidable light than even it was represented in the correspondence published by our city contemporaries and conveyed on the arrival of the Georgia. The New Orleans papers also received by the Cherokee the Address of the Liberating Society of Principe, which we have now reason to believe was an exaggerated statement of the successes and strength of the patriots. At any rate, reverses seem to have befallen the patriots in the neighborhood of Principe which that document did not lead us to anticipate.

By an arrival at this port from Nuevitas, we have dates from that place to the 2d *instant*, and the accounts are very unfavorable to the cause of the revolution in that quarter. The Government had concentrated three thousand troops in the department, and divided them up into columns of eight hundred each, for the purpose of scouring the whole country around Principe and driving the revolters from their positions. They had succeeded in defeating and scattering the band led by Don Joaquin Agueso y Agueso, and the capturing Aguero and a number of his party. A few of the party escaped, succeeded in reaching the sea shore, and embarked for the United States. Two of the party who made the first pronunciamiento at Principe have arrived at this port. They were of Aguero's party, and were with him when defeated by the troops.

They state that they fear that the immense military force sent to the central department has succeeded in exterminating the patriot bands. The Government authorities had succeeded, by inducing the mothers of the revolters to go and entreat their sons to lay down their arms and accept of the proffered pardon, in weakening the strength of the patriots. Many yielded to the entreaties of their mothers, and this served to dispirit others. We need not conceal our fears that the Government has triumphed for the present at Principe. Other parts of the Island, however, are represented to be making pronunciamientos and organizing guerrilla bands, though with what success remains to be seen.

The Cubans are miserably deficient in arms and all the equipments of war, which is a serious drawback. The Havana Cubans appear to exaggerate the rumors that reach there almost as much as the Government exaggerates its official statements. We anxiously await the news by the next Havana steamer, as we will then have more positive news of the extent and character of the revolt. Lopez's landing may give a turn to the revolution that will make it formidable to the Government.

LATE FROM HAVANA.

By an arrival at Charleston the Courier of that city has advices from Havana to the 8th instant, six days later than before received.

On the 5th instant intelligence was received at Havana respecting the movements of *Lopez*, which caused great excitement, and all the Spanish vessels of war and steamers were ordered out immediately to cruise along the coast. The Courier says:

"Full files of the *Faro Industrial* up to the 7th instant, 'inclusive, throw but little light on the progress of events 'in the Island. We perceive therein addresses from the 'officials of Cienfuegos, Trinidad de Cuba, Puerto Prin'cipe, and Villa Clara, stating that the disaffected were sur'rendering themselves, and that many prisoners had been 'taken. The very tenor, however, of these addresses tends 'to demonstrate that the aspect of affairs is more serious than 'they would have the people of the Island imagine, and that 'an organized revolution is in existence. But, notwithstand'ing the political troubles, strange to say, commercial mat'ters seem unaffected by them."

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Journal of Commerce

18 August 1851, 2

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

I stated, the other day, that the officers of the United States Government at New Orleans did not interpose any obstruction to the fitting out of the Lopez Expedition against Cuba. They were, of course, apprized that the expedition was on foot, and the troops destined for it openly drilled.

The *Pampero* was fitted out, openly and without disguise as to her objects: and she was not required to clear at the Custom House.

I now learn that General Twigge, who is in command of the Southern military district, and who had instructions to keep a watch over these enterprises, gave notice early in July, to the Collector of the port of New Orleans, that an expedition against Cuba was on foot. The Collector ignored the fact; and the day after the Pampero sailed, wrote to General Twigge that he was quite unacquainted with the movement.

The Government is of course informed as to the infidelity of their Filibustero officers If the Government officers are Filibusters, the administration might as well issue a Filibuster proclamation, at once. The United States Marshal for the Louisiana District is here now, and can tell the Government, as the District Attorney told them, that it is quite idle for the Government to undertake to prosecute any individuals for violations of the law of 1815, in any case where Cuba is concerned. In some former cases, the Marshal summoned jurymen to the number of 3,000, and yet could not get a jury.

The Government, or rather one of the Cabinet now here, has very recent information from Cuba, in regard to the Spanish soldiers composing the army now in Cuba. The substance of it is, that this army of 20,000 men is well disciplined, well appointed, well clothed, well fed, well paid, and, in every respect, to be relied upon. If this is so—and I presume it is—Lopez, if not hanged, will soon take to his boat.

I am inclined to think—as many well-informed persons do—that Lopez effected a landing. He could not have been intercepted by the Pizarro, or any Cuban naval force; for it is quite certain that no information of his expedition preceded him. The vessel sent by the Spanish Consul was undoubtedly too slow, and perhaps may have been taken by Lopez. It was rumored that he intended to take her, or any Spanish vessel.

WASHINGTON, August 18th, 1851.

We have nothing from Cuba, which every one thinks very strange. But, if the Isabel is laid up, it may, in part, account for the delay. The Pampero was to have returned to New Orleans, after landing Lopez and his men. But we have no advice of her return.

The rumors, from this city, of Mr. Webster's intention to resign, are again started, though, of course, without any new foundation.

It is always safe, however, to predict Cabinet changes and changes in the weather; for these are things that are mutable,—or at least, have heretofore been so.

A National Agricultural Fair is to be got up in this city—some time during the next session of Congress. It is a capital idea.

United States Stock issued to Foreigners during the week ending 15th August, 1851.

Loan of 1847	$30,000
" of 1848	7,000
	$37,000

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The Evening Picayune.
18 AUG 1851

FURTHER CUBAN NEWS.

Details by the Georgia at New York.

The Georgia brought to New York much fuller accounts of the Cuba revolution than were received here by the Cherokee. We copy what we find of interest.

In the first place, to put the public on its guard against false reports circulated by the Spanish authorities, the following is published in the New York papers:

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

We desire to caution the American public against the false statements and reports put forth by the Spanish authorities of Cuba, for the purpose of smothering the progress of the revolutionary fire in the island, and of checking the natural impulses and sympathies of the generous and free American people. Such artifices are common to all similar Governments similarly situated, and are practiced with peculiar activity by the Spanish tyrants in their present hour of supreme peril—the hour, as we trust and believe, of their certain fate. The statements herewith furnished by us to the press are fairly and honestly copied from letters of our friends in Havana, Trinidad, &c.—gentlemen of high character, writing to their friends for the sole purpose of giving us true information. This we avouch with our names and our honor.

EDITORS AND COLABORERS OF LA VERDAD.

New York, August 7, 1851.

By the arrival of the Georgia, the Cubans in this city have received all and late advices from their revolted brethren in Cuba. We are indebted for the following to the same parties from whom we received the Declaration of Independence and other previous advices from the Patriots.

The Cubans assert, likewise, that the Government accounts published in the Havana papers are utterly false, and that their very falsehood confirms, in several important instances, the news now received from the Patriots.

The news from the patriots informs us that several other important points, at last advices, pronunciamentos had taken place, and the insurgents were in the field.

The Government announces, on the contrary, that all the rebels had been taken or shot, and that the utmost quiet prevailed in all parts of the island, the insurrection having been entirely broken up. At the same time, when they say that all is quiet, they publish official despatches from Principe, Las Tunas, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Villa Clara and Santo Espiritu, stating that all these places are infested by rebel guerrillas.

The above named places comprise all the chief towns from one end of the Central Department to the other, in length 500 miles, and embracing full one-third of the island of Cuba.

From the Government, therefore, it will be seen that the revolution is very general, even were there no such confirmations and glorious news as we now publish from the Patriots.

The following is the statement of the Junta Libertadora of Puerto Principe, issued on the 22d of July, from the headquarters at Cascorro Mountains, near Principe, 450 miles from Havana. It is an address to the Cubans, in order to inspire them, and gives a detail of operations from the 4th to the 22d of July, the latter being the latest date from headquarters.

The last paragraph refers to the official account which we have already published, and we therefore need not repeat it.

The following letters to the N. Y. Herald will be read with interest. A letter dated duly 30th says:

It is a task of almost utter impossibility to arrive at any thing like a true statement of the important events which are going on in this apparently devoted island. The press affords no information, except such as the Government thinks proper, from time to time, to acquaint the public by medium of *officios*. So palpably ridiculous are their shallow endeavors to mislead the people of the capital into a miscouception of the importance and strength of the insurgents at the other one of the island, that even those most loyal in their adhesion to the crown of Spain are pained and laugh at their absurdity.

While the Government endeavor, by every means in their power, to impress upon the people that the *revoltosos*, as they are termed, are reduced to a number so very inconsiderable that no danger is to be apprehended for the tranquillity of the island, we are informed, on the other hand—and our information can be fully relied on—that the disaffected already number by thousands, and are being augmented hourly. We hear, and the Government itself has published an account, of several skirmishes with the troops, in which the latter have by no means come off victorious; and the activity displayed in all the departments of War and Marine, would scarcely warrant such extraordinary measures for the capture of twenty or thirty men, which, it is stated on authority of the General Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Department of the island, comprise the amount entire of those concerned in the plan for revolutionizing Cuba.

It is not so. The disaffected include every Creole man, woman or child, from Cape Maysi to Cape San Antonio, of the island of Cuba; and though it may be in the power of the Government, but which is by no means certain, to crush the present movement, it will be but for the moment, for it is beyond the power of human endurance that the generous and noble minded sons of this fair island should longer submit to the tyrannical bondage they have too patiently endured at the hands of a despotic and grasping stepmother, which Spain has ever proved to them.

I have this moment before me the *Aficion*, of yesterday's date, containing the announcement that the attempt at revolution is completely overthrown, and that the principal leaders have fallen into the hands of the Government troops. I have also before me a letter, so completely at variance with this statement, that I have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the Government *officio* is incorrect, written for the purpose of blinding the people as to the real state of affairs, and especially with reference to the fact, now publicly known all over this city, notwithstanding all city of Trinidad rose *en masse*, last Tuesday, and pronounced in favor of the insurgents, and was immediately followed in the same course by the people of Villa Clara and Pinar del Rio, who number some hundreds of well mounted men, fully equipped, and determined no longer to submit to the iron rule of the Government.

HAVANA, *July* 31, 1851.

The revolution progresses with wonderful rapidity, considering the difficulties the Creoles have had to contend with. Trinidad pronounced against the Government on the 25th inst., *en masse*. Mr. Armenteros, one of the most influential men in that part of the island, a Creole of a noble family, commanding a cavalry regiment of militia, joined the insurgents on the 25th, at the head of all his men. Unless some extraordinary piece of good luck should attend the Government troops, I consider the island lost to Spain.

I have had much difficulty in procuring the enclosed copies of the proclamation issued by the insurgents, dated the 24th of July, but they abound in the interior. Guanahay, Pino del Rio, and the whole line of the centre and the Vuelta de Abajo, have pronounced against the Government.

The *Diario de la Marina*, of this city, is the organ of the Government, and the absurd *afectos* contained therein are not worthy of credit. On the 25th inst. one hundred lancers were sent out to meet a portion of the insurgents who had encamped near to Guinia de Miranda, the headquarters of the central division of the Creoles, thirty of whom only returned; the other seventy, it is positively stated, having gone over to the people!

HAVANA, *August* 1, 1851.

The mails due yesterday from the interior have been again detained, by order of the Government. They, of course, received their despatches, which they have published, containing dates from Cienfuegos till the 28th July. They have, upon this occasion, overreached themselves, inasmuch as that, if the Government received communications from the disturbed districts, it is somewhat curious that the public should not have received theirs likewise, were it not considered prudent on the part of the authorities to prolong, as much as possible, the disastrous intelligence reaching the public, which they have themselves received, and which they would wish to prevent being carried to the United States by the American steamers now in port. Nevertheless, I have received positive information, from a source upon which I place the greatest reliance, that an encounter took place between the insurgents and the Queen's troops, on the 28th ult., at a place called Cumenayagua, in the district of Villa Clara, in which the latter were completely routed, a great many of the troops going over to the popular cause.

It would appear that the proclamations issued by the Trinidadians had had the desired effect, inasmuch as that desertions on the part of the soldiers are the order of the day. The sons of all the most wealthy men of Trinidad and its neighborhood have, to a man, taken up arms and joined Mr. Armenteros, himself of a noble family, conspicuous in the annals of Cuba, and in every way capable of becoming a formidable leader in the ranks of the insurgents, which have already swelled into a little army, but which, though small, I have no doubt will prove a very brave one.

The most active preparations continue to be carried on by the Government, and all their vessels of war are at sea. Troops are being moved about in every direction, and six pieces of cannon, with artillery men to correspond, left by the railway this morning to reinforce the routed at Trinidad. Altogether the revolution is not put down, as the authorities would fain wish us to believe. It is only commencing, and if, and I firmly believe it to be so, the whole Creole population of Cuba are, as they say, of one mind upon the subject of independence, and the overthrow of the Spanish dominion in this island, there can be little doubt as to the result of an enterprise in every way entitled to be crowned with success.

The following is from the Tribune:

HAVANA, *August* 1, 1851.

My Dear Comrade—The news I sent you by the Isabel was much exaggerated, through the fault of the reports that were current here; but the fact is, that some portions of it have been realized, and the rest is from moment to moment about to be so.

The insurrection is marching forward after the fashion of the century, (that is to say, with steam power.) The organization at this place is * * * * I believe that if the General presents himself, there will be no need of speaking to anybody, as all will be done like a stroke of lightning.

We have to-day a messenger from Cardenas, by way of Matanzas, for the purpose of having an understanding together, and collecting all the funds we can. I have told him that I am ready to take the field with him as soon as he pleases.

We have bought arms and part of the ammunition for 200 men, who are to go out from here to Pinar del Rio.

I have a press in a safe place to scatter the proper documents as soon as the affair is under arms in the Vuelta de Abajo, from which quarter they have all answered that they will not move till the General comes, but the boys who will go out to them from here will stir them up. I think it probable we shall have the dance fairly opened (*la musica*) in all the coming week, as they are at work actively there.

It is said here to-day as certain that the Lieutenant Governor of Villa Clara had been killed, and that Capt. Fortun, who went out in pursuit of the insurgents, has passed over to them with his corps. To this statement, *garrantino*, [that is, wait for confirmation. The Capt. Fortun here referred to is stated by a passenger to be a different person from the artillery officer of the name mentioned in the report of the Junta Libertadora of Puerto Principe as having joined the Patriots with sixty men and four field howitzers.]

From Puerto Principe we have nothing new, all letters being stopped in the post office.

Vargas has gone to take the command of Trinidad, &c. The hacendado Mendoza, of happy memory, accompanies them. *God keep* them. No more. Adieu.

☞ A Cuban meeting was held in Tuskegee, Ala., on the 7th, at which a committee of twenty-five was appointed to solicit contributions and forward aid to the Patriots.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

18 August 1851, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Magnolia, from Palatka, &c.— Mrs Hernandez, Mrs Hall, Miss C Hall, Miss A Hall, Miss S Hall, Miss Nervell, H W Groves, R B Dillon, Rev B Wright, L A Hardee, S Crank, E B Baker, W H Mougin and 2 servants, J Crantfield, J M Macias, J S Younge, Johnson, Bullock, C Villaverde, D Manrena, D Hall, A Angulo, L Furla, Terrett, and 1 deck.

Per bark Exact, from New York—Joseph Reading and lady, Mrs Williamson and 2 children, Messrs C P Cogers, W B Redfield, G W Dillon, Jas T Ells, and 18 in the steerage.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—F Arnau, Thos Hardiman, A C Cullains, H H Baker, B F Ross, and 5 deck.

Per steamer Gordon, from Charleston—A P Daniels, J Blumenthal, J Gans, S Rosenburg, Sam'l Bell, S Little, P Plum, A A Thompson, and Mr Wolf.

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

19 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Invaders.

Of the commanders of the expedition that sailed from New Orleans on the *Pampero*, a letter from New Orleans to the New York *Herald* says—

"General Lopez commands in *propria persona*. Col. Crittenden is chief acting officer; Col. Bell accompanies the force, and some five Hungarian officers, amongst them the valiant Gen. Pragay, Capts. Ellis, Victor, Kerr, &c., &c."

A letter from Washington says the Government is fully advised of all that is going on. The writer adds that:

"There is every probability that, supposing this government to be inactive, there will soon be arrayed in Cuba a considerable force of American buccaneers under Lopez, and that if they are promptly taken by the Cuban government, there will be a rush for Cuba on the part of our people, and under some American leader. It is idle to underrate the progress of this enterprise. It may be that it is already too formidable for this government to deal with.

"The *Pampero* will not be intercepted by our cruisers for they cannot outstrip her."

The *Pampero* took but four hundred men, it being found that only that number could be carried; but the *Picayune* says they are *picked* out of one thousand, had seventeen hundred good rifles and any quantity of colt's revolvers.

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

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI
19 August 1851, 2

Cuba.—Annexation.—The Church.—Slavery.

Will Cuba become independent of old Spain? is a question which seems to have been settled affirmatively for some time in the American mind. Recent events on that Island, notwithstanding their uncertain termination, have only strengthened the conviction that Spain cannot, for any great length of time, retain the ownership of this gem of the Antilles. Another conviction seems to be a twin of the above, and equally as strong, and that is, that Cuba cannot, after she shall have rid herself of her foreign dependence, maintain herself as a distinct sovereignty, but must be a part and parcel of the American Republic. Speculation has therefore been started as to the effect of these changes, on the United States, on the church, and on slavery. Of the former we do not now intend to speak, our present purpose being to give our readers some of the views which have been expressed in reference to the two latter interests.

The views generally taken by the Protestant journals, so far as we have observed, are that these changes will be beneficial to their cause, inasmuch as Cuba will thereby be opened to the preaching of the gospel and the dissemination of the Bible. It is now Catholic, no other denomination being allowed to maintain a footing there. Nor do the Catholic papers deprecate these changes, so far as the Church is concerned. The *Telegraph*, of this city, in an ably written article on this subject, says, "the condition of Cuba affords, unfortunately, little encouragement to cheer the mind of the Catholic. The union of Church and State in that fair Island has been productive of evil a thousand fold. With all her wealth and influence, the Church in Cuba has done nothing to aid her struggling sister on the Continent. There are multitudes of people in that Island who have never received the Sacrament of Confirmation, and who have never seen it administered. But this is not all. Cuba has not aided the Church, but still worse, she has injured it to a very great extent. Her example has been mischievous. We dare not lift the veil, nor allude more particularly to the infamous scandals, whose chastisement will be seen in the excesses of revolution. The transfer of such a people from a Catholic government to the United States will therefore work no injury to the Church."

As to their effect on slavery, the opinions expressed are more speculative and elaborate in their character than are those in reference to the interests of the church. The anti-slavery papers take the ground that the slave States are so warmly in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, for the purpose of re-invigorating the institution of slavery, by the establishing of the slave trade with the United States; that there is not now as much slave labor in the present slave States as the cotton and sugar interests require; that that labor cannot be supplied from such States as Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, for fear of making them free States; and that the demand can be supplied through Cuba only. A collateral consideration is also presented as one of the causes of their anxiety, which is to preserve the balance of power between them and the North, by making two or more slave States out of Cuba. But, as every sensible man can see that it is an utter impossibility to maintain that balance, not much [illegible] point.

Some of the southern papers are decidedly opposed to the acquisition of Cuba. The New Orleans *True Delta* had an elaborately and ably written article on the cost of acquisition, in which every southern man is entreated "well to consider the matter in all its certain and possible consequences, before he becomes committed to its support or lends himself to its promotion." The *Delta* takes the position that if Cuba is annexed to the U. States, "within five years thereafter slavery will cease to have more than a nominal existence in Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and perhaps Tennessee," and "in less than twenty-five years from the date of annexation, slavery will cease to exist on this continent," and adds "we desire to retain slavery in the States of the American union where it now exists, and as they at present exist; and we cannot comprehend the policy, the wisdom or the safety of weakening its concentration, or lopping off its chief and most powerful supports." The reason for this opinion is that "the effect of annexation will be to create an enormous demand for sugar plantations in Cuba, and a commensurate requisition for slave labor to meet the natural and unnatural speculation." The *Delta* does not, like the anti-slavery papers, look to the African slave trade to supply this demand, but to Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, where the labor of slaves is less valuable, and their employment more precarious. By the demand thus made on these frontier States, they will in a few years be drained of their slaves and become free States. "These States will," says that paper, "be tempted by high prices to part with their slave population for deportation, or to supply vacancies made by southern emigration; prices will be enormously augmented, agricultural production will be enormously stimulated, and for a few years, the people will be everywhere Cuba mad."

These augmented prices will also affect slavery in the gulf belt. If the sugar-growers now require a tariff equal to one and one-half cent per pound to protect them from Cuba competition, can they successfully compete with the Cuba growers of that article, under the free government of the United States. It is very plain they cannot, if the necessity which it was represented really existed, for the high duty heretofore placed on foreign brown sugars was not in fact a deception got up to impose on Congress, and bleed the consumer for the benefit of sugar-growers.

We confess these views of the *True Delta* strike us with much force, and we shall watch with some interest the Southern press for a reply to the argument and views presented by the *Delta*.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Columbus Times.
19 August 1851, 1

CUBA.

We publish to-day some of the latest accounts of the progress of the Revolution in Cuba. It is strange that while the minutest details are given of the risings of the patriots in various parts of the Island, of pronunciamentos, declaration of Independence, addresses to the people and to the army, of skirmishes and combats between the Patriots and troops, of movements of the Spanish fleet and army; yet that it is stoutly denied in some quarters that there is any revolution at all; and it is asserted that the whole thing is a preconcerted fabrication for the purpose of raising an excitement as the basis of an expedition from this country.—The reader will agree with us that so monstrous and complicated a lie as this, could not have survived so long, and that there is the strongest evidence to show that the people of that Island have at length made a strike for Independence. We refer to our extracts.

☞ The steamer Pampero, which sailed from New Orleans for Cuba, Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock carried Gen Lopez with 500 men. They hold a full battery of artillery, consisting of ten cannon, with 1,700 rifles, a large number of Colt's revolvers and any quantity of ammunition. A corps of engineers were on board. What point the Pampero will steer to is not known. She was hired for the trip and $32,000 security were given for her in case of her loss.—*Mobile Register 9th inst.*

THE CUBANS AND THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—At the request of the gentlemen whose names are attached to it, the New York Express gives place to the following communication, which speaks for itself:

To the Editors.—An article published in the "National Intelligencer," of the 31st. ult., does great injustice to a cause and to friends that are dear to us. The Intelligencer being the reputed organ of the National Executive, its article possesses an importance which induces us to give an emphatic denial to all its assumptions, inferences, and insinuations. We also indignantly deny that we have imposed upon or sought to impose upon the press and people of this country, by manufactured and exaggerated statements or by false and forced declarations.

All statements and publications given by us to the press of this city have emanated from the sources indicated in them—our friends in Cuba—and they are neither "men of straw" nor incapable of vindicating their words.

On behalf of the Cuban exiles in New York.

Octavino, Diary Departemento Oriental
Francisco Sedano, Departemento Central
Miguel T. Tolon, Departemento Occidental

New York, Aug 1st, 1851.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta

19 August 1851, 1

Resume of the Cuban News by the Georgia.

The Conchalier being largely in the majority in New York, that patriotic city, which a few months ago presented its freedom to a fugitive traitor, who had sought to overthrow the government of a friendly republic, and how very consistently denounces and ridicules the effort to overthrow despotism in Cuba,—had the first blow over the news by the Georgia. At the first blush, the revolution was all put down—quiet reigned throughout the island,—a number of executions had taken place,—and after all, the patriots were only a few guerrilla bands.— The New York papers luxuriated one whole day in this news—and, indeed, we think with their sentiments they had good cause to do so. Let us however do the Conchalier justice, and give their story, which, on account of its great length, we must condense.

The dates by the Georgia are to the 21st instant. It is stated however in the Express, that the "government paper had been printed two days, and is said to have contained some exciting news from the interior, but its issue was prohibited until after the departure of the American steamers." The same paper also states, "government feel much anxiety with regard to the loyalty of the troops, as many regiments are supposed to be disaffected." After throwing out these suppositious facts, the Express proceeds to demolish the whole revolution by quotations from the Havana papers, the substance of which is as follows:

"The Faro of July 30th contains a dispatch from the Commandant General of Tunas, stating that the party headed by Aguero (who signed the Declaration of Independence) in that town had been completely used up, and that its remnants had submitted to the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

"A dispatch dated Puerto Principe, July 23d, states that Aguero was seen on the 21st ult., near Jucaro, accompanied by only four men, and that they appeared to be making their way towards Nuevitas, to the hope of escaping from the island.

"A dispatch from the Governor of Nuevitas, dated the 31st, stating that Austin Aguero y Arteaga, José Augustin Aguero y Sanchez, and Miguel Aguero y Agueta, had presented themselves to the commissary of the town of Baza, soliciting pardon."

Why, this is quite an old story! Aguero had been used up sometime ago. He has already been whipped and shot several times. On the 23d of July, Aguero, accompanied by only four men, was making his way to Nuevitas. And yet directly following, the Express gives accounts from Nuevitas, brought by the Narvaeche, to the 25th ult., which has not a word about Aguero, but reports Nuevitas quiet at the date of sailing. The Express falsely states that Nuevitas had been previously represented as in the hands of the patriots,—the truth is, that all the accounts concurred that they had abandoned the town and gone into the mountains, which accounts very satisfactorily for its being so quiet.)

As to the other Aguero presenting themselves to the Commissary of the town of Baza, soliciting pardon, we must be excused for suspecting that the Commissary of Baza had some scruples and qualifications which would not be unacceptable to the patriots. We imagine, however, that if those gentlemen were really in the hands of the doughty Commissary, they would have been sent forward to grace the triumph of the Governor of Nuevitas.

The Express also gives the following extract from the Diario de la Marina of Aug. 1:

"In our issue of this afternoon we have copied the communication of the Sr. Governor of Trinidad, D. Miguel Baron from Sagua-tara, confirming the advices we inserted in a previous number respecting the party of rebels raised some days before in the Colonade Mr. Isnaga. As we expected, the party has been completely put down, so much so that those who did not surrender themselves retired into the mountains, where they cannot fail to be surrounded by our troops."

Here is the old story, "put down," and those who did not surrender "retired to the mountains." How does this agree with the previous statements, that all the "rebels" had been defeated, and are now suing for pardon?

Then we have the following in the official paper:

"An official communication from the Governor dated the 29th of July, stated the 27th July, relative to the capture of several of the principal leaders of the revolt on the 24th, by a company of cavalry, after a short engagement at a ranchie not far from Nuevitas. Among those were Joaquin Aguero y Aguero and Juan Tomas [illegible] who surrendered; they were overtaken by the horsemen, however, and secured. The Commandant General of the Centre, Manuel de Ilala, congratulates the Governor that this event terminates the pacification of the country. He commends in high terms the prudence and perseverance shown by the colonel who captured the chief of the insurrection, Aguero, after a long pursuit, in various directions, by night and day.

"At Cienfuegos, a party of patriots, closely pressed had left the bogues they rode and sought refuge in a forest, which the Government troops had surrounded so that escape was impossible. The Gaceta of the 29th of July, in which this is announced, claims the account with saying that tranquility is now perfectly secured in that part of Cuba, as in every other quarter of the island."

Not a word of the battle near Nuevitas on the 24th, was known to the Captain of the Narvaeche, which sailed from that place on the 25th.

Thus we have given in full the Cuban account of affairs in Cuba, which so greatly delighted the New York press. Unfortunately, however, there was another side to the story, and that leaked out the next day. The papers changed their tones quite rapidly.

We who have the later news by the Cherokee, know how false all these statements published by the Havana journals are. But it may not be uninteresting to our readers, to present the prompt contradictions given to the manufactured statements of the Conchalier, by a responsible gentleman in New York. First, how ever, we find in the Baltimore Sun, a letter from a respectable source, to a gentleman in Baltimore, which came by the Georgia, to the following effect:

"Havana, August 1st, 1851.

"Dear Brother: There are gratifying days for the Cubans; our Army of Freedom is increasing and every time that we attack the enemy, though superior to us in numbers, our arms are crowned with success. The poor Spanish soldiers are dying from exposure to the well known Cuban sun. You will hear that the friends of Spain triumph in having conquered us, but it is a lie, a thousand times a lie. They say so, because they do not wish that in the States it should be known how the patriots bear themselves, and, therefore, by order of the Captain General, it is prohibited to publish in the papers until after the departure of the steamer Georgia. Here one hears nothing from the lips of men, women and children, but cries of 'Independence forever!'—and 'Death to the rule of Spain in America.'

"We are sure that when Lopez disembarks, the cause will be gained in three months. Many of the troops have come over to our ranks, and these say that the rest do not wish to come over until they see at the head of the army of freedom the brave Lopez.

"We have here four or more Americans of that infamous sort, who are declared enemies to the good cause, who have promised General Concha to write to the United States, saying that 'the reports of the Patriot success are false, and that the Cubans die like sheep, for they have no discipline in their ranks, and do not understand the use of arms.' Miserable cowards and villains of the American confederation, who would thus sell themselves to a government which would make slaves of freemen!

"Matanzas has struck her blow, and the dominion of Spain in America receives its death-blow in little more than three months. We will wile away impatience the coming of Lopez. Will the gallant Quitman come with him? It is said here that from here to six months will arrive with troops and arms to supply our deficiencies, in order to extinguish the barbarous Baja.

"The panic which has struck that unpatriot Concha is such that all the vessels of war in the harbor sailed on receipt of the news of Lopez's movements, except the Pizarro, which, for the last week, has been painting her hull, and two months' provision for a voyage. That vessel does not sail except to convey, in case of a revolution in the city, which is expected, the authorities to a place of security. Would you wish any greater evidence of panic than this, in the midst of heroes?

"To conclude by the Ohio I will send, giving you all the particulars. I am not more communicative at present, for fear that the sight of the letter might excite suspicion, and cause it to be opened.

"Affectionately, your brother, FERNANDEZ."

Then follows a statement furnished to the New York Tribune, by the editors of La Verdad, for the truth of which they vouch with their names and honor. In this statement they allege that the accounts published in the Havana papers are all false. They then present the narrative already given by us, issued by the patriots from the Cascorro Mountains, of the various operations of the campaign.

Then follows a copy of the pronunciamento at Trinidad, in which the number of the insurgents is put down at 340. It is dated at Cinco Morandi, July 21, 1851. Then a number of private letters are published from the friends of the cause, all confirming the statements contained in the patriots' address, and giving many forcible particulars of the progress of the revolution. All these writers look to the arrival of Gen. Lopez as the signal for a general outbreak through the whole island.

The New York Tribune has a letter from its own correspondent, also very favorable to the cause of the Liberators. This letter contains the following statements:

"The acknowledged increase of pronunciamentos and armed parties approaching to the western part of the island, and the capital, by the Government, although with the intention of their insignificance, to endeavor to demonstrate positively the public sentiment, and to give to our social relations in this city, (which is the most silent character which may indicate the thundering storm. At Cienfuegos and Trinidad, there have been organizations as far as arms could be procured—and were it not with the connivance of the people, this could not happen. They may be cleared and run down, but the arms, in other hands, will spring up in other quarters, to give constant occupation to the squads of troops that are patroling the country, until they can procure the means they wait for, and quote to their wants, and the determination they will make.

"Notwithstanding the published statements and orders, it is said, upon what is conceived as good authority, that there are near two thousand patriots concealed in the mountains of Najasa; and that the parties taken have only surprised a few who ventured to their plantations, for matters associated with their individual affairs; and that the results have not materially affected the spirit or plans of the party."

The New York Herald, unfriendly to the Patriot cause, has the following remarks upon the news brought by the Georgia:

"The Spanish authorities have vigilant police agents in this city, who go and return by the steamers, and carefully note every thing that occurs here and on board the vessels. We are inclined to believe that the results of the difficulties in the island have been much more favorable to the patriot cause than has been heretofore stated—all the accounts having been from the government side. Nothing, however, is less reliable than military bulletins on both sides."

The Herald has also letters from its correspondents which contain the following:

"While the government endeavors by every means in its power, to impress upon this people that the *rebellion* as they are termed, are reduced to a number so very inconsiderable, that no danger is to be apprehended for the tranquility of the island, we are informed, on the other hand—and our information can be fully relied on—that the disaffected already number by thousands, and are being augmented hourly. We hear, and the government itself has published an account of several skirmishes with the troops, in which the latter have by no means come off victorious; and the activity displayed in all the departments of army and marine, would scarcely warrant such extraordinary measures for the capture of twenty or thirty men, which it is stated on authority of the General Commander-in-chief of the Eastern Department of the island, comprise the entire amount of those concerned in the plan for revolutionizing Cuba.

"It is not so. The disaffected include every Creole man, woman, or child, from Cape Maysi to Cape San Antonio, of the island of Cuba; and though it may be in the power of the government, but which is by no means certain, to crush the present movement, it will be but for the moment, for it is beyond the power of human endurance that the generous and noble minded sons of this fair island should longer submit to the wounded heelings they have too patiently endured at the hands of a despotic and grasping stepmother, which Spain has ever proved to them."

The writer then gives a flat contradiction to the statement of the government, relative to the putting down of the pronunciamento at Trinidad. It also confirms the statement that Mr. Armesteros, one of the most influential men in that part of the island—a cousin of a noble family—commanding a cavalry regiment of militia, joined the insurgents on the 24th, at the head of all his men. Adding:

"Unless some extraordinary piece of good luck should attend the government troops, I consider the island lost to Spain."

Another correspondent says:

"On the 24th inst. one hundred lancers were sent out to meet a portion of the insurgents who had encamped near to Guisa de Miranda, the head quarters of the central division of the Creoles, thirty of whom only returned; the other seventy, it is positively stated, having gone over to the people."

"Havana, August 1, 1851.

"*The Revolution a Fixed Fact—Battle on the 24th of July—Defeat of the Troops—The Outbreak at Trinidad—Embarkation for the Leeward Steamers.*

"The mail closed yesterday from the interior have been

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

The Daily Delta

19 August 1851, 1

wards dictated by order of the government. They, of course, received their dispatches, which they have published, containing dates from Cienfuegos to the 27th July. They have, upon this occasion overreached themselves, inasmuch as that, if the government received communications from the disturbed districts, it is reasonable to suppose that the public should not have received theirs likewise, more. It must consequently produce on the part of the authorities pondering, as much as possible, the disastrous intelligence reaching the public, which they have themselves received, and which they would wish to prevent being carried to the United States by the American steamers now in port. Nevertheless, we have received positive information, from a source upon which I place the greatest reliance, that an encounter took place between the insurgents and the Queen's troops on the 26th inst., at a place called Cumanayagua, in the district of Villa Clara, in which the latter were completely routed—a great many the troops going over to the popular cause. It was appear that the proclamation issued by the Trinidad junta had had the desired effect, inasmuch as that of nothing on the part of the soldiers but the order the day. The town of all the most wealthy men Trinidad and its neighborhood, have been seen, taking up arms for independence.

"Altogether, the revolution is not put down, as the authorities would fain wish us to believe. It is an open secret, and it, and I firmly believe it to be, the whole Creole population of Cuba are, as they are of one mind upon the subject of independence, as the overthrow of the Spanish dominion in this island there can be little doubt as to the result of an enterprise in every way entitled to be crowned with success."

Thus have we given both sides of the story. Both versions of the news brought by the Georgia. We wonder if the Creoleans, who are so free charging the friends of the patriot cause with falsifying stories to deceive, would act with equal in mind?

[By Telegraph.]

Southwest Pass, Aug. 17—6½ P. M.

The brig Telegraph, from Havana, has arrived, having left that place on the ninth instant. She reports an American war steamer as having gone into port the day she left.

Freedom of the Press.

Concha's Spanish organ, La Union, has the following remarks:

"Much is said about the stringency of the laws of that island, but the restrictions bear only upon the bad; and the great part of the population rejoices more liberty now, than it would if the island should be annexed to the United States. We, during our many years residence on the island, enjoyed more liberty than we ever did in New Orleans; for, here, there is no liberty of speech; one must hurrah with the crowd, or give offence, and expose one's self to all manner of insult."

This from a paper that daily belches forth the foulest calumny and abuse of the American people in our very midst, styling our best citizens pirates, cutthroats, robbers, &c.! The very publication of such a paper in this city, is the most conspicuous proof of the unbounded liberty of the press in our country. The fact that the agent of a foreign despotism can use the protection of our laws to defame our national character, calumniate Republicanism, and bespatter with the filthiest abuse and scurrility some of our worthiest citizens, certainly evinces a degree of forbearance on the part of our people, which is without parallel. On this subject, the Herald to-day has the following just remarks:

"[T]he evil of Bibleriah is not worth quoting, while the stupendous assertion that public and private security is far superior in Cuba to that existing in many parts of the United States, is so utterly absurd, that we only deem it necessary to allude to it as one of the most monstrous things that we can call to mind, and that, nowhere else, under no Government on the face of the earth—neither in tolerant England, with its free press, nor in republican France, with its democratic institutions—would a journal be permitted constantly to vomit forth such incessant abuse, detraction, vituperative language and vehement denunciation upon its people, as in the United States,—their manners, customs, opinions and conduct, such as we repeatedly perceive in the columns of the Union. We can assure that journal, that in the entire immunity from the strong arm of the law, and from the pressure of an excited population, it affords a most striking illustration of the invaluable freedom which this country enjoys and, of which it forms an American war steamer as having gone into its port the day she left.

"Let the Union think of this the next time it endeavors to brand those who wish well to Cuba, with such appellations, as 'scoundrels,' 'hypocrites,' 'sharks' and 'traitors.'"

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

The Daily Delta

19 August 1851, 2

☞ The New York Express, and other Concha organs, are in the habit of charging certain papers in this city with manufacturing news favorable to the patriots of Cuba. The National Intelligencer, forgetful of the decency which it has so long assumed, has reiterated this false and base accusation, without pretending to adduce a particle of proof.—When public journals thus recklessly and indecently accuse one another, it is not to be wondered at that the people join in the outcry against the accuracy and veracity of the press. It happens, unfortunately, however, for the New York utterers of this calumny, that the statements published in the New Orleans papers, respecting affairs in Cuba, have been less extravagant and favorable to the patriots than those which have appeared in the Express, Herald, and Tribune.

We challenge any of these journals to point out a single fact published in this paper, which has not been confirmed by letters from Cuba, published in their own columns.

As to the reiterated calumny of the National Intelligencer and Express, that Proclamations, Declarations of Independence, or "stories of great victories" have been manufactured in this city, we repeat that it is an atrocious falsehood, and the writers of such charges are vile calumniators, who, upon mere suspicion, without a scintilla of evidence, accuse their fellow-men of infamous offences. It may be with them a small matter to deceive the public by fictitious and manufactured news, but, in our view, it is a base crime, which we should be as slow and deliberate in charging against any man, as we would be in accusing him of murder and burglary upon mere suspicion. We of course do not vouch for the accuracy of *all* the letters and statements sent to us from Cuba. We get them, however, *from* reliable sources, and we present them as we receive them, without addition or suppression, leaving our readers to judge for themselves to what extent they may be credited. As to the manufacture of intelligence, we have not actually published one-half of what we have received favorable to the cause we support. If we were capable of such baseness, it would *therefore* be quite unnecessary. We have no objection that the Express and Intelligencer should denounce the patriots. It is quite natural and proper in them, and such a course will help our cause and commend it to the support and favor of all patriots and republicans. But when they carry their feelings to the extent of libellous imputations against citizens, and fail to support such charges, they pursue a course which, in the view of all good citizens, must be pronounced dishonest and dishonorable.

☞ The Diario de la Marina, of August 2, has the following:

"The rapid disappearance of these armies with which the *filibusters* papers of New York and New Orleans pretended to delude the innocent and credulous men, in order to facilitate sympathies, must surprise them, and especially those from whom they had obtained money. Probably the news we give will create some change in the arrangements of the expedition prepared against Cuba, and they will abandon it. We deplore this circumstance, as, in truth, we desired their visit."

The object of your misrepresentation is here honestly confessed. You thought to scare off the filibusters. And yet, with strange inconsistency, you express a desire to see the expeditionists on the Island! Why, then, do you send out your fleet to intercept them? Why such alarm and confusion in the port of Havana? Why such sudden and mysterious sailing of all the ships of war in port towards the mouth of the Mississippi, just to prevent a little steamer, with a few hundred men, from effecting a landing on the island, where bloody destruction awaits them?

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

The Daily Delta

19 August 1851, 2

Sympathy with Cuba.—Last night a torch-light procession came off in honor of the Cuban revolution. The procession moved to the sound of patriotic airs and the firing of guns around the square, and finally proceeded to the court-house. There, after an eloquent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, in behalf of the struggling patriots, the Cuban Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. Mayes, a short address delivered, and a set of resolutions adopted, for which we have not room this week.—*Farmerville (Union parish) Inquirer, 6th instant.*

So it is everywhere, and with every one, the paid emissaries of Cuba, the conductors of a few federal journals, and those whose instincts of monarchial government are so strong that they can't be "rubbed out, exesplod."

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio

19 August 1851, 2

The *Kalida Venture* goes in for Cuban revolution and annexation without a why or wherefore. The editor thinks it may do some evil, create some convulsion, provoke a war with Spain, but in the meantime, the United States will be working out a part of their inevitable destiny—the annexation all of North America.

From the bold manner in which the measure is advocated, it is very evident the annexation of Cuba, slaves and all, is a part of the Locofoco creed, and is hereafter to be considered a party measure. It only remains to see whether the Free Soilers will make any objections to this project, or whether they will assist in its execution.

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

The Daily Picayune.
19 August 1851

More of the Cuban News.

Some portions of the news from Cuba, which we find in the Northern papers, we could not find room for last evening. We continue our extracts this morning, with the following from the N. Y. Tribune:

HAVANA, *July* 30, 1851.

My Dear Friend—We are now sure of the pronunciamentos which have taken place in Trinidad and Villa Clara. We are assured of that of the Vuelta Abajo, and that of this neighborhood will soon take place. The enclosed report will inform you of the operations of the army of Principe, and will make plain the falsehood of the Government's statements. Lemery, at an early period in the affair, made up a deputation of ladies, including his own wife and that of the President Judge (Regent) of Principe, with others, to induce the mothers of the insurgents to go and entreat them to suspend their purpose, with promises of pardon and of reforms for the country. Some refused to go, others went; and a few were so weak as to be thus influenced to come in. These were the two sons of the Count Villamar and one youth of the Aguero family. The result was that they were thrown into prison; and to the remonstrances of the President Judge of the Royal Court the answer of Lemery was that there was no faith to be kept with scoundrels, (Canalles.) The President Judge withdrew from Principe to this place, and is going on to Spain. The publications of the Government damage us much. We believed at one time that the Aguero said to have been taken was the hero of San Miguel, but this latter is Augustin, and the despatches say Joaquin. They have artfully wished to have it believed that he is the leader, but this is not the case.

Thursday, 31.—From Pinar del Rio it is said that the Government has received a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor, saying that he has no confidence in his troops.

HAVANA, *August* 1, 1851.

My Dear Comrade—The news I sent you by the *Isabel* was much exaggerated, through the fault of the reports that were current here; but the fact is, that some portions of it have been realized, and the rest is from moment to moment about to be so.

The insurrection is marching forward after the fashion of the century, (that is to say, with steam power.) The organization at this place is [illegible] I believe that if the General presents himself, there will be no need of speaking to anybody, as all will be done like a stroke of lightning.

We have to-day a messenger from Cardenas, by way of Matanzas, for the purpose of having an understanding together, and collecting all the funds we can. I have told him that I am ready to take the field with him as soon as he pleases.

We have bought arms and part of the ammunition for 500 men, who are to go out from here to Pinar del Rio.

I have a press in a safe place to scatter the proper documents as soon as the affair is under arms in the Vuelta de Abajo, from which quarter they have all answered that they will not move till the General comes, but the boys who will go out to them from here will stir them up. I think it probable we shall have the dance fairly opened (*armada*) in all the coming week, as they are at work actively there.

It is said here to-day as certain that the Lieutenant Governor of Villa Clara had been killed, and that Capt. Fortun, who went out in pursuit of the insurgents, has passed over to them with his corps. To this statement, *guarantine*, [that is, wait for confirmation. The Capt. Fortun here referred to is stated by a passenger to be a *different person from the artillery* officer of the name mentioned in the report of the Junta Libertadora of Puerto Principe as having joined the Patriots with sixty men and four field howitzers.]

From Puerto Principe we have nothing new, all letters being stopped in the post office.

Vargas has gone to take the command of Trinidad, &c. The fiscal Mendoza, of happy memory, accompanies them. *God keep* them. No more. Adieu.

HAVANA, Saturday, *August* 2.

There is a great difference observable within the last few days in the deportment of Peninsulars in the streets, shops, &c. We hear little more of the old insolence, and loud bravado and threatening. They have become very quiet and polite to the Creoles. Don —— told me that he has been surprised at the cordial manner in which he has of late been accosted by old Spaniards, who before never used to see him.

HAVANA, Saturday, *August* 2.

The night of the 31st July, on account of intelligence received from New Orleans by the steamer Falcon, the Spanish corvette Venus, Count Antonio Montijo, and the brig-of-war Valdes, Count Joseph Rodriguez, went to sea, to keep a look-out off the Isle of the Pather of Waters.

The brig built in your city for the slave trade arrived safely at Cardenas last week, having touched the Dog Rocks without injury. The captain and crew go home in one of your packets.

We have a rumor that is too strong (almost equal to Spanish officials) in favor of the Republicans of the Eastern District to obtain confidence—that to the north of Guantanamo, in a skirmish with ninety lancers, eighty were killed or badly wounded. This is impossible, unless it was a night surprise. It is also said that *four pieces of artillery have been taken* from the Spanish troops in another encounter, and that actually under arms in various parts of the same district there are two thousand men.

The following accounts of the fights at Najaza and Miguel are better than any we have had:

THE BATTLE OF NAJAZA.

The 8th and 9th were passed in organizing four divisions under the command of the Patriots who had most distinguished themselves at Las Tunas; and on the 10th three of them marched out, the other remaining on the mountains. The one commanded by Don Serapio Recio advanced towards Santa Cruz, and before reaching the river Najaza was informed that four companies of the regiment of Cantabria were marching in the same direction, under the command of Col. Conti; but the river being swollen they were occupied in making rafts to cross it.

Recio, the commander, immediately ordered a march towards that point; he watched the enemy's movements, and when sufficiently near, without being seen, planted his 250 men in ambuscade and waited till they should begin the crossing on the raft. This took place; the commander of the enemy crossed at the head of the first company and landed, and the raft was drawn back by ropes to the opposite bank to bring over the second; our Patriots remaining meanwhile motionless and ready for the attack.

The raft began to move with the second company, and then the Patriots fell upon them desperately, scattered confusion among them, took prisoners Col. Conti, six officers and fifty-six soldiers. The number killed that could be counted on the banks was thirty-six, without counting a great number of wounded, together with various materials of war, taken from the enemy. Still, in the midst of the fight, the brave Recio did not forget the raft; he ordered them to cut the ropes and to fire upon it, following it along its course. The result of this most brilliant action, to which we only lost one killed and ten wounded, was so complete that none were able to escape but those who kept on the opposite side of the river.

BATTLE OF SAN MIGUEL.

At 3 on the afternoon of that day, the corps commanded by Don Augustin Aguero de Aguero was marching towards the district of San Miguel. On the way he received information that at the distance of three leagues were marching in the same direction three companies of the regiment of Isabel II., and 20 lancers of the squadron of Borbon. Aguero immediately halted, examined the positions he could occupy, and selected a level spot bordered on the right by a pretty high hill. He selected 50 men from the corps, and directed them to advance along the road so as to draw the attention of the enemy; and the rest, consisting of 150 men, he placed in ambuscade at a point agreed upon.

As soon as the commander of the royalists espied the fifty Patriots, confident in his numerical superiority, he advanced at full speed upon them. They, on their side, retreated upon the hill appointed, and there stood firm, intrepidly awaiting the charge. The royalists did not long keep them waiting: they charged upon them lance in rest. At that moment those in ambush presented themselves, and surrounded the lancers, who, attacked on all sides by the Republicans, had to succumb, the result being that of the 80 who entered into action, only 10 escaped with life, though badly wounded. Glory to the hero of San Miguel! Glory to the brave Aguero de Aguero!

The Baltimore Sun has the following letter:

HAVANA, *August* 1, 1851.

Dear Brother—These are glorious days for the Cubans; our Army of Freedom is increasing, and every time that we attack the enemy, though superior to us in numbers, our arms are crowned with success. The poor Spanish soldiers are dying from exposure to the well known Cuban sun. You will hear that the friends of Spain triumph in having conquered us, but it is a *lie*, a thousand times a lie. They say so, because they do not wish that in the States it should be known how the Patriots bear themselves, and, therefore, by order of the Captain General, it is prohibited to publish in the papers until after the departure of the steamer *Georgia*. Here one hears nothing from the lips of men, women, and children, but cries of "Independence forever"—and "Death to the rule of Spain in America."

We are sure that when Lopez disembarks the cause will be gained in three months. Many of the troops have come over to our ranks, and these say that the rest do not wish to come over until they see at the head of the army of freedom the brave Lopez.

We have here four or more Americans of that infamous sort who are declared enemies to the good cause, who have promised Gen Concha to write to the United States, saying that "the reports of the Patriots' success are false, and that the Cubans die like sheep, for they have no discipline in their ranks, and do not understand the use of arms." Miserable cowards and vile sons of the American confederation, who could thus sell themselves to a Government which would make slaves of freemen.

Matanzas has struck her blow, and the domination of Spain in America receives its death-blow in little more than three months. We wait with great impatience the coming of Lopez. Will the gallant Quitman come with him? It is said here that from four to six vessels will arrive with troops and arms to supply our deficiencies, in order to extinguish the barbarous Bala.

The panic which has struck that swaggerer Concha is such that all the vessels of war in the harbor sailed on receipt of the news of Lopez coming, except the Pizarro, which for the last week has been taking in fuel and two months' provisions for a voyage. This vessel does not sail except to convey, in case of a revolution in the city, which is expected, the authorities to a place of security. Would you wish any greater evidence of panic than this, in the name of heaven?

To conclude, by the Ohio I will write, giving you all the particulars. I am not more communicative at present for fear that the size of the letter might draw

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

The Evening Picayune.

19 August 1851. 1

Cuban Meeting at Montgomery.—A Cuban meeting was held in Montgomery, Ala., on the evening of the 14th inst, at which Gen. John Henderson of Louisiana, and Col. Wheat, made speeches. The Register says that the committee to obtain subscriptions, &c, made a partial report, showing progress; additional subscriptions were also enrolled at the desk. A number of young men from Mason county were in attendance, who only wait for the word to rally to the standard of free Cuba. The meeting adjourned to assemble again on the next evening.

Dr. Gardiner.—The Washington Telegraph says that letters have been received from Dr. Gardiner, by the Hon. Philip R. Fendall, U. S. District Attorney for the District, and the Hon. Edward Curtis, of New York, in which Dr. Gardiner expresses a willingness to return to the United States and attend to the matters charged against him, if his correspondents on this side of the Atlantic deem it necessary for him to do so.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
19 August 1851 3

For the Union.

Cuba and the French Press.

In the number of *La Presse* (a Paris journal) for the 20th of June, 1850, there is an article, probably from the pen of Emile de Girardin, on the subject of Cuba, which may be revived to some advantage at the present crisis in that island. It will help us to estimate the position which Providence has placed us in, and which Europe is forced to admit, as to our relation to all the countries of North America and the Antilles. Here is the translation:

"For a month all the press of Europe and America has spoken of the expedition of General Lopez. This audacious attempt was necessary to draw the attention of the Paris journals; but those of Washington, New York, and Madrid, had not waited so long before they occupied themselves with the affairs of Cuba. It is a long time since the word of annexation or acquisition of this island was first pronounced; and at the commencement of 1848, Mr. Yulee, of Florida, made in the Senate a formal proposition to that effect. He withdrew it upon the observation of Mr. Calhoun, that we must not, by an imprudent ardor, and by a project not completely ripe, compromise the success of this important affair. Since that time the question has not ceased being discussed at Madrid and Washington, and the American journals have more than once declared that Mr. Polk had entered into negotiations with the Spanish government of a nature to satisfy the interests of all parties. This fact, circulated by the journals of the United States, and from time to time confirmed and denied by the journals of London and Madrid, is now beyond all doubt. Mr. Polk had really made overtures which the Spanish government received, though rather coldly; and we understand that the expedition of Gen. Lopez has not had the effect of making more favorable dispositions.

"This attempt has provoked the most energetic, and on this side the Atlantic unanimous, reprobation. It cannot be otherwise. But that is not the question. It is not a subject for indignation, but a question of policy; consequently, we must, in appreciating chivalrous sentiments for what they are worth, examine the facts, such as they are.

"Now, in the question with which we are occupied, the facts are reduced to these two incontestable points: the American Union is destined to absorb all the northern hemisphere; the island of Cuba tends rapidly and forcibly to free herself from the oppressive guardianship of Spain. We may discuss the utility of this double tendency, but it is impossible to contest the reality.

"The history of the Union carries on every page the proof of the irresistible attraction which she exercises over the territories and people surrounding her. These people and these territories, whatever they may be, she must absorb and gradually assimilate. This assimilation is complete in Louisiana, lately French, and in Florida, ceded by Spain. The Union, marching with a giant step to her glorious destiny, is arrested only in extending her frontier by the waves of the Pacific ocean. Her free institutions have penetrated Santa Fe, and installed themselves at San Francisco. Canada is attracted, and England will have enough to do; for the movement she has succeeded in repressing will break out again in spite of her. How can the island of Cuba—this great fortress which commands the Gulf of Mexico—escape this common law?

"We know very well that in Spain public spirit revolts at the idea of renouncing, even by a regular negotiation, this magnificent colony, so fecund in resources. But we believe, also, that the government of Madrid will sacrifice in the end its Castillian pride to reasons of State, when the public interest demands it. It knows well that to-day is not the first time Cuba has thought of imitating Mexico, and the other countries of America, who have by their arms freed themselves from Spanish domination. The independence of this island is one of those events which a foreseeing government ought to be prepared for, because it is inevitable; and it is much better to cede to-day upon good conditions, and with a good grace, that which some day cannot be prevented from being done by violence and without compensation.

"For a long time, the inhabitants of Cuba have not only thought of independence, but annexation to the United States; and the government of Madrid ought to know well the causes of this unconquerable disposition, which has produced more than one insurrection.

"The population of the island is composed of three elements—the native, the foreign, and the European-Spanish. Between the Creoles and the Spaniards there exists an antipathy which is explained by the conduct of the mother country. All places are occupied by functionaries sent from Madrid, and the garrison is composed exclusively of soldiers and officers from Europe. These functionaries have, in general, a despotic bearing, and an arrogance which wounds deeply the inhabitants; and much more so when, in comparing their political, commercial, and intellectual state with that of the parent State, they cannot find this rigorous guardianship sufficiently justified.

"The island of Cuba, in effect, possesses in a much higher degree than Spain all the advantages of a commerce on a grand scale, and with all the countries of the world, and she has never seen, like the mother country, the sources of her immense riches dried up. She possesses a system of public instruction more liberal, an administration more solid and better organized, and finances better managed, which need not fear the light of public examination. She studies with more activity, she imitates with more perseverance and success, the progress of European science and industry. In 1837 she had already finished nine railways, and two others are now in construction. She had devoted five millions to these enterprises before Spain had done anything. Her commerce amounts to more than sixty millions a year, and her revenue to more than twelve millions, of which the greatest part is absorbed by the mother country.

"This state of things must sooner or later cause an explosion. Already several attempts to break the chain have taken place, and, though they have been severely repressed, they do not the less menace the future.

"The garrison of the island, composed of 30,000 men, is spread over a vast extent of territory, and Havana alone is a formidable position in war. The other cities are not secure against a *coup de main*. Of this we have had a proof at Cardenas. Consequently, from her geographical position, from the distance from the mother country, from whence she must draw her war resources, and which would be a serious embarrassment when her resources failed, Cuba can make herself free whenever she seriously wishes it.

"The Creoles have been restrained till now by the fear of seeing the blacks insurgent, under the desperate auspices of the government. Without this apprehension, independence and annexation would have been accomplished long since. But the rapid increase of the white population cuts off every day more and more this obstacle to an explosion. The Spanish government, then, will be drawn, and without doubt very soon, to negotiate the cession of this colony, which the natural course of things tends to take away from her, and which perhaps she may one day lose, as we have said, without sufficient compensation.

"In any case, we are quite sure the United States will not lose sight of this territory, of which the acquisition would be so important to them. Cuba produces sugar, coffee, tobacco, indigo, and cotton; and where nothing will grow there are copper mines, at present worked by some English companies, which yield a great revenue. As a military position, Cuba is invaluable, and the United States could establish at Havana and other points docks, dock yards, marine arsenals, and so command all the commerce of the Gulf.

"As to France, we see not what interest she could have contrary to the gigantic development of the United States; at least our statesmen, whatever ideas they may evolve, will not be converted to the doctrine of American equilibrium."

W. B. P.

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The Charleston Courier.

20 August 1851, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, Aug. 19.
D. MIXER, Proprietor.

N. Hawley	Ga.	J. W. Cramp,	Miss.
J. Hyde,	Ala.	J. Beall & lady,	Ga.
W. C. Moore,	S. C.	J. Gay,	—
A. W. Barnett,	Ala.	H. Bell,	Va.
Capt. Bradford,	U. S. A.	J. D. Grome,	N. C.
J. F. Mills,	Miss.	W. G. Gill,	U. S. A.
L. E. Houston,	do.	T. W. Coleman,	Ala.
R. H. May.	Ga.	Mr. Bradshaw,	N. O.
O. B. Rees, son and servant,	Sumter.	T. J. English.	—
J. Goldsmith,	Phila.	M. McLaughlin,	Augusta.
R. Hooker, lady, and servt.	Macon.	J. H. Hollingsworth,	do.
W. H. Bunnell,	N. O.	W. H. Howard,	do.
W. A. Ross,	Ga.	J. Norcross,	Atlanta.
D. Rosenblatt,	Savannah.	P. Davidson,	—
H. C. Furman,	Ga.	D. Miller.	Charleston.
J. Russell,	do.	J. H. Palmer,	do.
Mrs. Rion,	S. C.	J. R. Myriek,	do.
H. Old,	Va.	Miss Smith,	do.
W. W. Herbert,	S. C.	R. A. Robbins,	Augusta.
J. A. Holt,	Express.	H. W. Rich,	S. C.
J. J. Callaway,	Ga.	F. R. Torbet,	Ala.
E. W. McGinnis,	Mobile.	H. J. Porter,	Ga.
		Dr. DeWinn,	N. O.

Consignees per Rail Road, Aug. 19.

84 bales Cotton and Mdze. To Carson, Harllee & Co. Condict, Jennings & Co. C. B. Northrop, T. Cordes, Hyatt, M'Burney & Co. J. Keiffer, Haviland, Harral & Co. and order.

Passengers.

Per steam ship Southerner, from New-York—Mrs. Gadsden, Miss E. Smith, Miss A. Armstrong, Miss Kugan, Miss C. Kugan, Miss M. Wardel, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Parker, P. D. Fanning and lady, O. J. Chafee and lady, Rev. J. M. Reid, Dr. Robinson, Dr. R. G. Dillon, Messrs. N. B. Young, C. A. Young, J. M. Wilkins, C. F. Levy, R. A. Robbins, G. W. Pritchard, R. Myriek, R. Leckie, J. Frazier, J. E. Suarez, H. J. Porter, H. W. Rich, W. N. Parsell, A. F. Wilmans, W. D. Orr, M. Palmer, D. Miller, Tweedy, T. White, J. Adger, Jr. and 26 in the steerage.

Per steamer Wilmington, from Wilmington—Miss M. A. Scoggin, Mrs. M. E. Berry, Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, Dr. A. W. Barnett, Messrs. J. D. Avery, T. J. Avery, P. H. Disney, J. Hyde, W. C. Moore, G. Brown, B. Fort, J. Williams, J. F. Mills, A. W. Berry, W. Howesley, R. H. May, and L. E. Houston.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Savannah—A. Hooker, lady, child and servant, Mrs. Rion, Messrs. T. Moor, H. C. Freeman, D. Rosenblatt, A. Coachman, J. H. Reed, J. Russell, W. A. Ross, H. Old, and W. H. Bunnell.

Per steamer Jasper, from Savannah, via Beaufort, Hilton Head, Bluffton and Dawfuskie—Captain Bythewood, lady and servant, W. H. Trescott, lady and 2 servants, Mr. Eustis and lady, Mrs. Reilly, Dr. D. D. Sams, Master Scanlan, Messrs. R. Forbes, J. S. Barnwell, W. M. Verdier, E. Barnwell, M'Kee, S. E. Scanlan, J. J. Stoney, J. Kirk, and 5 on deck.

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The Daily Enquirer.
CINCINNATI
20 August 1851, 2

Cuban Excitement at New Orleans.

One of the clerks of the steamer *St. Paul*, just in from New Orleans, has informed the St. Louis *Union*, that the Cuban excitement in New Orleans and along the coast, is becoming more intense. Several steamers have lost portions of their crews, the men having volunteered to fight under the standard of Gen. Lorez, and but for the contradictory reports in circulation, respecting the progress of the present strength, thousands more would rally under the same banner

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The Daily Delta

28 AUGUST 1851

Stories of New York Papers.

We have referred, in another column, to the false charges against papers in New Orleans, of manufacturing news and giving currency to exaggerated stories, in order to deceive people. We have shown that at this game the New York press is ahead of the whole world. For the purpose of creating a temporary excitement, and selling their papers, they will not hesitate to publish any story, however absurd and extravagant, usually preluding it with the most glaring and exciting captions. There is that puck of gravity and propriety, the New York Express, which dares to accuse New Orleans journals of misleading young men by false stories in regard to the patriots in Cuba, but which, in fact, has published more extravagant accounts from the island than any other paper in the Union. In the last number of this paper we find the following specimen of exaggeration, which we give with all its capitals and captions:—

Latest from the Cuba Invaders

[IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA. ARRIVAL OF GEN. LOPEZ. THE LOUISIANA AND CRESCENT CITY SAILING OF EXPEDITIONS WITH ONE THOUSAND TO TWELVE HUNDRED MEN FOR CUBA]

Correspondence of the New York Express.

Tortugas Key, (Bahama Banks,) Aug. 1, 1851.

Two small steamers, from New Orleans, with from three to four hundred men on board, anchored in Low Member Roads last evening, and after stopping for about two hours, passed this place, steering E. S. E. It is well known here that the Cubans have purchased these steamers, and that the men on board formed the auxiliary force expected by the patriots from the United States. It is impossible to conjecture the cause of so many small craft, with such ardent belief crowd, assembling along the Reef, and among the innumerable islands, unless that which excites the public mind in regard to the political movements now transpiring in Cuba.

The destination of the steamers and the flotilla in this Archipelago, is unquestionably the Bay of Nuevitas, which is the entrance to Puerto Principe, the river emptying into the bay running into the interior of the town of Principe. The approach to the Bay of Nuevitas by troops, must be made by sea from Havana, and no other boat can now move in those waters unknown to the invaders. At Puerto Principe, or on the opposite side of the island, and equi-distant, are the town and river of St. Cruz, which is accessible to small vessels of war, and, to a certainty, at one of these two points will the men from the Reef and from the steamers effect a landing.

The white population of Cuba does not reach 700,000, and the free colored and slave as many. The Creole whites are 140,000, and the free colored 40,000, equal to 180,000, all of whom are capable of bearing arms, and favorable, it is said, to the revolution. Opposed to this force are 20,000 Spaniards, belonging to the Island, and 25,000 Spanish troops.

The next intelligence will be decisive, and will declare to the world that Cuba has severed the link that connected her with Spain, or riveted it more firmly, to endure for ages. Yours, very truly, &c.

J. THOMPSON WYLDE.

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The Daily Delta

20 August 1851

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Four Thousand Spaniards Joined the Patriots!

DISAFFECTION IN THE CABANAS.

Ominous Silence of the Spaniards!

The British brig Telegraph arrived in port this morning. The captain has no news to report. He says Havana was quiet, though there were whisperings of revolutions, battles, &c. He brings no papers, though several which had been published at the departure of the Cherokee and Georgia, must have been important. He has a few letters, which are confined entirely to business affairs, addressed to English and Spanish houses in this city.

Can this mystery,—this ominous silence, be anything but favorable to the cause of the Patriots? If they had been put down, would not the correspondents of the Spanish houses in this city have forwarded the papers containing the evidence thereof?

On the other hand, does not the absence of any letters brought by this vessel, from the numerous correspondents who are friendly to the cause of the liberators, constitute a suspicious fact? We know that there are a number of Americans in Havana, who are eager to write by every opportunity to this country, in regard to movements on the island. Would they have missed the chance of the Telegraph, five days later than any other accounts we had, to let their friends know what was going on, had not the authorities and the British owners of the brig have interdicted the transmission by her, of any letters from suspicious sources?

Fortunately, however for us, a trusty sailor on the Telegraph took charge of a letter for us, which he safely delivered. It is from a Spanish gentleman by birth, who has long resided in the United States, and who went recently from this city to Havana. We give the letter entire, without alteration, and only vouch for the respectability of the writer. If one half of what it contains be true, the cause of the Patriots is truly onward.

HAVANA, August 6, 1851.

Editors of the Delta—Esteemed Friends: I avail myself of the departure of a sailor, with whom I got acquainted in the Hospital of Belot, between Reyla and Guanabacoa, who leaves to-day on the British brig Telegraph, bound for New Orleans, to give you, in few words, the last news that we have from our friends, the patriots.

I arrived in this place from New Orleans on the brig Union, after a long passage. As I was born a Spaniard, yet raised and educated on this island, and have lived for six years in the United States, many believe that I feel more for royalty than liberty, but they are mistaken.

Affairs have come to a crisis, Messrs. Editors, and the gentlemen of two colored coats are in much fright indeed as though the devil was after them. In this place we have many compatriots, (citizens of the United States, like myself,) who labor for the cause of independence. During the evenings, we meet at some of the American hotels, and as nothing is spoken but English, none of the Spaniards understand our conversation, and therefore they do not meddle with us.

I have no doubt that by this time you are aware that four thousand of the "ever-faithful soldiers" of her Majesty have turned coats, and joined our cause; and there is not the least doubt but that, of the fourteen thousand left, more than half will follow suit in less than fifteen days. We have four expert corporals and seven experienced sergeants, who are hard at work. Some having money, have already done good service. One whole regiment of artillery have joined the patriots, and many others will follow the same course. Indeed everything works well.

The rumor to-day is that Lopez left New Orleans last week with one thousand men. The news has animated the spirits of our people. Would to God it were true, and that they had soon, as twenty thousand patriots wait his arrival to join the Army of Liberation!

The garrison of Cabañas is to be removed by the Government, on suspicions of being concerned with us; but whatever troops are placed there, we are sure that in three days they will be ours—for those already secured are reliable, and it will be easier work to manage their followers. In Cabañas, as well as in Casa Blanca, we have good people, who will not sleep on straw.

You may rest assured that by the time the steamer sails, which will be on the 15th, you will receive the news that this place, besides Matanzas, have raised the cry.

If the publishing of this letter be of any service, you can publish it, but I would request that my name be omitted, for, as I have already told you, the Spaniards here believe that I favor their cause, and place a great deal of confidence in me, and this confidence is of great service to me, as I find that they have a good deal of fear, and are aware that our cause will triumph.

Farewell, &c.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta
20 AUGUST 1851

The Cuban Question.

Our remarks on this subject in Sunday's paper were intended to [illegible] that [illegible] to see in [illegible] a political issue—on which a division would [illegible] drawn between those who were, and those who were not, favorable to the cause of Cuban independence, we did not intend that such issue should be made in regard to the two political parties of the day—the whig and democratic. We meant just what we said, that we hoped to see every man, whig or democrat, called on and required to define his position—first, as to the right and duty of all Americans to sympathize with the Cubans in their struggle for independence—and, secondly, as to the duty of our Government to oppose, forcibly if necessary, any attempt of France or England, to interfere between the Cubans and their oppressors. We were induced to suggest the necessity of such an issue as this, by observing the unfriendly, unkindly,—nay, decidedly hostile spirit of the northern press generally, towards the Cuban struggle. Great sticklers for the right of revolution,—intense admirers of republicanism in other hands, have suddenly become great admirers and supporters of despotism, and bitter foes of revolution in Cuba.

There can be no doubt as to the cause and source of this sudden change. It is the freesoil, anti-South feeling, which, in spite of all their Compromises and pretended love of the Union, rules and influences the ideas, thoughts, and opinions of the North. The independence of Cuba opens a prospect of additional slave territory, to oppose and arrest their aggressions. *"Illinc ille lachryme."* Hence their jeering allusion to the "rebellious Cubans"—their denunciation of those who, in this country, would aid and sympathize with them, as pirates, freebooters, marauders, &c.—their exultation over the reported defeat of the patriots—their ferocious maledictions and hopes of their extinction, against all who go to the aid of the Cubans.

Were such feelings ever before exhibited by the American people towards a people who have gallantly commenced the struggle for independence? Never—never! To the credit of our nation be it said, that, heretofore, in our history, no such disgraceful anomaly has ever occurred. We have never before forgotten that our revolution began under the most discouraging auspices,—that it were on through several years of gloom, misfortune, and disaster, until at last God smiled on our efforts, and a gallant people from abroad came to cheer and assist us. Thenceforward victory and glory followed our banner, and finally, unbounded success rewarded the struggle of our fathers.

Remembering these incidents in our own history, we have ever extended a cheerful and cordial sympathy to all who strove against the same difficulties, to reach the same happy result. Such has been the universal sentiment of our people, until the Cuban outbreak occurred. And now, in regard to that movement we find a curious state of things. With one or two exceptions, the whole North seems to be arrayed in hostile attitude to the Cuban patriots,—ridiculing and discouraging their efforts in every way they can,—and displaying the most malignant and diabolical feelings towards men who imperil their all for their country's independence. Knowing how much for Cubans rely upon the favorable opinion, the sympathy, the kindly feeling of our people, they have not scrupled to employ all the arts of monarchists and despots, to heap ridicule, defamation and discouragement upon them and their cause.

A highly respectable journal in New York, referring to the news by the Georgia, congratulates its readers upon the suppression of the rebellion, and uses the memorable language applied to the blackest deed of despotism, which history records—"order reigns in Warsaw!" And this feeling pervades the whole North, and extends to all classes of politicians. Can there be any doubt to what motive to ascribe this strange inconsistency, this wonderful anomaly, which converts the Irish and Hungarian sympathizers of the North into such bitter foes of Cuban independence? No; it is too palpable. It is the feeling of jealousy and hostility to the South. When we cast our eyes below Mason and Dixon's line, we find that no party lines divide the friends of Cuba. Whigs and democrats seem to vie with one another in the expressions of friendly wishes and warm hopes for their success. Here there are no differences of opinion on this subject.

Our reference, therefore, to the necessity of uniting the South and all friends of independence and republicanism (above mere petty sectional jealousies) on the Cuban question, had no bearing on the party contests of whigs and democrats. We mean simply that the American people could not desire a more important party issue, than that between republican and monarchical sympathies. If we have men in our country whose feelings and wishes are in favor of monarchical institutions, who have no kindness and friendly feeling for those who rise against their oppressors and seek to follow our example, and govern themselves, let these be marked out, separated from the mass and spotted, as degenerate and apostate sons of the Republic. This is the extent of the issue and party division we would make.

But some who would like to be friends of Cuba, are slightly troubled, lest the agitation of the subject should reopen the sectional feuds which have just been quieted by the so-called Compromise. These are the very friends of the Compromise, who loudly aver that that measure forever settled the question, that the General Government had no right to attach any conditions to the admission of a State into the Union, other than those prescribed in the Constitution. That was the great virtue of the Compromise, the feature which commended it to the support of the South. We were to have no more Wilmot provisos. Every people were to be left to settle their Constitutions for themselves.

Now we are told that the possibility that Cuba might apply for admission into the Union with slaves, is a dangerous and reprehensible attempt to reopen sectional contentions! Oh! that Southern gentlemen could see and comprehend the deception, delusion and wrong which are perpetrated on them, by those whom the display of a manly determination on our part would compel to act with justice, honesty and fidelity towards us!

For these reasons, we do not consider it premature to raise the issue of Cuba or no Cuba. It is never too late to recur to first principles. Such a course is always refreshing, inspiring and invigorating. We believe that between those who have hearts to sympathize with our struggling neighbors, and who have spirits to resist any attempt of a European power to interfere in the affairs of this continent—and those who, for sectional advancement, would forswear the faith of their fathers, and turn recreant to every noble principle of our government, it is not inopportune to raise a direct issue, and determine which is the stronger in the Republic.

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

The Daily Delta

20 August 1851

☞ We would repeat what we have already stated, more than once, in reply to innumerable letters from all parts of the country, that we counsel young men who are desirous of emigrating from this city to Cuba, or elsewhere, that they had better remain at home until they are wanted. There are no means, no arrangements here to accommodate them, and they must expect to incur serious annoyances, on their arrival here.

We observe that in various parts of the country, hastily raised bodies of young men have started from their homes, proceeded to certain points, and discovering that there were no arrangements for their reception, have complained bitterly against somebody. We are not aware that the friends of Cuba have made any promises or invitations, which would justify the extravagant expectations of many of those impatient young men. All that has been done heretofore, has been with the private means of gentlemen who are as little able as many of the volunteer emigrants, to supply the necessary subsistence and transportation.

☞ Some of the Couchattas are getting very noisy, threatening, and bellicose on our streets. We would counsel them to be a little more prudent. Their journals may, with impunity, try to insult and provoke our citizens, but when individuals proceed to the extent we have heard, of some of them, we would warn them to beware and use a little more prudence.

☞ Hon. Pierre Soulé will address the people of St. Landry on Saturday, the 6th September next, at Opelousas.

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The Daily Delta

20 AUGUST 1851, 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

All Persons desirous of aiding the Cuban Cause, can do so by leaving any subscriptions with any of the undersigned, who are the only ones authorized to receive the same:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D Mitchell,	Emile Hiriart,	James Stockton,
D I Ricardo,	E Wurtz Perry,	G Dermoyer,
J L Lavy,	T D Harper,	W W Peyton,
Malachi Kelly,	Dr A L Saunders,	P Cavanna,
J J Fitzpatrick,	Arthur O'Donnell,	Dr G W Austin,
J L Corman,	David Orcutt,	Isaac N. Marks,
Gardner Smith,	Henry Rareshide,	

aug18 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave, belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 8th March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer.—[Editors Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 18, 1851. aug4 1pd

Orleans Temple of Honor No. 3—Meets semi-monthly, every alternate TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, No 90 St. Charles street. Officers for the present term, ending the first meeting in November:

JOHN F COMPTON, W C T,	WILLIAM KENNEDY, W U,
J S ROEDICK, W V T,	W R GRISWOLD, W D U,
WM WHITSITT, W F,	J B TOMLINSON, W G,
DAVID McDONALD, W A R,	SAMUEL H WHITSITT, W S,
D W SHANNON, W F R,	S H HYATT, P W C T
EDWARD FORD, W P,	

aug19 WM. WHITSITT, W. F.

Masonic.—HIRAM LODGE No. 70.—A stated meeting of this Lodge will be held at the the Masonic Hall, No. 52 Camp street at 7 o'clock on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 20th inst. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. Visiting Brethren are invited. By order of the W. M.

aug17 C. W. NEWTON, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—ORLEANS LODGE No. 11, meets every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Crescent Hall, No. 13 Camp street. Brothers of other Lodges are invited to attend.

OFFICERS:

JACKSON STRINGER, N. G.	AUG DUQUERGRON, Sec
P. G. CUNNINGHAM, V. G.	

aug8

I. O. O. F.—GERMANIA LODGE No. 29—Holds its regular meetings every TUESDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, at Jefferson Hall, Lafayette. Brethren of other Lodges are invited to attend. Officers elected and installed for the term:

H DAMRON, N G,	H SROESRINGER Sec'y,
CH GELUKE, V G,	H OERTLING, Treasurer

jy23 H. STROESZINGER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—POLAR STAR LODGE, No. 19.—At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held on Wednesday, the 2d inst., the following Brothers were duly installed as Officers for the present term:

J L FABRE, N G,	V MAIGNON, Treasurer,
L E DELIZAIN V G,	H MACOU, Permanent Sec.
A BRUSLE, Secretary.	

The meetings of this Lodge will be held every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Polar Star Hall, St. Louis street, between Royal street and Exchange Alley.

jy23 A BRUSLE, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—INDEPENDENCE LODGE No. 23.—At a meeting of this Lodge, held on the 28th inst., the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing term:

J. N. OTTO, N. G.	J. F. MAYER, Treas
IGNATZ MAYER, V. G.	F. BRICHTA, Sec.

CANDIDATE EXTRAORDINARY.

Messrs. Editors: Please announce me as a candidate for the office of

GENERAL TENT, AWNING, TARPAULING, AND FLAG MANUFACTURER,

for all the United States and CUBA in particular, this office being the height of my ambition. I hope to be supported by all my fellow-citizens of both parties.

H. CASSIDY, 31 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

N. B. All sorts and sizes of American and CUBAN FLAGS for sale in any quantity. aug17 3t

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The Daily Picayune.

20 August 1851, ?

"*Latest Cuban Intelligence.*"—The Boston Post got up the following good "sell" the other day:

The Junta are in treaty for the purchase of the Atlantic and Pacific Collins steamboats, and the party will sail from New York immediately, if not sooner. Advice has been received from "true and tried friends" that the Moro of Havana was burnt a little after dark on the 3d ult. The Captain General and the troops, that remained faithful, escaped by swimming, and took refuge on the Double-Headed Shot Keys. The Key West wreckers are doing a good trade supplying them with provisions. The Provisional Government have ordered the grinding season to commence on the 1st of September. In order to raise funds from taxes, they propose to have the rains in March instead of May, as heretofore. It is proposed already to build a bridge from Havana to Key West, with the funds taken from the banks of the Bahamas.

The N. Y. Express published something almost as rich, but without intimating that it was a hoax. It had a letter from Orange Key stating that two steamers, *en route* for Cuba, with twelve hundred men, had arrived there and sailed again, and that men were congregating all along the Florida reef.

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The Daily Picayune.

20 August 18[illegible]

☞ A large Cuban meeting, at which Judge King presided, was held at Memphis on the evening of the 12th inst. A committee was appointed to report resolutions at another meeting, which was to have been held on the 19th. A committee was also appointed to solicit contributions.

Sympathy with Cuba.—The Farmersville (La.) Enquirer says that on the night of the 7th inst there was a torchlight procession in that town in honor of the Cuban revolution. The procession moved to the sound of patriotic airs and the firing of guns around the square, and finally proceeded to the court-house. There, after an eloquent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lewis in behalf of the struggling Patriots, the Cuban declaration of independence was read by Dr. Mayes, a short address delivered and a set of resolutions were adopted.

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The Evening Picayune.

20 August 1851, 1

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

LANDING OF GEN. LOPEZ

The Pampero at Bahia Honda.

SOUTHWEST PASS, *August* 20—11 A. M.

The brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana, has arrived here. She sailed on the 13th, and reports that the steamship Pampero landed Gen. Lopez and his men at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, seven miles west of Bahia Honda.

The steamer Pizarro was immediately despatched with troops to that place. Troops were also sent by railroad.

☞ Bahia Honda, the spot at which, according to our telegraphic report from the Pass, Gen. Lopez has effected a landing, is in the Vuelta de Abajo, on the northern coast of Cuba, about sixty miles west of Havana.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—The Mobile Tribune learns from Capt. Foster, of the steamer Col. Clay, from Pensacola, that the brig Alceno had arrived at that port from Havana, with advices thence to the 9th inst.

Everything was quiet in Havana when the Alceno left.

Forty of the insurgents, it is said, had surrendered to the government forces and been pardoned by the authorities.

Nothing had been heard of the steamer Pampero. The whole coast was lined with vessels of war, and the opinion is, according to the Tribune, that it is almost an impossibility to throw any force on it in aid of the insurgents.

The U. S. steamer Vixen was at Havana, and the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany and other ships of war were lying off the harbor.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
20 August 1851, 3

From the Baltimore Patriot of yesterday evening.

The Accounts from Havana.

The following are extracts of a letter received in this city, of which we have been supplied with a copy to publish. We comply with the request, remarking, however, that the accounts received at Charleston, which are from Havana to the 8th instant, do not corroborate the *conclusions* which the writer draws from the recent outbreak in Cuba. There seems to be no doubt that the outbreak, whatever it was, was exaggerated greatly by the first accounts published from those who claimed to be actors or sympathizers in it, and this is now admitted by those who share in the feeling that prompted the movement.

When, however, movements of this kind do commence, and in a way to enlist a large share of the sympathy of those who can give aid, it is impossible to say what may be their result, if they be not effectually put down at once. If not nipped in the bud, they may ripen and bear fruit:

HAVANA, August 5.

DEAR SIR: I take advantage of an opportunity offered by a friend from Savannah to write to you, through the the captain of a brig which is about leaving for Charleston, who will mail the letter, that you may get it with as little delay as possible.

Cuba is a theatre of smiles and tears; but its liberty, or the reduction of the wicked tyranny of Spain, is now an assured thing. The patriots' ranks are notoriously increasing, and the tyrant's government trembles upon its foundation. Intimidated at seeing this, the troops are murmuring. The government threatens to liberate the slaves, and arm them against their masters. On the fifth of this month one hundred and forty-six Cantabrian soldiers went over to the patriots, fearing that they might be fired upon. They ascended the hills, crying out—"General Lopez forever;" "United States forever;" and "Death to Isabel II." Some say that Lopez has been intercepted on the coast; others that he delays his approach for a week longer. At all events, we await with impatience his disembarkation, for our campaign will then be of two months' duration.

Yours, F.

AUGUST 8.

They are about to imprison a sergeant and fifteen soldiers, who abandoned their posts, and, it is said, were on their road to the country. The general opinion is that they were about to unite themselves to Gen. Lopez's ranks. What do you think of this sign?

A despatch has just arrived, and all the troops are in motion. The city has changed very much. There has been a pronunciamiento announced in two places, and another is looked for.

There were met yesterday two leagues and a half from this place about one hundred men, mounted and well armed. A party of lancers (25) ordered them to stop, and were answered by a shower of balls, which caused the latter to run away like fools. Of all these things Bajee wishes us to mention nothing; but the city keeps itself well informed of all news from the interior.

Yours, F.

From the United States Magazine and Democratic Review.

The Galphin Government.

Since the advent of the present administration to power, the public mind has been repeatedly startled by the announcement of immense sums of money having been abstracted from the public treasury by members of the government, through the medium of claims, good or bad. Claims have been preferred, admitted, and paid, which have no foundation whatever; and others, like the Galphin claim, after struggling against repeated rejection through three-fourths of a century, were paid, not in justice to the claimant or his heirs, but to enrich his attorney, who was a member of the government, literally paying himself out of the funds with which he was intrusted. This appears not to have been an isolated case, but to be part of a system. It was well understood at Washington that all claims on the government were required to go through a certain channel, which is anything but a cheap one. The claimant had the choice of getting nothing, or small per centage of a just claim. Thus there is no chance for a man honestly to obtain what is justly due him from the government.

This system is well illustrated in the circumstances of the Gardiner claim, which were briefly thus: Dr. George A. Gardiner owned a silver mine in San Luis, Mexico, and operated from 1844 to 1846, when, on the approach of the United States army, he was obliged to leave under an order of the Mexican government expelling Americans; and as he was thus obliged to abandon his property, he claimed damages, and was awarded $425,750 by the commissioners of claims. Of this amount, however, Gardiner got about $80,000, the remaining $360,000 being seized by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, Mr. Corcoran, the government broker, Major Lalley, Mr. Curtis, formerly collector of New York, and others, for their services in passing the claim. Dr. Gardiner left for Europe, and Mr. Port, formerly a claimant through M. Poussin, the French ambassador, for tobacco damages, now comes forward and says that Dr. Gardiner asserted to him that the whole claim was a forgery, and got through by hard swearing, and that he was determined to expose it, because he was "squeezed so hard" by the Secretary and his accomplices. This rumor was brought to the notice of the government by Mr. Curtis, who solicited an investigation, the result of which has been that the grand jury have found true bills for perjury against Dr. Gardiner, who is now in Europe, and against his brother, Carlos Gardiner. The latter was arrested, and was on July 18 admitted to bail. The investigation before the grand jury was of course in secret; and the force of the evidence on which it acted has therefore not transpired. We have heard many complaints against the late Mexican board, and of the wrongfulness of many of the awards made by it; but, as we have no authority to send for "persons and papers," we must wait for further developments before we can venture to give currency to the statements which have reached us. Congress will doubtless sift the action of the board; and if a tithe of what we have heard be satisfactorily proved, the Galphin case will be forgotten.

As far as the administration of public justice goes, it is of very little difference whether the claim was fraudulent or not. If the man's claim was just, certainly he was entitled to more than twenty per cent. of the amount. The board of claims have published a sort of defence, in which they assert that the proofs adduced were full and complete, and that no persons, on the face of those proofs, would have refused to pass the claims; and yet, in the face of this account, we have the fact that this claimant, with such clear proofs of his rights, could only obtain $80,000 out of $425,750 awarded; $360,000 went to persons who had no other claim upon the money than that their consent was necessary to its abstraction from the treasury. The clearer the board show the claims of Dr. Gardiner to have been proved, the more do they condemn the government officers who so fleeced him. If Gardiner and his accomplices were guilty of fraud, they are punishable for that; but if they came before the authorities with a claim apparently honest, and of the justness of which those persons could have had no suspicions as otherwise, we are bound to believe they would not have countenanced it at all. On what basis could these officers of the government rest a claim for four-fifths of an amount justly due Gardiner for losses sustained in Mexico? Whether Gardiner's claim was just or unjust, there is equally little honesty in the manner in which the awarded amount was divided, and public justice requires that the whole process should be investigated.

It follows that the whole system of claims upon the government is rotten; that an entire reformation is requisite, giving the individual the right to sue the government, and bring his claims regularly before the court, as is now the case with many of the States under the new constitutions.

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The Charleston Courier.

21 August 1851, 2

Late and Important from Cuba.

GEN. LOPEZ LANDED.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner *Zephyr*, Captain Byers, from Matanzas, which place she left on the 16th instant, we learn that information had been received there that General Lopez and his troops were landed from a steamer on the 14th instant, at Bahia Honda, a place about fifty miles to the westward of Havana.

The steamer left for the Northward as soon as she landed Lopez and his troops, and they marched immediately into the interior.

As soon as the intelligence of their landing reached Havana, the authorities despatched a large steamer, full of sharp-shooters, in order to cut them off. The Spaniards at Matanzas appeared to think that the whole of them would be soon captured and shot. It was reported in Matanzas that Lopez had only about 400 men with him.

A private letter received by a merchant in this city, states that the invaders had been attacked by the inhabitants of Bahia Honda, and two of them killed.

The name of the Brig that brought the news to New-Orleans, given in our columns yesterday, relative to the disaffection of the Royal troops in Havana, was the *Telegraph*.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta

21 August 1851, 1

Later from Cuba.

We have by to-day's mail several days later news from Cuba, which, however, is quite as vague and unsatisfactory as the previous ones. Our readers will bear in mind that there is nothing at all strange, or even surprising, in the fact that Havana is quiet, and that nothing can be gathered there, or what is done in the country. The scene of the operations of the patriots is several hundred miles distant from Havana, and the news is all received by the Government—save the few items which are smuggled in to the friends of the patriots in the city.

The Government, of course, publishes just what it pleases, and all its energy is exerted to effect its object, and that is, to dissuade and prevent any persons from the United States from coming to the aid of the patriots. For this purpose, it keeps a close watch over all the vessels which leave the port, and takes care that the officers of such vessels shall carry no letters from suspected persons, and that they shall receive all their accounts through the officials. We believe that half the island might thus be in the hands of the patriots, and still the cry would be, that, "Havana was quiet."

Now, we all know the character of the Spanish Government and people. We know how proud they are of their power and strength. We know, too, from their own publications, that there have been insurrectionary movements in several parts of the island, which the Spaniards claim to have suppressed.

Now, is it at all probable, if this was the case, that Havana would be so quiet? Would it not resound with hurras, rejoicings, firing of cannon, and other jubilations? Would not the journals of the city be filled with accounts of the gallant deeds of the "heroes," lists of promotions, and congratulations of officials, &c.? Was not this the case in the Cardenas affair? Certainly the quiet of Havana, under these circumstances, is most ominous indeed. May it not be

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The witness below the lowest's fate—

but to our news, which comes to us from various parts of the country.

First, we have the Charleston Courier of the 15th, from which we take the following:

"*Late from Havana.*—The brig Charles Kershaw, Captain Richmond, arrived here this morning from Havana, which port she left on the 8th inst. She reports that three days before her departure, the United States steamer Vixen arrived, with some intelligence respecting Lopez, which caused great excitement, and that all the Spanish vessels of war and steamers were ordered out immediately, to cruise along the coast.

"By this arrival we have received full files of the Faro Industrial up to the 7th inst., inclusive, but they throw not little light on the progress of events in the island. We perceive therein, addresses from the officials of Cienfuegos, Trinidad de Cuba, Puerto Principe, and Villa Clara, stating that the disaffected were surrendering themselves, and that many prisoners had been taken. The very terms, however, of these addresses tends to demonstrate that the aspect of affairs is more serious than they would have the people of the island imagine, and that an organized revolution is in existence. But, notwithstanding the political troubles, strange to say, commercial matters seem unaffected by them."

From the above it would appear that the gallant and praiseworthy character of informer, against the movement from this city in favor of the Cuban Patriots, was performed by the *United States steamer Vixen!* She gave the first intelligence of the departure of the Pampero. We should like to know what clause of the Act of 1818 imposes this duty of spy and informer upon our naval officers.

We should like to know by what authority American ships are employed in aiding and abetting the Spanish despots to enslave and oppress the people of Cuba? There will be something to account for in this matter, we imagine, when the American people begin to comprehend it.

Next, we have in the Savannah News, of the 15th, the following item:

"*Late from Cardenas.*—The steamer Wm. Gaston arrived yesterday morning from Florida. We learn by this arrival that, on Monday evening last, the 11th inst., a brig arrived at Jacksonville, from Cardenas in two days, and reports that all the previous accounts published of the success of the patriots over the Spanish troops are correct. That the patriots were daily increasing in numbers, and are sanguine of success. They have possession of many strong places, and are well supplied with arms and ammunition. They were daily awaiting the landing of General Lopez at some point on the island, when there would be a general rising of the people."

This news does not exactly confirm the Concha accounts about the restoration of quiet, and entire suppression of the revolution!

The reader will bear in mind that this account comes from a town much nearer to the place where the outbreak occurred than Havana, and where the strict surveillance of the latter town is not known. The district in which Cardenas is situated adjoins that of Santa Clara, where the previous movements occurred.

Lastly, we have an arrival at Pensacola of the brig Alcone, with advices from Havana, which were received there only before yesterday at Mobile, per steamer Col. Clay. The Tribune reports those advices to 9th August. The Advertiser, however, says that the Alcone arrived at Pensacola on the 12th in six days from Havana. If the latter date is correct, it encourages the hope that the Pampero had eluded the cruisers and safely landed her men. The following is the Tribune's statement of the news by the Alcone:

"*Later from Havana.*—We learn from Captain Foster, of the steamer Col. Clay, yesterday from Pensacola, that the brig Alcone had arrived at that port from Havana, with advices thereof to the 9th instant. That is seven days later than the previous intelligence.

"Everything was quiet in Havana when the Alcone left.

"Forty of the insurgents had surrendered to the government forces, and been pardoned by the authorities.

"Nothing had been heard of the steamer Pampero, which recently left New Orleans, with Lopez and a band of Filibusteros. The whole coast was lined with vessels of war, and the opinion is that it is almost an impossibility to throw any force on it in aid of the insurgents.

"The United States steamer Vixen was at Havana, and the United States sloop-of-war Albany, and other ships of war, were lying off the harbor."

This will do pretty well for an Havana story. The Advertiser improves it, however, by further stating,

"The insurrection was hardly mentioned. The patriots being small bands, are easily captured or put to flight."

Why, that knows the Spanish character can reconcile these statements! If even small bands were captured, or put to flight, is it probable that no mention would be made of them. It is further added:

"The first intimation they had in Havana of the declaration of independence, was a copy received from New Orleans. He also reports that the Island is surrounded by Spanish, French, English and American men-of-war, and it is thought to be impossible for a vessel of any description to approach any part of the coast. There are 15,000 troops in Havana and vicinity, 20,000 on the Island, and the report that they are disaffected is without foundation.

"Nothing had been heard from the steamer Pampero."

As to the Declaration of Independence referred to, this is a repetition of a [illegible] that circulated in this country. The declaration alluded to was sent from Havana, printed in Concord by the printing press of the patriots of Puerto Principe, whose press it is well known by hundreds in the United States who have received its issues, has been at work for the last six months.

"The Island is surrounded by Spanish, French, English, and American men-of-war, and it is impossible for a vessel of any description, to approach any part of the coast."

This is a plausible story. The only American men-of-war near Cuba are the steamer Vixen in the deep Albany, which [illegible] in the port of Havana performing the [illegible] against the Cuban Patriots, and the [illegible] to guard Havana, and scattering [illegible] the rest of the ships-of-war—English, Spanish, French and American—around the island, how far would they go towards protecting 1500 miles of coast? Assuming the large number of fifteen for all these ships-of-war, we should have the pretty enormous [illegible] miles, which we think would be [illegible] for the Pampero, or any other armed steamer that might desire to approach the coast.

"There are now 15,000 troops in Havana." This is, no doubt, a slight typographical error. Strike off no "0," and we approach the real figure. If there are but 1500 troops on the Island, would 15,000 be kept in Havana, which is "so quiet," whilst other parts of the Island are disaffected? Altogether, the story of the Alcone is an awkward fabrication. Of its source there can be no doubt, when we state that it was received here by La Union, Concha's Spanish organ in this city, in advance of the other city papers.

So much for the news by the mail to-day, which, in pursuance of our determination to give full accounts of both sides of the story, we lay before our readers just as we receive it. Per to-day's mail we hope to have some definite news of the Pampero.

☞ Accounts from Cuba are awaited with intense interest, both by the friends of the Cubans and by their enemies. If General Lopez has not been intercepted by the United States Navy, (which we pray for the credit of the American name has not been the case,) he has most probably, ere this time, effected a landing on the island with the volunteers who accompanied him from New Orleans. If he has been able to form a junction with the patriot forces now in the field, a few months, perhaps weeks, will suffice to bring the struggle to a triumphant and glorious close.

[Savannah News.

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The Daily Delta

21 August 1851, 2

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA.

STILL LATER.

News of the Pampero!

HER SAFE ARRIVAL!

LANDING OF HER MEN

LOPEZ ON THE ISLAND,

With 500 Men!

PIZARRO DISPATCHED WITH TROOPS AFTER HIM.

South-West Pass, August 20, 11 A. M.

The brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana, has arrived. She sailed on the 13th inst., and reports that the Pampero landed Gen. Lopez and his men at 4 o'clock on the 12th inst., seven miles west of Bahia Honda. The steamer Pizarro, with troops, was immediately dispatched to that place. Troops were also dispatched by the railroad.

(By the Southern Line.)

Confirmation of the Landing of the Pampero.

Savannah, Aug. 20, 1851—2 o'clock P. M.

Schooner Zephire, four days from Matanzas, brings news that Lopez landed at Bahia Honda, sixty miles to the westward of Havana. On the 11th instant the government was sending troops to meet him. Immense excitement in Savannah.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Movements of General Lopez.

Savannah, Wednesday, August 20.

The Pampero, after landing the troops, sailed to the northward. General Lopez and his army proceeded into the interior, immediately on the receipt of intelligence that the authorities at Havana had dispatched a large steamer filled with Spanish troops to intercept his march. At Matanzas, the Spaniards express the belief that the "invaders" would soon be captured and shot, as it was reported in that city that Lopez had with him only about four hundred men.

The Pampero.

The Savannah Republican says, the electric words which announced [illegible] were like electric words which announced [illegible] whole population yesterday to the highest point of enthusiasm and excitement. And [illegible] receiving information of her [illegible] the account of the formidable preparations made to intercept her—the fact that the news of her departure was carried to Havana by a United States steamer, with all the [illegible] steam—produced a painful anxiety in the minds of our fellow-citizens. For, be it known to the narrow-minded, time-hearted, calculating, self-ish minions of monarchy and abolition at the North, that [illegible] in this Patriotic city, but one sentiment, one feeling, one determination prevails, and that is for Cuba and her Liberators! We have but few men here base enough to desire a struggle for liberty to be put down, in order to gratify sectional animosity, and maintain sectional power. Hence the warm solicitude of our people for the fate of the Pampero—the deep and fervent prayers for her safe arrival at the place of her destination, and for the triumph of her heroic band. Hence the sigh of relief which issued from every bosom, and the kindling delight of every eye, when, midday yesterday, it was announced that she had arrived in safety, and landed her men. The other part of the Dispatch, that soldiers had been dispatched from Havana to meet Lopez's party, gave our citizens no concern. They felt assured, from the character of the men he took with him, that this little Spartan band will give a good account of themselves in any rencounter with twice their numbers. They are a picked body of gallant youth, and in their character and number strongly resemble the gallant array at whose head Cortez landed on the Mexican coast three hundred years ago, and after performing such prodigies of valor, conquered and subdued a great nation, and established a mighty empire. The same glorious field lies before Lopez and his followers—may they reap the same rich harvest of renown and grandeur.

Gen. Lopez took with him five hundred picked men, all that could be crowded on the Pampero. They were all well armed, well munitioned and provisioned. They carried, also, arms for a much larger force. The greater portion of the men had seen active service. Many of the privates had been officers in the Mexican war. They were all sober men, and one of the General's precautions was to take not a glut of any kind of spirituous liquors. The organization of this force was confided to Gen. Pragay, late Adjutant-General in the Hungarian army, who received an honorable parole at the capitulation of Comorn. Gen. Pragay is an accomplished soldier and gentleman, and is the author of a popular work on the late Hungarian revolution. The effects of his admirable talents for command and organization, had already been displayed in the admirable discipline to which he was able to reduce the command, crowded as they were on a small steamer.

There was also a complete corps of engineers, composed chiefly of Hungarians, under Major Ruguendas. Then there was a company composed exclusively of Creoles and Spaniards, including the soldiers who deserted to General Lopez at Cardenas, all under the command of the gallant Captain Golay, a Creole by birth, and a gentleman of dauntless courage and lofty bearing. The rest of the command were Americans, mostly from this city and Mississippi, young men of good standing and habits. These were commanded by Colonel Crittenden, a nephew of the Attorney General of the United States, a graduate of the Military Academy, and by Colonels Donovan, of Georgia, with Major J. A. Kelly, and Captains Saunders, Brigham, Stewart, Ellis, Victor Kerr, and others whose names do not now occur to us, all young men of approved courage, and capable of any trials or endurance necessary in a campaign of the character they have entered upon. The Pampero is well officered and supplied with coal for twenty days.

When we published the news of the arrival of the Pampero, yesterday, we were not as well acquainted as we are now with Gen. Lopez's plan of operations. Bahia Honda was the place at which he had determined to effect a landing, for reasons which we do not think proper to expose. Bahia Honda is about fifty miles from Havana, and is a deep, fine harbor, with a small town, where some trade is carried on. It is in, or near the Vuelta Abajo, or tobacco region of the Island, where, we are assured, the people have long been ripe for revolution. The mountains, which are near, afford admirable points for defence against an overwhelming force, and command roads by which the General can easily march towards the Eastern Districts. It is expected, too, that another party to aid the Patriots will be landed in the Eastern Department of the Island, and thus the force of the Spanish authorities will be divided and separated, and if the Creoles prove true to the cause, they may be cut off in detail. All depends on them.

There appears to have been but little ground for the apprehension, (the hope of some persons,) that the Pampero would be intercepted by the numerous squadron of seven vessels which guarded the coast of Cuba. It does not appear that she encountered any of this formidable fleet, as the news of her arrival was carried to Havana, and the Pizarro was dispatched in pursuit of her. This would give the Pampero ten or twelve hours to land her men and supplies, and be off in time to keep out of the way of the Pizarro. Then, too, she has the advantage of the reefs and Colorados, which the Pizarro cannot approach. Nothing but an accident or a failure of coal can prevent her escape and safe arrival in some friendly port.

We await with intense anxiety the news by the Empire City, which is expected in the city to-day or to-morrow.

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

The Daily Delta

21 August 1851, 2

Unparalleled Abuse of the American People and Nation.

We call the attention of our readers to the infamous language applied by the hireling organ of the Captain-General of Cuba, in this city, (La Union), to the American people and nation. We would ask if any American citizen can feel sympathy for—owe tie or obligation to a government which dares to harbor in our midst, an organ of such filthy, impudent and atrocious detraction, as this journal daily pours forth in this city? It is well for those who sustain the insolent foreigners who populate our streets denouncing the American people and reputation, to know precisely the character of their favorites and allies. Therefore it is that we degrade our columns by inserting quotations from this outlandish sheet. We think they may be instructive to some of our readers.

The following appeared in yesterday's La Union:

The flea (that is the English half of our big-winged cotemporary, not the *better half*, for they are both *worser*) finds it strange that we should set down all persons engaged in the Cuban *furray*, or,—as the Filibusters are pleased to call it,—the Cuban *liberty* expedition,—as—*vagabonds, reasmallins, unprincipled speculators, half-ruined politicians and bankrupt speculators*,—and brings out a few names of individuals who took a part in the late Filibuster movements in this city. For aught we know, those persons may all be as respectable as the first one named in the flea's list, which comparison, surely, is no compliment to them; or, further, they may be quite as respectable as Quitman, Heach, Ned Hunting and others, who have taken an active part in the Cuban business. The names we have nothing to do with; we judge of persons by their *deeds*, and the lion knows very well, that persons with very fair names, have often been caught engaged in the worst kinds of villainy, rascality and scoundrelism.

As to our language, the "flea" has abundant proofs; that it is mild, when compared with the harsh and violent style of several Northern papers, and even so, when compared with that of some of our Northern cotemporaries; but, perhaps it sounds harsh to ears of Filibusters, on account of its truthfulness, and because it comes from a source that looks [illegible]. This is the secret of the war that has been [illegible] buster press is waging against us; and in truth it is a very unjust war, as we have just as much right as any other citizen of the United States, to censure and criticise whatever we deem deserving of our censure and criticism. It is foolish, therefore, to make the stupid observation, that we could not write in any other country in the same style we write here;—the reason is too plain for explanation; for the good reason, *that it would be unnecessary in any other country*, as in a country that we know of, in this civilized world, has the press such an influence, and at the same time is so wretchedly conducted, and its influence so much abused, as in this. A truly upright and honest native republican press we have only employed in exhibiting rowdyism, [illegible] and vagabondism from the editorial chair; then we should not find ourselves in the unpleasant and unfortunate position as having to put down evils, which are brought upon the people, which are fostered by a few newspapers, that are [illegible] and supported by that class of our fellow citizens which cannot boast, with much grace, of wisdom, or of having been well instructed. It is a shame, and a disgrace, and an outrage upon American decency, that such newspapers should exist, as they insult the good, and uphold the bad, and preach and disseminate more immorality throughout this community, than is easily counteracted; and these are the papers which assail us, because we support the good, and chain the bad, and endeavor to cause morality to be paramount, and to save thousands from destruction.

Examining the article attentively, which we have before us, we are inclined to suppose that the "flea" or rather the *donna*, "home" [illegible] editorial [illegible] "awful" [illegible], in which "now-a-days" "nympathizers" are apt to get into, when no exciting news invented by the Filibusters, are in circulation, and probably when relieved of this fit it may put forth its "limited" head, and feel ashamed of its doings. [illegible] In conclusion, to use the words of the [illegible] we are much in the same position as that honest paper—

"We can readily understand how speculators in revolution, operators in Cuban scrip, or parties doing a profitable business, by furnishing supplies and [illegible] should be anxious to [illegible] by highly colored or imaginary pictures of Cuban intercessions; but we confess our astonishment is profound to hear, as we have done, men who are [illegible] distinguished for truth and integrity, complain because we would not invite the people to believe what we know to be false, or give currency to statements bearing the stamp of fabrication on their very front."

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
21 August 1851, 1

Declaration of Independence of the Citizens of Puerto Principe.

The following was read by Gen. Lopez at New Orleans, as the authentic declaration of independence of the Cubans at Puerto Principe, which was received at New Orleans. A longer document, first published in New York, and copied in many papers, purports also to be the Cuban Declaration:

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CUBA, AND TO ALL FREEMEN:

Every people possesses the inalienable right of changing the form of Government by which it is ruled, whenever its interests, its honor, and its safety require such a change; since it is only for its advantage that it has delegated its powers to certain determinate persons.

A Government which is a standing conspiracy against the governed, loses its vitality and becomes a despotism intolerable to rational men. In such a case the sovereignty reverts, of right, to the centre whence it emanated, to be again remodeled into such a form as may best suit the wants and circumstances of those to whom that sovereignty appertains.

The people of Cuba present a strong, perhaps the strongest of all possible cases, for the application of these sacred principles, inasmuch as the colonial despotism of Spain over the island is unequaled in the history of nations. Wherefore, resuming our outraged rights, we have, this day, determined to throw off the shackles of our tyrants, and to raise the bright standard of freedom to lead us to victory, with the unalterable purpose of raising ourselves to the rank of a free people, or of meeting on the field of battle a glorious death, preferable, a thousand times, to the degrading slavery which is now our lot.

But, as a revolution is always attended by sacrifices, calamities, and disasters, it is incumbent on us—in addition to the self-evident axiom set forth in the commencement of this solemn declaration—to expose the just causes which have impelled us to assume the position which we now occupy.

The world must know the grievous injustice, and arbitrary vexation, which the Spanish government has exercised, and does now exercise towards the miserable inhabitants of Cuba—injustice and oppression of such magnitude, that the sufferings of any other people, compared with ours, are but as a shadow to a reality.

The Spanish Government has deprived us of all political rights, maintaining us in a state of colonial pupilage, notwithstanding that our population, wealth and other circumstances render us superior to the greater part of her turbulent, poor and ignorant provinces. The natural consequences of this usurpation is, that she imposes upon us the heaviest contributions, against our will and consent, (which alone could render them legitimate,) and which, whilst they impoverish the country, are employed in the support of a numerous army and navy, in the payment of many and useless salaried officers, and in keeping up the luxury of a corrupt and vicious Court.

The Spanish government does, in effect, prohibit us from embracing either eclesiastical or civil professions; because education, instead of being gratuitous, is rendered so costly that the rich alone—who in general are absorbed in the management of their estates—can participate therein. Such a system has been evidently framed for the purpose of keeping us in ignorance in order that despotism may reign triumphant.

The Spanish government, so far from encouraging the cultivation of the mechanical arts, has constantly induced persons of color to apply themselves thereto, with the sole diabolical and avowed object of preventing the Cubans from dedicating themselves to those useful and honorable pursuits. It has looked to our idleness and ignorance, fostered by her heartless policy, as the surest means of unfitting us for the assertion of our rights as freemen, and the performance of our duties as men.

The same government bestows upon the natives of the Peninsula all the offices and places of emolument or honor, without any regard to merit; and, faithful to its pernicious maxims, it has provided no law for the Cuban but the ever-changing will of the Captain General of the Island.

The Cuban possesses no security for his life and property; for, besides the notorious partiality of the government, always exercised against the native Cuban, the criminal laws have fallen into disuse, and most of the civil laws, through the progess of the age, have become inapplicable.

The Spanish government, contrary to the plainest principles of sound legislation and of humanity, and as if the island of Cuba were constantly in exceptionable circumstances—has for years past established and maintained in our midst an executive and permanent military commission, which, in utter contempt of individual liberty, without proof, and often without a just cause of suspicion, and solely upon the bidding of the Captain General, delivers the unfortunate Cuban to an ignominous death upon the scaffold, confiscates his property, or sends him into exile.

As a necessary consequence of this odious tyranny of the Spanish government, the liberty of speech and the press is prohibited, and a rigid censorship prevents the defence of the people's rights and the development of their intelligence.

Commerce fettered by a multitude of Custom-houses, Revenue officers, and vexatious regulations, instead of expanding and extending, is notably on the decline; and agriculture, through the same causes, is found to be in a miserable situation. The laborer gains not enough for the payment of exorbitant taxes, and is, moreover, obliged to contribute gratuitously his personal services in police duties, to the further detriment of his labor.

The Spanish government prohibits free travelling through the island, obliging the inhabitants to take out a transit passport, in default of which they are severely punished.

Such criminal proceedings—such violent infractions of every right and every principle, fully justify our determination to throw off the yoke of Spain and proclaim our independence,—which we do, in the name of the All-powerful God, in whose protection we confide and to whom we fervently appeal, to sustain us in a struggle, into which we bring our lives and our fortunes.

The sun which shone for Junius Brutus, for Washington, for Bolivar, and for Hidalgo, will not be less resplendant for us. When our blood shall have watered the tree of liberty, it will produce the same fruits as it did in the favored land of our brothers of the North American Republic.

To carry us successfully through this fearful contest, weak, unarmed, and without guides, we rely upon the merciful protection of the Most High, the justice of our cause, the valor of the Cubans, and the generous assistance of our free neighbors and brethren.

The Cuba Insurrection.

We have received, says the New York Tribune, the following particulars from several Cuban gentlemen of respectability, together with a copy of the Manifest and Declaration of Independence of the people of Principe. These advices are the most direct of any yet received, and may be considered as authentic.

The official account in the Havana papers of the insurrection at Port Principe referred only to a small skirmish on the 3d of July, in which Joaquin y Sanchez was taken prisoner, and a few arms captured by the Spanish troops.

The news by this arrival is up to the 14th of July from Puerto Principe, being eleven days later than the last account.

The Pronunciamento for Independence was made on the 4th of July, on which day the first real battle for liberty may be said to have taken place. The Government troops previously sent out to make prisoners of the revolutionists came up with the guerilla party of Joaquin Aguero y Aguero, at the foot of the Cascorro mountains, and about four or five miles from the village of that name. The Cubans numbered 200 men, and the Spaniards 300, consisting of 100 lancers and 200 infantry. After a sharp engagement, the Spaniards fled—their captain and 20 others being killed, together with 18 wounded.—Twelve Spanish soldiers came over to the Cuban side. This battle inspired very great confidence among the people, and immediately the numbers of the insurgents increased rapidly. At the last accounts they were known to number 1,000 men and more. These were divided into five guerilla parties of 200 men each, under the commands of Joaquin Aguero y Aguero, Francisco Aguero y Estrada, and Ubaldo Artega y Pena. These parties are stationed around in the strongholds in the vicinity of Cascorro and Puerto Principe, drilling and augmenting their numbers.

After the battle of the 4th, the Spanish troops hurried back to Principe, 17 leagues from Cascorro. When the news of the defeat reached Principe, there was a great excitement among the people, and nothing but the large number of soldiers prevented a general rising and massacre of the troops. The garrison is over 4000, but notwithstanding this large number, Gen. Lemery did not dare to withdraw a single man to go out in pursuit of the Cubans for fear of a rising, but awaited the arrival of reinforcements from Havana, having sent for 2,000 men. (The last news from Havana stated that these troops had sailed for Principe, 450 miles distant.) Thus while Gen. Lemery was confined at Principe, the Cubans were gathering numbers and strength.

At last accounts from Principe many of the Cubans had left the place to join the guerillas.—From the town of Baymo a party of 200 men had gone up, from Villa Clara 100, and numbers from Nuevitas and

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

21 August 1851, 1

As fast as the news spread the people sent off parties to the mountains, so that the number of insurgents will have become very formidable before the Spanish troops can be brought against them, but the Cubans are poorly armed and under many disadvantages. Aguero Sanchez was confined in prison at Principe: he is the son of one of the most influential men in the place. It is supposed he will be shot.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA.—A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that he has been in the habit of mixing with the exiled Creoles in New York, and knows well their feelings. It would be impossible for him to exaggerate the intensity of the outburst of patriotism which the late news from Cuba has produced among them, or the burning desire which exists in their bosoms to see their Island separated from Spain, and annexed to the United States. He has it from the best authority that annexation is their ultimate wish.

AID FOR CONCHA.—We understand that a loyal subject of Her Spanish Majesty, Queen Isabella, left the city yesterday, in the *Falcon*, for Havana, with the purpose of porposing to La Concha, to raise a force of 1000 loyal men in New Orleans, to aid him in defence of the Spanish dynasty, against the the "silly Creoles" and "the piratical Filibusters." This is all fair. We trust that Concha will accept the patriotic leader, and that the men will be raised. We promise that they will receive no disturbance from the Filibusters. But we shall expect them to be equally indulgent to our side. The Spanish Consul must not send his spies about our "camps," to get material for arrests, prosecutions, &c., and persecute the District Attorney and the Government at Washington, with their alarms and panics. *N. O. Delta, 29th ult.*

A correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent thus speaks of the disposition of the natives of Cuba,, to revolutionize the island:

"To give the details at this moment, with accuracy, is utterly impossible, for our communication is of necessity verbal, and all correspondence with the infected districts is cut off, except where the "seal of office" is displayed, but you may rely upon the intelligence, as it comes through your own correspondent, as being without exaggeration; and in due time all the features will be portrayed for the knowledge and appreciation of those who sympathize in this struggle for the common cause of human rights. There is no *Lopez*—no *Yankees*—no *Filibusters*, save of their own getting—no Poles or Hungarians. It is all right—an emanation from the intelligence of the people opening to the sunlight. The movement is like the strength of the whelp of the lioness, *learning its own power of self defence*, and rejoicing in its display."

Select Passages.

Rev. Gardner Spring, New York: "If by one prayer I could liberate every slave in the world, I would not dare do it."

Rev. Dr. Parker, Philadelphia: "There are no evils in slavery but such as are inseparable from any other relation in civil and social life."

Rev. Dr. Moses Stuart, Andover, : "Many Southern slaveholders are true Christians, and sending back a fugitive to them is not like restoring one to an idolatrous people.—We may pity the fugitive, yet the Mosaic law does not authorize the rejection of the claims of the slaveholders to their stolen or strayed *property*."

Rev. William M. Rogers, Boston: "When the slave asks me to stand between him and his master, what does he ask? He asks me to *murder a nation's life*; and I will not do it, because I have a conscience—because there is a God."

Rev. William Crowell, Waterville: "Do not allow excessive sympathies for a few hundred fugitives to bind you so as to risk increased suffering to the millions already in chains."

Rev. Dr. Taylor, New Haven: "Have I not shown to you it is lawful to deliver up, in compliance with the laws, fugitive slaves, for the high, the great, the momentous interest of the Southern States?"

Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Vermont: "Slavery is warranted by the Old Testament. What effect has the gospel in doing away with slavery? *None whatever*."

Rev. Orville Dewey: "Your right to be free is not absolute, unqualified, irrespective of all consequences. Personal rights ought to be sacrificed to the general good."

Elder Alexander Campbell: "I am fully aware that there is a text in some Bibles that is not in mine. Professed Abolitionists have made more use of it than any passage in the Bible. It came, however, as I trace it, from St. Voltaire, and was baptized by Thomas Jefferson, and since almost universally regarded as canonical authority—'*All men are born free and equal.*'"

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

21 August 1851, 2

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

It is known here that the *Pampero* took five or six hundred men from New Orleans to Cuba, though I see that, in the New York papers, it is pronounced a fabrication, and intended only to excite enthusiasm in the cause at home. The *Pampero* carried out six brass pieces of cannon, and also provisions and munitions of war. Three hundred and fifty men at the same time sailed from Florida in sailing vessels.

The *Pampero* is to land her passengers and their effects, and return for more. If four or five hundred men should also embark at New York, it would seem that LOPEZ and the revolutionists would soon have a force of some two thousand men.

LOPEZ will issue his proclamations which he had printed in New Orleans, and set up a revolutionary government.

The *Pampero*, when she returns, is to come back under the Lopez flag, and with a commission, or letter of marque from his provisional government. The *Pampero* was built under the superintendence of Lieut. HUNTER, of the U. S. Navy, for the California trade, and is a sort of flying fish. Her burden is 400 tons, and she can carry 600 men. She was fitted out at New Orleans openly and without any reserve or concealment, and no government officers interposed to question her. The troops she carried were openly drilled for weeks near the city. So this expedition was set on foot, in the U. States, contrary to the law of 1818. At New Orleans, it is said, the public sentiment is so strongly in favor of the enterprise that the laws, which would obstruct it, will be disregarded. Thus, while the insurrection against the Cuban government has been entirely quelled in Cuba, it is becoming formidable here in the United States.

There is no danger that the *Pampero* will be interrupted by the U. S. vessels of war, though they were ordered to the coast of Cuba for that purpose. She can run away from the whole American Navy. Nothing in fine can prevent the revolution of Cuba, by those adventurers, but the loyalty of the Spanish troops, and of the inhabitants of Cuba. If they favor the enterprise, it will be accomplished in the course of a month or two. But our last advices do not encourage the belief that the troops are generally disaffected; and it is well known that the men of business and property are averse to a revolution.

AID FOR THE CUBAN PATRIOTS—RUMORED DEPARTURE OF THREE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that he is creditably informed by one who should know, that more than three hundred men, fully armed and equipped, have sailed from that port for Cuba, to aid the patriots against the troops of the Government. The writer adds:

"They were shipped from the lower end of Staten Island, and so quick were the movements, that the people of the neighborhood thought it was only an excursion party. They went off in a fine clipper brig and will in a few days be at the point of their destination. I am told she sailed last Saturday night. The feeling in this city in favor of Cuban independence is growing stronger every day, and I shall not be surprised if at least a thousand men go to the aid of those who are contending for liberty. The whole affair has been managed, thus far, with such caution and secrecy, that it will be impossible for the government official to find who are the leaders in the movement.

"The trials of those who were arrested for participation in the other expedition are set down for September, but it is exceedingly doubtful if they will ever be brought to trial, and if brought to trial, there is not the slightest probability that a single conviction will follow."

THE STEAM SHIP PAMPERO.—This steam ship which has recently started from New Orleans with volunteers from that city under General Lopez, to assist the Cuban revolutionists, was fitted out at this port, and left here last winter. The hull was built by J. A. Brown & Co., of Baltimore, for Major Heiss and Captain Hunter, and after being launched she came to this port under sail. She was fitted at the Penn. Works of Messrs. Reaney, Neafie & Co., with an engine of the inclined pattern, having a cylinder of 50 inches diameter and 6 feet stroke. The Pampero was originally intended to be sent to California, but her destination was changed and she has been running between New Orleans and Galveston, Texas. On a recent trip between those ports, she accomplished the distance in forty-two hours from wharf to wharf, and in twenty-eight hours and a half from Galveston bar, said to be the quickest trip ever made. Though not more than 150 feet long, the Pampero is of light draught of water, and every way suited for the service she has now gone upon.—*Phila. Ledger.*

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

TRI-WEEKLY
KENTUCKY YEOMAN
W. FRANKFORT, KY.

21 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Meeting in Frankfort.

We have seldom attended a larger or more enthusiastic meeting than the one which convened at the Court House last Tuesday night, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy for the revolutionists of Cuba, now struggling for the blessings of freedom—struggling against oppression, the most galling ever imposed upon any people by the hand of a tyrant. Nor have we often seen a meeting, convened for similar purposes, conducted with so much order, and decorum, and good feeling all round. The resolutions, which were adopted with great enthusiasm, are in the very best temper and spirit, and but express what every true hearted American and genuine friend of the great and imperishable principles of Republican Liberty feels in his heart. Who that does not wish to see the principles upon which our own great Federal Government is founded spread abroad over the face of the earth? Who that would not see them embraced and enjoyed by every people upon the habitable globe? Who that would not sympathise with and aid by all fair and lawful means the oppressed of any nation in achieving the blessings of liberty? Who that does not wish to see Cuba free—free as the unshackled air? Who that would not help to break the links of Spanish despotism, which have so long bound the people of that rich and bountiful Island? We shall not, cannot believe there are those in this country who would see this revolution crushed in the bud—who long for the day when the patriots shall be overcome, and Spanish authority resume its wanted sway, in paralyzing the energies of the people and eating up the products of Cuba. If there are such, may the spirits of the heroes of the revolution rise up and reprove them!

After the resolutions were adopted, several able and eloquent speeches were delivered by young gentlemen who were called out by the audience, when the meeting adjourned.

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

Louisville Courier

21 August 1851, 2

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—We have been permitted to read a letter from a gentleman at N. Orleans to his father at Warsaw, Ky., which gives us some interesting information in regard to the Cuban Expedition.

The writer of the letter had attached himself to a company in the 2d regiment, commanded by Col. John C. Pickett and Lieut. Col. Hawkins—his company commanded by Capt. Howell, of Louisiana.—They were to start from New Orleans on the steamship Pampero, on the 14th inst., that steamer being expected to return from her first expedition by that time. They were to take with them on the Pampero 12 eighteen pounders, and 550 men. The letter says that the greatest enthusiasm existed at New Orleans, and that the citizens contributed liberally and freely of their means to the furtherance of the enterprise.

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

The Daily Picayune.
21 August 1851, 2

THE MOVEMENT IN CUBA.

By telegraphic reports from the Balize we learn that an expedition from the United States has actually landed in Cuba. Gen. Lopez, and the adventurers who accompanied him on the Pampero, disembarked near Bahia Honda, on the 12th inst. Bahia Honda is a small port in the Vuelta de Abajo, about twenty leagues west of Havana.

What their reception has been there, we have yet to learn. What their fortunes may be, it is impossible to prophecy with any certainty. By the steamer expected within a few hours, which touched at Havana, we shall probably hear what the Government has done, and the result of their exertions, such as they choose to describe it. Making allowance for the colorings of men in authority, who have possession of all the channels of communication, and are absolute masters of the post and the press, we shall have, at least, some material for judging of the grounds of that degree of confidence in the Creole readiness to rise in behalf of independence, upon which men have risked their lives with such incalculable courage. Their faith in the wide extent of the Cuban preparations for revolt must be strong, for the place at which they have landed is on the northern coast, and west of Havana. The republican feeling is said, indeed, to be very strong there, but it is not in the immediate region where the popular risings have been reported. Those have been chiefly at the other end of the island, in the vicinity of Puerto Principe, and on the south side. We are bound to believe, however, from the evident concert which has existed between the Creoles of the Island and their friends in the United States, that the point of landing and the support to be expected there are matters fully understood. A repetition of the failure at Cardenas would be insensate folly, of which men of decent sense and common instincts are unlikely to be guilty.

We are on the eve, therefore, of developments to determine the question, so much disputed in this country, whether these men have any right to be in Cuba at all. They have been the subject of very bitter denunciation in many parts of the United States as mere plunderers, violators of the laws of their own country, and lawless invaders of a friendly people, pirates and traitors. Should their expedition be crowned with success, there will be no doubt of the place they will hold in the country. In the general estimate of mankind they will be liberators of an oppressed people, and benefactors of humanity. Even if they be welcomed by a large portion of the inhabitants, by a number sufficiently large to show that a strong public feeling is with them, that their advent is desired, as a means of giving force and organization to an existing sentiment, which has only been restrained from the effort to assert itself in arms by the preponderance of a military despotism which has kept them unarmed and isolated, and powerless either for concert or for action, they will be vindicated in their motives, even though they should encounter reverses and be involved in a long and desperate struggle, with whatever issue. It is not an American rule to measure the merits of a civil contest between armed and consolidated despotism on one side, and struggling multitudes, demanding free institutions, on the other, merely by the number of the battalions and the weight of ordnance brought to the decision on the field. The merits of the cause, the reality of the grievances, the earnest and honest cravings of the people—these are the things of which we are taught to judge in the estimate by which our sympathies are to be guided and our good wishes directed. The unsuccessful cause is sometimes, nay often, sanctified by the regrets of the good, and prayers and praises cluster round the memory of many who die as traitors, but are canonized in men's hearts as patriots and martyrs. The pagans personified Fortune as a goddess, one of the *Dii minores*, but exalted as sublime the virtue of Cato in adversity:

Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.

The hazards of the struggle in Cuba are undoubtedly great, under the most favorable circumstances. The issue, with all the favorable accounts received, even if all be true, may not be looked for as immediately in favor of the natives. Their numbers may be much the greater, their zeal for liberation unquestionable and ardent; but the possession of cities and ports, of arsenals and arms, of troops and fleets and forts, may protract and render uncertain what would be short, quick and decisive, if the parties stood on equal ground, peacefully to decide what is legal, or were equally well armed to try the fortunes of battle. It is not an instantaneous, overwhelming triumph of the feeble masses against disciplined cohorts, that will be required to justify the efforts of foreigners to take part in such a contest. The noblest examples of such interference is recorded in our own history, when a gallant French nobleman equipped a ship at his own cost, and running the gauntlet of a navy directed by his own Government to intercept and capture him, came to the aid of the American Revolution at the darkest hour of its fortunes.

We are not hypocrit enough to give expression to the universal sentiment that Cuba has a natural right to her independence; that she has a natural right to throw off a Government that is unsuited to her, and which is aggressive, burdensome and tyrannical, and that her natural position is, as an American power, connected with the systems and policy of this continent, and not those of Europe; and at the same time lavish reproaches indiscriminately on any attempt made in good faith to accomplish what we believe to be her proper destiny, and in conformity with the inclinations of her native population.

We shall be glad to see Cuba free. We should prefer that her emancipation from foreign dominion were effected peaceably by purchase and annexation to the United States, but if her people will not or cannot wait, or doubting the possibility of any such consummation for their hopes, actually make an effort to free themselves, we cannot raise a voice to discourage them, or to keep from them such succor as men fully apprised of the hazards they encounter, and the responsibilities they assume, are willing to tender them. If men go forward heedlessly without knowledge or reasonable caution, and find an unwilling or incapable people, we may deplore their infatuation, and reserve our maledictions for those who will have seduced them by fraudulent solicitations and criminal deceits, for which a heavy responsibility must rest somewhere.

These are our sentiments; and we express them the more fully because we are on the eve of learning whether we have been indeed deceived, as the enemies of Cuban independence have with so much eager haste—shaping their thoughts to their wishes—pronounced will so positively be the case; or whether there is indeed, as the testimony thus far seems to make very evident to our understanding, a strong and concerted movement and a good hope for a successful revolution.

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

The Daily Picayune.

21 August 1851, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

(BY THE SOUTHERN (HORSE) LINE.)

FROM MATANZAS.

Landing of Gen. Lopez Confirmed.

CHARLESTON, *August* 20—6 P. M.

The schooner Zephyr has arrived from Matanzas. She left on the 16th inst, and brings intelligence of the landing of Gen. Lopez with troops at Bahia Honda, fifty miles to the westward of Havana, on the 14th inst. Spanish troops were despatched immediately from Havana to attack them.

CHARLESTON, *August* 20—2 P. M.

The Pampero, after landing Lopez, sailed westward. They proceeded into the interior forthwith. On the reception of the intelligence at Havana, the authorities despatched a large steamer full of Spanish troops to cut them off. The Spaniards at Matanzas think that the invaders would soon be captured and shot. It was reported at Matanzas that Lopez had only four hundred men with him.

The report brought by the Mary Elizabeth of the landing of Gen. Lopez at Bahia Honda, which we published last evening, is confirmed by these despatches. The main facts stated in both accounts are the same, although there is a difference of two days in the date at which it is said the landing was effected. We are inclined to believe that the report of the Mary Elizabeth is correct, and that the Pampero arrived at Bahia Honda on the 12th inst.

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

The Evening Picayune.

21 August 1851

IMPORTANT NEWS!

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

SEVERE BATTLE!!

REPORTED

SUCCESS OF THE PATRIOTS!

Fifty-One Americans Captured and Butchered in Cold Blood!

The U. S. Mail Steamship Company's steamer Empire City, John Tanner, commander, arrived this morning from New York, *via* Havana. She brings late and important news from Cuba. Gen. Lopez has landed with his forces, and is about fifty miles to the eastward of Havana. A severe battle has been fought at Bahia Honda, fifteen leagues from Havana, which proved equally fatal for the invaders as the troops. At the first advance of the Spanish troops one whole company was almost entirely destroyed, save twenty men, who made their escape severely wounded. The second attack was quite as disastrous to them as the first. The loss on the Spanish side, as near as ascertained, was about two hundred; seventy were brought to Havana wounded. "The peculiar kind of ammunition" (says a wounded soldier) "used by the invaders, produces the most deadly effect."

The small steamboats formerly plying between Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, have been taken by the Government, and are now used for the trasportation of troops and provisions.

Three steamers of war arrived off Havana on the 18th. One entered the harbor, the others are cruising off the coast.

The Empire City arrived off the Moro in the night of the 17th. Her signal lights not being readily recognized from the castle, "a strange steamer" was reported "being outside," and a Spanish steamer was sent out to watch her movements, which remained by her until morning.

The steamer Falcon, on her passage from Chagres, *within sixty miles from* Havana, was chased by a Spanish steamer, and a shot fired for her to heave to, but Capt. Rogers not thinking proper to obey the signal, kept his course. He was, however, again intercepted before reaching the port, and boarded by officers of another steamer.

The question being asked "What steamer is that?" Capt. Rogers indignantly replied, "the ship had been there often enough for them to know her by this time, that it was the Falcon, bound for Havana." They apologized for having detained him, and stated that they had only acted according to orders.

The Executions.

The most painful news to record is the execution of fifty-one men (thirty five Americans) who were taken near "Bahia Honda." They were out in small boats at the time—were taken prisoners, put on board a steamer, carried to Havana on the 16 h, and there shot the same day. They were not permitted to go on shore in the city, but were immediately taken to one of the fortifications opposite, and there most brutally *murdered*. After the first discharge of the infantry those who were not *instantly* killed were beat upon the head until life was extinct. The corpses were then most horribly mutilated by a blood-thirsty mob. One poor fellow received three balls in the neck, and raising *himself in the agonies of death, was struck* by a soldier with the butt of a musket and his brains dashed out. All this occurred within sight of the vessels in the harbor. Among those shot was a young lad of fifteen years, who beseeched them upon his knees to send some one to him who could speak English, but his request was unheeded and he shared the fate of the others. The names of those shot will be found below.

The most intense excitement provails at Havana. Gen. Concha has issued an order for the arrest of *all* persons who may be heard expressing an *opinion* in public.

Little or no reliance can be placed upon Government reports of affairs in the island, as they suppress everything that is not for their advantage to have known in public.

An extra of the *Faro* of the 17th inst. contains the following, by which it will be perceived that the Spanish authorities have executed fifty-one Americans. Their names are given below. Here is the official document:

Official Order.

The Most Excellent Señor Governor Captain General has been pleased to permit the publication of the following decree, which was passed in the short trial of the fifty pirates captured by the Most Excellent Commandant General of Marine, and who were placed at the disposition of the superior authorities of the island:

"The fate which must befall pirates who dare to profane the soil of this island, having been expressed *in the general orders of the 20th of April last, and subsequently* republished, and the declarations of the fifty individuals that have been apprehended by the Most Excellent Señor Commandant General of this *Apostadero*, and placed at my disposition, having been received, and it being apparent from this that the persons arrested belonged to the horde headed by the traitor Lopez, I have resolved, in accordance with the directions in the royal ordinances, general laws of the kingdom, and especially in the royal order of June 12th of the year before last, issued to meet this particular contingency, that on this day the said persons, whose names are expressed in the subjoined list, suffer the punishment of death by being shot, the direction of the execution being confided to Señor Lieut. Rey, of the Plaza. JOSE DE LA CONCHA."

The Victims.

Here follows a list of the murdered Americans. Let our citizens look at them:

Col. W. S. Crittenden,	C. C. William Smith.
Capt. Frederick S. Sewer,	A. Ross.
Capt. Victor Ker.	P. Brrourke.
Lieut. James Brandt.	John Christdes.
Lieut. J. O. Bryce.	William H. Holmes.
Lieut. Thomas C. James	Samuel Mills.
Surgeon John Fisher.	Edward Ruiman.
Capt. T. B. Veacey.	William Little
Surgeon K. A Foruiquet.	George W. Arnold.
Sergeant J. Whiterens.	B. J. Wrney.
Sergeant A. M. Cotchett.	Robert Cantley.
Sergeant G. M. Green.	John G. Sanks.
Sergeant J. Salmon.	William Niseman.
E. T. Collins.	Sergeant Napoleon Collins
James Stanton.	Adjutant R. C. Standford.
Soldiers N. H. Fisher.	Thomas Hernatt.
William Chilling.	A. Torres Hernandes.
G. A. Cook.	Patrick Dillon.
S O. Jones.	Alexander McIlver.
M. H. Ball.	Thomas Hearney.
James Rulet.	Robert Coltwell.
Samuel Read.	William Hogan.
John Stubbs.	M. Philips.
James Ellis.	Charles A. Robinson.
H. T. Vinne.	James L. Manville.

The steamer Cherokee left Havana for New York on the 17th, with $1,500,000 in gold dust, brought from Chagres by the Falcon, and a large number of passengers.

A birth occurred on board the Falcon during her passage from Chagres. A fine girl was ushered into the world (on a steamship) and named "Falconette." A subscription was raised among the passengers and officers of the ship, which is to be expended for a handsome silver cup for the new born babe.

The steamship Union was wrecked on the Mexican coast, 350 miles below San Diego, on the night of the 4th of July. She had on board 250 passengers and $800,000 in gold dust. The passengers all reached the shore in safety by means of ropes and the aid of small boats. They despatched a messenger to San Diego, who fortunately arrived there in time to meet the steamer *Northerner*, Capt. Randall, on her passage down. He immediately went to the relief of the Union, and took the crew, passengers and specie on board and conveyed them to Panama. There were no lives lost. The passengers of the Union were fifteen days on shore before they were taken off by the Northerner. It is reported that the Union is a total wreck. Her captain (Marks) went on in the Cherokee to New York.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany sailed from Havana on the 18th.

The Empire City left the same day at night, and has made a very short passage over. She is one of the finest ships in the trade, having superior accommodations for passengers. This is her first trip to New Orleans. She is well worth a visit from all admirers of a beautiful steamship. Her manifest of specie and passengers will be found below. She also brings the California mails.

Specie List of the Empire City.—R. S. Fretz & Bros., $14,700; John M. Gould, $1,230; J. Aver, $1,000; C. M. Clark, $300; J. Waterman, $300; Dr. Young, $101; Adams & Co., $7,318; Total, $23,952.

The Empire City brought the following passengers:

John McClure, J. W. Wilson, C. Hollum, Y. Hurd and sister, John Burgis and lady, Thomas Newsham, F. Moreno, Thomas May, lady and two children, A. Noel, N. Brittins, T. A. Kendig, P. Bourque, M. H. Barnett, William Carter, D. D. McElroy, J. W. Harris, J. Hany, E. Cage, M. Adams, Charles Burns, A. Forchnier, John Keller, Charles Gaylord, James Miller, J. Polston, J. Atwill and servant, Robert Price and servant, A. G. Caldwell, W. W. Jenkins, F. Newton, J. H. Johnson, James Logan, Leonard Bang, J. Clock, George Evans, John Canadr, John Moffatt, J. W. Scott and son, Charles Hamburger, S. E. Winfrey, D. Haven, J. Colston, A. Reynolds, R. Jacobs, L. Hollenbeck, J. Hensley, C. Comipt, F. Leunana, J. B. Holman, L. M. Hughes, T. J. Hughes, O. L. Hughes, C. B. Hardy, F. King, Geo. M. Booth, C. M. White, J. P. Gardiner, J. S. Douglass, F. Cady, F. G. Gillespie, J. W. Gillespie, B. M. Gillespie, O. T. Hudson, M. Johnson, W. Rutten, Jno. Ricks, Joseph Choate, A. F. Anderson, Jno. Locke, P. Seymour, Thos Reed, Jno Ellerson, Thomas Madden, Joseph Rigg, George Hughes, H. Holtzman, W. E. Finchlee, A. Kirsland, M. Maher, Charles Moore, L. M. Goodrich, J. Schlep, Thomas Annis, Thomas S. Carr, Jno. Lyden, P. McGunagle, C. Myers, Jno Kenny, W. Grubre, J. Moody, R. English, T. C. Hen, Firzsimmons, M. Weaks, W. Blair, M. Lapoint, R. D. Nolow.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Evening Picayune.

21 August 1851

From Our Correspondent.

HAVANA, *August 16, 1851.*

In the East it is said that Gen. Manzana has been obliged to return to Santiago, abandoning the field to the enemy. Gen. Lemory was confined to Principe and its vicinity, the Patriots, it is said, having entire possession of the country.

The Trinidad affair has been quashed, and three of the insurgents, named Armenteros, Hernandez and another, have been ordered to be shot.

On the 11th instant, the steamship Pampero appeared off this port, and was signalled from the Moro. On the same afternoon, Lopez took two pilots out of the schooner Cecilia, and that night they brought the schooner in, and made her fast to the first buoy in this harbor, immediately under the guns of the Moro Castle! At midnight the expeditionists landed at Morrillos, twelve miles west of Bahia Honda, and took possession of the town of Las Pozas. That night the frigate Esperanza sent a boat to Mariel, with an express for Havana, stating that she had seen a suspicious steamer, steering west.

The war steamer Pizarro left here at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, with 800 men, and having a schooner in tow, containing sixty horses. The merchant steamers Habanero and Almendares were also sent down with reinforcements. Gen. Enna was in command of these troops. They landed at Bahia Honda at 10 o'clock that night. At 1 o'clock the next day, (13th,) the Spanish troops attacked the Patriots at San Miguel, a small town between Bahia Honda and Las Pozas. The engagement lasted about ten minutes, when the Spaniards *retreated*, leaving 68 dead upon the field, and having 167 wounded.

The steamer Pizarro got ashore in Bahia Honda and has not yet got off. It is feared here that Lopez will take her.

On the night of the 13th the Habanero returned, asking for more troops and artillery. At 1 o'clock the same day, the Almendares returned for more troops. All of these were sent as required.

On the 14th, the Almendares again returned, with urgent demands for more artillery, as the Spanish troops had refused to attack the Patriots.

Last night the Habanero came in with fifty prisoners, taken in launches, as they were coming east to operate on this side of Bahia Honda. Lopez had advanced by land to San Diego de Nuñez, thus cutting off the retreat of the Spanish troops. The Government report that two landings have taken place, but do not say where the other is. Large numbers of the Creoles have joined the Patriots, and it is said that the country people carry their bloodhounds with them and insist upon using them against the troops.

Risings have taken place at Pinar del Rio and Manua. One hundred men left San Antonio to join Lopez. From Havana people are leaving hourly to join him, and it is calculated that 500 have left already. Fifty of these, on foot, were taken prisoners on the road.

There are but 700 troops left in Havana. Should Gen. Enna be destroyed, no army could again be collected to meet Lopez, in consequence of the scattered state of the troops. Enna has about 2,000 men under his command.

A court-martial was held this morning, on board the frigate Esperanza, on the fifty prisoners brought in by the Habanero. Report says that the officers, two surgeons and every fifth man are to be shot.

The above is all that I have been able to gather up to-day, and, as you will perceive, it strongly favors the cause of the Patriots. JUSTICIA.

HAVANA, *August* 17, 1851.

The decision of the court-martial in the cases of the fifty prisoners brought in by the Habanero, night before last, was not confirmed by the Captain General, who ordered the whole of them to be shot, which order was carried into execution yesterday about 12 o'clock. The men were brought out in gangs of ten, made to kneel down with their backs to the soldiers, who stood two or three paces from them, and were all shot dead. They are said to have behaved with firmness, evincing no hesitation or trepidation whatever.

The Captain General had repeatedly declared his determination to grant no quarter to those of the adventurers who might fall into his hands, and the only feeling among the Americans here appears to be surprise that any body of men, possessing a knowledge of these facts, could be induced to surrender at all. The circumstances under which they were taken have been made public by the Government, but are generally discredited, and there are so many contradictory rumors in circulation that I cannot give you any more information than I have already done on that point.

Nothing, however, can justify or excuse the extreme brutality practiced by the soldiery and Spanish populace upon the dead bodies of the unfortunate men I am credibly informed, by eye-witnesses of the facts, that some of the Spanish officers plunged their swords into the lifeless bodies and turned them around in the wounds. Others again kicked them and dragged them about by the heels. Certain it is, that many of the dead men were mutilated in a most shocking and horrible manner, and the ears, noses, and other nameless parts of the dead bodies were carried off by the populace and exhibited in the streets and public houses of the city. This is almost too disgusting to be believed, but it is the common talk all over the city this morning, and I received my information from many who said they saw it themselves. I myself saw the troops who officiated at the execution march into the city, accompanied by a large crowd of mixed negroes and whites, some of the latter carrying the caps and shoes of the murdered men upon sticks, and all shouting and cheering the soldiers as if they had just returned from a military victory. Does not all this remind you of the atrocities practiced by the Mexican soldiery upon the dead bodies of Fannin and his comrades after the surrender of Goliad? I well remember the storm of indignation with which the news of those brutalities was received in the United States, and how many previously indifferent persons it converted into bitter enemies of the Mexican Government. Will the effect be the same in this case? We shall see.

I send you a list of the names of these unfortunate men, published in the *Gaceta* of this morning. Most of them were well known in New Orleans, and the intelligence of their untimely end will cause many a heart to bleed. May their unhappy fate be accepted in atonement for all misdeeds!

The steamer Almendares arrived in port this morning with some wounded Spanish soldiers, but whatever news she brings has not yet been communicated to the public. This silence of the Government is looked upon as a good omen by the friends of the insurgents here.

A smack arrived here from Key West last night, with despatches to the Government, the captain of which reports that two smack loads of men left Key West the day before yesterday, and that it was reported they were to meet the Pampero at Sand Key. If so, they have probably debarked upon the island before this. This, again, is rumor.

Several families arrived from the seat of war, near Bahia Honda, this morning, and report that the Patriots had killed a large number of the Spanish soldiers, and were advancing. This, you will perceive, is in direct contradiction of the Government accounts, and you must sift the truth out for yourselves. I but give the facts as I hear them.

Another party of artillery left here this morning, and last night several wagon and mule loads of provisions were sent out.

August 18.—The steamship Empire City arrived from New York this morning, and will leave this afternoon for New Orleans.

Among the passengers whom she will take over is one Senor Costa; of New Orleans, who, it is said, has offered his services and those of two or three vessels to the Spanish Government. Many persons here speak very hardly of Mr. Costa on this account, and assert that he pointed out the officers, &c., among the unfortunate prisoners who were recently shot. I have made inquiries on the subject, and, from all I can learn, the conduct of Mr. C. in that affair was extremely creditable to his humanity. He was sent for by the prisoners, and took charge of the letters they wrote to their relatives at home, and did them all the services in his power.

I am also told that he, in company with the bishop waited upon the Captain General, and interceded very strongly in favor of several of the prisoners, but unfortunately without avail. Mr. C. is a Spaniard, and the offer of his services to his native Government is an act of patriotism that would be considered creditable to an American citizen under similar circumstances. I mention these things because I have reason to believe that letters will be written from here holding up Senor Costa as an object of execration to the American people, when I sincerely believe he merits praise for his humane attentions to the prisoners and his endeavors to procure a commutation of their punishment. I am performing a simple act of justice.

I have just learned that Mr. Costa has procured permission to take with him the bodies of the unfortunate Crittenden and Ker, and has had them embalmed, with the intention of taking them with him to New Orleans. The possession of these remains will doubtless be a great relief to the feelings of their bereaved relatives, and the act will redound to the credit of Mr. Costa.

The steamers Habanero and Almendares have just arrived, but nothing has yet been ascertained as to the news they bring. The Empire City leaves at 1 o'clock, and it is hardly probable that anything will be made public before I shall be compelled to close this letter.

JUSTICIA.

HAVANA, *August* 16, 1851.

Intelligence reached Havana last week that 400 picked men were sent out into the mountain of Cascora by Gen. Lemory, who was made to believe that a very small number of the insurgents remained, and could be easily captured. The result was that the troops were led into ambush, when a larger force of the Patriots, under Don Augustin Aguero y Aguero rushed upon them, killing some fifty on the spot; the rest retreated to Principe as well as they could, in the greatest disorder. Scarcely had the General recovered from this shock, when their attention was called to the still more serious fact that a large number of sympathizers under Gen. Lopez had effected a landing at Playitas, a few miles to the westward of Bahia Honda, which took place at 4 o'clock A. M. of the 13th inst. Lopez is decidedly a brave man, brave almost to rashness. It is positively believed here, and I believe it to be true, that the steamer signalled from the Moro Castle, on the evening of the 12th, was the same one which conveyed him and his friends to these shores. Such a daring act of audacity, boarding, as it were, the lion in his den, is most extraordinary. It appears that close into the entrance of this harbor Lopez fell in with a schooner, from which he took out the captain and mate to serve him as pilots on the coast of Bahia Honda, the navigation of which is very intricate; that they arrived off Bahia Honda about 9 o'clock P. M., when they immediately commenced making signals to the shore by means of rockets, &c., which probably had been previously agreed upon between the Liberators and those on shore.

Gen. Lopez did not effect a landing with his men until 4 A. M., but which was done in so masterly a style that before sunrise he had not only landed his men, with all their munitions of war, but was on the *march to Las Pozas, a town a few miles distant from* the coast, where he immediately commenced entrenching himself. In the meanwhile here reigned the greatest excitement. The Pizarro, laden with troops, under the command of Gen. Enna, (who is next in command to the Captain General,) and with him the Admiral, left about 8 A. M. for Bahia Honda; 1,000 men having previously been sent by the railway cars. It must be borne in mind that such was the state of confusion and alarm into which the Government was thrown that they had no distinct idea as to whether Bahia Honda or Mariel was the point to which the Liberators had come. However, the following morning we are informed that Gen. Enna had come up with the Pirates, as they are termed by the Government, and had fought with them at Las Pozas, in which he regrets the loss of some of his men and others wounded. In this engagement the Spaniards were commanded by Gen. Enna in person, who had his horse shot from under him. Col. Radal and seven officers and about seventy-eight men were killed. So unerring and deadly was the fire of the brave Liberators that three times was Gen. Enna repulsed with loss. At this moment the Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, Col. Ofirrea, came up with two hundred men more, when the Colonel received a shot through his leg, and his men such a check that Gen. Enna, as he states in his official communication to the Captain General, dated 3:30 of the 14th, seeing the uselessness of attempting anything further against the Pirates without more artillery, he would be only exposing his men to certain death without any result, and demanding further reinforcements.

Accordingly, two steamers, the Habanero and the Almendares left that day with more troops to the number of 1,400, so that, according to their own account, with those which have been concentrating from the other districts, they have got upwards of 8,000 men, including cavalry, and up till this moment they have made but three captures, whom, as they say in the official bulletin, they instantly put to death; two of them were sailors belonging to the Pampero, who, after landing Lopez, had gone into a tavern and got drunk; the other poor fellow was found in a hut unable to move from a fracture he received when landing. On the 15th inst. it was known that the Liberators, who had been joined in large numbers by the people of the country, made a move in the direction of Diego de Munez and Cabañas, with the intention of possessing themselves of the fort at the latter place, where, unfortunately, some forty or fifty of them, who had, in the most daring manner, endeavored to get there by sea in four launches, with the intention of taking the Spaniards in the fort by surprise, were themselves, after a most desperate resistance, captured by the Spanish Admiral, who, with his steamer and an immense number of men, succeeded in taking them after a fight of four hours.

It is computed that there were no less than 350 soldiers and sailors engaged in the capture of these brave fifty Americans. Elated with his success, Admiral Busillos hastened with his prize to Havana, where he arrived this morning at 1:30 A. M. Of the fifty or fifty-two who were to have been shot this morning at the Fort Atares, forty-six were of the flower of the Mississippi yeomanry. All the troops in and about the Havanas were formed in a square on the ground where this wholesale butchery was to take place. But strange to say, that notwithstanding all the great preparations made for this horrid spectacle,

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

The Evening Picayune.

21 August 1851, 1

up to this moment, 10 A. M., it has not been put into execution, and the troops have received orders to retire to their barracks. One handsome, noble looking fellow from New Orleans, among the captured, from whom the wretches endeavored to obtain his declaration, in the hopes of getting him to implicate others, desired them in the most peremptory manner to interogate him not, that he was not an informer; that the fortune of war had placed him in their power, and that their blood-thirsty character was known to the world, but that he had the satisfaction to know, for every drop of American blood shed by them in cold blood, would call down upon them the vengeance of the whole American nation, and that it would be repaid to them a hundred fold.

The Government here dread that the news of the wholesale butchery of fifty-two American citizens should be carried to the United States, and have therefore postponed it for the present. ***

HAVANA, *August* 16—4:30 P. M.

I am too much affected to write to you more than to say that I have this day been witness to one of the most brutal acts of wanton inhumanity ever perpetrated in the annals of history. This Government, not content in revenging themselves by the death of those unfortunate even if they were misguided men, and which it may even be said was brought upon themselves, deserve to be most severely chastised for their conduct in permitting the desecration of the senseless clay of our brave countrymen. Forty Americans, four Irishmen, one Scotchman, two Germans, one Italian, one Philippine Islander, and two Habaneros, were this morning shot at 11 o'clock; after which the troops were ordered to retire, and some hundreds of the very vilest rabble and negroes hired for the purpose, commenced stripping the dead bodies, mutilating their limbs, cutting off noses and fingers, and digging out the eyes, which they brought to the city on sticks and paraded them under the very walls of the palace. Oh! the very remembrance of the sight is frightful. I never saw men, and could scarcely have supposed it possible, conduct themselves at such an awful moment with the fortitude these Americans displayed under such trying circumstances.

They were shot six at a time. Twelve were brought to the spot of execution, six made to kneel down and receive the fire of the soldiers, after which the remaining six were made to walk round their dead comrades and kneel opposite to them, when they also were shot! After being stripped and their bodies mutilated in the barberous manner I have described, they were shoved six or seven together, bound as they were, into hearses which were used last year for cases of cholera. No coffins were allowed them, and I think the manner they were put into the hearses was equally as disgusting as the other acts of the Spaniards. The heads of some were almost dragging on the ground, and it had more the appearence of a slaughter-cart on its way to market from the slaughter-house than that of a hearse conveying the dead bodies of human beings. A finer looking set of young men I never saw. They made not a single complaint, not a murmur against their sentence, and decency should have been shown to their dead bodies in admiration for the heroism they displayed when brought out for execution. Not a muscle was seen to move; and they proved to the miserable rabble congregated to witness the horrid spectacle, that it being the fortune of war that they fell into the power of this Government, they were not afraid to die. It would have been a great consolation to those poor fellows, as they repeatedly asked to see their Consul, and through him to send their last adieus, and such little mementos as they might have, to their beloved relatives in the States. One handsome young fellow desired that his watch should be sent to his sweetheart. But Mr. Owens, the American Consul, did not even make application to the Captain General to see these unfortunate countrymen in their distress, and their sacred wishes in their last moments have been unattended to. Lastly, at the very hour of their triumph, when the people of the Spanish steamer Habanero knew that the execution of the American prisoners, whom they had taken at Havana, was about to take place, fired ten shots across or at the steamer Falcon, off Santa Hondo, and notwithstanding that this vessel was well known to them, having, as she had, the American flag hoisted, &c., she was detained and overhauled by these Spanish officers, who, upon returning to their vessel, commenced cheering and hissing at the Falcon, proud, no doubt, of the impunity with which they had detained an American mail steamer on the high seas at their pleasure. ***

HAVANA, *August* 18, 1851.

Dear Sir—I must be brief in my letter to you, for my heart is too full to write. Forty-eight hours have scarcely elapsed since fifty fellow-beings have been shot like dogs, and their remains outraged in the most savage and indecent manner. Fifty men in the prime of life—fifty men consecrated to liberty—half a hecatomb of heroes, have been sacrificed on the altar of freedom. Your regular correspondent will no doubt give you the particulars, and you will find the names published in all the papers. My object in writing these lines is to lay before my countrymen the deportment of A. F. Owen, of Georgia, Consul of the United States, in regard to these victims of their own ardent appreciation of the blessings of liberty, and of their desire to bestow these upon a down-trodden people.

Mr. Owen, to my personal knowledge, was called upon by a countryman of ours, who wished to learn if he had made any effort to see the prisoners. In reply to the inquiry, the Consul replied, "Oh, these men have been placed by the President without the pale of the law, and I shall not interfere with them." After some conversation, and suggestion that they might not be without the pale of humanity, the Consul concluded he would write to the Captain General. At 2 o'clock (several hours after the execution) the same gentleman called again upon the Consul, and was informed that no reply had been received from the Captain General. Upon further inquiry, the Consul stated that in his letter he had merely asked for an interview.

In the lives of most men there usually occurs some important moment which decides forever their future fame. A moment when all rules all etiquette, all formal proceeding must be thrown aside, and the man, animated by a high and noble impulse, must show by immediate action the soul that burns within him; that moment once suffered to pass without action can never be recalled, and nothing but a life-long regret can atone for it. Such was the moment that presented itself to Mr. Owen. I do not mean to assert that as Consul he was bound to interfere, but as a MAN he could have availed himself of his position and asked to be permitted to see them. He should have abandoned the etiquette of courts, and personally asked for the interview; these men had few hours to live, and he knew it, and every minute's delay was a loss that could not be repaired. He was laggard in the cause of humanity. What reply will he make to the fathers and brothers, the wives and children of these unfortunate men when they ask him, whose station could have obtained an interview for the last sad word of those they held most dear? The *diplomat* may plead rules, the *Consul* may allege a want of power, but what will the *man* say? There is here but one united voice of condemnation of his indifference to the call of every manly feeling, and of humanity, and I do not doubt his countrymen will bestow upon him the reception he merits.

AMERICAN.

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

The Evening Picayune.

21 August 1851, 1

A Regiment of Spanish Troops Joined Lopez.

MOBILE, Thursday, *August* 21.

The steamship Vixen has arrived at Pensacola in less than four days from Havana, bringing a bearer of despatches from that place.

Gen. Lopez has had two engagements with the Spaniards, in both of which he was successful. One entire regiment of Spanish troops has joined the Patriot standard.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

21 August 1851, 2

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA!

LANDING of Gen. LOPEZ on the ISLAND.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20, 4 P. M.

The schooner *Zephyr*, arrived here, four days from Matanzas, brings news that Gen. Lopez had landed at Bahia Honda, fifteen leagues to Westward of Havana on the 11th inst. The Government had sent a large steamer with troops on board to the Vuelta Abajo. The *Pampero*, after landing Gen. Lopez and his men, sailed towards the North. Great excitement in this city.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL FROM HAVANA.

LANDING OF GEN. LOPEZ CONFIRMED!

Movements of Spanish Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20, 5 P. M.

The brig *Mary Elizabeth* arrived to-day at South West Pass, from Havana, which port she left on the 13th inst. She brings intelligence [illegible] 12th inst. The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* with troops, and troops by Railroad, were immediately despatched by the Government to that place.

NEW COTTON.—Four bales of new cotton were sold yesterday, three at 8, and one at 8¼ cents.

MORE NEW COTTON.—A third lot of three bales of new Cotton was received in this city yesterday, from the plantation of Dr. Edward Reese, of Glynn County, Ga., consigned to Col. N. Cutter.

☞ In our paragraph in reference to the mob execution in Columbus, in yesterday's paper, the composition made us *indict* the editor of the Columbus *Times* for signing the petition to the Governor. We wrote that the editor explained how he was "induced" to sign the petition, &c.

Hungarian Exiles.

Major Pakisz, 1st Lieutenant Grossinger, and 2d Lieut. Schleksoer, Hungarian exiles, who served in the late Revolution and shared with Kossuth captivity in Turkey, arrived in our city, on their way to New-Orleans, on Tuesday evening. We have seen the certificates of Gen. Bem, and other distinguished Hungarians, which they have in their possession, and learn from them that they are destitute of means for the prosecution of their journey. They are gentlemen who have filled honorable stations in their own country, and are proper subjects in their present situation for the kind offices of all who have learnt to sympathize with high minded, honorable men, who have forfeited property and country by struggling for political liberty. We hope they will find many such in Savannah.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA!

The news of the landing of Gen. Lopez on the Island of Cuba, reached this city by telegraph from Charleston yesterday, about noon, and as was very natural, produced an unusual degree of excitement among the Cubans and their friends. Indeed, we [illegible] no one who did not seem to partake in the general joy at the successful landing of the General and his men. From the accounts it will be seen that the debarkation took place at a point within some forty-five miles of Havana, and that the Government had sent troops by steamer and by railroad to attack Lopez and his party, which numbered about five hundred strong. He no doubt received considerable reinforcements before the government troops reached his position; but even if he was compelled to rely upon his small force, they are of a material fit to cope with perhaps ten times their number of disaffected Spanish troops. Before this time an important battle has doubtless been fought, and, as we hope, Lopez and his brave men have planted the single star of Cuba on a victorious field.

The next news from the Island will be looked for with intense interest. The arrival of Lopez will give a new impulse to the Revolution, which must now be hastened till Spanish tyranny is driven from the Island. Our [illegible] day,

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

21 August 1851, 2

The Cause of Cuba in the Country.

In a recent visit into a part of our State, where it was apprehended that a feeling would prevail hostile to the Cuban movement, we were highly pleased to discover that the very reverse was the case, and that our fellow-citizens in the country co-operate with those of the city, in a warm sympathy and interest in the struggle of the gallant Creoles. Many of the sugar planters with whom we conversed, expressed themselves very warmly in favor of Cuban independence. They are not controlled or influenced in the slightest degree by the narrow views which some have ascribed to them, in regard to their particular interest. We heard that in the Donaldsonville Convention, resolutions expressive of sympathy and good wishes for the Cubans, were prepared, and would have been introduced, but from an apprehension that some division might arise, though it was quite evident that they would have been carried by a large majority. Colonel D. F. Kenner, the whig candidate for the United States Senate, and one of the largest sugar planters in the State, is a warm friend of Cuban independence.

All over the State there are young men of high position, who are eager to take part in the Cuban struggle. We believe that this State alone would prove fully adequate to the task of ridding the Island of Spanish despotism.—*N. O. Delta.*

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
August 1851, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Wm. Gaston, from Palatka, &c —Mrs Dupont, Mrs Thompson, Miss H Simpson, Miss A T Johnson, John Boston, S Carroll, D Graffenreid, J Gadsden, O H Gadsden, R R Scott, J L Brower, J A White, G W Hardee, J S Johnson, E M Moore, lady, 3 children and servant, Thos Vance, Thos Daniels, T R Miller, J A Barretto, J L Dufour and son, Geo Lang, Mrs E Burnett, Capt T Bourke, and 4 deck.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—Mrs Pierce and child, Capt F E Moore, W W Herbert, J D Humphrey, W H Dudley, B Fort, and 12 deck.

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

The Daily Enquirer.
CINCINNATI
22 August 1851, 2

Important from Cuba—Late from Cardenas.

The steamer *Wm. Gaston* arrived at Savannah on Thursday last, from Florida. The Savannah *News* learns by this arrival, that on Monday evening last, the 11th inst., a brig arrived at Jacksonville, from Cardenas, in five days, and reports that all the previous accounts published of the success of the patriots over the Spanish troops are correct. That the patriots are daily increasing in numbers, and are sanguine of success. They have possession of many strong places, and are well supplied with arms and ammunition. They were daily awaiting the landing of Gen. Lorez at some point on the Island, when there would be a general rising of the people.

Cuba.

Nothing of interest yet from Cuba. Nothing from the *Pampero* and the Lopez expedition.—As the New York *Herald* says, unless this steamboat is more than ordinarily swift upon her heels, we may expect to hear of some bloody and disastrous collision with the Spanish forces; and not unlikely the extermination of the invading party. On the other hand, should Lorez make a landing, the movement may lead to far different results. But to the extent of our information, he has no chance of making an effective lodgment; and no little chance of escape from the Spanish cruisers. We wait for authentic intelligence with painful anxiety.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Cincinnati Nonpareil
22 August 1851, 3.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA!
FIFTY OF THE PATRIOTS CAPTURED AND SHOT!!

...

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The Daily Delta
22 August 1851, 1

LATER AND BETTER

A Spanish Regiment Joined Lopez!

We received, since our first edition, the following telegraphic dispatch from a highly respectable citizen of New Orleans. It presents a more favorable view of the prospects of the patriots than the previous accounts.

Matanzas, Aug. 21.

Mr. Fowler, of the steamer Vixen, has just arrived from Pensacola. He left Havana on Saturday, the 16th instant.

General Lopez and his forces had two engagements near Matanzas, in both of which they were victorious.

A whole regiment of the Queen's troops had joined Gen. Lopez.

Two steamboats, loaded with the wounded, and having on board the bodies of a General, a Commodore, and a Captain of Marines, landed at Havana on the 13th and 14th inst. Those killed were buried with much pomp.

Fifty men, who tried to desert in Havana, were apprehended and confined on board a Spanish frigate.

The inhabitants were joining the insurgents in all directions.

There are but three Spanish armed vessels in port at Havana.

All communication between American citizens and the shore has been suspended.

Yours, in haste, H. W. P.

Spanish Version of the Battles with Lopez.

The Official Gazette of the 14th, contains a brief account of the encounter between Lopez and the Spanish troops, which is as follows:

"As has been before stated, the Pirates were attacked day before yesterday by a part of the column commanded by His Excellency, the second Governor General-in-Chief. They found them in an old farm-house, whom they had fortified themselves, and thrown up some works. But our brave soldiers did not delay one moment before these obstacles, and attacked the band with extraordinary bravery, causing them considerable loss; but they were not able to obtain a complete victory, because So'ns General Enna remained in sight, waiting the advance of the reinforcements which had remained at Rubia Hondo, where he advanced upon the Pirates. With the arrival of these troops, which ought to be joined by the column under S. S. e Morales de Los Rios, and also another column from Pons del Rio, the destruction of these Pirates will be sudden and complete."

Havana.—The above was published in Havana on the 14th, and shows, conclusively, that the Spaniards were worsted in the first encounter. It tends further to confirm the report that Lopez subsequently obtained a complete victory over the Spaniards, as we know his party was seen on the 16th proceeding towards the interior.

On the 15th the General-in-Chief writes to the Captain-General that the Patriots had evacuated at one o'clock, P. M., that day, their fortified position, and advanced towards Cacarajicaras, followed by the Spanish troops.

A great account is given of the capture of two carriages of old arms, and of two wounded patriots, who were shot as soon as discovered. The General in Chief also rejoices over the capture of some of the inhabitants who had supplied the Patriots with provisions. At the last accounts received by the Government, no advantage had been gained by the Spaniards over the Patriots.

(From our Second Edition of this morning.)

Late from Havana!

BY THE EMPIRE CITY!

The Empire City arrived this morning and brought the following important news, which we hasten to lay before our readers in an extra. From this, it will be seen that though the Lopez party has beaten the Spaniards in two pitched battles, a cruel disaster has happened to the patriots in the capture of fifty-one of his party under Col. Crittenden, who appeared to be detached from the main body. These men, including some of our most gallant young men, were taken to Havana and executed with circumstances of brutality, unparalleled in any civilized country.

From all we can learn, these young men were taken in boats, when they had no chance to defend themselves. We are so depressed with grief for the loss of many personal friends in this party, that we cannot, as pressed, say more than express the hope that as at the Alamo and Goliad, the blood of these martyrs to liberty may fertilize the soil of Cuban independence. We give a list of the slaughtered patriots. We can only add that they fell like men. Their base and brutal murder must and will be avenged by the American people. Such cruelties have sealed the doom of Spanish tyranny on this continent. We give a list of the young men captured and executed, as we find them in the dispatch of the Spanish officer who captured them.

LANDING OF LOPEZ!

SEVERE BATTLE!

SPANIARDS BEATEN!

Capture of Fifty of the Liberators!

CRUEL TREATMENT!

UNPARALLELED BARBARITY!

The United States Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Empire City, John Tanner, commander, arrived here this morning from New York and Havana. She brings late and important news from Cuba.

Lopez has landed with his forces, and is about fifty miles ——ward of Havana.

A severe battle has —— fought at Rubia Hondo, fifteen leagues from Havana, where —— victorious to the patriots. At the first advancement of the troops, one whole company of Spaniards was entirely destroyed, save twenty men, who made their escape, severely wounded.

The second attack of the Spanish soldiers was equally as disastrous as the first. The loss on the Spanish side, so far as ascertained, was about two hundred. About seventy were brought to Havana, wounded. "The peculiar kind of ammunition," says a wounded soldier, "used by the invaders, produces the most deadly effect."

The small steamboats formerly plying between Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, have been taken by the Government, and are now used for the transportation of troops and provisions. Three steamers of war arrived off Havana on the 14th; one entered the harbor, the others are cruising off the coast.

The Empire City arrived off the Moro on the night of the 17th; her signal lights not being readily recognized from the Castle, a strange ship was reported being outside, and a steamer was sent out to watch her movements, and remained by her until morning.

The steamer Falcon arrived on her passage from Chagres—when within 60 miles from Havana, was chased by a Spanish steamer, and a shot fired for her to heave to,—but Capt. Rogers not thinking proper to obey the signal, kept his course. He was, however, again intercepted before reaching the port, and boarded by the officers of another steamer. The question being asked—"What steamer is that?" Capt. Rogers indignantly replied, "the ship has been here often enough for you to know her by this time—it is the Falcon, bound for Havana." They apologized for having detained him—and stated that they had only acted according to orders.

The most painful news to record is the execution of fifty one men, (35 Americans) who were taken prisoners near Rubia Hondo. They were put in small boats at the time. They were put on board a steamer, taken to Havana on the 16th, and shot the same day. They were not permitted to go on shore in the city, but were immediately taken to one of the fortifications opposite the city, and there most brutally murdered! After the discharge of the infantry, those who were not instantly killed, were beat upon the head with the muskets until life was extinct. The mangled corpses were then interred amid the shouts and curses of a blood-thirsty rabble. All this occurred within sight and hearing of the vessels in the port. Among those shot was a young lad of but 15 years, who beseeched them on his knees to send some one to him who could speak English; but his request was unheeded, and he shared the fate of the others. The names of those shot will be found below.

The most intense excitement prevails in Havana. Gen. Concha has issued an order for the arrest of any person who shall be heard expressing an opinion to public.

Little or no reliance can be placed upon government reports of affairs on the Island, as they suppress every thing that is not for their advantage to have known to the public.

The steamer Cherokee left Havana for New York on the 17th inst., with $1,500,000 in gold dust, brought from Chagres by the Falcon.

A birth occurred on board the Falcon during her passage from Chagres. A fine girl was brought into the world, and was named "Falconette." A subscription was raised among the officers and passengers, which is to be expended for a handsome silver cup for the new born babe.

The steamer Union was wrecked on the Mexican coast, 250 miles below San Diego, on the night of the 4th of July. She had on board 250 passengers and seventy-six in gold dust. The passengers reached the shore in safety by means of rafts and the aid of small boats, although the surf was running high at the time. They dispatched a messenger to San Diego, who fortunately arrived there in time to meet the steamer Northerner, Capt. Randall, on her passage down. He immediately went to the relief of the Union, and took the officers, passengers and specie on board, and conveyed them to Panama. There were no lives lost. The passengers were 15 days on shore before they were taken off by the Northerner. It is reported that the Union is a total wreck. Her Captain (Marks) went on in the Cherokee to New York.

The United States sloop of war Albany sailed from Havana on the 18th.

The Empire City left the same day at night. She has made a very short passage over. She is one of finest ships in the trade—having superior accommodations for passengers. This is her first trip to New Orleans, and is well worth a visit from all admirers of a beautiful steamship.

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The Daily Delta
22 August 1851, 2

The Most Barbarous Deed of Modern Times.

On the first page of this morning's paper, we give full particulars of the disaster which overtook General Lopez and his party, on their landing at Bahia Honda. It is distressing and harrowing enough. God grant that it may terminate here. Whilst, however, we mourn these gallant young men, thus cruelly and cowardly slaughtered, we look upon this sad tragedy as one of the necessary incidents to a revolution commenced as this has been. The cry of vengeance will now go forth through this land, and it will not stop until this dastard government is overthrown and annihilated, and this barbarian race brought to regard the laws of civilization and humanity.

The young men slain were, many of them, residents of this city, who have families and relatives here. They eagerly pressed forward at the first report of a revolutionary movement in the island, and, without solicitation from any one, but prompted by their own generous hearts and brave impulses, embarked in the perilous and responsible struggle for Cuban Independence. They went, because they believed the Cubans desired, and were entitled to their independence; they went, because, as Americans, they regarded it as a reflection upon the principles and character of our institutions, that so beautiful an island, almost within sight of our shores, should languish in bondage.

Under such circumstances, they were entitled to the protection of the laws of civilized warfare. Their murder, in cold blood, with circumstances of unparalleled atrocity, shows that the Government of Cuba is in the hands of barbarians, whom it would be a work of humanity to sweep from the face of the globe. They have written their own fate in letters of blood!

But not upon Concha and his infamous Government, alone, will the responsibility of this deed fall. Upon those of our own citizens—our own Government—who falsely represented these young men, who went to aid a neighboring people in the struggle for their independence, as pirates, marauders, and freebooters, will fall, with crushing force, much of the burden of this act of more than barbarian ferocity.

The following is the decree of the Spanish authorities, ordering the execution of the patriots captured at Bahia Honda:

HAVANA, Aug. 17, 1851.

His Excellency, the Captain-General, has ordained the publication of the following decree, taken at the trial of the fifty pirates made prisoners by his Excellency the Commandant General of Marine, and at present in the hands of the higher authorities of this Island:

That as previously ordained, by decree, under date of 20th April last, and recently republished, what should be the fate of those who would trample on the soil of this island; *Be it known therefore*, That in view of the declarations of the fifty individuals who, when taken by the Commander-General of this Department and placed under my charge, and they being identified as belonging to the horde of pirates under the traitor Lopez, I have resolved, as ordered by the laws of the Kingdom, and particularly the law of 12th June, 1850, for this special purpose, that the said individuals, whose names are here annexed, shall suffer the penalty of death, on this day, by being shot.

Another Account.

The following is the version of the Picayune's correspondent, of the recent affairs in Cuba:

HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

In the East it is said that Gen. Manzana has been obliged to return to Santiago, abandoning the field to the enemy. Gen. Lanuzy was confined to Principe and its vicinity, the Patriots it is said, having entire possession of the country.

The Trinidad affair has been quashed, and three of the insurgents, named Armenteros, Hernandez, and another, have been ordered to be shot.

On the 11th instant the steamship Pampero appeared off this port, and was signaled from the Moro. On the same afternoon, Lopez took two pilots out of the schooner Cecilia, and that night they brought the schooner in, and made her fast to the first buoy in this harbor, immediately under the guns of the Moro Castle. At midnight the expeditionists landed at Merrillos, twelve miles west of Bahia Honda, and took possession of the town of Las Pozas. That night the frigate Esperanza sent a boat to Mariel, with an express for Havana, stating that she had seen a suspicious steamer steering west.

The war steamer Pizarro left here at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, with 800 men, having a schooner in tow, containing sixty horses. The merchant steamers Habanero and Almendares were also sent down with reinforcements. Gen. Ezpa was in command of these troops. They landed at Bahia Honda at 10 o'clock that night. At 1 o'clock the next day, (13th,) the Spanish troops attacked the Patriots at San Miguel, a small town between Bahia Honda and Las Pozas. The engagement lasted about ten minutes, when the Spaniards retreated, leaving 62 dead upon the field, and having 167 wounded.

The steamer Pizarro got ashore in Bahia Honda and has not yet got off. It is feared here that Lopez will take her.

On the night of the 13th the Habanero returned, asking for more troops and artillery. At one o'clock the same day, the Almendares returned for more troops. All of these were sent as required.

On the 14th the Almendares again returned, with urgent demands for more artillery, as the Spanish troops had refused to attack the Patriots.

Last night the Habanero came in with fifty prisoners, taken in launches, as they were coming east to join us on this side of Bahia Honda. Lopez had advanced by land to San Diego de Nuñez, thus cutting off the retreat of the Spanish troops. The Government report that two landings have taken place, but do not say where the other is. Large numbers of the Creoles have joined the patriots, and it is said that the country people carry their blunderbusts with them, and insist upon using them against the troops.

Risings have taken place at Pinar del Rio and Manzas. One hundred men left San Antonio to join Lopez. From Havana, people are leaving hourly to join him, and it is calculated that 300 have already left. Fifty of these, on foot, were taken prisoners on the road.

There are but 700 troops left in Havana. Should Gen. Ezpa be destroyed, no army could again be collected to meet Lopez, in consequence of the scattered state of the troops. Ezpa has about 2000 men under his command.

A court martial was held this morning, on board the frigate Esperanza, on the fifty prisoners brought in by the Habanero. Report says that the officers, two sergeants, and every fifth man were to be shot.

The above is all that I have been able to gather up to-day, and, as you will perceive, it is awfully favorable to the cause of the patriots.

JUSTICIA.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Delta.)

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1851.

The movements in regard to Cuba are now admitted to be serious, though great pains have been taken to underrate their importance. If the Creole population are ripe for revolt, then the time has come for Cuban Independence. They have been kept in subjection, as some say, by the fear of a servile insurrection; but the threat of the Captain General to liberate the slaves, and incite them to rapine and murder, has been regarded as unmeaning and desperate, and was probably intended to have effect upon the people of the Southern States, rather than on the Creoles.

It has been said that when Gen. Campbell was our Consul at Havana, Commissioners of the Government of Spain were employed to examine and report upon the condition of the Island, moral, political, and commercial; and that in their report they stated, as the result of their inquiry, that the Island could not remain in the possession of Spain; and that, therefore, it would be advisable to sell it to the United States.

General Campbell is now in this city, and has of course been consulted by the Government in regard to the present state of things.

I should not be surprised if this Government, under the present administration, should make an overture to Spain for the purchase of the island. It will certainly be proposed in Congress at the next session, and I have little doubt that it will be sanctioned by that body—should the Island, indeed, remain till that time under Spanish rule. If a hundred millions of dollars will buy it, it will be a good bargain. Spain will sell, if Great Britain and France should permit her to do it; but will they not [illegible] rather [illegible] a protracted and expensive war with the United States?

The Cuban buildings in this city, lately sold to Mr. Winder by Maj. Heiss, are to be converted into a first-class hotel. In almost every part of this city may now be witnessed the rapid progress of substantial improvements, both public and private. Under the next census, the population of this city will unquestionably rise to eighty thousand. Like all other capitals, it must attract to it a large portion of the wealth and talent of the country, in the course of time.

There are no heads of Department now here, except Mr. Corwin and Mr. Graham. Mr. Webster will not return until November. Mr. Crittenden will probably return now that the Kentucky election is over.

The President was kindly received in Virginia, and especially by the whigs of that State, who give him the preference as a candidate for the next Presidency. Gen. Scott's nomination finds no favor in Virginia, nor indeed in any one Southern State.

W.

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The Daily Delta

22 August 1851, 2

LETTER FROM HAVANA.

EXECUTION OF THE FIFTY-ONE AMERICANS.

(Correspondence of the Delta.)

HAVANA, Aug. 17, 1851.

Eds. Delta: I regret to inform you that the American prisoners, (fifty-one in number,) were executed yesterday, at 12 o'clock, or. Some of them were dragged to the place of execution on their faces, and others were seen with their ears cut off. The Spaniards spit in their faces, struck them, and heaped upon them every imaginable species of taunts, insults and abuse, previous to their execution. After the tragedy, the bodies of some of the victims were exhibited, and the most brutal acts of barbarity witnessed. The Americans here were not even permitted to give the bodies of these unfortunate victims of Spanish cruelty a decent burial. They were shot like dogs, and their bodies were hauled two miles, and thrown into a hole. The military stole their clothing, hats, boots, and stripped them of everything, besides inhumanly mutilating their bodies,—cutting off their ears, and fingers. Such was the fate of these heroic martyrs to Cuban Liberty, and such the scenes which marked their execution!

The prisoners were not allowed to speak to any one after they had been condemned to be shot; but Col. Crittenden asked to be shot unshackled, but was refused. He met his fate bravely—like a real hero and a true soldier.

It is with pain and mortification I note the fact that the American Consul evinced so little sympathy for his unfortunate countrymen. They were confined in the Esperanza six hours, and he had ample time and opportunity to visit them, had he been so disposed—so no excuse can be raised on that score. He was repeatedly called upon and begged to visit them, in order to learn if the poor fellows had any word to send to their mothers, sisters, or friends, in their dying moments, but he peremptorily refused to have anything to do with them. Had he desired it, he could have obtained permission to visit them as well as Costa, of New Orleans. He has the watch of one of them, and fourteen letters were given him, which they had addressed to their friends at home. Thank God! they died like men—brave and valiant to the last!

The Creoles are charged with cowardice, but with what degree of justice, I am not, at present, prepared to say. What can they do, when the fact that *forty* has but 300 or 400 men in a party, is taken into consideration? They have done well. It should be remembered that three thousand troops are in the field, well officered, armed and equipped.

The fact cannot be ascertained, but it is thought by some that the prisoners were surprised by superior numbers of Spanish troops, and surrendered under the promise of pardon, or they would not have given themselves up without a struggle.

We are watched and hunted here like so many dogs. Twenty-five hundred resolute men can take the whole island, and keep it.

You must arouse our people, or every American citizen on this island will die a victim to Spanish tyranny. There is no safety even for those who reside here, and their number is small. As to the Creoles, they cannot do much, unless they obtain immediate assistance. The charge that they lack courage, does them great injustice. What can they do in their helpless condition?

Pinar del Rio has risen, and Guanazhay has pronounced. But can they hold out?—that is the question. All we want, all we ask for, is 2500 men. With that number Cuban Independence would be established in less than two months.

I enclose you a bulletin of the Faro, giving you the names of the *unfortunate men*, who were captured and executed. They had no one to represent them The Consul was afraid of losing his popularity, and excused himself when requested to visit the prisoners, on the ground that the Government had declared them outlaws, and that they should have remained at home. Yet, he says, he is as anxious as any one to have the island free!

All I hope for is, that the Spaniards will do some act that will cause our Government to come down on them. The brutes are becoming very saucy since their success. They call us Indians, heretics, pirates, thieves, filibusters, and everything else that is degrading, and would take our lives, if they dared, and will do it yet, if we are not very cautious.

It is unnecessary to say more, as the papers will furnish you with the particulars of the recent events on this unhappy island.

There are many young men on the steamer, from whom you can get all the news herein mentioned, confirmed.

[Correspondence of the Daily Delta.]

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP CRESCENT,
Havana, August 18, 1851.

Eds. Delta: I write this to send by the mail to-morrow, to inform you of the arrival of the Pampero at a place called Papas, some seventy miles from this city. On landing, the patriots had a fight, the result of which was that 430 Spaniards were killed. A party numbering about sixty, in endeavoring to get around a point of land, in lighters or small boats, to attack a small town, were discovered and run down by the Spanish steamer Habanero, which took some fifty-two of them prisoners. They were brought to this city, and shot this morning at 10 o'clock, without judge or jury. You will receive by this mail a printed list of their names. Forty of them were Americans, and twelve were foreigners. Their execution was the most inhuman butchery that ever took place in any country—the soldiers having to fire five rounds, and then to bayonet them, and knock them on the head with the butts of their muskets. After which, they were dragged down the hills and thrown into wagons, with their heads hanging out. Their clothes, caps, hats and shoes, were taken by the crowd, and carried as trophies through the city.

Now for my own troubles. Mr. Kennedy, of your city, in company with myself and seventeen of our passengers, went on shore this morning, and having procured nine cabs, or rather volantes, rode out about three miles, to a place called Bishop's Garden. On our return, the horse attached to the carriage occupied by myself and Mr. Myers, of Mississippi, in the rear of the party, suddenly balked and stopped. After coaxing him to go, and finding him *no go*, I got out, and was forcing him to go ahead, when, suddenly, a Spanish officer came up and ordered the driver to drive us to the prison. In vain did we ask what was our crime. No one could, or at least would speak a word of English. The head officer not being in at the time, we were escorted from one prison to another, through nearly all of the public streets of Havana with two files of men at each side, and a crowd, which increased as we progressed, following us, crying out, "Pirates!" "Filibusters!" "Americanos!" &c.

At last the officer who had paraded us, received an order from the main prison to conduct us to the Captain-General's headquarters, to which place the crowd, about five hundred strong, followed us, hooting at us as we passed. On arriving at the Governor's, we were placed between a file of two dozen soldiers. After waiting about a half hour, he arrived and heard the charge which the officer made against us, which was that we had made various signs—such as drawing our fingers across our throats—and, further, that we had drawn pistols and knives on him. I asked for an interpreter, and after hearing his charges, told the Captain-General that every word spoken by the Spanish scoundrel was a lie. He then ordered his men to release us, which was done forthwith, and we walked out, feeling much lighter, and breathing much freer, at one time, I assure you, I thought the Moro Castle was our doom.

We had walked but about three blocks from the place of our release, when we were again arrested by the same officer, who threatened to keep us safe, unless we would give him money. Three gentlemen Spaniards—the only ones of that caste that I have seen in this city since I have been here—one of whom spoke a little English—told us that if those officers got a chance at us they would most assuredly stick a knife in us, and that the sooner we got to our friends the better it would be for us; and, further, two of them said they would pilot me a short distance out of their way. I felt a little shy of them, as they had deceived me before, yet I thought it best to trust to luck. I had gone but a short distance when they again arrested me. I then used my physical strength, knocked them down, ran off, and finally got on board the boat. My companion, [illegible] not so successful, as he was [illegible] and is not yet released.

I forgot, however, to say that at the first prison they searched us, and stole from me a small pen knife, which I shall hold the city responsible for.

The city is all commotion, and the people are down in the mouth.

You can put this in your paper with my name attached, if you deem it worthy of a place in your columns. You can rely upon its correctness.

Yours respectfully,

BENJ. BUTMAN, of New Orleans.

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The Daily Delta

22 August 1851, 2

☞ We disapprove of all mobocratical or violent displays of popular feeling. They are calculated to injure the cause. The spirit, excitement, and feeling, which are thus wasted, might be more usefully and efficaciously employed in advancing the great cause of American justice and vengeance against the Spanish barbarians. Let our citizens contribute their means to forwarding the legion of gallant young men who pant for a contest with these infamous savages, who outrage all the laws of God and man. With adequate means, 5000 gallant soldiers may be transported from this city in twenty-four hours. Before the vengeance of an aroused people, laws are silent; no Government can restrain the feeling which at present pervades our people. Money alone is demanded to enable the sons of America to satisfy the National honor and character. A stain, an indignity, an insult, has been inflicted upon the character of our Republic, which the whole blood of the Cuban Despots cannot expiate. Let this insult be avenged in a proper and effectual manner.

Great Meeting of the Friends of Cuba.

An immense gathering of our citizens, collected last evening in Lafayette Square, to express their disgust at the act of unparalleled barbarism perpetrated by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, against a few of the brave followers of Gen. Lopez, who were made prisoners by the Spaniards in the chances of war.

The vast multitude was addressed by Cols. Field and Wheat, who spoke in impassioned strains of the characters of those of their friends who had been sacrificed on the altars of Spanish cruelty. They expatiated on the sacredness of the cause of liberty in which they fell, and expressed their willingness to spend and be spent for Cuba and the Cubans.

Judge Walker being loudly called for, addressed the crowd, counselling them to observe the calm and dignified demeanor of freemen, having, as they had, a great wrong to avenge,—an insult to wipe out. Acts of individual violence and passion would only weaken a feeling which ought to be concentrated and irresistible. The patriots must be helped—bravely, substantially, effectually, and a monument for those who have fallen, must be erected in the lovely Isle for whose liberties they fell.

The speakers were often interrupted by loud outbursts of applause, which showed a unanimous of feeling, and a determination to act, on the part of the hearers, which could not be readily silenced or put down.

The following resolutions were then read to the meeting, and unanimously adopted, after which the crowd quietly dispersed:—

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we pledge ourselves to avenge the slaughterous regime of Spanish barbarism, who were murdered in cold blood by the minions of despotism in Havana, on the 16th of August, instant.

Resolved, That the murder of these men, under the circumstances, is the most infamous deed of the age, and should place its perpetrators and abettors beyond the pale of humanity or mercy.

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of the gallant young men, who risked their lives and all in the sacred cause of human liberty, and tender our sympathy to their afflicted relatives and friends.

Resolved, That Concha has shown himself to be the most dastardly and blood-thirsty villain of the age, whom it is the duty of all mankind to pursue with their hatred and vengeance, until his own life shall expiate those of his murdered victims.

Resolved, That all the aiders and abettors in New Orleans, of the barbarous dynasty of Spain in Cuba, should be treated by all Americans with scorn, contempt, and that hostility due to the allies of once a cause, accursed, as it must be, by God and man.

Resolved, That we will aid the patriot cause in the Island of Cuba, at any and every sacrifice, and with all the means in our power.

Resolved, That, as from the slaughter of Alamo and Goliad, sprung with renewed vigor the cause of Texan liberty, so shall that of the gallant Crittenden and his brave companions, impart new strength and vigor to the Tree of Cuban Independence.

Capture of the Fifty.

We heard, yesterday, that the Fifty Patriots who were so inhumanly butchered in Havana, were captured by the upsetting of two rafts, on which they were proceeding to get in the rear of the Spanish army. These rafts, we learn, were run into by a Spanish steamer, and the men being thus thrown into the water, were taken one by one.

ANTONIO COSTA.—We find in the Faro Industriel, of the 14th inst., the following:

"Besides what we have already said, we have learned that D. Antonio Costa, a merchant of New Orleans, who happens to be in this city, presented himself to the Captain General, and offered him his own fortune and services, as well as those of a hundred young men, who would willingly expose themselves to help the government, and go to meet the enemy wherever they should be ordered. His Excellency thanked them for sentiments so praise-worthy and patriotic; adding that, relying on the strength and loyalty of the army, and the aid of the inhabitants, he was certain of repelling these pirates, who dared to venture into the island."

☞ The following letters from that gallant young Creole hero, Victor Kerr, are among the last which he ever wrote. They were written in a bold and masculine style of chirography, and will sufficiently refute the unfounded rumors touching their tenor, put into circulation yesterday by the enemies of Cuban liberty:

To His Wife.

My Dear Felicia;—Adieu, my dear wife; this is the last letter that you will receive from your Victor. *In one hour* I shall be no more.

A Well Invention of the Enemy.

An attempt will doubtless be made by the Spanish minions in this city, to direct the vengeance of our people from their dastard Government, by pretending that the men so cruelly murdered in Havana, were deceived and misled. We have already heard of some of the devices of this individual. We may as well anticipate them, by stating what is due, no less to the young men slain, than to others, that they embarked in the cause with a full consciousness of its perils and responsibilities—that so far from any arts being employed to seduce them, they came forward voluntarily, and saw, in the dangers of the adventure, as well as in the noble purpose of the undertaking, sufficient to commend it to their active aid and sympathy. Let not their memories be insulted by the base fabrication that they were deceived. They went, fully aware of the desperate character of the enterprise. Neither their leader nor any of their officers, gave any promises, or employed any persuasion, to induce them to go.

American Consul at Havana.

This individual, from all we can gather, has succeeded, in a short time, in acquiring a notoriety which will survive his official,—his mortal career. If he could have heard the opinions expressed of him by the American passengers who came by the Empire City,—if he could hear now the deep roar of horror and indignation which has already commenced in this country against his inhuman desertion of American-born men, cruelly slaughtered against the laws of civilized nations,—his unfeeling refusal to extend to them the common feelings of humanity, to receive their last words for their friends and relatives,—to protest in the name of humanity against the barbarous treatment of the bodies of brave men,—if, we say, this man knew the judgment in which he will be held by the American people, by brave men in every part of the world, he would, indeed, envy the slaughtered patriots their gory fate!

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Canvass in Mississippi—Quitman, Foote and Quitman—Great Turnout for the latter.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

ABERDEEN, Miss., August 12, 1851.

Editors Delta—Political excitement in this section of Mississippi is at the present time running very high, and in too many instances partisan spirit is degenerating into personal hostility. Senator Foote has just concluded his canvass of the northern part of the State, and is now on his way to his residence in Hinds county, to spend a few days with his family and to recruit his strength; after which, he will proceed to the southern and eastern portions of the State, where he will continue his labors until the election of delegates to the Convention, which election takes place in about three weeks from this time. Gen. Quitman arrived at Aberdeen last evening, and met with one of the most brilliant and flattering receptions I have ever witnessed. A large number of citizens, including many ladies, proceeded to Mabin's Bluff, on the Big-bee river, to meet Gen. Quitman and escort him to town. On his arrival at that point he was heartily welcomed to Aberdeen by O. H. Whitfield, Esq., in a neat and spirited address, which drew from the General a peculiarly happy and appropriate reply. After the ceremonies of reception were over, the procession formed as follows: Gen. Quitman mounted on a beautiful white charger, attended by some of his personal friends; next came a large number of ladies mounted on horseback, and after them were about fifty carriages, containing some of the most prominent citizens of the town, attended by their families; and lastly, some fifty or sixty gentlemen on horseback formed the rear. The procession, which was about a mile in length, proceeded through several of the principal streets of the town to the quarters prepared for their distinguished guest, and there dispersed. The entire reception was one of the most brilliant affairs I have witnessed, and would have done honor even to New Orleans. Agreeably to a notice previously given, a large number of citizens, including many ladies, assembled at the public square to-day, and were addressed by Gen. Quitman for three hours and a half, on the great political questions of the day. He was listened to with much attention, and was more animated than I have ever before seen him.

Mr. Green has just arrived at this place, and will remain here for two or three days. He appears to be doing effective service for the Delta, which, by the way, is by far the most popular paper in this section of the country, and you can safely rely on receiving a large accession to your subscription list, through the efforts of Mr. Green.

The cotton crop in the prairie lands promises to be unusually fine, but in the sandy lands it will be light, owin to the long-continued drought, which is still prevalent.

There is considerable excitement here about the extension of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad to this place, and a committee has been appointed to confer with New Orleans on the subject, but no further action has yet been taken.

Yours, respectfully, CREOLE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Aug. 21, 11 o'clock, P. M.

WHEREAS, during this afternoon and night, certain persons have so far forgotten the obedience due to the laws of their country as to openly violate the peace by creating riots and disturbance which, unfortunately for the good reputation of the city, have terminated in the destruction of property, and whereas, it is essential to the well-being of society, that the supremacy of the laws be maintained, I, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, therefore issue this, my proclamation, calling on all good citizens to aid in suppressing these disturbances, and to assist the authorities in preserving the order, peace and dignity of the city.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

L. HERMOSA, Secretary.

The Pampero.

The only account we have of this steamer, is in the Spanish dispatches, which state "that the steamer that brought the pirates, after landing them, had put to sea, and proceeded to the North."

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The Daily Delta

22 August 1851, 2

The Excesses of Yesterday and Last Night.

We regret that the startling news received yesterday morning from Cuba, produced such a feeling of popular indignation among our citizens, that acts of violence were done by them, which, in their "sober second thoughts," they will themselves condemn. The first object on which popular vengeance was wreaked was the printing office of that villainous Spanish sheet, "La Union," which, for months past, has been casting forth its foul-like venom on the American character and name. The types were cast into the streets, the press was torn down, carried away in triumph, and broken; and the paper for a prospective edition, was scattered to the winds. No violence was used on the persons of the inmates of any of the printing offices.

The next attack was made on the cigar shop of B. Gonzales, at the corner of Gravier and St. Charles streets. This attack was provoked on the part of Gonzales, who declared to a young gentleman of the city, that all the accounts of an insurrection in Cuba were wholly false. On this, words arose, and Gonzales moved to get a pistol. Mr. M., the young gentleman, on this, drew his pistol and warned the Spaniard that if he stirred, it was at his peril. Another Spaniard came to the rescue of his friend, and he also was kept at bay by Mr. M. A crowd now rushed in from the street, and committed some few excesses, but were eventually quieted and the shop was shut up. In about an hour, Gonzales opened his door, and, armed with a dagger and a dirk, he dared any one to attack him. His foolish bantef was met by a volley of brickbats, after which he made a rush through the crowd severely stabbing two men, who opposed his way. He ran to the police office and thereby obtained protection from the vengeance of his pursuers, but his shop was now rendered by the crowd, and its contents were cast into the streets. An American flag flung forth by a lady, from an upper window saved other portions of the building from violence.

All this was done during the course of the afternoon. In the evening the "Jenny Lind Saloon," at the corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, shared the fate of the Gonzales cigar-shop. It was rumored that other Spanish coffee-houses would be attacked, but the grounds objected, on the protestations of the parties that they favored the cause of Cuban liberty.

While these scenes were being enacted, the Spanish Consul's sign was torn down from his office and burnt, and a headless effigy of the Consul was borne by an indignant crowd, through the principal streets of the city. It was rumored that the American Consul at Havana would be treated to a like mark of respect to-night. We shall see what we shall see.

☞ The following is a list of passengers by the Empire City:

John McClure, J W Wilson, C Hudson, John Burns and lady, T Hunt and servt, Thomas Newsham, P Morgan, Thomas Mayo, lady and two children, H Scott, S Robinson, T A Hendley, P Burgess, M H Barnett, W Carter, L L McKenzie, J W Harris, J Harry, E Cuzo, M Adams, C Burns, John Jones, Charles Hayward, A Faschaler, James Maher, J Sinclair and servant, Robert Price and servant, A G Caldwell, W W Jenkins, J H Johnson, F Newton, James Logan, S Berg, J Peck, Geo Beale, John Capora, John Moffatt, Charles Hamburger, J W Scott and son, S E Wortley, L Hayes, J Roberts, A Hercules, R Jacobs, W Flem, M Lapinski, R Tolew, C H Frederick, T Thomas, J J H Holmes, D M Hughes, T J Hughes, L L Hughes, C Hardy, E King, Geo M Booth, C M White, J P Gardner, J Dingee, Fred Cady, F M Nixon, Pat Gillespie, J W Gillespie, B McGillespie, O T Hudson, M Johnson, W Hatley, E Burke, Jas Clarke, A F Anderson, John Locke, P Seymour, Thos Reed, John Fitzsimmons, Thos Madden, Jos Rigg, Geo Hughes, H Hoffman, W E Buckley, A Kirkland, M Maher, Chas Moore, D W Gaskill, J S Bishop, Thos Mann, Thos Carr, John Lyons, P McGuigan, C Wynn, Mrs Kenna, M Quigley, D Meade, R Engel, T Cross, 3 commissions, 8 Weeks, 6 Compt, and Lagrange.

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MUCH PUBLIC DISPUTE VIA
ADVERTISING COLUMNS RE
SAILING MATCH OF THE
UNDINE AND STINGAREE
August 22 & 24, 1851

Daily Delta - Friday, August 22, 1851 - p 2 advertising

In advertising columns A. L. Saunders, owner of Undine, and H. Rareshide, president of Stingaree Club, present their public correspondence.

Sunday, August 24, 1851 - p 2 c 1

Such as desire to see the regatta at Pass Christian tomorrow, whose business would not permit them to leave yesterday, will be in good time by taking the mailboat Oregon, Capt. Myers, today.

They may partake of a good dinner on board, and be through "by daylight."

(Match was changed, however, to September 1)

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Louisville Courier
22 August 1851, 3

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—We may now hourly look for stirring news from Cuba. It will be seen by our despatches this morning, that the steamship *Pampero* had safely landed Gen. Lopez and his regiment, near Havana, and had returned to Key West, and then proceeded to Jacksonville for Gen. Gonzales and his regiment. Before the Spanish soldiery can take Lopez and the men with him, there will have to be some hot and desperate work done.

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

22 August 1851, 1

Declaration of Independence of the Citizens of Puerto Principe.

To the Inhabitants of all Cuba, and to all Freemen:

Every people possess the inalienable right of changing the form of Government by which it is ruled, whenever its interests, its honor, and its safety require such a change; since it is only for its advantage that it has delegated its powers to certain determinate persons.

A government which is a standing conspiracy against the governed, loses its vitality and becomes a despotism intolerable to rational men. In such a case the sovereignty reverts, of right, to the centre whence it emanated, to be again remodeled into such a form as may best suit the wants and circumstances of those to whom that sovereignty appertains.

The people of Cuba present a strong, perhaps the strongest of all possible cases, for the application of these sacred principles, inasmuch as the colonial despotism of Spain over this island is unequalled in the history of nations. Wherefore, resuming our outraged rights, we have, this day, determined to throw off the shackles of our tyrants, and to raise the bright standard of freedom to lead us to victory, with the unalterable purpose of rising ourselves to the rank of a free people, or of meeting on the field of battle a glorious death, preferable, a thousand times, to the degrading slavery which is now our lot.

But, as a revolution is always attended by sacrifices, calamities, and disasters, it is incumbent on us—in addition to self-evident axioms set forth in the commencement of this declaration—to expose the just causes which have impelled us to assume the position we now occupy.

The world must know the grievous injustice, and arbitrary vexations which the Spanish government has exercised, and does now exercise towards the miserable inhabitants of Cuba—injustice and oppression of such magnitude, that the sufferings of any other people compared with ours, are as but the shadow to a realtiy.

The Spanish government has deprived us of all political rights, maintaining us in a state of colonial pupilage, notwithstanding that our population, wealth and other circumstances render us superior to the greater part of her turbulent, poor and ignorent provinces. The natural consequence of this usurpation is, that she imposes upon us the heaviest contributions, against our will and consent, (which alone could render them legitimate) and which, whilst they impoverish the country, are employed in the support of a numerous army and navy, in the payment of many and useless salaried officers, and in keeping up the luxury of a corrupt and vicious Court.

The Spanish Government does, in effect, prohibit us from embracing either the ecclesiastical or civil professions; because education, instead of being gratuitous, is rendered so costly that the rich alone—who in general are absorbed in the arrangement of their estates—can participate therein. Such a system has been evidently framed for the purpose of keeping us in ignorance, in order that despotism may reign triumphant.

The Spanish Government, so far from encouraging the cultivation of the mechanical arts, has constantly induced persons of color to apply themselves thereto, with the sole diabolical and avowed object of preventing the Cubans from dedicating themselves to those useful and honorable pursuits. It has looked to our idleness and ignorance, fostered by her heartless policy, as the surest means of unfitting us for the assertion of our rights as freemen, and the performance of our duties as men.

This same Government bestows upon the natives of the Peninsula all the offices and places of emolument or honor, without any regard to merit; and, faithful to its pernicious maxims, it has provided no law for the Cuban but the ever-changing will of the Captain General of the Island.

The Cuban possesses no security for his life and property; for, besides the notorious partiality the Native Cuban, the criminal laws have fallen into disuse, and most of the civil laws, through the progress of the age, have become inapplicable.

The Spanish Government, contrary to the plainest principles of sound legislation and of humanity, and as if the Island of Cuba were constantly in exceptionable circumstances—has for years past established and maintained in our midst an executive and permanent military commission, which, in utter contempt of individual liberty, without proof, and often without a just cause of suspicion, and solely upon the bidding of the Captain General, delivers the unfortunate Cuban to ignominious death upon the scaffold, confiscates his property, or sends him into exile.

As a necessary consequence of the odious tyranny of the Spanish Government, the liberty of speech and the press is prohibited, and rigid censorship prevents the defence of the people's rights and the development of their intelligence.

Commerce, fettered by a multitude of Custom-houses, Revenue officers, and vexatious regulations, instead of expanding and extending, is notably on the decline; and agriculture through the same causes, is found to be in a miserable situation. The laborer gains not enough for the exhorbitant taxes, and is, moreover, obliged to contribute gratuitously his personal services in police duties, to the further detriment of his labor.

The Spanish Government prohibits free travelling through the island, obliging the inhabitants to take out a transit passport, in default of which they are severely punished.

Such criminal proceedings—such violent infractions of every right and of every principle, fully justify our determination to throw off the yoke of Spain and proclaim our independence, which we do, in the name of the All powerful God, in whose protection we confide, and to whom we fervently appeal, to sustain us in a struggle, into which we bring our lives and our fortunes.

The sun which shone for Junius Brutus, for Washington, for Bolivar, and for Hidalgo, will not be less resplendent for us, and when our blood shall have watered the tree of liberty, it will produce the same fruits as it did in Rome and Greece of old, and as it does now in the favored land of our brothers of the North American Republic.

To carry us successfully through this fearful contest, weak, unarmed, and without guide, we rely upon the merciful protection of the Most High, the justice of our cause, the valor of Cubans, and the generous assistance of our free neighbors and brethren.

The Cubans and the National Intelligencer.

To the Editor of the Mercury:

Sir:—An article published in the "National Intelligencer" of the 31st ult., does great injustice to a cause and to friends that are dear to us. The *Intelligencer* being the reputed organ of the National Executive, its article possesses an importance which induces us to give an emphatic denial to all its assumptions, influences and insinuations. We also indignantly deny that we have imposed upon, or sought to impose upon, the press and the people of this country, by manufactured and exaggerated statements, or by false and forged documents.

All statements and publications given by us to the press of this city, have eminated from the source indicated in them—our friends in Cuba—and they are neither "men of straw," nor men capable of fabricating falsehoods.

On behalf of the Cuban exiles in New York.
Octaviano Duany, Department Oriental,
Francisco Bedano, Department Central,
Miguel T. Tolon, Department Occidental.
New York, Aug. 1st, 1851.

Government Vessels Ordered to Cruise in the Gulf.—The *Philadelphia Bulletin* of a recent date says:—"Orders have been received here and at Norfolk, to send to sea the surveying, and revenue steamers, to cruise in the neighborhood of Key West.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Savannah News, dated Philadelphia, July 31, says—"Orders have been received here from Washington, ordering the frigate *Savanac* to

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CITY OF JACKSON

22 August 1851, 3

Cuba and the Fillmore Administration.

In our last issue, we commented upon the censurable course which the Administration has deemed it proper to pursue, with reference to the revolution now in progress in Cuba. First, through one of its organs, the *National Intelligencer*, it has endeavored to chill the ardor of such of our patriotic citizens as might desire to go to the relief of the oppressed Cubans, by discrediting the well authenticated accounts of a revolution in that quarter. Failing in this expedient, it has resorted to the sending of vessels to cruise on the waters of the Gulf, to prevent those who have embarked from effecting a landing. Thus has the imbecile and corrupt Government of Spain found in the Administration, a faithful coadjutor in its endeavors to keep its galling fetters upon the inhabitants of that island. It is the purpose of the Abolitionists to postpone as long as possible the day when Cuba, as a free and independent nation, and as one whose social system is based on African slavery, seeks admission into the Union. And this purpose is revealed in the policy to which we have alluded, of the anti-slavery Administration.

We are glad to see that several leading Whig papers beyond the borders of this State, are speaking out in open condemnation of its course. The extract which we append is from an able article in a late Louisville *Courier*. Its views as to the powers of the Government to prevent our citizens from emigrating to Cuba, are sustained by the opinion of DANIEL WEBSTER himself, the master-spirit of the present cabinet. The State paper, from which it quotes, it will be borne in mind, however, emanated from that functuary before the Abolitionists had obtained control of the Government and commenced shaping its course for the destruction of the institutions of the South.

The *Courier* says:

Our citizens, *as individuals*, have the right to emigrate to Cuba, or any other country they see fit, with or without arms, and no power exists in this government to raise its finger against them for so doing. We speak with great confidence upon this point, as we are backed by the authority of the present Secretary of State for what we contend for. It will be recollected that when Texas was struggling for her independence, large bodies of our citizens, under the avowal of emigrating to that province, then in revolt, left for Texas from the Northern as well as Southern ports, well provided with arms, munitions of war, and subsistence.—This emigration was carried on far more publicly than the emigration that is now taking place to Cuba, and in much greater numbers. Mr. De Bocanegra, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, called the attention of the United States Government to this "emigration," in a diplomatic correspondence, alledging that the ostensible object of those emigrants was to aid the Texans in their rebellion against the Government of Mexico, and which act on their part, he contended, was a flagrant violation of an existing treaty then in full force between the two nations. Mr. Webster, at that crisis, was then, as now, Secretary of State, and, as the official organ of our Government, thus replied to the demand of Mexico, that the emigration that was taking place on the part of our citizens, should be intercepted and prevented by the United States. Our Government refused to do so, assigning as a reason the following, which is taken from Mr. Webster's despatch:

"Neither the constitution nor the law of the land, nor principles known to the usages of modern States, authorizes him (the President), to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, *or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas, or any other foreign country.*"

So long, therefore, as any who are leaving for Cuba keep within the letter and spirit of the principle above laid down by Mr. Webster, and in which our Government acquiesces, as in the case of Texas, we shall bid God speed. When the President admonishes them that they need not look for the protection of our flag if they engage in any unlawful enterprise, our duty as a Government has been discharged, and all those who contemplate emigrating to Cuba, whether as individuals or in colonies, have the unquestioned and unquestionable right to do so, without hindrance or molestation on the part of our civil authorities. Nor does it come within the province of our Government to enquire how the emigrants calculate to employ themselves when they reach Cuba. By the act of emigration they place themselves beyond the claim of protection or jurisdiction of the country from whence they emigrate, and become answerable to the laws and immunities of the nation to which they go. And whether their subsequent pursuit is war or peace, the consequences, must be determined between them and the Government under which they are found as emigrants from the United States.

In conclusion, then, while we would set our face against all violation of good faith as a nation, towards Spain or any other foreign power with which we are at peace, we would at the same time scrupulously regard the rights of our citizens to go when and where they please, and in whatever manner and form they might select, so that they violated neither the constitution or the laws by their so doing. Cuba is as much entitled to her independence as our infant colonies were to theirs; and with the same propriety might we find fault and condemn the patriot La Fayette for fitting out a vessel at his private expense, and coming in his individual capacity to our relief against the British, as for our Government to find fault with any individual who sees fit to incur the hazard in going to Cuba in such individual capacity, though it might be known the *quo animo* of the citizen was to aid his fellow man upon that foreign shore, to become what his creator designed he should be, A FREEMAN! The aspiration of every true American heart should ever be—"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS THERE IS MY COUNTRY."

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New York Journal of Commerce

22 August 1851, 2

Important from Cuba.

LOPEZ' EXPEDITION LANDED—53 OF HIS MEN CAPTURED AND SHOT.

The steamer Winfield Scott, which arrived here yesterday forenoon from New Orleans, brought information that the steamer Pampero, which conveyed Lopez' expedition from New Orleans for the invasion of Cuba, anchored in the harbor of Key West on the 10th inst., and remained there till 11 P. M., when she departed for Cuba with Lopez and his force of 450 men, whom she landed at Cabanos, 40 miles West of Havana. The Pampero then returned to Key West, but remained in the harbor only an hour, fearing seizure. She cruised off that port until the 15th inst., and then, having taken on board from 20 to 25 recruits, she left at evening for Jacksonville, Florida, to embark Gen. Gonsalez and his company,—doubtless with the intention of taking them to Cuba, to re-enforce Lopez.

The steamer Cherokee, which arrived last evening in four days from Havana, brought the additional information that 52 of Lopez' men had been captured on some keys near Bahia Honda, 40 miles West of Havana, and conveyed to Havana, where they were all shot, almost as soon as they arrived. The names of the victims will be found below. Forty of them were Americans. Even from the Spanish accounts it appears that these men made no resistance, though it is stated that they were armed. Verbal information by the Cherokee, asserts that they were without arms when captured. There is no doubt, however, that they belonged, or had belonged, to Lopez' gang, and it is to be hoped that their hard fate will be a warning to others.

A letter which we subjoin from a gentleman who came in the Cherokee, gives reason to believe that there has been hard fighting between Lopez' men on the main Island and the Spanish troops. About 50 of the latter had been brought into Havana, wounded.

From a Gentleman who came in the Cherokee.

On the 16th inst., as the U. S. mail steamer Falcon was proceeding on her voyage from Chagres to Havana, when off that part of the coast of Cuba, known as the "Bahia Honda," at about 10 A. M., we saw the smoke of a steamer close on shore, and shortly after she hove in sight, and we then saw she was a large frigate in chase of us. When first seen, she was standing out from land, directly across our course, evidently intending to cut us off. We, however, held our course, and running only at our usual speed, soon left her eight or ten miles astern, notwithstanding she seemed to be doing her best. We at first took her for the "Pizarro," but we afterwards learned that she was the 'Isabella Catholica,' (formerly the Caledonia, of the Cunard line.) After she had been in chase of us for about an hour, we saw the smoke of another steamer on our starboard bow, close in shore, hull down. She soon, however, showed herself, steering so as to head us off, in which, being a fast goer, she succeeded. She fired two guns, *shotted*, to leeward, to bring us to, as soon as she was within about four miles, but we took no notice of her, until she ran down close aboard of us, and fired a third shot across our bows. [Captain Rogers had hoisted his colors before we saw her, and as soon as he perceived that the frigate was in chase.] After the third shot, the engine was run "*slow*," when she hove to, and hailed us to "*stop her*," which was then done. As soon as they saw that we had stopped, the officers of the Spanish steamer, the "Habanero," took off their caps and waved them round their heads with a Hurrah! This was a decided insult. An officer then boarded us, demanded what ship we were, where from, where bound, if we had any Spanish passengers, &c., &c. He was answered, and said he must go aboard his vessel and report. He was admonished to be in a hurry, as we were going ahead immediately. He lost no time in doing so, when they motioned us to go ahead. We arrived at Havana at 3 P. M., and soon learned that the "Habanero" had the night before brought into port 50 prisoners, taken in four launches off the "Bahia Honda," and that they were all shot at about 12 o'clock that day. Forty of the number were Americans. They are said to be part of the Expedition that sailed with Lopez in the Pampero from New Orleans on the 9th instant. All of the Expedition succeeded in landing, with some pieces of artillery; and the Pampero got off again without molestation.

The greatest excitement prevails in Havana,—all Americans are beset with spies, and none feel safe from one day to the next. Very little could be learned that can be relied on respecting the position of either the Government troops or those of the Revolutionists. The Captain-General sent out about 800 men to meet Lopez when he heard that he had landed, and they had advanced to a certain position, and would move no further without re-inforcements. He then sent 700 men. This was about two days before our arrival.

During Saturday, the report was that Gen. Lopez had cut off all communication between the Government forces and Havana, and the *fact* of the Captain-General having received no despatches from the General in command, seemed strong proof of it. Nor had his steamers cruising on that coast any better success. On that evening, at 8 o'clock, he despatched the steam ferry boat "Ion" down to "Bahia Honda," to gain intelligence, and return the same night. She, however, did not get back until next morning, about 7 or 8 o'clock, and brought no news. Soon after, the Habanero came in, bringing about 40 or 50 wounded soldiers; but as we were about to sail, we could learn nothing more respecting the state of affairs at Bahia Honda.

You will no doubt receive files of the Spanish papers, but no dependence can be placed in their statements, as the Government suppress every thing that would look like failure on their side, whilst the most trifling success is magnified into the grandest achievement.

What these fifty men were doing amongst the "Cayos," where they were taken, is a mystery, nor could we learn whether they were armed. Some suppose that they were proceeding to a village on the coast, nearer to Havana, and that they ran among the Cayos to hide from the cruisers. They were first seen by a fisherman, who made it known to the Government, when the Habanero was despatched in pursuit of them. It is said she ran the boats down, and then picked up the men; but nothing can be learned, as no communication could be had with any of the prisoners, and the authorities will disclose nothing but what will answer their purposes. The poor fellows died bravely—not a sigh, a murmur, nor sign of fear, was betrayed by any of them. They were led out ten at a time, and shot from behind. One fine looking fellow, who was the last one shot, whilst kneeling, awaiting his turn, calmly looked on his butchered companions, first turning his head on one side, and then on the other, as though he was only a spectator, and not one of the victims; and then turned his head, and looked his executioners in the face whilst they fired. He was shot six times before he fell.

After the execution, they were thrown into hoarses by six or eight at a time, and taken away and buried. About 20,000 spectators were assembled to witness this horrid spectacle, many of whom were negroes, slaves and free, who possessed themselves of their hats, boots and portions of their clothing, and fixing them on sticks, marched through the streets, with curses upon the "Filibusteros," the "Piratas," &c., &c., accompanied with vivas for the Queen and the Captain-General.

That Lopez has been giving them trouble, there is little doubt; and that there will be plenty of hard fighting before the end of the month, every one in Havana believes.

Below you have a list of the names of those who were shot on the 16th at Havana.

Col. W. S. Clendennon,	Capt. F. S. Sewer,
Capt. Victor Kerr, N.O.	Capt. T. B. Veacy,
Lieut. Jas. Brands,	Lieut. J. O. Bruce,
Lieut. Thos. C. James,	Doct. John Fisher,
Doct. R. A. Tourniquette,	Serg't. J. Whitterews,
Serg't A. M. Cotchett,	Serg't R. C. Stanford.

Privates.

M. H. Homes,	G. M. Green,
J. Salmon,	Napoleon Collins,
N. H. Fisher,	Wm. Chilling,
G. A. Cook,	S. O Jones,
M. H. Ball,	Jas. Buvet,
Rob't Caldwell,	C. C. Wm. Smith,
A. Ross,	P. Brourke,
Samuel Mills,	John Christdes,
Edward Rulman,	Wm. B. Little,
George A. Arnold,	Robert Cantley,
B. J. Wregy,	John S. Sanks,
Wm. Niseman,	James Stanton,
Anselmo T. Hernandez,	Thomas Harnett,
Pat'k Dillon,	Alex. Mellear,
Thomas Henrsay,	John Stubbs,
Samuel Read,	James Ellis,
H. T. Vinne,	William Hogan,
M. Philips,	Charles A. Robinson,
James L. Manville	Total 50.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Journal of Commerce

22 August 1851, 2

SPANISH ACCOUNT.

From the Havana Diario of the 16th inst., we translate the following notice of the capture and execution of Col. Clendennin and his company :—

FOUR LAUNCHES CAPTURED, WITH 50 PIRATES.

At a quarter past 1 this morning, the Commandant General of the Apostadero arrived here in the steamer Habanero, bringing 50 pirates, who were captured in four launches. The lateness of the hour does not permit us to enter into detail.

At day light yesterday morning, His Excellency, the Commandant General, left Bahia Honda in the steamer Habanero, for the purpose of scouring the coast, and having learned about 7 o'clock that on the night previous, a band of pirates had embarked in four launches, steering in a a North-westerly direction, as if going to New Orleans, His Excellency thought that by putting on high steam he could gain the 10 hours which they had the start of him, and accordingly got immediately to sea; but after going 18 miles without success, he returned to the coast, with a view to examine the Keys; a happy thought, which was crowned with the best results; for having gone to the Pass de Alacranes, in the immediate vicinity of which the Habanero was at 10 o'clock, A.M., four vessels were descried. With the greatest enthusiasm, both of officers and men, the boats were manned and went in pursuit of the pirates. Their success was complete. Having captured the first launch, they pounced upon the second and third, which were taken, together with the armed pirates which they contained. The steamer then run for Key Levisa, within which was the fourth launch. The pirates who were in her, being also armed, took to the land, in order to hide or defend themselves on the key; but the crew of the Habanero having jumped ashore, 24 pirates were immediately apprehended, making, with those in the first mentioned launches, 50, among whom was a chief and five officers.

From them information was obtained that the pirates commanded by the traitor Lopez, being appalled by the intrepidity of our troops, were completely discouraged and disorganized, as we mentioned yesterday, and were only seeking to save themselves by flight. The Commandant General made the necessary arrangements to prevent their escape, which were zealously seconded by the troops, who, both by land and water, pursued the miscreants. Time fails us to enter into more details.

At 11 o'clock this morning, on the hill South of the castle of Atares, were shot the 52 pirates captured at Key Levisa and its vicinity. As the terrible punishment to which they would be subjected if they should dare to approach our shores, had been announced, both in the country from which they came, and in this island, the rigid execution of the law was a consequence which could surprise no one * * * Both on land and water, the concourse assembled to witness the execution was immense.

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The Daily Picayune.
22 August 1851, 2

Spanish Official Documents.

We give below a translation of various official Spanish documents in relation to the encounters with Gen. Lopez, and the capture of the fifty men who were murdered in Havana. We give first the account of the latter affair as inserted officially in the newspapers. Our readers can judge for themselves of its authenticity:

Most Excellent Senor—At daybreak yesterday I left Bahia Honda, with the steamer Habanero, with the object of reconnoitering the coasts of Playitas and the Morillo, as well as to chase back any boats which might be there, and in which the pirates might wish to retreat, as well as to keep watch lest any new expedition wishing to land in those parts might succeed in effecting a landing.

At 7 o'clock in the morning I communicated with the ranchos of Morillo, and learned from the resident proprietors that on the day before at 10 o'clock P. M., a considerable number of the rabble which landed under the orders of the traitor Lopez, had reembarked in four small craft which they found at the place, for the purpose of making their way towards New Orleans, and of seizing the first vessel that they might find.

Considering the hour of their departure, calculating for the distance they could go in the ten hours that had elapsed, and supposing that they had steered towards the northwest, I went eighteen miles in that direction with all steam; but not perceiving the vessels which I sought, I discovered that they must have passed in among the rocks. Immediately I went towards the pass of the Alacranes, in order to enter among the rocks and try by all means to catch the fugitive pirates.

At 10 o'clock in the morning I was near the pass, and perceived the four small vessels sailing along the coast, but so near the land that I doubted the possibility of catching them. In order to succeed I put up all steam. I do not exaggerate in saying to your Excellency that the steamer went at the rate of more than thirty miles an hour; nevertheless, this was not sufficient. Only one was captured. Two others took shelter among the mangrove trees, and the fourth boat among those of Cayo Levisa. After having taken the men of the first boat, I armed the small boats of the steamer to pursue the second and third one, which were aground under the mangrove trees.

The officers of the army who were in the boats, and the marines, as well as the supercargo of the ships Ignacio, Arellano, and the captain of the steamer Cardenas, Francisco Estall, rivalled one another in patriotism in taking part in every service which this steamer has rendered since I hoisted my flag.

They threw themselves into the water to pursue the pirates, only two of whom escaped, but only by throwing away their arms. They were not pursued, because we wished to give all our attention to the boat which was aground on the Cayo Levisa, it being the largest and containing the largest number of men.

As soon as the boats were taken on board I approached that rock, and being anchored near, I armed the boats again, and went with them myself to find some place of landing, and to discover the boats which I was searching. My object was to land and to put the small boats in pursuit of the boat I was searching, until they might succeed in encountering the pirates, who were fleeing.

These latter were concealed in a lagoon to the number of twenty-four, with their boat aground on the mangrove trees. They were there taken. The entire number of prisoners amounts to fifty. Among them were found a chief and five officers, all armed.

The important news which they give is, that the whole party is very much discouraged; that the greater part of those composing it were resolved to seek their safety in flight; that all of them are surprised at the valor of our soldiers, and that they are convinced that their doctrines are without response in the country.

Two hours and a half after noon I communicated anew with Marillo. The same inhabitants who had informed me of the leaving of the pirates informed me then that small bands of fugitives were straggling about the country there. As the troops of S. M. were at a short distance, I informed their commander of this fact by sending a man on whom I could rely; and I announced to him at the same the capture which I had just made. I put to the disposition of your Excellency the prisoners, which I send by the ship Esperonze, and I return to sea at the same time.

We translate below the description of the expedition, given by the captain of the Cecilia, whom Lopez pressed into service as a pilot:

Secretario Militar—The most excellent Señor Governor Captain General has received a report from the Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, dated at Cabañas on the morning of this day, informing him that the captain of the schooner Cecilia, Don Felipe Torre, and a sailor of the same vessel named D. Luis Diaz, presented themselves to him with a pass given by the traitor Lopez, which individuals were carried off forcibly by the pirates, and whom he will send in the cars to arrive this evening.

The said Lieutenant Governor considered it expedient to take from them a sworn declaration, the purport of which is the following:

"With the expedition, Narciso Lopez disembarked, and he remained on shore after the departure of the steamer.

"The expedition, in the opinion of the deponents, amounts to 1,000 men.

"Of ammunition only two barrels of powder were landed, likewise a quintal of balls, and two boxes of guns.

"Each individual is armed with a pair of six-shooting pistols, a dagger, and a gun, the latter not very good.

"Provisions for only one day were landed, composed principally of biscuit, and only two barrels of meat."

There are connected with the expedition about fifty Cubans; the others are Americans and persons of other countries.

On landing, Narciso Lopez wrote a letter to the people of La Pozas, threatening them with destruction if they did not send him a wagon. Into this carriage he put all of his arms and provisions.

The expedition is very mixed, being composed of both young men and old, and all without discipline. It has no port pilots, but is provided with several guides for the interior. SANTIAGO GUERRA.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.

22 August 1851, 2

THE STATE OF THE CITY.

We are pained to say that our city was yesterday the scene of some scandalous disorders, which resulted in some acts of violence and riot, which every good citizen regrets.

After the news by the Empire City was circulated, the streets filled with a miscellaneous crowd, who gathered round the corners and became in many places exceedingly excited against the Spanish Government, for the killing of the captured Americans. The feeling took a strong turn against Spaniards who were reported as having used offensive language towards the dead, and exulted over their fate. The paper, *La Union*, was the particular object of resentment, in consequence of its denunciatory language towards Americans in general, and from its extra announcing the Spanish triumph and the events in Havana.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon a crowd made a demonstration against the Union office, which is in Exchange Alley, below Conti street. A party not very numerous entered the building, mounted to the printing room, destroyed the forms and presses, and threw the type into the street. This was done expeditiously and without any injury to the building. The family of the proprietor, who resided in the upper part of the house, was not molested, although they were of course much alarmed.

Dispersing from there, the crowd reassembled in the Second Municipality, chiefly opposite the cigar shop of Mr. Remagassa, at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, attended by one B. Gonzales, who is said to have exulted loudly over the Havana massacre. His store was closed at that time, and the crowd, after indulging in some loud cries, had partly dispersed, when they were recalled by the conduct of Gonzales, who, it is said, rushed into the crowd with a drawn dirk, wounding several persons, for which he was arrested. The mob assailed the store, and destroyed its contents, throwing them into the streets. One of the men wounded by Gonzales is reported as badly hurt, and was taken to the City Hospital.

This crowd was not numerous, but it continued to increase, and their next demonstration was against a coffee-house corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets. Mayor Crossman arrived there and made a short address to the rioters, earnestly appealing to them to respect the law. This had some effect, and little damage was done here.

But the impression did not last long, for the same or a similar crowd visited and destroyed a number of other coffee-houses and cigar stores kept by Spaniards in different parts of the city. The Jenny Lind coffee-house, at the corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, was entered, and the contents and furniture destroyed. So with the Piney Woods coffee-house, near the New Basin; the elegant cigar store belonging to Caballero, corner of Royal and Customhouse; and that of Fernandez, on Royal street, under the St. Louis Hotel.

During all these shameful exercises no effective or organized attempt seems to have been made to arrest the rioters, or stop their proceedings. They paraded from place to place, without any serious molestation, although some of the police were on the ground and some insignificant arrests were made; but not enough to afford any check to the lawless few, for spectators assure us that the damage was done by a comparative few, while the mass of the multitude were indifferent lookers-on, thinking it, we are grieved to say, something like a piece of fun, rather than a series of outrages which ought to have been put down, if need be, with powder and ball.

The first rumor charged these excesses upon the Cuban volunteers, of whom there are a great many in the city, but this was a mistake. The officers determined to keep the men out of the difficulty, searched for them in the crowd, and forcibly took away the two or three only who were engaged in the melée. It is but just to say that no part of the disturbances is charged to the Cuban volunteers. They, on the contrary, made exertions to keep the peace. We are ashamed to say that the active rioters were chiefly the loose population who have been hanging about our streets, and that very few, if any, recognizable as men known in the community were among them. A gang of rowdies, taking advantage of an excited public feeling, and the culpable remissness of the lookers-on, roamed about doing all this mischief and disgracing the city.

The authorities at first were surprised, and did not seem to comprehend the extent of the danger. Their first effort was to swear in special constables, but of all sworn in few kept the undertaking to act. Early in the afternoon provision was made to have the military in readiness, but they were not called into service until late in the evening, when there was no longer any use, for the mob, either afraid or exhausted, broke up about half-past 10 and dispersed themselves. At 11, with the exception of an occasional noisy party going home, the streets were comparatively quiet.

Thus ended a series of scenes extremely painful to every citizen who respects law and order, the character of the city or the rights of property.

THE MEETING IN LAFAYETTE SQUARE.—A large and excited crowd assembled last evening in Lafayette Square, nearly two hours before the advertised time of meeting, and was addressed by M. M. Reynolds, District Attorney. The regular meeting was organized some time after by the appointment of Judge Walker as chairman, when a series of resolutions was adopted, denouncing the Spanish authorities in Cuba for the recent barbarous treatment of American citizens, and declaring vengeance against them.

Col. Field, Col. Wheat and Judge Walker addressed the meeting. The tenor of their remarks, as well as those of Mr. Reynolds, was directed to the suppression of riot and the adoption of a calm and determined position, for the purpose of directing more effectually their hostility to the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, was denounced in no measured terms, and received an equal share of groans with the Captain General, who was burned in effigy.

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The Daily Picayune.

22 August 1851, 2

THE NEWS.

We continue this morning to give what intelligence we have received of the progress of events in Cuba, adding to the copious letters which we published in our Extra yesterday morning and in the Evening's edition. There is so much excitement on the subject that every scrap of news is eagerly caught up and studied. The excitement in the city is almost wild from its intensity. The intelligence itself was sufficiently startling; but a hundred contradictory rumors were circulated, which served to increase the feverish state of the public mind. These were hastily traced out to the test, or to be contradicted, and another set was renewed to keep up the agitation. The streets were thronged all day with eager questioners; and some very disorderly acts, we regret to say, were committed in the afternoon, which are noticed in another column. In the most critical period of the Mexican war we have rarely seen our people so universally moved.

The news is before our readers; all at least to which we could get access, not based upon mere rumor. But we must add, for the better understanding by our readers of both sides of the case, that we have heard that there are in town accounts from Havana, also of late date, which give more unfavorable reports of the progress and conduct of Gen. Lopez than any we have published—to the effect that he has met with heavy losses, of two-thirds of his command; that two hundred and seventy-five have been taken and shot, in different parties, that the remainder had broken up into small detachments, and that Lopez was seeking the mountains with less than a hundred men. Some letters have been spoken of from the victims shot at Havana, which reprove the authors of the expedition with having deceived them. Such are some of the rumors that are circulated. We have no sufficient authority for them, and part of them are extremely improbable. It is not likely, for example, that military prisoners would be shot after capture without being sent to Havana, as the first were. But in our present state of information we have no means of controverting them, and we cannot say they are unfounded.

A painful and distressing uncertainty hangs over the whole affair; the more so, leaving out these conflicting statements, that we have no clear evidence yet of the main element of success upon which the hope of the expedition was founded, viz: the general support of the Creole population. We have, indeed, accounts that bodies of Creoles have attempted to join him, and that others have started, or intend to join him, but until we know that they are with him in considerable force, we shall not feel, under any circumstances, that their position is strong or their prospects flattering.

The next intelligence will be watched for with intense anxiety for unraveling these painful uncertainties.

The Executions in Havana.

A thrill of horror ran through this whole community yesterday on the receipt of the bloody news from Havana. Fifty-one prisoners had been shot, by the order of the Captain General, after a military tribunal had passed a more lenient, but still a severe sentence. The details of the horrid scene, which all accounts concur in representing as a shocking butchery, accompanied by acts of beastly barbarity, rather than a military execution, were greedily perused, and excited feelings of deep detestation for the inhuman sacrifice. Oaths of eternal hatred to the Spanish dominion, and of unappeasable revenge, were uttered by many lips not ordinarily given to speak under excitement. Verily, if Havana had been within reach yesterday, the walls of the city would have been torn down with naked hands, rather than such a piece of bloodthirsty cruelty should have gone without instant punishment.

By the laws of warfare, possibly, the Captain General may not have exceeded the license of the conqueror to take the life of his enemy captured under such circumstances. The brave men who died there paid the forfeit of the lives they knew they were putting at hazard when they went on the expedition. But the exaction of the dreadful penalty, to the last life, without delay, hesitation or remorse, in a form, too, which all accounts describe as brutal and unfeeling to the last degree, is an act of cruelty which will stamp forever as ferocious the character of the Government which inflicted it, and which treated with disregard the less savage sentence of its own military tribunals. If there were wanting in this country any stimulus to hatred for the ruling powers in Cuba, this act would supply enough to kindle a flame of resentment in thousand of men, who will pant for an opportunity of punishing such wanton cruelty.

Complaints against the conduct of the American Consul in Havana, Allen F. Owen, come to us from various and opposite sources. We have not thought it right to withhold the expression of these feelings, although we would fain hope that it may be made to appear that they spring from some sort of misapprehension, and that an American, whether in office or not, whose position was such that he might be expected to have some influence in deferring or softening the fate of his countrymen, however beyond the reach of official protection, could not be found capable of abandoning them so totally as he is represented to have done. The main fact, mentioned in some of these letters, that these men were allowed to write to their friends, is confirmed by the receipt of a number of such letters in the city. We are told that they came into the possession of the Spanish Consul in this city, who designed forwarding them to the State Department at Washington, as is usual with the effects of persons dying abroad. But on a strong representation he had them deposited in the post office, where several of them have already reached their addresses.

We would fain hope, after all, that this concession to the prisoners was obtained by the influence of our Consul. At all events, he has an explanation to make, which his countrymen will look for speedily. He has not, heretofore, borne the character of a man who would treat so many valuable lives with such shocking indifference as is imputed to him.

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The Daily Picayune.
22 August 1851, 2

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, *Aug.* 21, 1851.

Whereas, during this afternoon and night, certain persons have so far forgotten the obedience due to the laws of their country, as to openly violate the peace by creating riots and disturbances, which, unfortunately for the good reputation of the city, have terminated in the destruction of property; and whereas, it is essential to the well-being of society that the supremacy of the laws be maintained, I, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, therefore issue this my proclamation, calling on all good citizens to aid in suppressing these disturbances, and to assist the authorities in preserving the order, peace and dignity of the city.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

L. HEYLIGER, Secretary.

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The Evening Picayune.
22 August 1851, 1

Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, *August* 16—5:30 P. M.

With feelings of extreme repugnance I take up my pen in the vain attempt to describe to you the wholesale butchery which was perpetrated this morning at 11 A. M., under the wall of the fort Atares. The fifty-one unfortunates were captured by Admiral Bustillos at sea in launches, in which they had gone, it is supposed, for the purposes of surprising the fort at the mouth of the port of Cabañas. After the most determined resistance these Spaniards have ever encountered, the Americans were compelled to yield to the immence force brought against them and were taken prisoners. The Admiral immediately brought them to this city, where they arrived at 1:30 this morning, and were brutally shot, as I have before said, at 11 A. M. Of the fifty-one unfortunate men thus so hastily launched into eternity, forty were American (native born,) four Irish, one Scotch, two Germans, one Italian, one Philipino Islander, and two Habaneros. The American Consul did not even ask permission to see his countrymen. What a consolation for the unhappy men it would have been to send a last adieu by the Consul to some dearly beloved relative in their native land.

Mr. Owen was desired by several American gentlemen of respectability to make application to the Captain General, but he refused to interfere with the dispositions of the Government, as he said, and would ask nothing on behalf of these men, his unfortunate countrymen, even when they were on the point of being executed. His request to see these men would not have been denied to Mr. Owen, had that gentleman thought proper to make it.

The scene at the place of execution, after the Americans were shot, was decidedly the most frightful thing I ever saw. Tied together like pigs, they were shot down by ten's, and negroes of the very lowest class, hired by the Government, dashed out the brains of the poor fellows with clubs, amidst the most fearful yells. The people were then allowed—(when I say the people, I mean some hundreds of the very vilest of the rabble from Spain and negroes got together for the purpose)—to drag the bodies about at their pleasure, when they commenced to strip them, mutilating them in the most barbarous manner, cutting off their ears, noses, and fingers, and behaving more like savages than human beings. What a sight! Oh ye natives of the land of liberty! Ye sons of Washington! Could you but have seen, as I have this morning witnessed, the indignities committed on the senseless clay of our unhappy countrymen, your blood, as mine did, would have frozen in your veins; and you would, as it will one day come, have called down vengeance on these bloodthirsty tyrants.

Why did the Government permit the atrocity of procuring hired ruffians to desecrate the dead bodies of those brave men, who in being shot suffered the penalty of being in arms against the Government on their shores? Was not their death sufficient? No, the desecration of their dead bodies and their mutilated parts, paraded by a vile rabble upon pikes under the very windows of the Captain General's palace, was necessary to satiate their horrid appetite for cruelty.

How long will the American Government permit their citizens to be treated thus at the mercy of such tyrannical oppressors? It would seem the American nation has degenerated; it is not yet three weeks since the Lucy L. Hall, of Boston, with part cargo of sugar, bound for Matanzas and St. Petersburg, having a pilot on board and about to proceed to sea, ran foul of a Spanish brig, doing her considerable damage. A Spanish branch pilot being on board of the American vessel, the master, John Thomas, below in his cabin paying a bill at the very moment the ship came in contact with the Spanish brig. Certainly the captain was not to blame for the accident, or what was the use of the pilot being on board, or why give up the ship to his management? But it was said that it was the rule of the port, and he was compelled to do so; although, perhaps, if Capt. Thomas had been allowed to pilot his own ship out of the harbor no such accident would have happened.

Let that be as it may, the Lucy L. Hall, in the act of proceeding to sea, is detained several weeks, and the master not permitted to leave the port until the sum of $2,000 is deposited by his consignees for the repairs of the Spanish brig, which the captain of the port, in his always remarkably impartial decisions, at the head of twelve Spanish captains, orders to be paid by the captain of the Lucy L. Hall, the accident being attributed to the want of skill of the American captain, and not to the want of knowledge of the Spanish pilot who had undertaken to pilot the ship to sea. Such flagrant acts of injustice are much too frequent at this place, and I am astonished that our countrymen and others permit these things to pass over unnoticed. On Sunday night last four sailors offered two Spanish boatmen two picayunes for a passage to their ship, the Glaour. Upon reaching said vessel two of the men had jumped on board, leaving the other two to settle the boat hire with the Spaniards. The sailors, instead of giving them only the two picayunes which they had bargained for, in their generosity gave them four, but the wretches belonging to the boat seeing the sailors had plenty of money, demanded more of them, at the same time pushing the boat from the side of the vessel. This naturally enough annoyed the two seamen left in the boat, one of whom, attempting to take the oar from the Spaniards to pull himself alongside the ship again, and, off his guard, was knocked overboard and struck while in the water, when they turned upon the other, who was a mere boy, and beat him severely with a broken bottle, so as to disable him for a long time. The men on deck, seeing the dangers of their two companions, the one in the water unable to swim and the other in a fair way to be assassinated, got into one of the ship's boats and went to the rescue of their drowning shipmate, and to save the boy from the hands of the two Spanish assassins.

The master of the Glaour, a most respectable man, indignant beyond measure at the atrocious conduct of the two ruffians which he had witnessed from the deck of his vessel, laid a formal complaint the next morning before our *most* impartial captain of the port. I believe Mr. Chacon to be a very worthy person, or at least he would be, did he not allow himself to be misled by a miserable underling whom he employs as a sort of clerk or interpreter named Fiol, who never loses an opportunity of displaying his rancor towards foreigners, but especially towards Americans. Consequently, after Mr. Chacon had first heard Mr. Fiol's interpretation of the affair between the sailors and the Spanish boatmen, Capt. Worwell, instead of receiving the satisfaction he had a right to expect, by the captain of the port calling before him the two sailors and the two boatmen, and awarding justice in an impartial manner, flies into a passion, treating the respectable captain in the most uncourteous manner, and furious that he cannot prove the captain's men to be in the wrong, and knowing the ship to be ready for sea, in the height of his folly declares that he will lay the matter before the Captain General. Here is a man with a salary of about $15,000 per annum, put there especially as a sort of magistrate over the port for the very purpose of settling all these little petty squabbles, but has so little confidence in his own abilities that he must trouble the Captain General, who, poor man, has quite enough on his hands. His Excellency has ordered him to dismiss the case.

Our worthy Mr. Interpreter discovers that there is a black man on board, who he declares, notwithstanding the vessel had been in the port upwards of seven weeks, had never been reported at the office. Whereupon, at Mr. Fiol's suggestion, the Captain of the Port called up before him again Capt. Worwell, and deliberately fined him the small sum of $1,000, adding that unless it was paid within twenty-four hours he would seize the ship. But it being in the power of Capt. Worwell to prove that his consignees, a powerful Spanish firm, had given the required bond, the Captain of the Port was compelled to withdraw his fine.

Foiled in this shabby revenge, he then took the trouble to send his factotum on board the Glaour, and actually reported to the custom-house that the vessel, which was laden with molasses, *had not* a full cargo on board, and consequently must not be exempt from paying duties, as is otherwise the case; but it having been satisfactorily proved that not only was the Glaour's hold full, but there were many casks on deck, he was again compelled to withdraw his charge.

Finally, after all these attempts being made by an authority whose duty it is to promote, by any means in his power, the commerce of this port, he reluctantly gave permission for the vessel to leave the harbor, but which he did not do until 10:30 A. M., knowing by that time the sea breeze would have set in and another day would be lost, as the vessel would not be able to get out of the port. Instances innumerable could be adduced like the foregoing were it necessary to prove the systematic discourtesy shown by these people to all foreigners, but especially to Americans. It is true they know better than to venture to display their spleen in the presence of such men as Henry Clay, who may do them the honor to visit their islands; but if they dared they would do so, were it not for the certain result which would follow. Why, then, does our Government permit its more humble citizens to be treated with the indignity which these authorities lose no opportunity of exercising.

Mr. Gordon Myers, an American gentleman of high respectability, arrived from New Orleans on the Cherokee *en route* for New York, having obtained a licence to land, which he did at about 10 this morning, and got in a volante for a drive. Myers had not got much beyond the walls of the city when he was forcibly dragged from the vehicle, bound like a criminal with his hands behind him, and marched between two soldiers to a guard-house, where, notwithstanding he had produced to them his license, permitting him to be on shore, he was detained till 7 P. M. without any food, refusing him even a glass of water, and for what or for why he does not know, not understanding a word of Spanish.

Such are the indignities we are daily exposed to and against which we have not the slightest protection, and it such is to be permitted on the part of our Government, it will be well for the hundreds of American citizens to sacrifice the immense property they have in the island, and leave it, for their lives are in jeopardy by remaining it [illegible] so long as the American Government think fit to allow their citizens to be treated with the tyrannicle impunity which affords these Spanish authorities so much satisfaction to make them undergo.

August 17.—The news brought this moment, say 8:30, by the steamer Almendares, from the scene of warfare, is to the effect that Gen. Enna has fallen into the hands of Lopez. The Almendares brings eighty-two wounded Spanish troops, and of the number taken prisoners by Lopez's party he has had the humanity not to shoot one.

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The Evening Picayune.

22 August 1851, 1

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Aug. 21, 1851—11 A. M.

Whereas, there is good reason to apprehend, during the day and evening, a renewal of the disgraceful occurrences which took place last night; and whereas, it is due to the maintenance of law and the preservation of the public peace, that these disturbances and tumults should be put down at all hazards; therefore, I, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, deem it proper to issue this, my proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to abstain from gathering and mixing together in crowds, and to do all that lies in their power to allay the excited state of the public mind.

And in order the more effectually to suppress the riotous spirit which has unfortunately manifested itself in our midst, I appeal to my fellow-citizens to enroll themselves as a special police, and to report themselves forthwith in readiness at the offices of the various Recorders of the three municipalities, for the purpose of performing patrol duty.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

L. HEYLIGER, Secretary.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF RIOTING.—About 12 o'clock last night the police of the Second Municipality succeeded in arresting forty of the rioters. The arrest was made at the corner of Julia and Magazine streets, where a large crowd had assembled. Some of whom were tearing down the premises, breaking furniture, &c. The whole forty were brought before Alderman Hawthorne this morning and thirty-three of them sent to the First District Court, to be tried on the charge of being engaged in a riot, destroying property and endangering the lives of the citizens. There was not a single "Cuba emigrant" in the whole party. Whatever may have been the character or motives of those who were engaged in the act of destroying the office of *La Union*, at an early hour of yesterday afternoon, certain it is that those arrested in Julia street, at a late hour, were the lowest class of men. They had no other motive than to destroy and steal property. Many of them are well known to the police as vagrants and some of them as old thieves. Some of the accused pretended that they were merely standing on the side-walk and looking on; but none were sent to the District Court who were not seen and identified by the officers as being actively employed in destroying property. We trust that the decided way that Alderman Hawthorne has treated those who were arrested will prevent the recurrence of such scenes.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Evening Picayune.

22 August 1851, 1

THE PEACE OF THE CITY.

The Mayor has issued another proclamation on the subject of the disorders of yesterday, and we learn that the most efficient preparation has been made to prevent the recurrence of any similar scenes to-day. Any attempt at disorder will be met promptly, and the violent summarily disposed of. The details will be found elsewhere.

By our police reports it will be seen that thirty-three of the rioters of last night have been sent before the District Court on positive testimony of their participation in acts of violence or robbery. They appear to have been of the lowest order of city loafers; and it is matter of astonishment, now that the heat and surprise are over, that so few such men should have been permitted to range so long unchecked.

The stimulus to disorder originally sprung out of a national feeling, in which every body participated, but it was immediately turned by a class of low ruffians to purposes of mere wanton riot and plunder. And yet it is remarkable that in the whole range of disorder, no personal injury was done or even threatened towards the owners of the shops upon which the violence fell. Not a single Spaniard was hurt, molested or attacked in his person. Spaniards of known loyalty to their own Government went about without being attacked, while the shops of other Spaniards were rifled. This shows how completely the riots were mere wanton acts of lawless ruffians, without any aim but that of mischief and plunder.

Order will not be disturbed again. Somewhat late, indeed, the police are thoroughly organized, and no fear need be entertained of a renewal of mob violence.

Those who were guilty of these acts deserve the severest punishment in atonement for laws violated, property wantonly destroyed, and the character of the city deeply stained. Their crime is worse in its effects, for by associating their felonies with an exciting public question they have thrown a deep and unmerited discredit on a holy sympathy, and given a false but dangerous example, which our public authorities ought to make haste to disavow, explain, and punish, not only to maintain the supremacy of the law, but also for the sake of their fellow-citizens in Cuba, who may be hastily and most unjustly involved in difficulties from an exaggerated spirit of retaliation. It must be made known, in the most public and emphatic manner, that these acts of obscure ruffianism have no countenance in public feeling, and will not fail to be sternly punished by our laws. This much is absolutely due to ourselves, the character of our city, and the obligation of humanity and justice, and the reparation should be immediate and unhesitating.

The Letters.

Letters written by the victims at Havana to their friends in this city have been received, in many instances, and some of them have been shown us. The following, addressed by Capt. Victor Ker to his brother Robert Ker, of this city, has been handed to us for publication, with the request of Mr. Robert Ker to contradict the report that any letter had been received by their mother from his brother Victor:

My Dear Brother Robert—Adieu! I am to be shot in an hour; there is no remedy for it. This will be handed to you by my friend, Mr. Costa, who has been kind enough to take charge of it. Adieu! Robert. I die as a man and as an American should die. Kiss your dear wife, my good mother, sisters and brothers, and believe me ever your brother.

(Signed) VICTOR KER.

August 16, 1851—6½ *o'clock.*

Two other letters have been shown us, but without the liberty to publish in full. Both complain of having been deceived in the expectation of Creole assistance on landing, and one speaks of being deserted by Gen. Lopez, and sperks with harshness of his abandonment of them.

Our own inference from the statements, and such other circumstances as we can connect with them, leads us to the impression that this party got separated from the main body of the troops, retreated to the seaside and attempted to escape in boats, when they were captured; and that they had resentments against Gen. Lopez for this "abandonment."

One letter expresses the opinion that all the accounts of risings in Cuba originated or "were trumped up in the United States." This is rather too sweeping a generalization from two or three days' experience at Bahia Honda, remote from the places at which these risings were reported; and we happen to know that whatever their character may turn out to be, the reports did come from Cuba. But this testimony, under such circumstances, only increases the anxiety to know what has been, in fact, the reception of these men in Cuba, on which so much uncertainty hangs.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,
22 August 1851, 2

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA!

GEN. LOPEZ'S FIRST BATTLE WITH THE SPANISH TROOPS.

[illegible] TAKEN PRISONERS!

Spanish General Officers and Two Hundred Men Killed!

NEW-ORLEANS, August 21.

The steamer *Empire City* arrived here to-day from Havana, which port she left on the 18th inst. She brings news that the Spanish troops had attacked Gen. LOPEZ and took fifty-one prisoners, mostly in boats, all of whom are reported to have been taken to Havana and brutally murdered. VICTOR KER and Col. CRITTENDEN are among those captured. The Spaniards lost their general officers and nearly two hundred men.

We give the words of our correspondent, but are at a loss how to understand this portion of the despatch, as we understood by previous accounts that Gen. LOPEZ had effected a landing without molestation. It is probable the American prisoners were conveyed to Havana in boats.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

We have to report an advance of a quarter in our Cotton market to-day, with sales of 1,100 bales. We quote Middling Orleans at eight and a half (8½), and Uplands at eight and a quarter (8¼) cents.

STILL LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM CUBA!

The Patriots Victorious!

Spanish Regiment gone over to Lopez!!

The Spanish Steamer Pizarro Aground!

CAPTURE OF SPANISH OFFICERS!

American Consul refused to grant an Interview to the Captain-General.

The following despatch was received in this city last night:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 9½ P. M.

The U. S. steamer Vixen, arrived at Pensacola [illegible] 19th.

By her we learn that General LOPEZ has had two battles with the Spanish troops, in both of which he was victorious. The Spaniards lost eight officers, among whom was the Commandant of Marine and three hundred men.

Gen. LOPEZ's force on the 14th was fourteen hundred men—one entire regiment that had been sent against him, having gone over to him.

On the evening of the 14th, one hundred men left Havana to join LOPEZ's army. The people were rising in different places wherever the news of his landing came.

The Spanish steamer *Pizarro* was high aground at Bahia del Piuo, (North side of the Island.)

The Captain-General of Cuba (CONCHA) had requested an interview with the American Consul in relation to the captured Americans in his possession, but our Consul refused to see him on the subject.

The Spanish soldiers killed in the engagements with LOPEZ were carried to Havana, and buried with great pomp on Friday last.

The whole island is in a state of insurrection.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

22 August 1851, 2

ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR CUBA!

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Public Meeting in Monument Square!

The news received on Wednesday night of the landing of Gen. LOPEZ on the Island of Cuba, while it gave relief to the painful suspense in which the public mind had been kept for several days, produced the most intense excitement among our citizens. Early yesterday morning the Cuban Flag was displayed from the cupola of the Exchange, and from the offices of the morning papers, [illegible] public places. The excitement increased during the day among all classes of our citizens, who manifested the deepest anxiety to hear from the theatre of war.

At six o'clock in the evening a salute of one hundred guns was fired on the Bluff by a detachment of the Chatham Light Artillery. It is due to the Artillerists to say that we have never heard better firing, the discharges being regularly at intervals of five seconds, notwithstanding the heavy shower of rain which fell at the time.

Just as the party were returning with the guns, and a minute or two before the crowd reached the front of our office, we received the important despatch from New-Orleans, announcing Gen. LOPEZ's first battle with the Spanish troops. The news was read out from our office door, and produced the most intense excitement. The regrets for the fate of young CRITTENDEN, KERR, and their gallant comrades, were heartfelt, but all regarded as an earnest of the success of the Cuban cause.

There was before no lack of sympathy or enthusiasm in the cause of the patriots, but the Spanish barbarity displayed in the murder of their patriot pursuers, if true as stated in our despatch, will rouse a spirit in this country which will not rest until it has swept every vestige of Spanish tyranny from the beautiful island whose soil it has so long polluted.

Towards evening knots of men were to be seen upon the corners of the streets, discussing the imperfect accounts furnished by the telegraph, all eager to obtain further details, and when the hour for the meeting arrived, (eight o'clock,) it was soon discovered that the Long Room of the Exchange would not begin to hold the immense concourse that had assembled.

The meeting was however organized by calling NATHAN LOMBARD, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing [illegible] ELL, Secretaries. Mr. CUBAS addressed the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic speech, which was received with rapturous demonstrations of applause. As not more than half the immense crowd (by far the largest we ever saw assembled in Savannah) could obtain standing room in the Hall; the meeting was then adjourned to Monument-square, where a platform had been erected at the base of the monument by Mr. JAMES SULLIVAN and others, for the occasion, from which the assemblage was addressed in glowing, enthusiastic and patriotic speeches by Dr. D. ARNOLD, R. H. GRIFFIN, Esq., JOHN BILBO, Esq., and THOMAS S. DANIELS, Esq.

During the speaking in the square, the scene was peculiarly grand and exciting. For a time the only light was afforded by the flashes of lightning which momentarily illuminated the dark canopy above, from which only a few stars occasionally shone forth. On the platform the flag of Cuba was unfurled, while the white shaft of the Pulaski Monument revealed itself against the dark horizon. The rain which fell from time to time did not damp the ardor or abate the enthusiasm of the multitude who listened with eager attention to the speakers, only interrupting them with demonstrations of applause.

The speaking being over, it was on motion

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of ten to report resolutions to an adjourned meeting, to be held to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Monument-square. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the committee:—

Dr. R. D. Arnold,	John Lamb,
R. H. Griffin,	Thos. S. Daniels,
John Bilbo,	Capt. J. W. Anderson,
Hon. E. J. Harden,	John Boston,
Col. W. J. McIntosh,	James McHenry.

8-21

SOLOMON COHEN

Appointed Crimes T. Walker and Francis T. Mitchell

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.

22 August 1851, 2
(FRIDAY)

Cuba Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Belleville, held at the Court House on the 26th July, 1851, to congratulate the Cubans on their aspirations for freedom, on motion of Gov. Reynolds, Aaron Shook, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John W. Morris appointed Secretary. Gov. Reynolds, in an enthusiastic and patriotic speech, stated the object of the meeting, and offered the [illegible] resolutions, which, having been considered by the meeting, were unanimously adopted. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That the masses of the people of these United States are satisfied that their neighbors of the Island of Cuba are oppressed; that [illegible] in this enlightened age, that a country like Cuba, of vast extent and resources, should remain in such a condition of degradation and misery.

Resolved, That we learn with great joy, that a movement was made by the people of Cuba on the 4th of July last, to revolutionize the Island; thereby enabling the people to assume the rank and character of a free and independent nation.

Resolved, That the citizens of these United States sincerely sympathize with the people of Cuba in their honorable struggles for freedom; that we cheer them on, to raise themselves to the loftiest and greatest elevation of human nature, to be FREE, OR PERISH IN THE STRUGGLE.

Resolved, That it is the intelligent public opinion of the citizens of these United States, that all nations of right ought to be free and independent. That this principle is especially directed toward the people of Cuba, who, from the most degraded and down-trodden people on earth, are destined to be the happiest on earth. That all newspapers throughout the Union and world friendly to liberty, be respectfully requested to publish these sentiments, so that the patriots of Cuba may know that the people of the United States approve the movement toward liberty, equality, and independence, wherever it is made.

Cuba.

The Savannah editors are almost "at daggers drawn," on the subject of Cuba, the character of its revolution, the genuineness of the news, and all other matters appertaining to the outbreak. One paper states that several volunteers have left Savannah and joined the expedition, and that others are preparing to go from the interior of Georgia and Alabama. All of which the opposition questions, while it endorses the opinion of the New York *Mirror*, as to the sympathisers being "rowdies, and vagabonds, and pugilists!"—*Orleanian.*

Our New Orleans cotemporary, who, we believe, is something of a *Fillmorebuster* himself, will, when he receives his Savannah exchanges of yesterday, be surprised, no doubt, to find that "the Savannah editors are not so wide apart on the subject of Cuba and the character of its revolution," as he has heretofore supposed, [illegible] on this subject in times past, the flag of free Cuba—the single star and stripes—is, while we write, floating gracefully from the windows of the offices of the three morning papers; and the press of Savannah joins with the almost unanimous voice of her people in saying "God speed to the Cubans in their glorious attempt to taste the blessings of that liberty which is so largely enjoyed by the people of these States."

More Troops for Cuba.

From a letter received in this city on Tuesday, from Ocala, (Florida,) we learn that on Saturday last, three companies, numbering about 180 men, left that vicinity with the intention of joining a large party, who are destined to join the patriots in Cuba. We could not learn the names of all the officers, but are informed that Capt. PROVINCE and Capt. FISHER are among them. These men are good riflemen, and in any encounter with the Spanish troops, will render a good account of themselves. Our information is derived from a gentleman who has two brothers in one of the companies.

16 AUGUST

CUBA MEETING IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 9th inst. says:—"A very large meeting of our citizens was held at the court-house on Thursday evening last, which was addressed by Gen. Henderson, of Louisiana, and Col. Wheat. These gentlemen came down the railroad on the morning of the 14th, and made speeches on the occasion by invitation. We heard a portion of Gen. Henderson's talk, in which he depicted most glowingly the wrongs of the Cuban people, and was particularly caustic on the Fillmore administration for its extraordinary exertions to prevent Americans from going to the assistance of the patriots."

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

22 August, 1851, 3

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

Arrival of the Cherokee.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21—5, p. m.

The steamer Cherokee, from Chagres, (probably touched at Havana,) is telegraphed. She will be at her dock about nine to-night.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The steamer Winfield Scott, from New York, reports that the Pampero arrived at Key West on the 10th, and thence proceeded to Cuba, landing Lopez and 450 men at Cubanos, a town 40 miles west of Havana. The Pampero returned to Key West on the 12th, and, after receiving a few recruits, left for Jacksonville, Florida, to take on board General Gonzales and his force.

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Cincinnati Gazette

23 August 1851, 2

Importations From Cuba.

The news by telegraph yesterday morning and this, cannot fail deeply to affect the public mind. The execution of fifty American citizens, and the exposure of the dead bodies to the action of an excited mob, would, if true, under any circumstances, produce much feeling, whether the sufferers were right or wrong, criminal or innocent. Poor deluded men, though they were, they leave friends and relatives to feel sensibly their loss. And again, the firing upon the regular line mail steamer Falcon, perfectly well known to the Cuban officers, protected as she was by our flag, and the insulting manner of bringing her too for examination, is well calculated to add to the excitement. The consequence may be retaliation in some shape or other. We have no sympathy for Lopez or the restless spirits, his followers, who respect neither law, order nor any established government. And we are not surprised that the Spanish authorities in Cuba are suspicious and alarmed, nor that while acting under excited feelings, to protect themselves, they should occasionally commit acts, which in cooler moments, they would eschew. But while some irregularities are to be expected and excused, our government must, and we doubt not will, take care that the National Flag is respected. We think the Cabinet will do all that is required to guard the National honor, and repel any and every aggression upon us, while they do all that can be done to preserve our peaceful relations with any neighbors. Let us wait for further particulars of this affair.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
23 August 1851, 1.

One Man Lost to Cuba

We were informed yesterday of a hostile meeting which took place on Tuesday morning last, at the New Canal, near the terminus of Common street, which had his origin in circumstances bordering somewhat on the romantic.

It appears that about three years ago, a young man who resided in Fayette county, Ky., and who for convenience we shall call Hardy, was deeply smitten by the beauty and many accomplishments of a charming miss of sixteen.--She had grown up, as it were, under his eye, and for many years before her childish form ripened into womanhood he had determined to make her his wife. But a rival came to disturb his dreams of happiness, and, as is frequently the case, the lady bestowed her affections on the new lover. He was not acceptable, however, to pa and ma, and our young miss was married to Hardy. But she had a will of her own, and a most determined one, as the sequel proved, for she had not been wed a month when she left the matrimonial domicil, and fled to Cincinnati with her favored lover.

...

[This article was reproduced from a New Orleans newspaper]

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
23 August 1851, 2.

The Cuban Massacre.

The additional news which we publish this morning in relation to the butchering of Americans in Cuba, seems to leave little room to hope that the first account was exaggerated. Horrible as the statements are, they appear to be too true. The community has seldom been so horror-stricken as on the receipt of the news which we published yesterday. What will be the result is yet to be seen. The probability is there will be "much more blood."

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The Daily Delta

23 August 1851, 1

Letter from Adjutant R. C. Stanford,

ANOTHER OF THE VICTIMS OF CUBAN CRUELTY.

The gentleman to whom the following letter was addressed, has, at our request, politely furnished it to us for publication. It is the first publication that explains the manner in which Crittenden's command were made prisoners:

HAVANA, August 16.

Dear Huling: We arrived on the Island of Cuba, after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, crowded on board with 400 or 500 men.

We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—date I have almost forgotten. The next morning, Lopez, with General Paraguay and all the commanding officers, left us—(I mean Crittenden and his battalion.) We heard nothing more of him for two days, when Crittenden dispatched a note. He then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the meantime to take care of all baggage, &c.

We started for him on Wednesday morning at two o'clock A. M., and had proceeded only three miles when we were attacked by 500 Spanish soldiery. In the first charge I received a very severe wound in the knee. We repulsed them, however. They made another charge, and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights the most miserable you can imagine, in the chaparelle, without anything to eat or drink.

We made the best of our way to the sea shore, and found some boats with which we put to sea. Spent a night upon the ocean, and next day, about 12 o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habanero, were brought to Havana last night and condemned to die this morning. We shall all be shot in an hour.

God by and God bless you. I send the masonic medal enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. P———n, and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you. STANFORD.

LAST LETTER OF VICTOR KERR.—The following letter has been handed us for publication by our friend Mr. Robert Kerr, brother of the brave, and lamented Victor Kerr. The reader will notice the contradiction which Mr. Kerr gives to one of the lies set afloat by the emissaries of Cuban despotism, in this city:

My Dear Brother Robert — Adieu. I am to be shot in an hour; there is no remedy for it. This will be handed to you by my friend, Mr. Costa, who has been kind enough to take charge of it. Adieu, Robert. I die as a man, and as an American should die. Kiss for me your dear wife, my good mother, sisters and brothers, and believe me ever your brother,

Oth August, 1851, 8½ o'clock A. VICTOR KERR.

Editors of the Delta—Please contradict the report that my mother had received a letter from my brother Victor. ROBERT KERR.

LAST LETTER OF THOMAS C. JAMES.—The following letter, from Thomas C. James, one of the victims of Spanish butchery, addressed to his brother in this city, has been handed us for publication. It was our pleasure to know Mr. James, and a more gallant soul, or a truer friend of liberty, did not live:

SPANISH PRIVATE STEAMER FERRANZA,
Harbor of Havana, 16th August, 1851.

My dear Brothers and Sisters: This is the last letter you will ever receive from your brother Thomas. In one hour more I will be launched into eternity,—being now a prisoner, with fifty others, aboard of this ship, and under sentence of death. All to be shot! There's a hard fate, but I trust in the mercy of God, and will meet my fate manfully.

Think of me hereafter,—not with regret, but as one whom you loved in life, and who loved you.

Adieu, forever, my brothers, sisters, and friends.
THOMAS C. JAMES.

Robert: Our poor friends, G. A. Cook and John O. Bryce, are with me, and send their last regards to you; also, Clement Stanford, formerly of Natchez.

Col. Robert W. James, New Orleans, La.

POLICE.—We regret that we cannot concur in the remarks of some of our cotemporaries, respecting the efficiency of the police of the city, last night, in arresting violence and suppressing the mob. There were but a few, after all, who took an active part in the violence, and the presence of an efficient police would have prevented many of the disgraceful scenes of the night. The evils of the triple division of the city are forcibly illustrated in the inefficiency of the police in putting down a mob. Last night, there was no harmony, and but little efficiency or promptitude in the movements of the police. We think, on such occasions, that the chief reliance should be on the regular police—the civil authorities—rather than the military. The latter ought not to be called out until the civil power has been exerted and has proved insufficient.

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The Daily Delta

23 August 1851, 1

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HAVANA, August 16.

Dear Hailing: We arrived on the Island of Cuba, after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, crowded on board with 600 or 700 men.

We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have almost forgotten. The next morning, Lopez, with General Paraguay and all the commanding officers, left us—(I mean Crittenden and his battalion.) We heard nothing more of him for two days, when Crittenden dispatched a note. He then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the meantime to take care of all baggage, &c.

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We made the best of our way to the sea shore, and found some boats with which we put to sea. Spent a night upon the ocean, and next day, about twelve o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habaneros, were brought to Havana last night and condemned to die this morning. We shall all be shot in an hour.

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Cabanas, 16th August, 1851, 8 o'clock. VICTOR KERR.

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CASTILLO PRISION DE LA HABANA,
Harbor of Havana, 16th August, 1851.

My dear Brothers and Sisters: This is the last letter you will ever receive from your brother Thomas. In one hour more I will be launched into eternity,—being now a prisoner, with fifty others, aboard of this ship, and under sentence of death. All to be shot! This is a hard fate, but I trust in the mercy of God, and will meet my fate manfully.

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Adieu, forever, my brothers, sisters, and friends.

THOMAS C. JAMES.

Robert: Our poor friends, C. A. Cook and John G. Bryce, are with me, and send their last regards to you; also, Clement Stanford, formerly of Natchez.

Col. Robert W. James, New Orleans, La.

The Violence of Last Night.

The violence last night is not only reprehensible, but also injurious to the cause for which the headless persons engaged in it profess so much feeling and sympathy. Mob violence can never be restrained within proper bounds,—it does not distinguish between the guilty and the innocent. It affords, too, to bad and lawless men, an opportunity of gratifying their passions with impunity. It is the cover under which deeds of a disgraceful and infamous character will be committed. Men of hasty passions, but honest impulses, may be hurried by some great provocation into violence, but by far the greater part of the crowd who compose mobs, are usually of the more ignorant and desperate class of the people.

The mobs of last night were largely participated in by this class. We are happy to say and know, that the young men who are known as Filibusters in this city,—and those of our citizens who have labored actively to promote the independence of Cuba, who have contributed their means and made sacrifices for the cause, so far from engaging in, or encouraging the excesses of last night, made themselves active in quieting, checking, and dissuading the crowd from their purpose, and in several cases successful, where the police had failed to produce such results. The cause of Liberty—the cause of Cuba, must not be stained with such crimes.

We are happy to say that there was no true friend of that cause, who did not deplore these excesses. Of what avail will it be to mob a few poor Spaniards,—destroying their property and injuring their persons? Will it not produce an unfriendly feeling on the part of good citizens, who have a profound respect for law, and for the peace of the community, and whose aid is so much needed to further the cause? What friend of Cuba can sanction such things? A deep wrong has been inflicted by the Spanish authorities of that Island,—an insult has been offered to the American character,—an outrageous violation of the laws of humanity has been committed, and the question should be, with all reflecting citizens, how it can be avenged and punished. That is the practical point to which we must all look. Revolutions cannot be effected without a powerful concentrated effort,—Spain will not let go her hold upon her richest possessions, without the most determined resistance.

Let our people, then, abstain from all violence to individuals, here. The Spaniard who defends his nation and Government, performs what he regards a duty. As long as he does nothing offensive to our laws and people, he is entitled to protection. Far more deserving of the scorn and contempt of all true Americans, are those of our own people, who encouraged, and no doubt provoked, the Captain General of Cuba to commit the barbarous deed which has conferred an immortality of infamy on his name, by their false designation of the slaughtered patriots as pirates, plunderers, and marauders!

But, again we repeat, let no violence stain the fair name and character of our city.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

23 August 1851

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA.

By the Southern Line.

Great Meeting for Cuba in Mobile.

Mobile, August 22,—6 P. M.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Mobile, congregated at the Alhambra, sympathizing with the Cubans, and resolving to avenge the murdered patriots.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The State of Public Feeling.

The popular excitements which were so much in the ascendant during the afternoon and night of Thursday, became suddenly allayed as soon as a few arrests were made by the police, thus showing the effect of energetic action. Throughout the whole of yesterday, everything was quiet, and no tendency towards mobocratic action was manifested. A few, however, in different parts of the city, who, for their notorious conduct, considered themselves under the ban of popular indignation, undertook to make a display of their superabundant courage, by arming their castles against imaginary foes. No foes, however, appeared, and the buried heroes were not called upon to vindicate their "independence" by the force of arms.

People, however, who heard of what was going on, began to collect in groups as night approached, full of the expectation of seeing sights. Lafayette square and St. Charles street, particularly in the neighborhood of the Municipal Hall, were crowded with anxious personages of all ages and sizes, who were merely desirous of being "lookers on in Venice," but whose presence seemed a reasonable warrant for the large number of special police and militia who were ready to subdue any popular outbreak on the moment. After waiting till nearly midnight, without even an alarm or rumor of war, the assembled curiosity seekers began to go their ways, and drowsiness assumed its sway over the senses of the special police and the citizen soldiers.

The only disturbance that we could hear of during the night was a small mutual assault and battery case, which was got up on private account, in the neighborhood of the First Municipality beef market.

THE POPULAR DISTURBANCES.—Besides the destruction of property noticed in yesterday's paper, as having been effected by the excited populace on Thursday, sundry other disturbances took place during the course of the night.

Among others, the cabin-house of ——— Alexis, at the corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, was completely sacked. The mirrors, bottles, decanters, and liquors were cast into the street, after which the house went away, leaving other portions of the building untouched.

Greater injury was done at the Spanish Consul's office than we at first understood. The books and papers of the office were seized upon, and a quantity of furniture was cast into the street. Among the papers seized, we learn that several lists of proscribed names were discovered. The name of Gen. Lopez is one marked years ago with especial odium.

The stands of the *Marchands*, in the Vegetable Market of the First Municipality, were attacked and demolished by a small detachment from the main crowd. In the melee, four persons were slightly wounded, and a colored boy was shot in the hip.

Several demonstrations were made against White Hall, on St. Louis street, but the raising of the American flag, and a few soothing remarks addressed to the rioters by Recorder Canon and other gentlemen present, induced them to leave it unmolested; but the fury of the populace was not appeased, and their attention was at once directed to a cigar store, owned by Mr. Hernandez, on Royal, near St. Louis street. This gentleman's shop and dwelling-room were completely devastated.

At this stage of the proceedings, some members of the military interfered, and the crowd was partly dispersed; not, however, entirely, for, following Royal street towards Canal, the crowd stopped at the cigar shop of J. M. Caballero, at the corner of Customhouse and Royal streets, but on being addressed by Mr. M. M. Reynolds, they left before much damage was done.

The Two Worlds' Exchange, at the corner of Macarine and St. Joseph streets, was attacked, and several shots were fired by the inmates, when the police interfered and caused a cessation of hostilities.

RIOTERS.—The hereinafter named individuals were yesterday taken before acting Recorder Hawthorn, charged with being concerned in the riots of Thursday night last. They were all committed for trial before the First District Court. Their names are—Wm. Ryan, Pat Sullivan, John Burke, J. L. Davis, Samuel McComas, John Ryan, Pat Cassidy, James Murray, James Ryan, John Costello, Pat Crafton, James Rogers, John Burk, Thomas Duffy, Sulvan Richards, Wm. Gallagher, Pat Kelly, Alexander Palmer, Michael Casey, John Hart, Samuel Work, and Frank McCormack.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta

23 August 1851

PROCLAMATION—BY THE MAYOR.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
August 23, 1851 P. M.

WHEREAS there is good reason to apprehend, during the day and evening, a renewal of the disgraceful occurrences which took place last night; and whereas it is due to the maintenance of law and the preservation of the public peace that these disturbances should be put down at all hazards; therefore I, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, deem it proper to issue this my Proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to abstain from gathering and mixing together in crowds, and to do all that lies in their power to allay the excited state of the public mind.

And in order the more effectually to suppress the riotous spirit which has unfortunately manifested itself in our midst, I appeal to my fellow citizens to enroll themselves as a special police, and to report themselves forthwith in readiness at the offices of the various Recorders of the three municipalities, for the purpose of performing patrol duty.

L. Hennen, Sec'y. A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

[ET AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY, held at their armory on Tuesday 21st inst. the following resolutions were adopted:]

Whereas we have learned by the arrival of the Picayune City, this morning, with deep heart- felt regret, that three of our members have been captured by the Spanish authorities and cruelly butchered,

Resolved, That we feel deeply for the loss of our comrades and fellow-soldiers.

Resolved, That we offer our condolence to the families of the deceased.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that we fire minute guns on Friday, the 22d instant, from sunrise until sunset, and that our flag be hoisted at half mast during the day.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the families of the deceased.

Resolved, That the above be inserted in the Delta and Crescent.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

LEUT. BANNISTER, Chairman.

Bellizer, Secretary, pro tem.

RIOTERS.—The hereinafter named individuals were yesterday taken before acting Recorder Hawthorn, charged with being concerned in the riots of Thursday night last. They were all committed for trial before the First District Court. The Christian names are—Wm. Ryan, Pat Sullivan, John Burke, J. L. Davis, Samuel McGuire, John Ryan, Pat Cassidy, James Murray, James Ryan, John Costello, Pat Crafton, James Rogers, John Buck, Thomas Daly, Sulvan Richards, Wm. Gallagher, Pat Kelly, Alexander Palmer, Michael Casey, John Hart, Samuel Work, and Frank McCormack.

LARCENY.—Martin Kelly, John Evans, John Simon, Henry Smith, John Sullivan, Karl Trouhall, John Edwards, John Williams, H. Oppenheim, Andrea Becarle, Charles Bowman, John Peterson, and two slaves, were all arrested by the officers of the First Municipality, charged with having stolen cigars from the store of J. Hernandez, near the corner of Royal and St. Louis streets, during the riot of Thursday night. The accused were all committed to prison to await an examination.

LARCENY.—John Costello, one of the rioters, was sent before the First District Court to answer for having stolen two silver plated waiters from the Jenny Lind Saloon, at the corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In compliance with a call of several of our citizens, made at a late hour yesterday afternoon, a large and enthusiastic assemblage of our people convened at half past seven o'clock, at King's Pavilion, to take preparatory steps, and make a collection, necessary to defray the expenses of a funeral procession, in respect to the illustrious and patriotic martyrs to Cuban Liberty. Owing to the sudden indisposition of one of our most respected citizens, who was to have presided, and the absence of two gentlemen expected soon to arrive to address the meeting, which was naturally unavoidable, the meeting was postponed until further notice, which will be duly published in the daily journals.

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The Daily Delta
23 AUGUST 1851, 2

The Capture of the Fifty Patriots.

The letter of Mr. Stanford, which will be found on our first page, affords the only satisfactory explanation, we have yet had, of the manner in which Col. Crittenden's party was captured. By comparing this account with the Spanish bulletins, we are able to arrive at something like a conjecture of the state of the facts, as they occurred after Lopez's landing. When the party was landed, the General no doubt discovered that he had been observed by the enemy, and apprehended that he might be reached by them before he could gain the mountains. He therefore left to proceed into the interior, and constituted Crittenden's command as the rear guard, to bring up the baggage and hurry on after him. The quick arrival of the Spanish troops caused the communications of the two bodies of Lopez's party to be cut off, and thus Crittenden found a large Spanish force intercepting his advance. Then ensued the two engagements referred to in the Spanish bulletins, which were, no doubt, between Crittenden's party and the Spaniards, to the number of 400 or a 1000. The account of the Spanish General admits that their first charge was not successful, but states that when certain reinforcements reached them, they would return to the charge and destroy the enemy. This is the charge which Mr. Stanford says routed the patriots, who were overwhelmed by a vastly superior force. They were then dispersed in small parties, and were captured in an attempt to escape by sea.

If these presumptions, from the facts and documents before us are correct, they give us a hope that Lopez had escaped with the main body of his troops into the mountains. Certainly we find no account in the Spanish documents of any rencounter between the Spanish troops and Lopez's party. On the 16th, the latter were seen marching towards the town of Guanajacarao. If he has been joined by the natives to any considerable extent, as he had strong assurances would be the case, he may hold out and effect a junction with the patriots in the eastern part of the island. But all at present is involved in gloom and uncertainty. Should he not be aided by the people, he will be the victim of deception, or of an imprudent timidity on the part of the natives, contingencies which all who embarked in the adventure must have contemplated and prepared for. A few days will tell the tale.

The City Excitement

We limit the present paragraph at eleven o'clock, (last evening.) The streets are thronged, but we witness no manifestation of riot or disorder. At the populous corners of the city, groups are crowded to gather discussing the Cuban news, but we observe no feeling among them which would lead to any apprehension of violence or disorder. They feel—and they feel keenly—the monstrous outrage that has been perpetrated on some of our best, beloved, and most gallant citizens, and they have resolved, not in public meeting,—not in the orator's eloquence,—but in their sacred and inmost soul,—that the victims of Spanish tyranny shall find in them avengers!

Let, then, the myrmidons of Spanish tyranny in this country know—and they, living, as they do, in a free country, are the most contemptible of tyranny's tools—that American blood shall not be permitted to enrich Spanish domination in Cuba, or to satiate Spanish vengeance, without the certainty of a dreadful accountability, we all know.

Recurring again to the scenes of last evening, we saw nothing particular to note. Groups, as we have already said, were gathered together at corner and corner; but peace, peace, peace pervaded their language. So may it ever be! The modern, or more efficacious implements of warfare, are the pen and the tongue; they are found fully efficacious auxiliaries in forming and directing public opinion; but a still more hostile attitude should be assumed towards those insidious vipers who crawl in among and assume the garb of American citizens, with no other view than to sting them unto death. These are the wretches, to beware of whom, we would caution the public—monarchists ingrain—men whose education and whose nature taught them to be panders to royalty. But even them, the American press can meet in the field of fair and candid discussion, when it condescends to notice insects which have the will but not the power to sting.

Friends of Cuba—enemies of Spanish barbarity—think not of the past, go to work, free the beautiful island of Cuba of its monster oppressors, and show by your zeal in the cause of Cuban independence, that while you mourn over those who have been murdered, your sympathies are not the less strong for those who still contend for the good cause.

Excelsior! Desperandum.

We [illegible] the timid and vacillating [illegible] of the cause of Cuban liberty, [illegible] the capture of some fifty brave men. So accustomed are they to regard an American soldier as invincible, no matter how great the odds against him, that they look upon this disaster, the enterprise so soon as they hear that a single one, or a small body of their fellow-citizens have succumbed to a powerful and merciless foe. We suffer no one to surpass us in admiration of the prowess of our countrymen. In a good cause they are giants; but to argue that they, at no time, are subject to reverse, would be elevating them to the dignity of deity. These noble fellows, whose untimely death overwhelmed our city with gloom and lamentation, knew the dangers that would environ them in their perilous undertaking. Even their safe arrival upon the Island of Cuba, was enveloped in doubt. When a peaceful vessel, engaged in the service of the United States, is first upon by a Spanish cruiser, there is certainly some cause of fear for a slender steamer laden with the munitions of war and a hostile band. The slightest derangement in machinery would expose it to capture or destruction. But having effected a debarcation, they would be weak indeed to fancy that their presence alone would complete a revolution that has commenced under such circumstances. Whatever opinions their countrymen, at home, might have entertained upon the subject, they knew full well that they were about to engage in a fierce and perhaps protracted contest. They also knew that upon them devolved, to some extent, the sustaining the reputation of the gallantry of their countrymen. This, of itself, would ever force them in the foremost ranks. The moment they crossed the Infratis of the Pampero, they expatriated themselves, and their future destiny was interwoven with the patriots of Cuba. They courted the fortune of war, and a few have encountered it, in its most hideous features. We say to the timorous and despairing that the death of these fifty-one martyrs has sealed the fate of that lovely Isle. Cuba is free! If there were doubt before, all apprehension is now removed. Had these men fallen upon the field of battle, we should have shed a tear. But when overpowered by vastly superior numbers, they were inhumanly butchered, and their dead bodies treated with every indignity, there is no time for grief. Cries of horror and vengeance are reverberating throughout the length and breadth of this land. The Spanish Government has revealed itself a most cowardly monster. It has invited extirpation.

But, apart from this "bloodiest picture in the book of time," and its effects upon public sentiment in this country, we can conceive of nothing more absurd than the idea that a revolution in Cuba can be effected in an instant, or with the loss of but few men. Our own country, provided with arms, with its impregnable fastnesses, and aided by foreigners, required seven long years to effect its deliverance. However deep-rooted and wide-spread may be the disaffection among the masses of the people, it requires time, and circumstance, and opportunity, to develope the sentiment into overt action. It is true, in Cuba the initiative has already been taken, and many thousands have committed themselves beyond retrieve. They have already sacrificed their fortunes, and there is nothing left them but their honor, their devotion to liberty, and their lives. This fact of itself secures the eventual emancipation of the Island from the despot, without the assistance of Lopez and his gallant band. But, with the prestige of his name, and the aid of his recognized military skill, and the fact that he carries with him gallant citizens from this Republic, with the sympathy of this entire country, the revolution will receive a wonderful impetus. We tell our friends to await the good time with buoyant spirits. Each day the cause of Cuba brightens. The patriots' calamity encountered not a defeat. We tell our good friends, once more, to continue their exertions in the cause of human liberty.

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

Not having engaged in the cause of Cuba, personally, I have not come to inquire into the plan of operations, further than has been common to all our citizens, who took an interest in the cause. To-day, however, I have made the proper inquiries, to enable me to form an opinion as to what is likely to be done; and the conclusion to which I have come, is, that if the citizens of New Orleans do not subscribe liberally, there is no prospect of any aid being furnished to the brave and gallant young men whose lives are now perilled in the mountains of Cuba.

There is no time for delay; we have had one tale of blood and murder, and we may soon have another. My object is, if possible, to save the remnant of the gallant band who defeated the forces of Gen. Enna, on the 13th instant, and marched into the interior on the 15th. This we know from the official publications in Havana; and further all is doubt and uncertainty. This, however, is certain, that the same men who defeated Gen. Enna, and compelled him to send back to Havana for reinforcements, when they were only defended by works hastily thrown up, around an old building, will be able to hold him at bay for some time, when they reach mountains so well adapted to defence as those of Cuba are. This is more certain, if the people of the country unite with them, which is confidently stated to be the case, by correspondents from Havana, who, I am fully satisfied, have not made statements which they do not believe.

But, fellow-citizens, after examining the position in a military point of view, I am satisfied that our friends and brethern will be finally overwhelmed by superior Spanish force, if they do not receive assistance.

However anxious we may be to relieve those who are in danger, we must not hazard any more small detachments,—we have had enough of that. Whatever is done, must be done promptly and efficiently.

Whether anything at all can be done, depends upon you men of New Orleans. There is no time to wait aid from a distance. There is no lack of men, who burn to succor the surviving comrades of the slaughtered Crittenden, Kerr, and their brave companions. It is the means that are wanting. I therefore plainly appeal to you to come forth generously and promptly. It will require a considerable sum to do anything that you or I would sanction; for I say at once, that I will never consent that our noble young men shall again be hazarded with insufficient numbers, and insufficient means.

(Signed,) FELIX HUSTON

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The Daily Delta
23 August 1851, 2

☞ The vessels in the New Basin, yesterday, had their colors at half mast, in token of public grief for the murdered patriots of Cuba. Such was generally the case throughout our city.

☞ At most of the Spanish houses in the First and Third Municipalities, the American flag was draped and displayed at half-mast yesterday, as an expression of disgust for the recent cold-blooded butcheries at Concha and his satellites.

☞ Minute guns were fired on yesterday by the Washington Artillery, as a token of respect to the memory of two of their members, P. Hervey and Chas. Smith, who were ignominiously shot by order of the Spanish authorities at Havana. Their deaths will be avenged!

☞ In token of the respect entertained by Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, for two of their late members, Sergeants A. H. Catchet and J. Salmon, who were murdered by the Spanish authorities of Cuba, on the 16th inst., a resolution has been adopted by the Company, to wear crape on the left arm for 30 days.

Sailing of the Saranac.—*Supposed for Cuba.*—The United States steam frigate Saranac, Commander G. D. Prendergast, sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard on Wednesday morning, the 13th instant, under sealed orders. Her destination is supposed to be Cuba, to intercept any American expeditions that may attempt a landing upon that island.

☞ Last evening, the gallant young Kentuckians who came to New Orleans for the purpose of embarking for Cuba, under Colonels Pickett and Hawkins, came forward, and were sworn in as special constables to preserve the peace. Every real friend of Cuba should prepare last night to resist and prevent, by prompt measures, any violation of the peace.

Gen. Hilston's Appeal.

We call the attention of our readers to the appeal of Gen. Felix Huston, in behalf of our countrymen in Cuba. The address of the General is appropriate and well tempered—his suggestions are wise and judicious. Hearken to them, men of Orleans!

☞ It is a cruel and unfortunate error to suppose that all, or even a considerable portion of the Spanish inhabitants of our city bear any allegiance, respect, or good will towards the despots of Cuba. On the contrary, a large number of them are good republicans and excellent citizens. As such, they feel as much outraged as any other class of our people, by the inhuman butchery of our countrymen.

Filibuster Hunt.—We understand that one of the Government steamers, supposed to be the General Taylor, was seen from Pass Christian, on Thursday, cruising about, off Cat Island, in quest of Filibusterers. After a patient and satisfactory inquisition, the steamer steamed off and disappeared, the crew and officers vociferously singing,

"As we went out to Sweden river,
A thousand swords to deliver!"

☞ The military were out last night in great strength, all armed, and ready at a moment's warning to suppress any mobocratical violence. The 43d Regiment, under Col. Woods, occupied their Arsenal, in considerable numbers, and several companies were quartered in and about the Municipal Hall. The Legion were also out in great numbers, and were stationed near the Court-House. Besides these, there were the Kentuckians, under Cols. Pickett, Hall and Hawkins. These, together with a large enrolment of citizens, as a special police, constituted a sufficient protection to the citizens, and afforded a guaranty of peace, which, we are happy to say, were fully realized.

James Brandt.—This young man, who had many friends in this city, was among the fifty who were so barbarously slaughtered by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. He wrote a manly letter to his mother, in this city, announcing his unhappy fate, a copy of which has been kindly given to us. It is as follows:

Havana, Aug. 16, 1851.

My dear Mother—I have but a few moments to live. Fifty of us are condemned to be shot within a half hour. I do not value life, but deeply regret the grief it will cause you to hear of my death. Farewell, then, my dear mother, sisters, and all; we may meet again in another world. Think of me often—forget the causes I have given you for grief—remember only my virtues. Farewell, again, dearest mother, and believe me to be Your affectionate son, J. BRANDT.

Mrs. Maria E. Brandt—Care of Hall, McLean & Co., New Orleans, La.

☞ To talk about the efficiency of the authorities, from the Mayor and Sheriff down, in suppressing the mob violence which disgraced our city day before yesterday, is worse than idle and absurd. If the peace of the city is to be maintained by such exertions as they employed, we fear that we have but slight defences against an infuriated mob. We were present at all the various points of attack, and saw from the number engaged in deeds of violence that only a little firmness and promptitude were requisite to arrest the tumult. The truth is, all that was done in dispersing the crowd was effected by a few individual citizens who addressed timely words of caution and dissuasion, which were generally well received and sent the crowd off. The great extent of our city prevented these citizens from being present at all the points of attack, or the excesses might have been confined to one or two acts of sudden violence. But to pretend that those in authority did anything towards quelling these disturbances, is to outrage truth and insult the common judgment of our citizens.

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Louisville Courier
23 August 1851, 3

ARRIVAL OF THE

CHEROKEE!

New York, Aug. 21.

The steamship Cherokee, arrived this P. M., in four days from Havana. She brings San Francisco dates of July 15th, and $2,640,680 gold in freight, and $165,000 in gold in the hands of passengers, of whom there are 300. She also brings the California mail. She passed the Empire City going into Havana.

LATEST FROM CUBA!!!

Capture of Americans by the Spanish War Steamer Habe Moro off, Cuba!!

Murder of the Whole Party, 50 in number by the Spaniards!!!

Inhuman Treatment of the Dead Bodies!!!

NAMES OF THE MURDERED!!!

The American Steamship Falcon Fired into and Boarded while the American Flag was waving o'er her!!

New York, Aug. 21.

The accounts from Cuba are of the most serious character.

We are indebted to the Cherokee for the following fearful narrative:

The steamer Habe Moro, while cruising off a place called Baha Conda, 40 miles west of Havana, captured a party of 50 of the patriots, who were in manned boats. The report says they were steering for New Orleans.

They were brought to Havana by the frigate Habe Moro, on Saturday morning the 16th inst., and were shot about 11, A. M. the same day, on the public road to Havana, in the presence of about 20,000 spectators. Their bodies were then dragged along the streets by negroes, and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes, and carrying them on sticks through the city, yelling like demons.

It appears the patriots were Americans. Many of the passengers of the Cherokee, who were on the spot at the time and witnessed the execution, were insulted in the streets in the most shameful manner, and reminded that being Americans, they were all of a party, who would meet with a similar fate one of these days.

Such was the excited state of the populace that it was dangerous for Americans to be in the streets after night.

The following is the list of the executed:

Col. W. S. Clendenin, Capt. F. S. Server, Capt. Victor Rea, Capt. J. B. Vencey, Lt. Jas. Brant, Lt. J. O. Brice, Lt. T. C. James, Dr. Jno. Fisher, Dr. R. A. Tourquitt, Sergt. Whitaker, Sergt. A. M. Crockett, Adjt. R. C. Stanford.

Privates—M. Howes, Samuel Mills, Edward Rulman, S. S. Arnold, B. J. Wrigg, W. Wiseman, Ansel M. O. Travis, Patrick Dillon, Terry, Samuel Reed, H. L. Arnee, M. Phillips, Jas. L. Manville, S. N. Green, J. Coleman, Napoleon Collins, D. J. Wisher, Wm. Chilting, Y. A. Jones, M. J. Hall, James Baxit, Robt. Caldwell, Wm. Smith, A. Ross, B. Brourke, Jno. Christides, W. B. Tittle, Robt. Connor, Robt. Critty, Jno. S. Sanks; John Stanton, T. Harnst, Alex. Allen, John J. Tubbs, J. Ellis, W. Hagan, Chas. Robinson.

The steamer Falcon, on her way up the coast of Cuba, from Chagres, was fired at three times by the steamer Habanero, and was obliged to heave to, when she was boarded by the Spanish officers.

This is the third time the Falcon has been served in this manner.

The U. S. sloop of war Albany was at Havana.—We learn from passengers of the Falcon that on the morning of the 16th ult., when off Bahia Handu, the Falcon discovered a large steam frigate in chase of her, standing directly across her bow, but she kept on her course and soon left the frigate eight or ten miles astern, which proved to be the steamer Isabella Catholica, formerly one of the Cunard steamers, the Caledonia.

While she was still in chase, another steamer hove in sight, which also gave chase, and succeeded in heading off the Falcon, and at first fired two shotted guns to the leeward, of which the Falcon took no notice.

She then run along side and fired a third gun across her bows, although she had the American colors at her mast head. The vessel chasing them ordered the Falcon to heave to, which was done and the Spanish officers boarded her.

Battle between the Patriots and Spaniards!

800 Spaniards Killed!

PATRIOTS VICTORIOUS!!

Communication with Havana Cut Off by Lopez and his Army!!

New Orleans, August 19.

Dates from El Paso are to the 23d ult.

The Boundary Commissioners, near the river Gila, had discovered an important error in the boundary line lying 40 miles from the new boundary at El Paso.

Accounts by the Cherokee from Havana are to the 16th, which state that Lopez had swelled his force to 1,100 men and that he had fought a battle with the Spanish forces and killed and wounded 800 of them. Seventy-eight wounded Spaniards had been brought into Havana.

Lopez had cut off all communication between Havana and the troops sent against him.

Further details of the Slaughter at Havana.

LANDING OF LOPEZ!!

SPANISH BARBARISM AND CRUELTY

New York, Aug. 22, P. M.

The papers have lengthy accounts of the recent Cuban expedition. Lopez, it appears, landed on the 12th inst. About 1,200 men are reported to have joined him. Another account says that many of the people joined him also. The Spanish accounts says he sent a letter to the inhabitants of Pena threatening their extermination unless they aided him.

A fight occurred with the patriots in which it is reported they killed many Spaniards.

On the 15th, the Spanish troops collected near Habanas with the view of re-embarking, but were prevented and a conflict ensued which resulted in their being completely routed and dispersed into the mountains back of Bahia Honda. A portion attempted to escape in boats. These were captured and executed.

Another account says, in the engagement of the 13th, the Spaniards were three times repulsed with great loss, and that on the 15th the liberators were moving towards Diego de Mallas and Habanas with the intention of possessing themselves of the fort of the latter place, and some 50 endeavored to get there by sea in four launches or boats, and were captured.

These accounts give no information as to the whereabouts of Lopez.

The accounts state that the men were shot six at a time; twelve being brought out to the place of execution, when six men were made to kneel and shot, and the remaining six were compelled to walk around the dead bodies of their comrades and kneel opposite to them and there shot. They had on at the time their uniform, a blouse and straw hat.

Letters from Havana by the Cherokee, throw doubts upon the report that it was Col. Crittenden instead of Clendenin was among the prisoners shot. The American Consul was refused any information upon the subject, and denied all intercourse with the prisoners.

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Louisville Courier
23 August 1851, 3

News from Cuba—Spanish Cruelty and Barbarity.

About noon yesterday, we received a despatch from New York giving the news from Cuba, brought by the steamship Cherokee. Immediately thereafter, and in advance of all our contemporaries, we issued the news in an Extra *Courier*, and the excitement it created throughout the city was prodigious. Our office was beseiged during the afternoon, and we were unable to supply the demand for extras.

If we are not mistaken, the terrible barbarity of the Spaniards to the captured Americans, will excite such a feeling of indignation throughout this country, as will recoil with terrible force on the bloody perpetrators of it, and cause thousands of strong hands and brave hearts to hurry to the rescue of the gallant Cubans, who are bravely fighting for the liberty of their beautiful island. It makes one's blood run cold to read the details of the heartless cruelties of the Spaniards, and the indignities they practised on the bodies of the unfortunate Americans. Our despatch is meagre and indefinite, and we await further details with painful interest.

LATER.—Last night we received from our private and exclusive correspondent some further details, which are of exceeding interest. It will be seen that Lopez has been joined by a large number of Cubans and that in several engagements with the Spanish troops he has proved victorious, and in one of them killing eight hundred of the enemy. The details of the manner of the capture of the fifty Americans and their execution is sickening and harrowing in the extreme. The ball is now opened in earnest, and if reinforcements from this country can be safely landed on the island, the issue will no longer be in doubt. God grant success to the brave men who are periling their all to relieve the Cubans from their Spanish oppressors. Cuba is bound to be free, and we believe the time is not far distant.

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Louisville Journal
23 August 1851, 3

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

[By the O'Reilly Line.]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

New York, Aug. 21, P. M.

The steamer Cherokee arrived about 6 o'clock this evening, in four days from Havana. She brings San Francisco dates to the 16th of July, and $2,640,360 in gold on freight and $165,000 in the hands of passengers, of which she has $60. She also brings the California mails. She passed the Empire City going into Havana.

The accounts from Cuba are of the most serious character. We are indebted to the purser of the Cherokee for the following fearful narrative:

The steamboat Habe More, while cruising off a place called Bahe Conda, 40 miles west of Havana, captured a party of 50 of the patriots, who were in boats unarmed. Report says they were steering for New Orleans. They were brought into Havana by the frigate Habe More on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., and were shot about 11 o'clock the same morning on the public road at Havana, in the presence of about 20,000 spectators. Their corpses were then dragged along the streets by negroes and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of clothes and carrying them on sticks through the city, yelling like demons.

It appears that the patriots were Americans, and many of the passengers of the Cherokee who were on the spot witnessed the execution and were insulted in the streets in the most shameful manner, and reminded that they, being Americans, were all of the party who would meet with the same fate one of these days. Such was the excited state of the population that it was dangerous for Americans to be in the streets after night. The following are the names of the executed persons: Col. W. S. Clendenin, Capt. U. S. Service, Capt. Victor Rose, Capt. T. B. Vency, Lieutenants Jas. Brant, J. O. Brice, and T. C. James, Dr. Jno. Fisher, Dr. R. H. Torquitt, Sergeant J. Whittaker, Sergeant A. M. Calchet, Adjutant R. C. Stanford, Privates M. Howes, Sam. Mills, Edw'd Rallman, S. L. Arnold, B. J. Weighy, W. Winseman, Ansel M. O. Travis, Patrick Dillon, — Terry, Sam'l Reed, H. L. Arnaul, M. Phillips, J. L. Manville, S. N. Green, J. Cullenan, Napoleon Collins, D. J. Wisher, Wm. Childing, Y. A. Jones, M. J. Hall, James Baxit, Robt Caldwell, W. Smith, A. Ross, B. Rourk, Jno. Christades, W. B. Tittle, Robert Connor, Robert Critley, J. S. Sanks, Jas. Stanton, Thos. Harust, Alex. Allen, Jno. J. Tubbs, J. Ellis, W. Hogan, and Chas. Robinson.

The steamer Falcon, on her way up the coast of Cuba from Chagres, was fired at three times by the steamer Habanasa, and was obliged to heave to, when she was boarded by Spanish officers. This is the third time the Falcon has been served in this manner.

We learn from passengers of the Falcon that on the morning of the 16th, off Bahea Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam frigate in chase standing directly across her bow, but she kept on her course and soon left the frigate, 8 or 10 miles astern, which proved to be the Isabella Cathilcon, formerly the Cunard steamer Caledonia. While she was still in chase, another steamer hove in sight, which also gave chase and succeeded in heading off the Falcon and at first fired two guns to the leeward, of which the Falcon took no notice. She then ran alongside and fired a third gun across her bows, though she had the American colors flying. The chase then ordered the Falcon to heave to, which was done, when the officers boarded her.

FURTHER FROM CUBA.

New York, Aug. 22.

Accounts by the Cherokee, from Havana to the 16th, state that Lopez's force had swelled to 1,100, and that he had fought a battle with the Spanish forces, killing and wounding 800 of them. It is stated that 78 wounded Spaniards had been brought into Havana, who reported that Lopez had cut off all communication between Havana and the troops sent against him.

Letters from Havana by the Cherokee throw doubts on the report that Col. Crittenden instead of Clendenin was among the prisoners shot. The American consul was refused any information on the subject and denied all intercourse with the prisoners.

The papers have lengthy accounts in relation to the Lopez expedition and the prisoners. It appears Lopez landed on the 12th with about 1,200 men.

Several engagements took place, in which the patriots came off victorious. Lopez with his force finally attempted to re-embark, but was prevented by the Spanish force and was completely routed. The patriots took refuge in the mountains. Some of them took to their boats, and these were captured by the Spanish fleet, carried to Havana, and there executed.

[*Note.*—It seems strange that Lopez should have endeavored to embark after having routed the Spaniards in all the engagements he had with them.]

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.—It will be seen by a telegraphic dispatch from New York that fifty citizens of the United States, who went to Cuba to join in the rebellion, were recently caught at sea near Havana, taken to that city and shot, and that their bodies were afterwards dragged through the streets. Their names are given in the dispatch.

The fate of these men is what we expected. A similar fate, we, doubt not will befall many of the other adventurers. We gave them reasonable warning of the consequences of their engaging in such a lawless and insane expedition, yet we cannot help being deeply sorry for them. Those editors who have encouraged them in their mad enterprise can scarcely claim to be guiltless of their blood.

If a Spanish vessel of war has, as is alleged, perpetrated an outrage upon the steamer Falcon under the American flag, every American citizen will demand that the Spanish authorities shall be held to the sternest responsibility authorized by the laws of nations.

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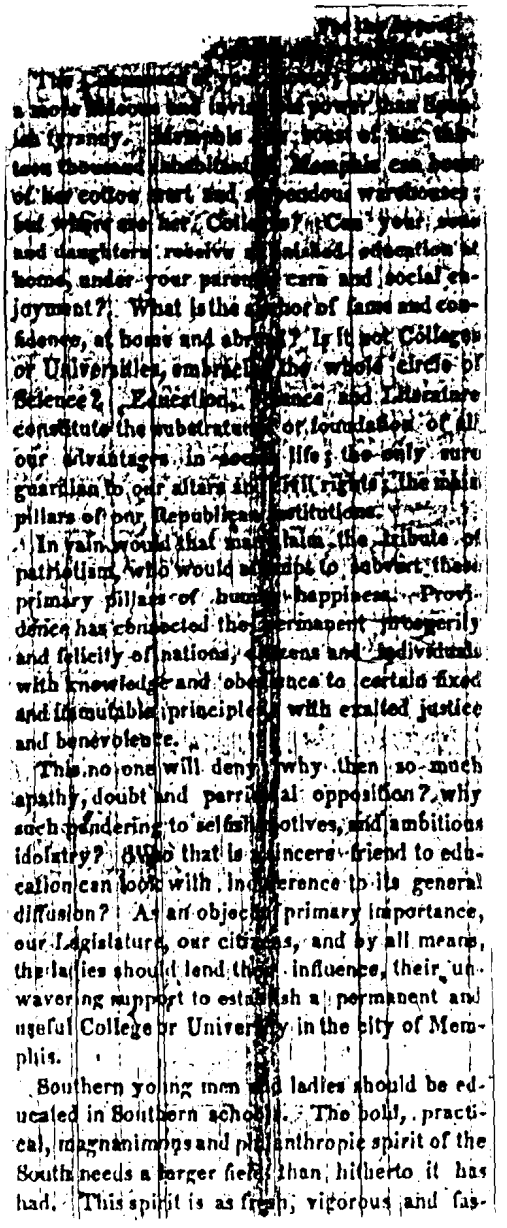
Memphis Daily Appeal
(Tennessee)
23 August 1851, 2



cinating now as it was the day it was handed to them from the immovable throne of light and liberty.

The Legislature has granted a charter to incorporate this city, to establish banking houses, plank roads, railroads, &c. These collaterals for the benefit of society are proper: they alone, however, will accomplish but one thing, viz:—houses and money—money and houses—roads and money—money and roads—cotton and money—money and cotton, negroes and money—money—what music?

"Gain wealth, and with it care,
Soon shalt thou feel each galling weight
And mourn each glitt'ring snare."

The torch of universal light, liberty, prosperity and felicity is Literature and Science: blow out this sacred flame, chain the spirit of free inquiry, of progression, onward and upward, hold us back to the ages of barbarity and superstition, let the mariner creep and cringe along the coasts of the narrow seas, and tremble when he looks out upon the towering wave of the mighty ocean, entomb the press within the confines of rude shores, from which it emerged, burn our libraries, limit steam to the tea-kettle, encircle us with hieroglyphics, and as suddenly would invention, improvement and discovery be annihilated—life, property, character and liberty abridged—as suddenly would every torch-light of civilization and religion feebly glimmer over the waste of human ignorance and superstition and every star that now so brilliantly shines over our free and luminous horizon, would be eclipsed by the barbarous shade that would mantle the world. Men and women then would become fit subjects for hewers of wood and drawers of water. Learning, wealth, ease and power would fall into the hands of a few, while degradation and slavery would be the certain fate of the mass.

FORTY-ONE.

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THE NEWS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

23 August 1851, 2

☞ We lay before our readers General Quitman's statement of his rencountre with Mr. Foot. It will be seen that it varies materially from the published account of his antagonist, and the General has not thought it necessary to drum up certificates to fortify his veracity.—His account of the transaction is very characteristic, brief, manly and decided:

To the People of Mississippi.

HERNANDO, July 19th, 1851.

The joint canvass between Senator Foote and myself terminated yesterday abruptly, in Sledgsville, Panola county.

It is due to you that the causes which brought about this event, should be made public.

I embarked in the canvass under an agreement in writing, proposed by the friends of Senator Foote, and accepted by me, "that during our canvass, nothing of a personal character would be introduced by either party, but that the canvass should be confined to the political issues between us before the people," to the observance of which understanding our friends mutually pledged themselves.

At our first and second appointments, I declared expressly, that I would neither introduce personal matters; nor assail my opponent's motives, nor even allude to his political acts, not connected with the present issues before the country, unless compelled to do so, by the course of my opponent. On my part, I have so far as I was permitted, conformed to the agreement, and adhered to the course proposed —but I regret to say, that my opponent has habitually disregarded the terms of the debate and frequently used even irritating and inflammatory language. At Grenada, he startled the audience with the declaration that his life had been endangered five or six times during this canvass, and that he expected to be assassinated, but that in such event, the blood of an Union man would cry to Heaven for vengeance It is true, he said, that he did not accuse any prominent man of the State rights party of such intention, but by this language he left murderous imputation upon his opposers generally. As the canvass proceeded, he became more personal. I had, upon several occasions, alluded to the arbitrary and alarming powers asserted by the present administration. I instanced the threat of President Fillmore, to use the military force of the United States against Texas; and I cited the indignity lately offered to Mississippi in urging the arrest and removal of the governor of the State to New Orleans for trial, on a groundless charge, thus virtually suspending the executive powers of the State government.

In the debate at Panola, Gen. Foote in answer to this point of my argument, defended the conduct of the President, and although he disavowed the intention of imputing to me any guilt, yet he intimated that there was cause for suspicion in the alleged fact that some arms belonging to the State of Mississippi had been carried off to be used in the Cuban expedition.

In my reply I said that the charge or insinuation, coming from whatever source it might, that I was either instrumental in, or cognizant of the removal, or abstraction of any of the public arms from the State, was *false and scandalous*.

With this, I supposed further allusion to the subject would end; but, on the next day at Sledgeville, Senator Foote, in the same unqualified manner, repeated the insinuation. Determined to repel in a manner which could not be misunderstood, such indirect assault upon my character, in my rejoinder I deliberately pronounced the insinuation as *false and cowardly, scandalous and ungentlemanly*. Upon some inquiries by him of what I meant, I repeated the same language. He then inquired whether I intended to insult him—I said I would answer that question outside the crowd.

Standing upon the ground, with a table and my papers before me, I then turned to the audience, and was proceeding to say that, under the circumstances, I believed that further joint debate between us would be injurious to the public morals, and therefore I declared our joint appointments terminated from that day. While thus speaking, I was several times interrupted by Senator Foote, and at length heard a voice near me on my right exclaim *you are a liar*, and turning towards him, I saw him advancing and aiming a blow at me, which slightly grazed my person. Before I could turn upon him, he quickly glided back out of the reach of my arm and as I sprang towards him a number of gentlemen rushed in and protected him from merited chastisement, but not until I had dealt him a blow with my fist and one with my foot, the force of both weakened by the effort of persons present to hold me back. This scene occurred in the presence of a large and respectful audience of ladies and gentlemen.

While I feel mortified in having been even an unwilling participator in a scene so disreputable to a canvass for a high and dignified office, I feel assured that I will be justified by an intelligent public in having used the strongest language to repel an insidious attack upon my character, repeated for the second or third time I shall make no comments upon this affair, being content to leave it to the judgement of an intelligent and high-minded community.

J. A. QUITMAN.

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THE NEWS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

23 August 1851, 2

From the Savannah News.

Authentic Intelligence from Cuba!

Defeat and Dispersion of the Principe Patriots.—Arrival of the Refugees at New-York.

We find the following in the New York *Sun* of Friday:—

By an arrival at this port from Nuevitas, we have dates from that place to the 2d inst., and the accounts are very unfavorable to the cause of the revolution in that quarter. The Government had concentrated three thousand troops in the department, and divided them up into columns of eight hundred each, for the purpose of scouring the whole country around Principe and driving the revolters from their positions. They had succeeded in defeating and scattering the band led by Don Joaquin Agueroty Aguero, and capturing Aguero and a number of his party. A few of the party escaped, succeeded in reaching the sea shore, and embarked for the United States. Two of the party who made the first pronunciamento at Principe have arrived at this port. They were of Aguero's party, and were with him when defeated by the troops.

They state that they fear that the immmerse military force sent to the central Department has succeeded in exterminating the Patriot bands. The government authorities had succeeded, by inducing the mothers of the revolters to go and entreat their sons to lay down their arms and accept of the proffered pardon, in weakening the strength of the Patriots.—Many yielded to entreaties of their mothers, and this served to dispirit others. We need not conceal our fears that the government have triumphed, for the present at Principe. Other parts of the Island, however, are represented to be making pronunciamentos and organizing guerrilla bands, though with what success remains to be seen.

The Cubans are miserably deficient in arms and all the equipments of war, which is a serious drawback. The Havanna Cubans appear to exaggerate the rumors that reach there almost as much as the Government exaggerates its official statements. We anxiously await the news by the next Havanna steamer, as we will then have more positive news of the extent and character of the revolt. Lopez's landing may give a turn to the revolution that will make it formidable to the government.

The *Fillmorebuster* papers make quite a crow over this, to them, gratifying intelligence.—They should bear in mind, however, revolutions are rarely ended with one battle—that

"Freedom's battle once begun," &c.

[*From the New York Herald.*]

Arival from Nuevitas, Cuba.

The brig *Matanic*, Captain Thondike, arrived last night from Nuevitas, Cuba, whence she sailed on the 2d instant.

Our attentive correspondent at that place has sent us the following letter, which gives the news to the 1st inst:

OUR NUEVITAS CORRESPONDENT.

NUEVITAS, July 21, 1851.

Enclosed I send you the *Fanal*, of Porto Rico, of the 23d and 24th of this month.—They contain the official report of four of the patriots presenting themselves, and of the capture of Don Joaquim de Aguero y Aguero.—The editorials are rich, exceedingly so, and worthy a translation.

By reports to Principe to-day, it is supposed that Aguero and the other five will be shot.—There was a disposition on the part of the general government to banish them, but it is said the troops are much exasperated, and demand that they be shot as rebels. Every thing is apparently quiet, but if these men are shot I think it will make matters much worse, as they are all of the first families.

I saw them pass through this place guarded by about thirty soldiers, and their arms pinioned most brutally—the same as they do with runaway slaves. They looked cheerful enough after passing through the fatigue they did.

I will keep you advised of affairs here in this part. BUCKSHOT.

The prisoners here alluded to are the same that have been so often enumerated in the Government accounts. They were taken we believe by surprise, having ventured back to their plantations. They are not all the patriots on the Island.

Rumored Plans of Gen. Lopez.

A new Orleans correspondent of the Baltimore *Patriot*, writing thence on the 5th, gives the following additional particulars concerning the plans and movements of General Lopez and the *Pampero*.

The steamship *Pampero*, the fastest thing on the water, left here on Monday morning with 600 men, and took in tow a schooner loaded with arms and ammunition. This much is *certain*. Now what follows is rumor, but is generally credited as a fact.

The steamer *Pampero* is in search of the Spanish Steamer *Pizarro*, which she hopes to meet and capture, and transfer her own men to her. Then the *Pampero* is to run into some Texan port for another lot of men to carry to the Island.

A steamer left here on Thursday last for Vera Cruz, but she is said to be destined for Cuba with 300 men. The Steamer *Chingarora* is missing from the Lake, and is said to have taken a full load of men and ammunition in Mobile Bay.

The Steamer *Alabama* is engaged to take 500 men on Saturday next. Two schooners are said to have left Pensacola with ammunition and men. The Steamer *Monmouth* is to take a party from Florida. In fact there is no doubt that a large party, say 3500 men, are now either on their voyages or ready to embark; and the moment it is known that a good landing has been effected, there will be 10,000 men ready to leave on the Expedition.

LATE FROM HAVANA.

The brig Charles Kershaw, Capt. Richmond, arrived here yesterday morning from Havana, which port she left on the 8th inst. She reports that, three days before her departure, the U. S. steamer Vixon arrived with some intelligence respecting Lopez, which caused great excitement, and that all the Spanish vessels of war and steamers were ordered out immediately to cruise along the coast.

By this arrival we have received full files of the *Para Industrial* up to the 7th inst. inclusive, but they throw but little light on the progress of events in the island. We perceive therein addresses from the officials at Cienfuegos, Trinidad de Cuba, Puerto Principe and Villa Clara, stating that the disaffected were surrendering themselves, and that many prisoners had been taken. The very tenor, however, of these addresses tends to demonstrate that the aspect of affairs is more serious than they would have the people of the island imagine, and that an organized revolution is in existence. But, notwithstanding the political troubles, strange to say, commercial matters seem unaffected by them.—*Charleston Courier.*

American naval officers acting as *spies* and *news bearers* for the Spanish despot! Worthy successors these, to Decatur, and Bainbridge, Jones, Hull, Perry, Stewart, Lawrence, and Porter! Perhaps we have been dreaming, but we have an impression on our memory, that Porter and other American naval officers, in days of yore, retired from our navy during the "piping times of peace," and tendered their services to the Revolutionists of Mexico and South America, to battle against that very power that now finds so many willing *instruments* among their demoralized successors. But thus it is, when the fountain head becomes corrupt, then all beneath them become fawning sycophants and obsequious panderers to power.

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New York Journal of Commerce

23 August 1851, 2

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

LARGE CUBAN MEETING.

As could hardly have failed to be the case, the recent slaughter of Americans by the Cuban authorities, has excited a state of feeling bordering on frenzy, among a large class of individuals in this city. Probably one of the largest meetings ever held in the Park, took place last evening, before the City Hall. A platform had been there erected, over which the flag of Cuba was suspended, by a cord running from the Hall to a tree. A band of music played patriotic airs, speeches of a highly inflammatory character were made, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Banners were displayed from the stand, bearing the following inscriptions:—"The blood of 50 Americans cries for Vengeance;" "Third Ward Cuban Sympathisers;" "Government Protect your Citizens, or the *People Will.*' Among the speakers were Hon. Thomas N. Carr, Capt. Rynders, Judge Greene, of Cincinnati; Mr. Reed, of New Orleans; and Mr. Price, of Kentucky.

In the course of Mr. Carr's address, chiefly denunciatory of the Spanish Government, he stated that later intelligence had been received than that contained in the newspapers, which was, that "Gen. Lopez had gained a conquest so great in Cuba, that there was no hope of stopping the progress of liberty there," which was received with loud bursts of applause. Its authenticity, however, may well be doubted. The cause of liberty, he said, was spreading from Cuba to Mexico, and he predicted that "in less than one year, the whole continent from here to Patagonia, by G——d, would belong to the United States." Bitter complaint was made of the action of the U. S. Government in regard to the movements of the Cuban patriots. It was contended that it went far beyond its duty in relation to those men who had risked their lives in behalf of Cuban liberty. It was asserted that it had no right to use Government vessels for the purpose of intercepting the Lopez expedition. Six months, said the speaker, will see Cuba no longer in possession of the Spanish Government. An allusion to the conduct of the American Consul at Havana was received with deep and bitter groaning. Had he interfered in behalf of the American prisoners, he thought none would have been shot.

Capt. Rynders said he came forward with mingled sentiments of indignation and contempt. He differed (with all respect to the gentleman who had just spoken) from his statement that the interference of the Am. Consul would have availed to save the prisoners. Nothing could have saved them, and it was the fault of our Government,—it was also its fault that our ships had been fired into. Said Rynders, "if there was any sympathy between the living and dead, the very bones of Andrew Jackson would burst the lid of the coffin that encloses them, and upbraid the American Government for its imbecility."

Mr. Chaffee rose to vindicate the honor of the illustrious dead, the honor of the American flag, and to vindicate those who had given their lives to the cause of Cuban liberty—the cause of humanity. The laws of civilized nations had been violated by shooting down American citizens without form of trial. He would not counsel to violence, for there was an instinct in every human breast which would indicate the course of action to be adopted.

Judge Greene made a speech designed to justify the acts of those who had shed their blood in the cause of Cuba, excusing the enterprise in which they were engaged with the efforts of Greece and Poland in their struggles for liberty. He also made an allusion to the death of Col. Crittenden, with whom he had been intimately acquainted, and who, he said, distinguished himself in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista by his bravery.

Mr. Greene read a series of resolutions, expressive of sympathy for the slain, and the general sentiments of the meeting, which were received with applause. They were as follows:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is consistent, with the peace, neutrality, and honor of our government, for the people to assemble together, and express their sentiments upon the subject of Cuban independence; that such an expression not only comports with the manliness and feelings of a free people, but is more particularly honorable to the character of a nation who were the first to declare and establish the principles of freedom.

Resolved, That our Cuban brethren in their late daring detached risings at various points, notwithstanding all the difficulties in their way, their want of arms, the impossibility of concert or effective preparation, and the perpetual presence of the troops of their tyrants to the number of about a bayonet to every five unarmed citizens, have proved themselves not unworthy of the liberty which our example has taught them to long for; and that they have our warmest sympathies and hopes for a triumphant issue to the revolution they have so nobly begun.

Resolved, That the appeals so frequently made by the downtrodden inhabitants of Cuba for aid and assistance in the holy cause in which they are engaged, are worthy of being responded to by the American people, whose appeal under similar circumstances was responded to by a Lafayette, a Pulaski, a Kosciusko, a Montgomery, and other distinguished foreigners, whose assistance in the time of need materially contributed towards making the old thirteen colonies what "they of right ought to be, free and independent States."

Resolved, That while the sovereign despots of the earth claim and exercise the right of sending their artillery and their bayonets, to put down Liberty wherever she ventures to show her head, the Sovereign People of America have at least the equal right of going to her support, succor and comfort: and when thus going by individual action, without public organization or national responsibility, they violate no law, human or divine, but on the contrary, in resisting tyrants obey God.

Resolved, That we agree in doctrine with Vattel, the chief authority on the law of nations, that "When a people, for good reasons, take up arms against an oppressor, justice and generosity require that brave men should be assisted in defence of their liberty."

Resolved, That we agree with Daniel Webster, that "authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another," with his emphatic protest, in his correspondence with a British Minister, against the application of the basely slanderous term "pirates" to such persons; and further, with the doctrine laid down in his letter of instructions to the U. S. Minister in Mexico, in reference to the sending of arms and the departure of armed emigrants to Texas, that "neither the Constitution, nor the laws of the land, nor principles known as the usage of modern States, authorize the President of the United States to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or to attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas or any other foreign country."

Resolved, That the firing at the United States steamship Falcon, by the steamship Habanero, and the uncourteous and undignified demeanor of the officers of that vessel towards a United States Government ship, her officers, crew and passengers, are an insult, for which an apology should immediately be demanded by our Government, and in case of satisfaction not being promptly rendered, by the dismissal and disgrace of the parties who committed those deeds, a sense of self respect dictates that, if necessary, all the naval power of the country should be directed towards obtaining atonement for such a wanton attack on a defenceless steamer, and such an unprovoked insult to the American flag and the American people.

Resolved, That the massacre of fifty American passengers, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in cold blood, at single strokes of slaughter, without the sparing of one, or the permission of a last word or message to their homes, followed up as it was, after their gallant and unflinching stand, with the most brutal barbarities practised upon their lifeless remains, was a cruel and cowardly atrocity which awakens from the depths of our hearts a profound sentiment of horror, detestation and disgust.

Resolved, That such conduct was possible only to that pirate government which, while faltering on the infamous profits of the African slave trade, in violation of its most solemn treaties, at the same time threatens to arm the savage hordes, imported by itself, against the Cubans, and to convert Cuba into a St. Domingo rather than see a revolution by its oppressed people, consecrate its matchless will to liberty, independence and progress.

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. A. F. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, was dastardly and heartless in the extreme, and unworthy of the American character, and that it meets the just indignation of the whole country and that of the civilized world.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American Government to recall Mr. Owen from the office which he has proved himself so unworthy of holding, and which has so shamefully disgraced, and that his place be at once filled by a more suitable representative of the American character and the American people.

Resolved, That the Committee on Money &c., [illegible], to advance Cuban independence; and that a suitable committee be appointed by the President of this meeting to act as treasurers to receive and distribute the same, in such manner as to them shall seem best, for the promotion of the cause in which we have this day heartily enlisted.

Having read them, he spoke of the conduct of the American Consul at Havana, in no measured terms of disapprobation. He contended that he had proved his incapacity for the station he held and should be at once recalled.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, a resolution to adjourn until some time to-day, (when the names of volunteers for Cuba would be received) was adopted, but the speaking still continued. One of the concluding speakers, recently from Ireland, roused the patriotic enthusiasm to a high degree of fervor.

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New York Journal of Commerce

23 August 1851, 2

CUBA.—It appears that Gen. Lopez and his men effected a landing at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th inst., near Cabanas, about 40 miles West of Havana, and soon after marched to Pozas, a village not far distant. Here, in the course of the same day, they were attacked by a body of Spanish troops, said to have been 1,000 strong, who had been sent from Havana for the purpose, under Gen. Enna, next in command to the Capt. General. The result was not decisive on either side, but the assailants were repulsed with considerable loss. One letter says that they had about 85 men killed, including Col. Rudal and seven other officers. The following notice of this affair we translate from the Havana Gazette Extra, of the evening of the 14th:—

"As we had anticipated, the pirates were yesterday encountered by a part of the column under the command of his Excellency General Enna, (second to the Captain General.) They were in the village of Pozas, and sheltered by some works which had been thrown up; but our brave soldiers were not for a moment daunted by such obstacles, but attacked the banditti with extraordinary valor, causing them considerable loss. Although a complete result could not be gained at the moment, it could not be long delayed, as General Enna continued in observation, and the companies which were left at Bahia Honda to act against the pirates, were expected every moment. This force would also be joined by the column under command of Morales de Rada, Colonel of the Staff, and the other column of Pinar del Rio. The complete and speedy extermination of the pirates was therefore inevitable."

"On the 16th, the Captain General received a communication from General Enna, dated Coralillo, 11 o'clock, P. M. of the previous day, in which he states that the pirates who were at the sugar mill de la Union, were intending to retire to Cabanas or Mariel, perhaps for the purpose of re-embarking, on account of the discouragement and dispersion occasioned by the action of the 13th, and by the assembling of the troops of this district. He also states that he had instructed the Commandant General of Marine to dispose of the naval forces so as to prevent the escape of the banditti, believing that every day they remained on the island, the prospect of their total extermination was increased.

"The Captain General had also received a communication from the Lieut. Governor of Bahia Honda, stating that at 7 o'clock on the morning on the 15th, a peasant arrived, who represented that the pirates, harassed and pressed by our columns, at Pozas and San Miguel, had abandoned their positions, and were skirting along the verge of the mountains, in the direction of Bahia Honda and San Diego de Nunez, where the inhabitants were prepared to repel them, being animated with the greatest enthusiasm."

The result cannot be doubtful. A force of less than 400 men, in a strange country, can have no chance against the 5000 to 8000 Spanish troops which on the 15th were already said to be concentrated in the same vicinity. The next advices will probably announce their destruction or capture; and in the latter case we presume they will share the same fate as Col. Crittenden (a nephew of the U. S. Attorney General,) and his companions in misfortune. These 50 men, it appears, undertook to proceed by water in launches to Cabanas, where they were to attack the fort by sea, while the main body under Lopez, should assail it by land. It was designed to be a night movement, the launches having started at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 14th. It appears from one of the above despatches, that the main body of the invaders left their positions at Pozas on the same night, and moved toward Cabanas, along the skirts of the mountains. The arrangement doubtless was, that a joint attack should be made upon the fort of Cabanas in the course of that night, in the hope of taking it by surprise. But by some means or other, the land force was delayed, the night were away, day-light returned, and nothing remained for the water party but to shelter themselves among the adjacent islands, until the following night, (that of the 16th,) or until the land force should heave in sight. In the mean time the Spanish steamer Habanero made her appearance and captured them,—the Spanish accounts say, without the least resistance. Perhaps they considered resistance hopeless, and fancied that at least their lives would be spared in case of surrender, but they over estimated the magnanimity of their foes, and underestimated the atrocity of the business in which they were engaged. The capture and destruction of the water party must of course have embarrassed the land movement, and the adventure was sufficiently desperate at best.

As the coast in the vicinity of Cabanas was vigilantly watched by Spanish steamers and other craft, we see no chance for any assistance reaching Lopez' party in time to be of any use to them, or at all. For the same reason there seems to have been no chance for their escape from the island. And as we said above, their chance of successful conflict with the hosts of government troops sent against them, is too slight to be worth naming. Their capture or destruction, or both, we have no doubt has been effected before this time. We shall soon know.

Supposing the result of this second invasion to be as disastrous to Lopez and his companions as we apprehend, the next thing to be looked at, is, its effect in the United States. Nothing is better fitted to arouse the vengeance of that large class of Americans who sympathise with the movement of Lopez, (we are not of the number), than the wholesale massacre perpetrated at Havana on the 16th inst. The massacre of Fannin's regiment in Texas, prepared the way for the battle of San Jacinto, the capture of Santa Anna, the independence of Texas, the war between the U. States and Mexico, and all the consequences which have since followed. It aroused the vengeance of men, who, combining a high sense of honor with a desperate spirit of adventure, coveted precisely the mission which fell to them, of meting out the penalty due to such an atrocity. Something of the spirit, we fear, will be kindled now. But it must be discountenanced and resisted. We may condemn the measure, and denounce it, and hold it up to public infamy, but it does not give us a title to Cuba, nor make *that* just and wise, which before was to be deprecated as the greatest of evils. The possession of Cuba at this time would open anew the dangerous questions relating to slavery and slave territory. It would greatly endanger the Union. It would involve us in disputes, if not in war, with the leading powers of Europe. Already we have a large share of the commerce of Cuba, without the necessity of defending the Island by fleets and armies. What more can we desire? Our territory is sufficiently extensive to satisfy the most grasping ambition. Our power is ample for our own protection, and would be diminished rather than increased, by the possession of Cuba.

How much of the misery and guilt of this Cuban invasion is chargeable upon the N. Y. Sun, and other papers which for years have been endeavoring to excite and foment it? We will not undertake to decide, but should think it would be a question of some interest to the parties immediately concerned.

Let it be remembered that we have no more right to Cuba than we have to England; and that individuals invading Cuba without the authority of government, are outlaws, if not pirates. The President warned such persons by Proclamation sometime since, that in case they should get themselves into difficulty by their unlawful proceedings, they must not look to the American government for aid.

Among the participators in this wicked invasion, is, according to the Sun, the brave Hungarian, Col Pragay, who was Adjutant General of Klapka, in the defence of Comorn. We are sorry for this, having formed a personal acquaintance with the Colonel, and entertaining for him a high respect. There were also connected with the movement, according to the same authority, besides Col. Crittenden, who has been shot, Col. Bellman, of Georgia, who served through the Mexican war; Major J. A. Kelly, who served in Florida and Mexico; Captain W. Scott Haynes, A. J. Dailey, and others whose names have not reached us.

Nothing could exceed the madness and folly of invading Cuba with 450; an island containing 1,000,000 inhabitants, and garrisoned by 20,000 Spanish troops. Even if a part of the population had been favorable to the movement, they would not have dared to join it: And without efficient and extensive aid from the inhabitants, or the cooperation of the Spanish troops, success was impossible.

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

The Daily Picayune.

23 August 1851, 2

More of the Letters.

In addition to the letter of Capt. Ker, published last evening, and that of Adj't Stanford, elsewhere in this paper, we have had put into our hands the following from Capt. Brandt and Thomas C. James, two more of the victims slaughtered so ruthlessly at Havana. We have added two other letters by Capt. Ker, which appeared in the Delta of yesterday.

These young men were all well known here, and had numerous friends, to whom these touching memorials of the constancy with which they met their hard fate are inexpressibly dear. Who can read these simple and feeling lines, written in the last hour of mortal peril, in the very face of death, and not feel that these generous men died in the full faith they were engaged in an honorable cause, and died as martyrs?

Letter from J. Brandt.

HAVANA, *August* 16, 1851.

My Dear Mother—I have but a few moments to live. Fifty of us are condemned to be shot within a half hour. I do not value life, but deeply regret the grief it will cause you to hear of my death. Farewell, then, my dear mother, sisters and all; we may meet again in another world. Think of me often; forget the causes I have given you for grief; remember only my virtues. Farewell, again, dearest mother, and believe me to be, your affectionate son, J. BRANDT,

Mrs. Maria E. Brandt.

Letter from Thomas C. James

SPANISH FRIGATE ESPERANZA, Harbor of Havana, *August* 15, 1851

My Dear Brothers and Sisters—This is the last letter you will ever receive from your brother Thomas. In one hour more I will be launched into eternity, being now a prisoner, with fifty others, aboard of this ship, and under sentence of death. All to be shot! This is a hard fate, but I trust in the mercy of God, and will meet my fate manfully.

Think of me hereafter, not with regret, but as one whom you loved in life, and who loved you. Adieu, forever, my brothers, sisters and friends.

THOMAS C. JAMES.

Robert, our poor friends, G. A. Cook and John O. Bryce, are with me, and send their last regard to you; also Clement Stanford, formerly of Natchez.

Letter from Victor Ker to his Wife.

My Dear Felicia—Adieu, my dear wife; this is the last letter that you will receive from your Victor. In one hour I shall be no more.

Embrace all of my friends for me. Never marry again; it is my desire. My adieus to my sisters and brothers. Again, a last adieu I die like a soldier.

Your husband, VICTOR KER.

August 16, 6 *o'clock*, 1851.

To his Friends.

My Dear Friends—I leave you forever, and I go to the other world. I am prisoner in Havana, and in an hour I shall have ceased to exist. My dearest friends, think often of me. I die worthy of a Creole, worthy of a Louisianian, and of a Ker. My dearest friends, adieu for the last time.

Your devoted friend, VICTOR KER.

To N. Larose, H. Boutgoy, Leon Fazende, William G. Vincent, Felix Arroyo.

August 16, 6½ *o'clock*, 1851.

CUBA.—The following resolution was last evening passed by a meeting of the Cuba Collecting Committee:

Resolved, That all citizens favorable to the cause of Cuba, and solicitous for the safety of our countrymen now in that island, be, and are hereby requested to call at the office of D. J. Ricardo, No. 40 Camp street, any time between 9 A. M and 3 P. M., to-morrow, the 23d inst.

☞ Thomas M. Hamer, a son of the late Gen Hamer, died of cholera a few days since on the steamer Editor, and was buried near the mouth of the Wabash. He was on his way to New Orleans, to join the Cuba expedition.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY LAST EVENING.—The precautions taken by the authorities, and the promptitude with which the order-loving portion of the community seconded their efforts to reestablish the usual quietude of the city, have effectually overawed the riotous and disorderly. Up to this hour, (10 o'clock,) we have heard of no attempt to disturb the public peace, and trust that we may never again witness such scenes as those which disgraced the city on Thursday.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

(BY THE SOUTHERN (MORSE) LINE.)

Cuba Meeting in Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, *Aug.* 22.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Mobile is now congregated at the Alhambra, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Cubans.

☞ A letter from Michael Phillips, one of the Americans shot at Havana on the 16th, which was delivered to the wrong address, has been left at this office for the proper claimant, whose name is either Burrell, Burnell, or Barnett.

☞ That portion of the Cuban emigrants now in the city, from the State of Kentucky, were yesterday sworn in as a special police to protect any property which might be threatened with violence.

☞ In compliance with a call of several of our citizens, made at a late hour yesterday afternoon, a large and enthusiastic assemblage of our citizens convened, at half-past 7 o'clock, at King's Pavilion, to take preparatory steps to defray the expenses of a funeral procession in respect to the illustrious and patriotic martys to Cuban butchery. Owing to the sudden indisposition of one of our most respected citizens, who was to preside, the meeting was postponed until further notice, which will be duly published.

WAR STEAMER OFF PASS CHRISTIAN.—We are informed that some excitement was created yesterday in Pass Christian by the appearance of a small war steamer sailing directly for that place On arriving at the light-ship she went to the right-about and steamed back the way she came. She was first supposed to be the Pampero, but on examining her through a glass it was found that she had no masts, and although a large number of men appeared on her deck, that she was not the Pampero. She carried the American flag, and it is supposed that she is a United States vessel.

The Havana Tragedy.

A young gentleman of this city, who went passenger to New York on the Cherokee, happened to be in Havana on the day of the execution of the American prisoners. He wrote by the Empire City a letter descriptive of the horrible event, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts, which are the more powerful, as intended only for the eye of his brother, to whom it was addressed:

HAVANA, *August* 16, 1851.

There were fifty-two of Lopez's men shot to day about three-quarters of a mile from the city. They were taken yesterday, brought in to-day and shot. I became acquainted with a number of Americans, and we went to see them, as I knew a good many were from Mobile, but I could not get near enough to recognize them, the soldiers and citizens were so thick. I was up in twenty steps of them when they were shot. Their hands were tied behind, and they had to kneel down, and were shot by sections in the back. Afterwards the soldiers marched in the same manner and run their bayonets through their bodies and struck them on the head with their muskets. It was an awful sight, one that I shall never forget. After all was done, the soldiers and citizens marched into the city, making a procession of several miles in length, some with the caps of the dead men on poles, also their shoes, parts of their clothing, &c., &c., as trophies, and in this way went through the principal street of the city. I had left the place in what they call a "volante," and drove very fast, and went through another gate in time to see the whole affair.

I do not think there was less than 1,000 or 1,500 soldiers. It is very dangerous times for Americans to go ashore, and the Americans in the city advised us to get aboard as soon as possible, which I assure you I did in a hurry. I never saw such an excitement in any city in my life. They insult almost every American they meet in the street, and I kept very quiet and did not give them a chance at me. The Falcon is in and we will be off in a few minutes.

Gen. Lopez and his Followers.

The Delta of last evening publishes the following letter from Adjutant Stanford, which explains partially the manner in which our unfortunate countrymen met their untimely fate:

HAVANA, *August* 16, 1851.

Dear Huling—We arrived on the Island of Cuba after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, cooped on board with 400 or 500 men.

We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have almost forgotten. The next morning, Lopez, with Gen. Paraguay and all the commanding officers, left us—(I mean Crittenden and his battalion.) We heard nothing more of him for two days, when Crittenden despatched a note. He then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the meantime to take care of all the baggage, &c.

We started for him on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, A. M., and had proceeded only three miles when we were attacked by 500 Spanish soldiers. In the first charge I received a very severe wound in the knee. We repulsed them, however. They made another charge, and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights the most miserable you can imagine, in the chaparal, without anything to eat or drink.

We made the best of our way to the sea shore, and found some boats with which we put to sea. Spent a night upon the ocean, and next day, about 12 o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habanero, were brought to Havana last night and condemned to die this morning. We shall all be shot in an hour.

Good by and God bless you. I send the Masonic medal enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. P——n, and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you. STANFORD.

From this and from a comparison with the official reports of the Spanish officers, we are enabled to construct a more connected and probable narrative of the events which led to the unhappy catastrophe than has yet been given. Gen. Lopez, on landing near Bahia Honda, with the main body of his forces, consisting of about 300 men, advanced towards Las Pozas, a small town a few miles in the interior, leaving Col. Crittenden and his command, 114 strong, in charge of the baggage. That night or the next day, the steamer Pizarro landed 700 Spanish troops at Bahia Honda, and these advancing towards the place of Lopez's landing, cut off Crittenden's men from their companions. On the second night afterwards this party determined to attempt to form a junction with Lopez, but on the road were attacked by an overwhelming body of troops, and after a short struggle were on the second charge routed and dispersed. After wandering about in the thickets, fifty of them got together and made their way to the sea shore, where they seized four small boats and endeavored to make their escape, when they were captured as has been related in the official report of Admiral Bustillos. There are still sixty four of this command to be accounted for. Of these, forty were surprised and shot at a small farm house. A Spanish lieutenant reports that on the 14th he came upon twenty "pirates" guarding an equal number of wounded comrades, all of whom were immediately put to death. The remaining twenty-four, or such of them as had not been killed in battle, probably continued to wander in the vicinity until, we are forced to believe, they also were taken and slaughtered. The other party, under Lopez, it seems, received the attack of the Spaniards, in a farm house at Las Pozas, and beat them off with severe loss, at least so it is to be supposed, since the Spanish official reports state that they desisted from the assault in order to receive reinforcements. Whether any subsequent fighting took place at this point we do not know; at all events, Lopez held his own for two days—till, on the 15th, he left for the interior, and was not molested on his march by Gen. Enna; all of which we learn from the Spanish official accounts. This was the state of affairs on the 15th, the date of our last advices from the scene of action, through Gen. Enna's despatch, dated at 3:30 on that day. If Gen. Lopez reached the mountains in safety, he will discover soon whether he has relied with too much confidence on the assistance of the native inhabitants.

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

The Daily Picayune.

23 August 1851, p.

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

Not having engaged in the cause of Cuba personally, I have forborne to inquire into the plan of operation further than has been common to all our citizens who took interest in the cause.

To day, however, I have made the proper inquiry, to enable me to form an opinion as to what is to be done, and the conclusion to which I have come is, that if the citizens of New Orleans do not subscribe liberally there is no prospect of any aid being furnished to the brave and gallant young men whose lives are now perilled in the mountains of Cuba.

There is no time for delay. We have had one tale of blood and murder, and we may soon have another.

My object is, if possible, to save the remnant of the gallant band who defeated the forces of Gen. Enna, on the 13th inst., and marched into the interior on the 15th.

This we know from the official publications in Havana, and further all is doubt and uncertainty.

This, however, is certain, that the same men who defeated Gen. Enna, and compelled him to send back to Havana for reinforcements, when they were only defended by works hastily thrown up around an old building, will be able to hold him at bay for some time when they reach mountains so well adapted to defence as those of Cuba are. This is more certain if the people of the country unite with them, which is confidently stated to be the case by correspondents from Havana, who, I am fully satisfied, have not made statements which they do not believe.

But, fellow-citizens, after examining the position in a military point of view, I am satisfied that our friends and brethren will be finally overwhelmed by superior Spanish force if they do not receive assistance.

However anxious we may be to relieve those who are in danger, we must not hazard any more small detachments; we have had enough of that. Whatever is done must be done promptly and *efficiently*.

Whether any thing at all can be done depends upon you, men of New Orleans. There is no time to seek aid from a distance.

There is no lack of men who burn to succor the surviving comrades of the slaughtered Crittenden, Ker, and their brave companions. It is the means, the means, that is wanting.

I therefore plainly appeal to you to come forth generously and *promptly*. It will require a considerable sum to do any thing that you or I would sanction; for I say at once that I will never consent that our noble young men shall again be hazarded with insufficient numbers and inefficient means.

FELIX HUSTON.

New Orleans, August 22, 1851.

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The Daily Picayune.

23 August 1851, 2

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Aug. 21, 1851—11 A. M.

Whereas, there is good reason to apprehend, during the day and evening, a renewal of the disgraceful occurrences which took place last night; and whereas, it is due to the maintenance of law and the preservation of the public peace, that these disturbances and tumults should be put down at all hazards; therefore, I, A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, deem it proper to issue this, my proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to abstain from gathering and mixing together in crowds, and to do all that lies in their power to allay the excited state of the public mind.

And in order the more effectually to suppress the riotous spirit which has unfortunately manifested itself in our midst, I appeal to my fellow-citizens to enroll themselves as a special police, and to report themselves forthwith in readiness at the offices of the various Recorders of the three municipalities, for the purpose of performing patrol duty.

A. D CROSSMAN, Mayor.

L. HEYLIGER, Secretary.

Maunsel White & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MAUNSEL WHITE,
CUTHBERT BULLITT,
THEODORE MOSS
New Orleans
ly&W

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS,

23 August 1851, 2

Cuban Meeting.

Pursuant to the adjournment on Thursday evening, the friends of Cuba assembled in the Monument Square, last evening, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Cohen being indisposed, Judge Harden was called to the Chair.

Dr. Arnold read the preamble and resolutions prepared by the Committee of ten, as follows:

Whereas, Information has been received that the people of Cuba are engaged in an actual struggle for Liberty against the oppressions of the Government of Spain, and that a revolution is now begun which promises success at no distant day, if success has not already crowned the efforts of the Cubans; and whereas, it is highly becoming in the People of these United States to sympathize with the people of all nations, and to offer to them the expression of such sympathy in their attempts to throw off the galling yoke of Tyranny, which has for ages bowed them in almost hopeless servitude; and whereas, the cheering news has just reached our shores that successes have already followed the risings of the people of Cuba, as to leave but little reason to doubt that the day of their deliverance is at hand;

Be it therefore Resolved, That we hail with sincere joy the intelligence which is wafted to us on every breeze, and conveyed to us by every arrival from Cuba, that the island is in a state of revolution under the lead of General Narcisso Lopez, which promises to be successful, if indeed Cuba is not already free.

2. *Resolved*, That we have no sympathy with any men or class of men who from any cause are the enemies of Cuban liberty—that while we respect the rights and obligations of treaty stipulations, we can see no reason why the oppressed subjects of old Spain should not, without molestation from this or any other country, achieve for themselves the liberty which we wrought out for ourselves in the war of Independence.

3. *Resolved*, That as American citizens, proud of our own independence, and jealous of the rights of all men to throw off the oppression of tyrannical forms of government, destructive alike of the interest and the happiness of the people, we sincerely hope the just principle of non-interference, will be recognized and steadily pursued by the Administration at Washington, in the present contest in Cuba; and that any other principle, any other policy, by whatever name it may be called, would be unjustifiable and inconsistent with the same principle, which, by the aid of our own strong arms and stout hearts, gained for us our independence and liberty.

4. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Island of Cuba being in a state of revolution, it is the right of every American citizen, without incurring the reproach of his conscience or the opposition of his government, to afford all needful aid and encouragement to our Cuban brethren, and that any attempt on the part of the Government, to control the exercise of this right of the citizen, is contrary to the spirit and genius of Republicanism, and at war with the first principles of Liberty.

5. *Resolved*, That any deviation on the part of the Spanish Government from the rules of civilized war, whether by putting arms into the hands of the slaves, to be used against their masters, or otherwise, would not only justify but demand the immediate interposition of the Government of the United States.

6. *Resolved*, That in General Narcisso Lopez we recognize a true Patriot, who in the cause of Liberty has sacrificed a brilliant position, political and military, in the service of Spain, and a large private fortune, and that whatever success may attend his present efforts, he deserves the admiration and respect of every true Republican.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Cuban Patriots.

The Chairman put the resolutions to the meeting, and they were passed with unanimous and enthusiastic acclamation.

The meeting was addressed by J. L. Seguin, Esq., one of the editors of the New-Orleans Delta, A. A. Thompson, Esq., of New-York, C. P. Cooper, Esq., of Florida, Col. Hunter, of the Georgian, John Butler, Esq., Hon. E. J. Harden, and H. E. Cassidy, Esq., of Effingham county.

The following committee are appointed under the last resolution:

Solomon Cohen,	Capt. J. W. Anderson,
Dr. R. D. Arnold,	J. F. O'Byrne,
John Lama,	Thomas Purse,
Thomas H. Harden,	W. T. Thompson,
Thomas Holcombe,	F. A. Topper,
R. B. Hilton,	W. Humphreys, Jr.,
John Bilbo,	John Boston,
O. A. Wood,	George L. Cope, Jr.,
J. E. Gaudry,	A. B. Luce,
Octavus Cohen,	E. S. Kempton,
Jos. D. Stebbins,	Capt. J. H. Stelgen,
W. M. Davidson,	T. of. Rosie,
J. B. Cubbedge.	

EDWARD J. HARDEN, Chairman.

J. T. Mitchell, J. T. Webb, } Secretaries.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
23 August 1851, 2

CUBAN EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS!

OFFICE OF "LA UNION" MOBBED.

THE SPANISH CONSUL THREATENED.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 9 A. M.

The office of *La Union*, the Spanish newspaper, has just been attacked, and the types, presses, paper, furniture, &c., thrown in the streets, and utterly destroyed, and the doors and windows of the building broken. The Spanish Consul is threatened in consequence of the detention of letters received by the *Empire City*. The rioters are mostly Western men.

Further Proceedings of the Mob.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.

Our citizens have destroyed the Spanish press *La Union*, and are now at work on a Spanish cigar store, at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier-sts. The excitement in this city is immense. There is but one feeling in this community.

The rioters at seven o'clock went to the Spanish Consulate and destroyed the desks, furniture and property of all kinds, and broke down signs, which were carried in triumph to the meeting in La Fayette.

The Spanish Consul Pursued by the Mob.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1.30 P. M.

Two thousand men have surrounded the City Prison demanding the person of the Spanish Consul who has taken refuge there. The Police are on the ground, but are utterly powerless.

The Segar shops kept by the Spaniards were nearly all destroyed during last night.

Minute guns have been fired since sunrise in honor of the murdered liberators.

The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Victor Ker have attracted many visitors and produced much feeling.

The Cuban Meeting Last Night.

The meeting last night was larger, if possible, than that on Thursday evening, and the enthusiasm intense than on the former occasion. The weather was favorable, and the preparations made during the day were all that could be desired.

A band of music was in attendance, who relieved the interim between the speeches with martial airs, and the entire square was illuminated with bonfires, while the outsiders, the boys, manifested their enthusiasm by sending up a perfect *feux-de-joy* of rockets, and joining in cheering the speeches.

We regret that we have neither time nor space to notice, as they deserve, the efforts of the respective speakers. The remarks of Mr. Bryan, in the course of which he gave a brief and interesting review of the struggle of the Cuban patriots since the year 1824, was listened to with profound interest, and the just and eloquent encomiums which he passed upon Gen. Lopez and his exiled or martyred compatriots in the cause of Cuban liberty, were responded to with fervent enthusiasm.

Mr. A. A. Thompson delivered an eloquent spirited and effective speech, which was most enthusiastically received by the meeting.—Mr. T. is favorably known to those among us who have paid attention to the politics of his State during the past year. It was he who introduced the resolutions into the Legislature of New-York at its last session, in which high national and patriotic grounds were taken on the slavery question, and the liberal and patriotic sentiments which he uttered last night, won for him a high place in the esteem of our citizens. The speech of Mr. Cooper was, for an impromptu effort, one of the most graceful and eloquent addresses which we have ever had the pleasure of listening to, and was well received.

We have not room to speak of the addresses of those better known in our public duties—it is to say that they were all appropriate, patriotic, and full of the inspiration of the moment.—Many other gentlemen were called for, and the meeting reluctantly adjourned, when the speakers ceased to respond.

The official account of the proceedings will be found in another column.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
25 August. 1851. 2

The News from Cuba.

The last advices received from Cuba will be found in another column. We do not pretend to know what degree of confidence should be given to them. But the fact that such advices have come to hand is of itself sufficient proof that most important events have transpired near our coast and in Cuba. Any man of ordinary sagacity could have foreseen, weeks ago, that, in all human probability, delicate and important questions would soon be presented. Yet, notwithstanding this, the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior, deserted the seat of government without adequate motive, as if flying from the responsibilities they apprehended. Our readers may, perhaps, remember that, on the very day of the departure of Messrs. Fillmore, Stuart, and Conrad, we said, in reference to the Cuban outbreak, that the Executive tour to Western Virginia was wrongly-timed—the Secretary of State being somewhere North, and the Attorney General attending to the Kentucky elections. Now we have the news that forty American citizens have been taken, unarmed, from open boats, by a Spanish war-steamer, carried into Havana, and shot like felons—their dead bodies being thrown to the mob in the streets! Where is the government to meet this outrage? Where is the President? Where is the Secretary of State? Where is the Secretary of the Interior? Where is the Attorney General? Where is the Secretary of War? They are scattered about the country on electioneering tours, and none here can tell where they are. There is no government at Washington. Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Conrad, are all gone—scattered to the four winds. Mr. Corwin had as well be gone too, for his private affairs just now take up his time and attention. Mr. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, is here; and Mr. Hall, who is charged with the superintendence of the Post Office Department, is here also That is all. In the mean time, we have news not only that forty American citizens—unarmed and defenceless—have been shot within a day's sail of our coast, but that their dead bodies have been abused with more than barbarian brutality; and it appears, too, that the regularly-licensed steamer of the United States, running from Chagres to Havana and New York, has been fired at, and the passengers insulted.

The government cannot plead surprise. It had every reason to anticipate desperate deeds on the Gulf before its Hegira from Washington.

Circumstances like these are calculated to excite the public mind, and certainly demand investigation on the part of our government. Such barbarity may suit the despotism of Austria and the Eastern World; but in this free America it is out of place, and we much mistake the tone and temper of our people if the attempt to practise it will not recoil upon the authorities of Cuba.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
23 August 1851, 3

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, August 22—5, p. m.

The Cuban news has created tremendous excitement in our city, and the hasty executions of the forty Americans will doubtless react powerfully against the Spanish authorities, as will also the firing upon the Falcon by the Spanish frigate. I regret greatly that I could not get the news to you last night, owing to the disarrangement of the Balt line. But for this reason, you should have had the news at a little past 10 o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

Intelligence by the Cherokee.—Particulars of the Massacre of American Patriots.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—4, p. m.

The New York papers have lengthy accounts from Havana concerning the Lopez expedition and the execution of the prisoners. It appears that Lopez landed on the 12th with about 1,000 men, and was instantly joined by the people of the surrounding country. Two accounts are given of his subsequent movements and the capture of the forty Americans. The government account states that Lopez, on landing, sent a letter to the inhabitants of Posas, threatening them with extermination unless they aided him. Subsequently a fight occurred between the Spaniards and the patriots, in which the former suffered severe loss. On the 15th, the patriots attempted to re-embark at Cubanos, but were prevented by the Spanish, and an engagement ensued, in which the former were utterly routed, and dispersed into the mountains back of Bahia Honda. A portion attempted to escape in the boats, and this was the party that was captured and executed. The other account is widely different. It states that engagements took place on the 13th, in which the Spaniards were thrice defeated with great loss; and that on the 15th the patriots moved towards Diego Nunez and Cubanos, with the view of taking the fort at the latter place. Some fifty endeavored to get there by sea, and these were captured by the Habaneros. Neither of these accounts is precise as to the whereabout of Lopez.

The particulars of the executions at Havana are thus given: Twelve men were brought out and six ordered to kneel, who were shot in that position. The other six were then commanded to walk around their dead comrades, and, kneeling opposite them, were also shot. They wore their uniforms, consisting of blouses and straw hats.

The Details.

NEW YORK, August 22—9, a. m.

The Spanish steamer Habanero, while cruising off Bahia Honda, 40 miles west of Havana, captured a party of forty patriots, who were in four boats and unarmed, and were supposed to be steering for New Orleans.

They were brought to Havana by the Habanero on Saturday at 1 o'clock, a. m., placed on board a Spanish frigate lying in port, and were executed at 15 minutes past 11 in the morning. They were shot on the public road to Havana, at the least calculation in the presence of 20,000 spectators. After they were shot, they were dragged by the feet by negroes, and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes, and carrying them on sticks through the streets, yelling like demons just escaped from the bottomless pit, wreaking their vengeance on they they knew not what.

Many passengers of the Cherokee who were on the spot, and witnessed the executions, were sneered and pointed at, and threatened with the same fate.

An American cannot appear in the streets without being most shamefully insulted, and it is dangerous for any of them to walk out at night.

The following is a list of the names of the persons executed:

Col. W. S. Clendinen, Capt. F. S. Sewer, Capt. Victor Kew, Capt. F. B. Vray, Lt. Jas. Barniz, Lt. J. O. Brice, Lt. Thos. C James, Dr. John Fisher, Dr. K. A. Toguynet, Sergeant Whitesides, Sergeant A. M. Colchett, Adj't R. C. Stamford; Privates—W. H. Howe, Small Mills, Edw. Hollman, Geo. A. Arnold, E. J. Wergy, Wm. Wiseman, Solmo Times, Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Thos. Hearsey, Samuel Reed, H. F. Fine, M. Phillips, Jas. M. Manville, G. W. Green, J. Salmon, Napoleon Hollins, N. H. Fisher, Wm. Chilling, G. A. Cook, S. P. Jones, M. S. Hall, Jas. Suker, R. W. Caldwell, Wm. Smith, Aross B. B. Rouke, John Christolls, W. B. Little, Robt. Cantley, John Lauka, James Staunton, Thos. Harnot, Alex. McIlior, John Stubbs, John Ellis, Wm. Hogan, and Chas A. Rollinson.

We learn by passengers of the Falcon, from Chagres and Havana, that on the morning of the 16th, off Bahia Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam-frigate in chase of her. When first seen, she was standing directly across her bows, with the evident intention of cutting her off. The Falcon, however, kept on her course, and soon left the frigate eight or ten miles astern. This vessel was the Isabella Catholica, formerly the Cunard steamer Caledonia.

While she was still in chase, another steamer hove in sight, and, also giving chase, succeeded in heading off the Falcon. She first fired two starboard guns to the leeward, of which the Falcon took no notice. She then ran alongside, and fired three guns directly across the Falcon's bows, though she had American colors flying. The Falcon then hove to, when the officers of the Spanish vessel gave three cheers and prepared to board. The boarding officer behaved in an exceedingly insolent manner while on the Falcon, inquiring particularly for the Spanish passengers. He soon left, however, and the Falcon proceeded on her course to Havana.

The men who were shot were a part of the Lopez expedition, which had landed a few days previous. This news had created tremendous excitement at Havana. All the Americans are beset with spies, and none of them feel safe from one day to the other. Very little of the various statements as to the position of the government and the revolutionists can be relied on.

The captain-general had sent a force of eight hundred men to meet Lopez, who, when they ascertained that he had landed, advanced to a certain position, and refused to go further without a reinforcement of 700 men. This was sent to them two days before the Falcon arrived, and the report on Saturday was that Lopez had cut off all communication between Havana and the government troops, which is confirmed by the fact of the government having received no despatches from the general in command.

The steamers cruising along the coast have met with no better success. On the evening of the 16th the captain-general despatched a steam ferry-boat to Bahia Honda, which returned the same night without obtaining any news. The Habanero came in the next morning, bringing the captured patriots already mentioned.

These men were taken among the Cayes, and it is supposed that they were proceeding along the coast, near Havana, and ran in to hide from cruisers. Whether they were armed or not could not be ascertained. Some fishermen, who first saw them, gave the government information, and the Habanero was despatched in pursuit.

It is said she ran the boats down, and then picked up the men; but nothing positive can be learned, as no intercourse was allowed with the prisoners, and the government discloses nothing but what answers its purpose.

The prisoners, after being brought to Havana, were led out and shot, ten at a time, from behind. Not a sign of fear or a murmur escaped from one of them. Their bodies were thrown into hearses six and eight at a time, and carried off and buried. Many of the spectators possessed themselves of their hats and clothing, and, placing them on sticks, paraded through the streets of Havana with savage fury, uttering most bitter curses against the filibusters, accompanied by savage shouts and vivas for the captain-general.

We learn from a gentleman, passenger in the Cherokee, that a report was circulating in Havana, a few hours before her sailing, to the effect that Lopez had been attacked by bodies of Spanish troops, and, after a bloody and hard-fought battle, had been totally routed. Lopez and a few followers had escaped to the mountains, and it was supposed that the party executed at Havana got separated from their companions, and took refuge in boats.

There is, however, no reliable information of these facts, and they may be only reports set on foot by the Spanish authorities to deceive.

The news from California is only one day later, and possesses no interest.

The United States sloop-of-war Albany was at Havana.

LATER FROM CARDENAS.—Captain Brooks, of the barque Louisa, at Philadelphia, from Cardenas, which port he left on the 12th instant, states that some conflicts between the troops and patriots had taken place in the mountains, and in most instances the latter were reported to have sustained a repulse.

The planters were much changed in their attachment to the government, and the citizens generally, without fear or favor, gave utterance to their sentiments of hostility towards the powers that be. Things cannot remain much longer as they are in Cuba.

The public mind was greatly agitated, and all the disposable force of the government, both by land and sea, was put in requisition for the suppression of rumors and interruption of private communication.

From Havana, by way of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19—The brig Telegraph, from Havana, reports the liberators' cause as triumphing. Much disaffection appears among the government troops: 4,000 have deserted to the patriots.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

24 August 1851, 2

What is the Condition of Cuba?

The representations of the loyalty of the Cuban soldiers are so conflicting, that we are at a loss how to make up an opinion upon the matter. Some accounts make them so entirely disaffected that opportunity only is needed for them to revolt and join the patriot forces. Others represent them as forming a force of 20,000, well disciplined, well appointed, well clothed, well fed, well paid, and, in every respect, to be relied upon. The surest evidence of their reliability will be their actions, and it will not be long ere we are well posted in them.

While we are waiting for the Spanish soldiers to show themselves, we will look about and see what kind of a feeling is aroused among our friends down South.

At Montgomery, Ala., a meeting, large in numbers and enthusiastic in spirit, has been held, at which resolutions of sympathy were passed, and contributions of aid given, and volunteers for assistance enrolled, showing the impulses of the people to the activity in favor of Cuban freedom.

At Memphis, too, the Louisville *Journal* says, similar meetings had been held. They are described as having been very enthusiastic.—Resolutions were adopted, names of volunteers tendered, and a considerable fund subscribed to facilitate the movements of the patriots.

The Natchez *Courier* has information from New Orleans, since the sailing of the *Tampero*, to this effect:

Since their departure several more companies of emigrants have arrived here. One came down from Bayou Sara the other day. A whole regiment is expected from Kentucky in a few days, and two companies from Ohio. Col. P., of Cardenas memory, is to command the Kentucky boys. Capt. C., formerly of your State, is now in Mississippi making extensive arrangements. Mr. M., a gentleman formerly of the army, and of much influence in the Red river country, is going to try his hand in that region. Gonzales is recruiting in Georgia and Florida, and O'Sullivan is pushing things through in New York.—So you see there will be no lack of men.

One of our army officers writes from Florida that a number of men were congregated at the mouth of the St. John's River, awaiting the arrival of the steamer to convey them to Cuba; a large party had also gone up the Santilla in a steamer, where they received on board six pieces of artillery and some further reinforcements.

The following item gives us some surprise; it is from the *New Orleans Delta*, of the 10th:

"We have authentic intelligence that the French vessels of war stationed near Cuba, have tendered their services to the government of that Island, to aid it against the people, and have actually been engaged in the transportation of troops from Havana to various parts of the Island."

That will do to put in juxta-position with the following, showing how Mr. FILLMORE'S movements are tending:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.

The Southern mail has arrived, with intelligence that government orders have been received at New Orleans, to enforce strictly the neutrality laws against Cuba invaders. The United States cutter Duane has been ordered from the South-west Pass to Fort Jackson, to prohibit all vessels from going out without clearances.

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The Daily Delta

24 August 1851, 1

More Devices of the Conchaites.

We learn that some persons, who, both in every way they can, to prejudice and injure the cause of Cuba, and hinder popular feeling against those who have manifested their sympathy and devotion their energies to the patriotic but still sacred object, are making use of letters written by some of the young men who were beheaded at Havana—in which, in the bitterness and desperation of feeling natural to their situation, they cast reproaches on General Lopez, and deny the verity of statements published in this city, respecting affairs in Cuba. It is also complained, that General Lopez deserted Crittenden's party. It is our friendly act to the gallant and unfortunate writers of these letters to give them publicity. Let the enemies of the cause, who from this city and other parts of the country have sent the chief encouragement and incentive to the bloody act, which has so aroused the feelings and vengeance of our people, by reproducing gallant young men who went to aid a people struggling for their liberties, as marauders, plunderers, and pirates, use these acts to promote their ignoble end, but let them not be countenanced by any friend of Cuba or of the murdered patriots. These young men went to encounter all the perils and fate of war. They went from honorable motives, and were entitled to the protection of the laws of humanity, and of civilized warfare. That they were treated far worse than pirates and felons, is clear, mainly, we repeat, to those in this country, to whom the Spanish journals now offer their homage,—who calumniated these young patriots, and assigned to them a character and attitude which they knew was not their true one.

That these young men, in the prostrate and embittered feelings of men about to be suddenly launched into eternity, should utter complaints, acrimonious and despairing, is very natural. Their friends, however, who are in a better condition to judge of the reasonableness of these complaints, should have protected their memories by suppressing letters written under such circumstances. For, what are these complaints? The first is, that they were deceived in regard to the feelings of the Cubans—that no revolutions had occurred in the island, but that the accounts of the same were all manufactured in New Orleans. Now, in reply to this, we need only state that these young men were captured but a few miles from the shore, where almost the only people that are to be found are Spanish fishermen, who are known to everybody to be hostile to the Cuban cause. What opportunities had they to ascertain the temper and disposition of the people?

As to reports of revolutions—it was fully understood here, before the sailing of the Pampero, that no movement had been made in the Vuelta Abajo, where Lopez landed. The revolutions, accounts of which were published in all the papers of the Union, and which were sent from highly respectable sources in Havana, (all the false allegations of the Concha journals to the contrary, notwithstanding,) located these movements in the Eastern part of the island. It was to create a diversion in favor of these movements, as well as to open and organize a revolution in Vuelta Abajo, that the landing was made at Bahia Honda.

The young men who went with Lopez were never deceived, nor could they have been.

The General, to our knowledge, desired to go alone with a few personal friends, and thus commence the revolution. These young men pressed forward to volunteer to accompany him. He made no promises, gave no assurances to them. In fact there were not a half a dozen in the whole command with whom he ever had any personal intercourse. He occupied, himself, the most perilous position in the whole command; they might have found mercy,—he could hope for none. An immense sum had been offered for his head. He met not only the peril of capture by his enemies but also that of betrayal, tempted by so large a reward by any one of his own followers. It is therefore idle, any more, to pretend that any one who accompanied General Lopez was deceived. They were told beforehand that it was a desperate and most perilous enterprise, and when they engaged in it, they had resolved to do or die. Let not, therefore, these imputations be repeated by those who know the facts,—and let the complaints from the gallant young martyrs, written in the agonies of their dying moments, be veiled by that charity due to the noble dead.

As to the statement that Col. Crittenden's command was deserted by Lopez, its unreasonableness is too palpable for remark. That the General should abandon so large and important a portion of his force, when his command was already so small, is altogether improbable. The letter of Mr. Sandford shows that Gen. Lopez had sent a message to Col. Crittenden to push on to a village which he had occupied. It is very evident that owing to the rapidity with which troops were brought from Havana, that a large force was anticipated between Lopez and Crittenden, the latter having charge of the baggage. However, under what circumstances the force of Lopez was thus divided, is at present an unexplained mystery, respecting which it would be but common justice to the parties, to wait for fuller and more authentic information.

Gen. Lopez is an old and experienced soldier, who has been twenty five years in active service, and Gen. Pragay, the chief of his staff, was one of the most accomplished military men in the Hungarian army.

The division of so small a force could not have been effected without some pressing reason or circumstance not now known to us. Common justice demands that we should not hastily judge of acts thus committed, until the stories of both sides are before us.

We have thus said all that we intend to say, in regard to the letters, over which the enemies of Cuban liberty have gloated with such delight, as proofs of the desperation of a cause, which is bound to succeed, or of the nobility of those who have risked everything in that cause. We will not permit our minds to entertain the doubt expressed by some, whether these letters were not written under Spanish dictation, or for the purpose of warding off their evil fate. We prefer the other construction. We deeply regret the necessity of even commenting on statements, the publication of—which can only avail the enemies of Cuban liberty, and certainly can afford no relief to the friends and relatives of the lamented dead.

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The Daily Delta
24 August 1851, 2

Cuba—Her Patriots—Not Pirates.

[illegible] people, the press of the South-west, of all parties, [illegible] liberty, has maintained a noble and manly position, in reference to the struggle [illegible] Cuba. [illegible] there appears to be [illegible] pervading the people. They are all [illegible] the determination that Cuba ought to be and shall be free. The presence in this city of [illegible] Americans, who [illegible] and American heart [illegible] beats, [illegible] who feel no sympathy for any [illegible] cause, have prevented Louisiana from becoming [illegible] with unanimity her proper attitude, in company with the other Southern States, in reference to Cuba. But the great mass of our people are true as steel, and nearly the whole press of our city, has pursued a liberal and encouraging course on this subject. They have maintained, what everybody knows to be true, that the natives of Cuba are an oppressed people,—crushed to the earth by a ferocious and corrupt horde of foreigners, who batten upon that lovely and productive isle, and draw from it the life-blood with which to enflame the veins of the decrepid and decaying old monarchy of Spain.

Under such circumstances, our citizens have deemed it their sacred duty to extend to the Cubans their cordial sympathies, and have promised their substantial aid whenever they should commence the struggle for independence. Knowing the situation of the Cubans,—knowing, too, that they were physically incapable, because of the want of arms, munitions, and skill and experience in warfare, we were of those who did not hesitate, when we satisfied ourselves that the hearts of the Cubans were passionately devoted to liberty, to advocate the more manly and generous policy, of the strong helping the feeble,—the duty of us, who were free, brave, and indomitable, to aid those who were bound, hand and foot, and were not able to raise an arm for that liberty for which they so ardently panted. We were for helping the weak, and not for waiting until they got strong and victorious, and then joining them. The merit of their cause was not affected by the strength or weakness with which they maintained it. The policy of the Spanish Government, for years, has been to degrade, weaken, and empoverish the Cuban, so that he might be kept in bondage, without difficulty or trouble. Far different is his position from that of the fathers of this Republic, who, from their first settlement here, had enjoyed the largest liberty,—who were familiar with the use of arms,—who were warriors by nature and education.

It was, therefore, a cruel and unjust comparison, to ask why did not the Cubans do as our fathers did in our revolution? Truth requires us to say, that a thousand perils surrounded them,—a thousand obstacles stood in their way, of which our fathers knew nothing. But finally, they did commence the revolution. We had reliable accounts from various quarters, that a commencement had been made. It was not, it is true, a general rising throughout the island, but it was quite as formidable as the beginnings of revolutions usually are. It was, considering the population of the island, quite as dignified and serious a commencement as that of our own revolution, which began with the intrinsically trivial affairs of Lexington and Concord.

The movement extended to several departments. Nothing but the want of arms and the presence of a strong military force prevented its pervading the whole island. Under such circumstances, therefore, we maintain that not only by the rule which we have laid down for our own direction, but also by that, which our whole people are ready to acknowledge, as true, just, and honorable, we were bound to aid them, and that so far from being "pirates," "plunderers," and "marauders," the gallant youth that went to the island to aid the Creoles, occupied precisely the position of the Marquis de Lafayette, De Kalb, Steuben, and others, who came across the Atlantic to help our fathers in their struggle.

Were they pirates in 1776? Would England have dared to murder them in cold blood if they had been captured in open, honorable warfare? If they were pirates, then are we a depraved and abandoned people for honoring men guilty of one of the most serious crimes in the sight of God and man? If they were pirates then has this Republic hallowed and honored by its legislation,—then have this people exalted, by its gratitude and worship, felons, who are defined by the old law as *humani hostes generis*,—enemies of the human race? Were the generous and noble youth, who suffered in the Forts of Havana, enemies of the human race? Did they go to Cuba to murder or plunder,—to lay waste a peaceful land, to destroy order, and uproot a good and acceptable Government? No; they went to build up, to aid a people to establish and organize their own institutions, and govern themselves. They went with no malice in their hearts towards the Spanish minions; but they went simply to follow the example of the great men whom, from infancy, they had been taught to revere, as the illustrious patriots who had aided the revolution in our own Republic to a successful and glorious termination. They were NOT PIRATES in any sense of the term,—they were not pirates in fact or in law,—in deed or in spirit. By the law, a pirate is one who commits murder and robbery on the high seas. The men who went to Cuba committed no murder on the sea or land: when attacked, they defended themselves. Being overwhelmed by superior force, they were captured in honorable warfare, and were entitled to the protection of the laws of civilized nations. Are we to suffer the Spaniards to create and establish a definition of the crime of piracy for us? Did any other civilized nation ever take the same view of such acts? Or, if they choose to establish a barbarous law, utterly opposed to the principles and practice of all other civilized nations, are we to accept, recognize, and sanction such a law?

There can be no difficulty in the minds of any persons who take a calm, dispassionate view of this matter, that Col. Crittenden's command were in no sense pirates, and their slaughter was an act of unparalleled atrocity and barbarism. Let no American justify or extenuate it, by a repetition of the calumny so freely employed before their departure, by certain presses and politicians in our own country. These men were slaughtered, contrary to the laws and usages of civilized nations, and so far from being true that our consul was found not to interfere, it was his duty, as the representative of a civilized nation, as a humanitarian and man, to protest in the most indignant and urgent manner, against such unheard of atrocity upon men who, if they were born in this country, were not on that account debarred of the common claims of humanity.

But what could be expected of a consul who supplanted one who had made himself obnoxious to the Spanish Government, by his zealous and manly defence of our national honor and rights, and on that account, at the request of Spain, was tamely and ignominiously recalled by our Government.

In any view to be taken of the case, it is impossible for the Spanish authorities, or their allies in this country, to justify or palliate the inhuman murder of these young men, on the ground that they were pirates—not can our Consul ever stand justified by public sentiment, for his infamous desertion and abandonment of gallant sons of our soil, who had committed no greater crime than that which made Lafayette and the Kalb illustrious.

——Senor Costa.

Justice to all men is our motto, and a duty we endeavor invariably to observe. In pursuance of this principle, we have examined, with some care, into the conduct of Señor Costa, a Spaniard, who has pursued a mercantile business in this city, and who was in Havana during the murder of the fifty one patriots, and we are satisfied that he exerted himself, if with commendable zeal and humanity, to obtain a commutation or mitigation of the sentence passed upon the victims, and that when he failed in this he rendered to them many kind offices. Even when our own Consul refused to visit these young men, an office never before declined or refused by any foreign Consul towards his countrymen when condemned to die, Señor Costa attended them, and busied himself in acts of kindness. For this he deserves gratitude and respect.

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The Daily Delta
24 August 1851, 2

The Means.

We learn that the Cuban Committee have committed to General Felix Huston the entire organization of the plan of operations resolved upon. The General has gone into the matter with all his zeal and earnestness. His position, talents and experience will secure for any movement he may organize, universal confidence. In the meantime, the committee is not idle, but are proceeding in their collections with great activity. They met with good success yesterday, and to-morrow the committee, the number of which has been increased, will make a united and powerful effort to raise the means to go to the aid of our friends. Let every man come forward and give freely. It is no time for American citizens to draw their purse-strings when so great an object is to be obtained—so solemn a duty is to be performed.

Tribute to the Murdered Patriots.

The following tribute of a young Creole lady were written in the grief produced by the news of the slaughter of the young patriots in Havana:

"Mourning, at some period of life, is the inevitable fate of all; but, when felt for the unknown, it must be the result of some extraordinary cause. We are now called upon by the irresistible law of sympathy, to mingle our tears with those of the unfortunates, whose hearts have been made desolate, by the late cruel massacre at Havana. Many are the indignant and just comments of those who have souls to value greatness and execrate baseness. For our part, we would 'weakly fold our hands in resignation,' and murmur 'coolness to fills our hearts that they can admit of no passion besides;' but vengeance, though unfeminine, asserts its place therein. Can language do justice to those fair young martyrs, in depicting their meeting with death, in its most revolting form, without a murmur, in the cause of oppressed strangers? The ineffable grandeur of soul then displayed, stamps them in their death—divine. They have passed from earth, and loneliness fills their vacant places! The bloodhounds that reviled on their cherished bodies, will not long fill space with their yelpings, and for each precious life-drop that reeks from their insatiable jaws, they shall yield a craven life—

"[illegible]"

☞ We learn there was a severe and promiscuous fight on the Levee last evening, between a body of young Kentuckians and a party of draymen. Particulars to-morrow.

☞ The office of the Cuban Committee (D. I. Ricardo's, Camp street,) will be open from nine till three o'clock, for a few days, in order to receive subscriptions in aid of Cuba.

☞ A report circulated about the streets last evening, that the steamship Cincinnati, from Havana, was at the Pass, and that a telegraphic dispatch was received from her announcing another lot of human butcheries by Concha. The whole story was a fiction.

☞ It gives us pleasure to state, for the information of our friends abroad, that the peace of the city is fully restored—all apprehensions of another outbreak having passed away. Everything in the shape of mob-law is abhorrent to the feelings of our citizens, not one of whom, properly so called, participated in the tumultuous scenes of Thursday night.

The Patriots of the Washington Artillery.

That beautiful volunteer corps, the Washington Artillery Company, Captain Smith, contributed three heroes to the fifty who were butchered in Havana, on the 16th. They were all young men of excellent character, chivalric bearing, and gallant hearts. Thomas Hearsay was one of the best artillerists in the company; C. C. Wm. Smith was a youth of seventeen, a boy in age and almost in size, but a man in heart and in deeds. He was an ardent soldier, full of military ambition, and chivalry of character. In a letter to his mother, he writes a calm account of his acts in the engagements with the Cubans, and concludes, with the remark—"for this I die a glorious death in a glorious cause." Both Hearsay and Smith were born in New Orleans. A. M. Colcheit was a South Carolinian by birth. He was the standard-bearer of his company, and from his gallantry and firmness, was well selected for that duty. The company in this city have gone into mourning for these young men, in whose character all their brother soldiers feel a pride, and whose untimely and bloody end they all deplore with the most poignant grief.

☞ We have conversed with Gen. Felix Huston, in relation to the letters from the unfortunate victims of Spanish cruelty. Although Col. Crittenden was a near relative and friend of Gen. Huston, who also had a nephew in the expedition, he is not disposed, from an examination of the letters, and the official reports published in Havana, to believe that Gen. Lopez ought to be charged with deserting Col. Crittenden's command. At first, he was inclined to think that a military error had been committed in the division of so small a force as Gen. Lopez had under his command; but on reflection he does not see how it could well be avoided. Gen. Lopez landed on a barren coast, he had with him a large amount of arms and ammunition over and above what the men with him needed, intended for the Cubans who might join him, and it was absolutely necessary that his friends in the interior should be raised and the means of transporting the arms, etc., obtained. It is also probable that he was under the belief that his landing had not been discovered.

Now, it is evident that there were two things to be done. One was to advance into the interior and open communications with his friends, and obtain transportation, and the other was to guard the arms, ammunition, etc., which could not be left unprotected, to be destroyed or carried off by a few fishermen on the coast.

This, Gen. Huston thinks was the reason why Col. Crittenden was left at the place of landing.

It appears from the Spanish statement, that the Pampero was discovered by a frigate, and information sent to Havana the night of the 11th. At 8 o'clock of the 12th, the Pizzaro, with 300 men, and towing a vessel with 60 horses, started for Bahia Honda, where she arrived that night at 10 o'clock. This force, with the troops stationed at Bahia Honda, was put in motion that night and cut off Col. Crittenden, who was then marching to join Gen. Lopez at Las Pozas. It also appears that on that day Gen. Lopez was fortifying himself at Las Pozas, and was attacked by Gen. Enna, which attack was repulsed, as clearly appears by the Havana papers of the 14th and 15th.

This shows that it was not probable that Gen. Lopez could render any aid to Col. Crittenden, and that any messengers he might have sent were cut off by the enemy.

Under all the circumstances, it is not surprising that Col Crittenden's men may have thought that they were deserted, not knowing that Gen. Lopez had to defend his own position against overwhelming odds.

Such are the opinions of a veteran and experienced soldier, who has carefully examined all the facts of the case, and who would not be apt in this case to excuse or extenuate an act of desertion, or an error of military judgment.

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

The Daily Delta

24 August 1851, 2

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

Not having engaged in the cause of Cuba, personally, I have refrained from inquiring into the plan of operations further than has been common to all our citizens who took an interest in the cause. To-day, however, I have made the proper inquiries, to enable me to form an opinion as to what is likely to be done; and the conclusion to which I have come, is, that if the citizens of New Orleans do not subscribe liberally, there is no prospect of any aid being furnished to the brave and gallant young men whose lives are now perilled in the mountains of Cuba.

There is no time for delay; we have had one tale of blood and murder, and we may soon have another. My object is, if possible, to save the remnant of the gallant band who defeated the forces of Gen. Enna, on the 13th instant, and marched into the interior on the 15th. This we know from the official publications in Havana; and further all is doubt and uncertainty. This, however, is certain, that the same men who defeated Gen. Enna, and compelled him to send back to Havana for reinforcements, when they were only defended by works hastily thrown up, around an old building, will be able to hold him at bay for some time, when they reach mountains so well adapted to defence as those of Cuba are. This is more certain, if the people of the country unite with them, which is confidently stated to be the case, by correspondents from Havana, who, I am fully satisfied, have not made statements which they do not believe.

But, fellow citizens, after examining the position in a military point of view, I am satisfied that our friends and brethern will be finally overwhelmed by superior Spanish force, if they do not receive assistance.

However anxious we may be to relieve those who are in danger, we must not hazard any more small detachments,—we have had enough of that. Whatever is done, must be done promptly and efficiently.

Whether anything at all can be done, depends upon you men of New Orleans. There is no time to seek aid from a distance. There is no lack of men, who burn to succor the surviving comrades of the slaughtered Crittenden, Kerr, and their brave companions. It is the means that are wanting. I therefore plainly appeal to you to come forth generously and promptly. It will require a considerable sum to do anything that you or I would sanction; for I say at once, that I will never consent that our noble young men shall again be hazarded with insufficient numbers, and insufficient means.

(Signed,) FELIX HUSTON.

New Orleans, August 22, 1851.

Frederick S. Sovier.

To the Editors of the Delta.

GENTLEMEN: In the published list of murdered Americans in Havana, we notice that the name of Capt. Frederick S. Sovier, is erroneously put down, not only in your paper, but in every paper in the city. Some have his name *Sevier*, and others *Sawyer*.

Capt. Frederick S. Sovier was a lieutenant in Company K, in Colonel DeRussy's Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, in the late war with Mexico, and served with great credit to himself until the termination of the war. He was universally esteemed for his noble conduct, and generous disposition,—his high sense of honor,—his manly courage and spirited conduct at Tampico, on a particular occasion, in repelling an insult, which he conceived was aimed at the officers of the American Army, and for which he received the approbation of every officer and private of his regiment.

He was a native of Kentucky, where an aged mother still lives to weep over his sad, untimely, yet glorious death. Should these remarks be seen by her, it may be some consolation for her to know, that hundreds of our citizens, who knew the noble, generous, lion-hearted Capt. Frederick S. Sovier, deeply sympathize in her bereavement, and pledge themselves that his death shall not be unavailing in the cause of Liberty.

LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS.

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

The Daily Delta

24 August 1851, 2

NOTICE.

All Persons desirous of aiding the Cuban Cause, can do so by leaving any subscriptions with any of the undersigned, who are the only ones authorized to receive the same:

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aug24

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

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

The Daily Delta

24 August 1851, 2

[For the Daily.]

The Voice of the Cuban Volunteer.

Oh! brother of the truthful heart,
Still looking for the golden time,
When Freedom's sceptre doth impart,
Like sunlight to the chosen clime!
If you would aid her onward march,
To hurl Oppression from his throne,
And bend the lightning in an arch—
Columbia as the centre stone!
O'er which humanity might stride,
A broad way to the bowers of Aiden,
While the dark floods beneath would glide,
That deluged late this planet wide,
With tyranny and hatred laden;
If you would fight for God and right,
And bear the banner of the brave,
And strike in dust unholy might,
Or sleep with glory in the grave,
Then rally for the Cuban cause—
The cause of freedom and of man—
And realize the Godhead's plan,
Of equal rights and equal laws,
Still marred by system, caste, and creed,
Since Kingly rule and vice began
Their reign of terror in the world—
The authors of each ruthless deed,
The sowers of the whirlwind seed,
While once again they hail unfurled,
O'er man and nature, Anarch's banner,
Eclipsing brightness as it flew,
And darkening souls to demon hue—
E'en making God's bright face look paler!

Oh! what to life in this sad age?
A contest which the purest wage
With battered shield and ravaged crest,
For though sycophant praise their morals,
Still, censure blights their greenest laurels,
And he alone is truly blest,
And by auspicious fates caressed,
Who nobly dies, or greatly lives—
Who falls to earth in Freedom's fight,
Ennobled by the death she gives—
A martyr for immortal right,
A witness of the unseen good,
In which, though doubted, he believes—
His creed attesting with his blood;
Or he who wears upon his brow
The regal rose which victory
Flings, smiling, as her pinions bow
Above the banners of the free,
Trained during their chivalry!

Then, brethren, and the gallant strife,
With all the gifts which Nature gave
The head, with thought and wisdom rife,
That plans the battles of the brave;
The winged spirit, spurning life,
And soaring onward through the storm,
The hand, to strike the armed slave,
And give to earth the despot's form.
The cause of our cause demand
The gifts of head, and heart, and hand,
Then let us haste to Cuba's isle,
And woo the goddess Freedom's smile,
And make her queen of that bright realm,
With Victory seated on her helm.
Ah! would my native isle of sorrow
Had such a glorious chance to-morrow!
Oh! how the blood built tottering thrones
Of the old world will shake with dread,
When Fame proclaims, in thunder tones,
Columbia is to Cuba wed!
And all the nations will rejoice,
And chant the hymeneal hymn,
And in one loud, harmonious voice,
Give praise and glory first to Him
Who will decreed the serpent's fall,
Vouchsafing freedom to the thrall—
And next, to that bright Western band,
Whose zeal fulfilled the Lord's command,
And fought to free the trodden land!

F. L. F.

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The Daily Picayune.
24 August 1851, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

[BY THE PEOPLE'S (O'REILLY) LINE.]

Return of the President to Washington.

BALTIMORE, Friday, August 22.

President Fillmore and Secretary Stuart have returned to Washington.

Baltimore Markets.—The sales of Rio coffee yesterday amounted to 2,000 bags at 8½@9. The stock on hand amounts to 45,000 bags.

Provisions very firm at advanced prices. Sugar and molasses dull and declining.

More of the Havana Letters.

We add two more letters, written just previous to the Havana massacre, by its victims:

ON BOARD THE MAN-OF-WAR ESPERANZA,
August 16, 1851.

My Dear Affectionate Sisters and Brothers—Before I die I am permitted to address my last words in this world.

Deceived by false visions, I embarked in the expedition for Cuba. We arrived, about four hundred in number, last week, and in about an hour from now we, I mean fifty-one of us, will be lost. I was taken prisoner after an engagement, and, with others, am to be shot in an hour.

I die, my dear brothers and sisters, a repentant sinner, having been blessed with the last rights of our holy religion. Forgive me of all my follies of my past life, and you, my dear and affectionate sisters, pray for my poor soul.

A——, go to my dear mother and console her. Oh! my dear child, kiss her a thousand times for me. Love her for my sake. Kiss my brothers and all my dear children. To Father Blackney my last profound respect; to Father Lacroix and Father D'Hau, a mass for my soul.

My dear mother-in-law, farewell! Poor Tacite is shot and dead by this time!

I give and bequeath my dear child to you and you alone. Good-bye H——, good-bye G—— and T——. I did my duty. Good-bye all. Your dear son and brother, HONORE TACITE VIENNE.

Mr. Antonio Costa has promised to do all he can to obtain my body. If so, please have me buried with my wife.

HAVANA, ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR,
8 *o'clock*, A. M., *August* 16, 1851.

My Dear Friends—About fifty of us, Col. Crittenden's command, were taken prisoners yesterday have not received our sentence yet, but no doubt we will be shot before sunset. Lopez, the scoundrel, has deceived us; there is no doubt but all those reports about Cubans rising were all trumped up in New Orleans. Lopez took nearly his command and deserted us. We were attacked by some 500 or 700 of the Queen's troops on the second day after we landed. Our own gallant Col. Crittenden done all that any man could do, but we saw we had been deceived and retreated to the sea shore with the intention of getting off to our country if possible—got three boats and got off with the intention of coasting until we fell in with an American vessel, and were taken prisoners by the steamboat Habanero.

Explain to my family that I have done nothing but what was instigated by the highest motives; that I die with a clear conscience and like a man with a stout heart. I send my watch to you; it is for little Benny, my nephew. Good-bye; God bless you all.

Truly yours, GILMAN A. COOK.

Stanton & Co.

SPANISH PÆANS.—The slaughter of the fifty unarmed Americans in Havana has stimulated the poetic genius of some enthusiastic Spaniard to the point of letting off his surplus exultation in the shape of a poem of fifteen ten line stanzas. We have before us a copy of the production. It is headed 50 *Cayeron*, (50 fell,) and commences with an invocation to the Spanish soldier, reciting his inimitable courage, and his desire always to rush to the field of battle to avenge his outraged honor The author then proceeds to tell how useless it is for a handful of wretches, without country or religion, to attempt to humiliate the Spanish flag, and that the effort would only be to *tirar coces contra el aguijon*, or in English, to "kick against the pricks."

The fifth stanzas says—we translate literally—

"One o'clock in the morning
It was—oh! unequaled joy—
When the brave General
Of Marine anchored in Havana,
The news spread
And the people in mass hastened
Inundated with pleasure,
To the mole, to see
The fifty who were captured."

The poet then goes on to repeat Admiral Bustillos's official report, done up into doggerel verse The poem concludes as follows:

"All the people witnessed
The fate of the pirates,
And in seeing them killed
Exclaimed 'Viva Isabel!'
Enthusiasm reigned,
Death to the Pirates was shouted,
On seeing them shot,
The ardor increased
And on every forehead contentment,
Shone like the rays of the sun.

Now there can be no piety or quarter,
For this barbarous people,
Who humble themselves
Before our Queen Isabel.
Never the regal canopy,
Can the scoundrels desecrate,
And if they wish to tread
A third time on our Antilla
There are soldiers of Castile,
Who know how to defeat them."

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

The Daily Picayune.
24 August 1851, 2

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.

We have received the following communication, but without the sanction of any name. The request which it contains is so reasonable and proper that we have no scruples, and insert it, intending to answer its inquiries fully:

NEW ORLEANS, *August* 22, 1851.

I read in your paper this morning that you had seen some letters from those unfortunate Patriots that were shot in Havana, that state that the volunteers had been deceived, and that all these movements to assist the Creoles had been gotten up in this country. Now I, as well as many others of our party, want to have those letters printed. If we are deceived, we want to know it. We joined this expedition with the full impression that the people of Cuba wanted to be liberated. But if the people of the United States are making up a revolution for them, I think there has been innocent blood enough split. I am willing to shed my blood to liberate them from the yoke of despotism when they want it; and if they do not it is better for us to know it.

I am somewhat staggered in my belief of the truth of all that has been told us by the newspapers, because in all these letters, and particularly in Adjutant Stanford's, no mention is made of the population assisting or receiving them in open arms. Six sluing around think just as I do. A CUBA VOLUNTEER.

The boys say print this.

In another part of this paper we insert the letters of Honore Tscite Vienne and Gilman A. Cook, as we find them in the True Delta of yesterday morning. That of Mr. Cook is the letter from which we made the specific quotation to which our correspondent refers. The letter was shown to us, but without either the request or authority to publish it. We deemed it our duty, however, to state the substance, which was done faithfully from recollection, as will appear by reference to Friday's evening paper. The letter of Mr. Vienne we had heard of, but never seen. There is still another, which we cannot give for want of authority; but we will quote the only passage which refers to this subject: "We were all deceived; we thought we had friends, but we had not;" which probably refers to the expectation of meeting immediate succor from the Creoles on landing, which it is evident failed.

This is all we have seen or know of from any member of the expedition which speaks of disappointment in the origin or conduct of the expedition.

On the subject of the alleged fraudulent character of the reports of revolutionary risings in different parts of Cuba, we have to repeat what we have often said before, that all the information published in this paper, and all the documents published on the authority of our own correspondence, came from Cuba, in the regular course of our news arrangements; and that nothing can be more unjust than to attribute them to domestic origin in any way.

They came from so many quarters, and were confirmed from sources of whose accuracy and fidelity we have had ample vouchers or favorable personal knowledge, that we could not hesitate to give them currency; and nothing has occurred to shake our faith in the integrity with which they were transmitted. There may have been exaggeration from the excitement of eagar hopes, and all such details must inevitably be vague and uncertain. Receiving them always with cautious reservation, as to the extent of the details, there was enough from Cuba to warrant the hope that the Creoles were contemplating and had commenced a general republican movement. That this, in addition to their own individual correspondence and knowledge, was firmly and honestly the belief of the leaders of the expedition which left this city on the Pampero, is evident from the unhesitating confidence with which they put their own lives and fortunes on the hazard. The policy of their isolated action, their choice of time and place of landing, their military combinations and conduct afterwards, are other matter altogether, of which we cannot speak to excuse or approve the disappointment of their friends. None of these things are good grounds for doubting the good faith with which they sought for and expected fraternal welcome.

Our correspondent and his friends have before them as much as we can give them, from all sources, bearing on the question of fact, whether the expectations of Gen. Lopez of making friends in the district where he landed are likely to be realized. We have held nothing back. All the intelligence forwarded to us has been published indiscriminately, without attempt to color it, and with only an attempt in yesterday's paper by comparison of dates and conflicting statements to make a connected narrative of the progress of events.

The weight of testimony is that, so far as the rear detachment, under Col. Crittenden, was concerned, no Creoles joined them; nor have we anything more than rumors of any such accessions to the more advanced body of Gen. Lopez, from which our latest intelligence is through the Spanish accounts, upon which we commented yesterday. We desire to speak with all possible caution when we say, that there is a probable ground for the expectation that a considerable number of Creoles were preparing to join Gen. Lopez; at the same time that we have apprehensions that the disaster to the battalion of Col. Crittenden, and the horrible events in Havana, may have had a very desponding effect upon a region of country so near to that city. What effect they may have on those portions of the island which are more remote, where the republican feeling has been most daringly displayed, is a problem we may not venture, with our present means of information, to discuss. The whole interest is absorbed in the fate and prospects of the party under Gen. Lopez, which our last information left in a position where their fate depends upon the extent of the native fidelity to the engagements upon which they went there—a reliance of the value of which, under present circumstances, we have many misgivings, although there is reasonable ground yet for hope.

We have no hesitation, however, in saying, that to relieve these men, if they are in the peril supposed, or to aid them in the cause to which they have devoted themselves, should it be prosperous, the effort must be made on a scale of magnitude and preparation which will secure it against the repetition of such a disaster as that at Cardenas, or a massacre like that at Havana. To send forth a few unprovided men, under uncertain guidance, would be a wanton sacrifice of more precious lives. The impulse to rush forward requires the restraint of cool heads and wise counsels, which, in times of great excitement like the present, will not, we fervently hope, be wanting among those who step forward to be guides and leaders.

Favorable news from Lopez, of his successful stand and a sufficient native support, might justify the emigration of weaker parties, to secure points; but until that fact is resolved clearly, it would be criminal to countenance any expedition not organized with strength enough to fight their way if need be to the rescue of the remnants of the late expedition, wherever they may have entrenched themselves.

This is not advice, but an opinion. We have no privilege to be counsellors of the friends here of the Cuban movement, for we can hardly be said to know who they are; but there is a public interest of justice, of sympathy, and of humanity, which demands that there shall be sufficient and effective preparations, and a clear understanding of end and means, before a new party is permitted to expend enthusiasm, and perhaps life, improvidently.

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

The Daily Picayune.

24 August 1851, 2

☞ We are informed that the leading gentlemen connected with the Cuba emigrants now in this city have held a meeting and given the whole direction of their affairs into the hands of Gen Felix Huston, and the Collecting Committee has pursued the same course. The promptitude and energy of Gen. Huston, and his long experience in affairs of the kind, entitle him to full confidence, rendering it unnecessary for him to disclose his plans to any one. We have been assured, however, that whatever he does will be in strict accordance with the laws of the country, any violation of which he will be careful to guard against. The Collecting Committee are going to make a vigorous effort to-morrow, and they request the coöperation of the public that it may be seen what can be done.

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

The Daily Picayune.
24 August 1851, 2

Infernal Machine for the Cubans.—A person in Norfolk, Va., writes to the Cuban Junta in New York proffering them the use of eight "infernal exterminating seven barrel guns." Each instrument, he says, will discharge two hundred ounce-and-a-half balls per second, the discharge being made as fast as the piece can be aimed. The eight machines would thus discharge sixteen hundred balls per second, mowing down, he says, to a deadly certainty, any enemy that dared to approach. Only one man is required to work each machine. One man could, therefore, discharge 12,000 balls per hour. *Viva los Cubanos! Temblan los tyrnos Españoles.*

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The Daily Picayune.

24 August 18[illegible], 2.

Notice.

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au24

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

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From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 22.

Further Particulars of the Cuban News, per the Cherokee.

The steamer Winfield Scott, which arrived here yesterday forenoon from New Orleans, brought information that the steamer Pampero, which conveyed Lopez's expedition from New Orleans for the invasion of Cuba, anchored in the harbor of Key West on the 10th instant, and remained there till 11, p. m., when she departed for Cuba with Lopez and his force of 450 men, whom she landed at Cabanos, 40 miles west of Havana. The Pampero then returned to Key West, but remained in the harbor only an hour, fearing seizure. She cruised off that port until the 15th inst., and then, having taken on board from 20 to 25 recruits, she left at evening for Jacksonville, Florida, to embark Gen. Gonzales and his company, doubtless with the intention of taking them to Cuba to reinforce Lopez.

The steamer Cherokee, which arrived last evening in four days from Havana, brought the additional information that 52 of Lopez's men had been captured on some keys near Bahia Honda, 40 miles west of Havana, and conveyed to Havana, where they were all shot almost as soon as they arrived. Forty of them were Americans. Even from the Spanish accounts, it appears that these men made no resistance, though it is stated that they were armed. Verbal information by the Cherokee asserts that they were without arms when captured.

A letter which we subjoin, from a gentleman who came in the Cherokee, gives reason to believe that there has been hard fighting between Lopez's men on the main island and the Spanish troops. About fifty of the latter had been brought into Havana wounded.

From a gentleman who came in the Cherokee.

On the 16th instant, as the United States mail steamer Falcon was proceeding on her voyage from Chagres to Havana, when off that part of the coast of Cuba known as the "Bahia Honda," at about 10, a. m., we saw the smoke of a steamer close on shore, and shortly after she hove in sight, and we then saw she was a large frigate in chase of us. When first seen, she was standing out from land, directly across our course, evidently intending to cut us off. We, however, held our course, and, running only at our usual speed, soon left her eight or ten miles astern, notwithstanding she seemed to be doing her best. We at first took her for the "Pizarro," but we afterwards learned that she was the "Isabella Catholica," (formerly the Caledonia, of the Cunard line.) After she had been in chase of us for about an hour, we saw the smoke of another steamer on our starboard bow, close in shore, hull down. She soon, however, showed herself, steering so as to head us off, in which, being a fast-goer, she succeeded. She fired two guns, *shotted*, to leeward, to bring us to, as soon as she was within about four miles; but we took notice of her, until she ran down close aboard of us, and fired a third shot across our bows. [Capt. Rogers had hoisted his colors before we saw her, and as soon as he perceived that the frigate was in chase.] After the third shot the engine was run "*slow*," when she hove to, and hailed us to "*stop her*," which was then done. As soon as they saw that we had stopped, the officers of the Spanish steamer, the "Habanero," took off their caps and waved them round their heads with a hurrah! This was a decided insult. An officer then boarded us; demanded what ship we were; where from, where bound; if we had any Spanish passengers, &c., &c. He was answered, and said he must go aboard his vessel and report. He was admonished to be in a hurry, as we were going ahead immediately. He lost no time in doing so, when they motioned us to go ahead. We arrived at Havanna at 3, p. m., and soon learned that the "Habanero" had the night before brought into port 50 prisoners, taken in four launches off the "Bahia Honda," and that they were all shot about 12 o'clock that day. Forty of the number were Americans. They are said to be part of the expedition that sailed with Lopez in the Pampero from New Orleans on the 9th instant. All of the expedition succeeded in landing with some pieces of artillery, and the Pampero got off again without molestation.

The greatest excitement prevails in Havana. All Americans are beset with spies, and none feel safe from one day to the next. Very little could be learned that can be relied on respecting the position of either the government troops or those of the revolutionists. The captain-general sent out about 800 men to meet Lopez when he heard that he had landed; and they had advanced to a certain position, and would move no further without reinforcements. He then sent 700 men. This was about two days before our arrival.

During Saturday the report was that General Lopez had cut off all communication between the government forces and Havana, and the *fact* of the captain-general having received no despatches from the general in command seemed strong proof of it. Nor had his steamers cruising on that coast any better success. On that evening, at 8 o'clock, he despatched the steam ferry-boat "Iou" down to "Bahia Honda," to gain intelligence, and return the same night. She, however, did not get back until next morning, about 7 or 8 o'clock, and brought no news. Soon after, the Habanero came in, bringing about 40 or 50 wounded soldiers; but, as we were about to sail, we could learn nothing more respecting the state of affairs at Bahia Honda.

You will no doubt receive files of the Spanish papers; but no dependence can be placed in their statements, as the government suppress everything that would look like failure on their side, whilst the most trifling success is magnified into the grandest achievement.

What these fifty men were doing amongst the "Cayes," where they were taken, is a mystery; nor could we learn whether they were armed. Some suppose that they were proceeding to a village on the coast, nearer to Havana, and that they ran among the Cayes to hide from the cruisers. They were first seen by a fisherman, who made it known to the government, when the Habanero was despatched in pursuit of them. It is said she ran the boats down, and then picked up the men; but nothing can be learned, as no communication could be had with any of the prisoners, and the authorities will disclose nothing but what will answer their purposes. The poor fellows died bravely: not a sigh, a murmur, nor sign of fear was betrayed by any of them. They were led out, ten at a time, and shot from behind. One fine-looking fellow, who was the last one shot, whilst kneeling, awaiting his turn, calmly looked on his butchered companions, first turning his head on one side, and then on the other, as though he was only a spectator, and not one of the victims, and then turned his head, and looked his executioners in the face whilst they fired. He was shot six times before he fell.

After the execution, they were thrown into hearses, by six or eight at a time, and taken away and buried. About 20,000 spectators assembled to witness this horrid spectacle, many of whom were negroes, slaves and free, who possessed themselves of their hats, boots, and portions of their clothing, and, fixing them on sticks, marched through the streets, with curses upon the "filibusteros," the "pirates," &c., &c., accompanied with *vivas* for the Queen and the captain-general.

That Lopez has been giving them trouble, there is little doubt; and that there will be plenty of hard fighting before the end of the month, every one in Havana believes.

HAVANA, August 16—10, a. m.

Intelligence reached Havana last week that four hundred picked men had been sent out into the mountain of Cosoro by General Lemery, who was made to believe that a very small number of the insurgents remained, and could be easily captured. The result was that the troops were led into ambush, when a large force of the patriots, under Dr. Augustin Aguero y Aguero, rushed upon them and killed some fifty on the spot. The rest of the Spaniards retreated to Principe, as well as they could, in the greatest disorder.

Scarcely had the government recovered from this shock when their attention was called to the still more serious fact that a large number of sympathizers, under Gen. Lopez, had effected a landing at Playitas, a few miles to the westward of Bahia Honda, which took place at 4, a. m., on the 13th instant. Lopez is decidedly a brave man—brave almost to rashness. It is positively believed here (and I believe it to be true) that the steamer signalled from the Moro Castle, on the evening of the 12th, was the same one which conveyed Gen. Lopez and his friends to these shores. Such a daring act of audacity—boarding, as it were, the lion in his den—is most extraordinary.

It appears that close into the entrance of this harbor Lopez fell in with a schooner, from which he took out the captain and mate, to serve him as pilots on the coast of Bahia Honda, the navigation of which is very intricate. They arrived off Bahia Honda about 9, p. m., when they immediately commenced making signals to the shore by means of rockets, &c., which probably had been previously agreed upon between the liberators and those on shore. Gen. Lopez did not effect a landing with his men until 4, a. m.; but the debarkation was done in so masterly a style that before sunrise he had not only landed his men, with all their munitions of war, but was on his march to Las Posas, a town a few miles distant from the coast, where he immediately commenced intrenching himself.

In the meanwhile, here in Havana reigned the greatest excitement. The Pizarro, laden with troops, under the command of General Enna, (who is next in command to captain-general,) and with him the admiral, left about 6, a. m., for Bahia Honda, one thousand men having previously been sent by the railway cars.

It must be borne in mind that, such was the state of confusion and alarm into which the government were thrown, they had no distinct idea as to whether Bahia Honda or Mariel was the point at which the liberators had come. However, the following morning we are informed that General Enna had come up with the "pirates," as they are termed by the government, and had fought with them at Las Posas, in which he regrets the loss of some of his men and others wounded.

Accordingly, two steamers—the Habanero and the Almandares—left that day with more troops, to the number of 1,400; so that, according to their own account, with those who have been concentrating from the other districts, they have got towards of 3,000 men, including cavalry, and up to this moment they have only made three captives, whom, as they say in the official bulletin, they instantly put to death. Two of these persons were sailors belonging to the steamer Pampero, who, after landing Lopez, had gone into a tavern and got drunk; the other poor fellow was found in a hut, unable to move from a fracture he received when landing.

On the 15th, it was known that the liberators, who have been joined in large numbers by the people of the country, made a move in the direction of Diego de Nunez and Cabanos, with the intention of possessing themselves of the fort at the latter place, when, unfortunately, some forty or fifty of them, who had, in the most daring manner, endeavored to get there by sea in four launches, with the intention of taking the Spaniards in the fort by surprise, were themselves, after a most desperate resistance, captured by the Spanish Admiral, who, with his steamer and an immense number of men, succeeded in taking them, after a fight of four hours.

In this engagement the Spaniards were commanded by General Enna in person, who had his horse shot from under him. Col. Radal and seven officers, and about seventy-eight men, were killed.

So unerring and deadly was the fire of the brave liberators that General Enna was three times repulsed with loss. At this moment the lieutenant-governor of Mariel, Colonel Gurrea, came up with about two hundred men more, when the Colonel received a shot through his leg, and his men such a check that General Enna (as he states in his official communication to the captain-general, dated half-past three o'clock on the 11th) saw the uselessness of attempting anything further against the pirates without more artillery, as it would be only exposing his men to certain death, without any result; consequently, he demanded further reinforcements.

It is computed that there were no less than 320 soldiers and sailors engaged in the capture of these brave fifty Americans.

Elated with his success, Admiral Bustillos hastened with his prize to Havana, where he arrived this morning at 1.30, a. m.

Of the fifty or fifty-two who were to have been shot this morning at the Fort Atares, forty-six were of the flower of the Mississippi yeomanry.

All the troops in and about the Havana were formed in a square on the ground where this wholesale butchery was to take place. But strange to say that, notwithstanding all the great preparations made for this horrid spectacle, up to this moment (10, a. m.) it has not been put into execution, and the troops have received orders to retire to their barracks.

One handsome, noble-looking fellow from New Orleans, among the captured, from whom these wretches endeavored to obtain his declaration, in the hope of getting him to implicate others, desired them, in the most peremptory manner, not to interrogate him; that he was not an informer; that the fortune of war had placed him in their power, and that their bloodthirsty character was known to the world; but that he had the satisfaction of knowing that every drop of American blood shed by them would call down upon them the vengeance of the whole American nation, and that it would be repaid to them a hundred-fold.

Spanish Account.

From the Havana *Diario* of the 16th instant we translate the following notice of the capture and execution of Col. Clendenin and his company:

Four launches captured, with fifty pirates.

At a quarter past 1 this morning, the commandant-general of the Apostadero arrived here in the steamer Habanero, bringing 50 pirates who were captured in four launches. The lateness of the hour does not permit us to enter into detail.

At daylight yesterday morning his excellency the commandant-general left Bahia Honda in the steamer Habanero, for the purpose of scouring the coast; and having learned about 7 o'clock that, on the night previous, a band of pirates had embarked in four launches, steering in a northwesterly direction, as if going to New Orleans, his excellency thought that by putting on high steam he could gain the 10 hours which they had the start of him, and accordingly got immediately to sea; but, after going 18 miles without success, he returned to the coast, with a view to examine the keys—a happy thought, which was crowned with the best results; for, having gone to the Pasa de Alacranes, in the immediate vicinity of which the Habanero was at 10 o'clock, a. m., four vessels were descried. With the greatest enthusiasm, both of officers and men, the boats were manned, and went in pursuit of the pirates. Their success was complete. Having captured the first launch, they pounced upon the second and third, which were taken, together with the armed pirates which they contained. The steamer then run for Key Levisa, within which was the fourth launch. The pirates who were in her, being also alarmed, took to the land, in order to hide or defend themselves on the key; but the crew of the Habanero having jumped ashore, 21 pirates were immediately apprehended, making, with those in the first-mentioned launches, 50, among whom was a chief and five officers.

From them information was obtained that the pirates commanded by the traitor Lopez, being appalled by the intrepidity of our troops, were completely discouraged and disorganized, as we mentioned yesterday, and were only seeking to save themselves by flight. The commandant-general made the necessary arrangements to prevent their escape, which were zealously seconded by the troops, who, both by land and water, pursued the miscreants. Time fails us to enter into more details.

At 11 o'clock this morning, on the hill south of the castle of Atares, were shot the 52 pirates captured at Key Levisa and its vicinity. As the terrible punishment to which they would be subjected if they should dare to approach our shores had been announced, both in the country from which they came and in this island, the rigid execution of the law was a consequence which could surprise no one. * * * Both on land and water, the concourse assembled to witness the execution was immense.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Charleston Courier.

25 August 1851, 2
(Monday)

The Cuba Expedition.—Our New-York Exchanges learn from Capt. COUILLARD, of the steam ship *Winfield Scott* from New-Orleans August 15th, that the steam ship *Pampero*, Capt. LEWIS, anchored in the harbor of Key West on the 10th inst, and remained there till 11 P. M., when she departed for Cuba, with LOPEZ and his force of 450 men, whom she landed at Cubanos, 40 miles West of Havana. The *Pampero* then returned to Key West, but remained in the harbor only an hour, fearing seizure. She cruised off that port until the 15th inst., and then having taken on board from 20 to 25 recruits, she left at evening for Jacksonville, Florida, to embark Gen. GONZALEZ and his company, with the intention, as was thought of taking them to Cuba to re inforce Gen. LOPEZ. That Gen. GONZALEZ, however, did not embark in her, is evident from the fact that he arrived at the Charleston Hotel in this city on Saturday, which he left for Columbia yesterday morning.

The severe storm of yesterday precluded our receiving any dispatches, otherwise doubtless we should have been able to lay before our readers some important intelligence, inasmuch as we perceive from the Baltimore papers of Friday, that the steam ship *Cherokee* arrived on Thursday evening at New-York in four days from Havana; and that the news brought by her is important may be inferred from the following fragment of a dispatch received by them, the conclusion of which in consequence of electricity interrupting the wires, could not be obtained in time for publication that morning.

"The accounts from Havana are of the most serious nature. We are indebted to the Purser of the Cherokee for the following fearful narrative. The steam boat Habanero while cruising off a place called Bahia Honda, 40 miles west of ——."

From Havana.—The barque *John Benson*, Captain DIBBLE, arrived at New-York from Havana, which port she left on the 10th inst. At that time all was quiet. The Governor was sending troops into the country, and taking other precautions for protection of the island in case of an invasion.

The *Cherokee* arrived at New-York on Thursday evening, from Chagres, with $2,640,689 on freight, and $165,000 in the hands of passengers, of whom there were about 200. She brought the California mails and San Francisco dates to the evening of the 15th July, being one day later. The *Cherokee* passed the *Empire City* going into Havana.

The recent Riot in New-Orleans, &c.—In addition to what we published on Saturday in relation to the recent riot at New-Orleans, we learn from dispatches in the Savannah *Republican* of Saturday, that the Spanish Consul at New Orleans has been compelled to surrender to the committee who called upon him, the names of the fifty-one Americans, who in one of the engagements, while making a flank movement in boats, were captured taken to Havana, and executed. Several letters from some of the deceased were likewise given up by the Consul at the same time. At first he had refused to do so. One of the *Republican*'s dispatches states that among the captured were "CRITTENDEN, JAMES KERR, and BOYCE, and almost all artillery." It is also stated that five hundred Creoles had left Havana to join LOPEZ, and that the Creoles were flocking to his standard from all directions.

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The Charleston Courier.

25 August 1851, 2

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, Aug. 23.

D. MIXER Proprietor.

D. F. Fleming,	Charleston.	J. B. F. Davidge,	Wash'ton,
M. L. Ward,	California	A. B James,	Ala.
J. Davis,	Ala.	R. B. Kendall,	N. O.
E. Henry,	Charleston.	H. T. Core,	Ala.
L. D. Latherstedt,	Ga.	C. N. Harris,	La.
Gen. A. Gonzalez,	Cuba.	W. H. Harris,	do.
Col. Gardiner,	do.	P. R. Rives.	Va.
C. D. Anderson,	Ga.	T. B. Bailey,	N. C.
S. Daniels,	do.	J. H. Gregory,	do.
J. Adams,	Ala.	L. W. Horn,	Ga.
H. Leever,	do.	W. B. Gowen.	Ala
J. Wheeler,	Ga.	E. H. Britton,	S. C.
H. A. Torbett,	Ala.	C. Balch,	N. Y.
J. M. Manning,	Ga.	W. C Morrison,	Winnsboro.
R. E. Chew,	do.	J. J. Northcelll	Ga.
W. G. England,	Ala.	J. W. Colton,	do.
J. S. Callaway,	do.	J. B. Forney,	Ala.
E. W. Beckwith,	Miss.	J. D. Hoke	do.
F. P. Redmond,	Ark.	D A. McRae,	do.
J. B. Bowers and 2 servants,	N. C.	R. B. Reynolds,	U. S. A.
Mr. Foster & lady,	do.	J. Cummings,	S. C.
W. Clark,	Ga.	S. Hard,	Newberry.
D. F. McMahon, lady and servant,	S. C.	J Holt,	Express.
A. Kretz,	do.	H. P. Audrews,	Tehuantepec, R. R.
R. H. Sims,	Griffin.	W. B. Williams,	do.
W. J. Josey,	do.	H. H. Burnett,	do.
H. J. Neely,	do.	Mr. Dodge,	—
G. W. Howard,	N. C.	J. Blumenthal,	N. Y.
L. J. Fleming,	do.	J. D. Macleod,	S. C.
		F. W. Lucas,	La.

Passengers.

Per steamer Gov. Dudley, from Wilmington—Miss C. Shoulters, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Stetson, Miss Carter, Miss S. Bringley, Van Gilder and lady, C. A. Moore and lady, Mr. Foster and lady, F. Ames and lady, Mr. Marks and lady, Master Seixas, Messrs. Gonzalez, Clark, L. S. Christiansen, S. M. Manning, Andrew, Latherstedt, Henderson, W. Horn, Redman, Ward, St. Clair, Cobett, E Henry, Stewart, G. W. Cole, B. F. Cohen, Ackley, T. Curtis, J. T. Adams, A. A. Wicker, E. W. Beckworth, J. Barber, J. Rives, T. Wheeler, W. A. Baker, W. W Odom, F. B. Smith, D. F. Fleming, J. H. Sovers, J. B, Bowers, J. Kendrick, L. Hand, F. A. Everhardt, R. D, Senn, H. Clyde, J. Adams, H. Levy, Daniels, England, A Wallen, W. Given, Bolger, Davis, Smith, J. S. Galloay, Gardner, W. C. Dunlap, Vaughan, and 8 on deck.

Per steamer C. Vanderbilt, from Wilmington—Miss Marion, D. S. Printup and lady, Dr. C. H. Miot, Messrs. J. P. Bailey, W. H. Houston, J. W. Greer, J. L. Rogers, J. G. Starr, W. Sharp, W. R. Wimbish, A. H. Collins, J. Claussen, C. Baker, S. Gardner, C. C. Green, J. A. Pleasants, G. Rosenband, G R. Peck, J. H. Badgett, J. Bradley, W. W. Wise, M. C. Houstan, A. J. Martin, W. H. Dunn, J. L. Morton, L. O. Ridle, D. H. Hargrove, L. Z. Parker, H. B. Gillespie H. H. Harris, and R. S. Peedles.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Savannah—Messrs. W. J. Josey, J. Blumenthal, E. P. Carter, A. Kretz, G. Harris, B. Blum, R. H. Sims, H R. Neely, W. Smith, M. Jones, N. Smith, C. Oelrich, and 1 on deck.

Per steamer Etiwau, from Edisto—Mr. Boynton. Master Bryan, and 3 on deck.

Per steam ship Southerner, for New-York—T. A. P. Bernard and lady, Mrs. Maturin and 2 children, Miss M. Galloway, Miss Budd, 2 Misses Roberts, Mrs. Wilkinson, J. E. Osgood and lady, Mrs. H. W. Oppenheim, Miss W. R. Oppenheim, Miss H. Moses, Mrs J. H. Oppenheim, 2 children and nurse, Master Seixas, Capt. Herbest, Capt. Conner, Messrs. R. Baily, D. A. M'Kay, R. Douglas, W. P. Clark, R. Anderson, A. G. Henry, W. T. Reed, L. W. Howe, F. C. Dodge, G. W. Kendall, W. A. Morrison, J. Cummings, C. Batch, W. B. Gowan, J. Wilson, S. Simons, B. B. Simons, E. C. Darbaum, C. Dennis, J. M. Barrien, D. J. Sanders, P. H. Dee, A. M. Godfrey, W. C. Beman, J. R. Robertson, B. Alleston, J. T. Solomons, H. B. Rice, C. Butter, A. L. Solomons, L. D. Walker, C. Wokloff, R. A. Pringle, G. T. Davis, E. West, T. G. Budd, and 20 steerage.

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The Charleston Mercury

25 August 1851, p. 2, cl. 3

Cuban Affairs.

We publish a letter from Gen. GOSZALEZ, touching a single point in our remarks of Saturday. It was no part of our object to press Mr. CALHOUN'S authority into the discussion, and we alluded to his opinions solely for the purpose of correcting the statement that he had been opposed to the annexation of Texas. The grounds of his opposition to the acquisition of any of the populous portion of Mexico, we took from his public speeches, and applied it to the case of Cuba, only by way of inference,—because the reasons were the same. We do not know that he ever made any public declarations on this subject, and we should interpret with some grains of allowance the impressions which his private conversations may have made on men who were eager for the sanction of his approval. It does not need either argument or evidence, to those who knew the comprehensive and generous nature of his statesmanship, to prove that he took a deep interest in Cuba, and earnestly desired the freedom and independence of that beautiful land. But this does not necessarily involve annexation.

To the Editors of the Mercury:

CHARLESTON, August 21, 1851.

I saw some days ago in the New York Journal of Commerce, a letter from its Washington Correspondent, stating that the late Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN had expressed himself, in writing, against the admission of Cuba into this Union. Had such a statement proceeded no further than the columns of the Journal, a paper so uncompromisingly, and at times so unscrupulously, inimical to Cuban liberty, I would not have felt inclined to notice it. But I find in Saturday's Mercury a long editorial sustaining, much to my astonishment, Mr. CALHOUN'S alleged position in regard to Cuba. I do not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the acquisition of that Island, or even those of her independence, as bearing upon the future development, safety, grandeur, and peace of these United States. The immense majority of the American people have already, with their usual sagacity and common sense, "made up their minds" upon this subject. I am thus far relieved. But when I see even the great name of the South Carolina Statesman thrown into our adverse scale, I feel that I have, however reluctantly, one word to say in this connection. When Gen. LOPEZ made a visit to Washington in the spring of 1849, the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN was the first gentleman in that city who called on the General. He even carried his civility to the extent of making a second call before his first had been returned. In his conversations with General LOPEZ, through Mr. SANCHEZ and myself, he expressed himself as warmly in behalf of Cuba and her annexation, as has any other man in the country, either before or since. A short time after a prominent Southern Senator favored me with an appointment in the recess room of the Senate, Mr. CALHOUN was invited thereto, as were also four other Senators, three Democrats and one Whig. The purpose of the gentlemen, as it seemed to me, was principally to learn Mr. CALHOUN'S views upon a subject of such vital importance to the country. Mr. CALHOUN then expressed himself as decidedly as to the justice of our cause, the assistance which would be lawfully proffered by the American people in case of insurrection, and his non-apprehension of European interference, as he had done on former occasions. The gentlemen present fully coincided with his views. Such, Messrs. Editors, were the opinions and sentiments of JOHN C. CALHOUN in the spring of 1849. The Wilmot proviso question then assumed increased gravity, and as the contest became fiercer, Mr. CALHOUN'S views underwent a visible change. He was no longer for action, but for procrastination. He felt, no doubt, that the Cuba question would draw the minds of the people from an internal to an external contest, and that his issue, his "threshold" issue, might be postponed, if not abandoned. Then, but not till then, did Mr. CALHOUN express himself as quoted by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. But Mr. CALHOUN'S hopes were not realized. The South did not unite even in the absence of the Cuba excitement. Were he now living, every consideration invites the belief, that having failed to unite the South upon the admission of California, he would strive to do so, with greater probabilities of success, upon the Cuba platform, thus obtaining for her that "equilibrium" with which alone can this Union be preserved, through the Union of the South.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ, of Cuba.

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Cincinnati Gazette

25 August 1851, 2

☞ The remains of Thomas M. Hamor, who died on the river while *en route* for Cuba, passed through the city on Saturday for interment in the family vault at Georgetown, in Brown County.—

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
25 August 1851, 2.

John G. Sanks, one of the patriots recently shot by the Cuban authorities, was a native of Lawrenceburgh, Ia., and left Natchez in company with forty others, about six weeks since. He was a young man highly respected by all who knew him.

W. Hogan, another of the victims, was formerly of this city, and went to Mexico as Lieut. in the 4th Regiment of Ohio volunteers. He was latterly of Mississippi.

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Louisville Courier
25 August 1851, 2

THE CUBA NEWS

[redacted] was so imperfect that it was impossible to make perfect sentence out of portions of it. As transmitted in the Cincinnati papers, it was somewhat clear and intelligible, and we presume was correct, and we therefore publish their report, as follows:

FURTHER FROM CUBA.—The Spanish officers behaved with great insolence on board the Falcon, and minutely searched every part of the vessel.

The lives of Americans are not safe for one day in Havana, and a complete system of espionage is kept over all their movements.

There is very little truth in the various statements of the position of the government troops and the patriots. As soon as the Captain General had heard of the landing of Lopez and his party, he sent out 800 troops to ascertain his position, but with orders to do nothing more without reinforcements—700 men more were afterwards sent; this was two days before the arrival of the Falcon. On the 16th it was reported that General Lopez had cut off all communication between the government forces and Havana, and the fact of the Captain General having received no dispatches from the first in command, seemed to be strong presumptive evidence that such was the case, nor have the steamers cruising on the coast any better success.

The following is another version of the execution of the prisoners:

On the evening of the 16th, at 8 o'clock, the Capt. General dispatched the steam ferryboat to Bahia Conda, to gain information, and to return the same night. They returned the next morning without gaining any information. Soon after, however, the steamer Habanero came into port, bringing about forty or fifty wounded soldiers, which they found among the Cayes; but what they were doing there is a mystery, nor is it known whether they had arms or not. A fisherman first saw them and gave information to the government, when the Habanero was dispatched to capture them. No communication was allowed with the prisoners; and the government discloses nothing but what answers their purpose.

After the prisoners were brought to Havana, they were led out ten at a time and shot from behind. No sign of fear or murmur escaped from one of them. The bodies were thrown into hearses, six or eight in each, and taken away and buried, and it appears that it was different parts of their clothing the mob carried in triumph through the city.

We learn from another gentleman who came passenger in the Cherokee, that information had been received at Havana a few hours before the steamer sailed, that General Lopez and his party had been attacked by a body of Spanish troops, and, after a bloody engagement, were routed—that Gen. Lopez and a few of his followers escaped to the mountains, and it is supposed that the party executed at Havana got separated from their companions, and took to launches.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 22.

The papers contain lengthy accounts from Havana in relation to the Lopez expedition, and the prisoners, &c. It appears that Lopez landed on the 12th, and about 1200 men immediately joined him; some accounts say they did so from fear, as he threatened extermination if they did not. This latter is, however, the Spanish version.

A fight, it is said, occurred, in which many of the Spanish troops were killed; on the morning of the 15th the patriots had collected near Habaneros, with the intention of re-embarking, but were prevented, and another conflict ensued, in which the patriots were completely routed, and dispersed into the mountains, back of Bahai Conda; a portion attempted to escape in boats, and these were they who were captured and executed.

Another account states that in the engagement of the 13th, the Spaniards were three times repulsed with great loss; and that on the 15th, the liberators were moving towards Diego de Nulez and Habaneros, with the intention of possessing themselves of the fort at the latter place, and that some 50 in endeavoring to get there by sea, in launches, were captured, but none of the accounts give any intelligence of where Lopez is.

It was reported to-day in New York that it was Col. Crittenden, instead of Clendenin, was among the prisoners; but private letters throw doubts upon the report.

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The Nashville Daily American

25 August 1851, 3

NOT A HOAX.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived here from New Orleans on Saturday last, that the news which we published a few days since, relative to the safe arrival of Lopez and his party, is substantially true. This gentleman states that he gathered his facts from those familiar with all the Cuban movements, and further states that he saw dispatches from Lopez to his friends in New Orleans. The Pampero landed her troops at Puerto Principe in safety, and returned to the neighborhood of the Balize without molestation.

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New York Journal of Commerce

25 August 1851, 2

LATER FROM CUBA.—Successes of the Invaders.

MOBILE, August 21.

The United States steamer Vixen arrived at Pensacola on the 20th, in four days from Havana, with further intelligence from Cuba. General Lopez, it is said, made a stand at Manuel, and had had two engagements with the Spanish troops, and was successful in both. The Spaniards lost eighty officers and 300 men, in killed and wounded. The wounded and dead were carried to Havana, and the latter buried with military pomp on Friday last.

The force of Lopez is increasing with great rapidity, from twelve to fourteen hundred new recruits joining his ranks daily. On the night of the 14th, over one hundred left Havana for the purpose of joining the invaders. There is a report also that one entire regiment of Government troops had gone over to the patriots. The people, too, are rising in many quarters. The last report of the results of the two engagements of Lopez is, that one General, one "Commodore," one "General of Marines," with two hundred privates, were killed, and many wounded.

MEETING IN THE PARK.—A second meeting of "Cuban sympathizers" was held on the steps of the City Hall, on Saturday evening, but it was a slim affair. The speakers, with few exceptions, were the same that appeared on the previous evening, but their audience was greatly diminished. Mr. CARR stated that a Cuban expedition was now fitting out in this city, and when it sailed, it would go with a full remembrance of what their predecessors in the cause of Cuban independence had suffered. The Government, he thought, would not dare to attempt to intercept it, for the Government here was the people.

A Cuban meeting for to-night, is called in Philadelphia.

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New York Journal of Commerce

25 August 1851, 2

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1851.

Further Cuban Intelligence.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF LOPEZ.

A well informed Spanish gentleman, in intimate intercourse with the Minister of Spain in this country, states that a despatch addressed to the Minister, Don Calderon de la Barca, was put on board the Cherokee at the moment of her departure from Havana, announcing the capture of Gen. Lopez by the government troops. The Minister, who received it in this city, sent the Secretary of the Legation, with the intelligence, to Spain, by the steamer Humboldt, which sailed on Saturday.

We learn from a private letter, written to a young man here by his relative in Havana, that, previous to his capture, Lopez was wounded, having sustained the loss of an arm by a shot.

The following letter was written by a citizen of this country, who has resided many years in Cuba. It is a highly interesting and thoroughly reliable narrative of the events connected with the invasion under Lopez, according to the best information that could be obtained at Havana.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

I will give you a short, though probably a more correct account, of the new invasion, of which your newspapers will certainly make most extravagant stories.

Lopez landed the 12th instant near Bahia Honda, some 20 or 25 leagues to leeward of Havana, with about 1,000 men, according to the report of the pilot taken by force from one of our coasters. The Government, before the landing, had heard of the presence of the suspicious force on the coast, and on the same evening had sent four or five companies to leeward, and orders to all the military commandants in the Vuilta de Abajo to be on the alert, and march to the place of landing with part of their troops. Those sent from this place landed at Bahia Honda, 24 hours after Lopez, and marched immediately to Las Pozas, a village where Lopez had entrenched and barricaded himself with the material of the frame houses pulled down for the purpose. On arriving, General Enna saw perfectly well he could not force the situation, having no artillery, and immediately sent to Havana for four or five pieces, which were shipped to him in one of the merchant steamboats; but in the meanwhile some of the Spanish rural militia, passing incautiously at a short distance from the intrenchments, were shot at by Lopez, and some were killed. The troops then marched, against the formal order of the General, and were twice repulsed, and one of the companies was nearly destroyed. The General then succeeded in calling them off. During the retreat, which the invaders mistook for a flight, they left their intrenchments in pursuit, but were soon beaten back with considerable loss. Afterwards they attempted to reach the mountains, 2 or 3 miles off, but found the passes too well guarded, and were forced to come back to the village, where, it is stated, they are entirely out of provisions. The artillery sent from here was landed at Bahia Honda yesterday morning, and must have been on the battle field at about 12, and we are minutely expecting the news of the final battle or butchery.

At this moment some fifty prisoners are landing, who no doubt will be immediately shot.

All this proves to a certainty two things—firstly, that the Spanish troops will fight: secondly, that the people are not at all generally disposed to rise before they be assured that no harm will come out of it. Lopez has now been four days on the spot. In the first affair he had a decided advantage, and not one man from the country has gone over to him. If the Cherokee, as usual, does not start before her time, I will, probably, be enabled to give you the conclusion of the tragedy.

A deplorable incident has arisen out of this. Of the young men who had taken arms at Villa Clara and Trinidad, seven have been sentenced to death, but as they surrendered without firing a single shot, the Colonel to whom they surrendered had promised them that his influence, and the much more powerful influence of the Captain General, would be exerted in their favor. The Captain-General himself had suspended his approval of the sentence two or three days, and had promised the relations of the culprits to do all that he could do in their favor; but as soon as he heard of the landing of the Americans, he apprehended that an act of clemency would be construed by friends and enemies unto one of weakness or timidity, and the poor fellows were ordered to be shot. The insurrectionists at Principe, much guiltier than those of Villa Clara, if their cause be sentenced after success at Las Pozas, may have a better chance.

Eleven o'clock.—The prisoners landed this morning are fifty in number. They were taken with four launches trying to get across to the Florida coast. They will not be shot this morning. The main body of the invaders have not chosen to wait the artillery, and have dispersed to different points of the country. They are pursued in all directions by the troops, and the peasantry. It is not probable that many will escape.

Would you believe that—such was the foolish confidence of Lopez in his popularity, and the good disposition of the inhabitants of the country,—he landed with two kegs of gunpowder, one hundred pounds of shot or bullets, two barrels of beef, and half a dozen barrels of biscuit, for all ammunition and provisions? The man must be perfectly insane—and that such a madman could have embezzled a thousand men, or suppose only five hundred in such a practical country as the United States! True, it is said, that two-thirds of them are boys, not over 14 or 16 years of age.

Capt. Murray, of brig J. C. Anderson, from Havana, August 15th, says that the Spaniards do not hesitate to use the slightest pretext and the basest subterfuge, to harass and annoy Americans, both strangers and residents, in every way possible. It is with great difficulty and delay that American ship masters can obtain the requisite accommodations for their vessels, &c. As an instance of the vindictive feeling that prevails among them in this direction, it is only necessary to state that Capt. Habershaw of the brig Highlander, of Philadelphia, was fined $60 because he had not his wife's name on the crew list of the vessel.

By Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1851.—The excitement which prevails in this city relative to the Cuban outbreak, is great. Two more steamers, filled with men, sailed to-day, to join Lopez. The interference of the United States Marshal was of no avail. The fitting out and embarkation were accomplished in defiance of the authorities. The most intense excitement prevails, and everything is done openly. Every boat from above is bringing down soldiers for the patriot cause in Cuba.

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The Evening Picayune.

25 August 1851, 1

The Despatches from the Vixen.

On Friday morning last, we published in the Picayune the following telegraphic despatch from our correspondent in Mobile:

Regiment of Spanish Troops Joined Lopez.

MOBILE, Thursday, *August* 21.

The steamship Vixen has arrived at Pensacola in less than four days from Havana, bringing a bearer of despatches from that place.

Gen. Lopez has had two engagements with the Spaniards, in both of which he was successful. One entire regiment of Spanish troops has joined the Patriot standard.

The True Delta of this city has assumed to pronounce this despatch "a domestic product, entirely fabulous," and to insinuate that no such intelligence was brought by the Vixen. A few plain facts will show how wanton is the imputation, and will create surprise at the heedlessness with which it was thrown out.

The Vixen arrived at Pensacola on Wednesday last, the 20th; she left Havana on the morning of the 16th, the day of the killing of the American prisoners, but before the execution. On her arrival at Pensacola, Mr. Fowler, one of her officers, started for Mobile, and spread the intelligence which she brought. On the eastern shore of the bay there were a number of citizens of New Orleans, to whom the details were communicated, and they hastened to transmit the news to this city. Several of them have since reached here, and have expressed their surprise at the hardihood which pretends to dispute the integrity of the report. On the information furnished by Mr. Fowler, the despatch to the Picayune was made up on the 21st by our correspondent in Mobile. When received here it was believed to accord generally with the accounts received by the Empire City, which had reached here the day after the Vixen at Pensacola. It was accordingly published. A much longer despatch was received the same day containing fuller particulars, but we omitted it because its accounts were more glowing than, from a more careful investigation of those by the Empire City here, we were willing to circulate, without more confirmation.

The next day brought us by mail our own correspondence containing the same facts. Letters from well-known citizens of New Orleans at Mobile were also handed to us for publication, if we desired it, giving the same intelligence in quite as enthusiastic a strain, and quoting the officers of the Vixen. We will venture to name Col. H. W. Palfrey as one of the writers. A similar letter was written by the captain of the steamboat Helen, who brought Mr. Fowler over the bay to Mobile.

Another document was transmitted to us by a correspondent from Pensacola. It is an extract from a letter by a gentlemen in Havana, to his friend in Pensacola, detailing nearly all the reports, as we have received them here, favorable to the Cuban expedition.

Moreover, we have in our possession an extra from the office of the Pensacola Gazette, dated August 20, 1851, headed "Glorious news—Successful landing of Gen. Lopez—Defeat of the Spanish troops—Eighty officers and three hundred men killed and wounded—Governor General's offers of concession." It commences thus: "By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Vixen, which left Havana on Saturday last, the 16th inst., we have received the following glorious intelligence."

This extra, it will be observed, was dated in Pensacola, on the day before the Empire City reached here. The telegraphic despatch was received here after our evening edition of the next day (Thursday) went to press. The other communication came through by the regular mail the day after. They were withheld, together with another despatch from Mobile, containing the same news; because, as we have stated, the comparison of facts and the addition of statements, as we had collected them from other sources, which came by the Empire City, made us fearful of misleading, by giving a view of the progress of the expedition which might raise false hopes.

And finally, the substance of the accounts reached us by this morning's mail from Pensacola, in the Democrat of the morning of the 21st, Thursday last.

Our readers will now observe two things, that the imputation of publishing a spurious document is utterly unwarranted, and that as the news by the Vixen was received in Mobile before that by the Empire City, the insinuation that it was a concocted version of New Orleans origin is absolutely impossible.

We do not undertake to pronounce what is true of these reports. We have been very careful to avoid misleading, publishing all versions, and restraining the tendency to exaggerate what was favorable. No candid man can doubt, by the concurrence of the reports from different parties in Havana, sent by two independent channels, the Vixen and the Empire City, that there were current in Havana on the 15th and 16th favorable reports of the progress of Gen. Lopez. What we think of his probable condition we have already stated for ourselves.

We make these explanations, more from the gravity of the subject involved, than from any fear that the public would give credence to a charge against the Picayune of knowingly circulating false intelligence. We may rely for a sufficient answer upon the established character of this paper, for the carefulness with which its news arrangements are conducted; and refer to its editorial course through the recent exciting events for proof that, while it has looked kindly and hopefully on the course of republican ideas in Cuba, and the prospects of a spontaneous movement of its own inhabitants, it has done nothing to countenance overweening confidence or hasty action.

Something is attempted to be made of the despatch sent on Thursday evening to Mobile by the telegraphic correspondent in this office of the Mobile papers. He stated that the fifty Americans were captured in "making a flank movement" in boats. It was a mistake; though until the letters of the sufferers themselves were published such was the common opinion in this city, and it was the opinion of some of those who wrote from Havana. They were mistaken; but it is ridiculous to suppose that they could have any possible motive other than to give the facts as they were believed.

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29 August 1851, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer St. Matthews, from Palatka, &c.—Mr Murray, T H Parsons, E M Beckett, Dr Crane, U S A, J C Stewart, Rev Dr Varela, J B Campbell, Hugh O Neill, Chas Sommers, A J T Wright, D McDonald, M S Harden, D P F Newson, Hon Mr Yulee, B M Pearson, F D Dexter, Capt Donnell, Capt Cercopuly, John Makin, Col W J Bailey, D C Scarlett, G Friedlander, N A Hull, J M Tyson, Mrs F J Cercopuly, Mrs C B Ash, Miss Bailey, Mrs Bailey, W H Mongin and servant, Mongin Smith, Wm Lilifield, D H Hamilton, S P Hamilton, T P Middleton, Col S Gamon, Reuben King, Miss Constantine, Capt A L Raymond, and 10 deck.

Per steamer Gordon, from Charleston—J Kendrick, W C Jackson, N B Morrett, G W Cole, S Daniels, L M Word, John Davis, C D Anderson, and 2 deck.

Per steamer Jasper, from Charleston—Rev Mr Z[illegible] and lady, Mr McIntosh and lady, Miss Sandford, Messrs Proctor, Scott, B Baker, Hazell,, and C Olrick.

Per steamship Florida, for New York—Jas McGuire, Mrs McGuire, J T Mitchell, Edwd Baker, E B Stow, Master Stow, C D Laney, G H Allen, S Sippelan, I W King, P E Johnson, J B Holmes, D A Smith, J I Rentwick, J A Flemming, A J Yong, W D Woodson, G L Y Birdsong, R G Alderman, L L Tengue, Wm Rodger, J L White, D Ladd, Mr Marvin, E Williams, W Budd, jr, B J Huntington, Geo Ehrlach, P Fuller, W S Hulstead, James J G Walts, W Johnson, T F King, John F O'Byrne, J G Anderson, J J Rowles, J A Thompson, J A Virgin, Geo Long, W H Thomas, lady and child, Miss Fannie Thomas, T S Harder, F McKenna, S H Eckman, Miss M H Ladd, Mrs F Sh ber, Miss Catwater, J Richards and lady, C A Nutt ny, W H Turner, John B Wickershain, James M Pa son, James M Lovet, J D LaRoche, B. I. Dowell and lady, H A Crane and lady, Miss Charlton, Miss Pa ton, Master Patton, C R Barker, Mrs Dow, Mrs C I O'Byrne, Miss M S O'Byrne, M W O'Byrne, N Mc Bain, R Einstein, W Rosenband, S F Doe, J Shaw and lady, Mrs Pauline Brain, Chas Somers, T D Dex ter, A J Wright, D P Newson, Hon D L Yulee, Col Bailey and lady, Miss Bellamey, Dr Train, D C Scar lott, J M Tyson, G Friedlander, Moses Smith, T F Parsons, Reuben King, and Lieut John Scott, jr.—S cabin and 15 steerage.

Yulee arrived in Jacksonville on 18 August (Fla. Rep. 8-28-1851)

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The Charleston Courier.

26 August 1851, 2

The Cuba Expedition.—The Wilmington Boat not having arrived yesterday with the Northern mail, we are again unable to lay before our readers the "fearful narrative," which the Telegraph announced on Thursday evening to the Baltimore *Press*, as having been brought by the *Cherokee from* Havana. The Southern and Western mails, however, came through yesterday afternoon, bringing all our exchanges as late as due, from which we glean a little fuller intelligence than that we have already received by Telegraph. The Savannah papers contain some items respecting the landing of Lopez in the *Pampero*, &c., brought to Savannah on Saturday by the Steamer *St. Matthews from* Palatka, Florida, and an Extra of the Pensacola *Gazette* has a brief synopsis of the news by the U. S. Steamer *Vixen*, which arrived at that port on the 20th inst. from Havana, which she had left on the 16th.

It appears that the *Pampero* having left New Orleans, proceeded to Key West, near which port she remained several days, for the purpose of evading the vigilance of the Spanish ships. Gen. Lopez, however, having been informed by the Key West wreckers that the inhabitants of the District of Vuelta Abajo, nearly opposite Key West, were up in arms, determined to make his landing among them, and consequently steering for Bahia Honda, intended to land at a small port called Morrillo, but when about eighteen leagues from Havana, as ill luck would have it, the machinery of the *Pampero* got out of order, the consequences of which was that she floated for two hours along the current in the Gulf Stream, approaching all the while towards the city of Havana. Before the accident was repaired, she was carried full in view of the Moro Castle, and even in sight of the soldiers on the water battery. Getting up steam again, she bore away for Bahia Honda, intercepting on the way a coasting vessel, from which Gen. Lopez took two pilots.

On the night of the 11th, the *Pampero* approached within fifty yards of the coast, about fifty miles to the westward of Havana, and without difficulty landed Lopez and his troops, who immediately secured his retreat to the mountains by taking possession of all the roads leading to the interior. As soon as the news was received in Havana some 300 troops were sent to the scene of action. The Spanish Commander sent in to Lopez to know what concessions he wanted—and his reply was—"That it was too late to talk of concessions now." "They did not want concessions." "They came to fight for the *Liberty of Cuba.*"

The *Pampero* remained all night, and left for Key West next morning, from which port, as we stated yesterday, she was compelled, for fear of seizure, to make a hasty departure. The *St. Matthews*, however, reports her to be now in a position of safety. We presume she is still at Jacksonville, (Fla.) waiting for reinforcements.

The Pensacola *Gazette* confirms our Telegraphic dispatch which stated that the Spanish troops had been defeated in two skirmishes with considerable loss, and says that rumor gives the loss on the part of the Spanish troops of 20 officers and 300 men, killed and wounded. The disparity between the Spanish officers and men was owing, it is said, to orders given by the Spanish Commander to kill all the invading officers and spare the men. A number of the wounded had been brought back to Havana. It is also rumored that a number of the troops had enhanced the Lopez cause, and that the native Cubans had in large numbers joined him. Over 100 men left Havana on the night of the 14th, to join the Invaders. Some 58 Cubans were taken on the night of the 15th, while in the act of desertion, and on the morning of the 16th preparations were being made for their immediate execution. The Governor General has given orders to to the Spanish Squadron not to molest any invading force that may be fallen in with at sea, but to permit them to land, as he does not wish to have a rupture with the Government of the United States, growing out of a second Contoy affair.

A Spanish Colonel (an aid to the Governor General) had been shot. There was only one French man-of-war in Havana on the 16th, and no English national vessel. The U. S. Ship *Albany*, Commander PLATT, was at Havana when the *Vixen* left and would probably remain until she returned. The *Albany* was bound to Boston, to touch at Havana. Her services not being required there, she sailed for Boston. After her departure, our Consul deeming her presence necessary, despatched the *Vixen* after her, who overtook her and she returned to Havana. Officers and crew all well.

The New-Orleans *Delta* has a letter from Havana, dated the 6th instant, emanating from a source which it endorses as respectable and trustworthy, from which we extract the following paragraphs, which, if correct, contain very important information:

"Affairs have come to a crisis, *Messrs. Editors*, and the gentlemen of two-colored coats are as much frightened as though the —— was after them. In this place we have many compatriots, (citizens of the United States, like myself,) who labor for the cause of independence. During the evenings, we meet at some of the American hotels, and as nothing is spoken but English, none of the Spaniards understand our conversation, and therefore they do not meddle with us.

"I have no doubt that by this time you are aware that four thousand of the "ever-faithful soldiers" of her Majesty have turned coats and joined our cause; and there is not the least doubt but that, of the fourteen thousand left, more than half will follow suit in less than fifteen days. We have four expert corporals and seven experienced sergeants, who are hard at work. Some having money, have already done good service. One whole regiment of artillery has joined the patriots, and many others will follow the same course. Indeed every thing works well.

"The rumor to day is that Lopez left New-Orleans last week with one thousand men. The news has animated the spirits of our people. Would to God it were true, and that they land soon, as twenty thousand patriots wait his arrival to join the Army of Liberation!

"The garrison of Cubanas is to be removed by the government, on suspicion of being concerned with us; but whatever troops are placed there, we are sure that in three days they will be ours—for those already secured are reliable, and it will be easier work to manage their followers. In Cubanas, as well as in Casas Blancs, we have good people, who will not sleep on straw."

"You may rest assured that by the time the steamer sails, which will be on the 18th, you will receive the news that this place, as also Matanzas, has raised the cry."

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The Charleston Courier.

26 August 1851, Z

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, Aug. 25.

D. MIXELL Proprietor.

Col. Maxey Gregg,	Colum.	J. G. Weston,	Richland
Gen. J. A. Adams,	Richland.	J. D. Hopkins,	do.
Capt. J. C. Adams,	do.	J. P. Adams,	do.
T. J. Cosgrove,	Charleston.	H. W. Adams,	do.
T. C. Miller,	Savannah.	R. E. Lewis and ser't,	La.
J. J. Musculimer,	N. O.	Gen. A. J. Gonzalez,	Cuba.
R. Breyer,	Columbia.	A. G. Bark,	Montgomery.
J. Veal,	do.	Mrs. Watkins,	Ala.
H. R. Yeuni,	N. O.	J. A. Holt,	Express.
Mrs. F. S. Lyon,	Ala.	Capt. Hagan,	U. S. A.
Miss A. H. Lyon,	do.	Mr. Hagan,	N. Y.
W. H. Ross,	Mobile.	Mr. Barnwell,	S. C.
C. Garder,	Ala.	J. Wester,	N. C.

Passengers.

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—Mrs. Fields, Capt. Donnell, Messrs. M. S. Barnden, Livinson, W. H. Lucas, Miller, Williamson, W. Jackson, Kinard, J. J. Josey, A. Smith, T. Harris, J. Bulloch, Hudson, Myers, and 4 on deck.

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

26 August 1851, 2

The Cuba Revolution.

See the telegraph columns for intelligence of a great Cuban demonstration at Nashville, Tenn. That is "the first gun," as we are wont to say in election times. We shall hear a louder one in a few hours from *further south*, or we mistake the present condition of the elements.

The massacre of the *Alamo* opened the campaign which gave Texas to American dominion. The massacre at Havana may result in the same end.

A large meeting, to aid the volunteers there in readiness to start for Cuba, was held in Memphis on the 14th. The addresses were animated, the contributions liberal. This was before the people there had heard of the Havana tragedy — When they get that account we can imagine how the hot blood will course their veins.

The Murder of Fifty Americans.

The New York *Herald*, of Friday last, expressed the same [illegible] we did ourselves. It said:—

"This intelligence will create a tremendous excitement throughout the American Union, and the inhuman manner in which the American prisoners were treated, before and after their execution, will, if we are not much mistaken, create a feeling against the government of Cuba, which nothing but sanguinary revenge will appease. In undertaking that expedition, those that composed it knew, of course, the risk they incurred, and were aware of the fate that awaited them in case of their failure. They never imagined, however, that they would suffer such brutality, and such inhuman treatment as was, according to all accounts, inflicted upon them, *not only by the Spanish troops*, but by their officers—treatment that would disgrace a nation of savages. If such is the spirit which animates the Spaniards in Cuba, they are unworthy to be ranked among civilized people. But this is only the beginning of the end. The conquest of Cuba by Americans was never popular among our people, nor did the project ever receive much favor from them. But they had a right to expect that common decency would be observed towards those of their countrymen who hazarded their lives in the undertaking of assisting the Creoles to become independent. That decency was not observed. On the contrary, the course pursued by the military authorities of Cuba, towards the unfortunate Americans who fell into their hands, places the Spanish in Cuba *beyond* the pale of civilization. The consequence will be, in all probability, that nine out of ten of the American people, North, South, East and West, will be in favor of Cuban independence, and, sooner or later, will effect it. The intelligence which we this day publish will create a *furore* that will know no bounds.

Troops for Cuba.

The New Orleans *Bee*, of August 12th, says a fine looking company of freedom's warriors passed down on Thursday evening, raised in Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, 50 strong, under command of Capt. A. E. Mumaugh. They were passengers on the steamer *Ohio*, and report that they are soon to be followed by an entire regiment - all destined to aid Cuba in the assertion of the rights of man.

As the *Pampero* was at Key West on the 13th, on her return from the first landing in Cuba, they probably will reach her in time for the second sailing. They will be accompanied by others, already in waiting in New Orleans, from Mississippi and Louisiana. Col. PICKETT, Col. BELL, Maj. HAWKINS, and others in whose skill and courage there is great confidence reposed, were there and in command.

The Havana Massacre.

There are different accounts respecting the number of persons captured and shot by the Havana authorities. The New York *Herald* has an account from one of its correspondents, which classified them thus:

Forty Americans,	One Italian,
Four Irish,	One Phillippine Islander;
One Scotch,	Two Havaneros, and
Two Germans,	Hungarians.

In all fifty-one. Another correspondents says there were fifty-two. The *Herald* has several letters, written early and late on the fatal day, all of which agree in representing that the captives were treated in the most brutal manner, --led out in numbers of ten, made kneel, shot from behind, and after all were thus massacred, "*some hundreds of the very vilest rabble and negroes*, hired for the purpose, commenced stripping the dead bodies, mutilating their limbs, tearing out their eyes, cutting off their noses and fingers, and some of the poor fellows, privates, these wretches brought to the city on sticks, and paraded them under the very walls of the palace." After being thus treated, one writer says, they were shoved, six or seven together, bound as they were, into hearses, which were used last year for cholera cases. No coffins were allowed them; and the manner they were put into the hearses was equally as disgusting as the other acts; the heads of some were almost dragging on the ground, and it had more the appearance of a slaughter-cart on its way to market from the slaughter-house, than that of a hearse conveying the dead bodies of human beings.

Another letter in the *Herald* says that the patriot force on the 15th marched upon Cabanas with the intention of possessing themselves of the fort at the latter place, when, unfortunately, some fifty of them, who had, in the most daring manner, endeavored to get there by sea in four launches, with the intention of taking the Spaniards in the fort by surprise, were themselves, after a most desperate resistance, captured by the Spanish Admiral, who, with his steamer, and an immense number of men, succeeded in taking them after a fight of four hours. "All the *American persons* were the "*flower of the Misericordia* yesterday." Another letter says

"The saddest portion of the history which I have to relate is the indifference of the American Consul. This gentleman is Mr A P Owen, late representative from Georgia in Congress, and nominated by Mr Fillmore to replace Gen Campbell, the late Consul here. Mr Owen was called upon by an American gentleman residing here, to see if he had made any effort to ascertain those of his countrymen who were thus inhumanely to be shot; the Consul said the ground that they had been declared outlaws by Mr. Fillmore, and he should not interfere in the matter.

If he did interfere afterwards, nothing was done. The men were captured at 1 o'clock A M, and shot at 11, same morning, without the slightest indignity of trial on the grounds of a piracy.

Before reading the different letters in the New York papers, written up to the last half hour of the steamers departure, we are more firmly impressed with the belief that the most serious from the island will bring us a detail of appalling events.

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Cincinnati Gazette
26 August 1851, 2

Cuba.

The accounts from Cuba are so various and contradictory, that but few facts to be relied on, can be gathered from them. The substance of these have been given by the Telegraph wires.

There is no doubt that the 50 captives, about four-fifths of whom were Americans, were shot in Havana, or that their bodies were dragged about by the slaves, with every indignity to the dead and to the living Yankees. Neither is there doubt but that a landing was effected by Lopez with his party, and that a skirmish or an engagement followed with the government forces, yet little is known of the result.

The government of the United States has given strict orders to suppress illegal armaments in the United States, yet it is said that the Pampero, after landing Lopez, returned to Key West and Jacksonville for reinforcements, and had actually sailed from the latter place with Gen. Gonzales and a number of men.

Again, it is alledged, in some quarters, that a movement is on foot to purchase of the Spanish government the jurisdiction of the island, with a view of annexing it to the United States, at the price of one hundred millions, and that this movement will be backed by the English creditors of old Spain, on condition their debt is paid. These rumors want confirmation. The prospect is unfavorable to Lopez. The Cubans, or a large portion of them, seem content with their government, and do not second his movements. He receives little more than the sanction and support of restless spirits in our country, foreign and native.—

[redacted]

less young men hope to force on them a revolution against their will, or while they are even indifferent to revolution? Certainly such a project is hopeless.

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The Daily Delta

26 August 1851

The Inciters of Mob Violence.

There is nothing we have a greater horror of than mob violence. We would not employ such means to injure our direst foe. We greatly disapproved, and made earnest active in checking and resisting the violence which broke out in this city, on the receipt of the news of the bloody butchery in Havana. With this feeling and conviction, it is with astonishment and disgust, that we read the following portion of a letter in the Mississippi Free Trader from this city, over the signature of *Eldee*:

[Correspondence of the Free Trader.]

New Orleans, August 18, 1851.

Major: We have no news as yet from Cuba. Informing us of the success of the Patriots, and the anxiety to learn the fate of the unfortunates who left some two weeks since on the steamer Pampero, is beginning to manifest itself in various ways, among their friends. It is now pretty generally known that the proclamation of independence published here in some of the papers about three weeks since, as emanating from Puerto Principe, was a base fabrication, got up to raise an excitement, and to delude the people. The thing was manufactured and talked about long before its date, and before any news of an outbreak was received from Cuba; and giving it the date July 4th, was a happy hit of the conceiver, knowing that the mention of *that* day, in connection with such a project, would rouse to action, and enlist the support and sympathy of all Americans. The New York Sun, the organ of the Cuba Junta, denounced the proclamation published here, and wonders at the gullibility of our community in swallowing such ridiculous stuff. The organs here raise not a word in their own, or its defence; one of them, the Picayune, attempts to skulk the responsibility, by saying it was handed to them, and, like other matters of news, published without their indorsement. This is a very lame excuse for the gross wrong committed, and is so looked upon by all thinking persons. Something more reasonable was expected, after deluding the community, and hurrying some four or five hundred young men to destruction—inciting thousands to repair here with the same view, who have not the means of support, or anything by which to defray their expenses home; and, if means and transportation were at hand, would, ere this, be either in Cuba or approaching it. But their detention and preservation from the guillotine makes the responsibility of the fabrication of lacking and ground less publications, none the less; and if no law can reach them, the community, the friends of those who embarked on the expedition, would be justified in using right measures, and if so, unsuccessful as in the Cardenas affair, don't be surprised at hearing curious doings in this city."

This writer, after belching what he either knew to be a falsehood,—or what he never cared to examine, to ascertain its truth or falsehood,—proceeds to state the probability that mob violence would be used in this city towards the friends of Cuba.

Here is the first suggestion of popular violence we have seen. There can be no mistake as to the quarter from which it originated. It was no friend of Cuba, who threw out this inflammatory idea. Happy are we to relieve that cause of such suspicions. It comes from the other party,—from those who, by their false boasts, by their denunciations of these young men, as engaged in a "marauding expedition," brought upon them their bloody fate. We have now before us Havana papers, in which these parties are specially thanked and complimented for their honesty. There can be no doubt in the public mind as to their responsibility for the bloody consequences. And here we have proof that they were really the first inciters to mob violence. Here is an attempt to provoke such violence, upon what the writer knew was false. He knew that the young men who went in the expedition did so without persuasion or inducement; he knew the accounts published in this city came from authentic sources in Havana; that similar accounts were published in the New York, Charleston and Savannah papers; he knew that the Declaration of Independence, which he charges was manufactured in this city, was in our possession, and that we were prepared with proof of its authenticity, to convince any one who might call at our office,—that we would give even the source from which it proceeded,—and which we did not publish, for reasons very apparent.) He knew, also, that so far from inviting young men here, this paper has, nearly every other day, cautioned young men not to come here,—that there were no means to support them, no transportation, &c. He knew that the young men who went with Lopez were the last to be deceived or imposed upon,—that they went with a full knowledge of the desperate character of the enterprise, and with a determination to sell their lives as dearly as possible,—they knew that at the point at which they landed, there had been no revolution, and that the plan of operations was to cut their way into the mountains, and there maintain themselves until they could be joined by others. In the face of these facts, the writer did not hesitate to broach the idea (which we will not disgrace our columns by designating as it ought to be,) of mobbing the friends of Cuban independence in this city! Let such not complain if they should be the victims of their own suggestions,—if they should be in the position so happily described by the poet:

"The arbiter of others' fate, a suppliant for his own."

☞ The Alexandria Gazette, and other papers, charge us with injustice towards the National Intelligencer, because we denounced the attempt of that journal to brand the young men who went to Cuba to aid the people of that island to achieve their liberties, as pirates, robbers, and marauders. They dwell upon the fairness, moderation, and respectability of the editors of that paper. We think that, respectable as the virtues accorded to that journal may be, they afford no warrant for the application of insulting epithets, and the fabrication of false charges, against men, who, in all the virtues of humanity, are fully the equals of the editors of the Intelligencer, or of any other citizen of this Republic.

The Intelligencer altogether forgot its boasted propriety on that occasion, and placed itself beyond the protection of its ancient reputation.

The News by the Vixen.

The following letter, from our respected fellow-citizen, Col. H. W. Palfrey, will very effectually demolish one of the fabrications of the enemies of Cuban independence put in circulation in this city. We need not add a word:

New Orleans, Aug. 25, 1851.

To the Editors of the Delta—Gentlemen: As some doubt appears to exist respecting the authenticity of the information received from Havana per United States steamer Vixen, and published in your This day's afternoon edition, I authorize you to state that it was communicated to me at Hollywood (Mobile Bay,) on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Fowler, an officer of that vessel, on his arrival per stage from Pensacola on his way to New Orleans.

I wrote a hasty dispatch for the Delta, and after reading it to Mr. Fowler sent it to the telegraph office. I also sent a copy to Montgomery's Hotel, Pass Christian, per steamer St. Charles, which copy, I understand, was immediately forwarded to the Picayune office per mail-boat. Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

H. W. PALFREY

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

The Daily Delta

26 August 1851, 2

An Appeal to Patriotism.

The following manly, effective, and fervent communication has been sent to us by one who is devoted, mind and heart, to the cause of Cuban liberty. It is well worthy the perusal of all who feel an interest in that cause, as it embraces the whole argument on this question, conveyed in a most logical and fervent style.

[For the Delta.]

Why have a city adjoining New Orleans called Lafayette? Why so many counties and towns bearing that name in almost every State in the Union? Why so many places bearing the names of Montgomery, DeKalb, Steuben, and other foreigners? Why wept America when the brave Kosciusco fell? Why are the names of these foreigners hallowed in America? Because they are the names of those who left country, home, friends, fields, and flocks, to aid a foreign people struggling for liberty? *We were that people.* With their help we gained our independence. We overthrew tyranny, and then those noble, generous men, who had crossed the wide Atlantic ocean to aid us, we pressed to our bosoms, enrolled them and their deeds on the brightest pages of our history, and decreed them immortality by baptizing many towns, villages, cities and counties with their names—American monuments, erected to their memory, to continue as long as liberty lives or the solid earth endures.

It is not only the present generation inhabiting the United States, who have accorded to them those honors, but former generations, including our illustrious revolutionary fathers. All these have spoken—all have united in commending, applauding, awarding, honoring, and even *deifying* those foreigners who flew to the aid of an oppressed people, struggling for liberty. On no subject is the public sentiment of America more unanimous and united, not only in acknowledging the right, but in honoring and commending the spirit, that would give aid and encouragment to a foreign people struggling for independence against the yoke of despotism.

What right has Concha, or any other despot, to treat as pirates our citizens, acting under this American principle, who may happen to fall into his hands? Public sentiment in America has declared that free men have a right to succor the oppressed, and to incur, if they choose, the chances of war. This right carries with it the correlative right, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war, and not as pirates.

What right has the Governor of Cuba to make those acts piracy, which the civilized world has never classed as such,—acts, approved and applauded by the public sentiment of the people of the United States? From whence does he derive the right to defy the usages of civilized nations, to set up his individual, tyrannical will in scorn of the public sentiment of the people of the United States, and to presume to punish as pirates our citizens, who, in aiding the oppressed, have fallen into his hands? He has no right. His publishing what he would do, beforehand, if our citizens came to the aid of the oppressed Cubans, has not given him the right.—It is an aggravation of the offence, as it proves that the murder of our citizens was a premeditated and cold-blooded murder. Those fifty-one young men, our citizens, who were lately murdered by the Captain-General of Cuba were not the victims of their own imprudence. If there be any imprudence in the matter, the people of the United States are responsible for that imprudence. Washington, and those heroes of the revolution, who honored and praised the foreigners for coming to the aid of a people struggling for independence, are the authors of the imprudence which lately tempted those young men from their homes in the cause of liberty. We must desecrate Washington, call Lafayette a pirate, and renounce the principles of freemen, or PUNISH CONCHA FOR MURDERING FREEDOM'S SONS, IN FREEDOM'S HOLY CAUSE, AS PIRATES.—

But how punish them? Are not the United States and Spain at peace—and is there not a law forbidding American citizens from engaging in any military expedition against a nation at peace with us? That peace is no peace, when our citizens are murdered, without a trial, as pirates, who were no pirates—slaughtered as robbers, who never robbed, or intended to rob, any one. Call that peace, when our citizens, captured on the high seas, in unarmed boats, are not only executed as pirates, but their bodies, after death, mutilated—their ears cut off, their eyes plucked out, and other mangled fragments of their bodies stuck on poles, and carried in solemn procession through the streets of Havana! Call that peace? If that be peace, what is war? It is war—uncivilized, barbarous war; and as such, every American citizen has the individual right of repelling such war to the best of his ability, without waiting the action of his Government, as he would repel the irruption of Indians, or any savage hostile demonstration, come from what quarter it may. Every American citizen has the right to hasten to the scene of these atrocities, avenge outrages on humanity and his countrymen, and to arrest and avenge them. Every American has not only that right, but he is in duty bound, either to give his personal services, or to contribute, as far as his means will justify, in fitting out an expedition without delay, that vengeance may be sure and prompt in falling upon the head of the despot and outlaw, who has murdered so many of our citizens.

But the other day they were among us, blooming with youth, innocence, hope, life, joy, happiness, and filled with the love of liberty. We, their friends and acquaintances here, all know that they were neither pirates nor robbers—they had committed no crimes, and so far from being actuated by base or sordid motives, they left their native land, as Lafayette left his, to aid an oppressed people in throwing off the yoke of tyranny. It was the spirit of liberty that moved

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta

26 August 1851, 2

A Cuban meeting was held in Tuskegee, Alabama, on the 7th, at which a committee of twenty-five was appointed to solicit contributions, and forward to the patriots. Indeed, the whole South-[illegible] on the question of Cuban independence. [illegible] information from this [illegible] of the [illegible] We would publish all the resolutions which were passed, and in our exchanges they would occupy all our columns, to the exclusion of everything else.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE LADIES.—The ladies—God bless them!—ever the foremost in all good works, have manifested a most lively sympathy in behalf of the Cuban cause. The following letter, enclosing a handsome contribution, was received by the committee, yesterday:

D. I. Ricardo—Sir: We, the subscribers, sympathising with our American brethren, for the loss of our countrymen, and those *brave spirits*, who, contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, were butchered and mutilated by the atrocious authorities of Spain at Havana, beg to contribute our mite to the *cause*, with their humble prayer that it may prosper, and that the nation which sanctioned the massacre, may cease to be recognized in Christendom.

Mrs. Jas. H. CALDWELL, Mrs. JOHN STROUD, Jr.,
Mrs. Geo. T. ROWE, Miss ELLEN STROUD,
Miss ROSINA WATSON, Miss ELIZA STROUD,
Master J. H. CALDWELL.

New Orleans, August 25, 1851.

THE CUBAN CAUSE IN JEFFERSON.—Our neighbors of the parish of Jefferson have taken up the cause of Cuban independence in good earnest. The late beastly and brutal murder of our countrymen by the Spanish Janizaries, have stirred the true American spirit within them, and now, with every man who is not a panderer to royalty, or a traitor to freedom, they are determined to exterminate forever, from the soil of America, the last remnant, on this continent, of Spanish despotism.

On Saturday evening, the friends of Cuba in Lafayette—a term which includes the entire population of that city—assembled in public meeting, and after the delivery of some speeches, breathing indignation against the Cuban authorities, and hurling threats of vengeance on them for their ravage deeds, they passed the series of resolutions which will be found in another column. Five hundred dollars, to aid the Cuban cause, were, we understand, collected at the meeting.

On last night, a meeting was to be held for the same good purpose, at Carrollton; this evening the citizens of Jefferson City meet, to express their sympathy for the liberation of Cuba, and their determination to avenge the death of the brave young men who have been made the victims of Spanish barbarity. The citizens of Gretna meet on Wednesday evening next, to proclaim their opinion on the Cuban question. Of course, we all anticipate what that opinion will be.

Cuban Meeting in Lafayette.

CITY OF LAFAYETTE, Aug. 22, 1851.

According to previous notice, a most enthusiastic meeting of the citizens was held at the Jackson street Market House, to sympathize with the friends of our slaughtered citizens, who rendered their lives to the inhuman and vindictive vengeance of the myrmidons of Spain. The meeting was organized by calling Hon. B. C. Elliott to the chair—which call was responded to in a few eloquent and pointed remarks by the President, explaining the object of the meeting. After which, L. Pitcher, Esq., and L. Short were appointed Vice-Presidents, and Wm. C. Terrell as Secretary. V. H. Ivy, Esq., was loudly called for, and made a very eggellent address, which was loudly applauded. After which, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair to draw up resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting: Gen. T. L. Lemly, Wm. C. Terrell, Dr. J. V. Wren, J. Woodson, V. H. Ivy, J. B. Cotton, Esqs., and J. J. Whitaker.

The following resolutions were offered by the committee, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we truly sympathize with the Creoles of Cuba, in their struggle to achieve their independence of the despotism of Old Spain.

2. *Resolved*, That we deprecate the conduct of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in the butchery of the gallant young men who fell in their hands at Bahia Honda, and truly sympathize with the friends of those who fell in such cruel hands, and met with such a cruel fate.

3. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of the American Consul at Havana has been characterized by actions unworthy of the confidence and respect of the American people, and that he should be at once recalled.

4. *Resolved*, That the Chair appoint a committee of five, to be organized, to be called "The Cuba Committee," to receive subscriptions to forward the cause of Cuba; whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee: Dr. J. V. Wren, Jesse Gilmore, Wm. C. Terrell, Gen. T. L. Lemly, and B. J. Burdett.

After the passage of the above, the following resolution was offered by Robt. Sims, of Arkansas:

Whereas, It is the unanimous voice of this meeting, that the honor of our nation has been tarnished, by the action of the Spanish authorities in Cuba—

Resolved, By the united voice of the citizens of Lafayette, we recommend that similar meetings and resolutions be held and passed in every city, town and neighborhood in the United States—and that liberal contributions be placed in the hands of the agents, for the transportation and equipment of those sons of liberty who join the holy cause of Cuban independence.

After the above were passed, the meeting was addressed by Col. Abbot in a most patriotic manner. His speech was such as does honor to his head and heart. The meeting was also addressed by Col Lemly in his truly eloquent and happy manner. Mr. Woodson and Mr. Whitaker also addressed the meeting, after which the following resolution was offered, and the meeting adjourned:

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be handed to the city papers for publication.

WM. C. TERRELL, Secretary.

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The Daily Delta

26 August 1851, 2

Letter from Col. R. W. James,

RELATIVE TO THE IMPUTATIONS AGAINST GEN. LOPEZ.

We give below a letter sent to us by Colonel R. W. James, brother of that gallant young man, Thomas C. James, who was one of the fifty so cruelly murdered in Havana. Col. James was also the intimate friend of Mr. G. A. Cook, (another of the murdered patriots,) having accompanied him through a long and perilous service in the reconnoisance of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. He states facts which confirm the opinion expressed by us, that the suspicions of desertion, which embittered the last moments of the unfortunate young men, though quite natural to their position, arose from a probable misapprehension of Gen. Lopez's real situation. This letter also disposes of another charge, quite rife among the enemies of Cuban Independence—that the young men were deceived by Gen. Lopez.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 25, 1851.

Editors Delta: GENTLEMEN—Though oppressed with grief for the loss of a beloved brother, and of my dear friend Gilman A. Cook, who were *brutally murdered* in Havana, on the 16th instant, by the Spanish authorities, I cannot refrain from performing an act of duty, by stating what my intimacy with Mr. Cook enables me to say,—that, in going to Cuba, he was neither deceived nor persuaded by any one, but acted from his own noble impulses, which were always on the side of the oppressed. His determination to accompany my brother, with whom he had passed through many dangers, and to whom he was warmly attached, was made but a few hours before the expedition sailed. He had no knowledge whatever of the plan of operations. My brother and myself, from motives of friendship and regard, knowing that he was the only surviving son of a large family, endeavored to dissuade him from going; but, his mind was made up, and he said he would shrink from no dangers which his old friend Thomas C. James might encounter. I am satisfied that he could have had no consultation with Gen. Lopez before he left.

I would also add my belief, as one who felt deeply the effects of the calamity, that the command of Col Crittenden could not have been deserted by General Lopez, but that the gallant old man no doubt did all that mortal could do to save the very flower of his little army, and that their destruction was effected somewhat in the manner described by Gen. Huston, in Sunday's Delta,—by the unexpected interposition of a large Spanish force, between the party with Gen Lopez and the command of Col. Crittenden, which had charge of the baggage.

In justice to the Old Hero, I would oppose to the charges of his assailants in this city, who accuse him of treachery, my own, and what I believe is the sentiment of nearly our whole people, that his conduct was brave and honest.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, R. W. JAMES

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The Daily Delta

26 August 1851, 2

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

CUBAN AFFAIRS AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

[Correspondence of the Daily Delta.]

—WASHINGTON, August 16.

The Government does not seem to regard the Cuban movement as a matter of any public concern. They have issued no proclamation, and will direct no more prosecutions—both being entirely futile. It is even doubted whether orders were given, as heretofore, to the few small vessels of war sent to the Cuban coast, to intercept American vessels conveying auxiliary forces to the insurgents. Besides, such orders given to such slow craft, would be of no avail, as regards such a flying fish as the Pampero. The Saranac is generally in port undergoing repairs, and was lately in dock at Philadelphia. Whether she is yet on the Cuban coast, I have not heard. The Susquehanna is our only really good steamer, and she has been sent to the China seas. As to the Powhatan and the San Jacinto, they have just been launched, and will not be ready for sea for six months.

But the Government has a firm reliance on the ability of the Cuban Government to sustain itself, and to put down the insurrection; and Mr. Graham expects to hear, in a day or two, that the insurgents, including their American and foreign auxiliaries, are all taken and hanged. The Secretary has authentic information, as he has stated recently, that the Spanish troops are perfectly loyal and efficient, and will put down any force that can be brought against them.

But General Concha's repeated threats, that he will liberate the slaves, and excite them to murder their Creole masters, would seem to show that he distrusts his ability to sustain himself.

The Government is apprized of the fact that the law of 1818 cannot be executed in New Orleans. They are also informed and believe, that the Collector of the port of New Orleans exerted no special effort to prevent the sailing of the expedition under General Lopez, though his attention had been called to that and other movements, by Gen. Twiggs.

The United States District Attorney for your State has lately been here, and the Marshal is now here. Gen. Campbell, formerly Consul at Havana, is also here—and from all these the Government has probably been well advised as to their proper course, in regard to Cuban affairs.

With great anxiety, intelligence from Cuba and from Lopez and the Pampero is awaited. Will not, every one asks, the defeat and sacrifice of the insurrents and their auxiliaries, excite a strong and general feeling of sympathy and a thirst for revenge, among our people? On the other hand, it is certain that their success will also awaken, everywhere, sympathy and enthusiasm in their cause? W.

☞ A Cuban meeting was held in Tuskegee, Alabama, on the 7th, at which a committee of twenty-five was appointed to solicit contributions, and forward aid to the patriots. Indeed, the whole South-west is aroused on the question of Cuban independence, and extermination from this continent, of Spanish tyranny. Were we to publish all the resolutions which we find in our exchanges they would occupy all our columns, to the exclusion of everything else.

Cuba and Politics.

In reply to the leader in yesterday's Crescent, we would repeat what we thought we had already made very clear and distinct, that in saying, we should like to see a division, even though a party one, between the friends and enemies of Cuban Independence, we had no reference to the old party lines of whig and democrat. We recognize in many of the prominent men of both parties, some of the staunchest friends of Cuba. Some of the leading whigs of this city are the leading spirits of the enterprise. We beg the Crescent to understand us in this matter. When we denounce the language of Mr. Fillmore's proclamation and the editorials of the National Intelligencer, in which the Cuban patriots are styled plunderers, marauders, and murderers, we are far from intending to throw the burden of these offences against truth, justice, and American feeling, on the whig party.

☞ The idea that arts and delusions have been employed to seduce young men to go to Cuba, finds a very satisfactory refutation in the fact that, at this very moment, when the latest news is so unfavorable, the eagerness to proceed to the island is a thousand times stronger than it was before. Hundreds of young men are flocking to the city, impatient to encounter the perils which overwhelmed a portion of their countrymen, and avenge the murder of their brothers. There are at this moment not less than 3000 in this city, who burn to meet the blood thirsty minions of Spain, and who only need means of transportation to proceed to the island forthwith. Have these young men been enticed and deluded?—Those who indulge these calumnious charges, little know the American character, whose noblest features are displayed when peril threatens and adversity frowns—when dangers have to be met and difficulties to be surmounted.

FRIENDS OF CUBA!

A meeting of the Friends of Cuba will be held at Banks's Arcade, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, when business of great importance will be transacted. A general attendance of those favorable to Cuban Independence is particularly requested. [au26

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

ARSENAL OF 3D COMPANY, AUG. 23.

At a meeting of the 3d Company of the Battalion of Artillery, held on the 23d of August, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have received with profound grief, intelligence of the death of our brother in arms, J. P. Salmon, a victim to his devotion to the cause of liberty, who, with fifty other martyrs, was murdered in Havana on the 16th of August—

Be it Resolved, That this company deeply sympathizes in the affliction of the family and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That this company will wear mourning for three months, in token of their sorrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions, to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Courier and Delta.

aug26 OSCAR BERCIER, Secretary.

BATAILLON D'ARTILLERIE.

SALLE D'ARMES DE LA 3ME COMPAGNIE, Août 23.

A une assemblée de la troisième compagnie, tenue le 23 Août, le preambule et les resolutions suivantes ont été unanimement adoptées:

Attendu, Que le gouvernement apprend avec un profond sentiment de douleur que notre frère d'armes J. P. Salmon, a été victime de son dévouement à la cause de la liberté, au nombre de cinquante martyrs, du 16 Août, passé par les armes à la Havane—

Résolu, Que la compagnie sympathise amèrement au grand chagrin qu'éprouve sa famille et ses amis.

Résolu Que la compagnie portera le deuil pendant trois mois, comme signe de son affliction.

Résolu Que le Secrétaire remette copie des titres précédents à sa famille, et qu'elles soient publiées dans le Courrier et le Delta.

aug26 OSCAR BERCIER, Secrétaire.

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The Daily Delta

26 AGOSTO 1851, 3

[From our Second Edition of this morning.

(Communicated.)

Adjutant R. C. Stanford.

To those who knew well the subject of this sketch, no word of eulogy would seem anything but superfluous. But as many had not that pleasure, an obituary notice from one who knew and loved him well, becomes, in some sort, a duty as well as a mournful pleasure. His residence in New Orleans, though of little more than two years, was sufficient for him to gain scores of the warmest and most devoted friends which it ever fell to the lot of man to have. His high and chivalrous bearing, open, frank expression of countenance, the kind and courteous address he ever used to all, united to a handsome person, were well calculated to impress all who approached him, with sentiments of esteem and friendship. In the practice and observance of all courtesies and conventionalities which regulate gentlemanly intercourse, he had no superior. But his intimate friends only know the excellencies of his character which were deeper seated, and have often had occasion to admire his detestation of anything approaching to meanness or cowardice, his sympathy with distress, his deep contrition and instant retraction when impelled by a hasty temper into error of speech or action. It may not be out of place here, in view of his untimely end, to mention that he was of firm religious convictions, and conscientiously conformed his conduct thereto as much as his nature and circumstances permitted.

Such was the character of one, among the noblest and bravest of that Spartan band who fell at Havana on the fifth of August, victims to Spanish cruelty. One hour before, and with a full knowledge of the dreadful death he was to suffer, he wrote the letter which has been published. No one can view the firm, round hand in which this is written—dated from the very spot of his execution—and see, suffering as he was from a painful wound, his concise and the only satisfactory account of the past few eventful days, without being struck with the calm collectedness and cool courage there displayed. For clearness, brevity, and succinctness, it might compare with a General's dispatch from a field of victory.

He was born in Maryland, and belonged to one of the best families in the State, but, for the most of his life was a resident of Natchez, Mississippi, and for seven years of Madison, English, in this State, in both of which places numbers of attached friends will mourn his loss. For more than two years he has been an inspector in the Custom-house of New Orleans, which office he gave up, as did also Crittenden and Kerr, to serve in the cause of Cuban Independence.

Let no one believe that false and extravagant hopes were held out to these brave men. They were men of the first intelligence; they examined closely for themselves the evidence, and, with nine tenths of the community, saw reason to believe that a struggle had commenced between the Cubans and their Spanish oppressors, and feeling, only in a greater degree, that sympathy which pervades this whole community, their love of enterprise irresistibly led them to take part and venture their lives and fortunes on the issue. Well did they know that in this game the stake was for life, and when they had lost, we have seen how manfully they paid the forfeit. No visions of plunder, rapine or riches, acquired by injustice, did they entertain, the ultimatum of their desires as had from their own lips, being, in case of success, to be retained in the regular army of Cuba, in the rank to which conduct and courage might have advanced them at the close of the war.

R. C. Stanford leaves a wife and an only sister to weep his untimely end. His associates of the Custom-house, from the highest to the lowest in rank, esteemed and loved him for his qualities as an officer and a gentleman, and no one more than J. H.

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Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE
26 August 1851, 2

Cuban Liberty.

Would that we could tell with some degree of precision what to believe among the rumors which reach us from Cuba. If the telegraphic despatches in another column from the Savannah Republican are to be credited, the prospects of the patriots are bright, and Spanish despotism in Cuba, (a groveling and heartless tyranny,) is about to receive its death blow. Heaven send it! a Sword was never drawn in a better cause, nor a people more justly provoked into a resort to the last political remedy. A few of our American papers, in their anxiety to stand straight up to treaty obligations with Spain, seem, contrary to every impulse of a true American heart, and the bold and manly policy enunciated by Webster in his Hulsemann correspondence, actually to crook the other way. Now, we would hold the American pander to Spanish tyranny in a worse contempt than the violator of our treaty faith—for the motives of the one *may* be good while those of the other *cannot* well be so.—It may be all very sagacious and astute to declare and maintain that the Cuban creole is altogether unfit for republican liberty. Doubtless, it will be somewhat strange; but that he is in arms, shows also that he is an altogether unfit subject for Spanish despotism, and in the name of all that is good, let him try liberty, even if there is only a perhaps that it will fit him.

Important from Cuba.

LANDING OF GEN. LOPEZ.

Telegraphed for the Savannah Republican.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.

An arrival at this port brings dates from Havana to the 9th inst. Private letters say that the cause of the patriots is triumphant. Four thousand Spanish troops have gone over to the patriots, and much dissatisfaction exists among the Government troops.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20—12. 15 P. M.

The schooner *Zephyr* arrived here this morning from Matanzas, which place she left on the 18th inst. Gen. Lopez with his troops landed at Bahia Honda, fifty miles westward of Havana, on the 14th inst. Spanish troops were despatched immediately from Havana to attack him.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20—1. 40 P. M.

The Pampero, after landing Gen. Lopez and his troops, sailed northward. The troops proceeded into the interior forthwith. On the reception of the intelligence, the Havana authorities despatched a large steamer full of sharp shooters to cut them off. The Spaniards at Matanzas think the invaders would soon be captured and shot. It was reported at Matanzas that Lopez had only four hundred men with him.

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

Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE
26 August 1851, 3

A Voice in Behalf of Cuba.

At a meeting of the citizens of the County of Madison, in pursuance to previous notice, on the 14th inst., Hon. ALEXANDER McDONALD was called to the Chair, and Geo. M. T. Brinson and Donald F. Livingston, Esqrs. were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman in brief and elegant terms explained the object of the meeting.

Upon motion of F. L. Wheaton, Esqr., the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft a suitable preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sentiment of the people of the County of Madison upon the subject of the Revolution now progressing in the Island of Cuba, to wit: F. L. Wheaton, D. H. Mays, B. F. Wardlaw, B. F. Whitner, Jr. and John M. Beggs, Esqrs., who retired and after consultation reported the following:

Whereas, Intelligence has been received that the Patriots of Cuba, after long suffering under oppression most grievous, have arisen in defence of those great rights, which God and nature have revealed to those who have the courage to contend for them.

And whereas, it is natural for those who have tasted and enjoyed the sweets of liberty and fully claim to be Patriot sons of patriotic sires to feel a just sympathy in the struggle of his fellow man in the great cause of human Rights and Republican freedom: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That our hearts are moved by the most sincere and cordial sympathy for the Cuba Patriots, and bid them God speed in their glorious mission of deliverance and redemption.

Resolved, That we will hail with joy the advent of the day when the citizens of Cuba may lie down under their own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to molest them or make them afraid.

Resolved, That veneration for the memory of La Fayette, Kosciusko, and of others who flew to the assistance of the American Colonies constrains us to give to those of our citizens who are ready to fly to the assistance of the Cubans the just meed of honor that is due to their noble and chivalrous conduct.

The above resolutions were sustained by eloquent and patriotic speeches from Messrs. F. L. Wheaton, D. H. Mays, V. L. Villepigue, and B. F. Wardlaw, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

On motion of F. L. Villepigue, it was Resolved, that the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and forwarded to the papers in Tallahassee for publication, also the Savannah Georgian and New Orleans True Delta.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Cuba.

A. McDONALD, *Chairman*.
G. M. T. Brinson, }
D. F. Livingston, } *Secretaries*.

The Cuba Expeditionists and the Government.—Orders, we understand, says the N. O. Bulletin of the 13th, have been received by the Federal authorities here, from Washington, to enforce strictly the neutrality laws against the Cuban Expeditionists. The cutter Diane, it is said, has been ordered from the mouth of the South West Pass, up to Fort Jackson, where she will command every vessel going out, and is instructed not to let any pass that have not clearance papers. There are several young men here now from the Western States, who have come down the river to embark for Cuba, and rumor has it that negociations are going on for a steamship to carry them, or that she has been actually engaged, and is being fitted up.

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KENTUCKY YEOMAN
W. FRANKFORT, KY.

26 August 1851, 2

For the Yeoman.

Cuba Meeting to-day. —

The late news from Havana, received by the steamer Cherokee, in date of the 21st inst., has created the utmost interest amongst the many friends of the Cuban patriots. It is useless to state that in this city, as well as in others, many are watching with eager anxiety the movements of the liberating party; and if they have not yet given any public demonstration of their sympathy, it is only for the want of a fit opportunity. Mass meetings and torch-light processions have been repeatedly held in New Orleans, New York and Mobile, and our ablest orators have publicly expressed their feelings towards their brethren of Cuba.

If these meetings, called and organized in a proper and orderly manner, have met with universal approval throughout the different States; why should we not also unite in a manifestation of our good wishes for the success of the liberating patriots? There are many here who only await an opportunity to come forward and endeavor by all *legal and honorable means* to promote the interest of the natives, and assist them in their heroic enterprise. Since public meetings have been held in favor of Hungary, we cannot see why we should not do the same towards our neighbors of Cuba. Are their gallant achievements for the past month unworthy the sympathy of American citizens? If not, why should we treat them with a cold indifference, in direct opposition to the feelings and principles of our people?

As one of the many young men of this town who have issued the card for a meeting in the Court House at 3 o'clock this evening, we wish it to be clearly and distinctly understood, that it is not called for the purpose of fitting out *any* expedition in *violation* of *laws of the land*, but merely to tender to our Cuban brethren the sympathy which they so justly deserve.

Frankfort, Aug. 26, '51. X.

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Louisville Courier
26 August 1851, 2

We copy from the New York Herald of the 31st inst., the following very interesting details of the news from Cuba, an unsatisfactory summary of which we received by telegraph on Friday and Saturday last.

The following are the names of most of the leading men who are supposed to have landed at Cubanos from the Pampero:—

Gen. Narciso Lopez, the leader of the expedition.

Col. J. Pragay, late of the Hungarian army, formerly Adjutant General to General Klapka, and second in command at Comorn, when that place capitulated. He goes second in command to General Lopez.

Col. Crittenden, late of the U. States Army, and nephew of the Attorney General of the United States. He has the immediate command of the artillery.

Col. Dollman, of Georgia, who served through the Mexican war.

Col. Chase.

Maj. A. J. Kelly, who served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and was once a leading whig editor in Louisiana.

Capt. W. Scott Haynes.

Capt. A. J. Dailey.

Capt. Ellis, late of the Hungarian Army.

Capt. Victor Kerr, late of the Hungarian Army.

The Pampero is commanded by Capt. Lewis, who directed the Creole so successfully in the Cardenas expedition.

HAVANA, August 16—4½ P. M.

The Frightful Execution of Fifty Americans in Havana—Horrible Scene—Insult to the American Flag—Firing into the Steamer Falcon.

I am too much affected to write to you more than to say that I have this day been witness to one of the most brutal acts of wanton inhumanity ever perpetrated in the annals of history. Not content, this government, in revenging themselves in the death of these unfortunate and perhaps misguided men, and which it may even be said was brought upon themselves, but these Spanish authorities deserve to be most severely chastised for their exceedingly reprehensible conduct in permitting the desecration, as they have done, of the senseless clay of our brave countrymen. This morning

Forty Americans,	One Italian,
Four Irish,	One Phillippine Islander,
One Scotch,	Two Havaneros, and
Two Germans, or Hungarians,	

were shot at 11 o'clock—after which the troops were ordered to retire; and some hundreds of the very vilest rabble and negroes, hired for the purpose, commenced stripping the dead bodies, mutilating their limbs, tearing out their eyes, cutting off their noses and fingers, and some of the poor fellows (privates) these wretches brought to the city on sticks, and paraded them under the very walls of the palace. Oh, the very remembrance of the sight is frightful.

I never saw men—and could scarcely have supposed it possible—conduct themselves, at such an awful moment, with the fortitude these men displayed under such trying circumstances. They were shot six at a time, that is, twelve were brought to the place of execution, six made to kneel down and receive the fire of the soldiers, after which the remaining six were made to walk round their dead comrades, and kneel opposite to them, when they also were shot. After being stripped, and their bodies mutilated in the barbarous manner I have described, they were shoved, six or seven together, bound as they were, into hearses, which were used last year for cholera c ses. No coffins were allowed them; and I think the manner they were put into the hearses was equally as disgusting as their other acts; the heads of some were almost dragging on the ground, and it had more the appearance of a slaughter cart, on its way to market from the slaughter-house, than that of a hearse, conveying the dead bodies of human beings.

A finer looking set of young men I never saw; they made not a single complaint, not a murmur against their sentence, and decency should have been shown to their dead bodies, in admiration for the heroism they displayed when brought out for execution. Not a muscle was seen to move, and they proved to the miserable rabble congregated to witness the horrid spectacle, that, it being the fortune of war that they fell into the power of this government, they were not afraid to die. It would have been a great consolation to these poor fellows, as they repeatedly asked, to see their consul, and, through him, to have sent their last adieus, and such little mementos as they had to their beloved relations in the states. One handsome young fellow desired that his watch should be sent to his sweetheart. But Mr. Owens, the American Consul, did not even make application to the Captain General to see these unfortunate countrymen in their distress, and their sacred wishes in their last moments have been unattended to. Lastly, at the very hour of their triumph, when the people of the Spanish steamer Habanero knew that the execution of the American prisoners, which they had taken to Havana, was about to take place, fired two shots across, or at, the steamer Falcon, off Bahia Honda; and, notwithstanding that this vessel was well known to them, having, as she had, the American flag hoisted, &c., she was detained and overhauled by these Spanish officers, who, upon returning to their vessel, commenced cheering and hissing at the Falcon, proud, no doubt, of the impunity with which they had detained an American mail steamer on the high seas, at their pleasure.

HAVANA, August 16, 10, A. M.

Spanish Troops led into ambush, and fifty killed by the Patriots—The landing of Lopes and his followers—The Lion boarded in his den—Alarm and confusion—Defeat of the Spaniards at Las Posas—Eighty-six killed—Three of the Pampero's Men put to Death—Fifty Patriots Captured at Sea—The Mississippi Yeomanry—Postponment of their Execution, &c

Intelligence reached Havana, last week, that four hundred picked men had been sent out into the mountain of Cosouro by General Lemery, who was made to believe that a very small number of the insurgents remained, and could be easily captured. The result was, that the troops were led into ambush, when a large force of the patriots, under Dr. Augustin Agueroy Agueroi, rushed upon them and killed some fifty on the spot. The rest of the Spaniards retreated to Principe, as well as they could, in the greatest disorder.

Scarcely had the Government recovered from this shock, when their attention was called to the still more serious fact that a large number of sympathisers, under General Lopez, had effected a landing at Playitas, a few miles to the westward of Bahia Honda, which took place at 4, A. M., on the 13th inst. Lopez is decidedly a brave man—brave almost to rashness. It is positively believed here, and I believe it to be true, that the steamer signalled from the Moro Castle, on the evening of the 12th, was the same one which conveyed Gen. Lopez and his friends to these shores. Such a daring act of audacity, boarding as it were the lion in his den, is most extraordinary.

It appears that, close into the entrance of this harbor, Lopez fell in with a schooner, from which he took out the captain and mate, to serve him as pilots on the coast of Bahia Honda, the navigation of which is very intricate. They arrived off Bahia Honda about 9, P. M., when they immediately commenced making signals to the shore, by means of rockets, &c., which probably had been previously agreed upon between the liberators and those on shore. Gen. Lopez did not effect a landing with his men until 4, A. M.; but the debarkation was done in so masterly a style, that before sunrise he had not only landed his men, with all their munitions of war, but was on his march to Las Posas, a town a few miles distant from the coast, where he immediately commenced intrenching himself.

In the meanwhile, here, in Havana, reigned the greatest excitement. The Pizarro, laden with troops, under the command of Gen. Enna, who is next in command to the Captain General and with him the Admiral left about 8, A. M., for Bahia Honda, one thousand men having previously been sent by the railway cars.

It must be borne in mind, that such was the state of confusion and alarm into which the government were thrown, that they had no distinct idea as to whether Bahia Honda or Mariel were the points to which the liberators had come. However, the following morning, we are informed that Gen. Enna had come up with the pirates, as they are termed by the government, and had fought with them at Las Posas, in which he regrets the loss of some of his men and others wounded.

In this engagement, the Spaniards were commanded by General Enna in person, who had his horse shot from under him; Col. Radal, seven officers, and about seventy-eight men were killed.

So unerring and deadly was the fire of the brave liberators that General Enna was three times repulsed with loss. At this moment the Lieut. Governor of Mariel, Colonel Gurrea, came up, with about two hundred men more, when the colonel received a shot through his leg, and his men such a check that Gen. Enna (as he states in his official communication to the Captain General, dated half-past 3 o'clock on the 14th,) saw the uselessness of attempting anything further against the pirates without more artillery, as it would be only exposing his men to certain death, without any result: consequently he demanded further reinforcements. Accordingly two steamers, the Habanero and the Almendares, left that day with more troops, to the number of fourteen hundred, so that according to their own account, with those who have been concentrating from the other districts, they have got upwards of 3,000 men, including cavalry, and up till this moment they have only made three captives, who, as they say in the official bulletin, they instantly put to death. Two of these persons were sailors, belonging to the steamer Pampero, who, after landing Lopez, had gone into a tavern and got drunk; the other poor fellow was found in a hut unable to move, from a fracture he received when landing.

On the 15th it was known that the liberators, who have been joined in large numbers by the people of the country, made a move in the direction of Diego de Nunez and Cabanas, with the intention of possessing themselves of the fort at the latter place, when, unfortunately, some forty or fifty of them, who had in the most daring manner endeavored to get there by sea in four launches, with the intention of taking the Spaniards in the fort by surprise, were themselves, after a most desperate resistance, captured by the Spanish Admiral, who, with his steamer, and an immense number of men, succeeded in taking them, after a fight of four hours.

It is computed that there were no less than 309 soldiers and sailors engaged in the capture of these brave fifty Americans.

Elated with his success, Admiral Bustillos hastened with his prize to Havana, where he arrived this morning at 1 30 A. M.

Of the fifty or fifty-two who were to have been shot this morning at the Fort Atares, forty-six were of the flower of the Mississippi yeomanry.

All the troops in and about the Havana were formed in a square on the ground where the wholesale butchery was to take place. But, strange to say, that, notwithstanding all the great preparations made for this horrid spectacle, up to this moment, 10 A. M., it has not been put into execution, and the troops have received orders to retire to their barracks.

One handsome, noble looking fellow, from New Orleans among the captured, from whom these wretches endeavored to obtain his declaration, in the hope of getting him to implicate others, desired them, in the most peremptory manner, not to interrogate him—that he was not an informer—that the fortune of war had placed him in their power, and that their blood thirsty character was known to the world; but that he had the satisfaction of knowing that every drop of American blood shed by them would call down upon them the vengeance of the whole American nation, and that it would be repaid to them a hundred fold.

The government here dread that the wholesale butchery of 52 American citizens should be carried to the United States, and have therefore postponed it for the present.

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 1851.

The Bloody Day in Havana—The Execution of Fifty Patriots—The conduct of the American Consul—The Rising of the People—The Reported Successes of the Invaders, &c., &c.

The bloodiest day of the Cuban revolution is fast drawing to its close, and the sun that is now rapidly sinking in the west has seen fifty prisoners—the greater part of them young Americans—shot in cold blood, and their mutilated remains torn and dragged by a savage populace, the outpourings of Spain, the mule of Europe.

This morning, about 5 o'clock, the steamer Habanero arrived with fifty prisoners, of whose capture we have only the official report as you will find it in the *Gaceta* of this morning. At 11 o'clock they were shot at the foot of the Fort Atares, in the presence of an immense assemblage. The list I will send you, if it is published in time to go by this mail. The saddest portion of the history which I have to relate is the indifference of the American Consul to their sad fate. This gentleman, as you are aware, is Mr. A. F. Owen, late representative from Georgia in Congress, and nominated by Mr. Fillmore to replace Gen. Campbell, the late Consul here. Mr. Owen was called upon by an American gentleman residing here, to see if he had made any effort to see those of his countrymen who were thus inhumanely to be shot; the Consul took the ground *that they had been declared outlaws by Mr. Fillmore*, and he should not interfere in the matter. After some conversation he concluded that he would write to the Captain General, which he did, requesting only an interview. At 9 o'clock he had received no answer.

In the career of a public man, moments present themselves in which all rules of action, all the formalities of courts, all the delays of etiquette, must be set aside, and the voice of public good or of humanity must be obeyed with that decision which marks the high resolve, the steady nerve, and the noble soul of the man of worth. Obeying the generous impulses of such a moment, the man of action receives the reward he merits in the approval of the world; but the hour suffered to pass in inglorious inaction, the laggard in the cause of humanity merits only the opprobrium and the scorn of his fellow men. Such has been the error committed by Mr. Owen; such has been the want of generous impulse in his bosom, and in the eyes of men he has covered himself with disgrace and infamy. The diplomat may shield himself behind the "Proclamation of the President;" the consul may allege "the want of power," but where will the man hide himself when the fathers and mothers shall ask him tidings of their sons? when the wives and daughters shall ask him for the last words of their husbands and fathers; when their brethren (and wherever liberty scatters her blessings they have brethren) shall ask him, what of our brothers? These are not vain words, but it is the outcry of young Cuba, from Cape Maisi to San Antonio, and her thousand hills echo back the cry. This will be the voice of a sympathising people, that all the land shadowing with wings.

Access to the Captain General can be obtained at all hours by the simple assertion that his business is urgent, and how much more easily could the Consul of the great republic have obtained access. His simple asking for an interview might have delayed their fate, and given them more time to prepare for that dread tribunal before which they were about to appear. Simply showing the interest of a man in their [illegible] perhaps have inclined the Captain General [illegible] determination, and have saved some from the [illegible] And he saved but one man, it would [illegible] forever a fountain of joy; as he made no effort [illegible] from forever a source of bitter regret. As a pub[illegible]

[illegible] any gentleman who asks my name from any other motive than an impertinent curiosity, you are [illegible] or a communist. In Mr. Owen I leave to the judgment of his fellow citizens.

The revolution goes gloriously on. In the East and the West the patriots are everywhere triumphant. The people join them in crowds, and the year 1851 will see the close of the Spanish rule in Cuba. I leave to your able correspondents all details.

CUBANO.

HAVANA, Aug. 16—Saturday Night, Midn'ght.

Anxiety of the Government About the Troops—No News from General Lopez—The Latest Accounts.

The greatest anxiety is felt here by the government, as no news has been received from General Enna of later date than the night before last. The steamer Isabel, one of the ferry boats, has been sent down to see what the matter is; and one hour since, an engine was sent express to Guanajay, the western terminus of our railroad, to bring news, either good or bad. Nothing had been heard from the troops that left Pinar del Rio to attack Lopez; and it is feared they have gone over to him. His forces are momentarily increasing; while the fact of nothing being received here by land, leads to the supposition that the country has all turned in his favor. Should Lopez soon receive reinforcements, with arms to distribute to the crews that go in to him, Gen. Enna must either surrender or retreat by sea. In either case, Lopez's march to Havana will be uninterrupted. You can imagine the hopes and fears that agitate the city. I send you the supplement to the *Prensa*, which is worth translating.

Spanish Official Account.

We translate from a supplement of the *Prensa*, of Aug. 16, the following article:

JUSTICE.—We have just come from the shooting execution, at the brow of the Castle of Atares, of the 50 pirates taken by the excellent General Commander of Marine of this station, having arrived, in the morning, on board the war frigate of her Majesty the Queen Esperanza.

The justice of man is accomplished. The unfortunate criminals are now before the tribunal of God, giving an account of their past lives.

We hate the crime. We have compassion for the criminals.

Please God, this inevitable and just warning may wake the understanding and reason of those perverse men, who, from a foreign land, sent to death those who are their instruments; the infamous, who, incited by the most vile passions and voracity, are intent to bring ruin, desolation, and crime into a peaceful and quiet country, which respects all the other nations of this world—which is always occupied with its business, its industry, and its commerce.

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Louisville Courier
26 August 1851, 2

New Orleans papers, there is your work! There is the result of your diragations, of your iniquitous falsehoods, of your placards with large black letters, and your detestable extras. There we have that scattered blood, and that will be scattered in future. There you have it, smoking in accusation against you, perverse instigators; against you, who have murdered these deluded men, whom you have sent to death—for you knew well that they certainly would be killed.—This blood must flow, drop by drop, upon your heads—this blood will torment you in your sleep, for they have lost their lives when you were in security in your houses.

Never mind that those stupid men who left them to be taken by your demoniac cries, have fallen! What interest had you in that, if gold was in your pockets; the gold your only God, the payment of the blood shed? The greatest culprits of all are the papers of New Orleans. But they are in security, and God alone can punish them. Why did you not come with the pirates, if you loyally believed that you would have been received with open arms, ye iniquitous!

The fifty prisoners of the Esperanza have been shot, at the brow of the Castle of Atares, as we have already said. The steamer Habanero brought them to the place of their execution.

The troops formed a square. They had on their war uniform—the *blusa* and straw hat. On the arrival of the troops, the cavalry and the civic guard, the multitude on foot and on horseback placed on the heights, on the plain, on the sea, and a great distance upon the edifices of Jesus del Monte and el Cerro, incessantly cheering the Queen and Spain—eternal idols of that army and of this people so much calumniated by the United States.

Sr. Mayor de Plaza read the usual edict, and the criminals appeared by ten at a time; and, after being shot, were taken away from the place of execution, to make room for their companions! The first chief was shot alone, the two second chiefs were shot together—all in the midst of incessant cries in favor of the Queen and Spain.

Justice being done, the Lieutenant, Rey, in a speech to the soldiers and the people, expressed himself in strong and worthy terms, saying that the punishment inflicted was merited by these men; who, without a God, without a law, without a flag, came in order to attack our nationality, our religion, our Queen, and all other objects dear to our hearts.

The cheers to the Queen and to the country were repeated with more energy: the troops defiled, and the people went to the place of execution where they looked for what the criminals had left.

Ten funeral cars were waiting to convey to the cemetery the mortal remains of the fifty pirates. Those cars had been furnished by the funeral agencies, and were ornamented according to the circumstances of the tragedy.

The justice of man is complete! God has pardoned the young culprits, who have lost their lives by having trusted their faith to the infamous falsehoods of the New Orleans papers.

MEASURES TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF PATRIOTS.

(Translated from the Gaceta Extraordinaria, August 16.)

The excellent Senor Captain General has received from the excellent General, a communication, written at Correllitto, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., in which he says that the pirates had it in contemplation to direct themselves towards Cabana or El Mariel, with the intention of re-embarking, on account of the dismay and the dispersions in which they found themselves after the actions of the 13th, and dispirited by the junction of the troops in that district. To save time, I send a communication to the General Commander of the Marine, in order to prevent, with his naval forces, the re-embarkation of the pirates, for in a few days I am sure to exterminate all of them.

The Captain General Governor, has also received, from the Lieutenant Governor of Bahia-Honda, a communication, written yesterday morning, at six o'clock, stating that he was informed by a peasant that the pirates pursued by our columns in the puddles of San Miguel, had abandoned their position, and ran into the mountains in the direction of Bahia Honda and San Diego de Nunez, where the inhabitants, animated with the best spirit, were ready to repulse them.

By a communication of the Lieutenant Governor of Marillen Cabanas, dated the same as the preceding, he states "we were acquainted with the movements of the pirates who were routed. Orders were given to the soldiers and commanders of the jurisdiction, to move with all their disposable men to prevent the re-embarkation of the pirates, and at half past twelve o'clock; all the boats were destroyed and sunk near the battery."

The captain of infantry and commander of the troops of Guanajay has also sent a communication, of the same day, dated at half-past five o'clock in the evening, in which he says, that according to the orders received from the Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, and in concert with Lieut. Colonel Mayor, commander of the Infantry regiment Bayley, he marched at the head of a column composed of a company from Barcelona, and about forty volunteers, well mounted and armed with swords and pistols, and the greater part with guns, all under the command of the chief. At ten minutes past five o'clock, they marched in the direction of Cabanas, by Pinillos, where they received the necessary notices for pursuing the pirates; and during the expedition, volunteers, anxious to follow the column, were coming from all parts.

Published in the *Gaceta Extraordinaria*, in order to render these documents public. PEDRO ESTEBAN.

HAVANA, August 16.

Scenes In and Around Havana.

BY A PASSENGER IN THE CHEROKEE.

On the 16th inst, as the U. S. Mail steamer Falcon was proceeding on her voyage from Chagres to Havana, when off that part of coast of Cuba known as the Bahia Honda, at ten o'clock, A. M., we saw the smoke of a steamer close in shore, and shortly after she hove in sight. We then saw that she was a large frigate in chase of us. When first seen she was standing out from the land directly across our course, evidently intending to cut us off. We, however, held our course, and, running our usual speed, soon left her eight or ten miles astern, notwithstanding she seemed to be doing her best. We at first took her for the Pizarro, but afterwards learned that she was the Isabella Catholica, formerly an English steam frigate, the Caledonia. After she had been in chase of us for about an hour we saw the smoke of another steamer on our starboard bow, close in shore, hull down. She soon, however, showed herself steering so as to head us off, in which, being a fast goer, she succeeded. She fired two guns, shotted, to leeward, to bring us too, as soon she was within about four miles; but we took no notice of her until she ran down close aboard of us, and fired a third shot across our bows. Capt. Rodgers had hoisted his colors before he saw her; and as soon as he perceived that the frigate was in chase, after the third shot, the engine was run slow, when she hove too, and hailed us to "stop her," which was then done. As soon as they saw that he had stopped, the officers of the Spanish steamer, the Habanero, took off their caps, and waved them round their heads with a hurrah. This was a decided insult. An officer then boarded us, and demanded what ship we were, where from, where bound, and if we had any Spanish passengers! &c., &c. He was answered, and he said he must go on board his vessel and report. He was admonished to be in a hurry, as we were going ahead immediately. He lost no time in doing so, and they motioned us to go ahead.

We arrived in Havana at 3 P. M., and soon learned that the Habanero had, the night before, brought into port fifty prisoners, taken in four launches, off the Bahia Honda, and that they were all shot about 12 o'clock that day. Forty of the number were Americans. They are said to be part of the expedition that sailed with Lopez in the Pampero, from New Orleans on the 9th. All the expedition succeeded in landing with some pieces of artillery, and the Pampero got off again without molestation.

The greatest excitement prevails in Havana. All Americans are beset with spies, and none feel safe from one day to the next. Very little can be relied on respecting the position of either, the government troops or the revolutionists.

The Captain General sent out about eight hundred men to meet Lopez, when he heard that he had landed, and they had advanced to a certain position, and would move no further without reinforcements. He then sent seven hundred more. This was about two days before our arrival. During Saturday, the report was that Gen. Lopez had cut off all communication between the government forces and Havana, and the fact of the Captain General having received no despatches from the General in command seemed strong proof of it. Nor had his steamers cruising on the coast any better success. On that evening at 8 o'clock, he despatched the steam ferry boat Jol down to Bahia Honda to gain intelligence and return the same night. She, however, did not get back until next morning about 7 or 8 o'clock without news. Soon after, the Habanero came in, bringing forty or fifty wounded soldiers, but as we were about to sail, we could learn no more respecting affairs at Bahia Honda.

You will, no doubt, receive files of the Spanish papers, but no dependence can be placed in their statements as the Government suppress everything that would look like failure upon their side, while the most trifling success is magnified into the greatest achievements. What these fifty men were doing among the Cayes, where they were taken, is a mystery, nor could we learn whether they were armed. Some suppose that they were proceeding to a village on the coast nearer to Havana, and that they ran in among the Cayes to hide from the cruisers. They were first seen by a fisherman, who made it known to the government, when the Habanero was despatched in pursuit of them. It is said she ran the boats down and then picked up the men; but nothing can be learned, as no communication could be had with any of these prisoners, and the authorities will disclose nothing but what will answer their purposes.

The poor fellows died bravely; not a sigh nor murmur nor sign of fear was betrayed by any of them. They were led out, ten at a time, and shot from behind. One fine looking fellow, who was the last one shot, while kneeling awaiting his turn, calmly looked on his butchered companions, first turning his head on one side and then on the other, as though he was only a spectator, and then turned his head and looked his executioners in the face while they fired. He was shot six times before he fell. After the execution they were thrown into hearses by six or eight at a time, and taken away and buried. About 20,000 spectators were assembled to witness this horrid spectacle, many of whom were negroes, slaves or free, and possessed themselves of the hats, boots, and portions of the clothing, and fixing them on sticks, marched through the streets with curses upon the "filibusteros," the "pirates," &c., &c., accompanied with "vivas" for the Captain-General.

That Lopez has been giving them trouble, there is little doubt, and that there will be plenty of hard fighting before the end of the month, every one in Havana believes.

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

Louisville Courier

26 August 1851, 3

The Patriots Victorious in Two Battles.

COL. CRITTENDEN SHOT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

Accounts from New Orleans speak of the arrival there of the Empire City from Havana, with dates of the 18th inst., also that the Vixen had arrived at Pensacola.

No later news is brought, but the previous accounts are confirmed with some little additional information.

Gen. Lopez had made a stand at Mariel, where he had two engagements with the Government troops, in both of which he had been victorious.

The Spanish loss, killed and wounded, was 80 officers and 300 men. The dead were taken to Havana and buried with great pomp on the 15th.

Lopez's force numbers about 1,400 men and was daily receiving acquisitions.

On the night of the 14th, 100 men left Havana to join the invaders, and the people were rising in many quarters.

Col. Crittenden is reported by this arrival as having been among the prisoners shot.

The Frigate Saranac ordered to Havana to demand an explanation for shooting the American Prisoners—Also for Firing upon the Falcon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

The U. S. Government have ordered the frigate Saranac, Com. PARKER, to sail immediately to Havanna, to demand an explanation for shooting a party of Americans, and firing upon the Falcon. She will sail from Norfolk to-day or to-morrow. Rigid instructions are given to all officers of the U. S. to suppress and break up any armed expeditions against Cuba, fitting out at any of the ports in this country.

Hon. Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his Secretary have returned from Minnesota, after concluding important treaties with the Sioux Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, P. M.

The Intelligencer says, despatches have been received from Mr. Owen, our Consul, stating that the prisoners shot were tried before their execution. The *Government will require an explanation from the officers* at New Orleans, for their apparent neglect in allowing the departure of the Pampero.

☞ The Col. CRITTENDEN, who was one of the Americans executed at Havana, was doubtless, Wm. Crittenden, formerly of this city, and brother of Jno A. Crittenden, late Marshal of the Chancery Court here. Patrick Dillon, Dr. Fisher, and Manville, who were also executed at the same time, were from this city, and we understand some two or three others of the unfortunates were from Indiana.

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

Louisville Journal
26 August 1851, 2

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE NEWS FROM CUBA.—We published, [illegible] day, a telegraphic dispatch from New York, giving a brief account of the capture of fifty Americans by the Cuban [illegible] their subsequent execution near Ha[illegible] The dispatch also contained an account of the boarding of the U. S. mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish war steamer.

We have just received the New York papers containing in detail the accounts from which the telegraphic dispatch was made up. The portions of them which we copy will be read with intense interest, though it may be difficult to determine to what extent they are entitled to credit. The following is from the last number of the Tribune, but we are really unable to form any very definite opinion from what is now before us as to what were the prospects and situation of Lopez and his men at the last dates:

The following account of the search of the Falcon has been furnished us:

On the 10th instant, as the U. S. mail steamer Falcon was proceeding on her voyage from Charges to Havana, when off that part of the coast of Cuba known as the Bahia Honda, at 10 A. M., we saw the smoke of a steamer close in shore, and shortly after she hove in sight. We then saw that she was a large frigate in chase of us. When first seen, she was standing out from the land directly across our course, evidently intending to cut us off. We, however, held our course, and, running only at our usual speed, soon left her eight or ten miles astern, notwithstanding she seemed to be doing her best. We at first took her for the Pizarro, but afterward learned that she was the Isabella Catholica, formerly an English steam frigate—the Caledonia. After she had been in chase of us for about an hour we saw the smoke of another steamer on our starboard bow, close in shore, hull down. She soon, however, showed herself, steering so as to head us off, in which, being a fast goer, she succeeded. She fired two guns shotted to seaward to bring us to, as soon as she was within about four miles; but we took no notice of her until she run down close aboard of us and fired a third shot across our bows. Capt. Rogers had hoisted his colors before he saw her and as soon as he saw that the frigate was in chase. After the third shot, the engine was run slow, when she hove to, hailed us to "stop her," which was then done.

As soon as they saw that we had stopped, the officers of the Spanish steamer, the Habanero, took off their caps and waved them round their heads with a hurra! This was a decided insult. An officer then boarded us and demanded what ship we were, where from, where bound, and if we had any Spanish passengers, &c. He was answered, and he said he must go on board his vessel and report. He was admonished to be in a hurry, as we were going ahead immediately. He lost no time in doing so, and they motioned us to go ahead. We arrived in Havana at 8 P. M., and soon learned that the Habanero had the night before brought into port 50 prisoners, taken in four launches off the Bahia Honda, and that they were all shot about 12 o'clock that day. Forty of the number were Americans. They are said to be part of the expedition that sailed with Lopez in the Pampero from New Orleans.

On the 9th, all the expedition succeeded in landing, with some pieces of artillery, and the Pampero got off again without molestation.

The greatest excitement prevails in Havana. All Americans are beset with spies, and none feel safe from one day to the next. Very little can be relied on respecting the position of the government troops or the revolutionists.

The Captain-General had sent out about 800 men to meet Lopez. When he heard that he had landed, and they had advanced to ascertain their position, he would move no further without reinforcements. He then sent 700 more. This was about two days before our arrival.

During Saturday the report was that Gen. Lopez had cut off all communication between the government forces and Havana, and the fact of the Captain-General having received no dispatches from the General in command seemed strong proof of it. Nor had his steamers cruising on the coast any better success. On that evening, at 8 o'clock, he dispatched the steam ferry-boat Ion down to Bahia Honda, to gain intelligence, and return the same night. She however did not get back until next morning about 7 or 8 o'clock, without news. Soon after, the Habanero came in, bringing about 40 or 50 wounded soldiers, but, as we were about to sail, we could learn no more respecting affairs at Bahia Honda.

You will no doubt receive files of the Spanish papers, but no dependence can be placed on their statements, as the government suppresses everything that would look like failure upon their side, while the most trifling success is magnified into the grandest achievement. What these fifty men were doing among the Cayes where they were they were armed. Some suppose that they were proceeding to a village on the coast nearer to Havana and that they run in among the Cayes to hide from the cruisers. They were first seen by a fisherman, who made it known to the fort, when the Habanero was dispatched in pursuit of them. It is said she ran the boat down and then picked up the men; but nothing can be learned with certainty.

No communication could be had with any of the prisoners, and the authorities will disclose nothing but what will answer their purposes. The poor fellows died bravely, not a sigh nor murmur nor sign of fear was betrayed by any of them. They were led out two at a time and shot from behind. One fine-looking fellow, who was the last shot, while kneeling and waiting his turn, calmly looked on his butchered companions, first turning his head on one side and then on the other, as though he was only a spectator, and then turned his head and looked his executioners in the face while they fired. He was shot six times before he fell.

After the execution, they were thrown into hearses by six or eight at a time and taken away and buried. About 20,000 spectators were assembled to witness this horrid spectacle. Many of them were negroes, slaves and free, and possessed themselves of the hats and boots and portions of the clothing, and fixing them on sticks, marched through the streets with curses upon the "filibusteros," "pirates," &c., &c., accompanied with vivas for the Captain-General. That Lopez has been giving them trouble there is little doubt, and that there will be plenty of hard fighting before the end of the month every one in Havana believes.

We have just received from our correspondent in Havana a copy of an extra of *The Diario de la Marina*, of the 16th inst. The Lieut. Governor of Mariel, near Cabanas, sends a despatch concerning the landing of Lopez, the particulars of which he ascertained from two sailors who were witnesses of the scene. We translate the following extracts:

"The expedition, to the opinion of the witnesses, consisted of a thousand men. They only disembarked two barrels of powder, 1 cwt. of balls, and two boxes of muskets. Each person was armed with a pair of six-barreled pistols, a sword, and musket, all in bad condition. They only landed provisions for one day, the greater part of which was biscuit, and two barrels of wine. The company consisted of fifty families of Cuba, and the remainder from America and other countries. On landing, Gen. Lopez sent a letter to the inhabitants of Punta, [illegible] their [illegible] him.

[illegible] Volante Report, dated Consolacion, morning of the 15th inst., which states that the Revolutionists were engaged in a fight with the Spanish troops on the [illegible] been scattered and discouraged; that on the morning of the 15th they collected near Habanas with the design of reembarking, but were prevented, and afterwards pursued by the troops, assisted by a body of forty peasants, well mounted and armed. They were obliged to abandon their positions, and of the latest accounts were dispersed over the mountains, back of Bahia Honda.

General Buntello, of the steamer Habanero, also makes a report concerning the capture of the four boats, but it contains no new particulars of interest. He repeats the story of Gen. Lopez's party being very much distracted and depressed, and states that they are attempting to seek safety in flight. In relation to the execution of the prisoners, *The Diario de la Marina* says:

"At 11 o'clock, this morning, the 52 armed pirates captured in Cay Levisa and its neighborhood were shot on the southern side of the Castle of Antatee. After the punishment to which they would be condemned, if they had dared to approach these shores, had been announced in the country from which they came, as in this island, the terrible execution of the law was a result which could surprise no one. May the blood shed fall as an additional reproach on those infamous persons who have drawn these unhappy criminals to their perdition!

"On sea and on land, the concourse attracted together by the execution was immense—not because our population cherishes sanguinary instincts, nor from an impulse foreign to a people as honorable, peaceful, and laborious as ours—no, but because the insult offered to their noblest sentiments, the attack directed against their loyalty, the depreciation of our faith and our nationality, filled them with the indignation which converts, for the moment at least, the most gentle into the most fierce and energetic characters."

The following items are from the last number of the N. Y. Herald:

This expedition [that of Lopez] seems to have been planned with a good deal of skill, and there appears to be a determination among those engaged in it to sink or swim, survive or perish in the cause. The following are the names of have landed at Cubanos from the Pampero:

Gen. Narciso Lopez, the leader of the expedition; Col. J. Pragay, late of the Hungarian army, formerly Adjutant General to General Klapka, and second in command at Comorn, when that place capitulated—he goes second in command to Gen. Lopez; Col. Crittenden, late of the U. S. army, and nephew of the Attorney General of the United States—he has the immediate command of the artillery; Col. Dollman, of Georgia, who served through the Mexican war; Col. Chase; Major J. A. Kelly, who served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and was once a leading Whig editor in Louisiana; Capt. W. Scott Haynes; Capt. A. J. Dailey; Capt. Ellis, late of the Hungarian army; Capt. Victor Kerr, late of the Hungarian army.

The Cherokee arrived last night from Havana, whence she sailed at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 17th inst.

After the landing of Gen. Lopez and his party near Bahia Honda, as detailed above, fighting with the Spanish troops commenced; and a frightful slaughter took place, as near as we can learn, especially of the Spanish troops. The main body of the patriots, or invaders, were driven to the mountains, and the remainder took to boats and put to sea. These men were captured off Bahia Honda, forty miles west of Havana, by the steamer Habanero. The patriots were in four boats, unarmed, and, report says, were steering for New Orleans.

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 4½ P. M.

I am too much affected to write to you more than to say that I have this day been witness to one of the most brutal acts of wanton inhumanity ever perpetrated in the annals of history. This morning, forty Americans, four Irish, one Scotch, one Italian, one Phillippine islander, two Havaneros, and two Germans or Hungarians, were shot at 11 o'clock—after which the troops were ordered to retire, and some hundreds of the very vilest rabble and negroes, hired for the purpose, commenced stripping the dead bodies, mutilating their limbs, tearing out their eyes, cutting off their noses and fingers, and some of the poor fellows (privates) these wretches brought to the city on sticks, and paraded them under the very walls of the palace. Oh, the very remembrance of the sight is frightful.

I never saw men—and could scarcely have supposed it possible—conduct themselves at such an awful moment with the fortitude these men displayed under such trying circumstances. They were shot six at a time, i. e., twelve were brought to the place of execution, six made to kneel down and receive the fire of the soldiers, after which the remaining six were made to walk round their dead comrades, and kneel opposite to them, when they also were shot. After being stripped, and their bodies mutilated in the barbarous manner I have described, they were shoved, six or seven together, bound as they were, into hearses, which were used last year for cholera cases. No coffins were allowed them; and I think the manner they were put into the hearses was equally as disgusting as their other acts; the heads of some were almost dragging on the ground, and it had more the appearance of a slaughter cart on its way to market from the slaughter-house than that of a hearse conveying the dead bodies of human beings.

A finer looking set of young men I never saw. They made not a single complaint, not a murmur, against their sentence, and decency should have been shown to their dead bodies, in admiration for the heroism they displayed when brought out for execution. Not a muscle was seen to move.

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.

A large number of sympathisers under General Lopez effected a landing at Playitas, a few miles to the westward of Bahia Honda, which took place at 4 A. M. on the 13th instant. Lopez is decidedly a brave man—brave almost to rashness. It is positively believed here, and I believe it to be true, that the steamer signalled from the Moro Castle, on the evening of the 12th, was the same one which conveyed General Lopez and his friends to these shores. Such a daring act of audacity, bearding as it were the lion in his den, is most extraordinary.

The debarkation was done in so masterly a style that before sunrise he had not only landed his men, with all their munitions of war, but was on his march to Las Ponas, a town a few miles distant from the coast, where he immediately commenced intrenching himself.

In the mean while, here, in Havana, reigned the greatest excitement. The Pizarro, laden with troops, under the command of General Enna (who is next in command to the Captain-General), and with him the Admiral left about 8 A. M. for Bahia Honda, one thousand men having previously been sent by the railway cars.

The following morning, we are informed that General Enna had come up with the pirates, as they are termed by the government, and he fought with them at Las Ponas, in which he regrets the loss of some of his men and others wounded.

In this engagement, the Spaniards were com-

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Louisville Journal

26 August 1851, 2

seven officers and about seventy-eight men were killed.

So unerring and deadly was the fire of the brave liberators that Gen. Enna was three times repulsed with loss. At this moment, the Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, Colonel Gurrea, came up, with about two hundred men more, when the Colonel received a shot through his leg, and his men such a check that Gen. Enna (as he states in his official communication to the Captain General, dated half-past 3 o'clock on the 14th) saw the uselessness of attempting anything further against the pirates without more artillery, as it would be only exposing his men to certain death, witnout any result; consequently he demanded further reinforcements. Accordingly, two steamers, the Habanero and the Almendares, left that day with more troops, to the number of fourteen hundred, so that, according to their own account, with those who have been concentrating from the other districts, they have got upward of 8,000 men, including cavalry, and up till this moment they have only made three captives, who, as they say in the official bulletin, they instantly put to death.

HAVANA, Aug. 16, Saturday night, M.

Anxiety of the Government About the Troops—No News from General Lopez—The Latest Accounts.

The greatest anxiety is felt here by the government, as no news has been received from General Enna of later date than the night before last. The steamer Ion, one of the ferry-boats, has been sent down to see what the matter is; and one hour since an engine was sent express to Guanajay, the western terminus of our railroad, to bring news, either good or bad. Nothing had been heard from the troops that left Pinar del Rio to attack Lopez; and it is feared they have gone over to him. His forces are momentarily increasing, while the fact of nothing being received here by land leads to the supposition that the country has all turned in his favor. Should Lopez soon receive reinforcements, with arms to distribute to the crowds that go in to him, Gen. Enna must either surrender or retreat by sea. In either case, Lopez's march to Havana will be uninterrupted. You can imagine the hopes and fears that agitate the city. I send you the supplement to the *Prensa*, which is worth translating.

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Memphis Daily Appeal
(Tennessee)
26 August 1851, 2

Cuba Meeting.

We are requested to call a meeting for this evening at Court Square, of the citizens of Memphis, the object being to take action in relation to the Cuban Revolution. The news of the unheard of barbarity practiced by the Spanish on the captured Americans has aroused a feeling of the most intense indignation here, as it has in New Orleans, and as it will throughout the country. It is a sacrifice which calls to heaven for vengeance. The blood of the heroes who have died under such unparalleled circumstances of barbarous cruelty, will prove the most precious which Spanish despotism has ever shed; and if there are American hearts beating in American bosoms, *it will be avenged!* Let every one who can attend be present at the meeting.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN WISHING TO GO TO CUBA.—We find the following in the New Orleans Delta of the 20th inst. Those who think of emigrating to Cuba would do well to give it their careful consideration before leaving their homes and business to embark in the noble enterprise. They may find on their arrival at New Orleans or other points of debarkation, that no adequate means are provided for their equipment or transportation. The *means* of the Cuban Junta are necessarily limited, and at present, it is evident that they are able to equip and transport but a limited number of men. The Delta says:

We would repeat what we have already stated, more than once, in reply to innumerable letters from all parts of the country, that we counsel young men who are desirous of emigrating from this city to Cuba, or elsewhere, that they had better remain at home until they are wanted. There are no means nor arrangements here to accommodate them, and they must expect to incur serious annoyance on their arrival here.

We observe that in various parts of the country, hastily raised bodies of young men have started from their homes, proceeded to certain points, and discovering that there were no arrangements for their reception, have complained bitterly against somebody. We are not aware that the friends of Cuba have made any promises or invitations, which would justify the expectations of many of those impatient young men. All that has been done heretofore, has been with the private means of gentlemen who are as little able as many of the volunteer emigrants to supply the necessary subsistence and transportation.

Further Intelligence.

For the following additional and thrilling intelligence, we are indebted to an Extra from the Enquirer office of yesterday morning:

Telegraphed to the N. O. Picayune.

Landing of Gen. Lopez.

THE PAMPERO AT BAHIA HONDA.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 21—11 A. M.

The brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana has arrived here. She sailed on the 13th, and reports that the steamship Pampero landed Gen. Lopez and his men at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, seven miles west of Bahia Honda.

The steamer Pizarro was immediately despatched with troops to that place. Troops were also sent by railroad.

☞ Bahia Honda, the spot at which, according to our telegraphic report from the Pass; Gen Lopez has effected a landing, is in the Vuelto de Abajo on the northern coast of Cuba, about sixty miles west of Havana. [N. O. Pic.

We are indebted to Mr. F. F. Bowen, who came passenger in the *Pacific* last night, for the following from the Vicksburg Sentinel:

Arrival of the Empire City.—Exciting News From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The Empire City reported the safe arrival of Lopez and his forces, about fifty miles west of Havana. The Pizarro was despatched instanter with 600 troops and 400 were sent by the railroad.

At Bahia Honda, fifteen leagues from Havana, at first advancement one whole company was entirely destroyed, the second attack of the Spanish soldiers was equally disastrous as the first. Col. Randall and seven Spanish officers were killed and wounded. Gen. Enna demanded more troops and artillery—1400 additional left Havana same day, according to their own account they have 8000 men there—they only took three men who were shot instantly, two of them were sailors belonging to the steamer Pampero, the other was taken from a hut—he being unable to move from a fracture he received while landing on the 15th inst. The Liberators made a move towards Cabanas to take the first fifty of Lopez's men, who endeavored to get there by sea on the Laemchee, and were taken after a most desperate resistance by the Spanish Admiral, who with his steamer and 300 men, succeeded in taking after four hours fighting. He hastened with his prize to Havana where he arrived on the morning of the 16th.

The Governor immediately ordered them all to be shot. They were accordingly led out in gangs of six and made to kneel down with their backs to the soldiers who stood 20 or 30 paces from them and were all shot. Those who were not killed at the first fire were beaten upon the head until life was extinct. The cripples were then most shockingly mutilated. The most intense excitement prevails at Havana. Forty-six of those who were murdered were of the flower of the Mississippi yeomanry. After the wholesale butchery some of the vilest rabble and negroes, who were hired for the purpose, stripped the dead bodies, mutilated their limbs, cutting off noses and fingers, digging out their eyes, which they brought to the city on sticks and paraded them under the very walls of the palace. No coffins were allowed.

The heads of some were dragging the ground as they were being hauled away. Among those shot were Col. W. S. Crittenden; Capt. F. S. Somer; Capt. Victor Keer; Lieut. J. O. Bryce; Lieut. C. James; Capt. J. B. Vacey; Sergeants Fronequet, Witherens, Citchell, Green and Salmons, with 34 privates. The greatest excitement prevails here. A mob raised and destroyed the Spanish press, shattering the types, &c., through the streets. Bells ringing all day yesterday.—The mob also cleared out all the Spanish cigar shops.

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The Nashville Daily American
26 August 1851, 2

The Cuba Demonstration.

Agreeable to a call made in the American of Saturday morning, one of the largest meetings which ever gathered together in our city took place in the Court House yard, on the evening of that day. During the afternoon our streets were rendered lively with the inspiriting sounds of the drum and fife, which was accompanied by a red banner, upon which was inscribed "God and Liberty—Cuba!" At the sound of the City Hall bell our citizens poured by hundreds, towards the square, and in a very few moments the yard was crowded to a perfect jam. It was impossible for all to get within the walls, and for around the outside of the circle the square was literally swarming with spectators. Gen. E. W. Hickman ascended the stand and spoke in an animated strain for a few minutes in behalf of the Cuban cause and read the following list of officers of the meeting which was adopted unanimously:

R. C. SMILEY, Esq. President.

Col. R. B. Anderson, F. B. Cockrill, Esq., D. C. Topp, Esq., Gen. E. W. Hickman, Vice Presidents.

E. O. Eastman, F. K. Zollicoffer, Hon. H. M. Watterson, R. H. McGinty, Esq., Jno. P. Marling, Esq., Secretaries.

The President, on taking the chair, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him on the occasion. He expressed his fullest sympathies for the glorious uprising of the oppressed inhabitants of Cuba and hoped for the realization of their victory and independence. We took no notes of the excellent and patriotic speech of the Chairman and regret that we cannot lay it before our readers. It was applauded throughout by the audience. The following resolutions were then offered by Thomas Buyers, of the American and adopted without a *single* dissenting voice. The long and loud AYE which ascended from the immense crowd when the question of their passage was put by the President, too plainly proved that every sentiment therein expressed found an echo in the bosoms of the people.

Resolved, That while, as American citizens, we rejoice in the general prosperity of the United States, in the great and unequalled blessings we enjoy, and the brilliant success which has thus far attended our republican institutions, we cannot fail to extend to the Cubans our sympathy when we find them following the example of the heroes of our own revolution.

Resolved, That it is a source of pride that in whatever part of the globe men are found contending for political liberty, they look to the United States with a feeling of brotherhood, and put forth a claim of kindred.

Resolved, That while upon the full success of our institutions, revived and adopted in principle by some of the Southern colonies have shaken off their colonial subjection, we rejoice that Cuba, also, seems again discovered, not to geography, but to commerce, to social intercourse, to intelligence, to civilization, and to liberty.

Resolved, That neither the constitution, nor the law of the land, nor principles known to the usages of modern States, authorizes the President to prevent or attempt to prevent individuals from leaving the United States for Cuba, or any other foreign country.

Resolved, That we view with the keenest indignation the inhuman and premeditated murder, in cold blood, of a party of Americans seized on the high seas, by a Spanish vessel, carried into the city of Havana, dragged through the streets with brutal violence, and shot without trial, an act repulsive to the feelings of civilized mankind, which can only find its parallel among savages, unrestrained by the dictates of humanity.

Resolved, That the hostile attack upon the vessel Falcon bearing the stars and stripes of the United States, deserves the scrutinizing examination of the Government.

Resolved, That actuated by a warm sympathy for the Cuban patriots, a committee of twelve be appointed to raise means for their aid.

In pursuance of the last resolution, the President appointed the following committee:

Thomas Buyers, Wiggins Williams, jr., Wm. H. Johnson, David Armstrong, Jas. Claiborne, Jr., E. Smith, W. A. Brewer, Frank A. Irwin, Jas. Irwin, H. L. Claiborne, Wm. McMurray, jr. Monty Hulbert.

After their passage, Mr. D. F. Foster moved their re-consideration for the purpose, it was announced, of asking their postponement, until accounts confirmatory of the Cuban intelligence should be received. The President put the question and one, solitary, *Aye*, was returned. We need hardly inform our readers that, when the negative came up for action, such a thundering NO rose from the sea of heads that it seemed as if the whole population of the city had gathered together to place their veto upon any motion or movement which would serve to [illegible] the generous tide of feeling which coursed the veins of nine out of ten of the people. Right here there were loud cries for "Marling," of the Gazette, who, in a [illegible] and delivered a [illegible] one of the objects of the meeting. He spoke at some length of the oppressed condition of the people of Cuba, and in detail, of the various laws which rendered their condition the most intolerable of any nation in any part of the globe. He was listened to with the deepest interest by the crowd, and called down the loudest applause. We are truly sorry that we are unable to report the speech of our cotemporary in full. It did credit to his "heart and head."

After a few remarks from Gen. Hickman, who was again called out, a motion to adjourn was carried.

We are glad that the meeting was held and went off so well. It might have been conducted better, but for the holding back—the shrinking and dodging of several of our most popular speakers, who seemed afraid to speak what they thought and felt. Then, again, there were others who failed to be present, for fear that something wrong might happen were they—the leviathans of the place—to stick their fingers in the pie. There are always some men who imagine that the government rests upon their shoulders, and that if they winked their eyes or cracked the joints of their big toes, the whole concern would topple down and go to the dogs. We have a few of such inflated specimens in this city. They never will find out that the world turns round without their consent, and that the people on it will do just exactly as they take a notion without consulting or caring for their opinions to the amount of a certain article of speech sometimes delicately associated with tinkers. Let such persons felicitate themselves upon their imaginary importance if they please, we go with the people and whose great heart beats loudly and warmly for Cuba.

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

New York Journal of Commerce

26 August 1851, 2

THE FREE NEGRO LAW OF DELAWARE.—Mrs. Davis, a colored woman, was, during the past week, arrested in Wilmington, Delaware, for a violation of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature of that State, forbidding the immigration of free colored persons. She was born in Delaware, and lived there for twenty years, out living in this city at the time the law was enacted, and, by her return, became liable to the penalty. She has been fined $50, and is required to find security that she will leave the State. She was arrested on information given by colored women.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Journal of Commerce

26 August 1851, 2

CUBA.—It is stated to us that since the "Cuba Massacre" meetings at the close of last week, a considerable number of men, say between 100 and 200, have left this port for the South, with the intention of joining any expedition which may be preparing there for the invasion of Cuba. It is said that this is only the beginning of the end. We trust that our government officials are and will be on the alert, to prevent a violation of our neutrality.

A sarsed old fellow of our acquaintance is anxious to bet a hat that within three months there will be 20,000 Americans under arms in Cuba. If only a nucleus were formed on the Island, and any tolerable facility of access; if, in short, adventurers had to run the gauntlet between American and Spanish cruisers; we do not believe that all the vigilance of all our government officers could prevent a considerable army from being collected there from the United States; and the Havana massacre is the thing, which, above all others, would swell the number of invaders. If the rest of Loper' expedition should be massacred, as this may probably have been or will be, it would heat the furnace to an intensity that it would be difficult, under any circumstances, to control. The excitement is much greater at the South than at the North. It is said that several steamers have left different points of the Gulf for the Cuban shore, and that men are rallying at various points with a view to follow. A San Antonio (Texas) correspondent of the Boston Post, under date of 3rd inst., states that 40 men left there on the 31st July, and 80 more on the 1st inst, expecting to embark in two steamers at Corpus Christi. Yet another hundred men were ready to depart on the 2d. Most of these men, says the writer, have been for years in actual service under the gallant Hays and Walker; first, during the Texan revolution, and the late war with Mexico, and lastly under Col. Hardee against the Camanches. They are armed with Colt's rifles and revolvers; and being perfectly familiar with the use of these terrible weapons, would be the hardest kind of customers in battle. In a hand to hand fight, one of them would be a match for half a dozen Spanish soldiers arrayed in the usual way; but the trouble is, that they will not be allowed to choose their mode of warfare. The capture of Col. Fannin's regiment in the Texas war was occasioned by the want of artillery; an arm with which the Mexicans were well supplied. In like manner, we presume, it will turn out that Loper' men were thinned by artillery, before a close engagement was hazarded. That he must be captured, and that very soon after the date of our advices by the Cherokee, seemed to us inevitable. What could 400 men do, surrounded by twice as many thousands, in a strange country, with little or no artillery, and short of ammunition and provisions? We are prepared to hear that they are completely used up; if, indeed, we have not already heard it, in a form which demands belief.

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

26 August 1851, 3

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Journal of Commerce.

CUBAN INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25th.

SOUTHERN MAIL. ITEMS.—EXTRAORDINARY RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS OF CUBAN LIBERATORS AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Southern mail has arrived. A dispatch to the Charleston papers, dated New Orleans, 21st inst., says that "a party of Cuban liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper, La Patria, this afternoon attacked the office of that paper, broke in the windows and doors, and threw the press, cases, types and furniture into the street. In fact, they destroyed everything belonging to the office. There was no interference on the part of the police. After demolishing the Union office, the rioters proceeded to the cigar store on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, broke in the doors and windows, and destroyed all the stock and fixtures, which were very valuable. At 7 o'clock the rioters went to the office of the Spanish Consul, and destroyed desks, furniture, and property of all kinds. They also broke down the sign, which they carried in triumph to a meeting held in Lafayette, Square."

Another dispatch, dated 22d, says, "A mob of 2000 men surrounded the city prison this morning, where the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless he was delivered up to them. There are about 50 police on the ground. Nearly all the cigar shops kept by Spaniards were destroyed. Yesterday minute guns were fired from sun-rise until night in honor of the murdered liberators. The bodies of Victor Kerr and Col. Crittenden attracted many visitors, and produced much feeling. Three or four Spanish coffee houses were also destroyed. The military were called out. It is said the Spanish Consul received several letters from murdered Americans, but refused to deliver them up to a committee who, called on him. Subsequently, however, he was forced to surrender them.

The Cuban news caused great excitement at Savannah. A tremendous town meeting was held there on Thursday evening, a committee appointed, and after several speeches, an adjournment was carried till Friday.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25th.

THE CUBAN MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—An immense mass meeting was held this evening in Independence Square, for the purpose of expressing the feelings of our citizens on the late inhuman act of the Spanish authorities at Havana,—in so summarily shooting the American prisoners at that port. Col. John Swift presided, assisted by 40 vice-presidents and 12 secretaries. Col. Swift spoke with a great deal of feeling, strongly condemning the needless barbarity of the Spanish authorities, and urging the immediate interference of our Government. John Cadwallader, in introducing a series of resolutions, contended strongly for the right of the American government to aid and protect any and every people on the American continent who are contending against the oppressions of their rulers; and then portrayed in strong colors the wrongs the Cubans have endured from their Spanish masters. Mr. Cadwallader was followed by General Peter Shoa Smith, E. W. Power, Col. Small and others. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the largest perhaps ever held in Independence Square. It is estimated that not less than 15,000 were present during part of the proceedings.

CINCINNATI, August 25th.

CUBAN EXCITEMENT AT NASHVILLE, TENN.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Cuban sympathisers was held at Nashville, Tennessee, on Saturday evening. Resolutions were adopted, alluding in terms of indignation to the barbarous murder of Americans at Havana, calling on Government to inquire into the attack on the steamer Falcon, and declaring emphatically that the President of the United States has no right to hinder persons leaving this country for Cuba or any other foreign country. A committee was also appointed to collect means for the Cuban patriots. After the meeting, a grand procession was formed, and marched through the streets, carrying a banner with the motto—"God and Liberty—Cuba."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25th.

The report that Lopez is captured, and his expedition broken up, is believed here. The sailing of two steamers from New Orleans with auxiliary forces is also credited.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.

THE EMPIRE CITY AT NEW ORLEANS.—HAVANA DATES TO THE 18TH INST.—Charleston papers of the 22nd received here, announce that the steamship Empire City arrived at New Orleans on the 21st, with Havana dates to the 18th instant. No news is given in addition to what we have already received by the Cherokee.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro is ashore on Key Stone.

From the National Intelligencer, 23d.

THE RECENT EVENTS AT HAVANA.—We are authorized to state that the steam frigate Saranac will be dispatched forthwith from Norfolk for Havana, with Commodore Parker, of the Home Squadron, on board, who has been instructed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of the American citizens recently shot at that place, and to ascertain the proofs under which they were put to death, for having been, as alleged, engaged in an armed expedition which invaded the Island. A full investigation will also be had into the circumstances of firing at the U. S. Mail Steamer Falcon by a Spanish cruiser.

At the same time that these steps are being taken, renewed and rigid instructions will be issued to the civil, military, and naval officers of the Government to take all legal steps, and employ all the means at their command, to check and break up any armed and illegal expeditions from the United States against the territories of friendly Powers, and to seize any vessels and arrest all persons who may be concerned therein; it being the fixed determination of the Government to maintain its treaty obligations and to enforce the laws of the land, the recent violation of which, in the case of the expedition of the Pampero, has led to such lamentable results.

The Saranac was waiting at Norfolk for the purpose of conveying Gov. Letcher to Vera Cruz, on his way to resume his diplomatic duties at the city of Mexico; but her present mission being of such pressing importance, she will depart without him, and another conveyance will be provided for that gentleman.

The Saranac will leave Norfolk either this afternoon or to-morrow.

THE HAVANA PRISONERS.—We understand that a despatch to the Department of State from the American Consul at Havana states that all the prisoners were tried (we presume by a military tribunal) previous to their execution.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AT N. ORLEANS.—We notice in some of our exchanges that complaint is made as to the negligence of the officers of the United States at New Orleans, in not preventing the departure of the expedition under Lopez. We have made inquiry on the subject, and have ascertained that the most stringent orders were long since issued and renewed on the subject by the different departments, and that a satisfactory explanation will be required for the apparent neglect.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
26 August 1851, 1

Cuban Annexation.

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* is helping on the great cause of Cuban annexation in the most plausible style, calling to his aid all the latest inventions of editorial tact. "Cuba and annexation" is most too bitter a pill to be swallowed at once by the "Free" Democracy of the North, so the *Enquirer* goes to work to sugar-coat it in the highest style of the art. After *Signal* TAYLOR had declared the acts of the Magician Convention a Freesoil triumph—though one of those acts was his own defeat as candidate for Secretary of State because he was a nominal Freesoiler—and the *Enquirer* man had declared TAYLOR's assertion to be correct—though the nominees were all Old Hunkers—we need not be surprised at any display of skill he may show on the Cuban question.

He first tries to show that annexation will be of advantage to the "Church"—1st, because Cuba being now Catholic, annexation will make it Protestant; and, therefore, annexation will be advantageous to Protestantism—2nd, because Cuba, though now Catholic, is so scandalously wicked that it is a disgrace to Catholicism, but annexation will purify it; and, therefore, annexation will be advantageous to the Catholic church. Of course this sugar-coats the pill all around so that the "Church" will swallow it.

The next step is to show its effects on slavery. Here he is equally successful. 1st. He tells the North that the annexation of Cuba will open such a market for slaves that Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky will be drained of slaves and become free States. Of course annexation will be of advantage to the Free States as it will increase their number and influences. 2nd. He tells the South that it will be of advantage to them because this new market will so raise the price of slaves that the South will be enriched by the sale of them. This argument sugar-coats the slavery taste of the pill so that point will be no objection.

We acknowledge the skill and tact displayed in the above mentioned process. We think the FAGIN proved himself an apt teacher of his art at the late Convention, and his scholars showed themselves quick at acquiring. It only remains to be seen how many they can coax to swallow the pill.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
26 August 1851, 3

...ival of the Steamer Cherokee.

...TELLIGENCE FROM CUBA—EN... ...WEEN THE SPANISH FORCES AND L... "PATRIOTS" CAPTURED AND ...

...g. 21—9 P. M.

The steamship Cher... ...o'clock this evening, in four days from ... ...480 on freight, and $165,000 in the ... whom there were about 200. She ... nia mails and San Francisco dates to the ... 15th July—one day later. She passed the ... City going into Havana.

The accounts from Havana are of the most serious nature. We are indebted to the Purser of the Cherokee for the following fearful narrative: The steamboat Habanero, while cruising off a place called Bahia Conda, forty miles west of Havana, captured a party of fifty of the Patriots, who were in boats unarmed, and report says were steering for New Orleans. They were brought to Havana by the frigate Habanero on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, and placed on board another Spanish frigate lying in port, and were executed at 15 minutes past 11 the the same morning, by being shot on the public road in Havana, and at the least calculation in the presence of twenty thousand spectators.

After they were shot they were dragged by the feet by negroes, and left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes and carrying them on sticks through the streets, yelling like so many demons just escaped from the bottomless pit, and seeming to wreak vengeance on they knew not what.

Many of the passengers of the Cherokee, who were on the spot and witnessed the execution, were pointed at with a sneer of contempt, and were stopped in the streets and insulted often times in a shameful manner; being told they were Americans, and that they were one and all of the same party—that one of these days all of them would be served in the same way. It was dangerous at night, such was the state of feeling, for an American to be seen in the streets alone.

The following is a list of the executed: Col. W. S. Clendenin, Capt. F. S. Sewer, Capt. Victor Kerr, Capt. T. B. Veacy, Lieut. James Brant, Lieut. J. O. Bruce, Lieut. Thos. C. James, Dr. John Fisher, Dr. R. A. Torniquet, Sergeant J. Witherews, Sergeant A. M. Colchett, Adj't R. C. Stanford,—privates M. Howes, Sam. Mills, Edward Rulman, Geo. A. Arnold, B. J. Wrigy, Wm. Niseman, Anselmo Torres, Patrick Dillon, Thos. Hearsey, Samuel Reed, H. T. Arms, M. Phillips, Jas. L. Mannville, G. M. Green, J. Sullman, Napoleon Collins, N. H. Fisher, Wm. Chalfing, G. A. Cook, S. A. Jones, M. H. Hall, James Boxet, Robert Caldwell, Wm. Smith, A. Ross, B. Brownke, John Christides, Wm. B. Little, Robert Connor, Robert Coatley, John G. Sanks, James Stanton, Thos. Harnat, Alex. Heer, John Stubbs, James Ellis, Wm. Hogan and Chas. Robinson.

The steamship Falcon, while on her way up the coast of Cuba, from Chagres, was fired at 3 times by the steamer Habanero, and was obliged to heave to, when she was boarded by the officers of the Habanero. After the Falcon stopped, the officers of the Habanero cheered, as if they had gained a glorious victory. This is the third time the Falcon has been served in the same manner. The United States sloop of war Albany was at Havana.

We learn from the passengers by the steamer Falcon, from Chagres to Havana, that on the morning of the 16th, when off Bahai Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam frigate in chase of her. When first seen she was standing directly across her bow, evidently intending to cut her off. The Falcon, however, kept on her course, and soon left the frigate eight or ten miles astern. This vessel was the Isabella Catholica, formerly the Cunard steamship Caledonia.

While she was still in chase, another steamer hove in sight, and giving chase, succeeded in heading off the Falcon. She at first fired two shotted guns to the leeward, of which the Falcon took no notice. She then ran down alongside and fired a third gun directly across the bows, although she had the American colors flying. The chase then ordered the Falcon to heave to, which was done, when the officers on board the Spanish steamer gave three cheers. An officer from the Spaniard then boarded the Falcon, and behaved in a very insolent manner, inquiring particularly for Spanish passengers. He soon left the Falcon and proceeded on the course to Havana, where we learned that Habanero had the night previous landed with 50 prisoners, taken in four launches off Bahia Honda, and they were all shot at 12 o'clock that day. Forty of these men were Americans, and were part of Lopez' expedition which had a few days previous landed near Havana, from the steamer Pampero.

The greatest excitement prevails in Havana. All the Americans are beset with spies, and none of them feel safe from one day to the next. Very little of the various statements can be relied on, as to the position of the Government troops and the Revolutionists. The Captain General had sent out about 800 men to meet General Lopez, when it was ascertained that he had landed. They had advanced to ascertain his position and would advance no further without reinforcements, when 700 more were sent. This was about two days before the arrival of the Falcon at Havana. During Saturday, the 16th, report was that Gen. Lopez had cut off all communication between the Government forces at Havana, and the last of the Captain General having received no despatches from the General in command, seemed to give strong proof of its truth. Nor had the steamers cruising on the coast any better success.

Another account says that on the evening of the 16th, at 8 o'clock, the Captain-General despatched the steam ferry boat to Bahia Honda, to gain intelligence and return the same night. The boat, after cruising about without obtaining any news, returned to Havana about 7 the next morning. Soon after the steamer Habanero came into port, bringing 40 or 50 wounded soldiers. What these 50 men were doing among Cayes, where they were taken, is a mystery. Some suppose they were proceeding to a village on the coast near Havana, and that they run in among Cayes to hide from the cruisers. Whether armed or not could not be ascertained.

A fisherman first saw them and gave the government information, when the Habanero was despatched in pursuit. It is said she ran the boats down and then picked up the men, but nothing positive was learned as no intercourse was allowed with the prisoners, and the government discloses nothing but what answers their purpose. The prisoners, after being brought to Havana, were led out, 10 at a time, and shot from behind. Not a sign of fear or a murmur escaped from one of them. The bodies were thrown into hearses, six or eight at a time, taken away and buried. Many of the spectators of the execution possessed themselves of the hats and different portions of the clothing belonging to the victims, and, placing them on sticks, marched through the principal streets of Havana with a kind of savage joy, uttering most bitter curses on the *filibusteros*, accompanied with shouts and vivas for the Captain-General.

We learn from another gentleman who came passenger in the Cherokee that information had been received at Havana, a few hours before the sailing of the steamer, that Gen. Lopez and party had been attacked by a body of Spanish, and after a hard fight and bloody battle, had been completely routed. Gen. Lopez and a few followers escaped to the mountains, and it is supposed that the party executed at Havana got separated from their companions and took to the launches.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE CHEROKEE.

New York, August 22—P. M.

The amount of gold brought by the steamer Cherokee is but $1,610,000 on freight, and $165,000 in the hands of passengers. The error occured in transmitting despatch over the Morse line to Philadelphia.

The New York papers give lengthy accounts from Havana relative to the Lopez expedition prisoners. It appears that Lopez landed on the 12th. About 1200 men, report says, immediately joined him. One account says he was immediately joined by the people of the country. The Spanish account says he sent letters to the inhabitants of Pozas, threatening extermination unless they would aid the Patriots. A fight occurred with the Patriots, in which it is reported the Patriots killed many Spanish troops. On the morning of the 15th the Patriots collected near Habanos with the view of re-embarking, but were prevented, and a conflict ensued in which they were completely routed and dispersed into the mountains back of Bohia Honda. A portion attempted to escape in boats; these were captured and executed. Another says, in an engagement on the 13th the Spaniards were three times repulsed with great loss; and that on the 15th the Liberators were moving towards Diego de Mulese and Havana, with the intention of possessing themselves of the port of the latter place—that some 50 endeavored to get there by sea, in 4 launches, and were captured. These accounts give no information as to the whereabouts of Lopez. An account says the men were shot six at a time; 12 being brought out to the place of execution, 6 were made to kneel and shot, the remaining 6 made to walk round their dead comrades, kneel opposite them, and then shot. They had on their uniform, blouses and straw hats.

Letters from Havana by the Cherokee throw doubts on the report that Col. Crittenden, instead of Col. Clendenin was among the prisoners shot. The American Consul was refused any information on the subject, and denied all intercourse with the prisoners.

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The Evening Picayune.

26 August 1851

The Vixen's Despatches.

We find in yesterday's Evening Delta the following card from Col. H. W. Palfrey, in relation to the Vixen's despatch:

NEW ORLEANS, *August* 25, 1851.

To the Editors of the Delta:

Gentlemen—As some doubt appears to exist respecting the authenticity of the information received from Havana per U. S. steamer Vixen, and published in your Thursday's afternoon edition, I authorize you to state that it was communicated to me at Hollywood (Mobile Bay) on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Fowler, an officer of that vessel, on his arrival per stage from Pensacola on his way to New Orleans.

I wrote a hasty despatch for the Delta, and after reading it to Mr. Fowler, sent it to the telegraph office. I also sent a copy to Montgomery's Hotel, Pass Christian, per steamer St. Charles, which copy, I understand, was immediately forwarded to the Picayune office per mail-boat.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

H. W. PALFREY.

Turning to the despatch forwarded to us from Pass Christian, which Col. Palfrey assures us that he read to Mr. Fowler, of the Vixen, we find the following passage:

Gen. Lopez's force had landed about seventy miles west of Havana, had had two engagements with the Queen's troops, in both of which he had been victorious, and after the last one, a whole regiment joined him, increasing his force to 1,200 men.

Here is additional and incontrovertible proof, if any more there need be, that all the facts stated in the despatch by the Vixen were derived by our correspondent from one of her officers. The desertion of the regiment to Lopez will be found stated there. We waste time, however, in discussing what is perfectly clear to every candid mind.

The case of this despatch is now, we believe, disposed of. There is no longer any pretence that it was a fabrication made in this city, and only "purported" to come from the Vixen. It, and every part, is shown to have proceeded from officers of that ship, and to have been faithfully transmitted to us. Our interest in that matter ceases here.

The new shape in which the attack is repeated admits of no discussion. It consists of the naked expression of the belief that despatches were sent from this office to Mobile with the intent to deceive. To this there is only one possible reply; which is, that any assertion to that effect would be a falsehood, and the imputation is an inexcusable slander

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The Daily Picayune.
26 August 1851, 2

THE CUBA AFFAIR.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:

Gen Campbell, formerly the U. S. Consul at Havana, is now here, and his advice and information as to Cuban affairs, in their present critical condition, will be valuable to the Government.

Of course, intelligence from Cuba is looked for with great anxiety by all. Every imaginable rumor and speculation as to the result is afloat. It cannot be disguised that the matter is serious, and that the national honor and national welfare are deeply involved in it.

There is, almost everywhere, a growing sentiment among the American people, in favor of a revolution in Cuba and of the establishment of Cuban independence, and, hence, the unlawful foray upon Cuba, now commenced, is likely to be aided or winked at

This Government, it is believed, is powerless to prevent or to punish the violation of the act of 1818.

The District Attorney of Louisiana, Mr. Hunton, who was lately here, is said to have given this opinion in regard, at least, to New Orleans.

But this Government must do something on the subject, and the question is whether, as an alternative to the process of acquiring Cuba by indirect means, they had not better attempt its acquisition by fair and open means—by fair purchase.

Let the Government make a fair offer to Spain of a hundred million of dollars for Cuba, out of which sum she can pay the British debt or mortgage of fifty-one millions. Even if we were to pay twice this sum, it might be good economy, by preventing a long foreign war, which in one way and another would cost as much and more.

☞ We are requested to state that the citizens of the Jefferson City stock landing have subscribed and paid to the Cuba Collecting Committee over $1,000.

☞ The Spanish Consul in this city has given notice of the suspension of his official functions here until otherwise instructed by the Minister of his Government at Washington. In the meantime, Spanish interests are placed under the care of the British and French Consuls.

This proceeding is one of the fruits of the disorders of Thursday evening last, during which the office of the Consul was exposed to some violence. We have no right to complain that he has done this, though we might confidently state it to be entirely unnecessary as a precaution against any renewal of molestation. The authorities, surprised and confused at that sudden manifestation of mob feeling, will not be easily caught so unprepared again as to permit the laws to be violated, and the property of residents to be injured by a handful of noisy rioters. We think the Consul himself is well convinced that the treatment of his office is disapproved and regretted by the whole community, with the exception of a few of that reckless class who in every large community are always ripe for mischief.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.

26 August 1851, 2

Cuban Collecting Committee.

At a meeting of the committee held this evening, August 25th, the following communication was received accompanied by liberal contributions, and was, by a resolution of the committee, ordered to be printed as an indication of the spirit which animates the ladies of New Orleans.

To D. I. Ricardo, Secretary Cuba Committee:

Sir:—We the subscribers sympathising with our American brethren for the loss of our townsmen, and all those brave spirits who without the rules or laws of war, were butchered and mutilated by the atrocious authorities of Spain at Havana, contribute our mite to the cause with their humble prayer that it may prosper, and that the nation which sanctioned the massacre may cease to be recognized in Christendom.

Mrs. J. H. Caldwell,	Mrs. John Stroud, Jr.
Mrs. Geo. T. Rowe,	Miss Ellen Stroud,
Miss Rosina Watson,	Miss Eliza Stroud,
Master J. H. Caldwell,	Master E. Caldwell.

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The Evening Picayune.

26 August 1851

To the Spanish Subjects and to Commerce in General.

UNTIL instructions are received from his Excellency the Minister of Her Catholic Majesty, at Washington, and during the time that the Consulate under my charge is closed, it is my duty, and I hereby give notice to all Spanish subjects, that I place their persons and property under the protection of the authorities of this country, and of the representatives in this city of the nations allied to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty; and to commerce in general, that all business concerning my official capacity will be attended to and despatched indistinctly by the Consuls of Her British Majesty and French Republic residing in this city

JUAN IGNACIO LABORDE Y RUEDA,
Consul pro tem.

New Orleans, August 21, 1851. au26—5t

Alos subditos Espanoles y al Comercio en General.

HASTA recibir instrucciones del Exmo. Señor Ministro de S. M. C. en Washington, y mientras este cerrado el Consulado de mi cargo, es de mi deber dar aviso a los subditos Españoles, que pongo sus personas y bienes bajo la proteccion de las autoridades del pais, y de los representantes en esta Ciudad de las naciones aliados al gobierno de S. M. C.; y al comercio en general, que todos los asuntos concernientes a mi desempeno en mi calidad oficial, seran atendidos y despachados indistintamente, por los Señores Consules de S. M. B. y Republica Francesa residentes en esta Ciudad.

JUAN YGNT. LABORDE Y RUEDA,
El Consul interino de S. M. C.

Nueva-Orleans, 23 de Agosto, de 1851. au26—5t

Aux Sujets Espagnols et au Commerce en General

JUSQU'A ce que l'on ai reçu des instructions de Son Excellence, M. le Ministre de S. M. Catholique a Washington, et pendant la fermeture du Consulat a ma charge, il est de mon devoir, et je donne avis aux sujets Espagnols que je place leurs personnes et biens sous la protection des autorites du pays et des representants dans cette ville des nations alliees au Gouvernment de S. M Catholique, et au commerce en general, que toutes les affaires concernant ma capacite officielle seront expediees indistinctement par Messieurs les Consuls de la Republique Française et de S. M. Britannique residents en cette ville. JUAN IGNACIO LABORDE Y RUEDA,
Consul pro tem.

Nouvelle Orleans, le 23 Aout, 1851. au26—5t

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS
26 August 1851, 3

Letter from Gen. Gonzales.

We find the following interesting Letter from Gen. GONZALES in the Charleston *Mercury* of yesterday:—

To the Editors of the Mercury:

CHARLESTON, August 24, 1851.

I saw some days ago in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a letter from its Washington Correspondent, stating that the late Hon. John C. Calhoun had expressed himself, in writing, against the admission of Cuba into the Union. Had such a statement proceeded no further than the columns of the *Journal*, a paper so uncompromisingly, and at times so unscrupulously, inimical to Cuban liberty, I would not have felt inclined to notice it. But I find in Saturday's *Mercury* a long editorial sustaining, much to my astonishment, Mr. Calhoun's alleged position in regard to Cuba. I do not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the acquisition of that Island, or even those of her independence, as bearing upon the future development, safety, grandeur, and peace of these United States.—The immense majority of the American people have already, with their usual sagacity and common sense, "made up their minds" upon this subject. I am thus far relieved. But when I see even the great name of the South Carolina Statesman thrown into our adverse scale, I feel that I have, however reluctantly, one word to say in this connection. When Gen. Lopez made a visit to Washington in the spring of 1849, the Hon. John C. Calhoun was the first gentleman in that city who called on the General. He even carried his civility to the extent of making a second call before his first had been returned. In his conversations with Gen. Lopez, through Mr. Sánchez and myself, he expressed himself as warmly in behalf of Cuba and her annexation, as has any other man in the country, either before or since. A short time after a prominent Southern Senator favored me with an appointment in the recess room of the Senate, Mr. Calhoun was invited thereto, as were also four other Senators, three Democrats and one Whig. The purpose of the gentlemen, as it seemed to me, was principally to learn Mr. Calhoun's views upon a subject of such vital importance to the country. Mr. Calhoun then expressed himself as decidedly as to the justice of our cause, the assistance which would be lawfully proffered by the American people in case of insurrection, and his non-apprehension of European interference, as he had done on former occasions. The gentlemen present fully coincided with his views. Such, Messrs. Editors, were the opinions and sentiments of John C. Calhoun in the spring of '49. The Wilmot Proviso question then assumed increased gravity, and as the contest became fiercer, Mr. Calhoun's views underwent a visible change. He was no longer for action, but for procrastination. He felt, no doubt, that the Cuba question would draw the minds of the people from an internal to an external contest, and that his issue, his "threshold" issue, might be postponed, if not abandoned. Then, but not till then, did Mr. Calhoun express himself as quoted by the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*. But Mr. Calhoun's hopes were not realized.—The South did not unite even in the absence of the Cuba excitement. Were he now living, every consideration inclines us to the belief, that having failed to unite the South upon the admission of California, he would strive to do so, with greater probabilities of success, upon the Cuba platform, thus obtaining for her that "equilibrium" with which alone can this Union be preserved, through the Union of the States.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON.
26 August 1851, 2-3

The Cuban News.

In our last issue we presented a few remarks called forth by the recent news from Cuba. Since then we have additional intelligence, but it partakes of the same uncertain and contradictory nature which characterized the advices by the Cherokee. One despatch, dated New Orleans, August 20, mentions the arrival of the Falcon, and states that she brought private information that four thousand Spanish troops had gone over to Lopez. The Baltimore Sun, from which we take the despatch, says that it is from an irresponsible source. Another despatch, from the same place, dated August 21, states that two steamers filled with men sailed that day to join Lopez, in defiance of the exertions of the United States marshal. A despatch from Mobile, dated the 21st, announces the arrival of the Vixen at Pensacola on the 20th, bringing intelligence that Lopez had had two engagements with the government troops, and was victorious in both—the Spaniards losing eighty officers, and three hundred men killed and wounded.

The despatches on which these remarks are based will be found in another column.

Our readers will perceive that affairs on the island of Cuba are yet in a state of uncertainty. It is useless for us to attempt to unravel the tangled skein of conflicting statements. But there is one fact about which there is no doubt. It stands out, bold and prominent, from a bloody back-ground. Fifty of our citizens have been seized on the Gulf, carried to Havana, and shot within two hours—but little more than the time necessary to disembark them and march them to the place of execution. In our last issue we expressed our opinion on this subject, and it is unnecessary to repeat now what we said then. But, as we wish to avoid, with abundant caution, even the possibility of doing wrong to any one, we will mention here that the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday says that *it understands* that a despatch from our consul at Havana states that all the persons were tried before they were executed. We cannot but believe that the understanding of the *Intelligencer* is at fault. We cannot think that our consul at Havana, no matter how much he misunderstood his duty, and no matter how far he fell short in executing his duty, would seek to justify himself by any misstatement of facts. How could such a despatch reach Washington but by the Cherokee? How could it happen that a trial could be had, and a despatch be sent by that vessel, stating an important fact of which the officers and passengers of that vessel were ignorant? We may be dull of comprehension, yet we cannot understand how fifty men can be disembarked, tried, convicted, and condemned, and then marched a considerable distance and executed, within two hours. The idea is preposterous. We have no hesitation in saying that the fifty men executed at Havana were not tried. They may have been taken in gross, and carried through a mock trial—nothing more was possible; and that was no more a trial than if they had been, each of them, shot as they walked from the Habanero to the shore. Let us ask, how could it happen that those fifty American citizens could have been tried, condemned, and executed, and yet the American people be left in doubt as to where they were taken—how they were taken—whether they were armed when taken? Again we say the idea is preposterous; and we say so with more confidence, knowing that the *National Intelligencer* is too apt to err in its efforts to uphold and sustain the Spanish authority in Cuba.

All accounts agree that the American consul at Havana did not interpose to prevent the hurried massacre in that city. It is stated that he excused himself from interfering by Mr. Fillmore's proclamation of the 25th of April last—two months and ten days before the rising in Cuba. The proclamation states that "*there is reason to believe* that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States," intended for the invasion of Cuba, &c. The proclamation then asserts that "such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery." Truly, this was unnecessary. The administration *believed* on the 25th of April that a military expedition was about to be fitted out from our shores, and then went on to denounce the persons who might engage in such expedition as robbers and plunderers! We feel no hesitation in saying that this proclamation imboldened the Spanish authorities to butcher our citizens as they would have butchered dumb beasts. Without this proclamation, the Spanish authorities would not have dared to pursue the course they have pursued. Here we must again lament that the President should denounce our citizens in advance as robbers and plunderers, and proclaim to foreign powers that they might massacre them at pleasure. The followers of General Lopez embarked after an outbreak had taken place in Cuba, and a declaration of independence had been promulgated on that island. The outbreak took place and the declaration was promulgated on the 4th of July; yet on the 25th of April the President denounced all who should attempt to give effective aid to the Cuban patriots as robbers and plunderers. As soon as it was ascertained that the people of Cuba had turned on their oppressors, the Executive left Washington, leaving at the same time our interests in the Gulf uncared for. Why did he not issue a new proclamation suited to the new events? The organs of the administration come to the rescue, denouncing our citizens as piratical marauders, and as enemies of the laws of nations, thus urging and inciting the Spanish authorities to greater atrocities. Will the *Intelligencer*—will the *Republic*, in its official zeal—disclose to us the evidence on which they denounce our murdered citizens? Will they detail to us the evidence on which those men were brutally executed? Will they point us to the provision or principle of the international law which calls for such barbarity? Will they undertake to answer the cogent reasoning of Mr. Webster's celebrated letter to Mr. Fox? No, indeed. Like certain professed philanthropists, their humanity is expended abroad: they have but little of the milk of human kindness for humble republicans—too much for the rotten monarchies of the Old World. Such is the fault of a diseased conservatism. It looks to the future with despair—to the present with indifference. It lives in the past only. Its soul is wedded to the things that are behind us; and whenever a despotism falls to the earth, such conservatism feels as if a dagger had been driven into its vitals.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
26 August 1851, 3

The Effect of the Cuban News at New Orleans, and throughout the South.—Great Excitement.

We find in the Charleston Courier the following account, by telegraph, of the excited proceedings at New Orleans on the receipt of the late intelligence from Cuba:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21—6.55, p. m.

A party of Cuba liberators, mostly western men, exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper *La Patria*, attacked on Thursday afternoon the office, broke windows and doors, threw press, cases, type, and furniture into the street, and destroyed everything belonging to the office. The police did not interfere in the matter.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21—7, p. m.

After demolishing the Union (?) office, the rioters proceeded to a cigar store, situated at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, where they broke the doors and windows, and destroyed all the stock and furniture, which was very valuable.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21—7.40, p. m.

The rioters proceeded, at 7 o'clock, to the Spanish consulate, where they destroyed the desks, furniture, and property of all kinds, and broke down the sign, which is now being carried in triumph to a meeting in Lafayette square.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.

Two hundred bales of cotton were sold this morning, but it is impossible to give quotations. Two thousand men surrounded, this morning, the city prison, where the Spanish consul had taken refuge, and threaten to demolish it unless he be delivered. About fifty of the police are on the ground. The cigar shops kept by Spaniards were nearly all destroyed during last night. Minute guns have been fired since sunrise in honor of the murdered liberators. The bodies of Victor Kerr and Colonel Crittenden attract many visiters, and produce much feeling.

[From this latter sentence we presume a despatch has miscarried, as we have received no intelligence of the arrival of the bodies.—*Eds. Courier.*]

NEW ORLEANS, August 21—12 m.

A letter to the Picayune states that General Manzana has returned to Santiago, abandoning the field to the patriots, who retained entire possession of the country surrounding Puerto Principe.

The Pampero appeared off Havana on the 11th, and was signalled from Moro Castle. She took two pilots from a schooner, and proceeded west, landing at Morello, twelve miles from Bahia Honda, and taking possession of the town of Las Pozas. The Pizarro and two merchant steamers, with eight hundred troops and sixty horses, left Havana on the morning of the 12th, and attacked Lopez on the 13th at San Miguel, near Las Pozas. The Pizarro had got ashore at Bahia Honda, and Lopez expected to take her. Lopez had advanced to San Diego de Nines to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards. The people were rising in many places. About five hundred individuals had left Havana to join Lopez, fifty of whom had been taken prisoners. Only seven hundred troops were left in Havana.

In addition to the above, the Baltimore Sun of yesterday morning has the following telegraphic details. The news said to be brought to Pensacola by the Vixen, in our judgment, wholly wants confirmation, inasmuch as nothing of it was known to the passengers of the Cherokee, which left Havana on the 17th, *one day after* the Vixen had sailed:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.

Great excitement prevails in the city relative to Cuban affairs, and fears of a collision are entertained between the authorities and Cuban sympathizers. The military have been called out to act in case of an outbreak. So great is the excitement that no business is doing.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.

The excitement which prevails in this city relative to the Cuban outbreak is most intense.

Two more steamers, filled with men, sailed to-day to join Lopez.

The interference of the United States marshal was of no avail. The fitting out and embarkation was done in defiance of the authorities.

MOBILE, Aug. 21—5, p m.

The United States steamer Vixen arrived at Pensacola on the 20th inst, in four days, bringing the following important intelligence:

General Lopez made a stand at Mauel, and had two engagements with the Spanish troops, being successful in both. The Spanish lost eighty officers, and three hundred men killed and wounded. The dead and wounded were conveyed to Havana, and the dead buried with pomp on Friday last.

The force of Lopez is receiving accessions of twelve or fourteen hundred daily. On the night of the 14th over one hundred left Havana to join the invaders.

Fifty eight Cuban deserters were taken on the morning of the 16th, and preparations were making for their execution. A Spanish colonel, aid to the governor, has been shot.

There was one French man-of-war and the United States ship Albany at Havana. The Vixen returned.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21—12, m.

The United States steamer Vixen, which arrived at Pensacola, reports that one entire regiment of Spanish troops have gone over to the patriots. The people are rising in many quarters.

One general, one commodore, one general of marines, with two hundred soldiers, were killed, and many wounded, during the two engagements with Lopez.

American consul reported to have declined to see the captain-general on behalf of the captured patriots.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro is ashore on Keystone.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.

The steamship Empire City arrived at this port to-day, bringing dates from Havana to the 18th instant.

The Spanish troops attacked General Lopez near Bahia Honda, and took fifty-one prisoners, including Colonel Crittenden and Victor Kerr, who were carried to Havana, and brutally executed. Some two hundred Spaniards were killed during the two engagements. Lopez was victorious in both, and proceeded on.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
26 August 1851, 3

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our New York Correspondent.

New York, August 23, 1851.

For the last two days our city has been convulsed by the news of the massacre at Havana, and the subsequent atrocities committed by the fierce soldiery and the brutal rabble upon the remains of their victims. Upon no occasion have we ever witnessed so intense an excitement; and, so far as we can learn, the feeling spreads and increases in vehemence through the country, wherever the intelligence is transmitted, with a rapidity equal to that of the telegraph which communicates it. It is in vain to say that the sufferers expatriated themselves, that they knowingly renounced the protection of their country, and embarked in an unlawful enterprise, aware that the penalty in case of failure would be death. The American people can never be made to believe that the part taken in their own struggle for freedom by Lafayette and Kosciusko, Pulaski and Steuben, was illegal or piratical; and even could the abstract truth of such a position be established, what effect would it have upon men who had seen their countrymen who were engaged in a similar undertaking butchered in cold blood before their eyes, and their lifeless bodies subjected to such foul and inhuman indignities as the mere contemplation of causes the blood to curdle with horror?

The universal feeling is, "Government, protect your citizens, or the people will!" Such is the sentiment of every heart—such are the words in every mouth—such was the cry of the twenty thousand voices, and the motto emblazoned on the banners of the mass meeting of citizens who came together in the Park last evening to consult on a remedy for their grievous wrong. And here let us remark, that at no time and upon no occasion has there ever been in this city, or on this continent, a public gathering which, in point of numbers, weight of character, ardent feeling, and firm resolve, could claim the advantage of that which was called to denounce the Cuban massacre. Its numerous list of officers comprised the names of our most respectable citizens, of every class and calling; and the spacious grounds of the Park were filled with a dense mass of the bone and sinew of the community, abundantly adequate, in strength of arm and strength of purpose, to avenge the wrongs for which they grieved, and drive every Spaniard in Cuba into the sea, if permission were accorded them. The addresses from Mr. Carr, (our late consul at Tangier,) Capt. Rynders, (who is ever among the foremost where the honor of his country is concerned,) Judge Reed, Mr. Shaffer, Mr. Reid, of New Orleans, and others, were all conceived in the best spirit, delivered in strains of thrilling eloquence, and received with enthusiastic cheers, mingled with shouts of vengeance, and deeply-murmured resolves that redress at all hazards should be obtained.

Several resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting were passed by acclamation. The wanton insult to the American mail-steamer Falcon was animadverted upon in forcible terms, and the attention of our government to the matter earnestly called for. The conduct of the American consul at Havana was stigmatized as unworthy the post he occupied and the nation he represented, and the outrage itself was characterized as a *cruel, cowardly atrocity*, calculated to awaken in every heart a profound sentiment of horror, detestation, and disgust.

The general result of this movement, so far as we can discover, is a powerful and rapidly increasing concentration of public opinion to this effect: that a gross violation of national law has been perpetrated by the Spanish nation, and that, if not in itself sufficient to warrant a declaration of war by this government, it affords ample grounds for the withdrawal of that *entente cordial* which exists between us and all nations with whom we are at peace; in short, that it places Spain precisely upon the footing upon which the Barbary Powers were when they claimed a right to levy a tribute upon our commerce in the Mediterranean—liable to be summarily chastised upon the slightest provocation; that more than sufficient provocation has already been given by their wanton attack upon a mail-steamer performing the mail service of the United States, with the national flag flying, and being, to all intents and purposes, a national vessel; that, in return for this insult, our government should at once put all its disposable naval force to sea, with orders to make reprisals, by the capture or destruction of all vessels belonging to the Spanish marine which they could fall in with; or, if that be considered too strong a measure, that it should withdraw all restraint upon individuals who, either singly or in organized and armed bodies, should see fit to aid and assist the Cuban patriots by land or by sea. The latter step would doubtless be the most acceptable; and the impression is that it would be *entirely unobjectionable, on the ground* that Spain, having by her atrocities placed herself without the pale of national law, has no claim to the protection afforded by it, and that any treaty with such a nation is abrogated upon the same principle as the marriage tie is dissolved by conviction for a capital felony. The people, at all events, look to the government to do something, and that speedily and to the purpose, or they will take the matter in their own hands.

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Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.
26 August 1851, 2

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CUBA.

Landing of Lopez—A Battle—Fifty Americans Shot—Horrible Scenes—Trouble Ahead.

The intelligence from Cuba is of a truly exciting character, and this is likely to be the case for some time to come. It is well, however, to examine the various statements as calmly as possible, with the object of ascertaining the real facts of the case. The advices from Havana are to the sixteenth, and from Cardenas to the 12th—the former by the Cherokee—the latter by the bark Louisa. Before the arrivals of these vessels we had received information of the landing of Lopez at Cubanos, about forty miles from Havana, on the tenth or eleventh—five or six days previous to the dates by the Cherokee.

It appears that immediately after landing Lopez and his men were met by a party of troops from Havana, and severe engagements ensued, in which, according to report, the latter lost from four to five hundred men. During the engagement, three launches, filled with officers and men belonging to the invading party, were run down by steamer Esperanza, and their occupants were all drowned except those of one of the boats, who escaped to the shore, and were immediately captured. The number of men captured were about fifty, of whom forty were Americans. They were immediately taken to Havana, and the next morning were conveyed by a strong body of soldiers over the bay, and in parties of twelve were all shot, in the presence of twenty or thirty thousand spectators.—They were shot six at a time, *i.e.* twelve were brought to the place of execution, six made to kneel down and receive the fire of the soldiers, after which the remaining six were made to walk around their dead comrades, and kneel opposite to them, when they were also shot. After which the troops were ordered to retire; and some hundreds of the very vilest rabbles and negroes, hired for the purpose, commenced stripping the dead bodies, mutilating their limbs, tearing out their eyes, cutting their noses and fingers, and some of the poor fellows (privates) the wretches brought to the city on sticks, and paraded them under the very walls of the Palace. All accounts agree that the execution of the fifty prisoners was sudden and summary, and that it took place within a few hours of their capture. There could, therefore, have been no trial, and nothing like an investigation into the facts of the case. The act was lawless, reckless and blood-thirsty, and the details will everywhere be read with feelings of indignation and horror. If these wretched victims formed part of the Lopez Expedition—as is intimated in some of the accounts—the position of that adventurer must be unpleasant indeed. It seems to us impossible for him to compete with the slightest chance of success against the thousands of troops at the command of the Governor General. His force is entirely too insignificant. His only hope—if not already annihilated—is in the sympathy of the Cubans themselves—at least the disaffected portion of them, and we confess that this is a slight one, taking all the circumstances before us into consideration. Nevertheless, all was uncertainty at Havana at the last dates, and the most contradictory stories were in circulation.

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Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.

26 August 1851, 2

The Locofocos and Cuba.

A Locofoco meeting was held in Philadelphia the other day, at which speeches were made denouncing our government, the Cuban authorities, and our Consul at Havana. The speakers were mostly "small beer" Locofoco politicians, who of course could not let so favorable an opportunity pass for making political capital.—There is a paltry party trick being attempted to be played by the more unprincipled part of the opposition party to beguile the simple minded into the belief that President Fillmore has departed from his prescribed duties, in his efforts to maintain the inviolability of our relations with Spain, and that he has usurped authority with which he is not constitutionally invested. However detestable such conduct may be, it is yet evident that political hacks are bent upon making capital out of it.

The Cuban Massacre—Great Excitement.

The brutal conduct of the Spanish government in the matter of the prisoners shot at Havana, is causing great excitement throughout the country. Indignation meetings have been held in New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati and other places, and in many instances companies have been formed to embark immediately with munitions of war, to join the forces of Lopez.

We learn from Washington that a Cabinet council had been held, and that a messenger is to be despatched to Cuba forthwith to enquire into and report upon all the facts connected with the execution of the fifty Americans.

News from Mantanzas.

We have received nine days later news from Mantanzas. The rebels had broken out afresh on the eastern part of the island; the government had been successful in putting them down, and had made a great many captures; but on the western part of the island the rebels had been rather successful. The government is trying its best to keep every thing as quiet as possible. They are expecting large forces from the United States to invade the island.

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The Charleston Courier.

27 August 1851, 2

Two Days later from Cuba.

Aware of the great anxiety felt by the public relative to all news from Cuba, we have devoted this morning a considerable portion of our space to the various conflicting intelligence brought by the *Cherokee* to New-York from Havana, which port she left on the *sixteenth* instant.

We were yesterday afternoon, through the politeness of a gentleman of this city favored with an Extra from the New-Orleans *Daily Delta* office, dated Thursday morning 10 o'clock, from which we glean the subjoined items brought to that city that morning by the *Empire City*, which left Havana on the night of the *eighteenth* inst.—*two* days after the *Cherokee*. We remark a discrepancy between the accounts of the *Cherokee* and the *Empire City* relative to the name of the officer who commanded the unfortunate but gallant body of men who were captured when in the most daring manner endeavoring in launches to take the Spaniards by surprise and possess themselves of the Port at Cabanas; the *Cherokee* giving that of Col. W. B. CLENDENIN, and the *Empire City* that of Col. W. S. CRITTENDEN. The latter, however, we should say was correct, not only from the fact that the *Delta* states the list of the names of those executed, brought by the *Empire City*, to be given from the dispatch of the Spanish officer who captured them, but because it is well known that Col. CRITTENDEN, who was formerly of the U. S. Army, and nephew of the Attorney General of the United States, had command of the Artillery, to which corps the captives were attached.

The *Delta* prefaces the items we subjoin as follows:

The Empire City arrived this morning and brought the following important news, which we hasten to lay before our readers in an extra. From this, it will be seen that though the Lopez party has beaten the Spaniards in two pitched battles, a cruel disaster has happened to the patriots in the capture of fifty one of his party under Col. Crittenden, who appeared to be detached from the main body. These men, including some of our most gallant young men, were taken to Havana and executed with circumstances of brutality unparalleled in any civilized country.

"From all we can learn, these young men were taken in boats, when they had no chance to defend themselves. We are so depressed with grief at the loss of many personal friends in this party, that we cannot, at present, say more. We give a list of the young men captured and executed, as we find them in the dispatch of the Spanish officer who captured them."

LANDING OF LOPEZ!

SEVERE BATTLE—SPANIARDS BEATEN.

CAPTURE OF FIFTY OF THE LIBERATORS.

Cruel Treatment—Unparalleled Barbarity.

The United States Mail steam ship Co's. steamer Empire City, John Tanner, commander, arrived here this morning from New-York and Havana. She brings late and important news from Cuba.

Gen. Lopez had landed with his forces, and is about fifty miles to the westward of Havana.

A severe battle has been fought at Bahia Honda, fifteen leagues from Havana, which proved victorious to the patriots. At the first advancement of the troops, one whole company was entirely destroyed, save twenty men, who made their escape, severely wounded.

The second attack of the Spanish soldiers was equally as disastrous as the first. The loss on the Spanish side, so far as ascertained, was about two hundred. About 70 were brought to Havana, wounded. "The peculiar kind of ammunition," says a wounded soldier, "used by the invaders, produces the most deadly effect."

The small steam boats formerly plying between Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, have been taken by the Government and are now used for the transportation of troops and provisions. Three steamers of war arrived off Havana on the 15th; one entered the harbor, the others are cruising off the coast.

The Empire City arrived off the Moro on the night of the 17th; her signal lights not being readily recognized from the Castle, "a steam ship" was reported being outside," and a steamer was sent out to watch her movements, and remained by her until morning.

The most painful news to record is the execution of fifty-one men, (35 Americans) who were taken prisoners near Bahia Honda. They were out in small boats at the time. They were put on board a steamer, taken to Havana on the 16th, and shot the same day. They were not permitted to go on shore in the city, but were immediately taken to one of the fortifications opposite the city, and there most brutally murdered! After the discharge of the infantry, those who were not *instantly* killed, were beat upon the head with the muskets until life was extinct. The mangled corpses were then interred amid the shouts and curses of a blood-thirsty rabble. All this occurred within sight and hearing of the vessels in the port. Among those shot was a young lad of but 15 years, who beseeched them on his knees to send some one to him who could speak English; but his request was unheeded, and he shared the fate of the others. The names of those shot will be found below.

The most intense excitement prevails in Havana. Gen. Concha has issued an order for the arrest of any person who shall be heard expressing an opinion in public.

Little or no reliance can be placed upon government reports of affairs on the Island, as they suppress every thing that is not for their advantage to have known to the public.

The United States sloop of war Albany sailed from Havana on the 18th.

The Empire City left the same day—at night. She has made a very short passage over. She is one of the finest ships in the trade—having superior accommodations for passengers.

[*Correspondence of the Delta.*]

HAVANA, AUG. 18.

Dear Delta: You will hear everything and much. I write to impress you with the conduct of our Consul—Mr. Owens, of Georgia. He has been called upon by several Americans, to go to the Captain-General, who would not have refused him, to be present while these poor fellows lived, and obtain their dying request. He refused, ABSOLUTELY, to have anything to do with it. It appears that one Antonio Costa, a Spaniard, of New-Orleans, was present, in order to obtain what he could, as a spy to the Spanish Government, to find out of the unfortunate men, how things were, &c. I send you a Faro of the 14th, from which you will see he has offered his services and one hundred men from New-Orleans, to protect the Government.

They shot several men on the 5th, (one a German doctor, and the other an American engineer,) so I am well informed, Sixteen others shot, positively.

The Albany left us this morning, in alarm and without protection. We have a government of protection, surely. Lopez is said to be thirteen leagues from here, with 3000 men. How these men are scattered we do not know, nor can we tell; so many rumors that we cannot get at the truth. But four Spanish men-of-war are just in, two of which are loading fast, for some purpose, what, we know not yet. The Government are alarmed, and the Spaniards worse. Trouble in the camp. They have brought up 183 wounded, and one said to have lost 428 in the first action.

The Pizarro is still ashore off Playitas; eight vessels are cruising between this and San Antonio. This murder of 50, was horrible and atrocious—15,000 spectators. The bodies, mutilated and shamefully treated, ears, &c. cut off, exhibited, and thrown into a pile.

Publish the whole to the world and spare them not, is the wish of one who wishes success to the cause.

Yours, truly, ——.

The following are the names of those shot:

Col. W. S. Crittenden, Capt. F. S. Sawer, Capt. Victor Kerr, Lt. James Brandt, Lt. J. O. Bryce, Lt. Thos. C. James, Surgeon John Fisher, Capt. T. B. Veasy, Corporal K. A. Tourniquet, Sergt. J. Whiterens, Sergt. M. Cotchett, R. C. Stanford, privates Wm. Chilling, G. A. Cook, S. O. Jones, M. H. Ball, Jas. Bulet, Sergeant Napoleon Collins, private Robt. Caldwell, Sergeant G. M. Green, Sergeant J. M. Salomon, privates C. C. Wm. Smith, A. Ross P. Barrourk, Jno. Christides, Wm. H. Homes, Samuel Mills, Edw. Rulman, Wm. Little, Geo. W. Arnold, S. J. Wregy, Robt. Cantley, Jno. G. Sanks, Wm. Niceman, E. T Collins, Jas. Stanton, Thos. Harnatt, Anselmo, T. Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Alex. Mellcer, Thos. Hearsey, Saml. Reed, Jno. Stubbs, James Ellis, H. T. Viuane, Wm. Hogan, M. Phillips, Chas. A. Robinson, Jas. L. Manville,

Reinforcements for Lopez.—A dispatch from New-Orleans, in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, dated the 21st inst., states that the excitement prevalent in that city is great, and that two more steamers filled with men sailed on that day to join LOPEZ. The interference, it says, of the United States Marshal was of no avail, the fitting out and embarkation having been accomplished in defiance of the authorities. Every boat from above New-Orleans is also said to be bringing down soldiers for the Patriot cause in Cuba.

CINCINNATI, AUG. 23.

The Cuban news is creating the greatest excitement here. The papers and many citizens who were opposed to the Cuban expedition, are severe upon the Spanish Government for their brutal treatment of the prisoners, and outrage upon the steamer *Falcon*.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 23.

Up to the time of the departure of the *Pampero*, the Government did not entertain the belief that expeditions for Cuba would be actually fitted out in our ports, and no efforts were made to prevent them; but since that event, it appears that the Government has given orders that the neutrality laws be strictly complied with, and has taken measures to prevent vessels from sailing without clearances.

The President is expected to arrive here next Friday or Saturday, by which time further and decisive intelligence of the result of the enterprise of Lopez will be received; and by which time it may be better known whether our Government has the power to restrain these expeditions or not.

The general expression, in the South, of a desire to acquire Cuba, will no doubt influence the course of the Government hereafter on the subject. It will certainly be a subject of remark if not of action, in Congress, and it may influence the result of the next Presidential election. I do not find that in Maryland and Virginia there is any repugnance to the acquisition of Cuba, if it can be fairly, and not piratically acquired. The mercantile and navigating interest of the whole country will be benefitted by Cuban annexation. The Northern States, are, however, chiefly interested in the acquisition of Cuba. Every thing they have to export is wanted in Cuba, and they want in return, every product of Cuba. Their manufactures and navigation will be vastly profited by the possession of the Cuban market, and to obtain their sugar, molasses, &c., without duty, would be to them a god send.

It is not improbable that a proposition will be brought forward in Congress, at the next session, requesting the President to enter into negotiation with the Queen of Spain, for the purchase of Cuba.

It is to be noted that a direct trade is springing up between the principal Southern ports and European and South American ports. A line of steam vessels will undoubtedly be established very soon between James River and Liverpool. The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States, has vastly increased of late; and will soon surpass that of Great Britain.

Correspondence of the Courier.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 23, 10 P. M.

We have but little local news. Persons are beginning to return rapidly from the various watering places, and business is again assuming its wonted activity. The politicians too are at work actively.

The all absorbing topic of conversation at present is the recent advices from Cuba, and the state of affairs there. The policy of the Cuban authorities in shooting and so shamefully treating their prisoners, has been, in my judgment, doubtful. The tendency, will be to rouse thousands of sympathisers, who will doubtless volunteer their services in aid of the revolutionists. Some of those shot were Baltimorian and Washingtonian young men of the first families. We are all anxiety to obtain further accounts.

Nothing has yet been done in Washington with reference to the matter. President Fillmore is enjoying himself at the Springs, also Secretary Stuart. Daniel Webster is still in the North, Mr Crittenden is in the West. Nothing is therefore likely to be done by our Government with the matter (if at all) until their return.

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The Charleston Courier.

27 August 1851, 2

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE STEAMER CHEROKEE.

Capture of Fifty Patriots—Fifty Unarmed Americans Massacred—Dreadful and Bloody Scene—Chase of the Falcon by Spanish Frigates—American Flag Insulted—Troops sent after Lopez.

We received yesterday the New-York papers of Friday morning, containing the following details of the news by the Cherokee, the substance of which as we have before stated, was coming to the Baltimore Press by telegraph on Thursday night when the wires ceased working.

The Spanish steamer Habanero, while cruising off Bahia Honda, 40 miles west of Havana, captured a party of fifty patriots, who were in four boats and unarmed, and were supposed to be steering for New-Orleans.

They were brought to Havana by the Habanero on the 15th, at 1 o'clock, A. M., placed on board a Spanish frigate lying in port, and were executed 15 minutes past 11 in the morning. They were shot on the public road to Havana, at the least calculation in the presence of 20 000 spectators. After they were shot they were dragged by the feet by negroes, and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes and carrying them on sticks through the streets, yelling like demons just escaped from the bottomless pit, invoking their vengeance on they knew not what.

Many of the passengers of the Cherokee, who were on the spot of the execution, were pointed at with a sneer of contempt, and many of them were stopped in the streets and insulted, the Spaniards telling them "they were one of the same party—that they were Americans, and ere long would be in the same situation."

An American cannot appear in the streets without being most shamefully insulted, and it is dangerous for any of them to walk out at night.

The execution took place on Saturday, and the Cherokee sailed on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

Further Intelligence.

The U. S. sloop of war Albany was at Havana at the time of the massacre.

We learn by passengers of the Falcon, from Chagres and Havana, that on the morning of the 16th, off Bahia Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam frigate in chase of her. When first seen she was standing directly across her bows, with the evident intention of cutting her off. The Falcon, however, kept on her course and soon left the frigate eight or ten miles astern. This vessel was the Isabella Catholica, formerly the Cunard steamer Caledonia.

While she was still in chase another steamer hove in sight, and also giving chase succeeded in heading off the Falcon. She first fired two star-board guns to the leeward, of which the Falcon took no notice. She then ran alongside and fired three guns directly across the Falcon's bows, though she had American colors flying. The Falcon then heaved to; when the officers of the Spanish vessel gave three cheers and prepared to board. The boarding officer behaved in an exceedingly insolent manner whilst on the Falcon, inquiring particularly for Spanish passengers. He soon left, however, and the Falcon proceeded on her cruise to Havana.

Thirty of the men who were shot were Americans and were a part of the Lopez expedition, which had landed a few days previous. This news had created tremendous excitement at Havana. All the Americans are beset with spies, and none of them feel safe from one day to the other. Very little of the various statements as to the position of the government and the revolutionists can be relied on.

The Captain General had sent a force of eight hundred men to meet Lopez, who, when they ascertained that he had landed, advanced to a certain position, and refused to go further without a reinforcement of 700 men. This was sent to them two days before the Falcon arrived, and the report on Saturday was that Lopez had cut off all communication between Havana and the Government troops, which is confirmed by the fact of the Government having received no despatches from the General in command.

The steamers cruising along the coast have met with no better success. On the evening of the 16th the Captain-General dispatched a steam ferry-boat to Bahia Honda, which returned the same night without obtaining any news. The Havanero came in the next morning, bringing the patriots already mentioned.

What these fifty men were doing among the Cayes, where they were taken, is a mystery. Some suppose they were proceeding to a village on the coast, near Havana, and ran in to hide from cruisers. Whether they were armed or not, could not be ascertained. Some fishermen who first saw them, gave the government information, and the Habanero was despatched in pursuit.

It is said she ran the boats down and then picked up the men, but nothing positive can be learned, as no intercourse was allowed with the prisoners, and the Government discloses nothing but what answers its purpose.

Further Details.

From the account in the New-York Tribune, we make the following extracts:

The prisoners, after being brought to Havana, were led out and shot two at a time, from behind. Not a sign of fear or a murmur escaped from one of them.

One fine looking fellow, who was the last shot, while kneeling and waiting his turn, calmly looked on his butchered companions, first turning his head on one side and then on the other, as though he was only a spectator, and then turned his head, and looked his executioners in the face while they fired. He was shot six times before he fell.

After the execution they were thrown into hearses, six or eight at a time, and taken away and buried. About twenty thousand spectators were assembled to witness this horrid spectacle. Many of them were negroes, slaves and free, and possessed themselves of the hats and boots and portions of the clothing, and fixing them on sticks marched through the streets, with curses upon the "Fillibusterns," "the Privates," &c. &c. &c., accompanied with vivas for the Captain-General. That Lopez has been giving them trouble there is little doubt, and that there will be plenty of hard fighting before the end of the month every one in Havana believes.

We have just received from our correspondent in Havana a copy of an Extra of the Diario de la Marina, of the 16th inst. The Lieut. Governor of Mariel, near Cabanos, sends a dispatch concerning the landing of Lopez, the particulars of which he ascertained from two sailors, who were witnesses of the scene. We translate the following extracts:

The expedition, in the opinion of the witnesses, consisted of a thousand men. They only disembarked two barrels of powder, 1 cwt. of balls and two boxes of muskets. Each person was armed with a pair of six-barreled pistols, a sword and musket, all in bad condition. They only landed provisions for one day, the greater part of which was biscuit, and two barrels of meat. The company consisted of fifty natives of Cuba, and the remainder from America and other countries. On landing, Gen. Lopez sent a letter to the inhabitants of Pozas, threatening them with extermination if they did not aid him.

There is another report, dated Coralillo, on the morning of the 15th inst., which states that the revolutionists were engaged in a fight with the Spanish troops on the 13th, since when they had been scattered and discouraged; that on the morning of the 15th they collected near Habanas, with the design of re-embarking, but were prevented, and afterwards pursued by the troops, assisted by a body of forty peasants, well mounted and armed. They were obliged to abandon their positions, and at the latest accounts were dispersed over the mountains, back of Bahia Honda.

General Bustellos, of the steamer Habanero, also makes a report of the capture of the four boats, but contains no new particulars of interest. He repeats the story of Gen. Lopez's party being very much distracted and depressed, and states that they are attempting to seek safety in flight. In relation to the execution of the prisoners, the Dario de la Marina says:

"At 11 o'clock this morning the 58 armed pirates captured in Cay Levisa and its neighborhood were shot on the southern side of the Castle of Antares. After the punishment to which they would be condemned if they dared to approach these shores had been announced in the country from which they came, as in this island, the terrible execution of the law was a result which could surprise no one. May the blood shed fall as an additional reproach upon those infamous persons who have drawn these unhappy criminals to their perdition.

"On sea and on land the concourse attracted together by the execution was immense; not because our population cherishes sanguinary instincts, nor from an impulse foreign to a people as honorable, peaceful and laborious as ours: no, but because the insult offered to their noblest sentiments, the attack directed against their loyalty, their appreciation of our faith and our nationality, filled them with the indignation which converts, for the moment at least, the most gentle into the most fierce and energetic characters."

Rumored defeat of Lopez.

We learn from a gentleman, passenger in the Cherokee, that a report circulating in Havana, a few hours before her sailing, to the effect that Lopez had been attacked by bodies of Spanish troops, and after a bloody and hard fought battle had been totally routed. Lopez and a few followers had escaped to the mountains, and it was supposed that the party executed at Havana got separated from their companions and took refuge in boats.

There is, however, no reliable information of these facts, and they may be only reports set on foot by the Spanish authorities to deceive.

Patriots accounts of the Capture—The Massacre—and the Progress of the Revolution.

The New-York Herald of Friday morning publishes the following letter from their Havana correspondent:—

HAVANA, Aug. 16—4½ P. M.

The Frightful execution of Fifty Americans in Havana—Horrible Scenes.

I am too much affected to write to you more than to say that I have this day been a witness to one of the most brutal acts of wanton inhumanity ever perpetrated in the annals of history. Not content, this government, in revenging themselves in the death of these unfortunate and perhaps, misguided men, and which, it may even be said, was brought upon themselves, but these Spanish authorities deserve to be most severely chastised for their exceedingly reprehensible conduct in permitting the desecration, as they have done, of the senseless clay of our brave countrymen. This morning

Forty Americans.	One Italian,
Four Irish,	One Philippine Islander,
One Scotch,	Two Havaneros, and
Two Germans, or Hungarians,	

were shot at 11 o'clock—after which the troops were ordered to retire; and some hundreds of the very vilest rabble and negroes, hired for the purpose, commenced stripping the dead bodies, mutilating their limbs, tearing out their eyes, cutting off their noses and fingers, &c. which they brought to the city on sticks, and paraded under the very walls of the palace. Oh, the very remembrance of the sight is frightful.

I never saw men—and could scarcely have supposed it possible—conduct themselves at such an awful moment with the fortitude these men displayed under such trying circumstances. They were shot six at a time, i. e., twelve were brought to the place of execution, six made to kneel down and receive the fire of the soldiers, after which the remaining six were made to walk round their dead comrades, and kneel opposite to them, when they also were shot. After being stripped, and their bodies mutilated in the barbarous manner I have described, they were shoved, six or seven together bound as they were, into hearses, which were used last year for cholera cases.

No outline were allowed them; and I think the manner they were put into the hearses was equally as degrading to their other acts. The heads of some were almost dragging on the ground, and it had more the appearance of a slaughter cart on its way to market from the slaughter houses, than that of a hearse conveying the dead bodies of human beings.

A finer looking set of young men I never saw; they made not a single complaint, not a murmur, against their sentence, and decency should have been shown to their dead bodies, in admiration for the heroism they displayed when brought out for execution.

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 1851.

The Bloody Day in Havana—The Execution of Fifty Patriots—The Conduct of the American Consul—The Rising of the People—The Reported Successes of the Insurgents, &c. &c.

The bloodiest day of the Cuban revolution is fast drawing to its close, and the sun that is now rapidly sinking in the west has seen fifty prisoners—the greater part of them young Americans—shot in cold blood, and their mutilated remains torn and dragged by a savage populace, the compatriots of Spain, the mule of Europe.

This morning, about 3 o'clock, the steamer Habanero arrived with fifty prisoners. At 11 o'clock they were shot at the foot of the Fort Atares, in the presence of an immense assemblage.

The saddest portion of the history which I have to relate is the indifference of the American Consul to their sad fate. This gentleman, as you are aware, is Mr. A. F. Owen, late representative from Georgia in Congress, and nominated by Mr. Fillmore to replace Gen. Campbell, the late Consul here. Mr. Owen was called upon by an American gentleman residing here, to see if he had made any effort to see those of his countrymen who were thus inhumanly to be shot; the Consul took the ground that they had been declared outlaws by Mr. Fillmore, and he should not interfere in the matter. After some conversation he concluded that he would write to the Captain General, which he did, requesting only an interview. At two o'clock he had received no answer.

I do not write this in a spirit of anger, but after hours of calm reflection; and to any gentleman who asks my name from any other motive than an impertinent curiosity, you are at liberty to communicate it. Mr. Owen I leave to the judgment of his fellow-citizens.

The revolution goes gloriously on. In the East and the West the patriots are everywhere triumphant. The people join them in crowds, and the year 1851 will see the close of the Spanish rule in Cuba. I leave to your able correspondents all details. CUBANO.

HAVANA, AUGUST 16—10 A. M.

Spanish Troops Led into Ambush, and Fifty Killed by the Patriots—The Landing of Lopez and his Followers—The Lion Brandished in his Den—Alarm and Confusion—Defeat of the Spaniards at Las Pozas—Eighty-Six Killed—Three of the Pampero's Men Put to Death—Fifty Patriots Captured at Sea—The Mississippi Yeomanry, &c.

Intelligence reached Havana, last week, that four hundred picked men had been sent out into the mountain of Cimeron by Gen'l Lemery, who was made to believe that a very small number of the insurgents remained, and could be easily captured. The result was that the troops were led into an ambush, when a large force of the patriots, under Don Augustin Aguero y Aguero, rushed upon them and killed some fifty on the spot. The rest of the Spaniards retreated to Principe, as well as they could, in the greatest disorder.

Scarcely had the government recovered from this check, when their attention was called to the still more serious fact, that a large number of sympathisers, under Gen. Lopez, had effected a landing at Playtas, a few miles to the westward of Bahia Honda, which took place at 4 A. M., on the 13th inst. Lopez is decidedly a brave man—brave almost to rashness. It is positively believed here, and I believe it to be true, that the steamer signalled from the Moro Castle, on the evening of the 12th, was the same one which conveyed Gen. Lopez and his friends to these shores. Such a daring act of audacity, bearding as it were the lion in his den, is most extraordinary.

It appears that, close into the entrance of this harbor, Lopez fell in with a schooner, from which he took out the captain and mate, to serve him as pilots on the coast of Bahia Honda, the navigation of which is very intricate. They arrived off Bahia Honda about 9 P. M., when they immediately commenced making signals to the shore by means of rockets, &c., which probably had been previously agreed upon between the liberators and those on shore. Gen. Lopez did not effect a landing with his men until 4 A. M.; but the debarkation was done in so masterly a style, that before sunrise he had not only landed his men, with all their munitions of war, but was on his march to Las Pozas, a town a few miles distant from the coast, where he immediately commenced intrenching himself.

In the meanwhile, here in Havana, reigned the greatest excitement. The Pizarro, laden with troops, under the command of General Enna, (who is next in com-

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The Charleston Courier.

27 August. 1851, 2

mand to the Captain General,) and with him the Admiral, left about 8 A. M., for Bahia Honda, one thousand men having previously been sent by the rail way cars.

It must be borne in mind, that such was the state of confusion and alarm into which the government were thrown, that they had no distinct idea as to whether Bahia Honda or Mariel were the points to which the liberators had come. However, the following morning, we are informed that General Enna had come up with the "pirates," as they are termed by the government, and had fought with them at Las Pozas, in which he regrets the loss of some of his men and others wounded.

Accordingly, two steamers, the Habanero and the Almendares, left that day with more troops, to the number of 1300, so that according to their own account, with those who have been concentrating from the other districts, they have got upwards of 3,000 men, including cavalry, and up to this moment they have only made three captives, who, as they say in the official bulletin, they instantly put to death. Two of these persons were sailors belonging to the steamer Pampero, who, after landing Lopez, had gone into a tavern and got drunk, the other poor fellow was found in a hut, unable to move, from a fracture he received when landing.

On the 15th, it was known that the liberators, who have been joined in large numbers by the people of the country, made a move in the direction of Diego de Nunez and Cabanas, with the intention of possessing themselves of the fort at the latter place, when unfortunately, some forty or fifty of them, who had in the most daring manner, endeavored to get there by sea in four launches, with the intention of taking the Spaniards in the fort by surprise, were themselves, after a most desperate resistance, captured by the Spanish Admiral, who, with his steamer, and an immense number of men, succeeded in taking them after a fight of four hours.

In this engagement the Spaniards were commanded by General Enna in person, who had his horse shot from under him; Col. Radal and seven officers and about seventy eight men were killed.

So unerring and deadly was the fire of the brave liberators that General Enna was three times repulsed with loss. At this moment, the Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, Col. Gurrea, came up with about two hundred men more, when the Colonel received a shot through his leg, and his men such a check, that General Enna (as he states in his official communication to the Captain General, dated half past 3 o'clock on the 14th) saw the uselessness of attempting any thing further against the pirates without more artillery, as it would be only exposing his men to certain death, without any result; consequently he demanded further reinforcements.

It is computed that there were no less than 329 soldiers and sailors engaged in the capture of these brave fifty Americans.

Elated with his success, Admiral Bustillos hastened with his prize to Havana, where he arrived this morning at 1:30 A. M.

Of the fifty or fifty-two who were to have been shot this morning at the Fort Atares, forty-six were of the flower of the Mississippi yeomanry.

All the troops in and about the Havana were formed in a square on the ground where this wholesale butchery was to take place. But strange to say, that, notwithstanding all the great preparations made for this horrid spectacle, up to this moment, 10 A. M. it has not been put into execution, and the troops have received orders to retire to their barracks.

One handsome, noble looking fellow, from New-Orleans, among the captured, from whom these wretches endeavored to obtain his declaration, in the hope of getting him to implicate others, desired them, in the most peremptory manner, not to interrogate him, that he was not an informer, that the fortune of war had placed him in their power, and that their blood thirsty character was known to the world; but that he had the satisfaction of knowing that every drop of American blood shed by them would call down upon them the vengeance of the whole American nation, and that it would be repaid to them a hundred fold.

Spanish Official Account.

The New York Herald translates from a supplement of the Prensa, of August 15th, the following article:

JUSTICE.

We have just come from the shooting execution, at the brow of Castle of Atares, of the fifty pirates taken by the excellent General Commander of Marine of this station, having arrived in the morning on board the war frigate of her Majesty the Queen Esperanza.

The justice of man is accomplished. The unfortunate criminals are now before the tribunal of God, giving an account of their past lives.

We hate the crime. We have compassion for the criminals.

Please God, that this inevitable and just warning may wake the understanding and reason of those perverse men who, from a foreign land, sent to death those who are their instruments; the infamous, who, incited by the most vile passions and voracity, are intent to bring ruin, desolation, and crime into a peaceful and quiet country, which respects all the other other nations of the world—which is always occupied with its business, its industry and its commerce.

New Orleans papers, there is your work! There is the result of your diragations, of your iniquitous falsehoods, of your placards with large black letters, and your detestable extras. There we have that scattered blood, and that will be scattered in future. There you have it, smoking in accusation against you, perverse instigators; against you, who have murdered those deluded men—whom you have sent to death—for you knew well that they certainly would be killed. This blood must flow, drop by drop upon your heads—this blood will torment you in your sleep, for they have lost their lives when you were in security in your houses.

Never mind that those stupid men who left them to be taken by your demoniac cries, have fallen? What interest had you in that, if gold was in your pockets; the gold your only God, the payment of the blood shed? The greatest culprits of all are the papers of New Orleans. But they are in security, and God alone can punish them. Why did you not come with the pirates, if you loyally believed that you would have been received with open arms ye iniquitous.

The fifty prisoners of the Esperanza have been shot, at the brow of the Castle of Etares, as we have already said. The steamer Habanero brought them to the place of their execution.

The troops formed a square. They had on their war uniform—the blusa and straw hat. On the arrival of the troops, the cavalry and the civic guard, the multitude on foot and on horseback, placed on the heights, on the plain, on the sea, and a great distance upon the edifices of Jesus del Monte and el Cerro, incessantly cheering the Queen and Spain—eternal idols of that army and of this people, so much calumniated by the United States.

Sr. Mayor de Plaza read the usual edict, and the criminals appeared by ten at a time; and, after being shot, were taken away from the place of execution, to make room for their companions! The first chief was shot alone, the two second chiefs were shot together—all in the midst of incessant cries in favor of the Queen and Spain.

Justice having been done, Lieutenant Rey, in a speech to the soldiers and the people, expressed himself in strong and worthy terms, saying that the punishment inflicted was merited by these men, who, without a God, without a law, without a flag, came in order to attack our nationality, our religion, our Queen, and all other objects dear to our hearts.

The vivats to the Queen and the country were repeated with more energy; the troops defiled, and the people went to the place of execution, where they looked for what the criminals had left.

The funeral cars were waiting to convey to the cemetery the mortal remains of the fifty pirates. These cars had been furnished by the funeral agencies, and were ornamented according to the circumstances of the tragedy.

The justice of man is complete! God has pardoned the young culprits, who have lost their lives by having trusted their faith to the infamous falsehoods of the N. Orleans papers.

Late from Cardenas.

The following intelligence was received on Thursday by an arrival at Philadelphia:—

Captain Brooks, of the barque Louisa, at this port from Cardenas, which port she left on the 12th inst, states that some conflicts between the troops and the patriots had taken place in the mountains, and in most instances the latter were reported to have sustained a repulse on every attack. The planters were much changed in their attachment to the government, and the citizens generally, without fear or favor, gave utterance to their sentiments of hostility towards the powers that be. Things cannot remain much longer as they are in Cuba. The public mind was greatly agitated, and all the disposable force of the government, both by land and sea, was put in requisition for the suppression of rumors and the interruption of private communications.

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

27 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Excitement--Great Meeting in New York.

An immense assemblage of people in the Park on Friday evening gave a loud and emphatic expression of indignation against the bloody [illegible] the speakers of the occasion was Judge Reid, of this city. The speeches were all eloquent, and similar in patriotic tone. The rostrum was covered with banners, one inscribed, "Government protect your citizens, or, the People will!"—another, "The blood of fifty Americans cries for vengeance!" The resolutions were most severe in their condemnation of the imbecility of the Consul at Havana, who refused to interfere for the lives or the trial of his countrymen. Th. N. Carr, formerly Consul at Morocco, one of the speakers, was as severe as the resolutions; he said:

I have been many years in the employment of the government abroad, and I here declare my conviction that as sure as God is my judge, this blood might have been spared (applause) if the Consul had only acted in the manner which became an American. According to the accounts received, the prisoners were seized at 1 o'clock in the morning, and it was not till 11 o'clock in the forenoon that they were butchered in the public streets of Havana, in a manner from which the human mind revolts. Had he been a true American--had he but half the spirit of an American, he would have gone to the Governor General, and informed him that any violation of national law in regard to these men would be treated by his government as a national affair. (Cheers.) Had he done so, the barbarous act would never have been committed. As God is my judge, if I had held the office of Consul at Havana, I would have kneeled in front of the man that was to be sacrificed, and before he died the bullets should have passed through my body first. [Great cheering.]

The meeting affirmed the position assumed by their brethren at Nashville on the 23d, quoting Webster, while Secretary of State under Tyler, declaring that--"Authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another;" and further, in reference to the sending of arms and the departure of armed emigrants to Texas, that "neither the constitution, nor the laws of the land, nor principles known to the usage of modern States, authorize the President of the United States to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas or any other foreign country."

Such was the doctrine maintained by Mr. Webster then, but it seems not to be practiced by the Administration, of which he is a part, now; for the telegraph reports are doubtless true, that the Government authorities are doing all in their power to prevent the departure of our citizens for Cuba.

The telegraph yesterday morning told us that dispatches had been received at Washington from Mr. Owen, the Consul, saying that the prisoners had a *trial* before they were shot.—How could this be? The *Spanish* accounts themselves agree that the capture took place early in the morning and the murder before noon.

—Read the call for a Cuban meeting in Fifth street Market Space, which will be found in another column.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

27 August 1851, 2

☞ Cuba!--Indignation Meeting!!--The friends of FREEDOM and sympathisers with the CUBAN PATRIOTS, are requested to meet at the east end of the Fifth Street Market House on THURSDAY EVENING, August 28th, to express their indignation at the late proceedings of the Spanish authorities at Havana, in the *Massacre of fifty American Citizens*, and the firing into United States Mail steamer "Falcon," then under the protection of the American Flag.

This meeting demands the attendance of every true American citizen. au27-1t*

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Cincinnati Gazette
27 August 1851, 2

Cuba—Great Excitement in New York.

The New York Express contains a full report of the proceedings of a large meeting in relation to recent events in Cuba. Notices in the papers, and startling placards in all parts of the city, called the citizens to rally in the park at 6 o'clock P. M. A stage was erected in front of the City Hall. A procession was formed, in which the following placards, with the American flag, were carried, each banner being surmounted by miniature stars and stripes and the "flag of free Cuba."

"MASS MEETING
IN THE PARK AT SIX O'CLOCK."

"THE BLOOD
OF FIFTY AMERICANS
CALLS FOR VENGEANCE!!!"

"THIRD WARD
CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS."

"GOVERNMENT
PROTECT YOUR CITIZENS,
OR THE PEOPLE WILL!!!"

The procession was headed by a capital band, with plenty of drums and trumpets, and marching through our principal streets for a couple of hours, soon drew a great crowd of people.

At six o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting, there were about five thousand people in the Park. Shortly before six a flag-staff was fastened to one of the trees in the Park, and a rope stretched from the top of the City Hall to the staff. From this rope floated the "Flag of Free Cuba," suspended directly over the stand, and when it was unfolded it was greeted with tumultuous cheers.—The audience at this time was composed mostly of boys, rowdies, loafers, and a few Cubans, and gentlemen drawn more by curosity than anything else. When the procession entered the east gate, however, the meeting was swelled to about ten thousand, many of the new comers being Cubans and respectable citizens. These in an instant filled all the clear space in front of the Hall, the steps, and the neighborhood of the stand. A table was placed for the reporters, but it was with the utmost difficulty they could take any notes, owing to the [illegible] to and from, crowding and crushing all that came in their way.

The meeting was called to order precisely at six o'clock, the platform being occupied by the band and the speakers, and the American flag and the banners above mentioned being placed at the corners.

Elijah F. Purdy was called to the Chair, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Thomas N. Carr, late Consul at Tangiers, was introduced to the meeting. He offered a series of resolutions prefaced by an inflammatory speech. We were here, he said, to take into consideration the horrible butchery of our citizens, occasioned he thought by the course of the administration at Washington. The movement in progress would surely revolutionize Cuba and extend to Mexico also. The massacre of our fellow-citizens and the wanton attack on the steamer Falcon, "with the stars and stripes aloft, and on her ensign the words 'U. S. MAIL,' cried aloud for *vengeance*."

When he concluded, the band played Hail Columbia, and amid the shouting of the crowd he offered his resolutions, denouncing the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and our Consul there—asserting the right of our citizens to engage in contests for Liberty and Free Governments—declaring it the duty of the President to recal the Consul, and to demand redress—and expressing a determination to raise funds in aid of the Cuban Patriots.

Capt. Rynders and Mr. Shaeffer seconded the resolution with hot speeches suited to the occasion. They were followed by Judge Read, of Cincinnati, who said: "Americans had a right to assist any nation to acquire liberty. He was one of those Americans who went in for annexing the whole continent, and all the adjacent islands. As an American citizen, born in the West, he would say that we had a right to determine that Cuba should be free, and free she shall be—no power on earth or on high shall prevent us from freeing her. (Great cheering.) The blood of those fifty-two men would rise up with a vengeance, and accomplish the destiny of Cuba. Cuba must be free. The voice of God Almighty, speaking through the mouth of the American people, declares it. He spoke as one of God Almighty's own messengers, and he declared that we had a right to make people free all over the world, wherever we chose; and he spoke as a man who advocated freedom all over the world. We had a right to go to Cuba, armed or unarmed, just as we pleased. Speak! talk! act! said he—make Cuba, the gem of the sea, free, and down with Old Spain." (Three cheers for Spain.)

Other ardent speakers followed, when Capt. Rynders again took the stand, to wind up the ball. He said "would to God we had a steamer to-night. I am sure we could get a pretty full load of passengers here." (Loud cheers and laughter.) Mr. R. spoke some time longer in the same strain, and [illegible] The meeting [illegible] nine cheers for Cuba. The adjournment was [illegible] till this evening only, when the [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Filibusters, and the meeting [illegible] took the lead and the flag, and marching around the streets with their banners, as above, succeeded in creating quite a sensation.

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Cincinnati Gazette

27 August 1851, 2

Cuba—Excitement.

The proceedings at the Park in New York, and those at Philadelphia and New Orleans, detailed in the dispatches by telegraph to-day, are the first effect of excited feeling. The excitement will spread still more, but its end is not so easily foreseen. But what is our Government to do? What else but see that our laws are faithfully executed and our treaty stipulations fulfilled. If our citizens go abroad, in violation of our laws and treaties, to excite the subjects of other governments to revolt—a revolution—to *force* them to establish and sustain free government, they should learn that success alone will insure their safety. We do not approve of the summary mode adopted by the Captain General of Cuba to execute his prisoners, but we, as citizens of another government, have no right to interfere with the matter.

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Cincinnati Gazette

27 August 1851, 3

CUBAN MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

There was a large mass meeting in Independence Square to-night to express indignation at the proceedings of the Spanish authorities at Havana. Not less than twelve thousand persons were present. Col. John Swift, General Cadwallader and several others spoke in strong condemnation of the proceedings at Havana.

Mr. Cadwallader offered a lengthy series of resolutions, justifying the cause of the Patriots, and urging the interference of the American Government to prevent the occurrence of similar barbarities, and strongly recommending the purchase of Cuba from Spain.

The meeting was very enthusiastic.

CUBAN MEETING IN SAVANNAH!

BALTIMORE, August 25.

There was a large meeting in Savannah on Thursday evening, which appointed committees, and after several speeches, adjourned until Friday.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

BALTIMORE, August 25.

Charleston papers of Saturday, received to-night, have despatches from New Orleans, dated 21st inst., stating that a party of Cuban liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of certain articles in the Spanish paper, La Patria, in relation to Cuba, in the afternoon of the day attacked the office, broke in the doors and windows, and threw presses, cases and type into the street, and destroyed everything belonging to the office.

There was no interference by the police.

The mob, after demolishing the paper office, proceeded to the cigar store, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, broke in the windows, and destroyed the stock and furniture, which were very valuable.—At half past 7 o'clock, the rioters proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul, and destroyed the desk, office furniture, &c. They also broke down the signs over stores and offices of Spaniards, which they carried to a large meeting which was being held in Lafayette Square.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Dispatches from New Orleans dated 22d inst. state that two thousand men had surrounded the city prison that morning, where the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless the Consul was delivered up to them. There were about fifty police on the ground.

The cigar shops kept by the Spaniards were nearly all destroyed during the night. Minute guns are being fired in honor of the murdered liberators.

The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Kerr, which have been brought here from Havana, attract many visitors, and produce much feeling.

[illegible] riot.

Three or four Spanish coffee houses have been destroyed.

The excitement against the Spanish Consul arose chiefly from his refusal to deliver up a number of letters from the prisoners, who were shot at Havana, which had been written before their execution, and forwarded to him by the Cuban authorities.

He was called on by a committee, and refused to deliver them up. Subsequently he was forced to surrender them.

The Cuban news had created the greatest excitement.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22d.

Letters from Victor Kern, Stanford and others, blame Lopez for abandoning Crittenden's command, which was captured.

Vigorous efforts are being made to raise re-inforcements for Lopez, with some prospect of success. Men are plenty, but funds are limited.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR LOPEZ.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The steamer Florida, from Savannah, whence she sailed on Saturday, reports the steamer Pampero in Doby Sound, fifty miles below that city. She would reach Savannah on Saturday night, where a large number of men were waiting to embark for Cuba to join Gen'l Lopez.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, P. M.

The Intelligencer denounces the Cuba invaders as highway robbers, deserving the fate they have probably met.

The Republic is more moderate, and desires a suspension of public opinion in relation to Mr. Owen, American Consul, until the facts in the case are ascertained.

Secretary Stuart returned to Washington this morning.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
27 August 1851, 2.

A meeting of the friends of Cuban liberation is to be held to-morrow evening at Fifth st. Market space? Who will not be there?

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
27 August 1851, 2.

Cuba and Liberty.

Cuba, Queen of the Isles, is still agitated with the birth throes of Independence and Freedom. The news of yesterday afford high encouragement to her friends in this country, and inspire them with a lively hope that Democracy will soon plant her standard securely upon the sea, and secure a permanent conquest over a portion, at least, of Neptune's wide domain.

For several days all the sympathisers with Cuban Independence have been alternating between hope and fear as to the real position of affairs on that Island. The enemies of Freedom controlling the sea ports, the press, and all the channels of information, have had the amplest opportunity to misrepresent the facts, suppress the truth, and declare every falsehood that ingenuity could invent. In this they are justified by the laws of war; for all the ordinary rules of morality and honesty are suspended. But the last news seems to place the success of the Liberators beyond all doubt. If two battles have been fought, and two victories won, since the landing of Lopez, we may rest satisfied that the end of Freedom there in not yet, but that the death of despotism is clearly foreseen. We hope the chief movers in the revolt are actuated by liberal views, and if successful, will do what the age requires of them.

We notice that our Government are most vigilent in attempting to intercept all vessels that may be gliding hence with high beating spirits, that pant to strike hands with the patriots! We cannot see the necessity for quite so much caution--quite so much earnestness in discouraging the progress of Liberty. It is true, that we are at peasce with all the world, Spain included--and it is true, that it would be a violation of our treaty with that power, to favor the revolt of any of her subjects. But certainly the duty of the government terminates when it not only refrains from affording any aid in a National capacity, but when it shall have published to all the people, that if they go to Cuba, under present circumstances, they shall be considered as having expatriated themselves, and made liable to be treated as pirates by Spain. Having done thus much, surely it goes far enough; and should they fail and be led to the place of execution as pirates and marauders, they can expect no aid from the country they abandoned, beyond our sympathy for them as brothersof our blood, unfortunate in the disappointment of their hopes.

During the Canadian troubles of 1837, our citizens crossed over the line in great numbers, and secret societies with signs by which strangers belonging to the same order could be readily distinguished in a crowd. Their operations were conducted with the utmost secrecy, because of the opposition of the Government. Arms, ammunition and clothing in large quantities were collected, and had the revolt held out a short time longer, Canada would now be divided into at least six free States, with representatives in the Congress of the United States. But it failed, and many Americans were taken prisoners, tried, some shot, and others vanished to Van Dieman's Land. But our Government did not fulfill its promise of non-interference in case they fell into trouble; for they had passed but a few years in banishment, before our Minister at St. James was instructed to solicit their liberation as *misguided* youths.

There ought to be no power to prevent individuals from going where they please, and when they please, acknowledged

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in our Government. This has been allowed in all ages, except where their own country was particularly interested--though the system of espionage kept up even now in Europe prevents all ingress or eggress of individuals, except such as can give a satisfactory account of themselves. The recent case of Brace is an illustration.

We are gratified to notice that the Cuban patriots meet with much sympathy at the East and the South. New York, New Orleans, and Nashville have held mammoth meetings, which have sent thither the warmest congratulations. Cincinnati as yet has held no meeting.

Cuba contains about 1,300,000 inhabitants; 600,000 free whites; 450,000 slaves, and 250,000 free blacks. It is about 360 miles in length and between 60 and 70 miles in width--containing 37,000 square miles, or within 3000 square miles of the extent of Ohio. No where on the Island can one get more than 40 miles from the Ocean. Its fertility and staple productions are such as to make it the richest section of the globe; but Spanish oppresion has kept her depressed. It is estimated that $25,000,000 of people can be well sustained there! It is surprising that Cuba should find sympathisers in revolt, while such resources for human comfort are subjected to the depredations of despotism? Cuba must be free--she will be free some day soon, even if this attempt should fail, and hundreds be executed! The death of Colonel Crittenden, and his associates, by a tyrant's minions, has fixed the fate of Cuba.

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

The Daily Delta

27 August 1851, 1

☞ The Savannah Republican, a liberal administration paper, has the following forcible and just remarks upon the Cuban struggle:

Twenty-six years ago, the Spanish power was crushed in South America at the battle of Ayacucho. Then the brave General Sucre, ("The great Marshal"—Bolivar used to call him,) led his half-clothed and half-armed patriot army across the snows of the Andes through a passage as high as the summit of Mount Blanc, fell upon the Spanish troops in Peru—clad in their armor of gold, and scattered them as chaff is scattered by a hurricane. The patriots of Cuba have taken up arms to resist a tyranny still more pitiless—still more merciless, if possible, than the Spanish rule of South America. The wonder is that such a detestable domination has lasted so long. It owes its prolonged existence to the power of the bayonet. In all this quarter of a century, the garrote has been ready for the neck of any man who dared to breathe a word about liberty of any kind. The numerous Cuban exiles, such as Lopez, Gonzales, Macias, Ynzaga, Villaverde, and a thousand others wandering over this country, are living monuments of the oppression of a government whose tender mercies are cruelty. No wonder, then, that these unhappy gentlemen are almost frenzied with joy, at the prospect of being restored to their country. We wish success to the cause, and we earnestly pray that they may yet return to their country in triumph, rejoicing in the blessings of civil liberty. We repeat it—the tyranny of Spain in Cuba has lasted long enough, and the people of Cuba have shown themselves worthy of the liberty they seek. The cause is one which cannot fail to excite sympathy in the United States. No one who has mourned over the issue of the Hungarian struggle, can help wishing well to this movement of the brave Cubans. The oppressions and the wrongs of the Hungarians were nothing, compared to those of the Cubans. Will not the American voice, then, say God speed to them in their glorious attempt to taste of the blessings of that liberty which is so largely enjoyed by the people of these States?

The Mexican Minister — The Investigations.

Washington, August 18, 1851.

Governor Letcher will leave on the Saranac for Vera Cruz, on his return to his post as Minister to Mexico, on the 22d. I presume he will take out special instructions and powers in relation to the reclamations recently made by the Mexican Government on this Government, under the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; in relation to the Tehuantepec treaty, and the rights of the Tehuantepec Company, held under the grant to Garay; and probably also in relation to the several claims which our Board of Commissioners pronounced valid as against Mexico.

The Hargous, or, Vose claim, has been made a separate subject of inquiry. The Gardiner claim will, of course, be one of the prominent subjects of investigation. The President, let it be recollected, himself requested the investigation of the Gardiner case before the grand jury, and at the suggestion of one of Mr. Gardiner's counsel, and he also promptly took measures for a thorough investigation in Mexico of the merits of the claim.

Yox.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

Spanish Exultation.

A friend has supplied us with a copy of some doggerel verses, printed on a sheet, and sold in the streets of Havana, on the day after the inhuman butchery of fifty brave men. The caption of these verses is in large capitals:

"50 CAYERON"—"FIFTY FELL."

Then follows some miserable doggerel, well worthy of the subject, and of the spirit of the dastard writer, which appears to be the dispatch of Señor Don Bartolus versified. The following stanzas are fair specimens of this effusion:

One o'clock in the morning,
It was a most unequaled pleasure,
When the brave General
Of Marine, arrived in Havana
Although the hour was so early,
The news spread,
And the people in mass hastened
(Inundated with pleasure)
To the males, to see
Worthy who were captured.

All the people witnessed
The fate of the pirates,
And on seeing them killed,
Exclaimed, "Viva Isabel
Enthusiasm reigned,
"Die, pirates," they cried
And on seeing them shot,
The ardor increased,
And every brave brow contemplating
Shone like the rays of the sun

Now there can be neither pity nor quarter
For this barbarous people,
Who humiliate themselves
Before our Queen Isabel.
Never shall the regal laurels
Be violated by the wretches,
And if they wish to profane
A third time our Antilla,
There will be Cayeron soldiers,
Who know how to defeat them!

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The Daily Delta
27 August 1851, 2

The Captains of the Fifty.

There is a disposition on the part of some of our fellow citizens to condemn the conduct of Gen. Lopez for dividing his forces, while others evince astonishment that the brave men who were executed at Havana, should have surrendered themselves to a remorseless enemy without a struggle. We propose to give a brief summary of the facts of the case, elicited from our own correspondents, the official reports to the Spanish Government, and the letters of the victims of Spanish brutality. We think it can be established that Lopez is entitled to no blame, and that the surrender of the fifty-one martyrs to Cuban liberty, was the result of stern necessity.

Gen. Lopez has always expressed unbounded confidence in the feeling of disaffection throughout the Vuelta Abajo region. Near the entire number of Creoles, amounting to many hundreds, who have suffered confiscation of fortune, and condemnation of exile, are natives of that section. It was the intention of the General to proceed thither when he ordered a reembarkment upon the Creole, at Cardenas, and he would have carried such intention into effect, had not the scarcity of coal and the loss of the munitions of war prevented. The Vuelta Abajo is the principal tobacco portion of the island, and abounds with laboring white agriculturists and mechanics—the very character of men, in fact, who have headed every revolution since the earliest dawn of despotism. The Vuelta Abajo is the Switzerland of Cuba. Those in the confidence of the gallant commander knew that his landing at some point in that region, was in direct concert with the leaders of the Central, or Puerto Principe movement; and the policy of the act appears evident, when we reflect that its design and tendency were to sever the troops of the Queen, and withdraw a portion of them from the part of the island already in overt revolution. In addition to such motives, it would be well enough to bear in mind that the Spanish fleet was hovering around the revolting coast, rendering it almost a matter of impossibility to effect a secure landing thereon.

We have thought it proper to respond thus much to the cavilers who are constantly inquiring why Lopez did not at once proceed to the Central Department.

We find that the General, passing even under the batteries of the Moro, disembarked with his entire force without the slightest accident. He landed upon a barren coast, in an unfrequented portion of the bay of Honda. He knew very well, with his meagre band, that his first advantages must be acquired by surprise, and that surprise could alone result from the utmost celerity. He had unfolded the entire plan of operations before the Pampero had reached the island, and had issued a call for volunteers to assume the position subsequently occupied by Crittenden's command. This explains the disparity between the officers and privates. The character of the men themselves also confirms this view of the case. There were no less than two members of Lopez's staff with Colonel Crittenden, and every individual, from the controling officer to the humblest private, had acquired, in times past, a reputation for gallantry and intrepidity. Lopez no doubt took occasion to inform them of the precise peril they might anticipate. If he should encounter resistance, or fail in his particular enterprise, days might intervene before he could communicate with them; and if news of their arrival should be hastily conveyed to Havana, it might be possible that they would be forced into a conflict with the Spanish troops.

Lopez, in the disposition he made of Crittenden's force, had in view, two purposes. They would protect the baggage and provisions, and arms, among which were some pieces of cannon and some five hundred stand of muskets, and they would likewise form a rear guard to protect his movements in case of the arrival of the enemy by sea. The General, upon the instant his detachment left the boat, hurried towards the interior, with the intention of surprising a small town, some seven miles distant, before the news of his arrival could precede him. It seems, however, he was anticipated, for within a mile of his destination, he received information that a large force was marching from a neighboring fortress to attack him, and had already intervened between him and Col. Crittenden. The General at once took possession of a farmhouse, and proceeded, as best he could, to entrench and fortify. What numbers were arrayed against him, we have, as yet, no means of ascertaining. By wading through the mire of Spanish braggadocio, we are enabled to glean that the killed and wounded of the enemy exceeded more than four times the number under Lopez. The next day, a second battle was fought, and a second time were the Spanish troops repulsed. Meanwhile, (during the first day) the Pizarro had emptied an additional body of 1000 men, in a different part of the bay. This force had obtained information of the relative position of Lopez's two detachments, and threw themselves between them in ambuscade.

This position of affairs satisfactorily accounts for the fact that no message from Lopez reached Crittenden until the close of the second day. Letters from two of the murdered men, say that Crittenden dispatched a courier to Lopez. None of those letters reveal that this courier returned, or that Lopez's order to advance was the result of Crittenden's communication. In all probability, the message was one or two days old, or perhaps proceeded from the Spanish forces in ambuscade. We have reason to suppose that Lopez was ignorant of the Pizarro's arrival. We know that Crittenden's party were entirely in the dark. In obedience to this order, Col. Crittenden had advanced about two miles, when he was assailed by the intervening troops. His one hundred and fourteen men put to rout a body of four hundred. This limited number clearly evinces that the residue were occupied in guarding the passes between Crittenden and Lopez. A second attack, (the first being unsuccessful) was made by increased numbers, and this Spartan band were forced to fly. Fifty-one collected together, and after wandering about for two days and nights without a morsel of food or a drop of water, proceeded to the beach and embarked upon four small boats. They determined to risk the chance of being picked up by a friendly vessel. They were upon the water twelve hours. With bodies shriveled with protracted hunger; in the excruciating agonies of a thirst of more than a hundred hours' endurance; without weapons, save an occasional pistol or bowie-knife; without even a single cartridge; without strength to extricate a small boat from the roots of a mangrove tree, they fell easy victims to the pompous admiral, surrounded by six hundred men, who has filled the newspapers of the Island with his wonderful victory. Capt. Sevier says in his letter that—"we surrendered voluntarily." I doubt if many of the poor fellows could have lifted a musket were it in their possession. God knows what has become of the remaining portion of the one hundred and fourteen. We cannot tell who or how many were killed in the two engagements. The Spanish accounts speak of meeting two small bodies (one of twenty four men) and of putting the entire number to the sword.

This statement of facts is a full solution of the query, so often put, why these brave fellows permitted themselves to be taken alive, or, why they did not resist their pursuers to the death. The moment the Pampero left our wharf, their God was Mars, whose sweetest incense is the breath of the brave man in blazing agony. They had leaped into the tide of war, which is brimful of chances. They knew they must fight, and, it might be, against fearful odds. They never were told that they could at once be surrounded by thousands of patriots. Revolutions begin, and sometimes linger for years, in the deep gorge, or in the mountain fastness. They knew that the fleet of the harlot Queen kept the entire coast in vassalage. They must win their way to the interior. They did fight nobly, and they died like gods. There was not a craven among them all. They "surrendered" as the dying hero yields his imperial corse to the sneaking, self-fouling buzzard. Hail these glorious martyrs, to a cause now holy, because consecrated by their blood, known all—how Lopez was fighting vastly superior numbers—how, perhaps, he was blaming them for not coming to his rescue and obeying intercepted orders—they would never have whispered a syllable against the old chieftain whose fate was linked with theirs. Lopez desert his men? The mother, her first born, sooner.

To Volunteers.

We would again caution all persons, who desire to volunteer in the cause of Cuba, against coming to the city without being provided with the means for obtaining transportation. This city is less able at present, than many other parts of the South, to contribute means to fit out expeditions, and it is quite vain to come here without ample means. In the face of our advice, hundreds have flocked here, who expect, on their arrival, to find money, steamboats, supplies, and everything at their command, and are disappointed when they discover their error. It shall not be our fault that they are not duly warned, that it is both useless and inconvenient for them to flock here in such numbers, unless they bring means with them. The country is richer than the city, anyhow, and could better spare the money. Let the rest of the South-west contribute according to their means, as New Orleans has done, and the present state of things,—the presence in our midst of three thousand men eager to proceed to Cuba, but having no transportation,—would not long exist.

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

The Daily Delta

27 August 1851, 2

[Communicated.]

To the Editors of the Delta.

The Crescent objects to the opinions expressed, and the course pursued by the Delta and other papers, upon the Cuba question. The Crescent does, and we presume every American who feels the difference between monarchy and liberty, will admit, there has been a most brutal butchery perpetrated upon as noble and patriotic young men as ever shed their blood in the cause of human liberty. Then, is it not utterly impossible for the mind to cease to inquire what were the various causes, and if any one else is chargable with the reasons of this inhumanity, besides the authorities in Cuba?

What kind of instructions could our present Consul in Havana have had, that made him so much afraid of violating the laws, that he himself violated all the laws of humanity and decency? We venture to say America has never had an officer, in any part of the world, who has proven himself so servile a slave; he has, indeed, carried out the desires and commands of his master, Mr. Pillmore, who has branded hundreds of his countrymen, aiding the cause of liberty, as "marauders," "robbers," and "pirates."

There was no necessity, in order to preserve peace between nations, for the President of the United States to use such language. Every one who who knows anything of history, knows that the Spaniard is tyrannical and cruel enough when he has his victims in his power, without the aid of any such language as has been used by the President, or such cold indifference as our Consul, Mr. Owens, showed in Havana towards his countrymen. We do not doubt but what the prisoners taken last summer upon the Susan Loud and Georgiana, would have suffered a cruel death, had it not been for the prompt and energetic declaration of Gen. Campbell, our Consul at that time, that a hair of their heads should not be hurt; and had Mr. Owens acted even as far as humanity permitted, might not those gallant young men have had at least a short respite, which would have given them an opportunity to send their last wishes and tokens of love and friendship to their sorrowing friends and relatives? There are, even now, some who use the same offensive language towards the liberators, which has been endorsed by the President, and think they deserved nothing better than their cruel fate.

After all, we are told, there must not be any political consideration in the matter. Then, I suppose, we must think just as highly of him who may have, by word or deed, given countenance to the murderous disposition of the Spanish Government, as if he had not. Must we think as well of our Consul, Mr. Owens, when he returns to the United States, as if he had gone and bid a last adieu to his noble and brave countrymen, in their dark hour of adversity?—and if he should offer for any office, elective by the people, shall we not dare to make his conduct at Havana a political matter? And if any one now a candidate for office, or place in the Government, should think there ought not to be censure or odium cast upon any one, and that the fate of the liberators is what they deserved, is it possible we must question that man as to his feelings and views upon the "Cuba Question," nor make a political matter of it?

We say, "let the cause of Cuba remain where it is, upheld by the brave principles of humanity, which were outraged at Havana." We also say, he who does not support these brave principles of humanity, and has by any means whatever aided, directly or indirectly, in their being outraged in Havana, let him be pointed out, and if he come before the people as a candidate for office, let it have a political effect against him.

LETTER FROM THE INTERIOR.

[Correspondence of the Daily Delta.]

Parish of St. John Baptist, }
August 25, 1851. }

Editors Delta—Enclosed is a check for one hundred dollars, which you will please hand over to the Committee appointed to receive collections on behalf of the Cuban patriots. Returning home from the North, on the Empire City, I hastily visited Havana, this day week. I there met Judge Turner, of California, on his way home from Texas. The Judge informed me that he had witnessed the horrible massacre of the noble-hearted victims in behalf of liberty. Their hands were tied with sharp bull-thongs behind their backs, until the blood fairly started from their fingers' ends, and in that terrible position they were exposed to a burning sun for nearly eighteen hours, without meat or drink of any kind or sort whatever. They were denied, in the most brutal manner, a single drop of water to assuage the burning thirst that was fast consuming their very heart's blood; their tongues protruded like those of stricken deers, covered with foam and thickened saliva, for doubtless within them, at that dread time, raged the heat of "ten thousand hells." Yet, in the sight of all these horrible tortures—these hellish hounds—these royal cowardly yellers for their mistress, the baudy Isabella, refused to their pinioned victims, a single glass of water to moisten their feverish and parched lips—a request never yet withheld from the greatest malefactor the gallows ever glutted over.

We heard it rumored in Havana, that a few of the murdered men had written letters denouncing Lopez, but that the letters were written under Spanish interpretation, and strong hopes held out to their enfeebled minds, that their lives might yet be saved were they to write as the fiendish authorities dictated; We know that Spanish cunning will stop at nothing.

Yours, T. M.

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

The Daily Delta

27 August 1851, 2

Meeting of the Friends of Cuba.

The meeting at Banks's Arcade last night, was so great that only a small portion of those who assembled could find standing room within the building. Never did a more enthusiastic gathering take place in the cause of liberty, and never did a determination to do, as well as sympathize, manifest itself more unmistakably.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—GEN. HORATIO DAVIS.

Vice Presidents—Col. Wm. Monaghan, L. Y. Lusk, N. B. Baguet, T. S. McKay, C. W. Lipscomb, Ed. Demoste, and W. H. Shaw.

Secretaries—Durante da Ponte, and N. A. Roberts.

Gen. Davis introduced *Mr. Edward Bouligny* to the meeting, with the remark, that he would depend on his young friend for an explanation of the object of the meeting.

Mr. Bouligny pertinently remarked that the assemblage had been called together for the purpose of appointing a collecting committee for each municipality, whose business would be to go *en masse* from store to store, and from office to office, with a view of soliciting contributions for the purpose of aiding the Cubans in their present struggle for independence.

Major Fraser then being loudly called on, made a most earnest and eloquent appeal in support of the avowed object of the meeting. For himself, he had embarked body and soul in the cause of Cuba, and he felt persuaded that most of those who were around him were animated by the same spirit. Arms and munitions of war were wanted, and if but an organized appeal were made to the generous and philanthropic, but little difficulty would present itself against the obtaining of those requisites. Thousands were waiting in readiness to embark for the scene of action, and the obtaining of the means was the only difficulty in the way.

Now, at the hour of peril, was the time to show the brightness of the American character. Those whose heartless butchery had awakened such a sensation amongst us—the gallant associates of Crittenden and Kerr—have left us as the avengers of their wrongs. The speaker pointed to the American flag, and asked if, under that banner, they were to supinely look on while their brothers and fellow-citizens were butchered by Spanish tyranny? (Loud cries of "Never! never!" made the echoes of the old Arcade ring out again.) In an expedition such as their friends had engaged in, some must, of course, fall sacrifices, but he trusted that a sufficient force would soon be sent to awe the Iberian tyrants into acts partaking of some of the elements of civilized humanity. Let each man give what he can, and the lives and heart's blood of valiant men shall become with it a willing offering to be wafted across the narrow sea which divides us from Cuba, and, together on the heights of the Morro, shall the lone star, with the flag of the free, be in triumph waved.

Col. P. closed amid rapturous applause, which was soon followed by cries of Walker, Wheat, &c.

Col. Wheat came forward and made a truly brilliant and spirit-stirring address in which anecdote and argument were so happily mixed up, that the effect on the audience was indeed electrifying. He spoke of the hope of the patriots of Cuba, of those who had perilled their lives to assist in achieving independence, of those who had been martyred and murdered in the cause, and of the necessity of wiping out, with the arm of the avenger, the indignity which had been offered to the American character and name. He knew that money would be freely given in so holy a cause—that men and ladies would alike contribute. There was a poor Irishwoman in Lafayette who, while her husband was lying on a sick bed, had gone to the Cuban Committee and contributed $2 50 for her husband, and $2 50 for her son, and a dime each for herself and daughters. Whatever you give, fellow-citizens, shall go with that widow's mite, and her name, which is Shine, shall *shine* on our victorious banner. Let her example be followed by the wealthy, and soon will the thousands now panting to take a part in the affairs of Cuba, have that opportunity which they so ardently desire.

The address of Col. Wheat was frequently interrupted by loud outbursts of applause.

The following Collecting Committee was then appointed, and the meeting dispersed, evincing a determination that the stores of war should be furnished without stint, to the struggling Cubans:

First Municipality—Wm. Andry, N. Larose, N. Ruffner.

Second Municipality—L. Y. Lusk, Wm. Monaghan, H. Foster.

Third Municipality—G. Debuys, Col. Moore, L. J. Lewis.

Lafayette—T. S. McKay, J. P. Coffee, Daniel Clark.

A PATRIOTIC LITTLE GIRL.—The following verses were written by the little daughter of our patriotic fellow citizen Captain P.—a girl of twelve or thirteen years. They show that the feeling which now pervades our city, in reference to the cruelties of the Spanish Government, extends to all classes, conditions, ages, and sexes.

[For the Daily Delta.]

Forget not that brave and determined man
Who has landed safely on proud freedom's land,
With a hand and will, for Freedom's renown,
Fight like brave men until victory is won.

Advance, generous citizens, and one but all,
And give what you can, a thing large or small,
To avenge the death of that courageous band
Who were wilfully slaughtered by the vile Spaniard's hand.

The blow has been struck, and the bugle is sounding,
And men true to Liberty are rallying,
Then be brothers, Cuba, for soon shall thou be
The land of liberty, the home of the free.

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

Louisville Courier

27 August 1851 2

CUBA.—This Island is 624 miles in extreme length, with an average width of about 60 miles, containing an area of 37,000 square miles, and a population of 1,500,000. The value of its agricultural productions in 1849, was $62,781,035. Its exports during the same period were $27,380,921, of which $8,700,224 were to the United States. Its imports during the same period were $26,707,343, of which $7,280,214 were from the United States. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with the Island, during the same period, was 501,267 tons. The total amount of taxes levied upon American commerce with the Island, in the shape of duties upon imports, tonnage duties, and duties upon exports, exceed $4,000,000 annually. There are 359 miles of railway in operation upon the Island. Of the $27,000,000 of annual imports, according to official documents, $16,000,000 are in provisions, lumber, fabrics, materials, &c., which the one or the other of the United States could furnish more readily than any other country, but through the taxes and restrictions imposed by Spanish policy, not more than one-third of it comes from the fields and factories of the United States.

CUBAN MEETINGS.—Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held at Philadelphia, Savannah, Nashville, and other places, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Cuban patriots who are struggling for their liberty, and to raise means to enable them to accomplish their object. A like meeting was held at Frankfort, yesterday evening. When will Louisville speak out?

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Courier
27 August 1851, 3

MEETING IN FAVOR OF CUBA!

Further Particulars of the Riot at New Orleans!!

Refusal of the Spanish Consul to deliver up the Letters written by the murdered Patriots previous to their Execution at Havana!!

THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT!!!

The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Kerr in New Orleans.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25.

There was a tremendous meeting held here on Thnrsday last, after the receipt of the news from Cuba. Several speeches were made, and committees were appointed.

Another dispatch from New Orleans, dated 22d, states that 2000 men had that morning surrounded the city prison, where the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it, unless he was delivered up to them. There were 50 police on the ground.

The cigar shops, kept by Spaniards, were nearly all destroyed last night. Minute guns were fired in honor of the murdered liberators. The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Victor Kerr, which have been brought from Havana, attracted many visiters and caused much excitement.

The military have been ordered out to suppress the riot. Three or four Spanish coffee houses have been destroyed. The excitement against the Spanish Consul arose chiefly from his refusal to deliver up a number of letters of the prisoners who had been shot at Havana, and which had been written before their execution and forwarded to him by the Cuban authorities.

He was called upon by a committee from them, and he refused to deliver them up. Subsequently he was compelled to give them up. The late Cuba news has caused great excitement here.

CUBAN MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA!

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.

There was an immense mass meeting last night to express their indignation at the proceedings of the Spanish authorities at Havana. Not less than 12,000 or 15,000 were present. Col. Jno. Swift was President, assisted by a large number of Vice-Presidents

Col. Swift, John Cadwalader and several others spoke. Mr. C. offered lengthy resolutions justifying the cause of the patriots and urging the interference of the American Government to prevent the recurrence of similar barbarities, and recommending the purchase of Cuba from Spain. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

FURTHER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Rioters Intimidated.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA!

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

Letters from Kerr, Stanford and others.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.

During the night of the 21st, the rioters destroyed the property of the Spanish shop keepers, many thousand boxes of cigars, and much valuable furniture, and stock of all kinds was thrown into the streets.

Yesterday a large mob surrounded the city prison, demanding the Spanish Consul who was reported to have taken refuge there. The police and military were called out in some force, and the rioters were intimidated.

Vigorous efforts are being made to raise forces for Lopez, and with some prospect of success. Men are plenty but funds are scarce.

Letters are published from Capt. Victor Kerr and Maj. Stanford, and others. Some blame Lopez for abandoning Crittenden's command, which was captured.

MORE OF THE PAMPERO!

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The steamer Florida, from Savannah, whence she sailed on Saturday, reports the Pampero at Doby Sound, fifty miles below that city. She would reach Savannah Saturday night, where a large number were waiting to embark for Cuba to join Gen. Lopez.

☞ That Pampero is a great steamer. The telegraph informs us that she was at Savannah, on Saturday last, ready to take in a load of emigrants for Cuba. By this time she has landed three or four loads in all, on the Cuban coast.

☞ We understand that a meeting of the friends of Cuba is to be held to-night at Capt. Kern's, on Main street, above Shelby.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Democrat
27 August 1851, 3

CUBAN SYMPATHY.

Great Meeting at Philadelphia—Indignation at New Orleans—Spanish Consul in prison for protection—His refusal to deliver up letters from prisoners shot at Havana, written before their execution—Bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Kerr brought to New Orleans—Great Excitement and Sympathy for the Cuban Patriots.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

There was an immense mass meeting held in Independence Square to-night to express indignation at the proceedings of the Spanish authorities at Havana. There were not less than 12,000 or 15,000 persons present. Col. John Swift presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Col. Swift and John Cadwallader spoke in strong condemnation of the authorities at Havana. Mr. C. offered a series of resolutions, justifying the cause of the Patriots, and urging the interference of the American government to prevent a recurrence of similar barbarities, and recommending the purchase of Cuba from Spain. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

From Baltimore.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

BALTIMORE, August 25.

Charleston papers received to-night, have despatches from New Orleans, under date of the 21st, stating that a party of Cuban liberators, mostly western men, exasperated by the tone of certain articles in the Spanish paper, La Patria, in relation to Cuba, on the afternoon of that day attacked the office, broke in the doors and windows, and then threw the press, type, cases, and furniture into the street, destroying everything belonging to the office. There was no interference on the part of the police.

The mob, after demolishing the La Patria office, proceeded to organise themselves at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, and commenced breaking in doors and windows, destroying all the stock and furniture, which were very valuable.

At 7 o'clock, the rioters proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul, and destroyed office property of all kinds. They also pulled down the signs from over the stores and offices of the Spaniards, and carried them to where a large meeting was being held in Lafayette square.

Another dispatch, dated New Orleans, 22d, states that 2000 men had that morning surrounded the city prison, where the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless the Consul was delivered up to them. There were fifty policemen on the ground. The cigar shops kept by Spaniards were nearly all destroyed last night. Minute guns have been fired since sunrise in honor of the murderad liberators. The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Victor Kerr, which had been brought here from Havana, attracted many visitors and caused much feeling.

STILL LATER!

The military have been ordered out to suppress the riot. Several Spanish coffee-houses have been destroyed.

The excitement against the Spanish Consul arose chiefly from his refusal to deliver up a number of letters from prisoners shot at Havana, and which had been written before the execution and forwarded to him by the Cuban authorities. He was called upon by the committee for them and refused to deliver them up; subsequently he was forced to surrender. The Cuba news had created the greatest excitement.

CUBAN MEETING IN SAVANNAH!

There was a tremendous meeting held in Savannah on Thursday evening, after the receipt of the Cuban intelligence, which appointed committees, and, after several speeches, adjourned until Friday.

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

Louisville Journal
27 August 1851, 2

THE RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.—It will be seen from our telegraphic despatches that there were very serious riots in New Orleans on Thursday and Friday last, growing out of the late proceedings in Cuba. Several Spanish shops were torn down, the office of the Spanish newspaper was destroyed, the office of the Spanish consul was demolished, the consul himself was forced to take refuge in the city prison, the prison was surrounded by 2,000 men who threatened to tear it down unless he should be delivered up to them, and the military were ordered out to suppress the riot. We await with anxiety the arrival of further intelligence.

Mobs are always wrong, but there was much, very much, to provoke these proceedings in New Orleans. The painful and revolting news from Cuba had shocked and exasperated the feelings of the people of that city, and the presence of the dead bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Kerand the solemn booming of the minute-guns throughout the day could not fail to strengthen and inflame the exasperation. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the taunting articles of the Spanish newspaper and the refusal of the Spanish consul to deliver up the letters from the prisoners shot at Havana drove the populace to acts of vengeance. Of course we do not know for what purpose the Cuban authorities sent the letters of the prisoners to their consul in New Orleans, but they and he should certainly have known enough of human nature to be aware that he would not be permitted to keep the letters from the persons to whom they were addressed. The presumption is that the letters were sent to him for delivery, and that his refusal to deliver them was prompted by his own refractory spirit.

No doubt a portion or the whole of the letters in question will now be published, and of course they will create a deep sensation. The intelligence of the New Orleans riots will unquestionably cause a tremendous excitement in Havana, and the life of the American consul and the lives and property of the numerous other American residents and sojourners there will, there is reason to fear, be in imminent jeopardy. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that a spirit is aroused and is likely to be still further aroused in the United States, which, in defiance of all the precautions of the U. S. Government, may probably precipitate thousands of our citizens upon Cuba and speedily crush the Spanish authorities in that island. Still we would plead earnestly for the strict observance of law and of national faith.

It appears from a telegraphic dispatch, which we published yesterday morning, that the U. S. Government has sent the war steamer Saranac to Havana to demand from the Spanish authorities an explanation of the firing upon the mail steamer Falcon and of the shooting of the fifty American prisoners. We trust that the Government will enforce the demand most rigorously. The American citizens who went to Cuba to join in the rebellion probably violated the laws of the United States, but this was an affair of the United States and not of Spain. In fighting for Cuban independence, they committed no greater offense against Spain than was committed by all such native Cubans and by all such citizens of other countries as were engaged in the rebellion. And if, from among all the captured insurgents, the Spanish authorities have thought proper to select out the U. S. citizens for execution, we apprehend, from the slight reflection we have as yet given to the matter, that the U. S. Government has a perfect right to construe and to treat the act as an outrage upon our country.

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

Louisville Journal

27 August 1851, 3

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.

There was an immense mass meeting held at Independence square last night to express indignation at the proceedings of the Spanish authorities at Havana. Not less than twelve or fifteen thousand persons were present. Col. John Swift presided, assisted by a large number of vice chairmen, and secretaries. Col. Swift and John Cadwallader spoke in strong condemnation of the proceedings at Havana. Mr. C. offered lengthy resolutions justifying the cause of the patriots, urging the interference of the American Government to prevent a recurrence of similar barbarities, and recommending the purchase of Cuba from Spain. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

RIOT IN NEW ORLEANS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.

Charleston papers of Saturday, received to-night, have dispatches from New Orleans under date of the 21st, stating that a party of Cuban liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of certain articles in the Spanish paper, La Patriot, in relation to Cuba, on the afternoon of that day attacked the office, broke in the doors and windows, and then threw cases of type and furniture into the street and destroyed everything belonging to the office. They were interrupted by the police. The mob, after demolishing the office, proceeded to Organ street, corner of Charles and Gravier streets, and, breaking in the doors and windows, destroyed all the stock and furniture, which was very valuable.

At 7 o'clock the rioters proceeded to the office of the Spanish consul and attacking it destroyed desk, office furniture, and property of all kinds; also broke down signs over the stores and offices of the Spaniards, which they carried in triumph. A large meeting is being held in Lafayette square.

CUBAN MEETING IN SAVANNAH.

BALTIMORE, August 25.

There was a tremendous town meeting held in Savannah on Thursday evening after the receipt of the intelligence from Cuba, which appointed committees, and, after several speeches, adjourned until Friday.

Another dispatch from Orleans, dated 22d, states that 2,000 men had that morning surrounded the city prison, where the Spanish consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless the consul was delivered up to them. There were fifty police on on the ground.

The cigar-shops kept by the Spaniards were nearly all destroyed last night.

Minute guns have been fired since sunrise in honor of the murdered liberators. The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Victor Kerr, which had been brought here from Havana, attract many visitors and excite much feeling. The military have been ordered out to suppress the riot. Four Spanish coffee-houses have been destroyed.

The excitement against the Spanish consul arose chiefly from his refusal to deliver up a number of letters from prisoners shot at Havana, and which had been written before the execution and forwarded to him by the Cuban authorities. He was called upon by a committee for them and refused to deliver them up. Subsequently he was forced to surrender them.

[By O'Reilly's Southern Line.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.

During the night of the 21st the rioters destroyed the property of the Spanish shopkeepers. Many thousand boxes of cigars, and much valuable furniture, counters, cases, mirrors, fixtures, and stocks of all kinds, was thrown into the street and utterly lost.

Yesterday a large mob surrounded the city prison and demanded the letters of the prisoners from the Spanish consul, who was reportud to have taken refuge in the prison. The police and military were called out in some force, and the rioters were intimidated.

Vigorons efforts are being made to raise reinforcements for Lopez, with some prospects of success. Men are plenty, but funds are yet limited.

Letters are published from Victor Kerr, Stanford, and others. Some of the letters blame Lopez for abandoning Crittenden's command, which was captured.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The steamer Florida, from Savannah, whence she sailed on Saturday, reports the steamer Pampero in Doby Sound, fifty miles below that city. She would reach Savannah on Saturday night, where a large number were waiting to embark for Cuba to join Gen. Lopez.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, P. M.

The Intelligencer highly denounces the Cuba invaders as highway robbers, deserving the fate they have probably met. The Republic is more moderate and desires a suspension of public opinion in relation to Mr. Owen, American consul, until facts are ascertained.

Secretary Stewart returned to Washington this morning.

[By the Morse Line].

FRANKFORT, August 25.

A great meeting was held to-night, to express sympathy with the Cuban patriots. Mr. Chas. Drew addressed the meeting. His remarks were eloquent and patriotic, and were received with unbounded enthusiasm. Several young men came forward and volunteered to aid the Cuban patriots in their present struggle. A large company will be organized here.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Democrat

27 August 1851, 2

☞ This administration occupies an unhappy predicament. Their immediate predecessors adopted an interpretation of law that it is very inconvenient to execute—an interpretation which the language of the statute don't require, and which the spirit of our institutions does not warrant. The president holds himself bound to arrest men who are going to Cuba to aid the revolution, to prevent the sailing of vessels destined to carry men and munitions of war to the Island.

The law only denounces organising any military force in this country to invade a foreign country. No such force has been organised.—Multitudes will go to aid the patriots of Cuba, and what business has an executive to prevent it? Have not our citizens a right to emigrate to any country and act what part they please? We have never constituted the federal government the guardian of individuals, to say when and where they shall go, and for what purpose. It is the business of Spain to take care of her own possessions, not ours; and our citizens have never come under any obligations not to disturb the vile despotism of Spain.

Lately it was fashionable to express great sympathy with Hungary. Would our government, if Hungary had a colony near, have felt bound to watch all our vessels, lest they might carry aid to Hungary? Would the sentiment of this country have tolerated such a detestable proceeding? And yet this is what we must do for Spain. We are to be neutral in the case, between Spain and the patriots. We suffered the Cincinnati to be dispatched to Cuba to furnish news to the authorities there. No one talked of arresting her, and she, for aught we know, took over men to fight the battles of Spain. Let our government at once relieve itself from an hypocritical position. Let the administration say, we sympathise with those who assert the independence of Cuba. We hold that they have good reason for revolution. We shall rejoice in their success. Our people will aid them and we have neither the disposition nor the ability to prevent it. Spain must take care of her own interests, and can have nothing to expect of us. The authorities of this country will neither encourage nor discourage emigration to the Island of Cuba; nor can they keep watch to prevent it. This Spain could understand. The vile mask would be off, and we should appear honestly as we are.

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

The Daily Picayune.

27 August 1851, 2

THE ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA.—In relation to the company of volunteers for Cuba, who arrived here on Monday from Alabama, the Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette, of the 23d inst., says:

There are in this small crowd some of the most respectable young men of this and some of the adjoining counties; and if they succeed in reaching their *supposed* destination, and there should be any fighting on hand there, we'll just go "a pile" that our boys are "foremost in the fray." We have known some of them from their cradle up—and their daddies before them—and better material was never arrayed against tyranny. Some of them have "seen service before," among the "Greasers." If Lopez and his present gallant band can hold out until our crown, and the thousands of others like them now on their way from this country, reaches him, Cuban independence will soon be a "fixed fact."

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

The Daily Picayune.
27 August, 1851, 2

Gen. Lopez and his Followers.

SPANISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.—We have read over very attentively the official reports of the Spanish officers engaged in the operations against Gen. Lopez, and published in part in the Havana papers. After doing so, and as every thing on this subject, from whatever source, is of the deepest interest, we have determined to translate and give them to our readers in the order in which they are published. They certainly, even admitting the most unfavorable portions of them to be to the fullest extent true, leave room for hope that Lopez and his party reached the mountains in safety. This may prove to be a fallacious hope, but it is undoubtedly not groundless.

The first official notice of the landing of the expedition is contained in a report published in the *Gaceta* of the 14th inst., from a file of which paper we translate. It is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
Havana, *August* 13, 1851.

The Most Excellent Señor Governor Captain General has received communications from his Excellency, the Second Commandant of the Island, and from the Commandant General of the District, dated at half-past 6 on the evening of yesterday, and half-past 12 at night, at Bahia Honda, reporting the disembarkation at that point of the troops taken by the Pizarro. There they received intelligence that the pirates, whose total number is supposed to amount to from 300 to 400 men, were stationed in the village of Pozas, and in the wine-shops *(tabernas)* of Corallillo, Old Morillo and Morillo, the place where they disembarked. The troops are about to place themselves in motion to pursue and annihilate them.

In the meantime they were annoyed by various parties of country people, and the Commandant of the Marines says that on the march of the pirates to Las Pozas those parties had killed two of them, whose arms were found in the hands of the *paisanos*.

Both the generals add, that very soon these adventurers will receive the punishment due to their criminal and barbarous temerity, in consequence of the isolated position in which they find themselves, the spirit of the country being every where unfavorable to them, and the troops being very animated and decided.

The piratical steamer which brought them to Las Playitas stood out to sea immediately on having effected the disembarkation of the pirates.

(Signed) PEDRO ESTEBAN.

From this it appears that the landing must have been effected on the evening of the 11th, or morning of the 12th. There is no official report of the fight at Las Pozas on the 13th. The only allusion to it in the *Gaceta* is contained in the editorial column of that paper, as follows:

"We take the following from our extra of yesterday:

"According as we had foreseen, the pirates were yesterday reached by a part of the column, commanded by his Excellency the Second Commandant. They were found in a row of buildings at Las Pozas, where they had thrown up some works for their protection But our brave soldiers did not restrain themselves a moment before those obstacles, and attacked the bandits with extraordinary spirit, causing them considerable loss. If, however, a complete result could not be obtained at the moment, it was to be expected soon, as his Excellency, Gen. Enna, was in sight, awaiting momentarily the companies which, on leaving to march against the pirates, he had left at Bahia Honda. Upon the arrival of this force, it is to be joined by the column commanded by Señor Morales de Rada, Colonel of the staff, and by another column from Pinar del Rio, on which the complete and rapid extermination of the pirates will be rendered certain."

On the 14th, then, the troops were to have been concentrated for the annihilation of Lopez and his party, yet that day was suffered to pass without a demonstration. The same paper, the *Gaceta*, of the 15th, contains the following:

At this moment, 3 o'clock in the evening, his Excellency the Captain General, has received the report directed to him from Cabañas by the Señor Commandant General of Bahia Honda, Mariel and San Antonio, the substance of which is as follows:

CABANAS, *August* 14, 1851.

It is 1 o'clock in the morning, and I have just arrived at this place. At 2 o'clock the infantry with the Rural Guard, will arrive, and at 8 will depart from Bahia Honda in two light vessels propelled by sails and oars, with other means of transportation furnished with laudable disinterestedness by Señors Marquez and Lagy, of this place, the infantry going with me.

The company of Bailen, with the *Segundo Gefe* marched from here at half-past 12, in accordance with my orders to that effect.

The Commandant Lambea, with three sections of cavalry, and fifty horses of the Rural Guard, will leave at dawn in the direction of San Diego de Nunez, when the most excellent general, second in command, will take charge of them, and will dispose of them, of the infantry, and of me, as he may deem proper. To-day this column has marched eleven leagues. The country it has traversed is quiet, and I have received no information concerning the pirates.

The troops have displayed all their subordination and discipline in this long march. I am ignorant of what orders I may receive from the second commander-in-chief, but whatever they may be, I will execute them faithfully. All of which, in compliance with my duty, I have the honor to report to your Excellency. It is now a quarter-past 2 in the morning, and I have assembled my column in this place. May God preserve your Excellency many years.

JOAQUIN MORALES DE RADA,
Colonel, Chief of the Staff

Thus, on the morning of the 14th, the concentration of the troops was going forward; but Gen. Enna, the second in command in the island, was at San Diego de Nunez, and not at Las Pozas, in sight of which he had been the day before. The reason for this retrograde movement is not stated. It will be seen by the following reports that the main body of the Spanish troops must have fallen back from Las Pozas, as the only intimation of the departure of Lopez from that place was received from two subordinate officers, who, with a small number of men, had taken possession of the post after Lopez abandoned it. It appears that subsequently, and when the Spanish troops had been put in motion to follow him, he returned to Las Pozas, and seems to have met with no resistance:

HAVANA, *August* 15, 1851.

His Excellency the Captain General has received various communications from his Excellency the Second General-in-Chief of the Island, and from the Commandant of the Naval Department, and also from Brigadier Don Martin Rosales, the contents of which are published by order of his Excellency.

His Excellency the Second Commander-in-Chief, under date of yesterday, at 1 o'clock in the evening, at Corralillos, says that he has just learned that the pirates had vacated the village of Pozas, taking the direction of Cacarajacary, and that he desired to follow their course without the loss of a moment, taking such measures as would secure their total destruction.

Also, his Excellency has received two more communications from his Excellency the Second Commander-in-Chief, dated at Corralillos, at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday.

In the first he transcribes a message from the captain of the staff, Luis Jaraguimada, who had gone out in the morning to execute an order, saying that at 1 o'clock he had arrived at the sugar estate of A'ura, when he met a sergeant and eleven men of the Queen's Regiment, who told him that the pirates had abandoned the house called the Tabladel Agua, where the day before they were attacked by our troops, to which place the captain of staff directed his course, with the object of reconnoitering the place and the neighboring huts, where he found some effects; amongst others, a flag and some papers, two wagons of flint guns, very old, to some of which they had set fire before they left. Also, there was some ammunition, and within the building two pirates, whom the soldiers killed as soon as they saw them.

After writing this despatch, his Excellency the Second General-in-Chief adds that at that moment a party, which he had sent to San Miguel for provisions, returned, bringing another pirate, whom the *paisanos* had taken, and who was about to suffer the penalty of the law; and that also some others had fallen into our power, at different points, after the action of the 13th. It is agreed by all the news and reports received that the pirates march very much dispirited and scattered, leaving sure indications that their very existence is precarious.

In another message, at half-past 3 o'clock, the same Señor General says that an infantry captain at Las Pozas, who has been there since day before yesterday with a detachment of the Regiment of Bailen, reports that having become aware of the abandonment of that point by the rebels, and their scattered march, he had since then occupied the place, killing some pirates who remained concealed in the houses. His Excellency says lastly, that he had gone to Las Pozas to follow them up without intermission or weariness.

His Excellency, the Señor Commandant General of Marine, under date of 9 o'clock last night at Bahia Honda, communicates that at 4 o'clock in the evening he anchored at that place with the Almendares, carrying the companies of the Regiment of Gallicia, under the command of Brigadier Rosales; that the Habanero had just arrived, and that as well the artillery and supplies which these boats took, as the infantry troops disembarked at half-past 6 o'clock.

There was there also the column of Col. D. Joaquin Morales de Rada, and according to all the news which had been received, the spirit of the country everywhere showed a better feeling, and that of the troops was very firm and animated, there not being the least doubt of the prompt and complete extermination of the invading rabble.

Señor Brigadier D. Martin Rosales, from Bahia Honda, under date of yesterday at 10:30 P. M., reports that he had conferred with Col. Morales, and according to the orders which the latter had received from the Second General-in-Chief, he arranged that the said colonel should march with his column to unite at Corralillos. Being already on his march, he reports from San Miguel de Calderetero that the pirates had returned to Las Pozas, and that the said general was making a movement in the same direction with the artillery and one company of the Regiment of Barcelona, besides about fifty of that of Gallicia, which he took under his command.

The same brigadier praises the satisfactory spirit of the people, and the good condition of the troops.

PEDRO ESTEBAN.

The paper of the 16th also contains the following, which we have already given, but republish in order to keep the connection:

The Most Excellent Señor Governor Captain General has received a report from the Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, dated at Cabañas on the morning of this day, informing him that the captain of the schooner Cecilia, Don Felipe Torre, and a sailor of the same vessel named D. Luis Diaz, presented themselves to him with a pass given by the traitor Lopez, which individuals were carried off forcibly by the pirates, and whom he will send in the cars to arrive this evening

The said Lieutenant Governor considered it expedient to take from them a sworn declaration, the purport of which is the following:

"With the expedition, Narciso Lopez disembarked, and he remained on shore after the departure of the steamer.

"The expedition, in the opinion of the deponents, amounts to 1,000 men.

"Of ammunition only two barrels of powder were landed, likewise a quintal of balls, and two boxes of guns.

"Each individual is armed with a pair of six-shooting pistols, a dagger, and a gun, the latter not very good.

"Provisions for only one day were landed, composed principally of biscuit, and only two barrels of meat."

There are connected with the expedition about fifty Cubans; the others are Americans and persons of other countries.

On landing, Narciso Lopez wrote a letter to the people of Las Pozas, threatening them with destruction if they did not send him a wagon. Into this carriage he put all of his arms and provisions.

The expedition is very mixed, being composed of both young men and old, and all without discipline It has no port pilots, but is provided with several guides for the interior. SANTIAGO GUERRA.

By the following, from the *Gaceta* of the 17th, it seems that on receiving information of Lopez's return to Las Pozas, Gen. Enna had not continued his march. On the 13th, he himself was in sight of Lopez at Las Pozas, on the 14th we find him at San Diego de Nuñez; and on the 15th he is at Corralillos, still further back. The concluding portion of the report is significant; it says that at Cabañas

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

The Daily Picayune.

27 August 1851 2

information would be received of the whereabouts of the "pirates," showing that Lopez had got off safely:

HAVANA, *August* 16, 1851.

His Excellency the Señor Governor Captain General has received a communication from his Excellency the Señor Second Commander-in-Chief, dated at Corralillos, at 1 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, in which he reports that the pirates, who had been in the plantation of La Union, intending to march to Cabañas or Mariel, perhaps with the object of reëmbarking on account of the state of discouragement and dispersion, which they find themselves since the action of the 13th, and depressed by the concentration of the troops in this district. At the same time he states that he had advised the Señor General Commandant of Marines to make use of the naval forces in order to prevent the reëmbarkation of the bandits, as every day which they pass in this country renders their total extermination more certain.

His Excellency the Señor Governor Captain General has also received a communication from the Lieutenant Governor of Bahia Honda, informing him that at 11 o'clock in the morning a countryman had arrived, informing that harrassed and pursued by our columns in Las Pozas and San Miguel, the pirates had abandoned their positions, and were making their way through the passes of the mountains in the direction of Bahia Honda and San Diego de Nuñez, where the inhabitants, being animated by the greatest enthusiasm, were prepared to repel them.

By a communication from the Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, dated the same day at Cabañas, it is known that, having news of the movements of the pirates, who went in disorder towards that point, he had ordered all proper measures to be taken by the infantry and commanders of arms of the jurisdiction, in order that with all their disposable force they might fall upon them, with a view to prevent their reëmbarkation; and with the same object he had ordered at half-past 12 that all the boats should be drawn up and placed in the vicinity of the battery.

The captain of infantry, and commander of arms at Guanajay, in a communication dated at forty minutes past 5 of the same day, states that in consequence of orders received from the Lieutenant Governor of Mariel, and in agreement with the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Infantry Regiment of Bailen, there was put in march a company of the Regiment of Barcelona, and about forty volunteers mounted and armed with sabres and pistols, and the greater part with carbines—all under the orders of said commander. He says also, that at ten minutes past 5 he went in the direction of Cabañas, where he would receive the information necessary to enable him to proceed in pursuit of the pirates; and that every moment the neighbors presented themselves, anxious to unite with his column, which went on increasing at every step.

All of which is published by order of his Excellency, for the information of the public.

PEDRO ESTEBAN.

We republish below the account given by Admiral Bustillos of the capture of the fifty Americans who were murdered in Havana:

"*Most Excellent Senor*—At daybreak yesterday I left Bahia Honda, with the steamer Habanero, with the object of reconnoitering the coasts of Pinyitas and Morillo, as well as to chase back any boats which might be there, and in which the pirates might wish to retreat, as well as to keep watch lest any new expedition wishing to land in those parts might succeed in effecting a landing.

At 7 o'clock in the morning I communicated with the ranchos of Morillo, and learned from the resident proprietors that on the day before, at 10 o'clock P. M., a considerable number of the rabble which landed under the orders of the traitor Lopez had reëmbarked in four small craft which they found at the place, for the purpose of making their way towards New Orleans, and of seizing the first vessel that they might find.

Considering the hour of their departure, calculating for the distance they could go in the ten hours that had elapsed, and supposing that they had steered towards the northwest, I went eighteen miles in that direction with all steam; but not perceiving the vessels which I sought, I discovered that they must have passed in among the rocks. Immediately I went towards the pass of the Alacranes, in order to enter among the rocks and try by all means to catch the fugitive pirates.

At 10 o'clock in the morning I was near the pass, and perceived the four small vessels sailing along the coast, but so near the land that I doubted the possibility of catching them. In order to succeed I put up all steam. I do not exaggerate in saying to your Excellency that the steamer went at the rate of more than thirteen miles an hour; nevertheless, this was not sufficient. Only one was captured. Two others took shelter among the mangrove trees, and the fourth boat among those of Cayo Lavisa. After having taken the men of the first boat, I armed the small boats of the steamer to pursue the second and third one, which were aground under the mangrove trees.

The officers of the army who were in the boats, and the marines, as well as the supercargo of the ships Ignacio, Arellano, and the captain of the steamer Cardenas, Francisco Estall, rivalled one another in patriotism in taking part in every service which this steamer has rendered since I hoisted my flag.

They threw themselves into the water to pursue the pirates, only two of whom escaped, but only by throwing away their arms. They were not pursued, because we wished to give all our attention to the boat which was aground on the Cayo Lavisa, it being the largest and containing the largest number of men.

As soon as the boats were taken on board I approached that rock, and being anchored near, I armed the boats again, and went with them myself to find some place of landing, and to discover the boats which I was searching. My object was to land and put the small boats in pursuit of the boat I was searching, until they might succeed in encountering the pirates, who were fleeing.

These latter were concealed in a lagoon to the number of twenty-four, with their boat aground on the mangove trees. They were there taken. The entire number of prisoners amounts to fifty. Among them were found a chief and five officers, all armed.

The important news which they give us is, that the whole party is very much discouraged; that the greater part of those composing it were resolved to seek their safety in flight; that all of them are surprised at the valor of our soldiers, and that they are convinced that their doctrines are without response in the country.

Two hours and a half after noon I communicated anew with Morillo. The same inhabitants who had informed me of the leaving of the pirates informed me then that small bands of fugitives were straggling about the country there. As the troops of S. M. were at a short distance, I informed their commander of this fact by sending a man on whom I could rely; and informing him at the same time of the capture which I had just made. I put to the disposition of your Excellency the prisoners, which I send by the ship Esperanza, and I return to sea at the same time."

The persons alluded to in the following, as having been shot on the 14th, must have been a remnant of Colt Crittenden's command, as Gen. Lopez was still at Las Pozas with the main. It will be seen that on the evening of the 15th, at least four days after the landing, the troops seem to be still in the dark as to the movements of Lopez. It will be recollected that he had finally left Las Pozas on the afternoon of the 15th. Gen. Enna, it will be observed, was at Bahia Honda on the 16th. What he was doing there, when he had arranged to crush Lopez on the 14th, is difficult to be imagined:

HAVANA, *August* 16, 1851.

The Most Excellent Señor Governor Captain General has received from a lieutenant of the Regiment of Bailen, D. Manuel Hurtado, commander of a detachment at San Diego de Los Baños, a communication, reporting to his Excellency that at half-past 11, on the morning of the 14th, he occupied that place, and defeated a party of pirates composed of about twenty men, guarding an equal number of wounded pirates. Having shot them, there remained in his hands many guns, pistols, carbines, and ammunition, with which he has supplied various *paisanos* who accompanied him.

The Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Rey, first of the Lancers, Don Antonio Senespleda, reports from Guanajay, at 3 o'clock this evening, that by a communication from a captain at Cayajavos, he learns that the pirates directed themselves from that point towards the coffee plantations of Beancon and Laron, where they then were; that in consequence of this news, having incorporated with his command a company of the Regiment of Bailen, which had just arrived by railroad from San Antonio, he was about to take his departure at 4 o'clock in the evening, in the direction of the stated Cayajavos.

By a communication of the Lieutenant Governor of Bahia Honda, it is known that at 6 o'clock of the day preceding (the 15th) the troops under the command of the Most Excellent Señor Second in Command (Gen. Enna) entered that town, and about 8 o'clock in the night those under the command of Brigadier D. Manuel Rosales; that the first left at 12 o'clock in the night, and the latter at 3 o'clock in the morning of to-day, taking the road to San Blas, in pursuit of the dispersed pirates, who, at the last accounts, it was known were going in that direction, very much fatigued, and leaving behind them arms and cartridges, which were picked up by the inspirited *paisanos*, who annoyed their rear guard. The chief of the general staff is now with the forces under his command at the hacienda of San Diego de Tapia, four leagues from Bahia Honda, and situated in the valley between the hills, with the view of preventing the retreat of the traitor Lopez. The same communication says that on the morning of to-day three pirates, arrested by parties of *paisanos*, were shot.

All of which, by order of his Excellency, is inserted in the official gazette for the information of the public.

PEDRO ESTEBAN.

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

The Evening Picayune.

27 August 1851

The Spanish Reports.

At the time of the Empire City's arrival, the excitement concerning the massacre of our fellow-citizens in Havana was so great, and public attention so strongly attracted to that melancholy event, that we gave but casual attention to the Spanish official reports, with the exception of that of Admiral Bustillos. Subsequently, on reading them over in company with a gentleman of experience and military knowledge, we found that they were of interest and deserved republication. The result of this conviction is the translations in our morning's paper.

Gen. Felix Huston has handed us the following communication, giving a concise statement of his opinions as to the course of events, and of the position of affairs at the last accounts:

Eds. Pic.—The point where Gen. Lopez landed, according to my map, is seventy miles in a straight line from Havana. Cayajavos, the point at which the official reports, published in Havana, state him to have been on the 16th, is forty-five miles from Havana—from there they state that he had gone to the coffee plantations of Beancon and Laron.

On the day when Gen. Lopez is stated to have been at Cayajavos, Gen. Enna, the second commander-in-chief, is reported to have been at Bahia Honda, the place where he landed from the Pizarro on the night of the 12th.

Guanajay, the place from which the last despatch is sent to Havana, stating that Gen. Lopez had been at Cayajavos, is twenty-five miles from Havana.

It appears that after the fight of the 13th, Gen. Lopez left Las Pozas, which was then occupied by a part of the Spanish forces. It further appears that he returned to Las Pozas again, and met no resistance. It is most probable that this return to Las Pozas was to try and relieve Col. Crittenden.

It appears that when Gen. Enna landed at Bahia Honda, on the night of the 12th, he learned that the country people had killed two of Gen. Lopez's men and had their arms. It is probable that these were messengers sent to Col. Crittenden, who were cut off.

The Spanish official reports show that Gen. Lopez has sustained himself from the 11th, when he landed, to the 16th, when he was at Cayajavos, and no troops near him; in fact, Gen. Enna and the chief of the staff had retrograded to Bahia Honda. These reports merit careful examination. Allowing for what is not reported, and what is colored, it is evident that Gen. Lopez has turned the position of Gen. Enna, and was at the last dates between him and Havana. Cayajavos is in the mountains, and is near the place where, I am informed, Gen. Lopez always stated that his friends had a depot of arms, ammunition, &c., and where he thought his greatest strength lay.

☞ The editors of the True Delta drop without compunction and without ceremony the bold affirmation with which they set out that the Vixen's despatch was a forgery, made for the purpose of deceit, out of the news of the Empire City. The falsity of that charge being completely established, they have passed over to the opposite position. A part of the news sent from this city to Mobile, as received by the Empire City, was, as they allege and try to make much of it, made out of the despatch from the Vixen. One way or the other, they are determined to make matter for the aspersion of motives.

The whole thing is susceptible of the easiest explanation, in which it will puzzle the most peering spirit of malice to find anything wrong.

Telegraphic despatches are made up in the office of the Picayune, by a regular correspondent of a number of Northern papers, on his own private account, and for his own benefit, by arrangements which he makes for himself, and not as agent for this paper. We are, however, always willing to vouch for his industry and fidelity. On Thursday he had before him the voluminous correspondence received by the Empire City at this port from Havana, and at the same time the telegraphic despatch from the Vixen at Pensacola. He proceeded to make up his despatches as usual, and included the latest intelligence, as he understood it, from both points. He sent several despatches to Mobile, but each one was sent to all the papers, and if he included under the head of the Empire City one item which had come by the Vixen from Mobile, it was an inadvertance which would be at once understood there as a mistake. The Empire City's news followed in the Picayune the next morning with a special caution against too ready a belief in the favorable reports; and this has been the uniform tone of the paper. The idea that the return to Mobile of an item which came from there, was part of a combination to deceive, or proof of an intent to deceive, could only enter into a mind depraved by the indulgence of rancorous feeling.

We have uniformly expressed our fears that the first reports in favor of the progress of the party under Gen. Lopez were much overstated by sanguine friends in Havana; but we are not yet prepared to pronounce them altogether untrue, or to denounce with bitter and revengeful temper all who will not declare them at once to be fraudulent forgeries. We give them with caution, but we will not suppress them if they come from sources we respect; and we will continue, at all times, to repel as false and calumnious the imputation, from any quarter, that anything ever proceeds from this office colored with the intent to deceive.

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

The Evening Picayune.

27 August 1851, 1

Another Expedition.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of the 18th inst., contains the following paragraph:

We learn from an officer of the U. S. Army, just arrived from Florida, that a number of men were congregated at the mouth of the St. John's river, awaiting the arrival of a steamer to convey them to Cuba; a large party had also gone up the Santilla in a steamer, where they received on board six pieces of artillery and some further reinforcements. These men were in high spirits, and made no concealment of the object of the expedition.

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

The Daily Picayune.
27 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Meeting Last Night.

The spacious area of Banks's Arcade was densely crowded last evening. The galleries and every attainable spot upon which a man could stand was occupied, and hundreds, who could not force a passage into the mass within, filled the banquette The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Gen. Horatio Davis.

Vice Presidents—Col. Wm. Monaghan, L. Y. Lusk, N. S Seguera, T. S. McKay, C. W. Lipscomb, Edward Dessones, W. W. Shaw.

Secretaries—Durant Da Ponte, P. A. Roberts.

Gen. Davis introduced Mr. Edward Bouligny, spoke at who, he said, would explain the object of the meeting.

Mr. Bouligny said that they had assembled together for the purpose of appointing a collecting committee from each municipality, who would go *en masse* from store to store and from office to office, for the purpose of soliciting contributions for the purpose of aiding the struggle for Cuban independence.

Major Frazer was introduced to the meeting, and spoke at an eloquent appeal in behalf of the cause of Cuba.

He was followed by Col. Wheat, after whose address the following named gentlemen were proposed as the committee on collections, and their appointment was confirmed by acclamation: spoke at organized at

Number of

First Municipality.—William Andry, N. Larose, N Ruffier.

Second Municipality.—L. Y. Lusk, Wm. Monaghan. H. Foster.

Third Municipality.—G. DeBuys, Col. Moore, L. S. Lewis.

Lafayette.—L. S. McKay, J. F. Coffey, Daniel Clark.

A motion was made and adopted that the committee meet this morning, at 9 o'clock, at the office of Mr. Monaghan, and the meeting adjourned. Although the greatest possible enthusiasm prevailed, the proceedings were conducted in a most orderly manner.

During the meeting one of the auctioneers' platforms, upon which a large crowd was standing, gave way, but we believe nobody was seriously hurt.

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

The Evening Picayune.

27 August 1851, 1

NAVAL.—The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. steam frigate Saranac, awaiting at Norfolk the arrival of our Minister to Mexico, for the purpose of taking him to Vera Cruz:

Com. Foxhall A. Parker, Commanding Home Squadron; G. J. Pendergrast, commander; Thomas W. Brent, Overton Carr, Wm. May, Geo. Wells, F. B. Hager; Isaac Hulse, Surgeon; Jno. J. Jones, Purser; A. M. Smith, Acting Master; W. W. W. Wood, Chief Engineer; Jas. Wiley, Lieutenant Marines; W. D. Harrison, Assistant Surgeon; R. Leroy Parker, Commodore's Secretary; G. J. Pendergrast, Jr., Captain's Clerk; Richard Reardon, Purser's Clerk; E. P. Williams, M. C. Campbell, A. E. K. Benham, Midshipmen; Michael Quinn and E. Lawton, First Assistant Engineers; John W. Parks, Second Assistant Engineer; W. F. Lynch, D Y. Mapes, F. C. Dade, O. Davids, Third Assistant Engineers; John Crosby, Boatswain; A. A. Rendall, Gunner; John Johns, Sailmaker.

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

The Daily Picayune.

27 August 1851, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

BY THE PEOPLE'S (O'RIELLY) LINE.]

The Saranac Despatched to Cuba.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, *August* 23.

The Government has despatched the steamship Saranac to Cuba to demand an explanation of the shooting of American citizens at Havana, and of the firing into the Falcon.

Notice will be given to Government officers to stop any expedition fitting out from this country.

[We apprehend that this despatch speaks prematurely, at least. The Government probably received its earliest intelligence of the events in Havana by the Cherokee, which was in port at the time of the massacre. Her accounts could hardly have reached Washington City in time to be made the basis of such decided action on the 23d, and during the absence of the Secretary of State.

The Saranac was under previous orders for the Gulf, and may have been detained for the results of Cabinet deliberation.]

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

The Evening Picayune.

27 August 1851

Letter from Mobile.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

MOBILE, *August* 26, 1851.

Dear Pic.—On Saturday it blew little less then a hurricane from the north here, while below the wind came so fiercely from the southeast that the tide was higher at the wharves than it has been since 1837. The steamer Col. Clay could not venture out to sea for the wind blowing in, while to the wind blowing out we are indebted for saving some of the lower spots from overflow. As it was, the tide crossed Commerce street at the intersections.

It was a perfect Bloomer day. The fashion not yet having become common among us, the ladies were nearly exiled from the streets. Nothing short of shorts would keep their places. No venturous ankle escaped criticism, and even gaiter boots were unveiled, for at least two feet per wearer. When umbrellas are inverted, there is no absolute protection for gauze skirts. Why is it that editors denounce the Bloomers? If ladies be content to adopt Turkish fashions, why should the men object?

The Cuba excitement has in no way diminished, save that a heavy cloud has settled over its hopefulness. The letters of the butchered martyrs have been read with absorbing interest. Yet there was a gallant band left here yesterday by the St. Charles and Oregon to offer their services in the same cause. I hope a better fate and brighter prospect are before them.

The True Delta of the 24th gets into a pucker about "the way it was done," and ascribes no small portion of it to our Mobile papers. After a deal of inky anger, it winds up thus:

> The Empire City's news was first sent from our city to Mobile, thence returned as a despatch of the Vixen's news from Pensacola.

Now, of the two articles quoted from our journals, the first is a despatch from a quarter in your city as much entitled to credence as they who complain; and the other, dated from Mobile, is the substance of an extra from Pensacola, printed where and when the Vixen arrived. All saw the "extra," and many the telegraph message, before the substance of the one was sent to New Orleans, or either was published in our papers.

Our friend Field laid the foundation stone of his new theatre in St. Louis on the 16th. The house is to be something a little more stylish than any of the sort ever yet seen. Field himself has a snug little cottage dwelling adjoining the same site, which he appropriately names "The Parsonage." Joe is a notorious wag. Our Mobile theatre is to be opened early in November.

The can't-get-away club is fast obtaining entire possession of the city. Our streets are nearly empty, but our pleasant watering places are crowded. At Bladen Springs there are three hundred visitors. Charles Cullum has lately purchased a property about a mile above that fashionable resort, which is said to possess many superior advantages. It is abundantly supplied with thirteen mineral and medicated springs, and most delightfully situated. Last week a large party went up from Bladen to christen the spot, and took with them an ample supply of the good things of this life, including ladies, of course. When the pic nic was all spread out, bottles uncorked, and the key of the forest placed at right of the chair that no tardy guest might stay the dinner, a sudden rain storm came on and utterly destroyed the feast. The ladies fled to a six by four cabin hard by, but the gentlemen had to stand and take it. In the servant's haste to save, the open claret bottles were all broken, the champagne popped a parting salute to the flying guests, the roasts became soaked, the dry goods were well wet, and all hands (save the ladies) took an extempore shower-bath with their hats on. When at length the rain was over, though the feast had fled, a stray bottle of champagne was found, with which our equally sparkling and brilliant lady friend, Mrs. Lovert, christened the place "Cullum's Springs."

The Helen, under the command of our clever Joe Armstrong, is announced for a week's pleasure trip to Key West and Cuba. It is not stated to what port on the island she goes, but that she can accommodate 500 passengers, and starts on Sunday, the 31st, provided sufficient numbers apply.

Morse's telegraph is getting to be quite a second Joe Miller, and tells funny stories quite unconsciously. In speaking of the fire at Fulton, N. Y., it says "the entire block on which the Fulton House now stands was destroyed." It is not stated whether the house was built of asbestos, fortified with Phillips's annihilator, or proved to be the genuine and original Phœnix.

If our little Helen could export a full complement of regular Menceroas, and import a cargo of news, it would be a grand speculation just now.

FIRST PRIVATE.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
27 August 1851, 2

The Spanish Despotism in Cuba, and the Whig View of It.

The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, in an elaborate article upon the present aspect of affairs in Cuba puts forth certain astounding declarations, which we deem it our duty to expose. The promulgation of these doctrines by one of the leading whig organs is the more significant at this time, when the indignation of the country is roused and excited by the rumor of unprecedented barbarities perpetrated upon American citizens, and even extended to their dead bodies after they had been slaughtered under the eye of a high public functionary of the government. This officer, we regret to say, is reported to have felt himself restrained, by an ill-judged and most unfortunate declaration of the President of the United States, not only from the slightest official action in behalf of these his unhappy fellow-countrymen, but also from any manifestation of that sympathy and compassion for their dreadful fate which would have become him *as a man*, and which they, however erring and misguided, together with their bereaved relatives at home, were every way entitled to expect and to demand from an officer of their government stationed on a foreign shore, and there by law clothed with full authority, and bound by imperative obligation, to maintain the rights, protect the interests, and succor or solace the sufferings of every American citizen.

Writing in full view of these facts, the *National Intelligencer*, whose relations of credit and confidence with the administration and the whig party are well and widely known, sees fit to say:

"Few intelligent persons, uninfluenced by personal interest or by purposes purely factious and disorganizing, but know that, could those persons—who, in the language of the proclamation issued by the President of the United States, (this day four months ago,) 'dare to make our shores the scene of their guilty and hostile preparations against a friendly power, and seek, by falsehood and misrepresentation, to seduce our own citizens, especially the young and inconsiderate, into their wicked schemes'—*succeed* in bringing about a revolution in the government of Cuba, and thereafter annexing it to the United States, *there is no possible view in which such a success would not be a curse and a plague, rather than an advantage to this country, if it did not, at the first contact, shiver this Union into fragments. There is, in our opinion, no consideration of policy which should induce the United States to accept the island of Cuba, with its present population, as a free gift, with the consent of all the nations of the earth to the act.*

"But were it, on the contrary, *ever so consonant with the policy of the United States that Cuba should conquer her own independence*, the government of the United States, and all the people of the United States represented in the Congress of Nations by that government, *are bound by the highest of all human obligations to abstain from taking any part in it, or seeking or accepting, without the consent of Spain, any connexion with it.*"

Observe the character and purport of these declarations of the whig organ. They do not profess in any way to touch the judgment which ought to be pronounced upon the expedition of Lopez or the conduct of the "sympathizers." They do not hinge in any way upon the character of the present attempted Cuban revolution in its aspect *de facto* or *de jure*. On the contrary, this language takes a far higher and bolder sweep. It contemplates Cuba in an attitude of rightful and successful revolution. It pictures the fair island in a position of established independence and self-government, won by her own unaided arm in battle against the tyranny of Spain. It portrays the new republic, thus formed, knocking, with the consent of all the nations of the earth, at the portals of the American confederation, and then denounces the extension of the American constitution over the fair and fertile and adjacent realm—thus proffered to us with all its mighty advantages of nature and position—as a calamity and a curse! It goes beyond even this, and, in full view of the odious foreign oppression under which Cuba is now groaning, proclaims *that it is contrary to the policy of the United States* that she should *conquer her own independence!*

We confess our astonishment that at this day any respectable journal can be found willing to proclaim such sentiments in the face of the American people. On what dark day and by what ill-omened solemnities was it settled to be *contrary to the policy* of this republic that Cuba or any other oppressed realm under Heaven should break the arm of oppression and set itself free? And does the *Intelligencer* deny, or pretend to deny, that the Spanish government of Cuba is an atrocious tyranny? The fact is notorious. The details of it are truly set forth as follows by the New York Evening Post, in a leading article which reaches us as we write:

"The colonial government of Spain is one of the worst forms of government in the world. It allows the people no share in the administration of affairs, even by the expression of opinion; there is no freedom of speech, of the press, or of occupation; the despotism of Russia is not more severe or more hateful. On a population of little more than a million, including the slaves, it levies annually, by an arbitrary system of taxation, and every sort of vexatious excuse, a tribute of twenty-four millions of dollars. With a part of this sum the Spanish government supports twenty thousand soldiers to keep the inhabitants in subjection, and the entire Spanish marine, which has its principal station in the ports of Cuba. No trade or business can be pursued without first paying for a license—no company be entertained or amusement take place in any residence, no removal be made from place to place, without the same ceremony. The productions of the plantations are taxed—most of them ten per cent. on their value; tithes are exacted to the amount of more than a quarter of a million of dollars; yet the inhabitants are obliged to support their places of worship and cemeteries by subscription. No islander is ever allowed to hold any office, civil, judicial, or military. Every place of honor, trust, or profit, is held by natives of Old Spain. The island is allowed no representative in the Spanish Cortes. The Captain General of the island is as absolute as the Grand Signors, and establishes any law which his caprice may dictate. Under his rule the slave trade—which is now tolerated in no other civilized country, which even Brazil has now suppressed in her dominions—is actively carried on, and large cargoes of men and women from Africa are constantly swelling the number of those who are held in slavery.

"Such is the government under which the people of Cuba live. Nothing can be more natural than that they should find such a rule intolerable, and desire to shake it off. That this desire is general among the planters of the island, who bear the principal burdens of the government, there is no manner of doubt."

Such is the rule which, according to the whig organ, it is the policy of our government to perpetuate! Such is the government against which the conquest of her own freedom by Cuba would be a calamity and a curse! Is this the doctrine of the whig party? Is it the doctrine of the whig administration? It comes to us from a high quarter; and, coming as it does in connexion with the extreme declaration of the President's proclamation, it will cause the country, in the present crisis, to watch with suspicion the course of the administration which it has placed in power, and which, at this moment, by a most ill-timed dereliction of duty, cannot be heard, and can scarcely be found!

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
27 August 1851, 2

General Scott's Canada-Annexation Letter.

We publish below the letter of General Scott relative to the annexation of Canada, written at West Point, and dated June 29, 1849. We make this publication at this time because the whig party is reviving its old story that the democracy seeks territorial aggrandizement, even if it is to be accomplished by war, conquest, and outrage. The whig party, under the guidance of a narrow and nerveless conservatism, has hitherto opposed the growth of the Union. It opposed the acquisition of Louisiana and of Florida—the annexation of Texas, Utah, New Mexico, and California. Now it is as tremulous as an aspen-leaf lest Cuba should become an independent nation, and be annexed to the United States. In another column we expose the wild remarks which the fear of such a consummation wrung from the *National Intelligencer*, and we point out the untenable grounds which the antique organ has chosen to pitch its tent upon. Experience had made us well acquainted with the sentiments of the *National Intelligencer*, and had prepared us to expect its opposition to any movement which would advance the fortunes and secure the freedom of a neighboring people. We knew, from past events, that it had no common sympathies with the American people, and that it would oppose any acquisition of power by the American confederacy. But we must confess that we did not anticipate the eagerness with which it has vindicated the Spanish despotism in Cuba, nor did we thoroughly understand the motives which guided its course. Gen. Scott's letter in favor of the annexation of Canada may, perhaps, solve the problem and unravel the mystery. General Scott is a whig; and in June, 1849, he was, as a party man, opposed to incorporating into the Union any district densely peopled with the Mexican race. In other words, he, as a whig, wished to assail the democratic party for the acquisition of Utah, New Mexico, and California, and oppose in advance the annexation of Cuba to the United States. But it is worthy of note, at the same time, that while the general-in-chief of the army, who is now a prominent whig candidate for the presidency, looks with holy horror to peaceable annexation on the southern and southwestern border, he has an eye to whig votes, and looks with eager avidity to annexation in another direction—on our northern and northeastern borders.

As soon as certain "news from the Parliament of Great Britain" reached him, he seized his pen in obedience to that *cacoethes scribendi* which unfortunately possesses him; and straightway he indites a hasty epistle, in which he deprecates annexation in one direction, while he advocates it in another, because, as he says, he would "be most happy to fraternize with our northern and northeastern neighbors." That is the expression: "I should be most happy to fraternize with our northern and northeastern neighbors." Here we have the key to the course of the *National Intelligencer*. The foreign sympathies of that journal lead it to the Scott platform. It is willing to fraternize with British subjects, while it is unwilling to see the borders of the nation extended for the benefit of any other race. We verily believe that it is so wedded to prejudice, so helplessly bound to its ancient prejudices, so thoroughly imbued and impregnated with the views of party, that it would spurn Cuba, if free and independent, because it produces sugar, if for no other reason.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: The news from the Parliament of Great Britain this morning must, I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the lakes not a little; and that those discontents will, in a few years, lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c., &c., from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will those provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connexion with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter. In my judgment, the interests of both sides would be much promoted by the annexation—the several provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two revenue cutters below Quebec would give us a better security against smuggling than 30,000 custom-house *employés* strung along the line that separates us from the British possessions on the continent. I am well acquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our northern and northeastern neighbors.

What may be the views of the executive government on the subject I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two-thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course I am opposed to any underhanded measures on our part in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith towards Great Britain. Her good-will, in my view of the matter, is only second to that of the provincials themselves; and that the former would soon follow the latter—considering the present temper and condition of Christendom—cannot be doubted.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation; I give them to you for what they may be worth.

Faithfully, yours,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

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EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our New York Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1851.

The excitement in regard to the Cuban massacre is by no means lessened; and whether it is to be allayed or lashed into redoubled fury depends very much upon the character of our next intelligence from the seat of war, and the disposition manifested by our own government in relation to the subject. The whig presses are busy in the attempt to smooth over the matter, and misrepresent both the nature and extent of the feeling which pervades the community. They profess to discredit the accounts of the barbarities practised by the Spaniards upon the bodies of the slain; and as to the wholesale slaughter itself, they justify it as being in perfect accordance with the law of nations, and no more than what the adventurers deserved and ought to have expected. They underrate the respectability and the numerical force of the meetings which have been held, and endeavor to convey the impression that they have been got up for selfish and sinister purposes by those who would take advantage of the patriotic feelings of the rich Cubans now resident here, and by others anxious of acquiring notoriety as political speakers. Now, unfortunately, there are too many private letters—many of them from loyal Spaniards themselves—in this city, describing, in revolting terms, the obscene and brutal atrocities practised upon the remains of our countrymen, to leave a doubt that they were actually committed. There are too few precedents of the murder of unarmed prisoners in cold blood, except upon the blood-stained history of Spain herself, to establish the legality of such a proceeding under the national code; and there were by far too many thousands—not to say tens of thousands—of the *élite* of our citizens gathered in the Park on Friday and Saturday nights to leave the slightest ground upon which to base the absurd insinuations of the whig papers in regard to the motives of those who were instrumental in calling them.

The truth is, that the conduct of our government heretofore in relation to this whole business has not been such as to elicit the approbation of the people. The capture of some forty or fifty Americans by the Spaniards about the time of the expedition to Cardenas was a measure of very doubtful legality, to say the least. They were not taken in any overt act of hostility. Some of them unquestionably were wholly innocent of any such intent; and yet all were subjected to gross indignity and severe punishment, which, if it fell short of the extreme cruelty inflicted upon the captives of Bahia Honda, was still more unjustifiable. Now, all that we could ever learn in regard to the interposition of our government in that case was, that some of our national vessels were despatched to Havana, and the especial agent of the United States admitted to an audience with the Spanish authorities. Of what transpired we are not exactly informed; but, after a long and cruel imprisonment in irons, those of our fellow-citizens who survived were released from a captivity to which they had been subjected for no offence known to the Spanish law or the law of nations, and that without excuse or apology. The whig presses evidently anticipate a similar exhibition of timid and cautious policy from the administration in the present case, and are ready with their justification in advance. But the people look for a very different demonstration from Washington; and any one who had listened to the shout which went up to Heaven when one of the orators of the Park apostrophized the spirit of Jackson, and adverted to what he would have done under such circumstances, could form a very good idea of what sort of action they do expect our rulers to take in the premises.

These *émeutes*—when, like the present one, they grow out of the real or supposed invasion of the rights of American citizens by a foreign power—are not without their extensive beneficial effects upon the country at large. They enable us all, in the first place, to appreciate, in some degree, the wide-spread attachment to the Union, and the all-pervading fraternal affection for every living soul who claims to be an American, which exists under the light substratum of our domestic dissensions and sectional disputes. Who, in such a case, stops to inquire, or even think, from whence the brother came whose blood cries from the ground for vengeance? Who asks or cares whether from the sunny South or the frozen North—whether a unionist or a secessionist—a democrat or a whig—naturalized or of native birth? It is enough that he is an American citizen to arouse the whole country—from the St. John's to the Rio Del Norte, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—to redress his wrongs, if living—to avenge them, if dead. Can the ties which bind such a people together like a band of brothers, and enable them, in defence of their liberties and in the vindication of their rights, to bid defiance to a world in arms, ever be severed? Ought they to be? Let the incendiary of the North and the secessionist answer.

Again: these periods of popular excitement show the people who are with them, and whom they can trust. There were those who opposed the popular voice when it proclaimed this country free and independent; there were those who held back when the nation rushed to arms in 1812; there were those who would have closed the door which the people threw wide open for the admission of Texas; there were those who would have refused supplies and reinforcements to our gallant troops in Mexico; and there are now those who turn a deaf ear to the dying groans of our slaughtered brethren in Cuba. It is well that events occur occasionally to turn the popular eye upon such as these, that it may mark them as unworthy of confidence or trust.

H.

The Boarding of the Falcon.

The following is the official account of the boarding of the American mail-steamer Falcon, on the 16th instant, by a Spanish vessel-of-war, off Havana:

U. S. MAIL STEAMER FALCON,
Havana, August 17, 1851.

SIR: I arrived here with the Falcon yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from Chagres, which place I left at 7, p. m., of the 11th.

You will no doubt have heard by the Brother Jonathan of the Ohio's accident. She left Chagres on the 10th, at 3, p. m., and as long as she could be seen appeared to get along almost as fast with one wheel as she has done with two.

In consequence of the crippled state of the Ohio, we judged it best for this ship to receive the mails and specie. I was in hopes that the passengers of the Sarah Sand would reach Chagres in time to take passage with us, but up to the time we left there was no news of her arrival at Panama.

The government here is much troubled and alarmed by the landing of a body of invaders from the United States, and the expected arrival of more. Yesterday, when running for this place, I was chased by a steam-frigate, but kept my course, and she did not catch us; but another steamer, under the command of the General of Marines, came out from under the land and intercepted us. She fired four shots astern and ahead of us, and at length, ranging alongside, hailed to us to stop, which, after many repetitions of this hail, I did. He sent an officer on board to inquire into the character of the ship, and wished me to go on board of him, which I refused to do, telling him also I should, upon my arrival at Havana, make official protest concerning the affair. The laws of nations and existing circumstances may justify his course, and I thought it better at the time not to jeopard the lives of the passengers and interests of the owners by using my force; although it was at a great sacrifice of personal feeling that I refrained. I shall see the consul to-day and make a protest.

The captain of the Albany and the consul have already told me that the course pursued by these people was legal and proper, but I think it a question.

Respectfully, &c.,
HENRY RODGERS, Lieut. U. S. Navy,
Commanding steamship Falcon.

To M. O. ROBERTS, esq.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
27 August 1851, 2

CUBAN HEROINE.—Gen. Lopez, received authentic intelligence yesterday, that an accomplished lady, a friend and devotee of Cuba independence, Donna Martina Pierra de Agnero, had taken the field with the patriots, dressed in the garb of a soldier, and mounted on a splendid charger, and was encountering all the perils and fatigues of partisan warfare.—*N. O. Del.*

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The Charleston Courier.

28 August 1851, 2

The Government and Cuba.—The Washington *Republic* of Monday morning comments very severely upon the instigators of the Cuban Expedition, and, considering all the circumstances of the case, thinks that but little sympathy would have been felt for LOPEZ, and his followers, had they all been shot down in the immediate prosecution, of what it stigmatises as, an unlawful enterprise, but candidly admits that the wholesale slaughter of prisoners, incapable of further mischief, without a trial, and without a hearing, seems to be an act of cold blooded atrocity that shocks every sentiment of humanity, and one that will excite universal indignation. It has received, continues the *Republic*, the prompt attention of our Government, which immediately upon receipt of the late intelligence from Cuba, instituted measures to ascertain whether any of the persons so summarily put to death by the Spanish authorities were American citizens, and if they were such, by what evidence their guilt of a crime deserving so sanguinary a punishment was established, as also to enquire into the facts in relation to the alleged firing upon the United States mail steamer *Falcon* by a Spanish ship of war, and to investigate as to how far this proceeding, if in contravention of our national rights, was authorized or approved by public authority, and for this purpose, according to the *Republic*, Com're FOXHALL A. PARKER, commanding the Home Squadron, was to have sailed on Tuesday last from Norfolk for Havana, in the U. S. Steam Frigate *Saranac*. The *Saranac* was waiting at Norfolk for the purpose of conveying Gov. LETCHER to Vera Cruz, on his way to resume his diplomatic duties at the city of Mexico; but her present mission being of such pressing importance, she will depart without him, and another conveyance will be provided for that gentleman. While taking this step, however, the proper officers of the Government have been instructed, says the *Republic* to be vigilant and active in preventing military expeditions from being fitted out against that island in contravention of our treaty obligations, and the public statutes in such case made and provided, as enjoined by the proclamation of the President.

The Cuban Invasion, &c.—Yesterday afternoon we received our New-Orleans exchanges containing full details of the news brought by the *Empire City* relative to Cuban affairs, but perceive but little intelligence in addition to what we published yesterday. A letter in the *Picayune* states that one Senor COSTA, a merchant of New-Orleans, a Spaniard favorable to his Government, had procured permission to take with him from Havana to that city the bodies of the unfortunate CRITTENDEN and KERR, and that he had had them embalmed with the intention of so doing. We however, can find no mention of their arrival in the New-Orleans papers. We append, below, an account of the riots that occurred on Thursday in that city, which we extract from the *Crescent*:

"New-Orleans on Thursday was alive with excitement and commotion. The streets were thronged with people, and angry and violent crowds paraded through the city, breaking into the segar and liquor shops kept by Spaniards, gutting them of their contents, and destroying every thing they could lay hands upon. If our levees had given way, and the current of the Mississippi permitted to rush through our streets, the turmoil, confusion, and agitation could not have been less. We will briefly detail the incidents as they occurred.

The melancholy news of the fate of Crittenden, Kerr, Brandt, and their companions, cast, early in the morning, a deep shade of gloom over the community. The several hundred fillibusters now in the city immediately put on crape. Up to 11 A. M., no sign of disorder was manifested. About that time an "Extra" of a very offensive and improper character was issued by La Union office—the office of the Spanish organ in this city. It was an irritating outrage upon the feelings of the friends and relatives, numerous in this city, of the gallant dead, and it was at once generally known that the Union office would be attacked and gutted. About this time Spaniards still further fanned the spreading flame of excitement by public remarks, some of a most brutal and all of a most offensive character. The Spanish Consul also hoisted his flag. They had presumed too much upon the perfect impunity of the past.

About 4 P. M., a crowd entered the office of La Union, and in a few minutes it was a total wreck. The editor narrowly escaped with his life through the intercession of Mayor Crossman.

Thence the crowd proceeded to the corner of Gravier and St. Charles, where a very odious Spaniard, Romagoso, tended the Corrina cigar shop. Some demonstrations were made, but the doors were closed, when, after the expiration of an hour, Romagoso appeared at one of the doors with a drawn knife in his hand, and expressed a desire to shed the it in four or five yankees. A rush was made, when Romagoso made his escape into the store, closing the door after him, first wounding three persons, one severely. The ruins of the St. Charles furnished the materials with which the doors were speedily battered in, every window broken, the shop gutted, and a costly stock of cigars scattered in the streets. Romagoso made his escape by a back door, ran up street under a shower of missiles, his face streaming with blood and himself hotly pursued. He succeeds pin sheltering himself in the city prison.

The crowd proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul, who was not at home to see company. They gutted his office and tore down his sign.

Thence the torrent of people poured down Poydras, to attack the U. S. Exchange. A happy remark from the bar keeper and a speech from District Attorney Reynolds, diverted them from their purpose, and after taking "a drink all round." they concentrated upon the Jenny Lind Coffee House, corner of St. Charles and Perdido. It was gutted in a few minutes, and the streets strewn with the wreck.

About this time (6 P. M.) an immense crowd had gathered in Lafayette Square. It was addressed by Judge Walker and Col. Field of the Louisiana Regiment. Col. Christie was called for, but did not speak. Judge Walker very sensibly advised the crowd to bottle their wrath for use in Cuba; the article would very well bear exportation. Strong resolutions, denunciatory of the Spanish authorities, were passed in a hurrah. Concha, Captain General of Cuba, was then hung in effigy, and burnt amid the shouts of the crowd.

A cry was raised for "White Hall," a coffee-house opposite the St. Louis Hotel, and about a thousand persons poured down that direction. On their way a number of Spanish shops in Exchange Alley were broken into and gutted. At this moment we cannot say positively, but suppose, White Hall, a large and costly establishment, was clearly gutted.

Throughout the day and night the Spanish population was in the utmost trepidation. Their shops were generally closed. The excited mass of "gutters" seem to have entire control of the whole city. No watchmen or military were visible, and the authorities were powerless or would not act. The city was given up to a mass of frenzied men, every moment growing more excited, and we know not what record we may have to add to this. The streets at a late hour were thronged with men, shouting, hurrying to and from, and projecting we know not what. Among them there were not, so far as we and officers of the highest rank among the Fillibusters could see, any of these "emigrants." At different points, Recorder Genois, Col. Christie and Attorney Reynolds, were the only persons who sought to arrest the progress of scenes, which for the credit of our city, notwithstanding the strong and bitter provocation to them, we cannot but deeply regret."

It appears that much of the indignation felt towards the Spanish Consul arose from the fact that he had hesitated to deliver up letters from the unfortunate men executed, to their friends. His hesitation, however, seems to have emanated from punctilious scruples on his part, as to whether he ought not to have forwarded them to the State Department at Washington, as is the course usually adopted with the effects, &c., of persons dying abroad. But on a strong representation he had them deposited in the Post Office, whence several of them have already reached their addresses. Such as we have heard of are represented to be indited in a firm hand, and indicative of anything but fear predominating in the minds of the writers even under the awful circumstances under which they were placed. A communication received in this city by yesterday's mail, mentions the fact that the gallant CRITTENDEN when ordered to turn his back to his executioners and kneel, indignantly replied that he was an American citizen and knelt only to his God and never turned his face from his foes—a response as heroic as any handed down to us from ancient times.

The Editor of the *Crescent* states that he had before him two letters, from the slaughtered KERR—one a copy, the other an original, the hand writing of which is firm and regular, though in a few minutes he was to meet his terrible fate. We subjoin the letters, which are *verbatim* as received, with the exception of one line, which the *Crescent* suppresses, stating it to be of a peculiar and private nature:

My Dear Felicia.—Adieu; my dear wife. This is the last letter that you will receive from your Victor. In one hour I shall be no more.

Embrace all my friends for me. . . .

My adieu to my sisters and brothers. Again, a last adieu. I die like a soldier.

Your husband, VICTOR KERR.

August 16, 1851—sixth hour of the day.

My dear Friends—I leave you for ever—I go to the other world, but with honor. I am prisoner in Havana, and in an hour I will have ceased to exist. My old friends, think often of me. I die worthy of the name I bear, worthy of a Creole, of a Louisianian, and as a Kerr. My friends, adieu, for the last time.

Your devoted friend VICTOR KERR.

August 16, 1851—6½ o'clock.

Messrs. N. Lagrone, H. Bouligny, Leon Fazende, W. G. Vincent, F. Arroza.

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Cincinnati Commercial

28 August 1851, 2

☞ A mass Cuban meeting will be held in Fifth street market space to-night.

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The Daily Enquirer.
CINCINNATI

28 August 1851, 2

☞ The Louisville *Courier* says:—"The Col. CRITTENDEN, who was one of the Americans executed at Havana, was doubtless Wm. Crittenden, formerly of this city, and brother of Jno. A. Crittenden, late Marshal of the Chancery Court here. Patrick Dillon, Dr. Fisher and Manville, who were also executed at the same time, were from this city, and we understand some two or three others of the unfortunates were from Indiana."

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

28 August 1851, 2

The Cuban Excitement--More Movements.

A dispatch from New Orleans announces that besides the doings of the mob, in showing their indignation against the Spanish Consul and Spanish residents there, two steamers, filled with men, sailed the same day to join LOPEZ. The interference of the United States Marshal was of no avail. The fitting out and embarkation was accomplished in defiance of the authorities. The most intense excitement prevailed, and everything was done openly. Every boat from above was bringing down soldiers for the patriot cause in Cuba.

Another meeting was held in the Park at New York on Saturday night, which was largely attended. The principal item was the announcement of T. N. CARR, that an expedition was then on foot there to send aid to the Patriots.

The sailors of the U. S. ship *Albany*, at Havana, were thrown into a state of great excitement on learning that the fifty Americans were to be shot. They waited upon Capt. RANDOLPH to get permission to land and prevent the execution; they desired him to open his batteries upon the town; and when the guns were heard at the execution, they wanted the flag of the *Albany* struck.

Capt MURRAY, of brig *Anderson*, who left Havanna the evening before the massacre, states that the Spaniards do not hesitate to use the slightest pretext and the basest subterfuge to harass and annoy Americans, both strangers and residents, in every way possible. It is with great difficulty and delay that American shipmasters can obtain the requisite accommodations for their vessels, &c. As an instance of the vindictive feeling that prevails among them in this direction, it is only necessary to state that Capt. HANCHMAW, of the brig Highlander of Philadelphia, was fined $80, because he had not his wife's name on the crew list of the vessel.

The Cuban Meeting To-Night.

The city walls are covered over with a call for a meeting this evening in the Fifth street market space, to give an expression upon matters in Cuba. We know not who is instrumental in the movement; nor is it necessary that any one man or body of men should be identified with it. All we have to say is, that our people have a right to sympathize with all who are oppressed—to wish God speed to those who would throw off tyranny—to aid those who, panting for the enjoyment of Republican blessings, are yet too weak to strike the lucky blow which shall secure the boon.

That the meeting is called in all seriousness, and for a serious purpose, we question not. Then let it be well attended—let it express the feelings of our people, without impudence, without intemperance, but with an intelligent assertion of what is the duty and the power of the American Government in such a crisis, and what the duty and rights of people and individuals.

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The Daily Delta

28 August 1851

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

The Crescent, and Cuba.

Our worthy friend must excuse us, but really we are in no temper or disposition to engage in a party discussion, for which he appears so eager. The weather is too hot—the flies too stirring. The very words "whig and democrat," "Fillmore and opposition," "elections," "candidates," &c., produce an involuntary nausea on our stomachs. We would rather go out in the streets, these hot days, and hammer paving-stones, than attempt to reply to the "double-leaded" column and a-half of our cotemporary, upon the wearying theme of party.

We are satisfied that the whigs are as good patriots and Americans as the democrats, and that they will be as eager to protect the American name and avenge a wrong; but we are utterly unconvinced by the argument of the Crescent, in defence of Mr. Fillmore, if his language, of "plunderer," "robber," &c., was applied to the foreigners,—the gallant Creoles, who, driven from their native land, sought aid and sympathy here, to recover the liberties of their country,—we say, from our knowledge of the men thus denounced, that it is untrue and calumnious; they were the last men in the world to meditate such base crimes. No one blames Mr. Fillmore for enforcing the laws and preserving good faith, neutrality, and all that, but it was not necessary that he should use language of insult and calumny in order to carry out the law. Similar proclamations were issued by his predecessors, but none of them ever thought proper to employ such terms. Whether the Cubans had risen or not, though it might bear upon the abstract question of our right to aid them, does not affect the truth or propriety of the language employed by Mr. Fillmore.

In what we have said on this head, we confine ourselves to Mr. Fillmore alone. The eagerness and pertinacity, to say nothing of the sophisms and rather desperate reasonings of our cotemporary of the Crescent, in its defence of the President, &c., appear to us better suited to an administration than an independent paper. It is Mr. Fillmore, the individual, and not Mr. Fillmore, a whig President, we have thought proper to censure. But the Crescent, in the zeal of its independence, chooses to regard it as an attack upon a good whig, from party motives. We disclaim all such. If any member of the other party can be pointed to, who has used such language, we would not hesitate to denounce him in stronger terms than we employ towards Mr. F. We utterly repudiate all party feelings and motives. We never felt so utterly indifferent to party in our lives. Nothing could give us greater chagrin than to attribute such petty motives to our conduct on the Cuban question. We look upon the present struggle of parties as really unworthy of the interest of any man who is not a mere tool of party, or a greedy seeker after spoils.

We must, in all courtesy and kindness, express our regret that our able cotemporary of the Crescent should be one of the few exceptions to this remark, and that he should see in the present unprincipled scramble for political spoils, anything to arouse the ambition, or engage the pen of an independent journalist.

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The Daily Delta

28 August 1851

The Pampero.

Our dispatch to day states that the Winfield Scott, which arrived in New York on the 22d instant, carried intelligence that the Pampero effected her landing at Bahia Honda on the 12th, and would thence proceed to Jacksonville, Florida.

The W. S. left here on the 13th instant, and the information thus given must have been received by the Scott speaking the Pampero at sea. The accuracy of the statement, as to the time and place of the landing of the Pampero, shows that it must have come from a reliable source. In further confirmation of this statement, we find the following in the New York Journal of Commerce:

"We learn from an officer of the United States Army, just arrived from Florida, that a number of men were congregated at the mouth of the St. John's River, awaiting the arrival of a steamer to convey them to Cuba; a large party had also gone up the Bantilla in a steamer, where they received on board six pieces of artillery and some further reinforcements. These men were in high spirits, and made no concealment of the object of the expedition."

This agrees with our own previous information as to the presence of men, munitions, and cannon, at or near Jacksonville. But on the other hand we have Savannah papers to the 21st instant, and they contain not a word of the Pampero. Jacksonville, we believe, is but six or eight hours steamboat from Savannah. We await, with much impatience, to hear what has been the fate of the gallant little steamer.

[From the Delta.]

Ed. Delta—An incident occurred at the meeting at Lafayette Square, on the night of the 20th instant, which I have not seen noticed in any of the city papers. If you think it worthy of notice, it is at your disposal.

When Col. Wheat was speaking of the murdered fifty one, he said, "Were I to die this moment, I would have the proud satisfaction of knowing that I leave others behind to prosecute the good cause, and I would join the spirits of the gallant Crittenden and his companions in the land of Dreams." At this moment a large sea-gull, white as the driven snow, floated slowly over the speaker's head, and then disappeared behind the press, in the direction of the Presbyterian Church.

What was this bird of ocean doing so far from its accustomed haunts? A feeling of awe crept over me at that moment—it seemed as if the spirits of the gallant dead were hovering over us, and invoking us to revenge their "most foul and unnatural murder." To see that snow white bird floating, with scarce a perceptible motion of its pinions, over the speaker whom he spoke of the dead—did it not seem as if the spirit answered the call?

I pointed out the bird to a friend, who stood near me at the time. It was large and exceedingly white, and floating, the only time the motion of its wings were perceptible, was when it paused for a moment over the stage, and then resumed its way.

It was a beautiful superstition of the Greeks, who believed that the spirit of any one killed in battle, or otherwise, who was not interred in consecrated ground and without the accustomed rites, hovered around the mystic bank of the Styx, unable to enter Hades until these bodies had been duly honored.

> "Thus the spirit Achilles' and Patroclus, next
> The same belief in death he entertains
> Here I grow sentimental, I would pass the gates
> Of Hades, but the critics would be shocked."
> Now Alecto from Heaven fell in wrath,
> And the wide Styx re-echoed, I mean,
> The yawning gulf of Tartarus alone."

So spoke the spirit of Patroclus to Achilles, and thus spoke Crittenden and his companions to us. When shall we, in the language of Achilles, reply

> "Depart Patroclus! ere to the skies,
> Ye view all my triumphs shall be ta'en,
> I have drawn Hector before your eyes he fell,
> My rage shall feed, and glorious [illegible]
> The [illegible] fall before thy mortal [illegible]

New Orleans, Aug. 21, 1851. S. W. H.

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

The Daily Delta
28 August 1851, 2

The Spanish Bulletins.

Attached to the Pizarro for the reproduction and arrangement of the Spanish dispatches relative to the operations against the Patriot army under Gen. Lopez. These documents develop some strange facts, which, in the excitement of the previous news, had escaped our attention. We will endeavor to give the facts stated in these dispatches, in regular and succinct order.

First, a bulletin signed Pedro Esteban, Havana, August 13, states that the Captain-General had received from the Second Commandant (Enna) a dispatch that the troops by the Pizarro were disembarked on the night of the 12th of August, and that "the Pirates" were stationed at Pozas, and the troops would be put in motion immediately, to pursue them.

On the 13th, Lopez, at Pozas, was reached by a part of the column under Enna,—he being in sight with a larger force,—an action took place, "without a complete result," as the dispatch modestly says, but when the other troops came up, who were left at Bahia Honda, the attack was to be renewed,—"in which, the complete and rapid extermination of the pirates would be rendered certain."

By the 14th, these troops had abundant time to join Enna; but we hear nothing of the result of the attempt to exterminate "the Pirates."

On the 14th, Morales de Reda, chief of the staff, who was to be with Enna at Pozas, makes a sudden march of eleven leagues towards Havana, and turns up very strangely at Cabanas, which is at least one-third of the distance between Bahia Honda and Havana. From this place, De Reda sends a force to meet Enna, at San Diego, which is some leagues in the interior. How did Enna, who was in sight of Pozas on the 13th, get to San Diego, some leagues farther east, on the 14th, unless he was defeated and made a retrograde movement?

On the 14th, (the evening) Enna is at Corralillos, where he learns that "the Pirates" had evacuated Pozas, when he proceeds to that place, "to follow them up without intermission or weariness."

He (Enna) afterwards sends to Bahia Honda, to forward the troops to join him at Corralillos, and says that "the Pirates" had returned to Las Pozas. This was no doubt a movement of General Lopez, to rejoin Crittenden and his party. What, in the meantime, had become of the Spanish force which attacked Las Pozas on the 13th, which attack was soon to be renewed? They certainly would not have lost sight of Lopez's party if they had not been totally routed.

The next news we have of "the Pirates" is from Guanajay, which is at least half way between Bahia Honda and Havana,—thirty miles east of the former, and some distance in the interior,—and this account states that "the Pirates" had been at Cayajabos, still farther in the interior, and the point which General Lopez was anxious to reach, in the neighborhood of which he expected to find friends and supplies.

This was on the 15th; and yet, on that day, at six o'clock, P.M., Gen. Enna, with the troops under his command, entered Bahia Honda, whence he had three days before marched in pursuit of "the Pirates." He was then making arrangements to cut off the retreat of the dispersed "Pirates," (this refers to Crittenden's party) who were trying to get to the sea to reimbark. Thus it would appear, that whilst a portion of "the Pirates," under Lopez, were quietly pursuing their way into the interior, some thirty miles off, the Second Commander-in-Chief, who had attacked them on the 13th, intending to annihilate them immediately, had made a retrograde movement towards Bahia Honda, whence he had commenced his march on the 12th.

The facts stated certainly indicate great uncertainty and confusion in the movements of the Spanish forces. They also give color to the belief that Lopez's party had defeated them, and arrived in safety at the point in the mountains for which he aimed. It does not appear that he had suffered any serious losses. The dispersed parties who were captured and shot belonged evidently to Crittenden's party. Now, could Lopez have maintained himself, so as to have advanced from Bahia Honda to Cayajabos—at least thirty miles,—throwing up entrenchments and fighting in two actions,—all in two days, without aid or reinforcements? We think not. His party was reduced to 300—after the separation of Crittenden's party. The force of the Spaniards operating against him must have been at least 1200 or 1500, commanded, too, by the best General in the Spanish army. If such fighting and marching against such a force, and such difficulties has been done by 300 men, it is certainly one of the most heroic achievements in modern times.

Sailing of the Saranac.

CALL FOR EXPLANATION FROM THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES.

Orders to Stop Armed Expeditions.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 26.

The United States steam frigate Saranac sails to-day from Norfolk, under orders from the Government here, to demand an explanation of the Cuban authorities with regard to the recent massacre of American citizens, as well as of the circumstance of firing into the Falcon.

The Government has called for an explanation from the United States officers at New Orleans, of their conduct in permitting the Pampero to leave New Orleans loaded with men, which they must have known were intended to invade Cuba. Special orders have now been issued to stop all armed expeditions that may be fitted out against Cuba.

Dispatches have been received from Mr. Owens, the American Consul at Havana, which state that the prisoners shot on the 16th instant, had a trial before their execution.

A LETTER FROM ANOTHER OF THE MARTYRS.—The following was the last letter of a gallant and honorable young man, who resided in the town of Lafayette, where he was much respected by all who knew him. He was one of the heroic band who were so brutally murdered in Havana, on the 16th instant.

HAVANA, August 16.

Dear Mother: I now sit down to write to you these few lines, hoping that you are well, and to inform you that your son is condemned to death. I hope we will all meet in heaven. Dearest mother, bid them all good-by for me, and kiss them. Forgive me, dearest mother, for what I have done. God bless you all! Tell my dear sister and brothers that I shall never see them again on earth, but hope to meet them in heaven.

I have not seen James for several days. When I last saw him he was well. We got into an action a day or two after landing, and were separated; but I think he will escape.

I have had a hard time, dear mother, since I arrived, but do not fret. Dear mother, we part to meet again. Tell George I have remembered him; he was a true friend to me. Tell Mr. Gleen good-by—Claiborne and Letitia, good-by—Caroline and David, and all my friends and relatives, good-by! Forgive me, dearest mother; I go to meet my Father in Heaven. Farewell, dearest—farewell!

Your ever devoted son, THOMAS H. HEARSEY.

CONCERTS FOR CUBA.—Among other means employed by our ardent young men, to raise funds for the arrangements have been made to give a series of Concerts at the Armory Hall. The first is announced for to-night, when Lloyd's Sable Harmonists will give a variety of their best songs. The price of admission is only fifty cents. The house will hold two thousand persons, and if well filled, would yield nearly $1000, which would be a great help to the cause. We call all friends of Cuba attend.

Good music will enliven our feelings, these dull times, and even if it is not very good, we shall all think it fine, when we remember that the proceeds are to be applied to so high, noble, and patriotic object. Hip! Hip! Hip! Friends of Cuba, to the Armory this night at seven o'clock!

CUBA.—This Island is 624 miles in extreme length, with an average width of about sixty miles, containing an area of 37,000 square miles, and a population of 1,500,000. The value of its agricultural productions in 1849, was $62,781,035. Its exports during the same period were $57,389,921, of which $56,700,221 were to the United States. Its imports during the same period were $35,707,343, of which $7,280,214 were from the United States. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with the Island during the same period, was 561,267 tons. The total amount of taxes levied upon American commerce with the Island in the shape of duties upon imports, tonnage duties, and duties upon exports, exceed $1,000,000 annually. There are 359 miles of railway in operation upon the Island. Of the $57,000,000 of annual imports, according to official documents, $16,000,000 are in provisions, lumber, fabrics, materials, &c., which the one or other of the United States could furnish more readily than any other country, but, through the taxes and restrictions imposed by Spanish policy, not more than one-third of it comes from the fields and factories of the United States.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

28 August 1851, 2

Cuban Meeting in Jefferson City.

In accordance with public notice, the citizens of the city of Jefferson met on the evening of the 25th inst., in the large and commodious ball-room of our friend Pegrau, which he kindly furnished—well lighted—for the use of the friends of the Cuban cause.

The meeting was called to order, and W. H. Virgin was called to preside, when the following gentlemen were chosen to act as Vice-Presidents: James Pegrau, Daniel Nafe, A. Saviors, R. Bauvais, and A. D. Hall; as Secretaries, F. N. Keller and W. J. Le Corgne.

Dr. J. V. Wren, of Lafayette, was loudly called for, who responded to the call in a short and pointed address, stating the condition of our fellow-citizens who are now with Gen. Lopez, and calling on our citizens to come to the rescue of these sons of Liberty who are now battling in the holy cause of freedom.

Col. L. H. Peck then addressed the meeting in his usual happy style, impressing upon our citizens that men were plenty, but that we wanted the sinews of war—MONEY—to send the noble sons of America to the rescue of our gallant brothers now in the mountains of Cuba, and to avenge our slaughtered citizens who were so inhumanly butchered by the savage authorities of Spain in Cuba.

The meeting was also addressed by Judge Elliott, in a most eloquent and heart stirring appeal, in this glorious cause.

Dr. Goulding, of Jefferson City, also addressed the meeting, with Mr. A. D. Hall, and others.

The meeting was most enthusiastic.

On motion of Dr. Wren, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed on said committee: Dr. J. S. Goulding, H. H. Williams, and R. Bauvais. After a few minutes, the committee offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our community has been deeply aroused by the news of the dreadful massacre of our fellow-citizens, who were captured at Bahia Honda—

Resolved, That we deeply mourn their untimely and cruel fate, and that we sympathize with the friends and families of those sons of Liberty, who fell into the cruel hands of the Spanish authorities of Cuba, where they were brutally murdered, and their bodies desecrated after death.

Resolved, That it is with feelings of deep mortification we have to call the man who is now United States Consul at Havana, an American, and that we recommend his removal, as one unworthy of the respect of his countrymen, or of the station which he holds, on account of his want of feeling as an American, and humanity as a man, in not seeing our brave citizens, who were about to suffer the cruelties of the butchers, into whose hands they had fallen.

Resolved, That we will be untiring in our efforts, until the blood of our slaughtered citizens shall be avenged.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be handed the city papers for publication.

A vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. Pegrau for his hospitality, and the use of his room.

T. N. KELLER, Secretary

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

The Daily Delta

28 August 1851, 2

[For the Delta]

The Cuba Massacre.

A wail of woe comes o'er the sea,
An anguish o'er all hope lit heart;
The heralds of red massacre,
Careering far and near, upstart
All feelings, but the sense of fear—
All thoughts that triumph o'er despair;
For those that die there is a tear,
For those that live, a hope, a prayer.

A hope, that all the brave and true,
That combat in a glorious cause,
May nobly dare and bravely do
For Freedom and for Freedom's laws;
A prayer, that rises o'er the die
Of battle in its darkest hour—
A prayer, that must be, and has been
Grateful to the Almighty power.

The God of Battles, ever just,
Whose mighty spirit still pervades
And animates the heroic dust,
And calls from earth the warrior shades
Of those who, in the olden time,
Went forth to combat for the free,
Hallowed in every age and clime,
And watchwords unto liberty!

Their spirits wrap their native land,
In all that's beautiful and bright;
And with her grandeur still expand,
And point to honor, truth and right.
The brave man never dies, who falls
In Freedom's holy cause; his name,
Blazoned beyond Time's shadowy walls,
Is dedicate to Heaven and fame.

What tho' no monumental stone,
With its sky-pointing finger, tell
Who sleeps beneath—they still live on;
The ground is hallowed where they fell.
Far from the land that gave them birth;
With the blue skies above them bent,
They mingle in heroic earth:
That isle shall be their monument.

C. W. P.

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

The Daily Delta

28 August 1851, 2

AT THE ARMORY HALL.

LLOYD'S PARLE HARMONISTS will give a CONCERT, for the BENEFIT of the CUBA EXPEDITION, on

THIS EVENING, AUGUST 28.

☞ Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 8½.
☞ Tickets, 50 cents. I. LLOYD, Director.
augl8 D. K. GRACE, Agent.

MASONIC NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the General Relief Committee will be held at the Masonic Hall, corner Baronne and Perdido sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at half past seven o'clock.

aug27 EDWARD BARNETT, Secretary

ATTENTION!!

Let all who feel for the fate of those gallant men, slaughtered in cold blood at Havana on the 16th of August, assemble at King's Pavilion, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, to consider the ways and means of obtaining the removal of our friends from Havana, and giving them honorable burial in this city. Proper persons will then and there be appointed to make collections.

A funeral pageant and procession, with or without their bodies, in honor of their memory, will be considered. If a sufficiency of means cannot be raised to effect these purposes, the amount in hand, whatever it may be, will be contributed to the cause of REVENGE and Cuban Independence!

The meeting will be addressed by Col Wheat, Major Fraser, and other distinguished speakers. Let all attend, let all contribute, be it ever so little. *Who can say that they were not at this moment watching our action in their behalf!* aug27

THE LADIES OF LAFAYETTE,

Sympathising with their American brethren for the loss of their townsmen and those brave spirits who, contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, were butchered and murdered by the authorities of Spain, are invited to call at the Office of the Committee, No. 13 Jackson street, and contribute their mite in the glorious cause of Cuban Liberty.

The aggregate of many small sums will accomplish the patriotic object. The Ladies of Lafayette were never appealed to in vain in a good and just cause.

N.B.—What is to be done MUST BE DONE QUICKLY!

The following is the Committee authorised to receive contributions:

Casper Auch	Jesse Gilmore	Gen T L Leary
Dr J V Wren	Thos H Kelley	J B Cullen
Col S H Fock	S S Bardette	W C Jerrell

Lafayette, Aug. 26, 1851—aug27

NOTICE.

All Persons desirous of aiding the Cuban Cause, can do so by leaving any subscriptions with any of the undersigned, who are the only ones authorised to receive the same:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D Mitchell,	Emile Hiriart,	James Stockton,
D I Ricardo,	R Wood Perry,	G Dermuyer,
J L Levy,	T D Harper,	W W Peyton,
Malachi Kelly,	Dr A L Semidore,	F Cosmano,
J J Fitzpatrick,	Arthur O'Donnell,	Dr O W Austin,
J L Carman,	David Orcutt,	Isaac N. Marks,
Gardner Smith,	Henry Marshall,	J V Foron,
M Barchus,	J H Madden,	S M Pego,
Geo W Christy,	M M Simpson,	L H Kinney
De Ponts,	W Holmes,	Peter Morey
Richard Condon,	W Laughlin,	John T Colley,

aug28 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

ARSENAL OF 3D COMPANY, AUG. 23.

At a meeting of the 3d Company of the Battalion of Artillery, held on the 22d of August, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have received with profound grief, intelligence of the death of our brother-in-arms, J. F. Salmon, a victim to his devotion to the cause of Liberty, who, with fifty other martyrs, was murdered in Havana on the 16th of August—

Be it Resolved, That this company deeply sympathises in the afflicting of the family and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That this company will wear mourning for three months, in token of their sorrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions, to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Courier and Delta.

aug26 OSCAR BERCIER, Secretary.

BATAILLON D'ARTILLERIE.

SALLE D'ARMES DE LA 3ME COMPAGNIE, Août 23.

A une assemblée de la troisième compagnie, tenue le 22 Août, le préambule et les résolutions suivantes ont été unanimement adoptées:

Attendu, Que nous venons d'apprendre avec un profond sentiment de douleur, que notre frere d'armes, J. F. Salmon, a été victime de son dévouement à la cause de la liberté, au nombre des cinquante martyrs, du 16 Août, passés par les armes à la Havane—

Résolu, Que la compagnie sympathise sincerement au grand chagrin qu'éprouve sa famille et ses amis.

Résolu, Que la compagnie portera le deuil pendant trois mois, comme signe de son affliction.

Résolu, Que le Sécrétaire remette copie des dites résolutions à sa famille, et qu'elles soient publiées dans le Courrier et le Delta. aug26 61 OSCAR BERCIER, Secrétaire.

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

FLORIDA REPUBLICAN.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

28 August 1851, 2

25th

The Cuba News.

The *Wm. Gaston* came steaming up to town on Monday morning last, on her trip from Savannah, bearing aloft besides her own pennant, the Stars and Stripes, and below the banner of the White Star of Cuba. These signals indicated the important news of the landing and battles of Lopez which we copy. Every point on the Southern coast will soon feel the thrill of excitement which the receipt of the news at New Orleans kindled—though we are in hopes it will have more bounds. As for this vicinage, we should not be surprised at any moment to see "that flag," reported to be wrought by the fair hands of some of our own fair townswomen, presented to the one selected and willing to be the standard-bearer of a party from East Florida, the fragments of which only need the blast of the bugle to unite. Indeed, we hear it reported that the Pampero, having deposited her first instalment in Cuba, is now in the waters of Georgia, to receive reinforcements, and may momentarily pay this port a visit. We learn that the excitement in Savannah is intense. The papers publish the call of two meetings, the last on Friday evening, at which resolutions of sympathy were adopted, and a committee appointed to make collections in aid of Cuba.

[illegible] Cuba Intelligence. [illegible] Lopez.—[illegible] Americans [illegible] Killed.—[illegible] Excitement and Riot at New Orleans.

We copy the following despatches from the Savannah *Republican*, of Friday and Saturday last:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—The steamer *Empire City* has arrived with Havana dates to the 18th.

The Spanish troops attacked Lopez near Bahia Honda and took fifty-one prisoners, including Cols. Crittenden and Victor Kerr, who were carried to Havana and brutally murdered. Some two hundred Spaniards were killed during the two engagements. Lopez was victorious in both battles, and proceeded on.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21—The United States steamer *Vixen* has arrived at Pensacola. She reports that one whole regiment of Spanish troops has gone over to the patriots. The people were rising in many quarters. One General, one Commodore, and General of Marines, with two hundred soldiers, were killed, and many wounded, during the two engagements with Lopez. The American Consul is reported to have declined to see the Captain General in behalf of the captured patriots.

The *Empire City* reports the steamer *Union* wrecked on the Mexican coast. She is a total loss. The passengers, crew and gold are all saved. Captain and passengers are in the *Cherokee*.

The steamer *Pizarro* is ashore at Bleyitone Pleytone.

COURIER OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, Aug. 21—11. 25 P M.

The United States steamer *Vixen* arrived at Pensacola on the 20th in four days from Havana. LOPEZ made a stand on his march, and had two engagements, in both of which he was sucessful. The Spanish troops lost eighty officers and three hundred men. The dead and wounded were carried to Havana and buried with pomp, on Friday last. LOPEZ's force is gaining from twelve to fourteen hundred men daily. On the night of the 14th, over one hundred left Havana to join the invaders. Fifty-eight Cuban deserters were taken. On the morning of the 16th, preparations were making for their execution. A Spanish Colonel, aid to the Governor, was shot.

One French man-of-war and the U. S. ship *Albany* were at Havana when the *Vixen* left.

PICAYUNE OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21—12 P. M.

The *Empire City* has arrived. LOPEZ had two battles and came off vitorious in both. His force killed several hundred Spanish troops. One entire Spanish regiment joined General LOPEZ. In one of the engagements, fifty Americans, while making a flank movement in boats, were captured and taken to Havana on that same day. The soldiers committed horrible brutalities on the bodies of those who were executed. Among them were CRITTENDEN, JAMES KERR and BRYCE, and almost all artillery. Five hundred Creoles have left Havana to join LOPEZ, and the Creoles were flocking to his standard from all directions. The *Pampero* has escaped.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

28 August 1851, 2

Arrivals at the Jacksonville Hotel.

[Col. S. Buffington, Proprietor.]

Aug. 5th—Maj Ward and daughter, Tallahassee; Alexr Young, Alligator. 6th—Mr Jones, Savannah. 8th—E M Moore, Savannah; J N Reeves, Picolata; Dr J S Jones, G D Miller, Alligator. 9th—Dr Mays, Madison; James Stewart, Va. 10th—J Sanchez, Savannah; A C Levingston, Mrs Stewart, Philadelphia; Peter Vantassel, Thomas Tumlin, Clifton Mills, Fla. 13th—Dr J S Jones, Alligator; S Crank, Savannah; C J Bailey and servt, S C; L G Houston, J J Burton, Fla; C Geger, Savannah, T E Buckman, Capt Sadler and son, Fla. 14th—D C Prescott, Fla. 16th—D C Livingston, Fla. 17th—Col. Call, Tallahassee; D Clark, Paulding, Miss; D Nance, W B Waldo, Savannah; S J Kennerly, J R Wheeler, Savannah; Thomas T Chubb, Ga; E Woodard, Jacksonville; F D Graffenfield, S C. 18th—J E Devall, Palatka; Hon D L Yulee, St Augustine. 19th—D R McDonell, J S McDonell, Fla; T D Dexter, Mineral Spring, Fla; C Godbold, S C; Col Pearson, Fla.

August 19.—John Mitchell, Fla.; John Reshard, Newnansville, Fla.; 20. M S Harden, and 3 servants, S C; S A Gray, Milledgeville, Ga.; F Wingmans, Charleston, S C; J R Mitchell, Fla; G C Powers, Jacksonville, Fla; J N Reeves, Fla; David Province, Ocala, Fla; 22. Samuel St Geo Rogero, Henry Gibbons, Thos Tumlin, P Vantassel, Wm Dell, Fla. 23. T E Buckman, Fla. — 8-25-1851

To the Voters of Duval county.—I respectfully announce myself to my fellow-citizens of Duval County as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT of said county, pledging myself, if elected, to discharge my duties to the best of my ability.

Aug. 21—td ISIDORE V. GARNIE.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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TRI-WEEKLY
KENTUCKY YEOMAN
W. FRANKFORT, KY.

28 August 1851, 2

Cuban Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting assembled at the Court House in Frankfort, on the evening of the 26th of August, to express their sympathy for the gallant Cubans in their endeavors to secure their independence. The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Dr. Joseph G. Roberts.

Vice Presidents—B. B. Sayre, Esq., Gen. J. W. Forbes, Gen. W. L. Harlan, W. W. Stapp, Esq., Gen. S. F. Hawkins.

Secretaries—John M. Monroe, Esq., Mordecai Thompson, Esq., Gen. Clarke Knott.

The following patriotic resolutions were then offered by Gen. W. L. Harlan, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with gratification and approval the glorious effort of the Cuban Patriots to release themselves from the despotism and tyranny of Spanish rule, and to obtain the blessings of republican liberty; and as we deeply sympathised with them in their distress, we now extend our sincerest wishes for the success of their cause.

Resolved, That the inhuman and barbarous outrage perpetrated upon American citizens in the streets of Havana ought to bring upon the Spanish authorities the curse of every freeman and friend of humanity throughout the civilized world.

Resolved, That the United States Government ought to hold them to a strict accountability for the gratuitous insult offered to our national flag.

Resolved, That we shall use all lawful and honorable means to assist the struggling patriots and hasten the triumph of Cuban liberty.

Resolved, That the spirit of freedom and equality which actuated our forefathers upon the battle-fields of the revolution, the tenor of our institutions and the history of our republican government all teach us to extend to the patriots of Cuba our sincerest sympathies. Should we not feel for their success the greatest anxiety, we would deem ourselves recreant to the confidence reposed in us by the patriots of '76—a confidence which transmitted to us institutions breathing throughout the spirit of liberty, and conferred upon us blessings we wish to see enjoyed by all mankind.

Believing sincerely in the declaration that all men are born free and equal, and recognising in the struggle of the Cuban people the same spirit that drove the haughty Briton from the shores of America in our own contest for liberty,

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the speedy arrival of the day when Cuba shall shake off the Spanish yoke and be enrolled among the Republics of the world.

Resolved, That a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to conduct any correspondence which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this meeting, viz: Jno. M. Monroe, Chas. Dreux, Geo. G. Vest, Jno. T. Roberts, and C. Knott.

Patriotic addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Chas. Dreux, Geo. G. Vest, and Gen. Forbes.

Resolutions were then passed in relation to the course pursued by the American Consul at Havana, the publication of which is, however, suspended until further advices are received.

On motion of Mr. Stapp,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and the city papers, and all the papers throughout the State, be requested to publish them.

JOS. G. ROBERTS, *President.*

JNO. M. MONROE,
M. THOMPSON,
CLARKE KNOTT, } *Secretaries.*

Cuban News.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

The Government has ordered the frigate Saranac, Commodore Parker, to sail immediately for Havana, to demand an explanation of the shooting of the Americans in Havana, and the firing on the Falcon. Rigid instructions have been issued to suppress and break up any armed expeditions against Cuba, fitting out from any port from this country.

The National Intelligencer says that despatches have been received from the American Consul at Havana, stating that the prisoners shot, were tried previous to their execution. The Government will require an explanation from the Government of Spain, of the reasons for their execution, and of the apparent neglect in permitting the departure of the Pampero.

Some Further Particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

We have accounts from New Orleans of the arrival of the Empire City, with Havana dates to the 18th. The steamer Vixen had also arrived at Pensacola, and although bringing no later news, confirms previous accounts, and gives some additional information. Gen. Lopez had made a stand at Mariel, where he had two engagements with the Government troops, in both of which he was victorious. The Spanish loss in killed and wounded amounted to 80 officers and 300 men. The dead and wounded were taken to Havana, where the dead were buried with great pomp on the 15th.

The forces of Lopez numbered about 1,400 men, and were daily receiving accessions. On the night of the 16th, over one hundred men left Havana, to join "the invaders," and the people were rising in many quarters.

Col. Crittenden is reported by this arrival as among the prisoners who were shot.

The Cuban Struggle for Liberty.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

There was an immense mass meeting held in Independence Square to-night to express indignation at the proceedings of the Spanish authorities at Havana. There were not less than 12,000 or 15,000 persons present. Col. John Swift presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Col. Swift and John Cadwallader spoke in strong condemnation of the authorities at Havana. Mr. C. offered a series of resolutions, justifying the cause of the Patriots, and urging the interference of the American government to prevent a recurrence of similar barbarities, and recommending the purchase of Cuba from Spain. The meeting was very enthusiastic.

Riot in New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, August 25.

Charleston papers received to-night, have despatches from New Orleans, under the date of the 21st, stating that a party of Cuban liberators, mostly western men, exasperated by the tone of certain articles in the Spanish paper, La Patria, in relation to Cuba, on the afternoon of that day attacked the office, broke in the doors and windows, and then threw the press, type, cases, and furniture into the street, destroying every thing belonging to the office. There was no interference on the part of the police.

The mob, after demolishing the La Patria office, proceeded to organize themselves at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, and commenced breaking in doors and windows, destroying all the stock and furniture, which were very valuable.

At 7 o'clock, the rioters proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul, and destroyed office property of all kinds. They also pulled down the signs from over the stores and offices of the Spaniards, and carried them to where a large meeting was held in Lafayette square.

Another despatch, dated New Orleans, 22d, states that 2000 men had that morning surrounded the city prison, where the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless the Consul was delivered up to them. There were fifty policemen on the ground. The cigar shops kept by Spaniards were nearly destroyed last night. Minute guns have been fired since sunrise in honor of the murdered liberators.—The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Victor Kerr, which had been brought here from Havana, attracted many visitors and caused much feeling.

STILL LATER.

The military have been ordered out to suppress the riot. Several Spanish coffee-houses have been destroyed.

The excitement against the Spanish Consul arose chiefly from his refusal to deliver up a number of letters from prisoners shot at Havana, and which had been written before the execution and forwarded to him by the Cuban authorities. He was called upon by the committee for them and refused to deliver them up; subsequently he was forced to surrender. The Cuba news had created the greatest excitement.

CUBAN MEETING IN SAVANNAH.

There was a tremendous meeting held in Savannah on Thursday evening, after the receipt of the Cuban intelligence, which appointed committees, and, after several speeches, adjourned until Friday.

☞ We understand that JOHN L. JACOB, Esq., has resigned the Presidency of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company.—Louisville Courier.

More of the Pampero!

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The steamer Florida, from Savannah, whence she sailed on Saturday, reports the Pampero at Doby Sound, fifty miles below that city. She would reach Savannah Saturday night, where a large number were waiting to embark for Cuba to join Gen. Lopez.

☞ That Pampero is a great steamer. The telegraph informs us that she was at Savannah, on Saturday last, ready to take in a load of emigrants for Cuba. By this time she has landed three or four loads in all, on the Cuban coast.—Louisville Courier.

☞ We learn that a private despach was received in this city day before yesterday, by a gentleman from Indiana, which stated that Col. GONZALES had effected a landing somewhere in the neighborhood of Havana. He had 500 men and eight or ten brass field pieces in his command. The gentleman who received the despatch, if we are rightly informed, either is raising, or has already raised and equipped, a regiment in Indiana.

We have no doubt that the above is correct, as we have reason to believe that the steamer Pampero has made three successful trips to Cuba.—*Lou. Cour.* LOUISVILLE COURIER

The following are the names of most of the leading men who are supposed to have landed at Cubanos from the Pampero:—

Gen. Narciso Lopez, the leader of the expedition.

Col. J. Pragay, late of the Hungarian army, formerly Adjutant General to General Klapka, and second in command at Comern, when that place capitulated. He goes second in command to General Lopez.

Col. Crittenden, late of the U. S. Army, and nephew of the Attorney General of the United States. He has the immediate command of the artillery.

Col. Dellman, of Georgia, who served through the Mexican war.

Col. Chase.

Maj. A. J. Kelly, who served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and was once a leading whig editor in Louisiana.

Capt. W. Scott Haynes.

Capt. A. J. Dailey.

Capt. Ellis, late of the Hungarian Army.

Capt. Victor Kerr, late of the Hungarian Army.

The Pampero is commanded by Capt. Lewis, who directed the Creole so successfully in the Cardenas expedition.

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

Louisville Courier

28 August 1851, 3

CUBA MEETING.—We understand that there will be a meeting of the friends of Cuba at the upper middle Market House to-night. A tremendous crowd is expected to be in attendance.

☞The Cuban meeting at Frankfort on Tuesday evening, which we spoke of yesterday, was very large and enthusiastic.

☞The attention of those who desire to secure the services of a competent and experienced teacher of the Spanish and French languages, are referred to the advertisement in another column of Mr. A. I. H. Bernal.

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Louisville Democrat
28 August 1851, 2

☞ There is some discord amongst whig papers on Cuban affairs. Some of them editors allow their American feelings to appear a little; others are downright Spanish in their sentiments. Of this latter class the National Intelligencer is chief. The editors of that paper are Whigs in all their feelings and sympathies. At heart they would be pleased with a strong federal government, very nearly akin to monarchy. They dread reform and progress of every kind, and detest all disturbers of her good mad Christian Majesty's dominions. Many whig editors are of the same way of feeling; but there are degrees of it. The New York Courier and Enquirer is about half American and half Spanish. The editor don't think the people of Cuba fit for self government—think they had better belong to Spain—don't approve the annexation of Cuba; but if the South insist, he will commonly provided her slave population cannot, nothing in the representation to Congress. The New York Express follows the National Intelligencer. The Pittsburg Commercial Journal is of the same class. A large number of whig papers West and South keep silent. They have not their cue. Fillmore has not yet shown his hand. Whatever he does, all these second-rate partisans must approve and defend as the very best that could be devised. What a pity Fillmore don't speak out! He should be prompt. His friends will commit themselves if he does not point the way in time. Let the governing cabinet power awhile and announce what is now to be said and done—what is right and proper, and moral and religious, in the premises. The great manufacturer has run away from Washington, and will not take the responsibility; no other whig aspirant for the presidency will accept the office of secretary of State just now. The position is rather delicate. The occasion is critical, and advice-giving dangerous to politicians. Fillmore is in for it; and if he would be President, as if he thinks of it, he must not hesitate and vacillate now. Some men and decided course, if wrong, is better than none. His friends will then know what to say. At present their editors generally have no opinion for the public eye, and can't have any until they get a supply from headquarters.

The National Intelligencer used to give out the orakon, but it is in its dotage. Its notions on federalism have gone to seed, and will only suit the silk-stockinged, wine-crowned old whig gentlemen with gold-headed canes and spectacles. These venerable gentlemen, of much learning and decency, have lived long enough to see the vanity of all these struggles for liberty, and the folly of the rabble talking about rights, freedom, and such worthless things. The world is jogging along well enough for them, and they don't see the sense of seeking changes. It's all folly and vexation of spirit.

It will not do, however, to trust the destinies of the whig party to such superannuated fossils. Whiggery is conservatism, but the pure stuff is not sufferable these times. It must be mixed a good deal to be taken at all. The mass of whigs are in a sort of transition state. They are democratic heroines whigs. If the administration don't have some hurrah and pushbead inventions for them, the whole party will dissolve.

(From the Washington Union, 23d inst.)

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

The last advices received from Cuba will be found in another column. We do not pretend to know what degree of confidence should be given to them. But the fact that such advices have come to hand is of itself sufficient proof that most important events have transpired between that island and the Cuba. Any one of ordinary reports could have foreseen, months ago, that, in all human probability, delicate and important questions would soon be presented. Yet, notwithstanding this, the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Interior, departed the seat of government without adequate motive, as if dying from the responsibilities they apprehended. Our readers may, perhaps, remember that, on the very day of the departure of Messrs. Fillmore, Stuart, and Conrad, we said, in reference to the Cuban outbreak, that the Executive must be Western Virginia was wrongly timed—the Secretary of State being somewhere North, and the Attorney General attending to the Kentucky elections. Now we have the news that four American citizens have been taken, unarmed, from their boats, by a Spanish war-steamer, carried into Havana, and shot like felons—their dead bodies being thrown to the mob in the streets! Where is the government to meet this outrage? Where is the President? Where is the Secretary of State? Where is the Secretary of the Interior? Where is the Attorney General? Where is the Secretary of War? They are scattered about the country at cheap watering-places, and none here can tell where they are. There is no government at Washington. Mr Fillmore, Mr Webster, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Crittenden, Mr Conrad, are all gone—scattered to the four winds. Mr. Corwin had as well be gone also, for his private affairs just now take up his time and attention. Mr Graham, Secretary of the Navy, is here; and Mr. Hall, who is charged with the superintendence of the Post Office Department, is here also. That is all. In the mean time, we have news not only that four American citizens—unarmed and defenceless—have been shot within a day's sail of our coast, but that their dead bodies have been abused with more than barbarous brutality; and it appears, too, that the regularly-licensed steamer of the United States, running from Chagres to Havana and New York, has been fired at, and the passengers insulted.

The government cannot plead surprise. It had every reason to anticipate desperate deeds on the Gulf before its flight from Washington.

Circumstances like these are calculated to excite the public mind, and certainly demand investigation on the part of our government.—Such barbarity may suit the despotism of Austria and the Eastern World; but in the free America it is out of place, and we much mistake the tone and temper of our people if the attempt to practice it will not result upon the authorities of Cuba.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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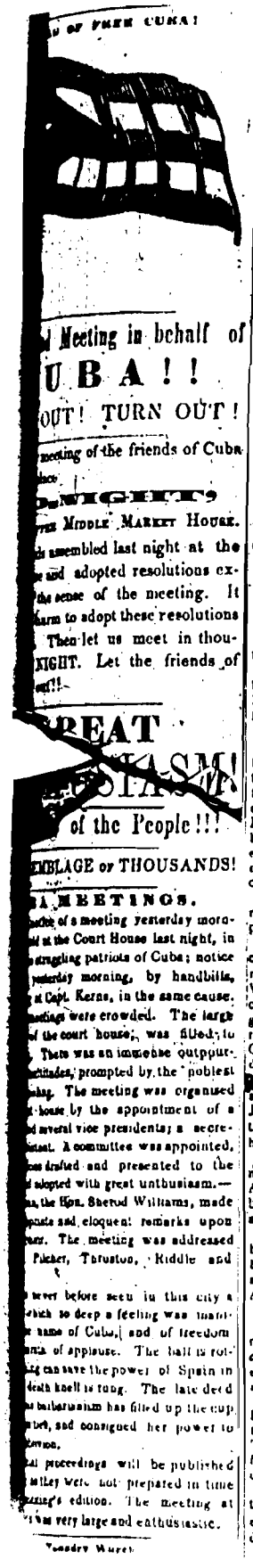
Louisville Democrat
28 August 1851, 3



...OF FREE CUBA!

...Meeting in behalf of
...UBA!!
...OUT! TURN OUT!
...meeting of the friends of Cuba
...NIGHT!
...MIDDLE MARKET HOUSE.
...assembled last night at the
...and adopted resolutions ex-
...the sense of the meeting. It
...harm to adopt these resolutions
Then let us meet in thou-
...NIGHT. Let the friends of
...ent!!
...REAT
...SM!
...of the People!!!
...EMBLAGE OF THOUSANDS!
...MEETINGS.
...notice of a meeting yesterday morn-
...held at the Court House last night, in
...struggling patriots of Cuba; notice
...yesterday morning, by handbills,
...at Capt. Kerns, in the same cause.
...meetings were crowded. The large
...of the court house, was filled; to
... There was an immense outpour-
...citizens, prompted by the noblest
...ing. The meeting was organised
...house by the appointment of a
...and several vice presidents; a secre-
...assistant. A committee was appointed,
...was drafted and presented to the
...adopted with great unthusiasm.—
...ton, the Hon. Sherod Williams, made
...pointed and eloquent remarks upon
...ject. The meeting was addressed
... Pilcher, Thruston, Riddle and
...
...never before seen in this city a
...which so deep a feeling was mani-
...the name of Cuba, and of freedom
...storms of applause. The hall is rot-
...ing can save the power of Spain in
...death knell is rung. The late deed
...barbarism has filled up the cup
...wrath, and consigned her power to
...doom.
...full proceedings will be published
...Bulletin were not prepared in time
...morning's edition. The meeting at
...Union was very large and enthusiastic.

Tuesday Morn...

(From the New York Herald of the 23d inst.)

☞ The following letter was handed to us by a Cuban gentleman of this city. It was written by one engaged in the revolutionary movement:

THE CUBAN ACCOUNTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 1851.

In the midst of the joy in which the glorious state of our cause is situated, an event has taken place which has filled my heart with sadness.

Havana has been the theatre of most execrable atrocities. The infamous Commandant of Marine (Gen. Bustillos) has succeeded in taking prisoners fifty Americans, in four launches, at Key Levisa. We do not know if these pertained to another expedition. They were brought to the Castle of Atares, where they were this morning shot. Not a grocery boy nor shop boy (all natives of Spain) but was present at the execution. After a thousand insults, they were shot kneeling, with their backs to their executioners, and afterwards their bodies were delivered up to the ferocity of the Spanish [illegible]. Some of the corpses were pierced through and through with bayonets and sabres; some were mangled with the butts of muskets in the hands of the brutal human tigers; some were disfigured by being jumped upon, and, not content with this, the rabble tore their bodies with their teeth, like man-wolves.

After these hyenas had satiated their thirst, they dragged the bodies by the feet.

But all this is nothing in comparison with what I have seen this evening at the "Dominica"—[A large coffee house and place of refreshment, a great public resort in Havana.]—One of the waiters showed to everybody as a proof of a glorious act he had performed, the testicles of one of the victims, which he had cut and carried in his pocket! He actually boasted of this unheard of profanation. Another of the same stamp showed the brains of another victim, and a Spanish trader showed the piece of a skull as a trophy of the massacre. What insults to humanity! What frightful barbarity! Curses upon these cowardly wild beasts! Let the blood of these braves fall upon their heads!

The expedition landed at Playitas on the 12th, before daybreak, and since then the liberators have had a series of victories. Gen. Enna attacked them at the point of the bayonet, with four companies, every one of whom were killed or wounded; all remaining on the ground; Enna himself falling from his horse, which was killed, and dislocating his arm. Gurrea received a shot in the leg which rendered amputation necessary. Col. Justice, Nadal, and many other officers, were killed in the encounter.

The government has not yet published a formal report of any action, because they have experienced defeats in every engagement.

Colonel Mordles Rada has been sent with a column of 400 men to aid Enna, and as yet has not been able to join him, because Lopo de la Vega, at the head of a strong party, has intercepted him in a most efficient manner. The government is in great consternation; it cannot receive any communication by land, because Gen. Lopez prevents it. They can only receive despatches by sea, for which purpose all the [illegible] of Matanzas and Regla have been seized by the government. One of these, the Jot, sailed this afternoon, at six o'clock, to obtain all the information possible at the scene of hostilities.

General Concha, the Captain General, is dismayed on account of the delay of the steamer Almendares, which ought to have arrived here before this time, bringing information of the successes of the royal army.

The steamer Pizarro has been aground at Bahia Honda, (Deep Bay,) for two days, and they have not been able to get her off. Enna's troops are so terrified at the deadly certainty of the American rifles, that they shrink from attack.

The liberators always aim first at the officers.

The city of Pinar del Rio is said to have pronounced in favor of the patriots, and a *pronunciamento* is preparing in Havana. We expect every moment an alarm of fire, which is the signal agreed upon for a general rising.

I have now to communicate melancholy news. Fernando Hernandez and Isidoro Armenteros have been shot, doubtless, ere this at Trinidad. The death of Hernandez is a great loss to Cuba, for he was a brave, learned, and upright man—one of those who most honor Cuba.

We are acting in concert under the most flattering prospects, and if God helps us, all the exiles of Cuba shall embrace their country, independent and free, within two months.

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

Louisville Journal
28 August 1851, 3

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

FURTHER CUBAN NEWS.

MOBILE, Aug. 21.

There is a report that one entire regiment of Government troops had gone over to the patriots. The people, too, were rising in many quarters. The last report of the results of the two engagements of Lopez is, that one general, one commodore, one general of marines, with 20 privates, were killed, and many wounded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

We were last night handed a lengthy communication, signed by the editors and co-laborers of La Verdad, a Spanish paper published in this city. The following is an extract:

The Outrages upon the Dead Bodies of the Massacred 50. —A desire has been shown in some quarters to relieve the Spaniards in Havana from the just odium of disgust naturally aroused by the revolting profanation to which some of the dead bodies were subjected after the massacre. The undersigned therefore feel called upon to publish extracts of letters received by various Cuban gentlemen in this city, from their friends in Havana. In all cases these letters proceed from persons of perfectly reliable characters. One of them is from a Spaniard himself, writing to his own son, with acknowledged shame for what he confesses. Another is from a gentleman of eminent repute in Havana. We might easily multiply similar proofs. We send the original of several of the letters for inspection, and we desire to have it borne in mind that the authors of these barbarities were the Spanish rabble in Havana; and would pledge our lives that no Cuban beheld the scene without emotions of horror. The letters are dated on the 16th and 17th.

Letter first says: "The city of Havana has witnessed to-day the most shocking spectacle which could be presented to the civilized world, and which even the Kaffirs would behold with horror. The pen shrinks in horror from the bloody recital—in brief, fifty men have been shot and their remains profaned by the mob, who trampled on them, and afterwards divided among themselves the shoes and caps, and even some of the members of the unfortunate men.

"Of Lopez nothing certain is known, except that on the 13th he routed the troops of the Government.

Two or three more letters have been received, the same in purport.

CUBA MEETING.—A meeting was held [illegible] court-house last night, to express sympathy with the Cubans now struggling for independence and condemn the inhuman course pursued by the Spanish authorities toward the prisoners taken and the American steamer Falcon. Hon. Sherrod Williams presided. Eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by Gen. Pilcher, C. M. Thruston, Col. Riddle, and Mr. Graves, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm. A series of resolutions were reported by a committee, which were unanimously adopted. They will be published hereafter.

The large room was crowded to excess. To give an opportunity to all who desire to participate in the proceedings, the meeting adjourned to meet again at the upper middle market-house this evening.

☞ There appears to be considerable doubt whether one of the victims shot in Havana was Col. Crittenden or Col. Clendenen. The N. Y Herald learns that it was the latter gentleman, a young lawyer of New Orleans, who during the war with Mexico served with great distinction at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, under Gen. Taylor, with the Mississippi regiment commanded by Col. Jeff. Davis; that Capt. Victor Kerr was the son of Dr. Kerr, of N. Orleans, who was a surgeon in the British army during the battle of New Orleans. He was known as a brave and chivalric youth, being but 22 years of age. He leaves a widow and child. Capt. Jas. Brant was also from New Orleans, and served in the Mexican war.

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Louisville Journal

28 August 1851, 3

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27, P. M.

A meeting is now being held to sympathize with the Cubans.

[By the Morse Line.]

BARDSTOWN, Aug. 27.

At a meeting of the citizens of Nelson, at the court-house in this place to-day, on motion of the Hon. C. A. Wickliffe, D. S. Slaughter was called to the chair and J. W. Muir appointed secretary. Mr. Wickliffe presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the brutal and inhuman butchery of fifty American citizens, without a trial, in the public streets of Havana, deserves the indignant condemnation of every true American; and that we will support the Government of the United States in all prompt and energetic measures to right the wrong done and to redress the insults offered to our commercial representation in said Island and the insult offered the American Government by firing upon an American vessel rightfully sailing upon the high seas.

Mr. J. D. Nourse offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting have the utmost confidence that the President and his Cabinet will conduct the delicate and difficult questions that have grown or may grow out of the late events in Cuba in such a manner as to preserve the good faith and power of this nation, and that we approve the efforts made by the administration to prevent armed expeditions from being carried on from the United States against the territory of a nation with which we are at peace.

Resolved, That while we sympathize with the subjects of despotism everywhere and rejoice to hear of any change of government which elevates the civil, moral, and social condition of man, we do not believe it the duty or policy of this nation to make or encourage atacks upon the Governments of other countries, especially those with whom we have treaties of peace and friendship.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23, P. M.

The Cuban mass meeting in the Park last night was numerously attended, and the resolutions adopted were very strong, not only against the Spanish authorities, but against our own Government. Ex-Alderman Purdy was chairman.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

A letter from Havana, dated the 17th, says:

The rumors of the last evening and this morning from the field give out that Gen. Enna is surrounded by Lopez, and also that he is a prisoner. I give this as I find it. It is feared by the Government and is believed very generally that this or some other disaster has occurred to him. The Government have received no news from the field for 24 hours.

Since writing the above, the steamer Almendares, just up from Bahia, reports that 140 Americans were shot there, and that on this boat there are from 30 to 50 wounded prisoners, whom they kindly proposed to cure and send home. Fifteen, it is said, were shot in cold-blood, on the deck of the war steamer.

Of Lopez's field operation we learn nothing; but these results do not show that Gen. Enna is in any difficulty or danger with his forces, although his losses have been large.

Harnden & Co. deposited at the Philadelphia mint yesterday, for Drew, Robinson, & Co, $390,000 in gold dust.

August 24, 5 P. M.

The sailors of the U. S. ship Albany, at Havana, were in a state of great excitement upon learning that the 50 Americans were to be shot. They waited upon Capt. Randolph for permission to land and prevent the execution. They desired him to open his batteries upon the town, and on hearing the reports of the guns for the execution, they ordered the flag of the Albany struck.

The brig J. C. Anderson, Capt Murray, from Havana 18th, arrived last night. The Captain states that the Spaniards did not hesitate on the slightest pretext, and the basest subterfuge to harrass Americans in every way.

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The Evening Picayune.

28 August 1851, 1

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune.

(VIA THE PEOPLE'S (MORSE) LINE.)

EXCITEMENT AT THE NORTH.

Great Meeting in Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, August 16.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington last night from Old Point Comfort. The President, Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, and Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, are still absent.

The National Intelligencer justifies the recent acts of the Spaniards at Havana; the Republic rather condemns them. The Philadelphia North American is very severe upon the Cubans.

An immense meeting was held at Philadelphia last night, at which 15,000 were present. Col. John Swift, for many years Mayor of the city, presided.

Gen. Cadwallader offered a resolution justifying the efforts of the Patriots of Cuba to obtain their freedom, recommending the purchase of Cuba by the United States, and war in case Spain should refuse to sell; also, expressing indignation at the murder of the American sympathizers. Intense interest was manifested, and many prominent men addressed the meeting.

The Cuban Excitement in Texas.—We find the following in the Lavaca (Texas) Commercial, of the 20th inst:

We have been informed that a company, numbering some thirty persons, have left our neighboring city of Indianola for the rendezvous at Mustang Island, at which point they expect transportation for the Island of Cuba. From information we have received, it is probable that a large number of Texans will be assembled at that point for the purpose of assisting the Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence. It is rumored, but we do not know with what degree of truth, that Gen. McLeod has gone over to Corpus Christi, as it is supposed with the view of heading the expedition. If the Cubans have made even a feeble effort in their own behalf, the number of gallant volunteers who are now pressing onward to their assistance will be sufficient to ensure them a successful termination of the revolution.

More Troops for Cuba.—The Savannah News learns by letter from Ocala, Fa., that on Saturday, the 16th inst., three companies, numbering about 180 men, left that vicinity with the intention of joining a large party, who are destined to join the Patriots of Cuba. The news could not learn the names of all the officers, but is informed that Capt. Province and Capt. Fisher are among them.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—*Benefit of the Cuban Expedition.*—Lloyd's Sable Harmonists will give a Concert this evening at Armory Hall, for the benefit of the Cuban expedition. There are seven performers, and the entertainment will doubtless be a most agreeable one. See advertisement in another column.

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

The Evening Picayune.

28 August, 1851

The Cuba News in Savannah.

The receipt of the news from Cuba produced the greatest excitement in Savannah. The News gives the following account of the proceedings in that city on the night of the 21st inst :

The news received on Wednesday night of the landing of Gen. Lopez on the Island of Cuba, while it gave relief to the painful suspense in which the public mind had been held for several days, produced the most intense excitement among our citizens. Early yesterday morning the Cuban flag was displayed from the cupola of the Exchange, and from the offices of the morning papers, from Our House, and at other public places. The excitement increased during the day among all classes of our citizens, who manifested the deepest anxiety to hear from the theatre of war.

At 6 o'clock in the evening a salute of one hundred guns was fired on the bluff by a detachment of the Chatham Light Artillery. It is due to the Artillerists to say that we have never heard better firing, the discharges being regularly at intervals of five seconds, notwithstanding the heavy shower of rain which fell at the time.

Just as the party were returning with the guns, and a minute or two before the crowd reached the front of our office, we received the important despatch from New Orleans announcing Gen. Lopez's first battle with the Spanish troops.

The news was read out from our office door, and produced the most intense excitement. The regrets for the fate of young Crittenden, Ker, and their gallant comrades, were heartfelt, but all regarded as an earnest of the success of the Cuban cause.

There was before no lack of sympathy or enthusiasm in the cause of the Patriots, but the Spanish barbarity displayed in the murder of their Patriot pursuers, if true as stated in our despatch, will rouse a spirit in this country which will not rest until it has swept every vestige of Spanish tyranny from the beautiful island it has so long polluted.

Towards evening knots of men were to be seen upon the corners of the streets, discussing the imperfect accounts furnished by the telegraph, all eager to obtain further details, and when the hour for the meeting arrived, (8 o'clock,) it was soon discovered that the Long Room of the Exchange would not begin to hold the immense concourse that had assembled.

The meeting was, however, organized by calling Solomon Cohen, Esq., to the chair, and appointing James T. Webb and James T. Mitchell Secretaries. Mr. Cohen addressed the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic speech, which was received with rapturous demonstrations of applause. As not more than half the immense crowd (by far the largest we ever saw assembled in Savannah) could obtain standing room in the hall, the meeting was then adjourned to Monument Square, where a platform had been erected at the base of the monument by Mr. James Sullivan and others, for the occasion, from which the assemblage was addressed in glowing, enthusiastic and patriotic speeches by Dr. D. Arnold, R. H. Griffin, Esq, John Bilbo, Esq., and Thomas S. Daniels, Esq.

During the speaking in the square the scene was peculiarly grand and exciting. For a time the only light was afforded by the flashes of lightning which momentarily illumined the dark canopy above, from which only a few stars occasionally shone forth. On the platform the flag of Cuba was unfurled, while the white shaft of the Pulaski monument revealed itself against the dark horizon. The rain, which fell from time to time, did not damp the ardor or abate the enthusiasm of the multitude, who listened with eager attention to the speakers, only interrupting them with demonstrations of applause.

The speaking being over, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of ten to report resolutions to an adjourned meeting, to be held to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Monument Square.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the committee :

Dr. R. D. Arnold, R. H. Griffin, John Bilbo, Hon. E. J. Harden, Col. W. J. McIntosh, John Lama, Thos. S. Daniels, Capt. J. W. Anderson, John Boston and James McHenry.

☞ The Pensacola Gazette is quoted as having acknowledged the receipt of "a slip from the New Orleans Picayune," containing the despatch telegraphed hence to Mobile.

There would be nothing to censure if this were so, for there is nothing therein contained which has not been communicated on good authority from Havana. But the Gazette must have made a mistake in the credit. No such slips were sent to Pensacola or anywhere else, for none were printed at all at this office.

Possibly the Gazette may have received a "slip" from a Mobile paper, wherein the despatch was credited to us.

The True Delta having shrunk from all its positions down to this petty pecking at trifles, the subject is worn out. So far as this paper is concerned the matter is disposed of finally.

☞ The disorders in this city on Thursday last, were bad and discreditable enough, without the blunders and exaggerations which have got abroad through hasty telegraphing.

In Charleston, for example, a despatch is published, dated here on the day of the disturbance, in which it is said :

"The Cuban liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper, *La Patria*, this afternoon attacked the office, &c."

The office attacked was *La Union*, not *La Patria*. The assailants were not Cuban liberators at all; on the contrary, in the course of the disturbances of that day scarcely one of this class was recognized among the rioters, and a considerable number were forward in volunteering to preserve the peace. The following is an additional despatch, dated the next day, when, according to our experience here every thing was quiet :

New Orleans, August 22.—Two thousand men this morning surrounded the City Prison, where the Spanish Consul has taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless the Consul is delivered up to them. About fifty police are on the ground. The cigar shops kept by the Spanish were nearly all destroyed during last night. Minute guns have been fired since sunrise in honor of the murdered liberators. The bodies of Victor Ker and Col. Crittenden attract many visitors, and produce much feeling.

This is news in New Orleans—never heard of before it came from Charleston. The City Prison on the morning of the 22d was as undisturbed as a church. The Spanish Consul was never in danger nor threatened, that we heard of. The attack against his office was sudden, but neither then, nor during the succeeding demonstrations against the cigar shops, were the persons of any Spaniards molested at all. The Consul might have walked the streets, and we doubt not that his person would have been safe. The refuge in the prison, and the crowd demanding him, are sketches from the imagination, or a vague street rumor which had no foundation at all. The public visitation to see the bodies of Ker and Crittenden are also the creation of fancy, for these last relics of the brave have not been received in the city even yet.

There was a report on Friday morning that a vessel had arrived with these bodies, but it proved to be untrue.

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The Evening Picayune.

28 August 1851

Attention!

Let all who feel for the fate of those gallant men slaughtered in Havana, on the 16th of August, in cold blood, assemble at KING'S PAVILION, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, to consider the way and means of obtaining the remains of our friends from Havana, and give them an honorable burial in this city. Proper persons will be appointed to make collections.

A funeral pageant and procession with or without their bodies in honor of their memory will be considered. If a sufficiency of means cannot be raised to effect these purposes, the amounts in hand, whatever it may be, will be contributed to the cause of REVENGE and CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The meeting will be addressed by Col. Wheat, Maj Frazer, and other distinguished speakers. Let all come, let all contribute, BE IT EVER SO LITTLE. WHO CAN SAY THAT THEY ARE NOT AT THIS MOMENT WATCHING OUR ACTIONS IN THEIR BEHALF. au27—2dp7

At the Armory Hall.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 28th.

LLOYD'S SABLE HARMONISTS, for the BENEFIT of the CUBA EXPEDITION....Tickets 50 cents....Seven performers....No Free List.

☛ Doors open at half past 7 o'clock....Concert to commence at half past 8 o'clock.

LLOYD, Director.

D. R GRACE, Agent. au28

Notarial Notice.

THE undersigned most respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has this day formed an association with JACOB SORIA, Esq., a Notary Public of this city, for the purpose of transacting the NOTARIAL BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at No. 40 Camp street, in this city, the whole and sole management of which will be under the charge of the undersigned. Having had an experience of fifteen years in said business, he hopes to receive from his former patrons a continuance of their support.

The undersigned is also Commissioner for the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi, Florida, where all deeds, &c., of every nature and description, appertaining to these particalar States, will be correctly drawn up and executed.

Claims of every description against the Government of the United States will be punctually attended to, he having an efficient agent in Washington City for that purpose.

Jal—3m D I RICARDO

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

MR. NICHOLAS GRACIA, bachelor of 65 years of age, offers to sell at liberal price and conditions his Plantation, situated in the parish of Natchitoches, on both sides of Cane river, four miles above its mouth, containing over 5,000 arpents, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a brick house, cotton gin, saw mill by water, &c.; also, 100 Slaves or more. On this land is to be found every kind of timber, and it could be made a sugar plantation. Purchasers could buy the land only, or the land and slaves.

For more particulars apply to Nicholas Gracia, Cane River, parish of Natchitoches. He refers to Messrs. J. B. Planché & Co., No. 21 Customhouse street, New Orleans.

☛ Mobile Tribune please copy once a month and send bill to this office. Jal-5l—1amSunly

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The Evening Picayune.

28 August, 1851, 1

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Rome Courier

ROME, GA.

28 August 1851, 2

Revolution in Cuba.

We devote a considerable space in our columns this week to exciting news from Cuba. Whilst we would gladly see the people of that fair Isle released from the Spanish yoke, and freed from Spanish tyranny and extortion, we nevertheless greatly fear that the present movement will result, most unhappily to the peace and prosperity of this country, particularly the Southern States. Cotton is now at a low mark, but a foreign war would bring it lower, and greatly embarrass most other industrial interests. But its effects upon religion and civilization, would be most pernicious.

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
28 August 1851, 2

The Mob in New Orleans.

Our readers are in possession of the despatches from New Orleans which give an account of the assault on the Spanish consul's office, and the destruction of the type and *materiel* of the Spanish newspaper "La Union" in that city. It is stated that the dead bodies of two of the unfortunate men who were butchered at Havana were exhibited in New Orleans, and that the exhibition so enraged the people as to lead to the violent acts we have mentioned. We are not informed how the corpses of Crittenden and Ker were conveyed to New Orleans, and we must therefore doubt whether the exhibition which the telegraph mentions actually took place. But, unfortunately, we have no reason to doubt that New Orleans has been made the theatre of mob proceedings, which cannot be justified in any manner, which cannot be excused in any manner, and which can only be palliated by supposing a partial aberration of intellect, and an intoxication of feeling caused by the contemplation of brutal outrage and massacre.

We have expressed deep sympathy for the people of Cuba, who are oppressed by the leaden weight of an odious despotism. We have not sought to give any encouragement to those in our own country who wished to fit out military expeditions in aid of the Cuban revolt; yet we have, as far as our humble abilities would permit, placed the offence of such persons in its true light. The effort has been made to sustain the unfortunate and wrongful proclamation of April last; and a large portion of the whig press, having that object in view, has denounced those who might leave the United States for the purpose of aiding the Cuban outbreak as pirates, robbers, and plunderers—as *hostes humani generis*—thus inviting their massacre not only by the Spanish, but by the English or the French, or by any other force which might overtake them. We could not sit quietly and see partisan prints backing up a partisan administration in a determination to set the laws at defiance, and, in the teeth of the international code and in utter disregard of all humane sentiments, inviting the forces of foreign monarchies to slaughter a portion of our citizens like dumb beasts. We therefore warned those who might intend to fit out military expeditions against Cuba that if they carried out their intentions they would be guilty of a violation of our laws—that they would offend against the statute of 1818, and be subject to fine and imprisonment according to the provisions of that statute. But, at the same time, we planted ourselves on clearly acknowledged principles of national law—nay, we planted ourselves on Mr. Webster's exposition of the national law, and proved that they were not to be deemed and held as pirates, buccaneers, or plunderers, and were not to be treated as such.

Our duty to our own citizens required us to take this course. Right and justice required us, while pointing out the extent of the misdemeanor committed by those who fit out military expeditions against the possessions of a country with which we were at peace, to repel, at the same time, the efforts of the *National Intelligencer* and other affiliated presses to outlaw our citizens, and invite their massacre by the Spanish, the English, the French, or by any other force which might overtake and capture them.

From the beginning we have admitted that citizens of the United States, taken on Spanish soil, giving aid and assistance to the Cuban outbreak, might be treated by the Spanish authorities as they would treat their own subjects—the Spanish authorities taking care to prove satisfactorily that they were so taken, and preserving the record of such evidence for the satisfaction of our government and people. The news of the execution of fifty American citizens was well calculated to inflame the public mind even to exasperation, and to create a thirst for revenge. According to strict morality, revengeful feelings are criminal; but humanity is not yet purged of its weaknesses. He is more than a man, or less than a man, who can sit and philosophize calmly when his kindred have been butchered. We therefore consider the New Orleans excitement as natural; and had that excitement vented itself on the right parties, the deed would have been excusable, perhaps, though not justifiable. But the right parties were in Cuba; and there is no justification or excuse for the assault on the Spanish consulate—none for the ill-treatment of the Spanish shopkeepers at New Orleans. They were innocent of the Havana massacre. They were under the protection of the American flag, and they were weak and defenceless. The New Orleans mob we cannot defend. We advocate a strict observance of law. We advocate the utmost humanity, except towards those whose brutality demands summary punishment. We trust that there may be some mistake in the news from the South. The best feelings, if indulged so far as to lead to intemperate excesses, become criminal.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
28 August 1851, 2

Cuba.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: In the present and prospective state of human affairs in the American part of the world, we hazard nothing when we set down the island of Cuba as the most important of the insular sections of this continent. Some few sketches of its geographical and relative position may not be inappropriate at this moment.

The meridian of Washington traverses the Bahama group, strikes Cuba on the north side, between the towns of Honduras and Los Nuevitas, traversing the island in its widest part, and about two hundred miles westward of Punta de Maysi, the eastern cape of the island. The entire length of the island rather exceeds seven hundred miles; therefore two-thirds extend westward and one-third eastward of the meridian of Washington. The mean breadth does not materially differ from seventy miles; of course the area must be about seventy thousand square miles. In latitude it lies very nearly between 20 deg. and 23 deg. north; of course altogether south of the northern tropic.

Havana, the capital of Cuba, is situated on the extreme northern side of the island, in latitude 23 deg. 12 min. north, longitude from Washington 5 deg. 02 min. west. In regard to the island, Havana stands about two hundred miles east of Cape San Antonio, and about two hundred miles southwest of Bahama channel.

Geologically speaking, it appears that a chain of rocks or ribs of the earth, rising partly above the oceanic surface, and on the eastern extreme, forming the Caribbean or Leeward islands of the West Indies, but curving round to the westward, rises in the island of Porto Rico, and, stretching west-northwest, forms St. Domingo and Cuba. This chain is interrupted between Porto Rico and St. Domingo by the Mona Passage and by the Windward Channel, extending between Point Morant, eastern cape of Jamaica, and Punta de Maysi of Cuba, and the western capes of Hayti, Cape La Mole, and Cape Donna Maria.

WILLIAM DARBY.

P. S. From the foregoing it may be seen that the eastern part of Cuba is directly south of Washington.

[*National Intelligencer.*

The Secretary of War returned to the seat of government on Monday from his recent excursion.

From the New York Sun, August 26.

Haynau Concha's Death-Warrant for the Execution of the American Prisoners at Havana, August 16th, 1851.

"It having been decreed by the general order of the 20th of April last, and subsequently reproduced, what was to be the fate of the pirates who should dare to profane the soil of this island, and in view of the declarations of the fifty individuals who have been taken by his excellency the commander-general of this naval station, and placed at my disposal, which declarations establish the identity of their persons as pertaining to the horde commanded by the traitor Lopez, I have resolved, in accordance with the provisions of the royal ordinances, general laws of the kingdom, and particularly the royal order of the 12th June of the past year, issued for this particular case, that the said individuals, whose names and designations are set forth in the following statement, suffer this day the pain of death by being shot, the execution being committed to the Señor Teniente de Rey, brigadier of the Plaza.

"JOSE DE LA CONCHA."

We have translated the above warrant for the instruction of our readers, and of the American public generally. The Spanish Haynau does not pretend in his warrant for the massacre that the men had been placed on trial and convicted on conclusive evidence. It would seem that the brave fellows had scorned to seek mercy by prevarications or subterfuges; but whether they made any declaration of their acts and intentions is a matter of great doubt. Even if they did declare their connexion with the liberating expedition, that declaration was not sufficient ground for their summary and wholesale massacre. But the language of the warrant plainly shows that their execution was not in accordance with the laws and usages of civilized nations, but in accordance with a *royal ordinance* of the Spanish Crown—despotic and arbitrary as the ukase of the Russian Czar.

And this is the kind of government with which the government of the United States is so anxious to maintain "*amicable* relations!" "*I have resolved*," says Haynau Concha. And what did he resolve? To set at defiance all respect for civilized law, and all respect for the government of the United States, which has shown such an anxious desire to maintain "*friendly* relations" with his government, and to preserve to it its oppressed colony of Cuba. Concha will live to regret his resolve. He is ignorant of the character and spirit of the freemen of this republic. He fancied that from the conduct of the United States government he could gratify his savage thirst for revenge, his desire for blood, with impunity. But the government of the United States is not a despotism which can defy and control the feelings and actions of its people according to its pleasure. It must be guided by the will of the people, or, if it opposes that will, the people can set its dictatorial and despotic opposition at defiance.

The American people are law-abiding, and lovers of just laws, justly and firmly administered; but whenever their government exceeds the limits of its delegated power, or attempts to form coalitions with despotism to crush a people struggling for their rights and liberties, they will cease to yield submission to its usurped power and arbitrary mandates. As all power emanates from the people in this country, the people are jealous of any usurpations which the constitution, the laws, and the spirit of their free institutions do not sanction. It would be well if Concha had understood these facts, and well for our present rulers at Washington to bear them well in mind.

In this connexion we will quote an extract from an article in the Philadelphia North American of yesterday. We have frequently expressed the idea which is contained in the first part of the extract:

"It has been what we may now call the misfortune of the government of the United States to act towards all other governments, and especially the weak and minor ones, with a gentle courtesy and forbearance very seldom practised by other powerful States; and the result has been that it has had to bear—and has always been too willing to put up with—slights and grievances from such weak and minor governments as never perhaps would have been offered to other States.

"We have particularly erred in treating as a government the captain-generalcy of Cuba, which is no government at all, but a colonial satrapate, which ought never, in any instance, to be allowed to exercise, as it does, the power of life or death over the citizens of a foreign State. Our courtesy is rewarded by the cold-blooded massacre of fifty of our citizens. Does any one believe that General Concha, or any other island governor, would ever have dared to shoot fifty Englishmen, or fifty Frenchmen, under similar circumstances?"

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
28 August 1851, 3

The Cuban Meeting in Philadelphia.

We condense from the Pennsylvanian the proceedings of the very large and enthusiastic meeting convened in Philadelphia, on Monday evening last, to give expression to the popular sentiment regarding the late painful intelligence from Cuba. Our New York correspondent has already described in our columns the spirit and action of a similar popular gathering in New York.

It will be perceived that the resolutions adopted at Philadelphia are of a much more extreme character even than those of the New York meeting, and seem intended, in the indignation of the moment, to declare that the recognised obligations of the United States as a neutral power at peace with Spain are now at an end. The comments of several of the leading presses of both parties in Philadelphia are also conceived in a similar spirit.

THE CUBAN MEETING.—The meeting to express the indignation of citizens at the barbarous conduct of the Spanish authorities, in shooting fifty American prisoners taken by the Habanero, was a large assemblage of persons last night in the Independence Square, notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the ground from the heavy rain which fell a few hours previous. At eight o'clock, "three cheers for Cuba" were given, and then Col. Swift took the stand as chairman. The following is a list of the officers:

President—Hon. John Swift.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Deal, esq., John Cadwallader, esq., Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Col. Wm. F. Small, G. W. Carr, esq., Col. James S. Wallace, John G. Brenner, esq., Wm. L. Hirst, esq., Gen. Peter Sken Smith, Capt. Stephen B. Kingston, Charles W. Bender, esq., John Williams, Thomas E. Crowell, esq., Hon. John Robbins, jr., Charles Macalester, Samuel D. Patterson, Thomas McGrath, Robert Tyler, esq., Hon. John F. Belsterling, John M. Coleman, Peter Logan, esq., Col. Robert K. Scott, Daniel M. Fox, esq., Penrose Ash, esq., John H. Wheeler, esq., Henry L. Benner, esq., Geo. W. Colladay, esq., Peter Glasgow, Hon. John T. Smith, James M. Morrison, Samuel J. Fields, James Magee, Major John W. Ryan, Philip Schuyler, sen., John Hill, John Oakford, Samuel McMenamy, Wm. H. Loper, Jonathan Clayton, Samuel J. Randall.

Secretaries—E. P. Dunn, S. Crowell, Charles M. Neal, Joseph J. Keefe, Wm. S. Mann, Wm. A. Stephens, Warisle G. McAllister, John K. Hyneman, Thomas J. Hough, Charles F. Hyneman, James W. Fletcher, R. E. Hackett.

Col. Swift had just commenced speaking when the accumulated crowd on the stand caused it to give way with a tremendous crash, and vice presidents, secretaries, and reporters were in a trice precipitated in an indiscriminate and miscellaneous crowd upon the heads, and ultimately at the feet, of the surrounding sovereigns. Finally order was restored; and Col. Swift again proceeded. He denounced the Spanish authorities in Cuba for taking the lives of American citizens without giving them a trial, and upon insufficient evidence of their guilt. They were warm-hearted and enthusiastic young men, moved by honorable impulses in joining the Cuban cause, and no law of any nation justifies their death in that speedy and barbarous manner. Our government is bound to institute a proper investigation of the transaction, and see justice done to the memories of the slain.

Mr. Swift retired amidst tremendous cheering given by those assembled.

John Cadwallader, esq., next addressed the meeting. He said he was about to offer resolutions to the meeting, which would recommend themselves to every American. It is the right and the duty of the people of these United States to compel the government to declare themselves upon our own governmental principles in America. We have no discussion among ourselves, and if the time can ever arrive when our principles are to be declared, that time is now. [Tremendous cheering.] If ever we were obliged to speak of neutrality, it was in the infancy of our liberty. We are now in the vigor of our manhood, and are bound to protect the principles which are essentially our own. [Great cheering.] We have had one contest with a powerful enemy in reference to those principles, and we emerged from the contest covered with glory and honor. [Cheering.]

Two centuries ago the principle was started that we are now sustaining—that whenever an oppressed people arose to reclaim their liberty and rights, it was the duty of the people of other countries to assist them in their efforts. [Great cheering, and cries of "We will do it."] It is the principle upon which the Holy Alliance has ever acted, and is now acting, in assisting Austria against Hungary and Italy—it was that which impelled them upon gallant and magnanimous Poland.

[The meeting was here interrupted by a band of music, which advanced at the head of the "Santa Anna Cavalry," led by Capt. Casper M. Berry, of Southwark. They were accompanied by banners with various devices, and several American flags—all of which were placed upon the remnants of the stand. When this company made its appearance, cheer followed cheer in rapid succession, until the very air seemed laden with voices.]

Mr. Cadwallader then resumed. Successive Presidents of the United States have declared that we will refrain from interfering in the affairs of other nations; but exceptions were made in cases where they interfered with our declared and established principles. When the pressgangs of England attempted to seize our citizens on the high seas, and force them to fight under the English flag, the United States declared that our flag protected all who sailed under it. President Monroe announced that an interference with territory on this continent would be a cause of war—that planting a foreign government upon it would be deemed such interference. [Loud cheering.] The tyrannical and besotted governments of Europe scoffed at this announciation. But what followed? A military despotism has been established upon our very borders, and it is a shame upon our nation that we have permitted it to exist so long. [Cheers upon cheers, and cries of "It wont exist much longer."] Some of our over-learned lawyers and some few of our newspapers tell us that we must wait until the Cubans can, with a bayonet at the throat of every fifth man, liberate themselves from the terrible thraldom under which they have been long groaning—a thraldom of which we can have no conception—and then it will be time enough to assist them. It is an insult to the people of these United States to make such a declaration. Had it not been for the cold-blooded butchery of American citizens which has recently taken place in Cuba, this meeting would have been called upon higher ground. Shall we now stand by while Russia assists in subjugating Hungary and Poland—[cries of "No, no"]—when those cruel, treacherous, and cowardly oppressors are attempting to blot out liberty forever from the nations of Europe? Twenty thousand hireling soldiers from Europe are now upon the fair and fruitful island of Cuba, to oppress and murder its inhabitants. Shall we not say to the government of Spain that she must either withdraw those troops from that island, or give her a free legislature? [Cries of "Yes, yes; and if she does not do it we will do it for her."] The resolutions I hold in my hand declare the United States is the protector of our own principles upon this continent and in this hemisphere; and shall not these views be responded to by our government and people? [Here shout upon shout followed, succeeded by three times three.]

The resolutions were then read by Mr. Cadwallader, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the present is a crisis when energetic action, rather than tardy diplomatic intervention, is required in order to vindicate the insulted national honor of the United States, and maintain the principles of which the United States, in return for the peculiar blessings which they enjoy, ought to declare themselves the protectors in America.

Resolved, That the cause of the patriots of Cuba is one in which it has always been the right of the people and government of the United States to sympathize, and which it is now the duty of the government of the United States to sustain by the adoption of such measures as may secure the prompt liberation of that portion of America from the tyranny of an oppressive trans-Atlantic government, sustained by military despotism.

Resolved, That it is a duty which the United States owe to humanity, and to the principles of their political institutions, to prevent the continuance of a government of foreign military despots in any part of America whose inhabitants are not so unwise as to desire its continuance.

Resolved, therefore, That the President of the United States ought to be authorized by Congress to send, with such a naval escort as he may deem proper, a special envoy to Spain, to offer to the government of that country a choice of the alternatives of withdrawing from Cuba the military force which has been sent from Europe to that unhappy island, or allowing to the island a free local legislature, chosen by universal suffrage, with an unlimited toleration of differences in religious belief, and the privilege of an unrestricted intercourse with the rest of mankind.

Resolved, That if war with Spain should result from her refusal to comply with a requisition which is so reasonable in the view of those who enjoy the blessings of a free government, nothing less than the absolute emancipation and complete independence of Cuba should be the object of the United States in prosecuting such a war.

Resolved, That as Cuban patriots have already been engaged in an armed struggle with Spain, like that in which the independence of the United States and of Texas was achieved, the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as a conquest from Spain, would not be the object of such a war; and that such annexation ought not to be its result, unless Cuba should, as a nation, freely desire it after her independence shall have been completely established.

Resolved, That Congress ought promptly to repeal all laws of the United States which may be construed to prohibit an armed intervention by citizens of the United States for the relief of those who suffer under the tyranny of the present despotic military government of the Spanish colonial dependencies in America.

Resolved, That it is incumbent upon the government of the United States to adopt measures to enforce the observance by the Spanish government in Cuba of the rules of civilized warfare in the treatment of prisoners captured in any such contest as that in which the Cuban patriots are engaged.

Resolved, That the President and Congress ought to insist, in their respective departments, upon a national atonement by Spain for the late atrocious act of assassination, without a trial, of citizens of the United States who, in a cause as noble as that of Lafayette and his associates, volunteered their services in aid of liberty in Cuba, and when made prisoners of war were publicly butchered without a trial, or upon a national disavowal of the atrocity, and punishment of its perpetrators by Spain.

Resolved, That the President ought to be authorized by Congress to send a commissioner, with a suitable naval and military escort, to Cuba, to see to the honorable interment in that island of the remains of our murdered compatriots, reported to be now the food of dogs, or to bring their honored remains to the United States, for interment in the national burial ground at Washington, with such a monument as Congress may direct.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government of the United States to investigate promptly and impartially the charges against the consul of the United States at Havana, of non-interference, indifference, or lukewarmness as to the fate of the champions of American liberty, whose lives have been thus barbarously sacrificed, and, if either of these charges should be sustained, to remove him from an office in which he is unworthy to represent a free nation.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to consider the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress, as soon as the necessary information shall have been obtained to enable the Senate and House of Representatives to act advisedly on the subjects of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the resolutions passed by our fellow-citizens assembled in town meeting on the evening of the 23d instant.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, and that copies of them be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the senators of the United States from Pennsylvania, and the representatives in the Congress of the United States from the city and county of Philadelphia.

The meeting was further addressed by Mr. E. W. Power, Gen. P. S. Smith, and Col. Wm. F. Small; after which the meeting adjourned with great cheering. During the speech of Col. Small, a despatch was handed him by the energetic telegraph agent, George W. L. Johnson, giving the latest news from Cuba. This document was received with the most vociferous cheering. The meeting adjourned between nine and ten o'clock with the loudest cheers for the liberty of Cuba.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27—9, p. m.

Nothing later in this city from Cuba.

Cuban Affairs, via Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.

The brig Edward Prescott arrived at this port last evening, from Cardenas 14th inst. The news of the landing of Lopez had been received there previous to the sailing of the brig, and caused much excitement.

As far as could be judged, the general feeling was unanimous against the invaders. There was one Spanish vessel of-war in the port.

The Advertiser of this morning contains a letter from Havana, dated 16th and 17th instant, giving a clear and intelligible narrative of the landing of Lopez, the subsequent battles, and the final utter route of the invaders.

The Spanish executed the prisoners on the spot. Not a man or Spanish soldier joined Lopez from beginning to end. The letter adds that the captain-general expects another invasion, and is prepared to meet it.

The Patriots Routed and taken Prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Letters have been received in this city from authentic sources, dated Havana, August 18, which state that General Lopez had fought only one battle with the Spaniards, and that the latter met with a repulse.

Shortly afterwards, the Spaniards, having received large reinforcements, with cannon, &c., returned the charge, and succeeded in *utterly routing the patriots and capturing every one, including Gen. Lopez.*

The battle occurred almost immediately after the landing of the patriot forces.

The loss on the Spanish side, on the first repulse, was between four and five hundred.

Everything was apparently quiet at the date of the letters, and no further difficulty was anticipated until the arrival of more fillibusters.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.

Letters received here from Capt. Ker, Major Stanford, and others, who were shot, blame Lopez for abandoning Colonel Crittenden's company, of whose capture we have already been advised.

NORFOLK, Aug 26.

A severe gale prevailed yesterday, and continued up to a late hour last night. It is feared that many disasters have occurred on the coast.

Com. Parker received despatches from Washington to proceed immediately to Cuba, and the Saranac, Capt. Pendergrast, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Parker, sailed at 1 o'clock to-day.

The schooner S. E. Parker, from this port, bound to Cherrystone, to load for New York, was capsized on Friday afternoon off Back river in a sudden squall, and has not yet been got up. The schooner Tim Hunter, from this port, for Philadelphia, put back with the loss of deck-load and jib.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, 1851.

In the absence of any later reliable intelligence respecting the situation of our countrymen who accompanied Lopez on his liberating expedition to Cuba, extreme anxiety is felt in regard to their fate, and the excitement increases every hour. Yesterday the city was filled with rumors and reports of every character and every hue. In some quarters it was announced that Lopez had been taken severely wounded, and that his command, dispersed over the country, were being cut off in detail by the peasantry, or captured and brought in for execution by the soldiery. From other sources we gathered information of very different purport. Several actions were said to have been fought, in all of which the invading force had the advantage; hundreds of Spaniards were said to have been slain, and large reinforcements from the Creole population to have joined the liberators. We were unable to discover that these statements, on either hand, had any real foundation in truth; and the better opinion is, that we are in possession of nothing new from the seat of war, unless the negative intelligence brought by the Empire City can be so considered—and that amounts only to the bare fact that nothing new was known at Havana on the 18th. Meanwhile from all parts of the country comes, in tones of thunder, the response of an aroused and indignant people, whose souls have been thrilled by the tale of horror brought by the Cherokee. Meetings are being held in every populous city, while the story of massacre and outrage, travelling on the wings of the lightning, awakens the hardy denizen of the forest and the prairie, the mountain and the plain. Another gathering of our citizens is called in the Park this evening. The whig press in vain attempts to pour oil upon the waters and allay the storm: the people are not to be argued into a belief of the legality of wholesale slaughter, nor reasoned out of those feelings of just resentment which the perpetration of such revolting and inhuman deeds as those we refer to must ever excite. As long as four hundred Americans are exposed to a fate which one shudders to contemplate, so long will the public mind be agitated by a degree of feverish anxiety which it is impossible either to overcome or to control.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Charleston Courier.

29 August 1851, 2

The Rumored Capture of Lopez.—It is asserted by some of our New-York Exchanges, that as the *Cherokee* was leaving the port of Havana, a despatch was sent on board, for the Spanish Minister at Washington, announcing the capture of LOPEZ by the Government troops, and that the Spanish Secretary of Legation sailed from New-York in the steam ship *Humboldt* on Saturday last, with this intelligence. The *Commercial Advertiser*, however, thinks, and we consider justly, that the mere facts of a despatch having been received from Havana to the Spanish Minister, and the immediate departure of his secretary for Spain, do not afford any verification of the news of the capture of LOPEZ, since there was matter enough for such correspondence and action without that additional intelligence. It would have been marvellous indeed if, after what had transpired, there had been no despatches for DON CALDERON DE LA BARCA by the *Cherokee*, and equally so if he had not taken the earliest opportunity of despatching a special messenger to his Government.

Moreover, had the capture of LOPEZ been officially reported at Havana before the departure of the *Cherokee*, full publicity would have been given to the fact, and the people of that city would have made such a jubilee over it that the passengers and crew of the *Cherokee* would not have come away ignorant of it—at all events the *Empire City* which sailed two days after the *Cherokee* should have brought official confirmation of the report, which has *not* been the case, and therefore we must put it down as one of the thousand and one flying rumors in connection with Cuban affairs, which are so prevalent at this particular juncture.

The Spanish paper published in New-York, "*La Cronica*" noticing the departure of the British Minister, Sir HENRY BULWER, for England, ust at this time, seems to see in his errand something connected with Cuba—thus:

"Able and skilful as Sir HENRY is in all he undertakes he is, nevertheless, so it appears to us, not the proper person to impart to his Government an unbiassed impression of the true policy that England should pursue, in concert with Spain, touching the interests of both nations in America."

NEW-ORLEANS, August 25, 2.47 P. M.
Received in Charleston, August 26, 10.10 P. M.

The Spanish Consul has taken down his flag, and closed his office, transferring his functions to the British and French Consuls, and placing, he says, the persons and property of Spanish subjects under the protection of the American Government.

Sixty Liberators arrived this morning from Montgomery, Alabama.

General FELIX HOUSTON has addressed a letter to the citizens of New-Orleans, through the columns of the *Picayune*, calling on them to contribute generously and promptly the means to send to Cuba properly prepared and in sufficient numbers, those who burn to succor the surviving comrades of the slaughtered CRITTENDEN, KEAN, and their brave companions.

The N. Y. *Express* understands from good authority that an expedition for Cuba is now forming in that city, that a steamer has already been procured, arms and ammunition purchased, and men enlisted. It will probably sail—if not prevented by the authorities—in the course of the present week.

British Designs on Cuba in 1640.—A letter published in the N. Orleans *Delta* shows that the design of wresting Cuba from Spain, was entertained in England more than two hundred years ago, by the celebrated JOHN PYM, the leader of the popular party in the House of Commons during the most interesting period of English history. In a speech made by him in 1640, he referred to the condition of the Spanish colonies in the West Indies, and spoke of their acquisition as one of the neglected opportunities by which CHARLES might have weakened the house of Austria and restored the Palatinate, and "gain himself a higher pitch of power and greatness than any of his ancestors." At the time this speech was made, the treaty of 1650 between Great Britain and Spain was in full force. In fact the relations of amity between the two nations, established by that instrument, remained unimpaired until CROMWELL, who had probably treasured up the sentiments of so shrewd a politician as was PYM, sent out an armament under PENN and VENABLE, with secret instructions to make a descent upon Cuba and Hispaniola.

Second Cuban Meeting in New-York.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Cuba Sympathisers held another mass meeting in the Park on Saturday evening.

The Louisiana *Courier*, published at New-Orleans, hoists at the head of its Editorial column, a banner, upon which is a cap of Liberty, the stars and stripes, and the inscription of "Cuba and the United States."

The Secretary of War returned to Washington city on Monday from Old Point Comfort, by the way of Richmond.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 25th.

The late events in Cuba are well calculated to enlist the sympathies of the American people, and meetings have been, or are about to be held in some of our principal cities for the purpose of expressing popular indignation at Spanish cruelty. There is a general coincidence of opinion on the subject, and, while it is admitted that the Cuban Government had the right to execute these invaders and others, the manner in which it was done excites indignation. It is now said, however, that the bodies of the men were not maltreated after execution. Indeed, it is to be hoped that that part of the tragedy will prove to be a fiction. Then again, the unnecessary insult offered to the American flag by the Spanish vessel of war, has become a serious subject of complaint. In fine, the Spaniards in Cuba and their Government are behind the age, and are not likely to conform with American notions. They seem to consider Americans as enemies, and certainly take strange means to conciliate them.

The Baltimoreans will hold a sympathising meeting, and, indeed, in the whole of this region there is much feeling on the subject, even among those who have always condemned the Fillibuster movements. It seems to be thought that the two races cannot longer live in peace in the same neighborhood.

It was rumored here, yesterday, that a thousand men have actually sailed already from New Orleans for Cuba, for the purpose of rescuing LOPEZ and his remaining companions. No one seemed to doubt the fact, improbable as it is. I have no doubt that ten thousand men could be enlisted in the enterprise at a day's notice; but, then, means of organization, subsistence, and transportation are wanting. Here deficiencies may, in time, be supplied, perhaps before the next session of Congress.

It is remarkable that no one takes into consideration the action of the Federal government on this subject. It is generally believed that the Government is too timid to enforce the laws, or even to rebuke an officer for neglecting his duties. The Government is held responsible for all the consequences that might be expected to follow from the expedition of LOPEZ. The Government was advised of the expedition and did not interpose to arrest it. The *Pampero* was allowed to depart without a clearance and without obstruction. The *Pampero* was permitted to use the port of Key West, and will be again; and the Government, or at least the government officers, took care that the Revenue Cutter, Crawford, should not be in the way of the Fillibusters. After all, this remissness—or whatever else it may be called, the Government orders, if any be issued, will be treated with contempt.

The *Union* and other papers call loudly for the return of the President and Cabinet—though what they should now do in the matter may be quite unimportant.

We cannot foresee what fearful emergencies may soon arise in relation to Cuban affairs. The Spaniards are becoming more and more exasperated, and American property is no longer very safe whilst in their reach. They may, perhaps, retaliate some of the losses of life and property to which the Fillibusters subject them.

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The Charleston Courier.

29 August 1851, 2

General Lopez and his Followers.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of Friday evening publishes the following letter from Adjutant STANFORD, which partially explains the manner in which our unfortunate countrymen met their untimely fate, and is the first publication which throws any light upon the circumstances which led to CRITTENDEN's command having been made prisoners:

"HAVANA, AUG. 16.

"*Dear Huling:*—We arrived on the Island of Cuba, after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, cooped on board with 400 or 500 men.

"We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have almost forgotten. The next morning, Lopez, with General Paragay and all the commanding officers, left us—(I mean Crittenden and his battalion.). We heard nothing of him for two days, when Crittenden dispatched a note. He then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the meantime to take care of all baggage, &c.

"We started for him on Wednesday morning, at 2 o'clock, A. M., and had proceeded only three miles, when we were attacked by 500 Spanish soldiers. In the first charge, I received a severe wound in the knee. We repulsed them, however. They made another charge, and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights the most miserable you can imagine, in the chapparal, without any thing to eat or drink.

"We made the best of our way to the sea shore, and found some boats, with which we put to sea. Spent a night upon the ocean, and the next day, about twelve o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habanero, were brought to Havana last night, and condemned to die this morning. We shall be all shot in an hour.

Good by and God bless you. I send the masonic medal enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. P——n, and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you.

STANFORD."

From this and from a comparison with the official reports of the Spanish officers, the *Picayune* constructs the following narrative, which it considers to be a more correct and probable one than has yet been given.

"Gen. Lopez on landing near Bahia Honda, with the main body of his forces, consisting of about 300 men, advanced towards Las Pozas, a small town a few miles in the interior, leaving Col Crittenden and his command, 114 strong, in charge of the baggage. That night or the next day, the steamer Pizarro landed 700 Spanish troops at Bahia Honda, and these advancing towards the place of Lopez's landing, cut off Crittenden's men from their companions. On the second night afterwards this party determined to attempt to form a junction with Lopez, but on the road were attacked by an overwhelming body of troops, and after a short struggle were on the second charge routed and dispersed. After wandering about in the thickets, fifty of them got together and made their way to the sea shore, where they seized four small boats and endeavored to make their escape, when they were captured as has been related in the official report of Admiral Bustillos. There are still sixty-four of this command to be accounted for. Of these, forty were surprised and shot at a small farm house. A Spanish lieutenant reports that on the 14th he came upon twenty "pirates" guarding an equal number of wounded comrades, all of whom were immediately put to death. The remaining twenty-four, or such of them as had not been killed in battle, probably continued to wander in the vicinity until, we are forced to believe, they were also taken and slaughtered. The other party, under Lopez, it seems, received the attack of the Spaniards, in a farm house at Las Pozas, and beat them off with severe loss, at least so it is to be supposed, since the Spanish official reports state that they desisted from the assault in order to receive reinforcements. Whether any subsequent fighting took place at this point we do not know; at all events, Lopez held his own for two days—till, on the 15th, he left for the interior, and was not molested on his march by Gen. Enna; all of which we learn from the Spanish official accounts. This was the state of affairs on the 15th, the date of our last advices from the scene of action, through Gen. Enna's despatch, dated at 3.30 on that day. If Gen. Lopez reached the mountains in safety, he will discover soon whether he has relied with too much confidence on the assistance of the native inhabitants.

The *True Delta* publishes the letters furnished it by Messrs. STANTON & Co., and the relatives of Mr. VIENNE. The italics are those of the writer:

"ON BOARD THE MAN-OF-WAR ESPERANZA }
August 16, 1851, }

"*My Dear and Affectionate Sisters and Brothers:*

"Before I *die*, I am permitted to address my last words in *this world*.

"Deceived by false visions, I embarked in the expedition for *Cuba*. We arrived, about four hundred in number, last week, and in about an hour from now, we, I mean fifty of us, will be lost. I was taken prisoner after an engagement, and with fifty others, am to be shot in an hour.

"I die, my dear brothers and sisters, a repentant sinner, having been blessed with the last rites of our holy religion. Forgive me for all my follies of my life, and you my dear and affectionate sisters, pray for my poor soul.

"A——, go to my dear mother and console her. Oh! my dear child, kiss her a thousand times for *me*. Love her for my sake. Kiss my brothers and all your dear children. To Father Blackney, my last profound respect; to Father Lacroix and Father D'Hau, a mass for the repose of my soul.

"My dear mother-in-law, farewell! Poor Tacite is shot and dead by this time!

"I give and bequeath my dear child to you and you only. Good-bye H——; good-bye G—— and T——. I did my duty. Good-bye all.

Your dear Son and Brother,

HONORE TACITE VIENNE.

"Mr. Antonia Costa has promised to do all he can to obtain my body. If so, please have me buried with my wife."

—

"HAVANA, on board a man-of-war, }
8 o'clock, A. M., Aug. 16th, 1851. }

"STANTON & Co.

"My dear friends:—About 50 of us, Col. Crittenden's command, were taken prisoners yesterday, have not received our sentence yet, but no doubt we will all be shot before sun set. *Lopez, the Scoundrel*, has deceived us; there is no doubt but all those reports about the Cubans rising were all trumpeted up in New-Orleans. Lopez took nearly his command and deserted us—we were attacked by some 500 or 700 of the Queen's troops the 2d day after we landed. Our own gallant Col. Crittenden done all that any man could do—but we saw we had been deceived and retreated to the sea shore with the intention of getting off to our country if possible—got three boats and got off with the intention of coasting until we fell in with an American vessel, and were taken prisoners by the steam boat Habanero.

Explain to my family that I have done nothing but what was instigated by the highest motives, that I die with a clear conscience and like a man with a stout heart. I send my watch to you, it is for little Benny, my nephew. Good bye, God bless you all.

Truly yours,

GILMAN A. COOK."

In reference to the foregoing, the *Crescent* remarks as follows:

"We scarcely know how to construe these letters. We do not think that they charge wilful desertion or treachery upon Lopez; but we do think they charge upon him a want of plan and foresight, and announce, further, that reliance upon the assistance of the Cuban Creoles, is at best a feeble hope. We confess we suspect there is some point and force in these implied statements.

"Had there been any actual treachery, any wilful desertion on the part of Lopez, the fiery Kerr, and the chivalric Crittenden, would not have failed to have written to that effect in terms of manly and indignant denunciation. It is nonsense to suppose that Lopez behaved treacherously or in bad faith. A man has only to look at his position to see this. The fate of Lopez is in the contest, and now the soil of Cuba must bear him a conqueror, or cover him a corpse. He has no alternative between death and victory. He is cut off from escape from Cuba. He is, with a price upon his head, surrounded by all that Spain has of power in Cuba. *In such a position he needs men*, and every soldier is invaluable to him. Bad faith or treachery would be the worst of folly or insanity.

"But the letter of Adjutant Sanford gives a key to the whole matter. Crittenden and his party were assigned the duty of bringing up a portion of the baggage, a necessary, perilous and honorable duty. Discharging this duty, encumbered with the baggage, a Spanish force intervened between them and the main body of Lopez, and communication was temporarily broken off. Before it could be resumed, as will be seen from Havana letters we publish to-day, Lopez had some hard fighting, and could not communicate with Crittenden. When he did communicate, and Crittenden started to join him, a large Spanish force again intervened, and the unfortunate result was as Adjutant Sanford has sketched it.

"That Lopez should peril a whole force to go to a detachment was impossible, and contrary to all rules of reason and of war. And yet on this it appears to us, must any complaint solely rest. Kerr makes none; Crittenden, so far as many of his friends in this city know, (and they have a letter from him,) makes none. Treachery or bad faith cannot, therefore, from our present lights, reasonably be imputed to Lopez.

In reference to another matter, aid from the Cuban Creoles. It has been long known that they have no arms, and certainly till they have these and a respectable American force in the field to encourage them, a general outbreak on their part is not to be expected. If Americans go to Cuba, they must, for the present, rely upon their own arms to sustain them. We think it proper to say this, in all fairness. A truly brave man looks all contingencies in the face, and, fairly considered and wisely provided for, he meets them without terror and without surprise. As journalists we aim to state facts with clearness and candor. We wish to see Cuba free, and we deem it a matter of plain common sense that this result will be sooner reached by calm provision than headlong daring—by wise preparation and sober calculation, than by heedless forays and ill-ordered expeditions. This view, we have every reason to believe, now prevails among the emigrants who will soon land in Cuba, and in calm and more thoroughly digested views we do [illegible] more solid and successful results."

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Cincinnati Commercial

29 August 1851, 2

Meeting of the Cuba Sympathisers.

Pursuant to call, a crowd assembled at the east end of Fifth street market house last night. A man—there being no light, "even the cold chaste moon" refusing to spread her "silver mantle" over the scene, the reporter could not see who he was or what he looked like—called the meeting to order. His call, however, was not responded to—darkness and confusion prevealed. A President, Secretary and Vices were appointed. The man mounted on a butcher's bench, moved that the meeting adjourn to the pile of sand east of the market house, which has long annoyed the people in that vicinity. Whether the motion was lost or carried, it would be impossible to say, but the man on the butcher's bench decided it carried, and made for the sand hill, followed by the crowd and our reporter. Mounted on this famous pile, in utter darkness, he announced that the officers appointed were invisible, and called for butcher's benches to protect the officers from the crowd. He then commenced naming a committee to draft resolutions, but the market benches to protect the officers of the meeting not being brought, and the reporter having no other light than what was furnished by the dim rays of a few stars, that penetrated through a hazy atmosphere, and being jostled by the crowd on the sand pile, so that it was impossible for him to make a report, he left.

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

29 August 1851, 2

Cuba.

The New York *Herald* says that "sometime before Mr. Webster left Washington, the British and French diplomatic functionaries there hinted, in a semi-official manner, at the necessity in which their respective governments might be placed *to prevent the attempts of our citizens to seize upon Cuba; to which Mr. Webster*, signified to Sir Henry L. Bulwer, and the French minister, that while the government had done, and would continue to do, all in its power to check any unlawful expeditions from leaving the United States, that it would not heed the threats of any foreign power in relation to Cuba, or any country, and that such threats were out of place."

It is not an impossible thing that this Cuban matter may go so far as to involve our *Government* in a contest with the authorities of the *Island and therein, of course*, with Spain. That nation will not stop to investigate so far our theory of government as to find out what are its national powers and duties, and what the na-

[illegible] of its people, &c.—individuals and associations. Mexico sought to hold our *government* responsible for the acts of its *individual* members in marching into Texas and aiding a revolutionary people. Spain will hardly act more intelligently than Mexico, we imagine. The cases will be parallel,—certainly in the revolt and assistance and the inability of our government to detect such assistance, but very probably also in the results that will follow; for, if Spain shall make the action of some of our *people* a cause of war against our *government*, it needs no prophetic power to tell us in advance the fate of Cuba.

The Atrocities at Havana.

We have been disposed to doubt somewhat the accounts of the atrocious outrages which were perpetrated upon the bodies of the fifty Americans after they were shot down by the Spanish troops. We are not now allowed to doubt longer, but to believe that there was little or no exaggeration of the facts. The telegraph told us that Mr. Owen, the American Consul, had written to Washington that the men first had a *trial* before they were massacred. Mr. Owen has probably awakened to his own infamy, and is floundering in weak efforts to escape it; too many witnesses are against him. The clearest testimony is that given by the Spanish paper in New York, *La Verdad*, from four letters written by Spanish gentlemen in Havana to their friends in New York, all of which agree in representing the outrages as other accounts did, one of them saying—

The steamer *Habanero* entered this morning with fifty American prisoners, who were shot to-day at eleven, without any form of trial, and without having given them even the time necessary to prepare for death as Christians. The troops marched out to the castle of Atares, the place of the execution, where was found assembled a numerous multitude of Spaniards, since there did not remain a clerk in a shop who did not go to be present at the act.—This circumstance would be nothing in itself, had it not been for the barbarities that followed; for after the prisoners were shot in the back, their bodies were mutilated in the most horrid manner, and not only soldiers but officers themselves took pleasure in stabbing and trampling on the corpses, which were tied by the feet, their members being mutilated, which were exhibited as trophies of victory.

Who can doubt after that! The atrocious account is too true, and Owen should not be permitted to remain in his official position a day longer than a steamer could carry him his dispatches. He is a disgrace to the Republic he represents. Out with him!

Captain Victor Ker.

Who was Captain Victor Ker, one of the victims of the 16th August? He was the son of Dr. Ker, Surgeon under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans and the companion and bosom friend of Old Hickory throughout the war. The Doctor's eldest son, William H. Ker, then eighteen years of age, commanded a battery of two guns during the memorable eighth of January, 1815, and signalized himself by his cool bravery and the havoc he made in the ranks of the enemy. He was afterwards appointed Postmaster of New Orleans by General Jackson. Another son of Dr. Ker is an officer in the United States army. His christian name is Croghan, so called after the hero of Sandusky. A grandson, named William Shelby, whose father was also engaged in the battle of New Orleans, is an officer in our navy.

Victor served through the Mexican war, and was with old Zachary Taylor in the darkest and brightest of his hours and the hardest of his battles.

Immense Meeting in the Market Space.

As we are preparing our paper for the press an immense meeting in the Fifth Street Market Space is giving an expression of feeling against the outrage which has been reported in good authority as having been perpetrated upon American citizens on the Island of Cuba. The crowd is immense. The enthusiasm of the speakers is not less than that of the thousands of applauding and indignant listeners. We have not space or time to detail the action of the assemblage, but we see in the temper of that great concourse that if the reports of that transaction are corroborated, the Queen City of the West holds hundreds of daring spirits who will be ready at a moment's warning to march to the revenge of the infamous deed.

Cuban Sympathy in Kentucky.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Frankfort on the 26th to sympathize with the Cuban patriots. Volunteers were obtained sufficient to promise a large "emigration."

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

Cincinnati Gazette

29 August 1851, 2

The Excitement—Cuba.

The excitement occasioned by the summary execution of 52 prisoners at the plaza in Havana, is spreading all over the country. Most of the unfortunate men are our countrymen, they left relatives and attached friends behind, whose feelings have been outraged by the published accounts of the taking of so many lives, without trial or judgment. The brutal indignities offered to the bodies of the dead in the public places, under the eye, if not with the sanction of the Government officers, and the firing upon the Falcon, a well known mail steamer, while under the American flag, and about to enter the port of Havana; all these have contributed greatly to arouse the indignation of our people; to generate a hostile, bitter, and active feeling which must have vent, and may, possibly, lead to more open acts of hostility to the Spanish authorities in Cuba; to more vigorous efforts to subvert that authority, and to erect a free government in its stead. This feeling may become so strong and general, as to make it difficult for our government to prevent the departure of men and munitions of war from our coast, or rigidly to enforce our neutrality. We doubt not the Administration will do its duty, as far as means are within its reach, and it has legal power to preserve our neutral position, and to execute the laws to prevent the fitting out of armed expeditions within our territory, against a government at peace with us. But it is no easy matter to prevent all movements of a hostile character, on our extended sea coast, with the existing facilities of escape from here, and of effecting a landing on various parts of the island of Cuba. And it is particularly difficult to do this where the sympathies of a large portion of our people are awakened, and they are urged on by a great variety of considerations, to engage in an effort to revolutionize Cuba, and to frustrate the action of our Administration to prevent illegant armaments in this country.

The Administration will probably remonstrate with the Spanish authorities, against their recent departure from the acknowledged rules and usages of civilized warfare, and the unusual, cruel and barbarous treatment of their prisoners; but this requires time, and will not meet the demands of our excited people. Difficulties may grow out of this state of things not easily foreseen. They may involve our government with that of Spain, and of Great Britain also, if there is ground for apprehending that the island of Cuba will, in consequence of our movements, be annexed to the United States. These difficulties will be serious if they occur, and should, if possible, be avoided.—We may lawfully assemble and denounce acts of barbarity in a neighboring State—we may give expression to sympathy with any and all proper efforts to establish free government anywhere—we may desire the establishment of the independence of Cuba, and the formation of a free government there, resting on the will of her own citizens, uncontrolled by the Spanish or any other foreign government—we may even entertain and openly express our desire for the subversion of the Spanish authority in that important island, and its annexation to the United States—all this we may do, but we are bound by treaty, the usage of civilized nations, and by our own laws, to prevent the organization of an hostile force within our jurisdiction for the invasion of a nation with whom we are at peace.

It is generally understood that Great Britain and the United States have long since made known to each other their settled policy with regard to Cuba. Each government having determined that this key to the Gulf of Mexico shall not be transferred to the other. Each is content that the island shall continue in the hands of a weak power like Spain, but resolved that it shall not pass into the hands of any strong power, to give it the command of the trade in the Gulf, and, in the hands of any other government than our own, to make it a point from which to annoy us, and embarrass our coasting trade. In this state of things, our relations with Spain and Great Britain, and to our own people, are peculiar and very delicate. They call for great caution and firmness on the part of the people, as well as on the part of the administration. Our laws, our treaties, and international obligations, should be scrupulously observed, while, at the same time, the administration should relax none of its vigilance, in guarding our interests and the true American policy of preventing the British or any other European power from acquiring jurisdiction of the island of Cuba. There is no ground to apprehend indifference to any of these obvious duties, in any member of the present Cabinet, or that any proper steps to secure the interests and preserve the rights of our country, will be omitted by the President and his advisers.

In this connection it is well to bear in mind that we have no evidence of any concerted movement on the part of the citizens or subjects of the Spanish Government, to effect a revolution, nor of any general feeling on the part of the people there in favor of a revolution. All the movement there is, so far as we know, to establish an independent Government, is by a few Spaniards in the United States, in concert with a body of adventurers, citizens of the United States. The object seems to be, not to aid the oppressed in Cuba, to throw off a foreign yoke, and establish a free Government of their own, but to invade the country, and invite or force the citizens to aid the invaders to revolutionize their Government. This state of things is novel. Those who have brought it about are not in condition to listen to reason, or to be induced by their obligations to the laws of their own country, to suspend their operations. They can only be checked by force. It should also be remembered, that the indecent and barbarous treatment of the dead bodies of the prisoners is denied in the Journal of Commerce, on the authority of the Special Agent, and twenty other American citizens, who were present at the execution, and came out in the Cherokee. The Agent says the bodies "were conveyed in hearses to the grave, and decently buried Some vagabonds amused themselves by kicking about the streets some of the discarded clothing of the prisoners."

Where Lopez is, or what his prospect of success we are left to conjecture. He may be able to sustain himself in the mountains, until reinforced, but the probabilities are against him. He was so infatuated that he made his landing with a small force, poorly armed, with little amunition, and no provisions. Unless he is supplied by the planters, or he has force sufficient to take supplies wherever he finds them, he can hold out but a very short time, and we shall probably hear of his abandoning his deluded followers and again making his escape to our shores. The subject is a very grave, important one, requiring on the part of our government and people, calm and profound reflection, and cautious action.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received the National Intelligencer of Monday last, giving information of the prompt action of the Administration, on the information from Cuba. The Intelligencer says:

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

Cincinnati Gazette

29 August 1851, 2

CITY NEWS AND NOTICES.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Cuban Meeting.—The people assembled in their strength last night, in the Fifth street market space. Not less than five thousand persons were on the ground; the most extravagant enthusiasm prevailed. Colonel F. T. Chambers was called to the chair. G. B. Seig, John McMakin, Wilson N. Brown, J. D. Taylor, W. G. Williams, and John Hirshberg, were appointed Vice Presidents. George E. Pugh, Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions was composed of the following persons: Geo. B. Seig, P. J. Sullivan, Geo. E. Pugh, Capt. Roodter and Geo. S. Bennet. The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted, as expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Resolved, That as citizens of Republican America, we sympathise deeply and earnestly with the citizens of Cuba who are now struggling to achieve for themselves the liberty that we enjoy, and wish them success with all our hearts.

Resolved further, That whatever may be the wisdom or folly that has actuated many of our fellow citizens in flying to the aid of the revolting Cubans, they are yet our brethren, children of the same sires and pupils of the same great teachers of republican principles, from whom we have inherited and learned our hatred of despotism and our love of freedom, and we assert now that we shall hail with delight the day that they shall be found bearing the same relations to free Cuba that Lafayette, DeKalb, Pulaski and others bear to our once enslaved, but now glorious and free country.

Resolved. That while we most heartily approve of and recommend to our Government a strict adherance to all treaty stipulations with any foreign Government, where such stipulations have been complied on the other side, yet we require and believe that no drop of American blood shed by the authorities of Spain shall or will go accounted for; and if the laws of humanity have been outraged, and the law of nations set at naught by said authorities, either upon the land or the sea, whether by the illegal execution of American citizens, or by an insult offered to our flag in the attack on the U. S. Steamer Falcon, the world should be taught at once the value of American citizenship and the avenging [illegible] stern, our vengeance may also be fearful.

Resolved. That no outrage that may be committed by any foreign government on our citizens abroad justifies or can excuse any mob violence against the natives of any foreign country found amongst us, either as citizens or sojourners. Let our love of liberty and justice, and law and order, and our generous hospitality, give an example to the world, and make our free institutions so lovely in the eyes of mankind that thrones shall long ere cease to exist, and revolutions be bloodless.

The multitude was addressed by Messrs Chambers, Mc Makin, Pugh, and others.

Prompt Action.

The government at Washington, Mr. Corwin presiding in the absence of the President and Secretary of State, have taken prompt measures to ascertain the truth in relation to the attack on the steamer Falcon, and the summary execution of the forty-two American citizens by order of the government of Cuba. The National Intelligencer of Monday says:

We are authorized to state that the steam-frigate Saranac will be dispatched forthwith from Norfolk for Havana, with Commodore PARKER, of the Home Squadron, on board, who has been instructed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of the American citizens recently shot at that place, and to ascertain the proofs under which they were put to death, for having been, as alleged, engaged in an armed expedition which invaded the Island. A full investigation will also be had into the circumstance of firing at the United States Mail Steamer Falcon by a Spanish cruiser.

At the same time that these steps are being taken, renewed and rigid instructions will be issued to the civil, military, and naval officers of the Government, to take all legal steps, and employ all the means at their command, to check and break up any armed and illegal expedition from the United States against the territories of friendly Powers, and to seize any vessels and arrest all persons who may be concerned therein; it being the fixed determination of the Government to maintain its treaty obligations and to enforce the laws of the land, the recent violation of which, in the case of the expedition of the Pampero, has led to such lamentable results.

The Saranac was waiting at Norfolk for the purpose of conveying Gov. Letcher to Vera Cruz, on his way to resume his diplomatic duties at the city of Mexico; but her present mission being of such pressing importance, she will depart without him, and another conveyance will be provided for that gentleman.

The Saranac will leave Norfolk either this afternoon or to morrow.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Cincinnati Nonpareil
29 August 1851, 2.

The Cuban Meeting.

An immense concourse of citizens assembled on Fifth Street Market Space, last evening to express their sympathy for the Cuban patriots, and their indignation at the outrages recently committed on American citizens, and the American flag, by the Spanish authorities.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Geo. F. Chambers President, and B. Seig, John McMakin, Wilson N. Brown, J. D. Taylor, Wm. G. Williams, and John Hershley, Vice Presidents; and Geo. E. Pugh, Secretary.

FRANCIS T. CHAMBERS

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting.

Messrs. Chambers, McMakin, Pugh, Gibbons [*sic*], and others, addressed the meeting, after which the resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted.

The resolutions denounced in spirited terms the cruelty, barbarity and insolence of the Spanish tyrants, but at the same time denounced all resort to mob law or violence in our own territory.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held in this city, and was characterised with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

A committee of five, composed of the Vice Presidents of the meeting, was appointed, with power to call a meeting whenever further advices should be received from Cuba.

The meeting then adjourned.

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The Daily Delta
Saturday, [illegible]

Cuba Meeting at King's Pavilion.

A large, respectable and enthusiastic meeting was held last night at King's Pavilion, to devise measures for giving proper funeral honors to the Patriot martyrs who were murdered under the orders of the Captain General of Cuba, on the 16th inst.

Col. Robert W. James explained the object of the meeting, and nominated the following gentlemen, who were severally elected as officers for conducting the proceedings:

President—J. L. CABELLAS.

Vice Presidents—For New Orleans, James Huling and W. H. Wilder. For Lafayette, J. A. Watkins.

Secretaries—J. H. Alpuente and Dorante de Pontz.

The President, on being called to the chair, told briefly and pertinently the overpowering reasons which had called so many honorable men together, and concluded by introducing Colonel Wheat as one of the orators of the meeting.

The Colonel, on presenting himself, was welcomed with thunders of applause. He spoke to the assembled multitude as friends, fellow-citizens, and fellow-soldiers, and drew an exciting picture of a company of young men known to many of those within the sound of his voice, who left this city but a few weeks since. They had all gone with the noblest feelings of patriotic devotion to peril their lives in the cause of liberty. Of these the fate of some was uncertain,—he trusted in God that they had been successful,—but others had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and had been cruelly, dastardly, brutally murdered!

The speaker then alluded, in a touching manner, to a beautiful superstition of the Ancients, which he had seen noticed in the Delta. It was the belief that the spirits of the dead hovered around their living friends, if proper funeral honors had not been paid them, and called for vengeance on their murderers, if they had died by the hand of cruelty or wrong.

Where were the spirits of Kerr, Crittenden, and those who had fallen with them, now? Might they not be near, listening to our words, prompting us to our acts, and calling for sure and speedy vengeance on the heads of their Iberian murderers? If they were, they must be gratified with the feeling which pervades our people, and certain that their murderers shall not long go unrewarded.

Col. W. then appealed to history, to show that the crime of Concha was unparalleled in the annals of barbarism. The story of Virginius was related, and the effect of her pleading [illegible] stern Indian father; but Havana afforded no [illegible], and the heart of the Captain General was [illegible] than that of the untutored savage. But the day of retribution was near at hand. The flag of his Castilian miscreants shall be brought down from its pride of place, and dragged in the dust; and she, whose character is so infamous that she wouldn't be allowed to visit in decent society, even in the humblest hamlets of America, shall be taught the lesson that crime and oppression are but poor supporters to a decaying throne, and that blood shall be exacted as well from the minions as the masters of tyranny.

The speaker then described the funeral honors which he wished to see paid to his and Liberty's friends, who were brutally massacred at Havana, and concluded by the exhortation, that after their memories were honored, their deaths should be avenged.

The address of Col. Wheat was hailed throughout its progress, and at its conclusion, with most enthusiastic cheers.

Major Frazer, of Attakapas, followed. He wished not to excite, but to allay the feelings of his hearers. He spoke calmly and dispassionately of the wrongs which had been done, and of the rights which were expected. He recurred in vivid terms to the time when the illustrious Washington himself was branded as Lopez now is, by the minion persons and presses of despotism, and concluded by exhorting every man to give of his substance, not only that funeral honors should be paid to the dead, but that Liberty should be wrought out on the escutcheon of Cuba, so that no more of such barbarous deaths should stain the soil of that beautiful island, to call to heaven for vengeance.

Major Frazer's speech was received with great enthusiasm; but we have not space either for it or those which followed, in full.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By chance, or the fortunes of war, fifty one American citizens were captured on the high seas by an armed vessel belonging to, and sailing under, the flag of Spain, carried into the port of Havana, subjected to an informal trial, condemned to be executed, and, contrary to the usages of modern warfare, as understood and practiced by the American people, on the 16th day of August, 1851, within an hour after the sentence of death had been pronounced against them, were shot by order of the Captain-General of Cuba, and their bodies subjected to the most barbarous mutilation. And, whereas, we consider them as having been actuated by the same patriotic motives as Lafayette, Kosciusko, De Kalb, and other foreigners who took part in our struggle for freedom, and entitled to the same treatment as would have been given those noble strangers, had they fallen into the hands of England—and believing that the ashes of freemen should not mingle with the dust of slaves or despots. Therefore,

Resolved, That the only melancholy alternative left us is, to give honorable burial to their remains, if they can be obtained—and that the President do appoint a committee of five to negotiate their removal to this city, and make all the needful arrangements before or after the removal is effected, as they may think best, for a magnificent funeral procession, that all who are inclined may show honor to the martyred dead.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to collect money to carry into effect the first resolution.

After the adoption of the resolutions and the appointment of the following committee, the meeting was addressed by Col. Field and others, and at length dispersed, with the determination that the monument which they would raise to the memory of their slaughtered friends, should cover the whole of the "green of the Antilles."

Committee on Arrangements—General Tracy, A. Duquercrow, J. A. Watkins, M. W. James.

Committee on Collections—Richard Morrison, Doctor James Jones (Lafayette) W. T. J. Goodman, M. P. Smythe.

Committee on Resolutions—J. A. Watkins, J. Huling, M. P. Smythe.

The Spanish Barbarity.

"HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

"The Most Excellent Senor Governor Captain General has received from a Lieutenant of the Regiment of Ballen, D. Manuel Herredo, commander of a detachment at San Diego de Los Banos, a communication, reporting to his Excellency that at half-past 11, on the morning of the 14th, he occupied that place and defeated a party of pirates composed of about twenty men, guarding an equal number of wounded pirates. Having shot them, there remained in his hands many guns, pistols, carbines, and ammunition, with which he has supplied various patriots who accompanied him."

The above is contained in one of the bulletins published in the Havana papers, and signed by Pedro Estaban, Secretary of the Captain General. In all the annals of barbarian warfare, we have never read anything to equal the cold-blooded and cowardly deed which the Captain General has the effrontery to publish to the civilized world. It is far worse than the massacre of the Fifty in Havana. They were condemned to a sort of trial, and though enfeebled and prostrate from fatigue and suffering, they were at least in possession of sufficient vigor to stand up and meet their fate like men. But these poor wounded patriots, whom their companions had endeavored to protect and defend, having no power to resist, many of them no doubt maimed and crippled, were deliberately shot down by the hirelings of a strumpet Queen and a depraved Government!

They, too, American citizens, born in a country where the least of her sons would not exchange the proud position of an American citizen for the highest post among a race of cut-throat barbarians and dastard assassins, such as the Spaniards in Cuba have proved themselves to be. We say that deeds like these justify immediate and prompt punishment of the authorities of Cuba by the American people. The Government may diplomatize, shilly-shally, but without the people, our Government is a cypher. Sooner or later these barbarous acts must be avenged. There will be no adjournment of this matter to Madrid,—but there, on the very scene of these atrocities, must the American people establish, in some summary and effective manner, a lasting memorial of their horror and detestation of such cruelties,—a beacon to the blood-thirsty minions of despotism throughout the world.

But it is said these men were Pirates. That burning shame and reproach to our country, the National Intelligencer, will rejoice over this proof of Spanish vigor, in the punishment of those whom it denounced as pirates. It is a result in which that journal may well take a profound interest, for it was one to which it largely contributed. That paper and others, denounced these enterprises—the simple object of which was to aid the Cubans to establish their independence—as piratical. It supplied the Spanish authorities with rules and sanctions for their bloodthirsty conduct, and may therefore appropriate a large portion of the infamy and shame of the deed.

But did their edicts make them "Pirates?" Where did the National Intelligencer and Concha get their authority to falsify law and language, and interpolate such anomalous and false definitions into the code of nations? Are not pirates those who rob and murder on the high seas? Are they not enemies of the human race, whom all nations are at liberty to arrest and punish? In what possible sense were these young men, who went to Cuba to fight for the liberties of that oppressed island, Pirates? Will the United States, which in its treaty with Spain has recognized the law of nations as controlling their relations, permit them to be thus violated and outraged towards our own countrymen?

Where is there in any code, or in the history of any civilized nation, a precedent for a barbarism like this? Admitting that these men were pirates, was it consonant with even the course admitted to be justified by the most severe laws against piracy, to shoot down wounded men,—in their very litters, whilst lying in a pitiable and defenceless state? The untutored savage of our forests would scorn so unmanly a deed. And these are the trophies of the proud Castilians, who exult in such loud tones over their own courage and greatness!

Their pride is destined soon to trail in the dust; these boastful tones will soon be reduced to a piteous wail; their bloody deeds, against defenceless men, will be avenged, and the spots on which they were acted will be rendered sacred and holy in the view of regenerated Cuba, for on them will arise lofty monuments to commemorate the signal and complete vengeance, which the American people never fail to visit upon those who have outraged humanity, and insulted the national character.

[Communicated.]

The Friends of Cuban Liberty.

A large and active committee have been busily engaged for several days in trying to raise funds to forward a movement to relieve the gallant band who are in all probability struggling for existence in the mountains of Cuba. They have not succeeded in raising in this city the amount required, and are compelled to seek aid from the country. This must occasion a great loss of time, which may be fatal to our brave brethren, and may carry mourning to many a fireside. And why is this? We can hear of many who would subscribe liberally, but they must be informed all about what is to be done—(which, by the by, would be a poor way of doing anything.) Another would subscribe if he knew the movement would certainly go,—it is probable that he would double his subscription if the expedition had started. Then let him subscribe for the Pampero expedition—*that has gone*. Is it not plain that if the money is not subscribed, no movement can be made? If there are those who object to paying anything for the support of the men who are *to go*, let them put their money in such a situation that it can be surely calculated on, and then it can be *the basis of action*.

There are others who say they would subscribe, but they want to hear further if the Cubans have actually joined with Gen. Lopez. Suppose they have not. What is to be done then? I suppose the money will be put down when our men are worried and worn down, and fatigued to death, and finally suffer the fate of the lamented Crittenden and his murdered companions.

What do men want to know? Do they not know that Lopez landed on the shores of Cuba, on the 11th, seventy miles from Havana,—that he was attacked on the 13th, by vastly superior forces,—that on the 15th he was at Cayajabo, 45 miles of Havana,—that on the 18th, when the Empire City left, there was no news at Havana of any victory over our brave countrymen, under Lopez? Do they not know that more than two thousand troops had been sent from Havana against this little band, and that on a small area of from fifteen to twenty miles, they had sustained themselves six or seven days against this large odds? All this they must know, for it is officially published in Havana.

If our friends had aid, it must have been from the Cubans. If they did not have aid, they have performed wonders, and shame on a country that would let them perish, worn down, worried, and fatigued to death, but not conquered!

There is money enough held up in this city by those who, I really believe, will hereafter regret their hesitancy to have started by this time, a movement strong enough to have saved our friends, who, beyond all doubt, have overcome hosts, surmounted innumerable obstacles, and by their gallantry, added another wreath to the chaplet of American renown in arms.

A FRIEND OF THE BRAVE IN PERIL.

[Communicated.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 28th, 1851.

Editors of the Delta:—Gentlemen: I find that the pensioned scribe and scribes of the Spanish government, in this city—its abettors and defenders—have labored most assiduously in their traitor-task to prove—no, not to prove, for that I know they could not do—but to proclaim, with all the swagger of men conscious of uttering falsehoods, that the news published by you of the uprising of the Cuban patriots, and of their success, such as reported, were base fabrications, of which you were the authors.

I happened to be in Havana when the accounts of the rising of the patriots reached that city. I own I felt an enthusiasm in their cause, and that interest which every freeman should feel in their success. I set to work and sought the most reliable sources of information, with the view of discovering the real state of things, and of placing you, as soon as possible, in possession of the facts. The result of my inquiries I embodied in a letter, dated Havana, July 16th, which you published, precisely as written, in the Daily Delta of the 23d July. It was, as this is, signed "C.," and, to any one interested, I authorize you to give my name.

My letter was as hopeful for the cause of the patriots as any I have known you to publish. Knowing the sources from which I obtained my information, I believed then in the truth of every word I wrote—I believe in them still.

C

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
29 August 1851, 2.

The *Atlas* says that it will stand to the right in relation to Cuba if it loses every subscriber on its list. Bravo! But what is the right? Are the revolutionists or the Spanish government right? *That* is the question.

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The Daily Dixie

The Cuban Excitement in Savannah.

The Savannah papers come to us full of details of the intense excitement produced in that patriotic city by the recent intelligence from Cuba. The following is the News' account:

GREAT EXCITEMENT—PUBLIC MEETING IN MONUMENT SQUARE.

The news received on Wednesday night of the landing of Gen. Lopez on the island of Cuba, with 1500 rifles, to the painful suspense in which the public mind had been held for several days, produced the most intense excitement among our citizens. Early yesterday morning the Ocean flag was seen floating from the cupola of the Exchange, and from the offices of the morning papers, from Our Hotels, and at other public places. The excitement increased during the day among all classes of our citizens, who manifested the deepest anxiety to hear from the theatre of war.

At six o'clock in the evening a salute of one hundred guns was fired on the Bluff by a detachment of the Chatham Light Artillery. It is due to the artillerists to say, that we have never heard better firing, the discharges being regularly at intervals of five seconds, notwithstanding the heavy shower of rain which fell at the time.

Just as the party were returning with the guns, and a minute or two before the crowd reached the front of our office, we received the important dispatch from New Orleans, announcing Gen. Lopez's first battle with the Spanish troops. The news was read out from our office door, and produced the most intense excitement. The regrets for the fate of young Crittenden, Kerr, and their gallant comrades, were heartfelt, but all regarded as an earnest of the success of the Cuban cause.

There was before no lack of sympathy or enthusiasm in the cause of the patriots, but the Spanish barbarity displayed in the murder of their patriot pursuers, if true as stated in our dispatch, will rouse a spirit in this country which will not rest until it has swept every vestige of Spanish tyranny from the beautiful island whose soil it has so long polluted.

Towards evening, knots of men were to be seen upon the corners of the streets, discussing the imperfect accounts furnished by the telegraph, all eager to obtain further details; and when the hour for the meeting arrived, (eight o'clock) it was soon discovered that the Long Room of the Exchange would not begin to hold the immense concourse that had assembled.

The meeting was, however, organized, by calling Solomon Cohen, Esq., to the chair, and appointing James T. Webb and James T. Mitchell secretaries. Mr. Cohen addressed the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic speech, which was received with rapturous demonstrations of applause. As not more than half the immense crowd (by far the largest we ever saw assembled in Savannah) could obtain standing room in the hall, the meeting was then adjourned to Monument Square, where a platform had been erected at the base of the monument by James Sullivan and others, for the occasion, from which the assemblage was addressed in glowing, enthusiastic and patriotic speeches, by Dr. D. Arnold, R. H. Griffin, Esq., John Bilbo, Esq., and Thomas S. Daniels, Esq.

During the speaking in the square, the scene was peculiarly grand and exciting. For a time the only light was afforded by the flashes of lightning which momentarily illuminated the dark canopy above, from which only a few stars occasionally shone forth. On the platform the flag of Cuba was unfurled, while the white shaft of the Pulaski monument revealed itself against the dark horizon. The rain, which fell from time to time, did not damp the ardor or abate the enthusiasm of the multitude, who listened with eager attention to the speakers, only interrupting them with demonstrations of applause.

The speaking over, it was on motion

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of ten to report resolutions to an adjourned meeting, to be held to-morrow (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Monument Square.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the committee: Dr. R. D. Arnold, R. H. Griffin, John Bilbo, Hon. E. J. Harden, Col. W. J. McIntosh, John Lamb, Thos. S. Daniels, Capt. J. W. Anderson, Jno. Boston and James McHenry.

The News also adds:

"Whatever may have been the difference of opinion among us on this subject, in times past, the flag of free Cuba—the single star and stripes—is, while we write, floating gracefully from the windows of the offices of the three morning papers; and the press of Savannah joins with the almost unanimous voice of her people, in saying "God speed to the Cubans in their glorious attempt to taste the blessings of that liberty which is so largely enjoyed by the people of these States."'

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The Daily Delta
29 August 1854, 1

More Troops for Cuba.—From a letter received in this city on Tuesday, from Ocala, (Florida,) we learn that on Saturday last, three companies, numbering about 160 men, left that vicinity with the intention of joining a large party, who are destined to join the patriots in Cuba. We could not learn the names of all the officers, but are informed that Capt. Province and Capt. Fisher are among them. These men are good riflemen, and in any encounter with the Spanish troops, will render a good account of themselves. Our information is derived from a gentleman who has two brothers in one of the companies.

[*Savannah News.*

The above are, no doubt, the troops which were to rendezvous at Jacksonville, for the Pampero. Our dates from Savannah are to the 23d. If our hypothesis that the Winfield Scott spoke the Pampero off the coast be correct, the latter must have been near Jacksonville on the 19th or 20th inst.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

☞ A few words, and the Crescent and Delta shake hands on the Cuban question. The expression used by us, of Louisiana "taking position with the other Southern States in reference to Cuba," was meant in no party sense. (Sectional we admit we are, and until things look better for the South, than they do now, sectional we intend to be.) But, we only intended to express our regret, that of nearly all the Southern States, Louisiana was the only one which appeared to include in its population persons who were hostile to Cuban independence. We did not say whether they were whigs or democrats, and we care not what they are.

The Crescent says:

"If it censure Mr. Fillmore for any thing, it must be for his proclamation; and the issuance of a proclamation is an official act, the act not of an individual, but of the President, advised by his Cabinet, and the whole Administration [illegible] responsible for it."

The logic of this is [illegible] satisfactory. We repeat, it was not the [illegible]uing a proclamation,—(that was done by General Taylor, without exception as to the act or manner of doing it,) but it was the designation of certain enterprizes—as those of plunder and robbery,—which we know were got up by men as little disposed as Mr. Fillmore ever was, to engage in such expeditions. The Bulletin thinks this a mere matter of taste,—offensive only to hypercritical sticklers.

"You are a rascal, a thief, a scoundrel, sir!"

"Oh, you think so, do you,—well, I don't, and it is only a difference of taste,—so let's have a drink." That's the Bulletin's logic.

The Crescent concludes:

"We now dismiss any further controversy upon this subject; because, in the very first place, we deprecated anything which might involve the Cuban cause in partisan politics; and because, we feel too deep an interest in it to do or encourage anything which may do it injury. We invite the Courier and the Delta to unite with us in proving our zeal by our labors, until the army of vindicators is sped upon its mission, followed by the eager hopes of all freemen and all Americans."

We accept the truce. We go for the independence of Cuba as above all the temporary triumphs of party, and shall hail all who go with us as friends and brothers, to whatever party or creed they may belong.

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

The Daily Delta

29 August 1851, 2

An Argument against Cuba, Disposed of.

Certain Free-soil papers have lately evinced a deep solicitude in behalf of the South, in regard to Cuba, and some Southern journals are soft enough to quote their crude ideas. The arguments urged by these interested patriots is, that the independence or annexation of Cuba, would drain the other Southern States of their slave population.

This argument comes under the notice of the able editor of the Charleston Mercury, who, though opposed to Cuban annexation on peculiar grounds, (the principal of which is, that when South Carolina is going out of the Union, it is no time for Cuba to be coming in,) exposes in a very satisfactory manner, the absurd argument of the Free-soilers and anti-Cubans:

"The argument is, that the annexation of Cuba would ruin the South, by drawing away its slave population,—at any rate, that it would depopulate the border States, and so for one slave State acquired, there would be three or four lost. The danger to the South from such a source is altogether imaginary. The island of Cuba proper, exclusive of the keys and small islands around it, has an area of no more than 32,000 square miles, or two-thirds of the extent of Florida. The island is and must be essentially agricultural, and by consequence will never accumulate population in towns, except for the purposes of commerce. Much the greater part of its good lands are already under culture. The extraordinary demand for slaves there during the present century, has sprung from three causes. 1. In the year 1809, a whole system of depressing restrictions on the trade of the Island with other countries, was broken up, and it underwent a vast change in the range of its trade, and the motives to enterprise in cultivation. This cause has had time pretty nearly to exhaust its force. 2. The Spanish laws allow slaves to buy their freedom, by obtaining a valuation from public functionaries, and paying up the amount as they can. Hence there is a constant inroad upon the slave population by emancipation; and there is at this time in Cuba a free colored population, nearly equal to the whole of the same class in the United States. 3. The slave trade, within the last thirty years, has had a peculiar character. Denounced as piracy by the great nations, it has necessarily taken much of the cruel character of piracy. The difficulties in the way of transporting slaves, have given rise to the disproportionate importation of males, both because they could best endure the trials of the passage, and perform most labor when introduced. In the census of Cuba for 1827, there were 183,000 male slaves, and 103,000 females. We have not seen a later census embodying this item; but the disproportion of the sexes has not been diminished. Slavery has been in Cuba rather an industrial speculation than a social institution; and the consequence of this incessant emancipation on the one hand, and the substitution of newly imported Africans on the other, has been that the institution has assumed a peculiarly harsh character, eminently unfavorable to the duration of life. We have heard it said that forty years is the ordinary limit of the life of a slave on the sugar plantations, and that for a considerable portion of the year, they work eighteen hours in the day.

"Now, in regard to each one of these considerations, we think it nearly certain that the release of Cuba from the Spanish dominion would work a great change in favor of the permanent character and natural increase of the slave population. The cessation of the slave trade would soon put an end to the emancipation system, and with it to the still worse system of working slaves with an eye to exacting from their sinews the greatest amount of labor. The institution would become, as it is with us, social, kindly and self-sustaining. In such a condition the slave population of Cuba would be sufficient, of itself, to meet any demands for the extention of cultivation.

"But taking it as it is, with the enormously wasteful mode of supplying the deficit by the slave trade, and the best estimates allow only 30,000 slaves a year to be imported into Cuba. It is not believed that the average is over 20,000. Now, the increase of slaves in the United States during the last ten years has been very nearly 600,000, or at the rate of nearly 60,000 a year, and we could accordingly bear the removal of that number annually without diminishing the population at home. No such demand will or can be made upon the South, and they can populate a half dozen Cubas in the next thirty years without feeling it, except in the sustained value of slave property."

Cuban Rent.

The following, from an influential and intelligent citizen, strikes us as a good, practical suggestion:

Eds. Delta: Whilst much has been said and published in this city, since the intelligence of the horrid butchery of our countrymen in Havana, on the 16th instant, was promulgated, tending to keep alive the sympathy of our citizens, not only for the murdered dead, but also for their friends and relatives,—yes, and more than all, for the fate of that heroic band led on by Lopez, Gonzales, and other kindred spirits—let us not fail in our efforts to direct the public mind as to the best means to be adopted for carrying out the wished-for object. We would be dead, indeed, to all feelings of humanity, did we not, with one accord, take up the avenging rod, never to lay it down until we had wiped out every vestige of insult offered by the black-hearted Concha to our country and our countrymen. And how shall we accomplish so much? By action—action; and that quickly. Let us have Cuban juntas or associations from this moment, in every city, town, and hamlet in these United States—let us hold our meetings weekly, and at every meeting take up contributions and swell the Cuban Rent from ten thousand depositories, East, West, North, and South. Let the ball be opened in this, the emporium of the South, and my word for it, the sinews of war will be found flowing into your treasuries in a constant stream.

Yours, A SON OF THE EMERALD ISLE.

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

The Daily Delta

29 August 1851, 2

The Pampero.

We expressed, yesterday, our belief that the Pampero had arrived safely at Jacksonville, where she would take a new detachment of troops, with ammunition, arms, and provisions, and proceed back to Cuba, to reinforce General Lopez. By telegraph received last evening, which was five days coming from Savannah, we have the opinion thrown out yesterday as a speculation, confirmed as a fact.

May this, the gallant little steamer has probably landed another band of patriots on the island, and there will be more fighting for Queen Isabella's barbarians. God help the good cause!

General Cadwallador.

We hail with great joy the accession of this gallant and accomplished soldier, to the ranks of the Cuban patriots. General Cadwallader is the son of a gallant officer of the Revolution of 1776, a companion and friend of Lafayette. His high-spirited son, true to the principles of his father, and to the example of his father's friend, has thrown the weight of his character and influence into the cause of Cuba, and we hope, ere long, to hear of his drawing his sword in that behalf. General C. is an accomplished soldier, and is possessed of fine talents, especially for the command and direction of volunteers.

☞ It is said that the state of the exchanges is a good barometer of public opinion. Some idea may be formed of that opinion in Havana, from the fact that from the landing of Gen. Lopez, on the 12th inst., to the sailing of the Empire City, on the 18th, exchange on the United States rose six per cent.; so great a rise in so short a time being altogether unprecedented.

☞ Colonel Monaghan handed over to the Cuban Committee yesterday fifty dollars, contributed by Mr. Herman Turner, Engineer of the Mexican Gulf Railroad. Mr. Turner presented the company to which Lieutenants James and Bryce (who were murdered at Havana,) were attached, before they left, with a splendid color. If others, much abler to give than Mr. Turner, would help the cause with a small mite from their large accumulations, our city would not be exposed to the shame of having three thousand gallant men, who burn to avenge their slaughtered countrymen, detained here for the want of means.

HERMAN TURNER

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The Daily Delta

29 August 1851, 2

CUBAN GATHERING ON MUSTANG ISLAND—*Gen McLeod in the Field.*—The Lavaca Commercial says:

We have been informed that a company, numbering some thirty persons, have left our neighboring city of Indianola, for the rendezvous at Mustang Island, at which point they expect transportation for the Island of Cuba. From information we have received, it is probable that a large number of Texans will be assembled at that point for the purpose of assisting the Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence. It is rumored, but we do not know with what degree of truth, that Gen. McLeod has gone over to Corpus Christi, as it is supposed, with the view of heading the expedition. If the Cubans have made even a feeble effort in their own behalf, the number of gallant volunteers who are now pressing onward to their assistance, will be sufficient to ensure them a successful termination of the revolution.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta

29 August 1851, 2

ATTENTION! DEMOCRATS OF THE II WARD, FIRST MUNICIPALITY!!

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Democratic Central Committee, on the 27th inst., the undersigned respectfully requests that the voters in the Second Ward, Municipality No. One, meet on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at the Guard House, in said Ward, to hold an election for two members, to represent them in the Democratic Central Committee.

The polls will be opened at 7 o'clock P. M., and will close at 9 P. M.

Messrs. John F. White, Richard Richardson and P. C. O'Neil, are requested to act as Inspectors of the Polls.

HORATIO DAVIS,
President of Democratic Central Committee.

H. C. Yoxsance, } Secretaries.
Paul K. Trasse, }

aug30-2t

NOTICE.

Office of the General Cuba Committee.

The following are the only persons duly authorized to receive subscriptions in behalf of the Cuban Cause:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D Mitchell,	[illegible]	Dr J V [illegible]
D I Ricardo,	[illegible]	J B [illegible]
J L Levy,	[illegible]	Col [illegible]
J J Fitzpatrick,	[illegible] Stockton,	S S [illegible]
J L Carmen,	[illegible]Cheesman,	W C [illegible]
Gardner Smith,	Dr G W Austin,	Wm [illegible]
L A Bacchus,	Isaac N. Marks,	Capt Henry Larose,
Geo W Christy,	J V Perse,	Emil Descomes,
D DaPonte,	S H Page,	J S McDuff,
Richard Condon,	L H Kinney	J G Howard,
Samuel Harby,	Peter Mayer	Capt Fitfield,
Emile Hiriart,	John T Collier,	James Dana,
F. Wood Perry,	J O Pierson,	Michael Asphl,
T D Harper,	D Byrne,	Thos Hines,
Dr A L Saunders,	C Auch,	James Brooks,
Arthur O'Donnell,	J Gilmore,	M Wickam,
David Orrett,	T L Lemley,	Henry Jadons,
J H Madden,	T G Mackey,	Chester Bailey.

All the members of the above Committee are requested to report to the Secretary, at his Office, every afternoon, at 5 o'clock, as it is of the utmost importance to know what amount they have collected.

By order of the General Committee.

aug30 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

THE LADIES OF LAFAYETTE,

Sympathizing with their American brethren for the loss of their townsman and those brave spirits who, contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, were butchered and murdered by the authorities of Spain, are invited to call at the Office of the Committe, No. 13 Jackson street, and contribute their mite to the glorious cause of Cuban Liberty.

The aggregate of many small sums will accomplish the patriotic object. The Ladies of Lafayette were never appealed to in vain in a good and just cause.

N. B.—What is to be done MUST BE DONE QUICKLY!

The following is the Committee authorized to receive contributions:

Cassar Auch	Jesse Gilmore	Gen T L Lemly
Dr J V Wren	Thos G Mackey	J B Carter
Chas H Peck	S S Burdette	W C Terrell

Lafayette, Aug. 28, 1851—aug27

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

ARSENAL OF 3D COMPANY, AUG. 23.

At a meeting of the 3d Company of the Battalion of Artillery, held on the 23d of August, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have received with profound grief, intelligence of the death of our brother-in-arms, J. P. Salmon, a victim to his devotion to the cause of liberty, who, with fifty other martyrs, was murdered in Havana on the 16th of August—

Be it Resolved, That this company deeply sympathizes in the affliction of the family and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That this company will wear mourning for three months, in token of their sorrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions, to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Courier and Delta.

aug25 OSCAR BERCIER, Secretary.

BATAILLON D'ARTILLERIE.

SALLE D'ARMES DE LA 3ME COMPAGNIE.

A une assemblée de la troisieme compagnie, tenue a 23 Août, la préambule ainsi que les résolutions suivantes ont été unanimement adoptés:

Attendu, Que nous venons d'apprendre avec un profond sentiment de douleur, que notre frere d'armes, J. P. Salmon, a été victime de son dévouement a la cause de la liberté, attendu qu'il a subi le sort des cinquante martyrs, du 16 Août, passés par les armes a la Havane—

Résolu, Que la compagnie sympathise sincerement au grand chagrin qu'éprouvent sa famille et ses amis.

Résolu, Que la compagnie portera le deuil pendant trois mois, comme signe de son affliction.

Résolu, Que le Sécrétaire remette une copie des dites résolutions a sa famille, et qu'elles soient publiées dans le Courrier et le Delta. aug26 61 OSCAR BERCIER, Sécrétaire

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The Daily Delta

29 August 1851, 2

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA.

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.

OFFICE, COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ST. CHARLES ST.

Great Mass Meeting in Philadelphia

Sympathy with Cuban Patriots.

Great Enthusiasm!

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, August 26.

The excitement produced in this city by the recent news from Cuba, is very great. An immense mass meeting was held last night in Independence Square, to express the indignation felt by our citizens at the late barbarous proceedings of the Spanish authorities at Havana. The assemblage numbered some twelve to fifteen thousand people. Colonel John Swift, former Mayor of this city, presided, and was assisted by a number of Vice Presidents.

Colonel Swift, upon taking the chair, delivered a stirring address, in which he used strong terms of condemnation of the atrocities committed by the Havana authorities on the 16th instant. Resolutions were offered, and unanimously passed, justifying the cause of the Cuban patriots, and calling upon the Government of the United States to take immediate measures to prevent the recurrence of similar barbarity. A resolution was also introduced recommending the purchase of Cuba by the United States Government from Spain. Great enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting, and many speeches were made, similar in tenor to that of Colonel Swift.

Cuba and the Washington Press.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

The National Intelligencer denounces, in strong terms, the Cuba invasion movement, to-this morning's issue, while the Republic holds a moderate tone in treating the subject.

Secretary Stuart has returned to the city.

(For the Daily Delta.)

[illegible]

Which roll in safety o'er the world,
Until they meet in coward motion,
Some weed, whose touch gives them a curse,
Where they become, like us, a part
Of that from whence they first did start.

They turn to worms—are to-dust[illegible]
And pass in knowing this, oft say,
They care not if they form the crust
Of earth, when life has pass'd away,
Or get a deeper bed, where they
Can turn, unseen, to kindred clay.

"'Twill matter not to us," they cry,
Where speaking of their funeral bier,
"How we are buried when we die,
For the free soul will then have power
To cast away its earth-worn dress,
And put on one of happiness!"

Yet, could they know before they die,
That when their souls have left their forms,
And yet are lingering near by—
Could they but know that Autocrat worms
Would then commence their horrid meal,—
Could they know that, how would they feel?

'Tis bad enough to kill a foe,
Who puts himself within our power,
E'en that is murder, all well know,—
But to rain down a bloody shower
Of blows upon their soulless clay,
And carve it inch by inch away,—

To hire vile negroes—slaves, to drag
It all disfigured, bleeding, through
The streets,—to have them boast and brag,
In an American's sad view,
And laugh at him for tears, which he
Weeps, till he vainly tries to see

The last of his dear countrymen,
Who 'neath his butcher'd in the night—
And hewn and cut to pieces, when
He is too powerless to smite
The murderers in their horrid deed,
Or save Americans who bleed!

This, this calls for revenge and blood
Blood, which that word'rous "[illegible]
From out its butcher'ring slaves shall flood,
When up arise, sword in hand,
And musketed, to battle fly,
Americans to revenge or die!

For blood alone can quench the fire,
Which burns within our nation's breast
And rouses that revengeful ire,
Which never yet was known to rest,
In Freedom's land, until the slave
Were doubly vengeful on land and [illegible]

Then, country ours, to arms arise!
March, in your ships, across the wave!
Obey the voice which in you cries,
To revenge your comrades in the grave
And draw out Freedom's sword, it never
To sheath till Cuba's free forever!

March with determined hearts and hands,
Against the base, remorseless foe—
And where revenge's voice demands,
Or Freedom calls you, bravely go—
For victory's on the path before you,
While Freedom's banner hovers o'er you!

And place, brave men and gallant tars,
On Morro's proudest, loftiest height,
That heavenly banner of bright stars,
A sign to worlds that slavery's blight
Has pass'd from out that island fair,
And left bright Freedom beaming there!

V. L. W.

New Orleans, Aug. 21, 1851.

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Louisville Courier

29 August 1851, 2

Further Cuba News.

We continue to publish such items as we think will prove of interest to our readers, and at the same time serve to throw more light on the affairs in Cuba.—The following is from the New York *Herald*, of the 24th inst.

We learn that the sailors of the U. S. ship Albany, at Havana, were thrown into a state of great excitement on learning that the fifty Americans were to be shot. They waited upon Captain Randolph to get permission to land and prevent the execution; they desired him to open his batteries upon the town; and when the guns were heard at the execution, they wanted the flag of the Albany struck!

The brig J. C. Anderson, Capt. Murray, arrived last night from Havana, whence she sailed on the 15th inst. Captain Murray states that when he left, the greatest excitement prevailed in Havana, in consequence of the landing of the invaders. Capt. Murray also states that the Spaniards do not hesitate to use the slightest pretext and the basest subterfuge to harass and annoy Americans, both strangers and residents, in every way possible. It is with great difficulty and delay that American shipmasters can obtain the requisite accommodations for their vessels, &c. As an instance of the vindictive feeling that pervades among them in this direction, it is only necessary to state that Captain Hebershaw, of the brig Highlander, of Philadelphia, was fined eighty dollars because he had not his wife's name on the crew list of the vessel.

It is now intimated in certain circles, that the Cuban revolutionists, ere this, if successful, in all probability have formed a provisional government—adopted a republican constitution for the new republic of Cuba, and have organized an executive and military administration, and have adopted, also, laws and ordinances abrogating the Spanish authorities, both civil and military. It is stated that they intend to issue commissions for their army and navy forthwith, at the same time that they constitute and establish civil officers throughout the island. Certainly this is a most judicious step, and looks more like an earnest engagement with the circumstances of the cause than any thing of which we have as yet heard suggested. Indeed, some parties are sanguine enough to think that, in two weeks time, there may be a commissioner despatched to this government from the new republic. We give this as it comes to us, from a reliable source, having determined—as is our custom in all similar cases, where public discussion arises—to give both sides of the statements made in this exciting affair. We have already published both the Spanish and the revolutionist accounts from the first moment and from these united, any sagacious reader may form very satisfactory conclusions which are near the truth.

Washington, City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, '51.

The news from Cuba has created the greatest excitement here, and but one feeling of indignation prevails, not only at the sanguinary and cowardly butchery of unarmed prisoners, but the gross insult offered our flag by the firing into the Falcon. Unfortunately, the President cannot be telegraphed, nor indeed, is his precise location known, and this will doubtless cause delay in his arrival here; but it is not doubted that the moment he hears the intelligence, he will at once return, and give orders for a demand upon the Spanish authorities for prompt satisfaction for the insult. The vigilance which has already been evinced by government, in frustrating the sympathising expeditions, lead to the belief that the Executive will be equally prompt in protecting our national honor when assailed by foreign nations. If Consul Owen's conduct is as representad, he will unquestionably be removed. It was clearly his duty to remonstrate against the butchery of the prisoners, as opposed to all modern warfare. There is no doubt but that the whole country will be fired by the news, and it may be interesting to remark, that the government cannot legally use force to intercept a vessel on the high seas; nor, indeed, is it clear, that if a vessel was to cast loose from a pier in any port in the country, the government would feel warranted in using force to prevent her sailing, if those on board saw fit to resist. The recent proceedings in New York and New Orleans prove that, in fact, the act of 1818 is powerless.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.

The excitement which prevails in this city relative to the Cuban outbreak, is great. Two more steamers, filled with men, sailed to-day to join Lopez. The interference of the United States Marshal was of no avail. The fitting out and embarkation were accomplished in defiance of the authorities. The most intense excitement prevails, and everything is done openly. Every boat from above is bringing down soldiers for the patriot cause in Cuba.

The following is from the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, of Monday evening:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

A meeting of the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, and the Postmaster General, was held yesterday, at which they decided to send immediately to the President the Cuban news, although no official information has been received on the subject.

Although the Government cannot interfere with the Spanish authorities in their course towards prisoners found with arms in their hands on Cuban territory, it has a right to be satisfied that the persons were in such a position when arrested. The outrage on our flag may be explained away, and if so, the fact in itself would not be considered a *casus belli*.

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

Louisville Courier
29 August 1851, 2

[redacted]

NEW YORK, August 23, 1851.

The news by the Cherokee and Falcon, from Cuba, has caused the most intense excitement among all classes of community. The landing and success of Lopez, the desertion of four thousand troops to his standard, the sad fate of the Americans who fell into the hands of the Spanish authorities, the noble and heroic manner in which they met the penalty of their indiscretion, and the flagrant and inexcusable insult offered to the American flag by the manner in which the Falcon was compelled to heave to, and subject her decks to the search of a Spanish man of war, furnish the theme of discussion in every circle you encounter, whether in the streets, in the counting rooms, the public hotels or families. To say that the manner in which the mutilated bodies of the American martyrs to the cause of freedom received the last rites of sepulture at the hands of their barbarous executioners, has aroused the most intense indignation, is conveying but a faint idea of the feeling that pervades the public mind. And while the subjects of Spain may think that such examples of their cruelty will deter others from following the footsteps of those who have fallen victims to their barbarity, they will find it will blunt the sympathies of even those who prefer Cuba should remain under the iron heel of Spanish despotism, and cause a thousand swords to leap from their scabbards in aid of those Cubans who have struck for their liberties and the independence of their country. Public meetings are being held, numerously attended, and from which influences will flow that will effectually override all resistance to the determination of thousands, the blood of whose brethren shed upon Cuba soil they have vowed to avenge.

Had the Americans who were taken as prisoners charged with forming a part of the Patriot army, been *tried and condemned according to the usages of* all civilized nations, and after that conviction shot, and their bodies respected as the remains of the dead in all countries and under all circumstances should be respected, much just cause of national complaint that now exists would have been avoided.—When the Americans, in an heroic manner, that could but command the admiration and astonishment of even their executioners, freely laid down their lives a willing sacrifice upon the alter of liberty, they paid the full penalty that the foreign power upon whose shores they were taken in arms had a right to demand, or our own country could without complaint submit to. But when all the usages of civilization, whether in war or in peace, have been as shamefully outraged as they have been, in the manner in which the bodies of the *martyrs* were delivered over to a debased and refuse population, and subjected to every manifestation of indignity and brutality that it was in the power of the living to show towards the dead, it becomes a serious inquiry, whether by such conduct Cuba has not made herself the aggressor, and become amenable to us, as a nation, for the outrages thus perpetrated. Let this proposition, however, be disposed of as it may, there is no escaping from the fact that the conduct of the Spanish man-of-war to the American steamer Falcon, employed in her usual trade between the two countries, has inflicted an outrage and an insult upon our flag, that cannot pass unredressed, without disgrace and political destruction to the administration submitting to such wrong. Spain must be taught and made to feel that there are rules of propriety and decorum to be observed, even in the commission of a legal and justifiable act, a departure from which "subjects the offending party to the necessity of a satisfactory reparation, or in case of failure, to all the consequences and penalties of war." This is the predicament in which the last news from Cuba leaves the Spanish Government, and public expectation is on tip-toe for a development of the action of our own Government under such circumstances. It will no longer answer the purposes of procrastination to profess ignorance of the state of public feeling in Cuba, or to pretend that the rising of the patriots was but the spasmodic effort of an irresponsible few, which no sooner showed itself than it was at once extinguished by the standing army of Her Spanish Majesty. Official communications to our Government, as well as private letters from unquestioned and unquestionable sources at Havana, to many of our most influential citizens, leave no room for further doubt, that the cause of the revolutionists is deep and wide spread throughout the Island, and that open desertion among civilians as well as soldiery is daily taking place. American citizens, residents upon the Island and in the pursuits of lawful commerce, are subjected to the grossest indignities and insults, and their property threatened with confiscation, for no other cause than that the hearts of freemen throb in their breasts. And to protect our own commerce, whether upon the sea or land, a large fleet of American guns has become indispensable in the Gulf, in the vicinity of the Queen of the Antilles. Prompt action on the part of the Administration is demanded and looked for, and the immediate return of the President and the absent members of his Cabinet will follow their reception of the last news by the Falcon, and which has been dispatched to him. The friends of Mr. Webster speak with great confidence that he will be found fully equal to the emergency in which he is thus unexpectedly placed, and that his diplomatic correspondence with the Spanish Minister, that is sure to follow, will prove that American honor or the rights of her citizens will not suffer in his hands. I admit that the task will be a difficult and embarrassing one to distinguish between the national right and wrong that has been committed by Spain, but those embarrassments must be overcome, and Spain taught that while we do no wrong as a Government, we suffer none to be done on the part of any other nation towards us. From all I can learn, several vessels will sail within the next week for Cuba, chartered by citizens of the United States intending to immigrate to that foreign clime, and who will go out fully prepared and *equipped to maintain their rights* and protect themselves against prejudices and annoyances to which immigrants to new countries are not unfrequently subjected.

Among the martyrs who were shot, I notice the names of some with whom I was well acquainted during the Mexican war, and who served with credit under Gen. Scott during his whole campaign. I cannot but feel incensed at the ignominy, *not at their death*, but of their burial, and hope that a befitting retribution will speedily overtake those committing the brutalities upon their remains. A firm believer in the declaration that "*the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church*," I regard the independence of Cuba as a fixed result in the progress of nations, and believe that the war blast of the clarion will never cease among her hills or upon her plains, until the Spanish yoke is stricken from her neck, and Cuba has been baptised into full communion with the free and independent Republics of the civilized world. Her soil has been fertilized with the blood of American heroic valor, and the noxious weed of despotism and oppression can no longer take root or flourish therein. The firmness and composure of those of our citizens who died that Cuba might be free, will inspire the timid and wavering among the Cuban subjects, with confidence, while it will nerve the arms of those who have gone forth to battle with a treble courage in striking for the liberties of the land that gave them birth. And thus the very means resorted to by the Spanish authorities to check the resolution and dampen the ardor of those engaged in it, will prove a harbinger of good to the patriots and of evil and destruction to their oppressors. If I learn any thing of importance not communicated to the press generally, I will telegraph you as fast as I am put in possession of it. Circumstances, after the President gets back to Washington, may induce me to go there before returning. I learn that the officer in command of the Falcon, on behalf of all concerned, intends making a formal complaint to our Government of the detention and indignity to which the vessel, officers and passengers were subjected by the Spanish man-of-war. Unless something is done to prevent a repetition of such conduct, our steamers will hardly consent to continue in the service between the United States and the Island of Cuba.

I had intended to have devoted much space to-day to the anamolous condition both parties are in in this State, *and to venture a prediction as to the result* this fall, but the Cuban excitement runs so high, and engrosses so completely public attention and conversation, that I can think or write of nothing else. The Abolitionists are becoming advocates for Cuban independence, but purely on the ground that the threat of the Captain General will be carried into execution, and the 300,000 slaves emancipated before the colors of Spain are struck. But, of this, more anon. It is both a fruitful and a serious theme.

Yours, &c., D.

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Louisville Courier

29 August 1851, 2

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Meeting in Favor of Cuba.

At a meeting of the citizens of Louisville, held Wednesday night at Capt. Kern's, the following were the order of proceeding:

On the meeting being called to order, Dr. A. H. Bryan was called to the Chair, and after the usual preliminaries a committee were appointed to draft resolutions, which were adopted by the unanimous voice of the meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting is held by the citizens of Louisville, and Americans, to express our indignation in regard to the insult placed upon the flag of our country, and the atrocious and illegal murder of our countrymen, by an act without parallel in the annals of history.

Resolved, That we instruct our Representative to enquire into the aforesaid insult, and require satisfaction, therefor.

Resolved, That the Administration of the United States be required to recall our Consul at Havana, and we further resolve, that if the Government does not recall said official, this people will appoint a committee to remove said official.

Resolved, That our sympathies are warmly enlisted in the cause of Cuban Liberty, and are in favor of permitting our citizens to engage in said glorious cause.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be furnished, and the city papers be requested to publish the same.

After speeches from Messrs. Reasor, Harney, Johnson and others, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M., Thursday, to proceed in procession to the court house, to participate in the mass meeting to be there held.

A. H. BRYAN, Chairman.

JOHN H. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

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Louisville Courier

29 August 1851, 3

Rich.—The proceedings of the Cuban meeting at Kern's, on Wednesday night, are rich beyond anything we have seen or read recently. Dr. Bryan, the "representative," has an awful responsibility devolving on him, and we hope he will be able to stand up to it. President Fillmore will tremble when he reads the proceedings of this meeting. He will see that if he does not remove the Consul at Havana at once, our good friends of the First and Second wards will do it for him.

☞The Memphis papers publish a report that the Pampero, on her way to Cuba, was hotly chased by a French and a Spanish war steamer, but she gallantly outstripped them, landed her men on the Island, and safely returned.

☞Some dirty scamps at Jeffersonville imposed on us yesterday in the publication of the proceedings of a Cuban meeting at that place. A great part was fictitious, and the names of some respectable gentlemen were introduced in connection with those of negroes. We have been unable to find out who are the blackguards, but if their names can be ascertained we will pay $5 towards having them decently drubbed by one of the "darkies" they caricatured. If we can ascertain the perpetrators of it, we can promise they will not be likely to attempt the experiment again in a hurry.

☞We understand that several companies of emigrants for Cuba are organizing in this city, and will be ready to take their departure in a few days. We would advise them to go well armed, as it is said there are numerous savage "varmints" in that country.

☞The Cuban meeting last night was largely attended. A long string of resolutions was passed, and speeches made dealing in the horribles, denouncing the Government and every body not favorable to Cuba. The following resolution, the Chairman decided was, lost, but large numbers assert positively that it was carried:

Resolved, That this meeting commends the conduct of the National Administration in preserving their faith to their treaties with Spain, in the earnest efforts to intercept and suppress expeditions against the Government of Cuba, however odious it is.

After the playing of the Star Spangled Banner, &c., by the band, the meeting adjourned.

The Cuba Excitement---Outpouring of the People Tremendous Gathering.

At an early hour last night the Middle Market House and the entire street, at and near the intersection of Fourth and Market streets, was thronged with people who turned out *en masse* in favor of the Cuban patriots. The resolutions of the previous meeting were introduced, and Gen. Pilcher arose to address the multitude. By this time the meeting was joined by thousands of persons from the upper wards, who were preceded by a band of music. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting was certainly one of the largest, if not the very largest, ever held in this city. After the adjournment a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Cuba Meeting.

At an immense meeting of the citizens of Louisville, held at the court house, on the 27th of August, 1851, to take into consideration the condition of the struggling and oppressed Cubans, together with the barbarous cruelties recently perpetrated upon sundry citizens of the United States, who had volunteered in the holy struggle for the rights of man, Sherrod Williams, Esq., who was called to the chair, who, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. E. A Graves, Col. Thos. M. Hicks, Capt. L. B. White, Col. Wm. Riddle, and Junius L. Clemmons, were appointed Vice Presidents; and Geo. W. Noble and W. W. Ross, were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, on motion of John H. Harney, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The President announced the names of the following gentlemen as the committee: John H. Harney, Dr. J. N. Hughes, Joseph A. B. Furness, E. A. Graves, J. M. Wales, Jeridan Thompson, and Charles M. Thruston.

The meeting was addressed in patriotic, elaborate, and eloquent speeches, by Gen. W. S. Pilcher, Charles M. Thruston, Esq, Col. W. Riddle, and Capt E. A. Graves; which were frequently interrupted by spontaneous bursts of applause from the dense concourse.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the right of the citizens of this Union to meet together and express their sympathies with those struggling for independence anywhere; and such an expression is especially becoming in a people who were the first in modern times to declare and maintain the principles of free government.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of Cuba have our warmest approbation for the noble stand they have taken in resisting the iron despotism of Spain—a despotism unequalled in its oppressions, wrongs, and injustice.

3. *Resolved*, That whilst despotic governments are prompt to assist each other in crushing the efforts of their subjects in behalf of freedom, it is the duty of this country to give its sympathy and aid to the republican cause at all times, and it is highly becoming and honorable in individuals in this country to devote their lives and their fortunes to the cause of freedom; and whilst no military organization is formed upon our soil, no law or treaty is violated.

4 *Resolved*, That our citizens have a right to expatriate themselves, to emigrate to any country, and become a citizen of it; and that none have a right to prevent or obstruct the exercise of this right. In language of Daniel Webster, "Neither the constitution nor the laws of the land, nor any principles known, authorize the President of the United States to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas, or any other foreign country," to aid in the establishment of their independence; "and that authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general laws of nations do not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another."

5. *Resolved*, That the slaughter of fifty Americans by the Spanish authorities, in cold blood, without the formality of a trial, in barbarous, indecent haste, is not excelled in atrocity by anything in the darkest annals of crime, and must call forth the execration of the civilized world.

6. *Resolved*, That we rejoice to learn that the President of the United States has dispatched a vessel of war to demand an explanation, and satisfaction for the atrocity perpetrated in Havana, and the insult offered a vessel of the United States in firing at it or searching it; and in the event of refusal or delay to give satisfaction, means should be taken to exact prompt redress.

7. *Resolved*, That A. F. Owen, if his conduct has been correctly reported, should be forthwith removed from office of Consul, by the President of the United States, for his heartless and anti-American conduct toward the fifty slaughtered patriots, and his place filled by a man with an American heart and American feeling.

Capt. E. A. Graves moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city papers.

Gen. W. S. Pilcher moved to amend said motion so as to require a copy to be sent to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State.

Mr. L. Rousseau moved further to amend by appointing the President a committee of one to forward them to the President and Secretary of the United States, and also the Captain General of Cuba.

The amendments were accepted and unanimously adopted; after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Cuba.

SHERROD WILLIAMS, Pres't.

THOS. M. HICKS, L. B. WHITE, WM. RIDDLE, } Vice Presidents.

GEO. W. NOBLE, W. W. ROSS, } Secretaries.

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Louisville Courier

29 August 1851, 3

CUBAN MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

The friends of the Cuban patriots held a meeting last night at Baltimore.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The U. S. revenue cutter Forward, Capt. Jones, has been ordered to cruise off the coast to intercept any expedition which may be fitting out for hostile designs upon Cuba.

The steamer City of Manchester sailed for Liverpool this morning, with a valuable cargo and $300,000 in specie.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

A Cuban meeting was called yesterday, but was so slimly attended that no organization took place. It is reported, on authority of a despatch from New Orleans, that the Spanish Consul had been killed, but it is doubted. He was burned in effigy on the night of the 23d inst. On the 22d the brig Fanny, from Havana, arrived at New Orleans with the bodies of Col. Crittenden, Capt. Kerr and Lt. Brandt.

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Louisville Democrat
29 August 1851, 3

REAT
HUSIASM!
of the People!!!
BLAGE OF THOUSANDS
Meeting in behalf of
B A ! !

ration was made last night deep and abiding interest en- izens, in the patriotic strug- , to throw off the yoke of

of our citizens was, by far ver took place in Louisville, med to be actuated by the rdfelt sympathy with the bat- s determination to give them stenance in their power.

et house between Third and densely crowded from one A procession of some thou- from the upper wards, headed a fine band of music; and one time, was densely throng- length of the square.

hes were made by Gen. Pil- hich were responded to by the most enthusiasm; in fact, clo- inspire an additional throb, e vast multitude, who felt and olution to do their *devoir* for

t pervades this community is ot confined to sects or parties, ent sentiment of every heart. forth—Cuba must and will be

proceeded to the court house, again addressed, and among . F. Vance, with uncommon e it was determined to raise ," and ward committees for the purpose—after which retired with

ERS FOR CUBA ! !

, Esq., and Col. William to address the citizens, the lower middle market house. of Cuba were out.

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Louisville Democrat
29 August 1851, 3

FLAG OF FREE CUBA!

CUBA MEETINGS.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

At an immense meeting of the citizens of Louisville, held at the court-house on the 27th August, 1851, to take into consideration the condition of the struggling and oppressed Cubans, together with the barbarous cruelties recently perpetrated upon sundry citizens of the United States, who had volunteered in the holy struggle for the rights of man, Sherrod Williams, Esq. was called to the chair, who, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. E. A. Graves, Col. Thos. M. Hicks, Capt. L. B. White, Col. William Riddle, and Junius L. Clemmons, were appointed Vice Presidents; and Geo. W. Noble and W. W. Ross were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, on motion of John H. Harney, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The President announced the names of the following gentlemen as the committee: John H. Harney, Dr. J. N. Hughes, Joseph Furnace, E. A. Graves, J. W. Wales, Jedediah Johnson, and Charles M. Thruston.

The meeting was addressed in patriotic, elaborate, and eloquent speeches by Gen. W. S. Pilcher, Charles M. Thruston, Esq., Col. W. Riddle, and Capt. E. A. Graves; which were frequently interrupted by spontaneous bursts of applause from the dense concourse.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the right of the citizens of this Union to meet together and express their sympathies with those struggling for independence anywhere; and such an expression is especially becoming in a people who were the first in modern times to declare and maintain the principles of free government.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of Cuba have our warmest approbation for the noble stand they have taken in resisting the iron despotism of Spain—a despotism unequalled in its oppressions, wrongs, and injustice.

3. *Resolved*, That whilst despotic governments are prompt to assist each other in crushing the efforts of their subjects in behalf of freedom, it is the duty of this country to give its sympathy and aid to the republican cause at all times, and it is highly becoming and honorable in individuals in this country to devote their lives and their fortunes to the cause of freedom; and whilst no military organization is formed upon our soil, no law or treaty is violated.

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6. *Resolved*, That we rejoice to learn that the President of the United States has dispatched a vessel of war to demand an explanation, and satisfaction for the atrocity perpetrated in Havana, and the insult offered a vessel of the United States in firing at it or searching it; and in the event of refusal or delay to give satisfaction, means should be taken to exact prompt redress.

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Capt. E. A. Graves moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city papers.

Gen. W. S. Pilcher moved to amend said motion so as to require a copy to be sent to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State.

Mr. J. Rousseau moved further to amend by appointing the President a committee of one to forward them to the President and Secretary of the United States, and also the Capt. General of Cuba.

The amendments were accepted and unanimously adopted; after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Cuba.

SHERROD WILLIAMS, Pres't.

Thos. M. Hicks, }
L. B. White, } Vice Presidents.
Wm. Riddle, }

George W. Noble, }
W. W. Ross, } Secretaries.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Louisville, held at Capt. Kern's, on Wednesday evening, the following was the order of proceeding:

On the meeting being called to order, Dr. A. H. Bryan was called to the chair, and after the usual preliminaries the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, which were adopted by the unanimous voice of the meeting:

W. W. Harney, Dr. Reasor, Joseph Waters, Dr. McCarty, and Capt. Kern.

Resolved, That this meeting is held by the citizens of Louisville, to express our indignation in regard to the insult offered the flag of our country, and the atrocious and illegal murder of our countrymen—an act without a parallel in the annals of history.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our government to inquire into the aforesaid insult, and to require satisfaction therefor.

Resolved, That the administration of the United States be required to recall the Consul at Havana; and that if the President does not recall said Consul, this people will appoint a committee to remove said official.

Resolved, That our sympathies are warmly interested in the cause of Cuban liberty, and we are in favor of permitting our citizens to engage in the said glorious cause.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished and the city papers be requested to publish the same.

After speeches from Messrs. Reasor, W. W. Harney and D. I. Johnson, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, when a procession will be formed to proceed to the court-house, to participate in the meeting advertised there.

H. BRIAN, Ch'm.

J. H. Johnson, Sec'y.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

FRANKFORT, Aug. 27, 1851.

Gentlemen:—Yesterday was a glorious day for the friends of Cuban liberty in Frankfort. Early in the morning, placards were posted upon the principal corners of our streets, announcing a meeting of all who were friendly to the cause of Cuba, to be held at the court-house at 8 o'clock, P. M. About 7½ o'clock, we repaired to the place of meeting, and, much to our surprise, found the capacious court room fairly filled to overflowing with our citizens, embracing the oldest and youngest; in fact, every class, from the staid, sober old farmer from the country, to the bold, daring, and reckless youth of eighteen, in town. We have never seen a more enthusiastic meeting in Frankfort; nor has a larger one been convened for many years. Hundreds left the court-house for want of room; whilst every aisle and corner, as well as the porch in front, were literally jammed and crammed with human beings.

At 8 o'clock the pulse of the drum and fife ceased, and the meeting was, on motion of Judge Hord, called to order and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

Dr. Joseph Roberts, President; Walter W. Stapp, Esq., B. B. Sayre, Gen. Wm. L. Harlan, Col. Jno. W. Forbes, Wm. Tanner, Esq., Vice Presidents; Gen. Clark Knott, Mordecai Thompson, Esq., Jno. M. Monroe, Secretaries.

Resolutions, which had been previously prepared by Messrs Dreux, Stapp, Vert and Gen. W. L. Harlan, were presented, sympathising in strong terms with the Cuban patriots, and were adopted with tremendous applause. Several able and most eloquent speeches were made upon the occasion, which also called out long bursts of applause.

I might give you more complete proceedings, but you will see them in the Frankfort papers to-morrow.

Ample preparations are being made for the inauguration of Governor Powell, in handsome style, on next Tuesday. Col. W. W. Stapp, has been chosen by the committee of arrangements as Marshal of the day; and I understand there will be a meeting to-night for the purpose of taking any other steps which may be deemed necessary. No further news at the Capitol.

Truly yours, AN OBSERVER.

P. S. A very large meeting of the friends of Cuban liberty takes place at "White Sulphur" this evening, at 2 o'clock.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

Enthusiastic Cuban meeting in Jeffersonville, Ia.

MONDAY, August 25th, 1851.

The late news from Cuba, of the shameful butchery of a number of our fellow countrymen, and the struggles of that people for liberty, have excited our citizens, as are the people of Nashville, Tenn., and other portions of the country, to a decided manifestation of feeling.

Last evening, the market house was filled to overflowing, almost without a call, and apparently by intuition, when a regular organization of a Cuban meeting took place, and very able speeches were delivered on the occasion, in the usual happy and fluent styles of our townsmen, John Borden, Esq., and Adam Holt; gentlemen not only known with us, but abroad, for their generosity and talents. The happiest success to them; may their fame be always coequal with their charity.

After which, the following resolutions were read; and on motion of Squire Gill, Esq., unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Every historic account we have of the Island of Cuba, and the laws and institutions of old Spain, relative to the Government of the Island, and the evident uneasiness of her people always manifested under the stringent decrees of said Government, teach us that the burthensome taxes and tyrannical oppressions, heaped upon them by the mother country; and the unparalled servitude of two-thirds of the Island—seemingly inflicted less for the purpose of raising a revenue than the testing what a people *can bear*—are—save the bloody laws of a Draco, or the horrors of an inquisition—without a parallel in the annals of the world. And,

WHEREAS, From what we know of the Island and her institutions, we cannot but believe it impossible for them, unaided, to make such a manifestation of ability, as to bring about an amelioration of their sufferings, by a relaxation of the reins that hold them to the spurs of their oppressors. Therefore,

Resolved, That we not only deeply sympathise with the Cubans in their sufferings, and in their struggles to throw off the galling yoke that oppresses them, that they may stand forth as freemen, in the full liberty of speech and action—but that we will freely lend them our aid and assistance in securing and maintaining that liberty they have so long needed, and for which they are now so gallantly struggling.

Resolved, also, That since a number of our gallant friends and countrymen have gone to that island, many of whom have suffered ignominous deaths, at the hands of the hired tools of royalty, for the glorious manifestations of an abiding sympathy with a distressed people—it would be significant of contemptible spirits in us, to gaze upon the scene with folded arms, nor lend the power of our means and might to rescue their lives from the danger that threatens them.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect means for defraying the expenses to New Orleans, (where provision will be made for them,) of all those who may see fit to volunteer in this spirited and glorious undertaking.

Judge Rock, who filled the chair with great dignity and composure, then proceeded immediately to appoint the following gentlemen a committee.

Col. Samuel Stone,	Adam Holt, C. M. G.
John Borden, Esq.,	John Smart,
John Rock,	Rev. John Tanner,
Wm. Riley, B. A.	Wm. Hawkins, Sr.

On motion of Col. Samuel Stone, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Courier, Democrat, and Spirit of Progress.

The meeting then adjourned, with loud huzzas for Borden, Holt, Cuba, and liberty.

MARVEL ROCK, Pres.t.

SAM'L RIDGE, Sec'y.

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Louisville Journal

29 August 1851, 3

THE CUBA MEETING.—There was a most tremendous meeting of our citizens at the market-house last evening to take into consideration the late events in Cuba. Several thousand were assembled on the occasion. Fiery speeches were made, and the excitement was very great.

Resolutions adopted by this meeting are published in our paper of this morning. Our fellow-citizens, if we may judge from the resolutions, are not disposed to violate the laws knowingly but very much disposed to go to the utmost legal extent for the subversion of the Spanish tyranny in Cuba and the punishment of the late horrible outrage in that island upon American prisoners.

We have read an account of the proceedings of a great Cuba meeting in Frankfort. Such meetings are taking place wherever the recent intelligence from Cuba has been received. It will be seen by the telegraphic news from Nashville that extentive enlistments for a Cuba expedition are anticipated there. A spirit is aroused among our countrymen which we apprehend that nothing but Spanish blood can allay. Still it is to be hoped that our country's laws and the laws of nations will not be trampled down. Let individuals do, if they choose, whatever they can do rightfully, but let it not be forgotten that we have a Government, which, if any outrage has been committed upon the United States by Spain, has the spirit to require and the power to obtain full redress.

The tone of the proceedings at the meeting in the upper ward on Wednesday evening is by no means creditable to those concerned.

☞ An immense procession of the Cuban sympathizers marched through the streets last evening. They stopped and played a martial air in front of our office. The music was inspiring, and we thank them for it.

☞ The telegraph brings a report that the Spanish consul has been killed by a mob in New Orleans. We place no credence in the report.

☞ We learn that besides the Cuba meeting at the market-house there was one at the court-house. Among the speakers was Mr. A. Vance, a young gentleman of the legal profession, whose effort we have heard highly spoken of.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

The friends of the Cuban patriots held a meeting last night at Baltimore, and another at Jersey City. The meeting called at Washington was so slimly attended that no organization was effected.

It is reported to-day on authority of a dispatch from New Orleans that the Spanish consul had been killed, but it is generally disbelieved. He was burned in effigy on the night of the 23d.

On the 22d the brig Fairy, from Havana, arrived at New Orleans, bringing the bodies of Col. Crittenden, Capt. Kerr, and Lieut. Brant.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The U. S. revenue-cutter Forward, Capt. Jones, has been ordered to cruise off the coast to intercept any expedition which may be fitting out with any hostile design upon Cuba.

[By the Morse Line.]

NASHVILLE, August 28.

The Cuban excitement is at fever heat. It is thought that several hundred have enlisted, and will probably proceed south shortly.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 16th inst. says:

On Thursday last a telegraphic dispatch was received here from New Orleans, ordering the military stationed at our place to proceed at once to New Orleans. In a half-hour after the dispatch was received, so efficient was Col. Webster, that his artillery company were on their way to New Orleans in less than an hour after the order was issued in the Crescent City! We have heard various rumors regarding this unexpected movement; we think the most plausible one is that the troops are required to aid the authorities in New Orleans in keeping armed men from proceeding to Cuba. Whatever may be the sympathies of our citizens, the President is bound by a solemn oath to see the laws executed, and he can only sustain himself and be respected by the world by acting conscientiously and independently in the present crisis.

Cuba Meeting at Montgomery.—A Cuban meeting was held in Montgomery, Ala., on the evening of the 14th inst., at which Gen. John Henderson, of Louisiana, and Col. Wheat, made speeches. The Register says that the committee to obtain subscriptions, &c., made a partial report, showing progress; additional subscriptions were also enrolled at the desk. A number of young men from Mason county were in attendance, who only wait for the word to rally to the standard of free Cuba. The meeting adjourned to assemble again on the next evening.

An itinerant clock-mender named McCoy was accused of making abolition addresses in Macon, Ala., a few days ago, and notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, was placed under the town-pump, and after being pumped upon, was ridden out of the town upon a rail, the procession being accompanied with music of tin pans, cow-bells, fire-crackers, and divers other popular instruments. McCoy is a one-legged man, some forty or forty-five years of age.

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

Louisville Journal

29 August 1851, 3

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CUBA MEETINGS.

At an immense meeting of the citizens of Louisville, held at the court-house on the 27th August, 1851, to take into consideration the condition of the struggling and oppressed Cubans, together with the barbarous cruelties recently perpetrated upon sundry citizens of the United States, who had volunteered in the holy struggle for the rights of man, Sherrod Williams, Esq., was called to the chair, who, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. E. A. Graves, Col. Thos. M. Hicks, Capt. L. B. White, Col. William Riddle, and Junius L. Clemmons were appointed vice-presidents, and Geo. W. Noble and W. W. Ross were appointed secretaries.

The meeting being organised, on motion of John H. Harney, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The president announced the names of the following gentlemen as the committee: John H. Harney, Dr. J. N. Hughes, Joseph Furniss, E. A. Graves, J. M. Wales, Jedediah Thompson, and Charles M. Thruston.

The meeting was addressed in patriotic, elaborate, and eloquent speeches by Gen. W. S. Pilcher, Charles M. Thruston, Esq., Col. W. Riddle, and Capt. E. A. Graves, which were frequently interrupted by spontaneous bursts of applause from the dense concourse.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the right of the citizens of this Union to meet together and express their sympathies with those struggling for independence anywhere; and such an expression is especially becoming in a people who were the first in modern times to declare and maintain the principles of free government.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of Cuba have our warmest approbation for the noble stand they have taken in resisting the iron despotism of Spain—a despotism unequalled in its oppressions, wrongs, and injustice.

3. *Resolved*, That whilst despotic governments are prompt to assist each other in crushing the efforts of their subjects in behalf of freedom, it is the duty of this country to give its sympathy and aid to the republican cause at all times, and it is highly becoming and honorable in individuals in this country to devote their lives and their fortunes to the cause of freedom; and whilst no military organization is formed upon our soil, no law or treaty is violated.

4. *Resolved*, That our citizens have a right to expatriate themselves, to emigrate to any country, and become a citizen of it; and that none have a right to prevent or obstruct the exercise of this right. In the language of Daniel Webster, "Neither the constitution nor the laws of the land, nor the principles known, authorize the President of the United States to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas, or any other foreign country," to aid in the establishment of their independence; "and that authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general laws of nations do not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another."

5. *Resolved*, That the slaughter of fifty Americans by the Spanish authorities, in cold blood, without the formality of a trial, in barbarous, indecent haste, is not excelled in atrocity by anything in the darkest annals of crime, and must call forth the execration of the civilized world.

6. *Resolved*, That we rejoice to learn that the President of the United States has dispatched a vessel of war to demand an explanation, and satisfaction for the atrocity perpetrated in Havana, and the insult offered a vessel of the United States in firing at it or searching it; and, in the event of refusal or delay to give satisfaction, means should be taken to exact prompt redress.

7. *Resolved*, That A. F. Owen, if his conduct has been correctly reported, should forthwith be removed from the office of consul by the President of the United States, for his heartless and anti-American conduct toward the fifty slaughtered patriots, and his place filled by a man with an American heart and American feeling.

Capt E. A. Graves moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city papers.

Gen. W. S. Pilcher moved to amend said motion so as to require a copy to be sent to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State.

Mr. J. Rousseau moved further to amend by appointing the president a committee of one to forward them to the President and Secretary of the United States, and also the Capt. General of Cuba.

The amendments were accepted and unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Cuba.

SHERROD WILLIAMS, Pres't.

THOS. M. HICKS, L. B. WHITE, WM. RIDDLE, } Vice Presidents.

GEO. W. NOBLE, W. W. ROSS, } Secretaries.

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Louisville Journal

29 August 1851, 3

[For the Louisville Journal.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Louisville held at Capt. Kern's on Wednesday evening, the following was the order of proceeding:

On the meeting being called to order, Dr. A. H. Bryan was called to the chair, and after the usual preliminaries the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, which were adopted by the unanimous voice of the meeting:

W. W. Harney, Dr. Reasor, Joseph Waters, Mr. McCarty, and Capt. Kern.

Resolved, That this meeting is held by the citizens of Louisville, to express our indignation in regard to the insult offered the flag of our country, and the atrocious and illegal murder of our countrymen—an act without a parallel in the annals of history.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our government to inquire into the aforsaid insult, and to require satisfaction therefor.

Resolved, That the administration of the United States be required to recall the consul at Havana; and that if the President does not recall said consul, this people will appoint a committee to remove said official.

Resolved That our sympathies are warmly interested in the cause of Cuban liberty, and we are in favor of permitting our citizens to engage in the said glorious cause.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published and the city papers be requested to publish the same.

The speeches from Messrs. Reasor, W. W. Harney, Johnson, the mover, [illegible]

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Louisville Courier

29 August 1851, 3

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Cuba Meeting.

At an immense meeting of the citizens of Louisville, held at the court house, on the 27th of August, 1851, to take into consideration the condition of the struggling and oppressed Cubans, together with the barbarous cruelties recently perpetrated upon sundry citizens of the United States, who had volunteered in the holy struggle for the rights of man, Sherrod Williams, Esq., who was called to the chair, who, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. E. A Graves, Col. Thos. M. Hicks, Capt. L. B. White, Col. Wm. Riddle, and Junius L. Clemmons, were appointed Vice Presidents; and Geo. W. Noble and W. W. Ross, were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, on motion of John H. Harney, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The President announced the names of the following gentlemen as the committee: John H. Harney, Dr. J. N. Hughes, Joseph A. B. Furness, E. A. Graves, J. M. Wales, Jeridan Thompson, and Charles M. Thruston.

The meeting was addressed in patriotic, elaborate, and eloquent speeches, by Gen. W. S. Pilcher, Charles M. Thruston, Esq, Col. W. Riddle, and Capt E. A. Graves; which were frequently interrupted by spontaneous bursts of applause from the dense concourse.

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4 *Resolved*, That our citizens have a right to expatriate themselves, to emigrate to any country, and become a citizen of it; and that none have a right to prevent or obstruct the exercise of this right. In language of Daniel Webster, "Neither the constitution nor the laws of the land, nor any principles known, authorize the President of the United States to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas, or any other foreign country," to aid in the establishment of their independence; "and that authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general laws of nations do not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another."

5. *Resolved*, That the slaughter of fifty Americans by the Spanish authorities, in cold blood, without the formality of a trial, in barbarous, indecent haste, is not excelled in atrocity by anything in the darkest annals of crime, and must call forth the execration of the civilized world.

6 *Resolved*, That we rejoice to learn that the President of the United States has dispatched a vessel of war to demand an explanation, and satisfaction for the atrocity perpetrated in Havana, and the insult offered a vessel of the United States in firing at it or searching it; and in the event of refusal or delay to give satisfaction, means should be taken to exact prompt redress.

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Capt. E. A. Graves moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the city papers.

Gen. W. S. Pilcher moved to amend said motion so as to require a copy to be sent to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State.

Mr. L. Rousseau moved further to amend by appointing the President a committee of one to forward them to the President and Secretary of the United States, and also the Captain General of Cuba.

The amendments were accepted and unanimously adopted; after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Cuba.

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Memphis Daily Appeal
(Tennessee)
29 August 1851, 2

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE!

PUBLIC MEETING!

The undersigned, a Committee appointed at a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Memphis, to make arrangements for and to call a *General Meeting of the People* of this city and adjacent country, would suggest

Saturday Evening next, 30th inst.,

as the time of such meeting. They have selected

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

as the place of assemblage. Messrs. Wright, Searcy, Lindsay, Dixon, Yerger and others are expected to address the meeting. All the friends of human liberty and the friends of Cuban Independence are requested to attend, in order to express their sentiments upon the atrocious outrage upon humanity and the rules of civilized warfare, recently perpetrated in the execution of the forty-six American citizens brutally murdered on the 16th at Havana by order of the Captain-General of Cuba, and to take such further steps as may be deemed expedient in view of the present condition of the struggles in that island for independence.

W. HOWARD,
W. T. BROWN,
M. B. WINCHESTER,
J. L. WEBB,
J. H. McMAHON,
J. R. McCLANAHAN.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1851.

☞ It seems that the Enquirer will never cease puffing and blowing over its most extraordinary achievement in having once published an extra containing news in advance of us. It is, however, a pardonable, if not an amiable weakness, considering that it is an event of such striking rarity. It does not doubt that we were indebted to its never-to-be-forgotten *extra* for the intelligence we published, inadvertently forgetting that all the press here get the New Orleans papers regularly, and our regular reporter keeps us supplied with them in advance of the mail; and it complains that we did not give it proper credit for its unusual enterprise. Some time ago we published a long and interesting extract giving important news from the Cuban Revolution, and *by mistake* credited our news to the Picayune, instead of the Delta. The Enquirer copied our extra, *mistake and all*, without giving us credit, thus proving that it was indebted to our enterprise, but was not willing to acknowledge it.—Complaints of not giving proper credit, therefore, come with an *ill grace* from that journal.

It is wholly untrue, as the Enquirer alleges, that we "still insist" that the Pampero's return *to New Orleans* is confirmed. The facts of her landing her men on the island and her return—all that was material—given by us as usual in advance of the Enquirer—*are* confirmed, and *that alone* we insisted on. Our neighbor's extraordinary feat of an extra and his wonderful discovery that Puerto Principe is an inland town seem to have confused his ideas.—When will he open his singing *geography* school?

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Memphis Daily Appeal
(Tennessee)

29 August 1851, 2

The American Consul at Havana.

This gentleman is the successor of our high-toned and truly American Consul at Havana, Gen. Campbell, who was recalled by Mr. Secretary Clayton for no other assignable reason than his spirited conduct in the Contoy affair, which rendered him unpopular with the Spanish authorities. The *Hon.* A. F. Owen of Georgia, the present Consul, has, if the accounts received be true, succeeded in enveloping his name in a cloud of infamy which will follow him to his grave and throw a pall of blackness over his memory. The story of his infamous conduct is derived from different sources, each confirming the other. The Delta states that the passengers by the Empire City were loud in their execrations. The same paper has a letter, dated Havana, August 18, in which the writer says: "I write to impress you with the conduct of our Consul—Mr. Owen, of Georgia. He has been called on by several Americans, to go to the Captain-General, who would not have refused him, to be present while these poor fellows lived, and obtain their dying request. *He refused,* ABSOLUTELY, to have anything to do with it!" The Picayune has the following letter, which, though we have already published it, we repeat in this connection:

HAVANA, Aug. 18, 1851.

My object in writing you these lines is to lay before my countrymen the deportment of A. F. Owen, of Georgia, Consul of the United States, in regard to these victims of their own ardent appreciation of the blessings of liberty, and of their desire to bestow them upon a down-trodden people.

Mr. Owen, to my personal knowledge, was called upon by a countryman of ours, who wished to learn if he had made any efforts to see the prisoners. In reply to this inquiry, the Consul replied, "Oh, these men have been placed by the President without the pale of the law, and I shall not interfere with them." After some conversation, and a suggestion that they might not be without the pale of humanity, the Consul concluded to write to the Captain-General. At 2 o'clock, (several hours after the execution) the same gentleman called upon the Consul, and was informed that no reply had been received from the Captain-General. Upon further inquiry, the Consul stated that in his letter he had merely asked for an interview.

It was then known to Mr. Owen that fifty gallant young men, mostly his own countrymen, had been thrown by the fortune of war, into the power of a blood-thirsty despot, that in all probability they would soon meet the doom of "pirates," which had been announced in advance by the Spanish Government, a construction of law in which they were doubtless confirmed by such journals as the National Intelligencer, and such documents as Mr. Fillmore's Proclamation in which he denounced such enterprises as "adventures for plunder and

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

29 August 1851, 2

CUBA.—A painful uncertainty hangs over the fate of the Cuban expedition. The information from the revolutionists is so indefinite that it creates doubts whether there is any prospect of success. We observe in the *Picayune*, of Saturday, a letter from Gen. FELIX HUSTON, wherein he expresses the opinion that unless immediate aid is furnished, the remainder of the gallant Americans who are on the Island will in all probability meet the fate of the young men who were butchered in Havana. We fear there is too much reason to doubt that the extent of the revolt has been much exaggerated. Gen. HUSTON appeals to the people to raise means and send promptly a large and efficient detachment to the scene of action.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT HAVANA.—Complaints are loud and bitter against ALLEN F. OWEN, the American consul at Havana, on account of his conduct on the occasion of the horrid butchery of the captured Americans. It is stated that he not only refused to protest against the inhuman slaughter of his countrymen, or intercede in any way, either as an American citizen or the representative of his Government, for their lives; but even refused to see the unfortunates and convey their dying words, and mementoes, to their bereaved relatives and friends in the United States.

Central Southern Rights Association.

JACKSON, Aug. 23, 1851.

At a meeting of the Association, held August 23d, 1851, on motion of E. BARKSDALE, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Democratic State Rights Mass meeting be held at Jackson on the 17th and 18th of October next—that a free Barbecue be furnished—and the People of the State be invited to attend.

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of Arrangements, to consist of sixty gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to make the necessary preparations for giving the Barbecue.

Resolved, That a Committee of Invitation, consisting of five gentlemen, be appointed to invite such distinguished gentlemen as they may consider proper, to be present, and to participate in the festivites of the occasion.

In obedience to the above resolutions, the President appointed the following Committees:

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

Sterling H. Lester, George R. Fall, C. E. Hooker, Richard Griffith, F. C. Jones.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

J. C. Napier, *Chairman*; J. E. Fitzpatrick, L. Mims, S. H. Lester, Charles Dudley, C. S. Tarpley, C. H. Manship, W. C. Ellis, C. B. Harrison, G. Fort, C. A. Parker, E. S. Farish, J. R. Jefferson, D. O. Williams, Jonathan Smith, W. S. Jones, Robert Shotwell, John Boddie, A. M. Newman, J. B Regan, P. S. Catchings, Samuel Knight, Jesse Perkins, W. J. Austin, H. J. Shackelford, G. W. Langley, Geo. M. Keller, M. Blake, T. L. Clingan, J. W. Robinson, Daniel Thomas, Jesse Lott, Oliver Barrett, H. Nichols, Saml. Lemly, B. Bankston, Richard Fondren, J. F. Watson, B. H. Beauchamp, G. W. Mimms, J. M. Greaves, Thomas Gordon, Thomas Goodo, J. M. Reid, Alexander Slay, F. J. Lynch, Joseph Denson, J. M. Quinn, Geo. Langford, Ro. Maxey, D. W. Haley, A. Luckett, Garrett Goodloe, W. L. Balfour, W. W. Bennett, James S. Pritchard, L. F. Henderson, W. Jordon Denson, Jeff. Nailor, J. M. Spears, W. H. Sparke, J. C. Lynch, S. Tillman, P. A. Talliaferro, John Stubbs, Jno. L. Moss, Jno. A. Walton.

H. H. SMYTH, E. P. RUSSELL, } *Secretaries*,

Southern Rights Association.

A regular meeting of the Association will be held on Saturday evening, August 30, 1851, at eight o'clock.

H. H. SMYTH, E. P. RUSSELL, } *Secretaries*.

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29 August 1851, 2

The News from Cuba.

In another column, we have given place to several communications from the New Orleans *Delta*, detailing the facts connected with the cold-blooded massacre of the fifty-one young men who went from the United States to assist the Cubans in their struggle for liberty, and who, by the chances of war, fell into the hands of the Spanish troops. The intelligence of the outrage has filled the land with unutterable emotions of horror and indignation. Prepared, as we were, for an exhibition of Spanish ferocity, in the event of an opportunity being afforded it for showing itself, we were not prepared for a deed so marked by cruelty and barbarism as that which has startled the country throughout all its confines. The principles of humanity and the usages of civilized warfare have been trampled under foot by the blood-thirsty instruments of the most corrupt dynasty on the face of the globe. The blood of a gallant and devoted band calls aloud for vengeance; and that call will find a responsive echo in the American heart. Thousands will flock to the standard of Cuba, and raise their good right arms to wipe off the last vestage of Spanish tyranny at our very doors, who otherwise would have remained inactive, if not unconcerned, spectators of the contest which was being waged in that down-trodden island. The excesses of the Spanish Government will produce their effect. In the order of divine Providence, retribution must follow. Fearful is the wrath and terrible the vengeance of an outraged people. The fate of their slaughtered sons and brothers is deeply commiserated. The Spanish murderers are execrated; and liberty will find an abiding place where they have fallen.

In addition to the facts related by the correspondents of the *Delta*, we find the following particulars, connected with the expedition, related in the *Picayune*, of Saturday:

"From this and from a comparison with the official reports of the Spanish officers, we are enabled to construct a more connected and probable narrative of the events which led to the unhappy catastrophe than has yet been given. Gen. Lopez, on landing near Bahia Honda, with the main body of his forces, consisting of about 300 men, advanced towards Las Pozas, a small town a few miles in the interior, leaving Col. Crittenden and his command, 114 strong, in charge of the baggage. That night, or the next day, the steamer Pizarro landed 700 Spanish troops at Bahia Honda, and these, advancing towards the place of Lopez's landing, cut off Crittenden's men from their companions. On the second night afterwards this party determined to attempt to form a junction with Lopez, but on the road were attacked by an overwhelming body of troops, and after a short struggle were on the second charge routed and dispersed. After wandering about in the thickets, fifty of them got together and made their way to the sea shore, where they seized four small boats and endeavored to make their escape, when they were captured, as has been related in the official report of Admiral Bustillos. There are still sixty-four of this command to be accounted for. Of these, forty were surprised and shot at a small farm-house. A Spanish lieutenant reports that on the 14th he came upon twenty "pirates," guarding an equal number of wounded comrades, all of whom were immediately put to death. The remaining twenty-four, or such of them as had not been killed in battle, probably, continued to wander in the vicinity, until, we are forced to believe, they also were taken and slaughtered. The other party, under Lopez, it seems, received the attack of the Spaniards, in a farm-house at Las Pozas, and beat them off with a severe loss, at least so it is to be supposed, since the Spanish official reports state that they desisted from the assault in order to receive reinforcements. Whether any subsequent fighting took place at this point we do not know: at all events, Lopez held his own for two days, till, on the 15th, he left for the interior, and was not molested on his march by Gen. Enna; all of which we learn from the Spanish official accounts. This was the state of affairs on the 15th, the date of our last advices from the scene of action, through Gen. Enna's despatch, dated at 3:30 on that day. If Gen. Lopez reached the mountains in safety, he will discover soon whether he has relied with too much confidence on the assistance of the native inhabitants."

The Cause of Cuba.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Central Southern Rights Association in this City, on the 23d inst:

Resolved, That this Association ardently sympathise with every people struggling for liberty, throughout the world; and that this body earnestly desires to see the people of Cuba become a free people.

Resolved, That this Association has heard with horror and indignation, of the late barbarous, inhuman, cruel, and cowardly conduct of the Spanish Government of Havana, in murdering, and afterwards maiming and insulting the lifeless remains of Colonel W. L. Crittenden, Captain Victor Kerr, and forty-eight other young gentlemen, prisoners of war, who offered up their lives in defence of the cause of the struggeling Cubans.

Resolved, That the Democratic State Rights party of the South will ever prove true and sincere friends of Cuban independence, in the future, as they have ever in the past.

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

29 August 1851, 3

FROM CUBA.

Execution of the Fifty-one Americans.

[Correspondence of the Delta.

HAVANA, Aug. 17, 1851.

Eds. Delta: I regret to inform you that the American prisoners, (fifty-one in number,) were executed yesterday, at 12 o'clock, M. Some of them were dragged to the place of execution on their faces, and others were seen with their ears cut off. The Spaniards spit in their faces, struck them, and heaped upon them every imaginable specie of taunts, insults and abuse, previous to their execution. After the tragedy, the brains of some of the victims were exhibited, and the most brutal acts of barbarity witnessed. The Americans here were not even permitted to give the bodies of these unfortunate victims of Spanish cruelty a decent burial.—They were shot like dogs, and their bodies were hauled two miles, and thrown into a hole. The military stole their clothing, hats, boots, and stripped them of everything, besides inhumanly mutilating their bodies—cutting off their ears, and fingers. Such was the fate of these heroic martyrs to Cuban Liberty, and such the scenes which marked their execution!

The prisoners were not allowed to speak to any one after they had been condemned to be shot; but Col. Crittenden asked to be shot unshackled, but was refused. He met his fate bravely—like a hero and a true soldier.

It is with pain and mortification I note the fact that the American Consul evinced so little sympathy for his unfortunate countrymen. They were confined in the Esperanza six hours, and he had ample time and opportunity to visit them; had he been so disposed—so no excuse can be raised on that score. He was repeatedly called upon and begged to visit them, in order to learn if the poor fellows had any word to send to their mothers, sisters, or friends, in their dying moments; but he peremptorily refused to have anything to do with them. Had he desired it, he could have obtained permission to visit them as well as Costa, of New Orleans. He has the watch of one of them, and fourteen letters were given him, which they had addressed to their friends, at home. Thank God! they died like men—brave and valiant to the last!

The Creoles are charged with cowardice, but with what degree of justice, I am not, at present, prepared to say. What can they do, when the fact is that Lopez has but 300 or 400 men in his party, is taken into consideration? They have done well. It should be remembered that three thousand troops are in the field, well officered, armed and equipped.

We are watched and hunted here like so many dogs. Twenty-five hundred resolute men can take the whole island, and keep it.

You must arouse our people, or every American citizen on this island will die a victim to Spanish tyranny.—There is no safety even for those who reside here, and their number is small. As to the Creoles they cannot do much, unless they obtain immediate assistance. The charge that they lack courage, does them great injustice. What can they do in their helpless condition?

Pinar del Rio has risen, and Guanajay has pronounced. But can they hold out?—that is the question.—All we want, all we ask for, is 2500 men. With that number Cuban Independence would be established in less than two months.

I enclose you a bulletin of the Faro, giving you the names of the unfortunate fifty-one who were captured and executed. They had no one to represent them. The Consul was afraid of losing his popularity, and excused himself, when requested to visit the prisoners, on the ground that the Government had declared them outlaws, and that they should have remained at home. Yet, he says, he is as anxious as any one to have the island free! All I hope for is, that the Spaniards will do some act that will cause our government to come down on them. The brutes are becoming very saucy since their success. They call us Indians, heretics, pirates, thieves, filibusteros, and everything else that is degrading, and would take our lives, if they dared, and will do it yet, if we are not very cautious.

It is unnecessary to say more, as the papers will furnish you with the particulars on this unhappy island.

There are many young men on the steamer, from whom you can get all the news herein mentioned confirmed.

Correspondence of the Daily Delta.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP CHEROKEE,
HAVANA, Aug. 16, 1851.

Editors Delta: I write this to send by the mail to-morrow, to inform you of the arrival of the Pampero at a place called Papos, some seventy miles from this city. On landing, the patriots had a fight, the result of which was that 403 Spaniards were killed. A party numbering about sixty, in endeavoring to get around a point of land, in lighters or small boats, to attack a small town, were discovered and run down by the Spanish steamer Habanaro, which took some fifty-two of them prisoners. They were brought to this city, and shot this morning at 10 o'clock, without judge or jury. You will receive by this mail a printed list of their names.—Forty of them were Americans, and twelve were foreigners. Their execution was the most inhuman butchery that ever took place in any country—the soldiers having to fire five rounds, and then to bayonet them, and knock them on the head with the buts of their muskets. After which, they were dragged down the hills and thrown into wagons, with their heads hanging out. Their clothes, caps, hats and shoes, were taken by the crowd, and carried as trophies through the city.

Letter from Adjutant R. C. Stanford.

ANOTHER OF THE VICTIMS OF CUBAN CRUELTY.

The gentleman to whom the following letter was addressed, has, at our request, politely furnished it to us for publication. It is the first publication that explains the manner in which Crittenden's command were made prisoners:

HAVANA, Aug. 16.

Dear Huling: We arrived on the Island of Cuba, after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, cooped on board with 400 or 500 men.

We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have almost forgotten. The next morning, Lopez, with Gen. Paraguay and all the commanding officers, left us—(I mean Crittenden and his battalion.) We heard nothing more of him for two days, when Crittenden dispatched a note. He then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the main time to take care of all baggage, &c.

We started for him on Wednesday morning at two o'clock A. M., and had proceeded only three miles when we were attacked by 500 Spanish soldiers. In the first charge I received a very severe wound in the knee.—We repulsed them, however. They made another charge, and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights the most miserable you can imagine, in the chaparals, without any thing to eat or drink.

We made the best of our way to the sea shore, and found some boats with which we put to sea. Spent a night upon the ocean, and next day, about twelve o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habanero, were brought to Havana, last night, and condemned to die this morning. We shall all be shot in an hour.

Good by. God bless you. I send the masonic medal enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. P———n, and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you. STANFORD.

LAST LETTER OF VICTOR KERR.—The following letter has been handed us for publication by our friend Mr. Robert Kerr, brother of the bravo and lamented Victor Kerr. The reader will notice the contradiction which Mr. Kerr gives to one of the lies set afloat by the emissaries of Cuban despotism, in this city:

My Dear brother Robert—Adieu. I am to be shot in an hour; there is no remedy for it. This will be handed to you by my friend, Mr Costa, who has been kind enough to take charge of it. Adieu, Robert. I die as a man, and as an American should die. Kiss for me your dear wife, my good mother, sisters and brothers, and believe me ever, your brother. VICTOR KERR.

16th August, 1851, 6¼ o'clock.

Editors of the Delta—Please contradict the report that my mother had received a letter from my brother Victor. ROBERT KERR.

LAST LETTER OF THOMAS C. JAMES.—The following letter, from Thomas C. James, one of the victims of Spanish butchery, addressed to his brother in this city, has been handed us for publication. It was our pleasure to know Mr. James, and a more gallant soul, or a truer friend of liberty, did not live:

SPANISH FRIGATE ESPERANZA,
Harbor of Havana, 15th August, 1851.

My dear Brothers and Sisters: This is the last letter you will ever receive from your brother Thomas. In one hour more I will be launched into eternity—being now a prisoner, with fifty others, aboard of this ship, and under sentence of death. All to be shot! This is a hard fate, but I trust in the mercy of God, and will meet my fate manfully.

Think of me hereafter—not with regret, but as one whom you loved in life, and who loved you.

Adieu, forever, my brothers, sisters, and friends.

THOMAS C. JAMES.

Robert: Our poor friends, G. A. Cook and John O. Bryce, are with me, and send their last regards to you; also Clemont Stanford, formerly of Natchez.

Col. Robert W. James, New Orleans, La.

☞ The following letters from that gallant young Creole hero, Victor Kerr, are among the last which he ever wrote. They were written in a bold and masculine style of chirography, and will sufficiently refute the unfounded rumors touching their tenor, put into circulation yesterday by the enemies of Cuban liberty:

To His Wife.

My dear Felicia: Adieu, my dear wife; this is the last letter you will receive from your Victor. In one hour I shall be no more.

Embrace all of my friends for me. Never marry again; it is my desire. My adieus to my sisters and brothers. Again, a last adieu. I die like a soldier.

Your husband, VICTOR KERR.

August 16, 1851—6 o'clock.

To His Friends.

My dear Friends: I leave you forever, and I go to the other world. I am a prisoner in Havana, and in an hour I shall cease to exist. My dearest friends, think often of me. I die worthy of a Creole, worthy of a Louisianan, and of a Kerr. My dearest friends, adieu for the last time.

Your devoted friend, VICTOR KERR.

To N. Larose, H. Bouligny, Leon Fazende, William G. Vincent, Felix Arroyo.

August 16, 1851—6¼ o'clock.

The following are the names of those shot:

Col. W. S. Crittenden, Capt. Frederick S. Sawyer, Captain Victor Kerr, Lieut. James Brandt, Lt. J. O. Bryce, Lt. Thomas C. James, Surgeon John Fisher, Capt. T. B. Veasy, Coporal K. A. Forniquet, Sergeant J. Witherens, Sergeant A. M. Cotchet, R. C. Stanford, privates Wm. Chilling, G. A. Cook, S. O. Jones, M. H. Ball, James Bulet; Sergeant Napoleon Collins, private Robert Caldwell, Sergeant G. M. Green, Sergeant J. M. Salomon; privates, C. C. William Smith, A. Ross, P. Rourk, John Christides, Wm. H. Homes, Samuel Mills, Ed. Bulman, Wm. Little, George W. Arnold, A. J. Wrezy, Robert Cantley, Jno. G. Sanks, Wm. Niceman, E. T. Collins, Jas. Stanton, Thos. Arnatt, Anselmo T. Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Alex. Mellcer, Thos. Hearsey, Samuel Reed, J. Stubbs, James, Ellis, H. T. Vienne, Wm. Hogan, M. Phillips, Chas. A. Robinson, Jno. L. Manville.

The following is the decree of the Spanish authorities, ordering the execution of the patriots captured at Bahia Honda.

HAVANA, Aug. 17, 1851.

His Excellency, the Captain-General, has ordained the publication of the following decree, taken at the trial of the fifty pirates made prisoners by his Excellency the Commandant General of Marine, and at present in the hands of the higher authorities of this island: That as previously ordained, by decree, under date of 20th April last, and recently republished, what should be the fate of those who would trample on the soil of the island: Be it known therefore That in view of the declarations of the fifty individuals who, when taken by the Commander-General of this Department and placed under my charge, and they being identified as belonging to the horde of pirates under the traitor Lopez, I have resolved, as ordered by the laws of the kingdom, and particularly the law of 12th June, 1850, for this special purpose, that they, the individuals, whose names are here annexed, shall suffer the penalty of death on this day, by being shot.

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

The Daily Picayune.

29 August 1851, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

(BY THE SOUTHERN (MORSE) LINE.)

NEW YORK, Monday, *August* 25.

The Spanish Minister has received despatches concerning the capture of Lopez. [This probably refers to the capture of Crittenden and his party.]

The Government has sent a special messenger to Cuba.

☞ We learn that the steamship Pampero has been heard from. She was safe at the last accounts, and beyond the reach of pursuit.

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

The Daily Picayune.
29 August 1851, 2

THE CUBAN MEETING LAST NIGHT.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at King's Pavilion, on the corner of Canal and Levee streets, for the purpose of providing means to give an honorable burial to those of our former citizens who were slaughtered at Havana. The meeting was called to order by Col. Robert W. James, who named the following officers: President, J. L. Carman; Vice Presidents, J. A. Watkins, James Huling and W. H. Wilder; Secretaries, Durant Daponte and J. A. Alpuente On motion, J. A. Watkins, J. Huling and M. P. Smythe were appointed a committee to draft resolutions They reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, by chance or the fortunes of war, fifty-one American citizens were captured on the high seas by an armed vessel belonging to and sailing under the flag of Spain, carried into the port of Havana, subjected to an informal trial, condemned to be executed, and contrary to the usages of modern warfare as understood and practiced by the American people, on the 16th day of August, 1851, within one hour after sentence of death had been pronounced against them, were shot by order of the Captain General of Cuba, and their bodies subjected to the most barbarous and inhuman mutilation:

And whereas, we consider them as having been actuated by the same patriotic motives as Lafayette, Kosciusko, DeKalb and other foreigners who took part in our struggle for freedom, and entitled to the same treatment as would have been given those noble strangers had they fallen into the hands of England, and believing that the ashes of freemen should not mingle with the dust of slave or despot:

Resolved, That the only melancholy alternative left us is to give honorable burial to their remains, if they can be obtained; and that the President do appoint a committee of five to negotiate their removal to this city, and make all needful arrangements, before or after the removal is effected, as they may think best, for a magnificent funeral procession, that all who are inclined may show honor to the martyred dead.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to collect money to carry into effect the first resolution.

The following committees were then appointed:

Committee on Arrangements.—Gen E. Tracy, A. Duquercron, C. M. Waterman, R. W. James, J. A. Watkins, Lafayette.

Committee on Collections.—Richard Morrison, W. T. J. Goodman, M. P. Smythe, Dr. J. Jones, Lafayette.

Col. Wheate, Major Frazer, Richard M. Carter, Col. Field and W. H. Wilder successively addressed the meeting. The proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner, and the meeting adjourned without anything occurring to mar its harmony.

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The Evening Picayune.

Baltimore Correspondence.

Close of the Camp Meeting—The steamer Pampero—Mr. Webster's Rumored Resignation—The Garay Grant—Post Office Removal—Theatricals, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

BALTIMORE, *August* 20, 1851.

Eds. Pic.—The camp meeting to which I alluded in my last closed this evening, and a large portion of the saints and sinners in attendance have returned to the city well drenched with rain, there having been an incessant shower during the last twenty-four hours. Last night the rain came down in torrents, and the condition of the thousands of men, women and children on the ground can be better imagined than described.

There is great anxiety manifested here for tidings from the steamer Pampero and Gen. Lopez's first installment of Patriots, especially by those who are holding themselves in readiness to reinforce them if they should have made a successful landing. There are about two hundred in this city who are thus prepared, having elected their officers and fully organized for the purpose. They have most of them seen service in Mexico and Hungary, and are well provided with arms, which they know how to use to admiration. Should the Pampero come back and report the gallant old General as safe in the mountains there will be such an outpouring of Filibusters as will settle the question in a few weeks.

I learn from Washington, from the very best authority, that Mr. Webster has not made up his mind yet to resign his post of Secretary of State, and that the statements that he intended to resign about the time of the commencement of the session of Congress are equally unfounded. These rumors arise from the fact that both himself and President Fillmore will be candidates for the Whig nomination, and that it will not be agreeable for them to remain together after the commencement of the campaign. The fact is, however, there is no disagreement on this question, each being prepared and willing to stand aside to make way for the other. They well know that without perfect harmony there can be no probability of the nomination or chance for the success of either if nominated.

I also learn, from the best authority at Washington, that Gov. Letcher, the Mexican Minister, who will sail next week for Vera Cruz, on board the steamer Saranac, will take out instructions from Government to present an earnest remonstrance against the annulment of the Garay grant. He is instructed to exert himself to consummate the treaty heretofore under consideration, or to negotiate such a new one as may be acceptable to both Governments. The President is under the impression that the difficulty with regard to the Garay grant would not have taken place had our Minister been at his post to watch the movements of the foreign intriguers who have urged its abrogation.

One of the deputy keepers of the jail was engaged this morning in amusing himself by shooting swallows, and just as he pulled the trigger on one on the wing, a negro prisoner stuck his head through the railings of his cell, and the ball took effect in his right eye, passing into his head. There is believed to be no hopes of his recovery.

The city post office will be removed to-morrow from its old location to the Merchants' Exchange, which has been handsomely fitted up for the purpose.

Mr. Potter, the manager of the Richmond theatre, has taken the Front Street theatre, in this city for one year, and will open it to-morrow night with a French ballet troupe, among whom are M'me Chiocci, whose fine proportions have secured such general admiration. DON CÆSAR.

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The Evening Picayune.

29 August 1851, 1

THE STEAMSHIP PAMPERO.—By the arrival at New York of the steamship Winfield Scott, we have some news of the movements of the steamship Pampero. The Scott stopped at Key West on her way to New York. She learned there that the steamer Pampero, Capt. Lewis, came into Key West on the 10th inst. and anchored in the harbor. Here she stopped for some hours, and left again at 11 o'clock the same night for the Cuba shore, with Gen. Lopez and 450 men on board.

On the 12th inst. (two days afterwards) the Pampero returned to Key West, but weighed anchor again in an hour, in order to prevent seizure by the U. S. Government authorities there.

The Pampero hung about Key West until the evening of the 15th, when she again came into port, and took on board some twenty or twenty-five recruits, and took her departure for Jacksonville, Fa., to take on board another expedition commanded by Gen. Gonzales.

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The Terre Haute Daily Express

29 August 1851, 2

DAILY EXPRESS.

TERRE-HAUTE.

Friday Morning, August 29, 1851.

☞ The affairs of Cuba are now the absorbing topic of news throughout the country. By the telegraphic reports it will be seen that the "uncertain" accounts of the invasion are fully verified, and that the spirit of war in its bloodiest form is let loose on the island. The result is one of great uncertainty, and will depend entirely upon the extent of the insurrectionary feeling, and the "pluck" of the native *rebels*. The comparative handful of Americans can hope for no success against the Government forces, recently so much augmented, and so well equipped, and having all the advantages of position; unless they are promptly and resolutely backed by a general rising of the people. And whether they are thus aided, will depend upon the success of their first efforts.—One brilliant triumph over the regular army, would no doubt settle the fate of the island.—The opinions as to the character of this invasion are about as various as have been the reports of its movements.

Some denounce it as piratical and altogether to be condemned and discountenanced; while others regard it as a laudable exhibition of sympathy and generous aid, offered to a people struggling under the galling yoke of oppression, and panting for liberty. However this may be, we cannot suppress the hope that this struggle will result in the entire emancipation of Cuba from the Spanish yoke, and prove a great political blessing to the people, as such an event could not fail to do.

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The Charleston Courier.

30 August 1851, 2

Cuban Meeting in Hamburg.—We learn from the Hamburg *Republican* that one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in that town came off on Wednesday evening last for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Cuban Invaders, and indignation at the course pursued by the Spanish authorities. The Town Hall was crowded to overflowing, and there were more persons out of doors, than in the building.

Filibusters.—The terms Filibusters, Filibusteros, and Filibustiers, which have been applied to the individuals engaged in the Lopez Expedition, were familiarly used in the French and other languages, as descriptive of a class of adventurers of all nations, who during the last half of the seventeenth century, infested the West India Islands and the coast of Central America, for the purpose of piracy, and who were in English more commonly called Buccaniers. Filibustier derived, we believe, from the Spanish name of a light boat, a vessel then in common use in the West Indies.

A Washington letter in the New-York Express says:

The Pampero, it is known here, sailed from New-Orleans for Cuba without any clearance papers. The Collector at that port, I fear, was lamentfully culpable in allowing this departure, as he probably had a right to call upon the United States troops to prevent it. I know that he had this authority when previous expeditions were fitting out, and there is no probability that the President rescinded it. If the Pampero sailed without a regular clearance, as it is said she did, she was to all intents and purposes a pirate, and all on board who suffer become the victims of those who directed the bloody expedition.

To prevent such expeditions hereafter, the Government at Washington have given special instructions to the Home Squadron. They have stationed a revenue cutter at Fort Jackson, near New-Orleans, with special instructions to allow no vessel to pass which has not been regularly cleared. Everything that due diligence can accomplish to prevent such expeditions will be done, and to that end fresh instructions have been transmitted; but Spain must be careful to keep within bounds of law, and to show the respect which is due to this Government. We have two vessels already off Cuba to prevent the abuse of the American flag, and there is no doubt that, so far as the port of Havana is concerned, they will not allow its abuse: but the island of Cuba covers a vast tract of land, and it would not be easy for any Government or for several squadrons to prevent the landing of hostile steamers. They must take their chance, and reap the reward due to their rashness.

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Cincinnati Gazette
30 August 1851, 2.

The Cuban Prisoners.

The right to engage in *public war* is a National right. It is exerted only by Nation against Nation But the subjects of any government have the right to change their government, and if oppressed by its tyranny, they may use force to effect a revolution. In such cases, where the subjects of any government make war upon their rulers sustained by another portion of the subjects of the same power, the war is called a "*civil war.*" Prisoners captured in civil war, as well as those captured in public wars between Nation and Nation, according to modern usage are retained, treated with humanity, and exchanged. This, though the general rule, is not always held to apply to sudden, causeless, and violent outbreaks. In such cases, those taken in arms against the laws, are secured, tried and punished as *rebels*, under Martial or civil law, according as their offence shall be military or civil.

How do these principles apply to the present state of things in Cuba? We do not know of any rising among the subjects of the Spanish government there, to relieve themselves of its tyranny, to effect a revolution, and establish another government in Cuba. No civil war, is known to exist there, just or unjust. What then have we? A band of adventurers, citizens of the United States, headed by a Cuban refugee, and a few citizens of other nations, have banded themselves together, as an invading army, and of their own motion, made a descent on the island of Cuba, proclaiming its independence of Spanish control, inviting the subjects of the existing government to unite with them in putting down the old government, and in establishing a new one, more free. These invaders are pursued, and a portion of them taken prisoners. Are they prisoners of war, and to be treated as such? or are they outlaws, from other countries, acting as individual marauders, protected by no national flag? No existing nation is at war with Spain, and the invaders make no pretence of national authority to carry on a public war. As individuals, single or in confederation, they have no right to make a public war. They were not subjects of Spain, and be her rule ever so oppressive and tyrannical, they do not feel the oppression, and have no right to engage in a civil war to overthrow it and establish a better government. Acting as mere individuals they are pirates or marauders. If the subjects of Spanish misrule in Cuba had risen against oppression, and were engaged in a revolutionary struggle, they might be recognized by nations or individuals, countenanced and encouraged in the right by nations, and aided and assisted by public spirited individuals, doing battle with the down-trodden and oppressed, against tyranny.

But unfortunately for those men who, having effected a landing in Cuba, were there taken in arms by the troops of the Government, they have neither the protection or excuse arising from either of the conditions supposed. They have placed themselves beyond the pale of law, and beyond its protection, and the capturing party in its own discretion may dispose of them. To be sure, any Government at peace with Spain, may, if it choose to do so, remonstrate against the departure from the usages of modern warfare, and the violation of known rules of humanity, received as of general obligation in such cases. The security of the State may require such prisoners to be closely confined, but to take their lives is savage, cruel, unusual, an offense against the moral sense of the world, and therefore indefensible.

Some say, these prisoners should have been kept as prisoners of war, for exchange. If public or civil war existed, that is true; but no war did or does exist, and what parties are there to the contest, between whom a cartel of exchange could be settled. We sympathise with the friends of those deluded, deceived, and unfortunate young men, and condemn, as wanton and unjust, the unusual order of the Captain General of Cuba, by which they were executed. But this should not induce us to shut our eyes upon the true state of the facts of the case, nor upon the known principles applicable to them.

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Cincinnati Gazette

30 August 1851, 2

Cuba.

The island of Cuba is 624 miles long, and of the average width of 60 miles; population 1,500,000, more than half slaves.

In 1849 her agricultural productions amount d to $62,781,035. The value of its minerals is not ascertained. Her exports are valued at $27,380,921, of which $8,700.224 were to the United States: Imports, $26,707,343, of which $7,280,214 were from the United States. 501,267 American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba. The duties levied on [illegible] and tonnage, exceed $1,000,000 annually. Of the aggregate imports $16,000,000 are in provisions, lumber, manufactured articles, &c, all of which could be more readily supplied by the United States than by any other country; but we do not supply more than one-third the amount. 350 miles of railway are in operation on the island.

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THE COVINGTON JOURNAL
(COVINGTON, KY.)
30 AUGUST 1851, 2

Cuba.

The accounts from Cuba are so various and contradictory, that but few facts to relied on, can be gathered from them.—The substance of these have been given by the Telegraph wires.

There is no doubt that the 50 captives about four-fifths of whom were Americans, were shot in Havana, or that their bodies were dragged about by the slaves, with every indignity to the dead and to the living Yankees. Neither is there doubt but that a landing was effected by Lopez with his party, and that a skirmish or an engagement followed with the government forces, yet little is known of the result.

The government of the United States has given strict orders to suppress illegal armaments in the United States, yet it is said that the Pampero, after landing Lopez, returned to Key West and Jacksonville for reinforcements, and had actually sailed from the latter place with Gen. Gonzales and a number of men.

[Cin. Gaz

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

The Daily Delta

30 August 1851, 1

Spanish Threats.

The letter which follows, was enclosed to our address. At first, we thought it was an idle joke or hoax, but we understand that the name signed is a well-known one, and the style, &c., of the letter gave confirmation to the idea that it was written in real earnest. We of course regard it as a harmless and impotent ebullition of wrath and resentment, in the composition of which the heroic writer found great relief, and a complete safety-valve for all his pent-up valor. He no doubt, felt much better afterwards. We publish the letter for the amusement of our readers.

We would, however, take this occasion to say, that the attempt of a few ignorant Spaniards, and of their allies in this city, to throw the burden of the recent violence upon the friends of the Cuban cause, has already been stamped as an atrocious calumny. Whenever it is renewed, we are prepared to show, by the most convincing proofs, that the only successful efforts to check and prevent violence, (in spite of the ridiculous pretensions set up for our city authorities,) were made by prominent actors in the Cuban movement. We have the proof at hand, whenever, taking advantage of any subsidence of public indignation against their nefarious purposes, the conspirators shall raise their heads and hiss their impotent malice at the friends of Cuba.

There are various modes, besides direct opposition, of manifesting hostility to the cause of Cuban independence. One is a direct one, by an attempt to show that the annexation of Cuba would prove injurious to the interests of the South; but as this does not produce much effect, the end may be achieved by indirect means,—such as calumniating all men prominently engaged in the movement,—casting upon them the responsibility of any disaster, or of any error or exaggeration that may creep into the various letters written from Cuba.

Lastly, it is considered a pretty good idea to throw upon the friends of Cuba the blame of the recent riot, (which they did more than any other of our citizens to suppress,) to dwell upon the insults and injury offered to respectable Spanish citizens, who were good republicans, to hint that numbers of them are about to leave our city in disgust, taking away their capital, &c. Now, all this, we need not repeat, is a device of the enemies of the Cuban cause, and our friends ought to be on their guard against it. Our Spanish fellow citizens are as much respected by the friends of Cuban independence, as any other portion of our population. No American, not maddened by insane fury, or prompted by unworthy motives, would offer wrong or insult to Spanish citizens who demean themselves here with the propriety of good citizens.

In the sudden excitement of a wild mob, instances, no doubt, occurred where respectable citizens of Spanish name or origin were outraged. But they know well who were the authors of these thoughtless acts,—they know, too, who rushed to their protection and aid when thus assailed. They know, too, that this city will be bound in honor to compensate their losses.

After the satisfactory and uncontradicted explanations which have already been given, showing the cause of the disturbances of last Thursday, we were in hopes that this inflammatory subject would be dropped. But if the Spanish supporters of Cuba and their allies choose to keep up the excitement by calumny and falsehood, they must take all the consequences.

In regard to the letter below, we have only to say to the writer, if he is in earnest in his threats, we have no doubt he and his friends will be met in a proper manner, without invoking the aid of the Mayor, Sheriff, or the necessity of employing any extra defensive measures.

TO THE SPANIARDS:

Live Maria the Second!

Fellow-Countrymen: You know the just fate of those fifty miserable wretches of Lopez's band. You have seen how you were treated last Thursday. Well, then, what is there left for you to do? Will you bear, with folded arms, the acts of some dozen drunkards? No! No! It is to be hoped not. Spaniards, to arms!! It is time to show these thieving Yankees that we are not *Mexicans*, who allowed themselves, for gold, to be dishonored, by a similar band of robbers, under the name of an American army. Yes, it is time that we, who have been the conquerors of the Great Conqueror of the World, should show them what we can be, with a band of robbers, drunkards, assassins and pirates!

Undeceive yourselves, you stupid and ignorant public writers of this city, and learn that the day of victory has passed. (*O tempora! O mores!*) But if you wish to conquer, you must pay for your temerity with the same condemned principle. You say that the fifty pirates were punished in a barbarous manner—condemned and deprecated by civilized nations; but I will tell you that the right of conquest, assumed by you, is condemned and deprecated.

Spaniards, to arms! Vengeance!! Sunday, the 31st inst., is the day appointed for our general *sacking*. I ask constancy; and, if possible, we will not leave one single American coffee-house, and that the printing office of the Louisiana Courier be placed astride of the Union—in pieces.

To arms, Spaniards!—and let us shout together, Long live Maria the Second!!

Vengeance, fellow-countrymen, for our organ, the Union! Vengeance for our Consul! Reprisals, of all kinds, must be executed on the 31st instant. As for myself, confide in me, as I count on you.

Live Maria the Second!

ANTONIO LAVIRO, Spaniard.

News of the Pampero.—The following is the report of the movements of the Pampero, carried to New York by the Winfield Scott. We take the account from the New York Express:

"The Winfield Scott stopped at Key West on the passage, and from there we have important intelligence concerning the Lopez Expedition.

"We learn from Capt. Couillard, that the steamer Pampero, Capt. Lewis, came into Key West on the 10th inst., and anchored in the harbor. Here she stopped for some hours, and left again at 11 o'clock the same night, for the Cuba shore, with Gen. Lopez and four hundred and fifty men on board.

"On the 12th inst., (two days afterwards,) as we are informed, the Pampero returned to Key West, but weighed anchor again in an hour, in order to prevent seizure by the United States Government authorities there.

"That portion of the expedition which sailed from New Orleans, on board the Pampero, were landed at Cubanos, a small port on the coast, only forty miles west of Havana.

"The Pampero hung about Key West until the evening of the 15th, when she again came into port, and took on board some twenty or twenty-five recruits, and took her departure for Jacksonville, (Fla.) to take on board another expedition commanded by Gen. Gonzalez.

"This is all the intelligence we have by this arrival. The next news, (by the Cherokee, now nearly due,) in all probability will be of a most stirring character."

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

The Daily Delta

30 August 1851,1

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA.

(By the Southern Line.)

☞ The following dispatch was received late last night. The data is no later than those already published, but the facts are stated at greater length.

Proceedings of the Government on the Cuban Matter.

THE SARANAC.

Official Report of the Murder of the Fifty Americans.

GREAT CUBAN MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1851.

Commodore Parker sails to-day from Norfolk to Cuba, in the United States steamer Saranac, with instructions to inquire into all the facts concerning the expedition of the American prisoners, and the talk offered to the United States steamer Pizarro.

Orders renewed to break up all illegal expeditions.

The conduct of the Collector at Key West and New Orleans, ordered to be inquired into.

The State Department has official information that the captured men were tried before executions.

The report of the desecration of the corpses contradicted.

The Administration is much censured for alleged neglect of this subject.

Great sympathizing meeting in Baltimore to-night.

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

The Daily Delta

30 August 1851, 2

Spanish Accounts of the Execution

[illegible] in any of our papers, the [illegible] account of the murder of the Fifty Patriots at [illegible]. We therefore translate a portion of the [illegible] published in the Supplement of La Prensa, of [illegible], containing numerous senseless maledictions against the Americans and the press of New Orleans, which appear to be quite foreign to the subject and occasion.

The article of La Prensa is headed, in large capitals,

"JUSTICE."

The writer then proceeds as follows:

"At this moment we have just seen executed, on the descent (falda) of the Castle of Atares, the fifty pirates captured by His Excellency the Captain-General of the Navy of this Port, brought this morning, on board of the ship-of-war Esperanza, belonging to Her Majesty the Queen.

"Human justice is accomplished; the unhappy criminals are now before the tribunal of the Supreme Being, giving an account of the actions of their life. We hate the crime—we pity the criminal."

Then the editor indulges in an elaborate and most stentorian denunciation of the New Orleans press, for having incited these foolish men to the "deeds which brought upon them such condign and just punishment."

He then continues:

"The fifty prisoners have been shot in the descent of the castle of Atares, as we already said. The steamer Habanero conveyed them, and a multitude of launches and boats surrounded her.

"The troops were formed in a square, clothed in their marching uniform; around the troops were the cavalry, city guards; the multitude was moving about on foot and on horseback, on the heights, in the plain, on the sea, and at a distance, on the edifices of Jesus del Monte and the Cerro, shouting for the Queen and Spain, those idols of this army, and people who are so much calumniated in the United States.

"The Mayor of the place gave the orders, and the criminals advanced by lots, being in turn shot down, and then taken from the place of execution, to be replaced by their companions; the chief officer was shot alone, and the two subaltern Officers were shot together; all amid constant shouts for the Queen and Spain.

"The execution being over, Lieutenant Rey harangued the troops and people, expressing himself in a worthy and dignified manner, saying that the punishment just inflicted was deserved by those men who, without God, without law, and without a flag, came to attack our nationality, our religion, our Queen, and all things dear to our hearts.

"The hurrahs for the Queen and the country were repeated with more clamor. The troops left, and the people rushed upon the place of execution, where there lay some remains of the criminals.

"Ten hearses were waiting to convey to the cemetery the mortal remains of the fifty pirates, kept by the servants of the funeral agents, all clothed with the greatest decorum.

"Human justice is accomplished!"

[Communicated.]

Cuban Rent.

Eds. Delta: Having read an article in your paper of yesterday, headed "Cuban Rent," from a Son of the Emerald Isle, my thoughts were involuntarily carried back to the scenes of 1798, enacted in that lovely isle, as being so similar to those in progress, and which have already taken place in the Queen of the Antilles. In this progressive age of reform, and to exclaim—O! ye shades of heroes who fought and died at Vinegar Hill, Ballinahinch, and Ballinamuck, how many of your children, or your children's children are this day up in arms, to emulate the deeds your ancestors performed on the fields above named, and that in the sacred cause of liberty? But the question arises, shall the despot triumph? No. The Cuban Rent alluded to, shall form our heaviest artillery that we can advance into the field against those tyrants of the human race. In all revolutions of which we have any record, some great man led the way—Washington, our own; Kossuth, Hungary; Lopez, Cuba. Washington had his Lafayette, Kossuth his Bem, and who shall Lopez have? We have already seen that Steinwinder leads the way in the North—shall the South be less rich? I pause for a reply.

It were needless to say that without some effort of this kind, all our best wishes and hopes will avail but little, while thousands are ready to write as well as fight for the cause of Cuban independence. There still lacketh the one thing needful. The material of war, and for the purpose of raising this material of war, some one of our fellow citizens will have to follow the noble example of Lafayette, who raised and equipped—yes, landed on our very shores, at his own individual expense, a nucleus for the American patriots, and was the new Government unsatisfactory to him? No. Shall the new Government of Cuba be held under stricter bonds? I think not. Our city has very many individuals possessed of far more wealth than sufficient to give the [illegible] to the Cuban cause, and which I look upon as the last sanguinary struggle on this continent, which we, as Americans, will be called on to participate in.

In the hope, Messrs. Editors, that these hasty [illegible] thoughts may serve the cause, I subscribe myself,

ANOTHER SON OF THE [illegible]

Dramatic Amateur Performance for the benefit of Cuba.—We understand that the Dramatic Amateur performance, which was to have taken place on Saturday, the 30th, is postponed until Monday, the 1st September. The play selected for the occasion is the Honey Moon, with an excellent cast. After which, a Cuban Song, written by George W. Christy, Esq., will be sung. To conclude with the farce of Uncle Sam. The tickets which have been sold, bearing date the 30th August, will be good on that night.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
29 August 1851, 3

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, August 27, 1851

The meeting in the Park last evening was not inferior, either in numbers, respectability, or enthusiasm, to those held at the same place on Friday and Saturday last. The officers and speakers were for the most part new, though equal in standing and ability to their predecessors, most of whom were also present. A new feature is also developed in these latter gatherings; and that is, the announcement that something besides speeches and resolutions are being elicited by the proceedings in Cuba: men and money, arms and ammunition, are being raised and provided for the assistance of the patriots, and the redress of the cruel wrongs inflicted upon our unfortunate countrymen. The excitement is increased by the news which is brought us hourly by the telegraph, and daily by the mails, of the demonstrations of indignant feeling which are taking place in every part of the country; though the excess to which matters have been carried in New Orleans is very deeply and generally regretted.

Much allowance is to be made for our friends in that city. The sight of the mutilated remains of their gallant and beloved fellow-citizens, and the knowledge that so many others, equally chivalric and equally dear, who but a few days before had left them full of life and hope and generous aspirations, had been like them hurried without preparation into eternity, were enough to drown reflection for the moment, and drive them to deeds which calm consideration would condemn. But Americans should never forget that insult or injury to those whom circumstances have deprived of the means of self-protection, no matter what the provocation, is wholly unjustifiable, and actually at variance with that magnanimity which ever has been, and ever should be, our national characteristic. Such a course of procedure is eminently Spanish. The annals of Spain are full of such enormities. From the time when Cortez and Pizzaro ground the happy and light-hearted, but helpless and effeminate, aborigines of Mexico and Peru to dust beneath the iron heel of conquest, binding and scourging their gayly-painted chiefs, and stretching their feather-crowned kings on beds of burning coals—from the time when the Duke of Alva, of bloody memory, exercised the vice-regal sway of Spain with such inhuman ferocity in the then colony of the Netherlands, and his fierce soldiery ravaged like a pack of wolves the country they were sent to protect and defend, down to the present day—to the moment when our countrymen were butchered at the Fort of Antares—"*va victis*" (wo to the vanquished!) has been the Spanish motto; and hard, indeed, has been the fate of those who fell within their power. Let it be remembered, however, that such conduct is to be punished, not imitated: the sword must fall, but while in our hands not upon the unresisting.

While in view of this topic, which has now become one of all-engrossing interest, we cannot help falling into a train of reflection similar to that induced by the events of the last war with Mexico. It seems to us that out of the present deplorable occurrence, as out of the massacres of the Alamo and of Fanning's regiment, will arise one of those memorable instances of retribution which Providence ever, sooner or later, exacts from a cruel and bloody-minded nation.

A love of sanguinary scenes of every description—a delight in the mangling, maiming, torturing, and tormenting of the whole animal creation, whether brute or human—would appear to be a characteristic of the Spanish race. Look at their national sport—the bull fight—to which crowds the population of their cities—not only men, but women, girls, and children of tender age—to witness and exult in the agonies of the horned beast thrust through with spears and darts, the generous horse gored and disemboweled, and his rider pierced and trampled upon, until with difficulty extricated—perchance lifeless, perchance with broken limbs. To view such scenes unmoved, they count an evidence of hardihood and courage; but never was there a greater fallacy. Some of the bravest men who have ever led the van of battle—some of the most gallant gentlemen who have ever trod the field of honor—have been unable, in cool blood, to look upon the dying pangs of man or animal without a shudder. Again, look at the punishments they inflict for offences, civil and ecclesiastical. In Spain, and in its colonies, death has almost ever and always been the lot of political offenders, while the "horrors of the Spanish Inquisition" are so familiar to the ears of the world, that the very mention of them has become a by word and a term used to characterize the most revolting cruelty and oppression. To their unrestrained excesses in time of war, we scarcely need allude at present; their whole history is full of instances of inhuman ferocity, rapine, lust, and cowardly barbarity, which would be incredible, had we not before our eyes examples of the latest date, vieing in atrocity with the earliest and the worst.

Now, of such a race as this Providence always, sooner or later, exacts a bloody retribution. We have scriptural authority for such a belief: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," saith Holy Writ—unjustly, cruelly, inhumanly, are of course to be understood. We have the evidence of history, sacred and profane, in favor of this position. Look at the nations who made their children pass through fire to Moloch, and filled the altars of their idols with human sacrifices; they were cut off utterly and destroyed by the express command of God, and by the swords of his chosen people. Look at ancient Rome, who in the cruelty of her gladiatorial sports, and her countless and barbarous massacres, closely resembled Spain: the hardy nations of the north swept down upon her, and the mistress of the world became the slave of the Goth and the Hun. History is full of such examples, and, unless we greatly err, before the hand of Time turns many of her pages, another will be added to the list.

H.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Aug 28—5, p. m.

The Cuba mass meeting last night was very largely attended, and the utmost enthusiasm manifested. William H. Pitts, Beale H. Richardson, and William P. Preston, esqrs., addressed the assemblage in speeches of stirring eloquence. After adopting resolutions denunciatory of the course of the Spanish authorities and of the American consul, and appointing a committee to collect money to assist the patriots, the meeting adjourned till Wednesday evening next.

The whig convention last night nominated John H. B. Latrobe as commissioner of public works, and John W. Randolph, James S. Suter, James H. Cook, Charles F. Mayer, John Green, W. H. Travers, and Capt. Richard France as candidates for the house of delegates. The remaining three will be chosen to-night.

THE MARKETS.—Sales of 400 barrels City Mills flour at $3 87½. Grain is unchanged. Whiskey, 22 a 23 cents.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28—6, p. m.

A telegraphic despatch, just received in this city, announces the arrival of the Steamer Asia. She left Liverpool on the 16th. Cotton remained unchanged: fair Orleans, 5¾; Mobile, 5¾; Uplands, 5¼. Sales for the week 47,000 bales. Dealers are waiting the arrival of the steamers Atlantic and America. Flour dull—decline six pence to one shilling. Grain dull, and declining. Provisions—groceries steady. Political news unimportant. The Asia brings one hundred and sixty-three passengers. Canal flour, 19s. to 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.

All the councils of the French arrondissements, except Limoges, favor the revision of the constitution. The President was about making a tour through the middle and south of France. A serious fire had occurred at Havre.

The India mail had been received, with Bombay dates to July 5th.

Orders had been given for the surrender of the northern provinces of Nizam for sums due the East India Company.

The English ship Commerce was wrecked near Oden, and a portion of the crew murdered by the natives.

A conspiracy had been discovered at Venice and Verona to assassinate the Emperor and all the Austrian officers. Several suspected persons were arrested.

In Spain the ministerial crisis was daily expected.

In England nothing important had occurred.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.

The largest meeting ever held here was convened last night in behalf of the Cuban patriots. Many thousands were present. Hon. W. W. Irvin presided, and resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the Cuban cause, and expressing disapprobation of the conduct of the American consul and the Spanish authorities. Hon. W. W. Irvin, Hon. Samuel Black, W. W. Dallas, P. C. Shamos, and W. J. Rose, spoke at length, and were received with much enthusiasm. Wilkins's Hall could not hold the immense crowd.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

29 August 1851, 3

From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.

Cuba Meeting.—Sympathy for the Patriots.

A large meeting was convened last night in Monument Square, in pursuance of the call which was published in the papers of yesterday.

At eight o'clock the assemblage was called to order by Mr. Wm. H. Pitts, who, after stating the object of the meeting to be to give opportunity for the expression of the sympathy which the people of Baltimore felt for the Cuban patriots, and the devising of means to aid them in their struggle with the tyranny of Spain, proceeded to move its organization by the appointment of the following officers: President, Beale H. Richardson; vice presidents, Gen. S. C. Leakin, Captain James Maguire, Major F. Ellerman, Capt. L. Milbau, and Mr. John Wells; secretaries, Louis Servary, James A. Frost, and Philip Muth.

Mr. Richardson, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the meeting, enlarging on the cruelty which had been exercised by the authorities of Cuba against their American prisoners, in slaughtering them without even the favor of a trial, and declared that their conduct in this, and in the insult to the American flag in the firing into and boarding of the steamer Falcon, should be closely inquired into by our government, and the fullest and most ample satisfaction claimed. He severely reprobated the conduct of the American consul at Havana, and called in question the course pursued by the national administration as wanting in American spirit and antagonistic to the spread of liberty.

Mr. W. H. Pitts next came forward and spoke at some length in an excited and animated strain. The atrocity committed in the killing of the unarmed prisoners, without the form of a trial, was dwelt upon with much vehemence, as one of the darkest deeds of cruelty on record; and he execrated the conduct of the American consul, not only in refusing to interfere in favor of the unfortunate captives, but also in not immediately retiring on board the United States ship Albany, which was lying in the harbor, and turning her guns at once on Havana. The conduct of the American government was condemned, and the speaker declared that he was a volunteer for Cuba, ready to lead where any would follow, or follow where any would lead, and, if men and money were furnished, would lead an expedition to Cuba, and bid defiance to the United States authorities to stop him, except at the expense of his life.

Mr. William P. Preston, at the close of Mr. Pitts's remarks, was loudly called for, and spoke at some length with his usual ability. The outrage committed on the sons of God and man, and on all the usages of civilized nations, in the summary and barbarous execution of the unfortunate prisoners, was commented on in the language of strong reprobation, and the curse of God and the execration of the Christian world was invoked on its perpetrators. Mr. P. spoke with much moderation of the course pursued by the national administration, and expressed his belief that in this, as in all other cases, the character of our institutions would be fully vindicated, and that both the American people and the government, as reflecting their wishes, would adopt such a course as would be justified in the eyes of the world. Mr. P. was loudly and frequently applauded during his remarks.

Mr. Wm. H. Pitts then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the recent cold-blooded murder of fifty American citizens by the Spanish authorities in the city of Havana, without form of trial, and contrary to the laws of nations and usages of the civilized world, demands, and ought to receive, the condemnation of all true friends of humanity and justice throughout the world.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the Cuban patriots, struggling to throw off the yoke of tyrant-power which now oppresses them.

Resolved, That the murder of American citizens, and the insult offered to the American flag in firing into the United States mail steamer Falcon by Spanish authority, are outrages which require the President of this republic to demand full, prompt, and ample satisfaction for said outrage from the Spanish government.

Resolved, That the conduct of the American consul at Havana, in refusing to interfere to protect our citizens, justly and imperatively demands his immediate recall by the President.

Resolved, That the president of this meeting be empowered to appoint a committee of ten from each ward to collect money to aid the Cuban patriots in their struggle for liberty.

Resolved, That said ward committee shall have power to appoint a committee of correspondence and a treasurer, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the friends of Cuban liberty, and appropriate the money collected to advance the holy cause as in their judgment may seem fit.

The question was taken on the resolutions, and the president declared them unanimously adopted.

Numerous calls were then made for different individuals; but none of them coming forward, the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday night.

The meeting was very largely attended, nearly the area in front of the court-house being occupied by those present.

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The Daily Delta

30 August 1851, 3

Cuba Meeting at Gretna.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in favor of the struggling patriots of Cuba, and of the independence of that Island, was held at Gretna last evening.

The meeting having been called to order by Jesse Gilmore, of Lafayette, and its object explained, D. W. F. Bisbee was called to the Chair, and R. C. Amisteed, T. B. de Gorny, and Dr. Goulding, were appointed Vice-Presidents, and J. B. H. Jacquin, of Gretna, and Jas. C. Wilson, of New Orleans, Secretaries.

JESSE GILMORE

The meeting being organized, it was severally addressed by the following gentlemen: W. Commandeur, Col. Abbott, A. A. Hall, R. C. Amisteed, and D. W. F. Bisbee, whose eloquent and heart-thrilling orations were received with unbounded enthusiasm and applause.

COMMANDEUR

The proceedings were concluded by the collection of a large sum for the advancement of the cause of liberty.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on collection: Col. Senna, P. H. Dolmy, G. Le Roy, and D. W. F. Bisbee.

SENNA
DOLMY
G. LEROY

D W F BISBEE, PRESIDENT

☞ We find the following letter, from one of the late victims of Spanish barbarity, in the Natchez Free Trader:

Havana, Aug. 16, 1851.

My dear Mother and Sisters—My day is come at last. We were taken yesterday on the coast of Cuba, by a Spanish steamer, and we are to be shot in an hour from this time—fifty of us in all. I have to say it is my own doings.

For God's sake pray for me, and tell Father Ignatius to do so too. I have made my confession to a Spanish Priest. May God bless you! and keep his eye on you! Farewell, dear mother; farewell, dear sisters—Maria, Margaret and Kate. But my last words are, may the Lord have mercy on my soul; and I hope to see you all in heaven, with my father.

Your affectionate son and brother,
PATRICK O'ROURK.

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The Daily Delta
30 August 1851, 2

CUBA CLUB.

The members will meet THIS EVENING, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, at No. 13 Jackson street, up stairs, city of Lafayette.

By order of Dr. J. V. Wren, President.

aug31 JESSE GILLMORE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Arrangements, who were appointed by the meeting on Thursday night, for the purpose of recovering the remains of our unfortunate relations and friends, who were butchered at the city of Havana on the morning of the 16th inst., are requested to meet at the parlor of the Veranda, THIS DAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

The following gentlemen compose said Committee:

Gen. E. L. TRACY, Col. R. W. JAMES,
aug30-1t J. A. WATKINS.

[Correspondence.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26, 1851.

Col. Wheat, Esq.:

SIR—Having learned that you had a list of subscriptions opened, for the relief of the liberators of Cuba, and in circulation, and being desirous myself to contribute to such a great and generous work, I come, as a pyrotechnician, to offer you a Grand Exhibition of Fireworks, for the benefit of the Cuban Expedition. If you agree to my proposition, be so kind as to appoint a place where I can meet you, to make the arrangements to render it a brilliant and profitable affair.

Your very obedient servant,

P. L. CATOIR, Sr.

NEW ORLEANS, 29th August, 1851.

Mons. Catoir:

I accept most gratefully your kind offer, to give a Pyrotechnic Exhibition, in aid of the Cuban Cause, and would suggest Lafayette Square, as the most convenient place, and THURSDAY, the 4th Sept., as the best time.

Your friend,

aug30 C. H. WHEAT.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL CUBA COMMITTEE.

The following are the only persons duly authorized to receive subscriptions in behalf of the Cuban Cause:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D Mitchell,	M M Simpson,	Dr J V Wren,
D I Ricardo,	W Holmes,	J B Cotton,
J L Levy,	W Laughlin,	Col S H Peck,
J J Fitzpatrick,	James Stockton,	S B Hardett,
J L Carman,	P Casanas,	W C Terrill,
Gardner Smith,	Dr G W Austin,	Wm Monaghan,
L A Bacchus,	Isaac N. Marks,	Capt Henry Larose,
Geo W Christy,	J V Peres,	Rud Desomes,
D DaPonte,	S H Pope,	J S McDuff,
Richard Condon,	I. K Kinney	J.G Howard,
Samuel Harby,	Peter Marcy	Capt Pitfield,
Emile Hiriart,	John T Cotter,	James Dunn,
F Wood Perry,	J O Pierson,	Michael Aquil,
T D Harper,	D Byrne,	Tom Hines,
Dr A L Saunders,	C Auch,	James Brooks,
Arthur O'Donnell,	J Gilmore,	M Winham,
David Orcutt,	T L Lemley,	Henry Judson,
J H Maddox,	T G Mackay,	Chester Bisley.

All the members of the above Committee are requested to report to the Secretary, at his Office, every afternoon, at 6 o'clock, as it is of the utmost importance to know what amount they have collected.

By order of the General Committee.

aug29 D. J. RICARDO, Secretary.

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

ARSENAL OF 3D COMPANY, Aug. 23.

At a meeting of the 3d Company of the Battalion of Artillery, held on the 23d of August, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have received with profound grief, intelligence of the death of our brother-in-arms, J. P. Salmon, a victim to his devotion to the cause of liberty, who, with fifty other martyrs, was murdered in Havana on the 16th of August—

Be it Resolved, That this company deeply sympathizes in the affliction of the family and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That this company will wear mourning for three months, in token of their sorrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased; and that they be published in the Courier and Delta.

aug28 OSCAR MERCIER, Secretary

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Louisville Courier

30 August 1851, 2

Accounts from the Cubans.

The New York Herald publishes a lengthy communication, signed by the "Editors and co-laborers of *La Verdad*," a Spanish paper published in that city. We have room only for the following portion of the statement:

The Outrages to the Dead Bodies of the Massacred Fifty.

A desire has been shown in some quarters to relieve the Spaniards in Havana from the just odium and disgust naturally awakened in every bosom by the revolting profanation to which some of the dead bodies were subjected after the massacre.

The undersigned, therefore, feel called upon to publish the following extracts of letters received by various Cuban gentlemen in New York, from their friends in Havana. In all cases these letters proceed from persons of perfectly reliable characters. One of them [2] is from a Spaniard himself, writing to his own son, with acknowledged shame for what he confesses; another [1] is from a gentleman of the most eminent repute in Havana for the best qualities of human nature. We might easily multiply similar proofs. We send the originals of several of the letters for the inspection of the editors to whom we have the honor of addressing this communication.

We desire to have it particularly borne in mind, that the authors of these barbarities were the Spanish rabble of Havana, and would pledge our lives that no Cuban beheld the scene with other emotions than horror. They constituted the class to whom it was a day of bloody joy and exultation. No person familiar with the history of the Spanish civil wars among themselves, will receive with any surprise this specimen of the ferocious instincts of the Spanish character, one of the symptoms of which is to be seen in their bloody bull-fights, and fights of wild beasts.—Hundreds of far more horrid atrocities are well known to have occurred in their massacres of prisoners, and treatment of their remains. Even cannabalism is not unknown on such occasions to the experience of some of the Spanish provinces.

The letters are all of the date of the evening of 16th or the 17th inst.

LETTER I.

The city of Havana has witnessed to-day, the most shocking spectacle which could have been presented to the eyes of a civilized world, and which even the Caffres would have beheld with horror. The pen shrinks from describing it. The Roman people, when they used to delight in cruel entertainments, remained far behind the Spaniards here yesterday. After the cowardly murder of fifty-two men, officers and soldiers, they gave up a certain number of them to an unbridled rabble, who, like vultures, divided the inanimate remains of these unfortunate enthusiasts of liberty; who fell we know not how, into the power of the forces of the government. We do not know how it occurred because there are so many different statements that we do not know what to believe. In their savage excitement, when they were returning from the execution, with the members of those unfortunate men, the most horrible acclamations were heard from them, and I myself, heard one who was to dine that day on the brains of a Yankee. In the confectionary establishment of the Dominica I saw another exhibiting portions of the body of another. I revolt from continuing these accounts; and, to conclude, will tell you that the noise and the cries presented a faithful remainder of a bull-fighting arena on a day of performance.

LETTER II.

While I rejoice in this success of our arms,—[this is from a Spaniard, and refers to the capture of the fifty men in the launches]—I cannot but lament and blush for the excesses which have been committed by the rabble upon the corpses of those unfortunate men, who, perhaps, have been deceived by our enemies to come here. I have seen pieces of the bodies of those men and parts of their clothes and their shoes, in the hands of some of my countrymen, and have been told that in front of the palace of the general—[here is situated the Dominica establishment]—they have been showing and triumphing over a piece of skull.

LETTER III.

I send herewith the inclosed despatch, giving an account of the late occurrences here. I will add, in conclusion, that the fifty prisoners have been shot, and that their remains were profaned by the mob, who trampled on them, and afterwards divided among themselves the shoes and caps, and even some of the members of those unfortunate men. Of Lopez nothing certain is known, except that on the 13th he routed the troops of the government.

LETTER IV.

General Lopez landed at Playitas, on the 11th, it is said, and the following day the news was known here. You can imagine the excitement caused by it; the government on the one side full of the greatest alarm, and the people exhibiting their satisfaction in their countenances. A column immediately set out under the command of Enna, the second in command, and it is said to have had an engagement on the 13th with the liberating force, in which a vast number of Spaniards perished, our friends having obtained a complete victory. Enna sent out to ask more reinforcements, which have been sent to him. We know nothing more at present. It remains only for me to relate to you that Havana has been the witness of a scene which has had no parallel in the annals of civilized nations. The steamer Habanero entered this morning with fifty American prisoners, who were shot to-day at eleven, without any form or trial, and without having given them even the time necessary to prepare for death as Christians. The troops marched out to the Castle of Atares, the place of the execution, where was found assembled a numerous multitude of Spaniards, since there did not remain a clerk in a shop who did not go to be present at the act. This circumstance would be nothing in itself, had it not been for the barbarities that followed; for after the prisoners were shot in the back, their bodies were mutilated in the most horrid manner, and not only soldiers but officers themselves took pleasure in stabbing and trampling on the corpses, which were tied by the feet, their members being mutilated, which were exhibited as trophies of victory. I cannot continue further, my pen trembles in relating such acts.

The Recent Events at Havana.

We are authorised to state that the steam-frigate Saranac will be despatched forthwith from Norfolk for Havana, with Commodore Parker, of the Home squadron, on board, who has been instructed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of the American citizens recently shot at that place, and to ascertain the proofs under which they were put to death, for having been, as alleged, engaged in an armed expedition which invaded the Island. A full investigation will also be had into the circumstance of firing at the U. S. mail steamer Falcon, by a Spanish cruiser.

At the same time that these steps are being taken, renewed and rigid instructions will be issued to the civil, military, and naval officers of the Government, to take all legal steps, and employ all the means at their command, to check and break up any armed and illegal expeditions from the United States, against the territories of friendly Powers, and to seize any vessels and arrest all persons who may be concerned therein; it being the fixed determination of the Government to maintain its treaty obligations and to enforce the laws of the land, the recent violation of which, in the case of the expedition of the Pampero, has led to such lamentable results.

The Saranac was waiting at Norfolk for the purpose of conveying Gov. Letcher to Vera Cruz, on his way to resume his diplomatic duties at the city of Mexico; but her present mission being of such pressing importance, she will depart without him, and another conveyance will be provided for that gentleman.

The Saranac will leave Norfolk either this afternoon or to-morrow.—*Nat. Intel.*, 25th.

Loss of the Spanish Steamer Pizarro.—We find the following letter in the New York *Herald:*

Havana, August 17.

I omitted giving you an account of the Pizarro, and the inhuman treatment of the pilot and engineer. The pilot, in taking her into Bahia Honda, happened to get her aground, at the entrance of the harbor. As soon as she struck, the commander, or the officer in command of the troops, drew his sword and split the pilot's head open at one blow, and report says, killed him instantly.

In endeavoring to back the vessel off, some part of the engine gave out. The engineer was immediately put under arrest, and it is believed here that he has been shot. The ship is now a wreck, as there came on a heavy blow, and report says she has bilged. The Almendares is in, this morning, but I have not been able to get any further news from the seat of war.

D.

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

Louisville Courier

30 August 1851, 3

Excitement in New Orleans—Spanish Consul refuses to hoist his flag—Liberators arriving—Spaniards leaving the city.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.

The letters and books taken from the Spanish Consul's office by the rioters, are found to contain the names of many citizens proscribed and reported as such to the Cuban government. Portions of the letters will probably be published.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26, M.

The Spanish Consul declines to re-hoist his flag or open his office. He has transferred his functions to the British and French Consuls.

Many Spaniards have left this city and more are preparing to leave.

Sixty liberators arrived yesterday from Alabama, and near 200 more are on their way.

There is yet much excitement here, but no disposition for further riots.

The steamers Silas Wright, W. B. Clifton and Indiana arrived.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26, P. M.

Gen. Felix Houston has assumed the charge of the Cuban movement.

One thousand liberators are here waiting a conveyance. The city is quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

Mr. Letcher, Minister to Mexico, left to-day for Norfolk, whence the revenue cutter Forward will carry him to Vera Cruz via Havana.

The Secretary of the Interior has not yet returned. He is expected with the President on Tuesday next.

A number of land warrants have been issued under the bounty land act of September last, amounting to 38,545.

Senator Baden, of North Carolina, is here.

The Cuban Excitement—Arrest of a Fugitive.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The Cuban excitement continues in this city, and the intelligence from New Orleans received last night, of which we sent the particulars, tends to increase it.

Another mass meeting is to be held in the park — A public meeting is to be held on the public square in Jersey City on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the atrocious murder of Americans in Cuba.

We understand that one of the U. S. Marshal's officers came into town last night having in charge an alleged fugitive, who had been captured in Poughkeepsie in the afternoon.

It is said the alleged fugitive is a mulatto, a son of a white man, a Congressman, who has been in the North four or five years, and has a wife at Poughkeepsie. The examination takes place at 10 o'clock this morning.

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Louisville Courier

30 August 1851, 3

☞The Russellville (Ky.) *Herald* says that FREDERICK S. SEVIER, who was among those brutally murdered by the Spaniards at Havana, was a son of the late Wm. P. Sevier, of that place, and a young gentleman who acquired distinction by his gallant services in Mexico.

☞One of the best speeches made at the Cuban meeting at the Court House on Thursday night, was the one delivered by ABNER F. VANCE, Esq. It created a fine impression and was most enthusiastically received.

☞By a careless blunder of the printer yesterday morning, a part of a private telegraphic despatch from Pittsburgh, giving an account of a Cuban meeting at that place, was placed among our editorial items, and was made to appear as an account of a meeting here.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Courier

30 August 1851, 3

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Cuban Meeting.

At the second meeting, held on Thursday night at the Court House, the meeting was called to order, by appointing E. A. GRAVES, Chairman, and C. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

After a very spirited address, by Gen. Pilcher, the following resolutions were offered, and unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That Committees from the several Wards of the City be appointed, to receive contributions, and collect monies to aid such persons, as might choose to emigrate to and settle in the Island of Cuba.

2. *Resolved*, That John G. Stoll, Wm. Grey, Edward Crutchfield, Thomas & Worden P. Hahn, be the Committee for the First Ward.

M. G. Holmes, John H. Johnson, Joseph Crexton, James W. Osborne, and Wm. Cross, for the Second Ward.

David W. Henderson, Coleman Daniel, Parker W. Jarvis, Wm. A. Hughes, and Jacob Summers, for the Third Ward.

Aris Throckmorton, Benj. P. Pollard, John Alexander, Col. Wm. Preston and Isham Graves, for the Fourth Ward.

Charles Harrison, Wm. C. Kidd, James Peck, Wm. H. Jacob, and Nicholas Basler, for the Fifth Ward.

Robert Story, L Rosseau, L. B. White, and A. F. Arnold, for the Sixth Ward.

Capt. Pennington, L. Beatty, Reuben Dawson, M. Cotter, and Burch Musselman, for the Seventh Ward.

Wm. P. Boone, James Porter, Capt. Harrington, R. Lightburn, and Wm. L. Jones, for the Eighth Ward.

Resolved, That the several Committees report the result of their labors to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the Court House at 7½ o'clock, on Saturday night.

After an address from A. F. Vance, Esq., and a few remarks from Capt. Kern, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday night.

E. A. GRAVES, Chairman.

C. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Democrat

30 August 1851, 2

☞ All eyes and ears are open for the next news from Cuba. Whether Lopez has sustained himself or perished will be settled by the next intelligence. The unsatisfactory accounts from the scene of action are favorable indications. The Spanish authorities in Havana had the whole truth on the 18th, no doubt, and could have made a statement that would have gained universal credit. A plain statement of facts generally carries conviction along with it, and the Spanish authorities had the highest interest in making the truth known, if it were favorable to their side of the question. The mystery about the whole business augurs well; and the blustering tone of the dispatch announcing the capture of the unfortunate men in boats, as an almost unheard of exploit, shows that the [illegible] accounts read very much like those Santa Anna used to write about his victories over Taylor and Scott. We suspect the victories in the two cases are pretty much of the same sort.

A few more days will remove the painful suspense that now exists. God help the brave Lopez.

☞ Croaker's final evidence that the people of Cuba wish to be free. It will be a long time before they can get testimony enough to convince them; for such persons don't see why men should make a great ado about freedom. The following, sent to the New York Tribune, accounts for the little open demonstration we have had on the part of Cubans:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

I was both surprised and grieved, upon reading your editorial article on Cuba in this (Monday) morning's Tribune, because, as I conceive, it misrepresents the people of Cuba, and contains erroneous views upon the rights, not to say the duties, of our people in respect to struggles for republican institutions abroad. You affirm that you have no evidence that the people of Cuba desire liberty and independence. But what evidence do you desire, or can you expect? That the people of Cuba are allowed no voice in their own government, that they are taxed without their own consent, and subjected entirely to the sway and caprice of men who have no interests or sympathies in common with themselves, it seems to me, is *prima facie* evidence that they must desire independence. It is an inevitable inference from these facts.—They must be something more or less than human, if they did not. But you desire direct, positive evidence. Well, how is such evidence to be obtained? There is no press through which the people can make known their desires or their sentiments upon any subject. Every scrap of paper printed in that island for the past twenty-five years has been subject to government censorship; and the faintest whisper of dissatisfaction with the existing order of things has been followed by immediate imprisonment, or a doom more effectual to silence free lips, even, than that. No discussion, no expostulation, no complaint, has been permitted. Confiscation, imprisonment, death, have been the terrors constantly impending over all who have ventured to entertain or utter an opinion contrary to the views of the government. Could you know the secrets of the prison house, and the secret *garrote*, you would ask no further evidence of the desires of the people of Cuba!

With the gag in their mouths, and the foot of unscrupulous power on their necks, deprived of all arms, down even to pocket-knives, with spies at every corner, and ruin, not only to individuals, but to all relatives and friends, held in terrorem over them—pray tell me, how were the people of Cuba to make known to you their aspirations and desire for liberty? Had free discussion, to the extent it was and is allowed in Ireland, or even in Italy, been permitted, you would have heard enough to have satisfied you upon that subject. . . . . .

PANAMA.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Louisville Democrat

30 August 1851, 3

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

CUBA MEETING.

At the second meeting held on Thursday night at the court-house, the meeting was called to order by appointing Capt E. A Graves Chairman, and C. T. Taylor Secretary.

After a very spirited address by Gen. Pilcher, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That committees from the several wards of the city be appointed to receive contributions and collect moneys to aid such persons as might choose to emigrate to and settle on the Island of Cuba.

Resolved, That John G. Stoll, Wm. Grey, Edward Crutchfield, Thomas & Worden P. Hahn, be the committee for the 1st ward

M. G. Holmes, John H. Johnson, Joseph Croxton, James H. Osborne, and Wm. Cross, for the 2nd ward.

David W. Henderson, Coleman Daniel, Parker N. Jarvis, H. A. Hughes and Jacob Summons, for the 3d ward.

Ario Throckmorton, Benj. R. Pollard, John Alexander, Col. Wm. Preston and Isham Graves, for the 4th ward.

Charles Harrison, Wm. C. Hdd, James Peck, Wm. H. Jacob and Nicholas Basler, for the 5th ward.

Robert Story, L. Rousseau, L. B. White, and A. F. Arnold, for the 6th ward.

Capt. Pennington, D. L. Beaty, Reuben Dawson, M. Colter and Burch Musselman, for the 7th ward.

W. P. Boone, James Porter, Capt. Harrington. R. Lightburn and W. L. Jones, for the 8th ward.

Resolved, That the several committees report the result of their labors to an adjourned meeting to be held at the court-house on Saturday night at 7 1-2 o'clock.

After an address from A. F. Vance, and a few remarks from Capt. Kern, the meeting adjourned.

E. A. GRAVES, Pre'st.

C. T. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Cuban Emigrants will meet at the [illegible], corner of Green and Preston [illegible] (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock [illegible] that all concerned should be [illegible] call.

[illegible] at the Cuban meeting at the [illegible], on Thursday night, had his pock- [illegible] and other valuables, by some [illegible].

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Louisville Journal
30 August 1851, 3

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

[By O'Reilly's Line.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.

The letter-book of the Spanish consul was seized by the rioters and found to contain names of many citizens proscribed. It is reported as such to Cuban authorities. Portions will probably be published.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.

The city is quiet. About 1,000 liberators are here awaiting conveyance. Gen. Felix Houston has assumed the command of the movement.

The Spanish consul declines to reëloist his flag or open his office. He transfers his functions to the British and French consuls.

Many Spaniards have left the city and others are preparing to leave.

Sixty liberators arrived yesterday from Alabama and nearly 200 more are on the way.

There is still much excitement here, but no disposition for further rioting.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 27.

The steamer Mexico, which sometime ago ran ashore at Galveston, is now coming up the river.

Sailed—Steamship New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29, P. M.

The steamship Hermann, from Southampton July 13, arrived at noon to-day. Her news has been anticipated. She had 192 passengers, mostly Germans.

The case of the slave Balding has not yet been concluded. It is to be resumed to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.

There was a severe frost in this vicinity last night.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

Gov. Letcher, minister to Mexico, left here today for Norfolk, whence the revenue-cutter Forward will convey him to Vera Cruz via Havana.

The Secretary of the Interior has not yet returned, but he is expected with the President next Tuesday.

The number of land warrants issued under the bounty land act, since September last, is 38,545.

Senator Badger, of N. C., is here.

BEAVER, Pa., Aug. 29.

A sad accident occurred on the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad. As the gravel train was passing Mrs. Backhouse's tavern, Mrs. B. was run over and killed.

PITTSBURG, August 28, M.

The Cuba meeting last night was largely attended. Several enthusiastic speeches were delivered against the conduct of the General Government, and in favor of the independence of Cuba.

The folowing resolution was submitted and decided by the chair lost, though many say it was not.

Resolved, That this meeting commend the conduct of the National Government, in preserving their faith in the treaties with Spain in the earnest efforts they have made in endeavoring to suppress the expeditions against Cuba, notwithstanding how odious and oppressive that Government may be.

The band then played a Dutch polka and the star spangled banner, when the meeting adjourned.

☞ A dispatch from New Orleans to the Charleston papers states that the riot was caused by the tone of the Spanish paper. The office of that paper was attacked and everything in it de-

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Louisville Journal

30 August 1851, 3

NEW YORK, August 25.

The brig E. P. Ward, Prescott master, arrived at this port last evening, from Cardenas, 14th. The news of the landing of Lopez had been received and caused much excitement. As far as could be judged the general feeling was unanimously against the invaders.

There was one Spanish vessel-of-war in port.

The Advertiser of this morning contains a letter from Havana, dated the 17th, giving a clear and intelligible narrative of the landing of Lopez, the subsequent battles, and the final rout of the invaders.

The Spaniards executed their prisoners on the spot. Not a man or Spanish soldier joined Lopez from the beginning to the end.

The letter adds that the Governor General expects another invasion and is prepared to meet it.

The Spirit is Up.—We yesterday afternnoon, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, heard of an incident which serves to exhibit the sensation produced in Kentucky by the Cuban news. Lieut. Grant, who served with the third regiment of that State in the Mexican war, has, after a very short notice, obtained one hundred and eighty volunteers among the brave boys over the river, and intends to equip them ready for the march out of his own abundant private means.

By the recent news from Cuba it is feared that the Captain F. S. Server, reported to have been shot by order of the Spanish Governor, will turn out to be Frederick S. Sevier, a son of the late Wm. P. Sevier, of this place, and a young gentleman who acquired distinction by his gallant services in the late war with Mexico.—*Ib.*

Meeting in the Park.—A second meeting of "Cuban sympathisers" was held on the steps of the City Hall, on Saturday evening, but it was a slim affair. The speakers, with few exceptions, were the same that appeared on the previous evening, but their audience was greatly diminished. Mr. Carr stated that a Cuban expedition was now filling out in this city, and, when it sailed, it would go with a full remembrance of what their predecessors in the cause of Cuban Independence had suffered. The Government, he thought, would not dare to attempt to intercept it, for the Government here was the people.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

CUBAN MEETING.

At the second meeting, held on Thursday night at the court-house, the meeting was called to order by appointing Capt. E. A. Graves chairman and C. T. Taylor secretary.

After a very spirited address by Gen. Pilcher, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

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David W. Henderson, Coleman Daniel, Parker N. Jarvis, Wm. A. Hughes, and Jacob Summers for the third ward.

Aris Throckmorton, Benjamin P. Pollard, John Alexander, Col. Wm. Preston, and Isham Graves for the fourth ward.

Charles Harrison, Wm. C. Kidd, James Peck, Wm. H. Jacob, and Nicholas Barber for the fifth ward.

Robert Story, L. Rousseau, L. B. White, and A. F. Arnold for the sixth ward.

Capt. Pennington, D. L. Beatty, Reuben Dawson, M. Cotter, and Burch Musselman for the seventh ward.

W. P. Boone, James Porter, Capt. Harrington, R. Lightburn, and Wm. L. Jones for the eighth ward.

Resolved, That the several committees report the result of their labors to an adjourned meeting to be held at the court-house, on Saturday night, at 7½ o'clock.

After an address from A. F. Vance, Esq., and a few remarks from Capt. Kern, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday night.

E. A. GRAVES, Chairman.
C. T. TAYLOR, Secretary.

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FLA. NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

30 August 1851, 1

The expedition that left New Orleans for Cuba in the Pampero, is commanded by Gen. Lopez in *propria persona*. Col. Crittenden is chief acting officer. Col. Bell accompanied the force, and some five Hungarian officers, amongst them the valiant Gen. Pragay, Captains Ellis, Victor Kerr, &c. &c.

THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/
30 August 1851, 2

Cuban Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville convened at the Court House, on Friday evening, the 29th inst., to express their sympathy for the struggling Cubans and their approbation of the course of those patriotic citizens who are about to embark for Cuba to join the liberating army.

Col. SAMUEL SPENCER was called to the Chair, and F. LIVINGSTON requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and was followed by Messrs. J. W. Bryant, J. McR. Baker, Col. O'Hara and Capt. Province, of the liberating army, and several of other gentlemen, who delivered eloquent addresses, which were received with thunders of applause.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, to wit: J. W. Bryant, I. V. Garnie, J. McR. Baker, Geo. Mooney, Rev. Isaac Swart, and John Henry.

The Committee reported the following

Preamble and Resolutions.

WHEREAS, the cause of freedom is dear to every American heart, and whereas the spirit of progress in civil liberty is now abroad among the nations of the earth, and whereas every enlightened people should sympathize with the oppressed of every clime who desire to be free, and whereas the people of Cuba are now in a state of actual revolution to obtain a Republican Government,—therefore

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the Cubans in their endeavors to establish a Republican Government.

2. That to those noble spirits who have volunteered to aid the oppressed Cubans, we extend our best wishes, in the name of Republican liberty, and bid them God-speed in their mission.

3. That we entertain sentiments of the deepest interest for those Cubans who are now exiled from their native land, some of whom are now present with us.

Which were adopted by acclamation.

On motion of Col. Bryant, a Committee of Three were appointed to obtain subscriptions from our citizens in aid of those who have volunteered their services in the Cuban cause, and Mr. F. Livingston appointed to receive and disburse the same.

The following named gentlemen were appointed said Committee: Messrs. J. W. Bryant, J. C. Heming, and Dr. C. Byrne.

On motion, the several newspapers of the town were requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned, with repeated cheers for the success of the Cuban Revolution.

S. SPENCER, *Chairman.*

F. LIVINGSTON, *Secretary.*

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
30 August 1851, 2

CUBA MEETING.

"Where is the slave so lowly,
Condemned to chains unholy,
Who could he burst,
His bonds at first,
Would pine beneath them slowly?"

One of the most enthusiastic meetings we ever witnessed was held last night at the Court House. It was convened in the name of *Cuban liberty*, and that trumpet call met a response which will not soon be forgotten by those who were present at the meeting. It was intended as an expression of the approbation, of this community, of the cause itself, as well as of the efforts of the gallant men who are preparing to *aid* in that cause. The meeting was eloquently addressed by several gentlemen, whose remarks elicited such thunders of applause as have seldom echoed through the old building. The enthusiasm ran high—it overwhelmed and swallowed up all opposing sentiment. Even the *Fillmore-busters* caught a spark from the torch that burnt so brightly in their midst. One gentleman declared he was full of sympathy for the oppressed Cubans—no one could be more so; if he was a Cuban, he would violate the laws of Cuba, he would be a rebel—a *Fillibuster*. But as he was an American, he was opposed to the violation of our laws—our laws must be obeyed—it was only by respecting our laws that this Government could be preserved—in short, he was a *Fillmorebuster!* He was happy to see that the names of Lopez and others concerned in the Cuban Revolution, were *Spanish* names, not *American!* He *sympathized* with all creation, but it was a barren sympathy—it produced no fruits—no pistols, no cartridges, no cannon-balls! It evoked no strong arms or stout hearts to do battle in a glorious cause. But let it pass—the meeting was a glorious one. The resolutions adopted will be found among the proceedings of the meeting, published in to-day's paper.

THE CUBA NEWS.

The late news, brought by the schooner *O. K.*, confirms to the full extent, our former advices of the success of Lopez. Taking it, all in all, we have no account in history of so gallant and daring an enterprize, as that of the brave men who formed the expedition on the *Pampero*. Posterity will look back with admiration to their glorious achievment, and hold it up as an example to all future ages. When we take a view of the almost insuperable difficulties with which this enterprize was surrounded—our own Government using every exertion to frustrate it—the Cuba coast lined with the hostile fleets of Spain, France and England—an army of thirty thousand regular troops awaiting its reception—that under such circumstances, a gallant little band of four hundred and fifty men, on one steamer, should run the gauntlet of those hostile fleets, throw itself, boldly and heroically, into the midst of the well drilled and numerous hosts of despotic Spain, and drive them like "chaff before the wind," forms a chapter in human history which has had no parallel in the past, and can never be eclipsed.

The independence of Cuba may now be set down as a "fixed fact;" and our Government can have no pretext for interference, except to prevent foreign Governments having any thing to say in the matter. If it fails in its duty in this particular, the way the American people will talk to it at the next election will be "a caution" to the Abolitionists.

JACKSONVILLE FOUNDRY.

We had the satisfaction of witnessing, on Wednesday last, the commencement of operations in this establishment, erected and owned by our enterprising and ingenious townsman, Mr. Geo. Mooney. We were delighted at seeing, for the first time in our State, the moltened metal flowing smoothly and quietly, and shining, like a belt of gold, into the ladles, and from them into the moulds, and come out a few minutes afterwards in the shape of different kinds of beautiful castings, from a cylinder head to a sad-iron holder.

Mr. Mooney will soon commence operations in earnest, when, we are gratified in announcing, the people of Florida will be able to obtain at home, and from one of our own citizens, any kind of castings they may require, from a steam engine to a butt-hinge, and at as low prices as they can be obtained for in any of our neighboring cities.

This, we believe, is the first Iron Foundry established in our State, and is another evidence of the growing prosperity of our town. We hope it will be well patronized, and prove a profitable investment to the enterprising proprietor.

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

THE NEWS,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
30 August 1851, 2

"Glorious News!"
Very Late from Cuba!

The schooner *O. K.*, Capt. Willey, arrived [illegible] port night before last, from Key West, bringing [illegible] following late and imporsant news from [illegible] which was furnished to Capt Willey off Key W[illegible] on the morning of the 24th, by the agent of the [illegible] S. Mail schooner *Merchant*, which left Hav[illegible] the 23d. The success of the Patriot cause may [illegible] be considered certain, backed as it will shortly [illegible] with strong reinforcements, in men and [illegible] from the United States:

Lopez landed on Monday night, the 11th, [illegible] Bahia Honda. The steamer left at once. He [illegible] an engagement with several Spanish companies, [illegible] he was successful, and nearly destroyed one com[illegible] pany.

On the 16th, Crittenden and fifty men were [illegible] prised and taken to Havana, where they were [illegible] shot, and dreadful barbarities committed upon [illegible] persons.

On the 17th, Gen. Enria, (General of Mar[illegible] and second in the Island,) was killed, with [illegible] general officers, and 500 men!! Lopez was [illegible] trenched, and lost but *six men!* He is [illegible] every where, and marks his progress by [illegible] and forbearance. He sent the bodies of the [illegible] ish Generals to their camp, with a flag of [illegible] He is cautiously approaching the Capital of [illegible] Island, receiving reinforcements every day. [illegible] greatest consternation is evinced by the royalists [illegible] Havana. All admit that Lopez has been successful in every engagement, and that his numbers are [illegible] creasing.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

30 August 1851, 3

In the Circuit Court:

DUVAL COUNTY—IN CHANCERY.

Archibald H. Cole, Complainant, and Francis Richard and John S. Sammis, Defendants.

IT appearing to the Court upon affidavit that Francis Richard, one of the said Defendants, resides within the State of Florida, but without the limits of the Eastern Judicial Circuit: On motion of McQueen McIntosh, Solicitor for Complainant,

It is ordered, That the said Francis Richard do appear and plead, answer or demur to said Bill within two months from the date of this Order, or said Bill will be taken as confessed against him.

It is also ordered, That the foregoing order be published in one of the public gazettes in said circuit once a week for two months.

THOS. DOUGLAS, Judge.

I, ISADORE V. GARNIE, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Duval County, Eastern Circuit of Florida, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original order on file in my office.

I. V. GARNIE. Clerk.

August 23, 1851. 2m

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The Daily Picayune.

30 August 1851

THE NEXT NEWS FROM CUBA.—A great deal of anxiety is manifested now to hear further news from Cuba. There is no certainty of getting any till the arrival of the Cherokee, the regular steamer, which left New York on the 26th, and is due here on the 4th prox. She will bring news to the 2d from Havana. At the last accounts the brig Union and the steamer Cincinnati were at Havana, up for this port. The Union was to have sailed on the 20th, but as we have heard nothing of her she probably did not leave on that day. We may receive something by the Winfield Scott, which left New York on the 26th, and will arrive here at least three days before the Cherokee. If she stops at Key West she may pick up something there.

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The Evening Picayune.

30 August 1851

The Savannah Cuba Meeting.

We learn from the Savannah papers, that pursuant to adjournment, the friends of Cuba in that city assembled in the Monument Square on the evening of the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. Mr. Cohen being indisposed, Judge Harden was called to the chair.

Dr. Arnold read the preamble and resolutions prepared by the committee of ten, as follows:

Whereas information has been received that the peple of Cuba are engaged in an actual struggle for liberty against the oppressions of the Government of Spain, and that a revolution is now begun which promises success at no distent day, if success has not already crowned the efforts of the Cubans to be free. And whereas it is highly becoming in the people of these United States to sympathize with the people of all nations, and to offer to them the expression of such sympathy in their attempts to throw off the galling yoke of tyranny, which has for ages bowed them in almost hopeless servitude. And whereas the cheering news has just reached our shores that such successes have have already followed the risings of the people of Cuba as to leave but little reason to doubt that the day of their deliverance is at hand:

Be it therefore resolved, That we hail with sincere joy the intelligence which is wafted to us on every breeze, and conveyed to us by every arrival from Cuba, that the Island is in a state of revolution under the lead of Gen. Narciso Lopez, which promises to be successful, if indeed Cuba is not already free.

2. *Resolved*, That we have no sympathy with any men or class of men who on any cause are enemies of Cuban liberty; that while we respect the rights and obligations of treaty stipulations, we can see no reason why the oppressed subjects of old Spain should not, without molestation from this or any other country, achieve for themselves the liberty which we wrought out for ourselves in the war of Independence.

3. *Resolved*, That as American citizens, proud of our own independence, and zealous of the rights of all men to throw off the oppression of tyrannical forms of government, destructive alike of the interest and the happiness of the people, we sincerely hope the just principle of non-interference will be recognized and steadily pursued by the Administration at Washington, in the present contest in Cuba; and that any other principle, any other policy, by whatever name it may be called, would be unjustifiable and inconsistent with the same principle, which, by the aid of our own strong arms and stout hearts, gained for us our own independence and liberty.

4. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting the Island of Cuba being in a state of actual revolution, it is the right of every American citizen, without incurring the reproach of his conscience or the opposition of his Government, to afford all needful aid and encouragement to our Cuban brethren, and that any attempt on the part of this Government to restrain this just right of the citizen is contrary to the spirit and genius of republicanism and at war with the first principles of liberty.

5. *Resolved*, That any deviation on the part of the Spanish Government from the rules of civilized war, whether by putting arms into the hands of the slaves, to be used against their masters, or otherwise, would not only justify but demand the immediate interposition of the Government of the United States.

6. *Resolved*, That in Gen. Narciso Lopez we recognize a true patriot, who in the cause of liberty has sacrificed a brilliant position, political and military, in the service of Spain, and a large private fortune, and that whatever success may attend his present efforts, he deserves the admiration and respect of every true republican.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Cuban Patriots.

The Chairman put the resolutions to the meeting, and they were passed with unanimous and enthusiastic acclamations. The following gentlemen then addressed the assembled crowd:

Mr. Sigur, of New Orleans; Mr. Thompson, of New York; Mr. C. P. Cooper, of Florida; Col. R. B. Hilton, John Bilbo and H. E. Cassidy, Esqs. Their addresses met with the most hearty response. After a protracted stay in the square, the meeting reluctantly adjourned.

The following committee are appointed under the last resolution: Solomon Cohen, Esq., Capt. J. W. Anderson, Dr. R. D. Arnold, John Lama, Thomas H. Harden, R. B. Hilton, W. T. Thompson, John Bilbo, J. F. O'Byrne, Thos. Purse, Thos. Holcombe, F. A. Tupper, Wm. Humphreys, Jr., John Boston, O. A. Wood, George L. Cope, Jr., J. E. Gaudry, A. B. Luce, Octavius Cohen, E. S. Kempton, Joseph D. Stebbins, Capt. J. H. Steigin, W. M. Davidson, T. M. Rosis, J. B. Cubbedge. EDWARD J. HARDEN, Chairman.

J. T. MITCHELL, } Secretaries.
J. T. WEBB, }

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The Evening Picayune.

30 August 1851, /

The Cuba Affair—Death of Gov. McDowell.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, *August* 27.

The Cuba Affair.—No official information concerning Cuban affairs has yet been received at Washington.

Departure of the Saranac.—The steamship Saranac left Norfolk yesterday for Havana.

☞ We are requested to state that there is now in the counting room in this office, a subscription list for the expenses of the funeral pageant of the Americans murdered in Havana.

Movements of the President.—President Fillmore and Secretary Stuart will reach Washington tomorrow.

The Government in the Dark.—The Government is still ignorant of the true state of affairs in Cuba. A proclamation from President Fillmore is expected daily.

The New Orleans Riot.—There is no truth in the statement of the riot in New Orleans.

[We have already had some alarming accounts of an attack on the city prison here during the late disturbances. We have now the satisfaction of learning, by way of Baltimore, that there was no riot at all!

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The Evening Picayune.

30 August 1851, 1

Letter from Gen. Gonzales.

The Charleston Courier of the 25th inst. announces that Gen. Gonzales was in that city on the day before, and left on the same day for Columbia. The Mercury contains the following letter from him on the subject of Cuba annexation and Mr. Calhoun's position and opinions relative thereto:

CHARLESTON, *August* 24, 1851.

To the Editors of the Mercury:

I saw some days ago in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a letter from its Washington correspondent, stating that the late Hon. John C. Calhoun had expressed himself, in writing, against the admission of Cuba into this Union. Had such a statement proceeded no further than the columns of the Journal, a paper so uncompromisingly, and at times so unscrupulously, inimical to Cuban liberty, I would not have felt inclined to notice it. But I find in Saturday's Mercury a long editorial sustaining, much to my astonishment, Mr. Calhoun's alleged position in regard to Cuba. I do not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the acquisition of that island, or even those of her independence, as bearing upon the future developement, safety, grandeur, and peace of these United States. The immense majority of the American people have already, with their usual sagacity and common sense, "made up their minds" upon this subject. I am thus far relieved. But when I see even the great name of the South Carolina statesman thrown into our adverse scale, I feel that I have, however reluctently, one word to say in this connection. When Gen Lopez made a visit to Washington in the spring of 1849, the Hon. J. C Calhoun was the first gentleman in that city who called on the General. He even carried his civility to the extent of making a second call before his first had been returned. In his conversations with Gen. Lopez, through Mr. Sanchez and myself, he expressed himself as warmly in behalf of Cuba and her annexation, as has any other man in the country, either before or since.

A short time after a prominent Southern Senator favored me with an appointment in the recess room of the Senate. Mr. Calhoun was invited thereto, as were also four other Senators, three Democrats and one Whig. The purpose of the gentlemen, as it seemed to me, was principally to learn Mr. Calhoun's views upon a subject of such vital importance to the country. Mr. Calhoun then expressed himself as decidedly as to the justice of our cause, the assistance which would be lawfully proffered by the American people in case of insurrection, and his nonapprehension of European interference, as he had done on former occasions. The gentlemen present fully coincided with his views. Such, Messrs. Editors, were the opinions and sentiments of John C. Calhoun in the spring of 1849. The Wilmot proviso question then assumed increased gravity, and as the contest became fiercer, Mr. Calhoun's views underwent a visible change. He was no longer for action, but for procrastination. He felt, do doubt, that the Cuba question would draw the minds of the people from an internal to an external contest, and that his issue, his "threshold" issue, might be postponed, if not abandoned. Then, but not till then, did Mr. Calhoun express himself as quoted by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. But Mr. Calhoun's hopes were not realized. The South did not unite even in the absence of the Cuba excitement. Were he now living, every consideration invites the belief, that having failed to unite the South upon the admission of California, he would strive to do so, with greater probabilities of success, upon the Cuba platform, thus obtaining for her that "equilibrium" with which alone can this Union be preserved, through the union of the South.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ, of Cuba.

The Mercury prefaces the above with the following remarks:

We publish a letter from Gen. Gonzalez, touching a single point in our remarks of Saturday. It was no part of our object to press Mr. Calhoun's authority into the discussion, and we alluded to his opinions solely for the purpose of correcting the statement that he had been opposed to the annexation of Texas. The grounds of his opposition to the acquisition of any of the populous portion of Mexico, we took from his public speeches, and applied it to the case of Cuba, only by way of inference—because the reasons were the same. We do not know that he ever made any public declarations on this subject, and we should interpret with some grains of allowance the impressions which his private conversations may have made on men who were eagar for the sanction of his approval. It does not need either argument or evidence, to those who knew the comprehensive and generous nature of his statesmanship, to prove that he took a deep interest in Cuba, and earnestly desired the freedom and independence of that beautiful land. But this does not necessarily involve annexation.

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

The Evening Picayune.

30 August 1851

The Steamship Pampero.

The Savannah Georgian of the 25th inst. contains the following news relative to the movements of the steamship Pampero. Some of the statements, we imagine, must be founded in error:

By the arrival of the St Mathews, from Florida, we are rejoiced to learn the safety of the Pampero, and also a number of the particulars of the expedition of Gen. Lopez, from the time of his departure from New Orleans to his landing at Bahia Honda.

The Pampero, after leaving New Orleans, proceeded to Key West. Near there she remained for several days, for the purpose of evading the vigilance of the Spanish ships. Having learned from the Key West wreckers that the inhabitants of the district of Vuelta Abajo (nearly opposite Key West) were up in arms, Gen. Lopez determined to avail himself of this information, and make a landing among them. Steering for Bahia Honda, his purpose was to land at a small port called Morillo. When about eighteen leagues from Havana the machinery of the Pampero got out of order, the consequence of which was that she floated for two hours along the current of the Gulf stream, approaching all the while towards that city.

Before the accident was repaired she was carried in full view of the Moro Castle, and even in view of the soldiers on the Water Battery. Getting up steam again, she bore away for Bahia Honda, intercepting on the way a coasting vessel, from which Gen. Lopez obtained two pilots.

The Pampero approached within fifty yards of the coast, when a landing was made without difficulty.

Lopez and his comrades were received by the inhabitants (who congregated in great numbers) with open arms, and, indeed, with every demonstration of favor. The planters brought forth fruits of all kinds and provisions, and soon a large part of Lopez's forces were mounted on horses, the voluntary offerings of the people.

The Pampero having remained all night, left for Key West next morning, nearly destitute of coal. Want of fuel accounts for her not having been heard from earlier. She is now, however, in a position of safety.

We will only add, that we have these particulars from one who was on board the vessel from the time of her departure from New Orleans.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Evening Picayune.

30 August 1851. 1

☞ In copying the following card, which we find in the Bee of this morning, Mr. Caballero requests us to state, that not only does he return thanks to those gentlemen who endeavored to save his property in Customhouse street from complete destruction, but likewise especially to those of his friends who so kindly and disinterestedly volunteered their efforts to preserve his store in St. Charles street, which, during the excitement, was several times menaced with attack:

A CARD.

The undersigned, profoundly grateful for the many testimonies of sympathy which he is receiving, not only from the city authorities, but from other persons who stand deservedly high in the public estimation, and who deprecate the scenes of disorder and riot which have lately occurred in New Orleans, and during which the store, which he had opened at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, was broken open, sacked and plundered, begs leave to resort to this mode of tendering his sincere acknowledgements to the said authorities and citizens, for the kind and soothing expression of regard which they have thus been pleased to extend to him. While the undersigned deplores, with the great mass of the people of the city, the occurrences through which the peace of a metropolis, so renowned for the effectiveness of its police and for the security it affords to life and property, has been troubled and its reputation jeoparded, he cannot withhold his conviction that but few of its permanent citizens took any part in the disorders which they occasioned.

What of loss the undersigned may have sustained is to him but of trifling consequence, compared to the affliction with which he beheld the laws of his adopted country scorned and trampled under foot. But he shall never forget with what promptness and self-abnegation many notable persons, among whom he wishes permission to name Judge Walker, of the Delta, interposed themselves to stay the disorder and to recall to its senses the maddened multitude. The prominent and successful part which Judge Walker took in rescuing what of property could be saved from utter destruction, entitles him to this special motion of gratitude from

J. M. CABALLERO.

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/
30 August 1851, 2

Cuban Meeting in Augusta.

The following call for a public meeting appears in the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Thursday:

PUBLIC MEETING TO-NIGHT!

☞ The Citizens of Augusta whose sympathies are with the Cuban Patriots, and who feel as American citizens, indignant at the barbarous outrage recently perpetrated against the lives of our fellow countrymen, who were butchered in cold blood at Havana, without a trial, are requested to meet at the City Hall, at eight o'clock this evening.

Cuba Meeting in Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 29.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Mobile is now congregated at the Alhambra, for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the Cubans.

The Feeling in New Orleans.

The people of New Orleans appear to be very much inflamed; but the riot, of which we give an account from the Crescent, seems to have been more the result of a frolic than of deep resentment. The papers state that few or none of the men in New Orleans waiting a passage to Cuba, took part in it—that it originated among the idle [illegible]

As an indication of the temper of the people, we copy the following from the Courier:

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.—During the whole period of our residence in New Orleans we have never seen this city so intensely excited, or so plunged in grief, as on the arrival of the steamer from Havana this morning, with the account of the landing of Lopez, and the capture and execution of Crittenden and his companions, the flower of the party—as noble and as brave a band as ever perished in the cause of freedom. They were shot like felons—shot without mercy and with every aggravation their murderers could inflict.

American blood has been shed. It cries aloud for vengeance—vengeance on the tyrant! It shall not appeal in vain. From the whole valley of the Mississippi the cry will go up to Heaven—*blood for blood!* Our brethren must be avenged! Cuba must be seized!

The utmost resentment is felt for the conduct of Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana. All unite in the declaration that he exhibited a criminal indifference to the fate of the prisoners.

☞ A Havana letter in the *Orleanian* states that a "son of Gov. QUITMAN was killed in the battle of the 13th," between Gen. LOPEZ's forces and the Spanish troops.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the American Consul at Havana:

SIR: Your most unfeeling conduct in relation to the murder of the fifty-one American martyrs to the cause of Liberty, at Havana, has justly merited the greatest feeling of indignation from the hearts of every true American. We blush to call you an American, still more to own you as a Georgian. Could not the cries for mercy, the bended knees, the tears, the pleadings of your own countrymen soften your heart of stone? Could not the heart-rending lamentations of their wives, their orphans, their brethren, prevail on you to rescue them from their awful doom? Does not your conscience smite you for having been in a great measure accessary to the murder of the *fifty-one American martyrs?* Most assuredly, the noble feelings which animate the hearts of all true Americans, must have deserted your breast, deeming it a place unworthy of their keeping.

After thus commenting upon your past conduct, we take pleasure in informing you that our citizens have a warm reception in reserve for you, which they are eager to serve up.

aug 30

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
30 August 1851, 2

Letter from an Officer on board the United States ship Albany.

The Portsmouth (Virginia) Transcript has the following letter in regard to Cuban affairs, from an officer on board the United States ship Albany, dated Havana, Cuba, August 16, 1851:

The United States ship Albany, of 22 guns, arrived off Havana, seven days from Pensacola, on the 9th of this month; the same day communicated with the United States consul. Remained in sight of the Moro till Monday following, when the commander, Charles T. Platt, again went into the harbor—this time having an interview with the captain-general of Cuba. Nothing was learned inducing the belief that an immediate invasion of the island was anticipated; indeed, the contrary belief seemed to be firmly entertained. Tuesday following this interview, the Albany remained in sight of Cuba, leaving the United States steamer Vixen in the harbor of Havana. On Monday, about the time of the interview named with the captain-general of Cuba, Lopez landed at Bahia Honda, fifty miles west of Havana, the news of which, coming to the latter place the same night, was brought out by the Vixen to the Albany, and both of these vessels, the only portion of the Gulf or Home Squadron in these seas, immediately returned to Havana. The first day's rumor, after the Albany's return, was that the "filibusteros" had marched twelve miles into the country, to the town of "Poza," and there, holding firm at the foot of the Cusco mountains, had cut to pieces two entire companies of the Spanish infantry, who had been too much in advance when the attack began. The Spaniards, having steam at their disposal, had suddenly thrown two thousand men upon the devoted adventurers, but a bloody repulse followed their first attack. A thousand more men were hurried from Havana on Thursday, the 13th. These, also, must have gone too near the filibusteros' rifles; for they were again yesterday reinforced by three companies, and last night another steamer went in the same direction, apparently loaded with troops. The fact of the large reinforcements being hurried to the scene of action renders it probable that there is some ground for the rumor that several hundred Spaniards, among whom are a very large proportion of officers, have already fallen. But, for all this, the fate of the expedition is sealed; for the Cubanos, however free with money and boasts of fight, will not handle the musket. They do not join the invaders; and the brave sympathizers, deluded first, are already falling a sacrifice.

A horrible story remains for to-day: fifty men, detached by Lopez to gain some town on or near the coast, were captured by the Spanish admiral last night at 2, a. m. They were brought into the harbor, placed on board the frigate "Esperanza," (Hope,) and this morning at 9 o'clock they marched down the ship's gangway, one by one, stripped to the trousers and shirt, some even without the latter covering, bareheaded, hands tightly bound behind their backs—a pale train, hurried by the minions of despotism towards the land of ghosts.

I say these fifty men—one colonel, three captains, four lieutenants, two surgeons, five sergeants, and thirty-five soldiers—were bareheaded, and almost naked, bound, marched down the flag-ship's gangway, on the side next to, and not two hundred and fifty yards from the Albany, into a ferry boat, transported to the head of the harbor, distance about one mile, and there, amidst an immense concourse of spectators—perhaps one hundred thousand—*shot* without mercy. I saw their pale faces and firm steps as they descended from their *trial* to death. Many were very young, and some had the forms, as they no doubt had the souls, of heroes. Of the whole party only one was a Cuban, which of itself shows enough of Creole Cuba's patriotism! Four were Irish, and *forty* were our own people, misled, it is true, but doubtless believing that they were treading in the steps of Lafayette and those sympathizers whose names are enrolled in glory, in the annals of our revolution. But Cuba has not *revolted*; there is no war here of *the people* against their oppressors, and our own people should keep aloof, or descend by tens of thousands to drive tyranny to the land where it is indigenous.

It is said that there are twenty-four thousand Spanish soldiers in Cuba. The Neuvitas insurrection is suppressed. Lopez must perish, and all the small parties who ignorantly are approaching to join him. Heaven forbid that I should have to witness any more such executions as those of this day, all the preparations for which were so ostentatiously made right under our flag. Ought not our ships of war now to be on preventive service, warning off or taking back home the deluded, generous men who think Cuba ready for their aid, instead of lying in port to witness Spanish justice?

Warn the public that the rights of war will never be accorded here by the Spaniards to the vanquished patriots. "*Væ victis*" is their motto, so long as they are not defeated.

It is healthy here at this time. No English men-of-war here. The French steam-frigate Asmodee *is in port*. The United States steamer Vixen sailed for Pensacola this morning.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 28.

The Revolution in Cuba.

We published yesterday a synopsis of most exciting news from Cuba; of the landing of General Narciso Lopez; his first engagement with the Spanish hyenas; the capture of a small party of Americans, their execution without the forms of trial, and subsequently the inhuman and shocking mutilation of their dead bodies by the populace, under the eye of the military authorities. The annals of brutality in war contain no parallels of equal atrocity, barbarity, and unmitigated ferocity. We look in vain for its counterpart in the savage records of our own frontier during years of exterminating war waged against the aborigines of our own land. The power to invent instruments of torture, and to disgust the civilized world by scenes of cruelty and inhumanity equal to those perpetrated by the Spanish governor at Havana, has been reserved to grace the brow of her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain!—an appropriate *finale* to a life of licentiousness and debauchery, which has degraded the royal coterie now controlling the destinies of the Spanish throne into an instrument of oppression and cruelty quite in harmony with the constitutional ignorance which all Europe concedes belongs to that illustrious line of royal prostitutes! There is but one excuse to be urged in extenuation of the bloody scenes thus enacted. The vices of their hearts may be overlooked, perhaps, in the abject imbecility of their intellects. This may lessen the *moral* crime, but never can justify before the American people the awful tragedy of the 15th inst. The spirits of the murdered men are now pleading with every citizen of the republic. The records of civilization—of humanity—demand from every enlightened Christian and patriot that the scene of the slaughter shall be wiped away by the utter obliteration of the last sign of power which directed the dreadful deed. The blood of the brave is now germinating; their brothers, their wives, their fathers, their sisters, their children, their countrymen—all are now pleading the cause of liberty in behalf of the dead and the living. The very pavements over which the mangled and mutilated forms of our countrymen were dragged—the very pavements baptized in their blood, while the hyena wretches fiercely bawled imprecations over their lifeless forms against the people and government of the United States—demand from our hands the avenging sword of Justice. Shall it be withheld? Are we so tame and spiritless that we can see our brethren butchered under forms of civilization, without remonstrance, without action? Where is the craven spirit that sees in this foul deed no cause for denunciation and correction? Blessed beyond others in the enjoyment of personal liberty, and careful of the rights of each individual—devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the bountiful privileges we are permitted to call our own, but which came from his hand—can we look on such scenes with indifference, and permit such tragedies to be enacted without extending our sympathies and our aid to the sufferers? Are we isolated from our fellow mortals? and have we no ears for their shrieks and lamentation?—no hearts and souls to receive their solemn appeals to us in behalf of humanity? Must the forms—the lifeless forms—of diplomacy stifle our sympathies, close our mouths, and paralyze our organism? Must we by silence and inaction become parties, in fact, to the most brutal scenes ever enacted before the eyes of men? Are we mere diplomatic automatons? or are we freemen, having trampled under foot a kindred power of oppression, and assumed before the nations of the world a position of independence and of unquestionable hostility to every form of tyranny, rising when and where it may?

For ourselves we can only speak. In what has occurred at Havana the Spanish government has placed itself, by its own volition, without the pale of civilized States. Outlaws by practice, it is the duty of the nations of the world to make common cause for their extermination. She no longer is capable of exciting sympathy; for she has turned from her councils every emotion which belongs to the vibrations of the human heart. She has commenced the work of slaughter, and it will end by pouring out her own corrupt blood upon the avenging altar of the country she has oppressed. She has published to the world her own law of extermination, and unfurled the red banner of piracy; and under these the battle is to be fought and continued, until her votaries, enlightened and unenlightened, shall be taught the power of freemen, and the efficacy and force of the freeman's hand to put down and exterminate such outlaws against humanity.

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

THE UNION. WASHINGTON.

30 August 1851, 3

The Latest News from Cuba.

The Baltimore Sun publishes a despatch from New York purporting to give the substance of a despatch received from Captain Lewis, of the steamer Pampero, announcing the landing of a second expedition on the island of Cuba, under General Gonzalez, and that Gen. Lopez not only retained possession of the fort near Bahia Honda, but had actually hoisted the lone star of Cuba on the frigate Pizarro, which had been captured by him as she lay aground on the coast. Thus the accounts continue as contradictory as ever, nothing positive having yet been received as to the fate of Lopez and the remainder of his forces. So far, however, as that portion of the despatch alluded to speaks of having landed Gen. Gonzalez near Bahia Honda, we have before us positive proof of its incorrectness, in the fact that Gen. Ambrosio José Gonzalez was on Monday last in Charleston, a letter from him appearing in the Mercury controverting an editorial assertion that Mr. Calhoun was opposed to the annexation of Cuba.

The New York Sun scouts at the story of the capture of Lopez, and asserts that it has been concerted in order to strike a blow to the heart of the public excitement at the two great centres of intelligence and action, New York and New Orleans. With regard to the despatch from New Orleans announcing that an entire regiment had gone over to Lopez, the Sun places confidence in it from the following circumstances:

1st. That the regiment of La Espena, at and about Pinal del Rio and Mantua, west of where Lopez landed, was believed by him and his friends to be one probably disposed to come over to him; and, 2d, that there was another regiment in Havana, some of whose officers were in communication with Lopez and the revolutionists, and intended to go over to him when they should be sent out to take the field against him, those officers being confident of carrying their men with them. These, together with Lopez's known popularity with the army generally, strengthen the probability that there is truth in the report of an entire regiment having joined him. However they might hold back at first, when he landed with such a daring handful of men, his first success would encourage them to join the patriot republican standard, especially after the terrible taste of experience already had of his rifles.

In further confirmation of this probability, we may mention that when Lopez was at Cardenas the governor of Matanzas, Colonel Falgueras, marched out against him with a regiment of *Leon*, but halted about twelve miles from Cardenas, and did not venture further until after it was known that he had re-embarked. When afterwards threatened with a court-martial for this conduct, he replied that, if he was put on such a trial, he would be compelled to place on the record his defence of his honor, which was this: *that he did not dare to advance further, because he was satisfied that his men would go straight over to Lopez.*

The Sun sustains this assertion with regard to Colonel Falgueras, on the authority of Gen. Campbell, late American consul to Havana, and concludes it with the statement that he *never was brought* to the threatened *court-martial.*

By the Southern Mail.

The last night's mail brings us New Orleans papers of the 21st., but we find in them no further intelligence respecting the Cuban expedition. The following paragraph, from the Savannah Republican of the 26th instant, gives some details which we have not before seen:

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. LOPEZ IN CUBA.—We learn from Key West, through a person who was with Gen. Lopez, that he first sent boats ashore at Key West, where he ascertained that Cantos, one of his old officers, was in arms at the head of five hundred men in the *Vuelta de Abajo*, at Penal del Rio. Reasoning from this that much of the disposable Spanish force had marched in that direction, and that the cruisers were in that quarter, he promptly made his landing at a little port called Morillo, between Ortigosa and Cabanas. From this point he could see with his glass the waves dashing against the water batteries of the Moro Castle. His landing was effected in the night of the 10th and 11th instant, and he was ready to set out for the interior at 11 o'clock on the following morning. Early in the morning great numbers of the inhabitants brought to his camp fruits and fresh provisions, pack-horses, and horses for himself and officers. Here our information ceases, as the Pampero left immediately to take in coal at Key West, and proceed on her voyage. Before landing, the General seized two pilots, who safely guided him into port.

The Savannah Georgian of the 24th has the following:

When about eighteen leagues from Havana, the machinery of the Pampero got out of order, the consequence of which was that she floated for two hours along the current of the Gulf stream, approaching all the while towards that city.

Before the accident was repaired, she was carried full in view of the Moro Castle, and even in sight of the soldiers on the water battery. Getting up steam again, she bore away for Bahia Honda—intercepting on the way a coasting vessel, from which General Lopez obtained two pilots.

The Pampero approached within fifty yards of the coast, when a landing was made without difficulty.

A Card.

To the Editor of the Union:

I ask of you the kindness to correct the misstatements made by certain correspondents of newspapers in relation to myself—connected, as I was, by accident, rather than design, with the late meeting in this city in relation to the recent massacre of fifty of our countrymen in Cuba by the *ipse dixit* of the captain-general—by branding my remarks as inflammatory. So far from that, they were rather conservative, considering the theme and the excited state of the public mind on the subject of that massacre. I acknowledged the right of Spain to maintain her nationality by all the means within her power, and I excused the President in the exercise of his powers, knowing that, by the law of 1794 and the law of 1818, it was made his duty to suppress all expeditions gotten up in this country to aid the Cubans; but I, at the same time, denied to Congress the constitutional power to pass such laws, because they were in derogation of the spirit of our free institutions, and alien to the feelings of our people. The constitution is a delegation of powers, and I can find in that instrument no such power given to Congress; but, on the other hand, the people are guarantied the right to bear arms, and the government has no right to establish an inquisition to know what they intend to do with them, (or to use the American navy as a police force for the government of Spain,) so long as they are not emphatically organized within the jurisdiction of the United States. The right to bear arms and the right of expatriation, taken together as concomitants, I contended gave our people the right to embark in any service they chose; and, their sympathies being in favor of freedom, their natural inclination led them to aid those who were disposed to achieve it. These were the main topics upon which I spoke. But I also said that, in a geographical point of view, it belonged to the United States, and the most prudential course for Spain was to cede it to us by treaty, or that she would lose it by force, and particularly since she had thrown herself out of the pale of civilization by the recent cold-blooded massacre. If these remarks were inflammatory, I am perfectly willing they should bear the epithet, because I know they are in unison with the feelings of every lover of liberty throughout the world.

E. B. ROBINSON.

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1851.

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

The Daily Delta

31 August 1851, 1

Cuba and John C. Calhoun.

The Charleston Mercury contains a letter from our gallant and accomplished friend, Gen. Gonzales, a Cuban patriot, which very effectually puts to rest the suspicion attempted to be cast on the memory of John C. Calhoun, of indifference, or hostility to the independence of Cuba. We give the letter, with the prefatory remarks of the Mercury:

"CUBAN AFFAIRS.—We publish a letter from Gen. Gonzales, touching a single point in our remarks of Saturday. It was no part of our object to press Mr. Calhoun's authority into the discussion, and we alluded to his opinion solely for the purpose of correcting the statement that he had been opposed to the annexation of Texas. The grounds of his opposition to the acquisition of any of the populous portion of Mexico, we took from his public speeches, and applied it to the case of Cuba, only by way of inference,—because the reasons were the same. We do not know that he ever made any public declarations on this subject, and we should interpret with some grains of allowance the impressions which his private conversations may have made on men who were eager for the sanction of his approval. It does not need either argument or evidence to those who knew the comprehensive and generous nature of his statesmanship, to prove that he took a deep interest in Cuba, and earnestly desired the freedom and independence of that beautiful land. But this does not necessarily involve annexation."

CHARLESTON, Aug. 21, 1851.

To the Editors of the Mercury: I saw some days ago in the New York Journal of Commerce, a letter from its Washington correspondent, stating that the late Hon. John C. Calhoun had expressed himself, in writing, against the annexation of Cuba into this Union. Had such a statement proceeded no further than the columns of the Journal, a paper so uncompromisingly, and at times so unscrupulously, inimical to Cuban liberty, I would not have felt inclined to notice it. But I find in Saturday's Mercury a long editorial sustaining, much to my astonishment, Mr. Calhoun's alleged position in regard to Cuba. I do not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the acquisition of that island, or even those of her independence, as bearing upon the future development, safety, grandeur, and peace of these United States. The immense majority of the American people have already, with their usual sagacity and common sense, "made up their minds" upon this subject. I am thus far relieved. But when I see even the great name of the South Carolina statesman thrown into our adverse scale, I feel that I have, however reluctantly, one word to say in this connection. When Gen. Lopez made a visit to Washington in the spring of 1849, the Hon. J. C. Calhoun was the first gentleman in that city who called on the General. He even carried his civility to the extent of making a second call before the first had been returned. In his conversations with Gen. Lopez, through Mr. Saunders and myself, he expressed himself as warmly in behalf of Cuba and her annexation, as has any other man in the country, either before or since.

A short time after, a prominent Southern Senator favored me with an appointment in the recess room of the Senate, Mr. Calhoun was invited thereto, as were also four other Senators, three democrats and one whig. The purpose of the gentleman, as it seemed to me, was principally to learn Mr. Calhoun's views upon a subject of such vital importance to the country. Mr. Calhoun then expressed himself as decidedly as to the justice of our cause, the assistance which would be lawfully proffered by the American people in case of insurrection, and his non-apprehension of European interference, as he had done on former occasions. The gentlemen present fully coincided with his views.

Such were the opinions and sentiments of John C. Calhoun in the spring of 1850. The Wilmot proviso question then assumed increased gravity, and as the contest became fierce, Mr. Calhoun's views underwent a visible change. He was no longer for action, but for proclamation. He felt, no doubt, that the Cuba question would draw the minds of the people from an interest in an external contest, and that his issue, his "threshold" issue, might be postponed, if not abandoned. Then, but not till then, did Mr. Calhoun express himself as quoted by the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. But Mr. Calhoun's hopes were not realized. The South did not unite even in the absence of the Cuba excitement. Were he now living, every consideration [illegible] the belief, that having failed to unite the South upon the admission of California, he would strive to do so, with greater probabilities of success, upon the Cuba platform, thus obtaining for her that "equilibrium" with which alone can this Union be preserved, through the union of the South.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obed't serv't,
AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALES, of Cuba.

Cuban Meeting in Savannah.

We copy from the Savannah News, of the 23d inst., the following report of the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of Cuban Liberty, held in that city on the 22d. The most distinguished citizens of Savannah took a prominent part in the proceedings:

Pursuant to the adjournment on Thursday evening, the friends of Cuba constituted in the Monument Square, last evening, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Cohen being indisposed, Judge Harden was called to the Chair.

Mr. Arnold read the preamble and resolutions prepared by the Committee of ten, as follows:

WHEREAS, information has been received that the people of Cuba are engaged in an actual struggle for Liberty against the oppressions of the Government of Spain, and that a revolution is now begun which from love cannot at no distant day, if success has not already crowned the efforts of the Cubans to be free; and whereas, it is highly becoming in the people of these United States to sympathize with the people of all nations, and to offer to them the expression of such sympathy, in their attempts to throw off the galling yoke of Tyranny, which has for ages bowed them in almost hopeless servitude; and whereas, the cheering news has just reached our shores that successes have already followed the risings of the people of Cuba, as to leave but little reason to doubt that the day of their deliverance is at hand:

Be it therefore Resolved, That we hail with sincere joy the intelligence which is wafted to us on every breeze, and conveyed to us by every arrival from Cuba, that the island is in a state of revolution, under the lead of Gen. Narciso Lopez, which promises to be successful, if, indeed, Cuba be not already free.

2. *Resolved*, That we have no sympathy with any men or class of men, who from any cause, are the enemies of Cuban liberty—that while we respect the rights and obligations of treaty stipulations, we can see no reason why the oppressed subjects of old Spain should not, without molestation from this or any other country, achieve for themselves the liberty which we wrought out for ourselves in the war of Independence.

3. *Resolved*, That as American citizens, proud of our own Independence, and jealous of the rights of all men to throw off the oppression of tyrannical forms of government, destructive alike of the interests and the happiness of the people, we sincerely hope the just principle of non-interference will be recognized, and steadily pursued, by the Administration at Washington, in the present contest in Cuba; and that any other principle, any other policy, by whatever name it may be called, would be unjustifiable and inconsistent with the same principle which, by the aid of our own strong arms and stout hearts, gained for us our independence and liberty.

4. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Island of Cuba being in a state of actual revolution, it is the right of every American citizen, without incurring the reproach of his countrymen or the opposition of his Government, to afford all needful aid and encouragement to our Cuban brethren, and that any attempt on the part of this Government to restrain this just right of the citizens, is contrary to the spirit and genius of republicanism, and at war with the first principles of liberty.

5. *Resolved*, That any deviation on the part of the Spanish Government from the rules of civilized war, whether by putting arms into the hands of the slaves, to be used against their masters, or otherwise, would not only justify but demand the immediate interposition of the Government of the United States.

6. *Resolved*, That in Gen. Narciso Lopez we recognize a true patriot who, in the cause of liberty has sacrificed a brilliant position, political and military, in the service of Spain, and a large private fortune, and that whatever success may attend his present efforts, he deserves the admiration and respect of every true republican.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Cuban Patriots.

The chairman put the resolutions to the meeting, and they were passed with unanimous and enthusiastic acclamations.

The meeting was addressed by I. J. Sigar, Esq., one of the editors of the New Orleans Delta, A. A. Thompson, Esq., of New York, C. P. Cooper, Esq., of Florida, Col. Hillen, of the Georgian, John Bilbo, Esq., Hon. E. J. Harden, and H. E. Cassidy, Esq., of Effingham county.

Safety of the Pampero.

The Savannah Georgian of the 24th has some details of the Pampero, which we publish below. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the accounts given, and beg that our readers will judge for themselves how far they are to be credited. The Georgian says:

"By the arrival of the St. Mathews, from Florida, we are rejoiced to learn of the safety of the Pampero, and a number of the passengers of the expedition of Gen. Lopez, from the time of his departure from New Orleans to his landing at Bahia Honda.

"The Pampero having left New Orleans, proceeded to Key West. Near there she remained for several days, for the purpose of evading the vigilance of the Spanish ships. Having learned from the Key West wreckers, that the inhabitants of the district of Vuelta Abajo, (nearly opposite Key West) were up in arms, Gen. Lopez determined to avail himself of this latter matter, and make his landing among them. Steering for Bahia Honda, his purpose was to land at a small port called Murilla. When about sixteen leagues from Havana, the machinery of the Pampero got out of order, the consequence of which was that she floated for two hours along the current of the Gulf stream, approaching all the while towards that city.

"Before the accident was repaired she was carried full in view of the Moro Castle, and even in sight of the soldiers on the Water battery. Getting up steam again she bore away for Bahia Honda—intercepting on the way a coasting vessel, from which Gen. Lopez obtained two pilots.

"The Pampero approached within fifty yards of the coast, when a landing was made without difficulty.

"Lopez and his comrades were received by the inhabitants (who congregated in great numbers) with open arms, and indeed with every demonstration of favor. The planters brought forth fruits and provisions of all kinds; and soon a large part of Lopez's force were mounted on horses, the voluntary offerings of the people.

"The Pampero having remained all night, left for Key West the next morning, nearly destitute of coal, her want of fuel advocate for her not having been earlier heard from. She is now in a position of safety.

"We will only add that we have these particulars from one who was on board the vessel from the time of her departure from New Orleans."

Cuba Contribution.

YAZOO CITY, August 26, 11½ A. M.

A large and enthusiastic Cuba meeting was held here last night. Three hundred dollars were subscribed for the cause—more will be collected. The Cuba fever runs high. The meeting was addressed by three or four gentlemen in eloquent and patriotic language. The money will be forwarded to New Orleans by the first opportunity. One patriotic lady gave ten dollars.

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

The Daily Delta

31 August 1851, 2

First Municipality Schools.—The Public Schools of the First Municipality, after a brief summer vacation, reopen on to-morrow, the 1st of September. The admirable system of discipline and instruction in these schools, reflects the highest credit on the worthy Superintendent, Mr. Albert Fabre, and on those whom he has called to his assistance, in the very arduous and important duty of educating the rising generation.

To the Friends of Cuba in the Country

We deem it our duty to renew the caution which we have already published, to young men in other States, and in the country, who desire to emigrate to Cuba, with a view to take part in the struggle for the independence of that island, against coming to this city without adequate means to bear all their expenses. There are, we understand, little or no means to aid them. New Orleans has already done a great deal, but there is no part of the South-west which is really less able to subscribe funds for any purpose, than our city. Those who come here for help to get to Cuba, are destined to be disappointed. We desire to prevent such disappointment by this and other similar notices we have published.

Orleans Theatre—Orleans Street.

Stage Manager.....J. E. Chanon, | Manager.....J. Caswell.

THE public are respectfully informed that the first American Performance, for the Benefit of the CUBAN CAUSE, will take place as above, on MONDAY EVENING, 1st September, when THE LADY OF LYONS—A PATRIOTIC SONG—A RECITATION, by Mr Charles—and the Comedietta of the FOUR SISTERS, will be performed.

☞ Full particulars in bills of the day. aug31

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of Jno M Bell & Conway, is dissolved by mutual consent—either of whom will use the name only in liquidation. JNO. M BELL,
aug31 1m ROBERT CONWAY.

NOTICE.

HAVING retired from the Commission business, and determined to devote my personal attention to the Cotton Press business, I have taken, for a term of years, the Shiloh and Alabama Presses, and have associated with me ALEXANDER C. WALKER. The business of said Presses will, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL & WALKER. I submit for the new firm a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me. JNO. M. BELL.
New Orleans, September 1, 1851—aug31-1m

PARTNERSHIP.

MR. ROBERT CONWAY, is this day admitted as a partner in our House. The style of the firm will hereafter be FRIERSON, FOWLER & CO. FRIERSON & FOWLER.
New Orleans Sept. 1, 1851—aug31-1m

NOTICE.

New Orleans, August 31 1851.

At a public meeting, held at Bank's Arcade on the 26th inst., the undersigned were appointed to select a committee of twenty citizens of the Second Municipality, to solicit subscriptions to forward the cause of Cuban Independence. In pursuance of this duty, we have appointed the following named gentlemen, who are hereby authorized to receive all contributions in favor of the cause.

A Sloan,	Joseph Sutton,	Wm M Hurt,
Wm Harding,	E L L'Hoste,	James Dove,
Col R W James,	Wm Barnes,	Thos Murray,
Thos McCormack,	Oliver H Perry,	John G Arnold,
Thos Markett,	Henry Judson,	J Mateo Nott,
Dr Knapp,	Col S W Fisher,	L D Addison.
R W Galbraith,	Capt W C Auld,	

The Committee will please meet at the Arcade on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 1st September, at 6 o'c.

LUCIUS G. LUSK,
WM MONAGHAN,
MERRY M. FOSTER, } Committee.
aug31-1t

[For the Daily Delta.]

The Murdered Patriots.

A nation mourns, prostrate and humbled poor unmanly and,
And the bitter wail of woe is heard from mother, wife and friend—
One mighty cry for vengeance rings throughout the stricken land,
For vengeance on the murderers of Crittenden's brave band!

Oh, Cuba! Isle of beauty, on thy tyrant-trodden sod,
Was poured that blood that cells aloud upon the wrath of God,
For every drop thy sod drank up, ten thousand should be shed,
Were Spanish blood an offering fit to avenge the noble dead!

Oh! what a band of martyrdom, the calling one above on—
That host he bowed to fight the slaughter of the Holy ones!
No prayer for pity stained their lips,—no tear for mercy shed,—
But calm and bright was every eye, and proudly reared each head!

They marched them forth with pinioned arms, and bade them kneel the knee—
Ah tyrants go, but little know, the feelings of the free!
Above the rabble voices rang brave Crittenden's proud tone—
"Spaniard! a free American kneels to his God alone!"

Calmly they stood, but who can tell the thoughts that filled each breast,
That wrung from those brave hearts the tears their manly pride repressed,—
One thought upon his sweet, young wife, whose kiss slept on her cheek,
And the pang that rent that gallant breast, no tongue on earth may speak!

Another, of the precious child, his fondest wife had left,
Now of a youthful father's care, an orphan to be bereft,—
Who would protect her in the world, when he was no mother?
Sleep, noble heart, in peace, for now "her country is her mother!"

And one thought of his happy home, on green Kentucky's shore,
Where watched the gray-haired mother, who might never see him more;
Another, of the promised bride, to whom his faith was given,—
Alas! they ne'er may meet again, until they meet in heaven!

And one whose pallid lip still felt his mother's last warm kiss,—
She little dreamed her darling boy would meet a fate like this;
His life-long prayer had been to fall in Freedom's glorious strife—
Yet, he met his death with quiet scorn—"he did not value life!"

But hark! the signal word has passed—the Spanish guns flash out,
And their dying groans are drowned, amid the heartless rabble shout,—
Oh, God! where was thy lightning then, that patriot blood was shed—
But why should coward hands pollute the consecrated dead?

Curse, the curse of broken hearts rest on thee to thy end,—
The curse of the widowed wife, of mother, brother, friend;
Thou hast crowned a bloody name, an infamous renown—
Thou slaughterer of free born men—thou monster of a crown.

And thou, whose frozen heart was sealed to pity's gentle claim,
Upon thy name a brand most of everlasting shame,—
Thou might'st have heard their farewell words, have cheered their parting breath,—
Have saved their hallowed clay from desecration worse than death!

Cuba! thy soil is sacred now—tear off thy chains—arise,
And let the cry of *Liberty* ring upwards to the skies—
Wreath thy hated pole, as beautiful the green Antilles grow—
The pride of *free born* Cubans from the Spanish tyrant's foe!

Strike, and be free!—the prayers of hearts now bleeding here are thine—
The hundred blood shed there has made thy cause so divine,—
Thy flag is sanctified above beside the banner of our land,
And thy soil made sacred by the blood of that devoted band!

LELLA.

Off for Cuba.—We learned last evening, says the Nashville True Whig, of the 23d inst., that our fellow citizen, Gen. E. W. Hickman, the democratic candidate for the Legislature in the recent campaign, has accepted the command of a company of 200 men, tendered to him at New Orleans, designed to aid the Cubans in their pending struggle for liberty. Gen. H. left this city for New Orleans on the 18th. We hope he may win and wear a soldier's laurels.

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

The Daily Delta

31 August 1851, 2

A CARD.

The undersigned, profoundly grateful for the many testimonies of sympathy which he has received, not only from the city authorities, but from other persons, who stand deservedly high in the public estimation, and who deprecate the scenes of disorder and riot which have lately occurred in New Orleans and during which the store, which he had opened at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, was broken open, sacked and plundered, begs leave to resort to this mode of tendering his sincere acknowledgments to the said authorities and citizens, for the kind and soothing expressions of regard which they have thus been pleased to extend to him. While the undersigned deplores, with the great mass of the people of this city, the occurrences through which the peace of a metropolis, so renowned for the effectiveness of its police, and for the security it affords to life and property, has been trampled and its reputation jeopardied, he cannot withhold his conviction that but few of its permanent citizens took any part in the disorders which they occasioned.

What of loss the undersigned may have sustained is to him but of trifling consequence, compared to the affliction with which he beheld the laws of his adopted country scorned and trampled under foot. But he will never forget with what promptness and self-abnegation many notable persons, (among whom he wishes permission to name Judge Walker, of the Delta,) interposed their exertions to stay the disorders and to recall to its senses the maddened multitude. The prominent and successful part which Judge Walker took in rescuing what of property could be saved from utter destruction, entitles him to the special motive of gratitude from

aug31 J. M. CABALLERO

All the city papers will please copy, French and English, and send their bills to the undersigned. J. M. CABALLERO.

AVIS.

Le soussigné profondément sensible aux nombreux témoignages de sympathie qu'il reçoit tant des autorités municipales de la ville, que des personnes, les plus haut placées, et à bon droit, dans l'estime publique, à propos des scènes de désordre qui ont récemment eu lieu à la Nouvelle-Orléans, et durant lesquelles le magasin qu'il tenait à l'encoignure des rues Royale et Toulouse, fut dévasté, saccagé, pillé, désire exprimer ici à tous et à chacun d'eux ses sincères remercimens. Il apprécie comme il convient les égards et les sentimens bienveillans dont il a été l'objet en cette occasion opérosie. Aussi, tout en regrettant profondément, d'accord en cela avec la grande masse de peuple de la Nouvelle-Orléans, les désordres qui ont troublé la paix de la métropole, et sa bon droit, renommée par l'exacte surveillance de sa police et les garanties dont elle entoure la vie et la propriété de citoyens, et lesquels ont en ce moment compromis sa tranquillité et sa réputation, il se doit de dire que bien peu de ses habitans y prirent aucune part.

Les pertes qui ont été pour le soussigné la suite de ces désordres, ne sont rien comparées aux sentimens douloureux dans lesquels il éprouvera éprouvé en voyant le bon de sa patrie adoptive, ainsi méprisées et foulées aux pieds. Mais ce qu'il n'oubliera jamais c'est la promptitude, c'est le dévouement avec lequel nombre de personnes recommandables, entre lesquelles il désire nommer le juge Walker, du Delta, les s'interposèrent pour arrêter les perturbateurs et rappeler au bon sens une multitude égarée. La remarquable activité que déploya le juge Walker, et le succès qui la couronna, en sauvant du pillage tout ce qu'il fut possible de lui sauver, lui donnent droit à cette mention spéciale de la part de [aug31] J. M CABALLERO.

Tous les journaux de la ville sont priés de publier le présent cercle en Anglais et en Français, et voudront envoyer leurs comptes. J. M. C.

(For the Delta.)

Lopez's Movements.

Eds. Delta: I take the liberty of submitting the following for your perusal, hoping it may be thought worthy of insertion.

Gen. Lopez, it is alleged, abandoned Col. Crittenden's command. It strikes me the following is as probable a conclusion to come to, in the absence of certainty, as any yet urged.

Gen. Lopez leaves Col. Crittenden with a rear guard and baggage escort, of 114 picked men, at the point of disembarkation, himself advancing to Las Pozas, which he occupies, and sends means of transportation, or wagons, to his rear guard. On the 11th he engages the royal troops, drives them in, and sends an order to the escort to join him without delay, and to hurry up. Lopez leaves in or near Las Pozas his wounded, fully persuaded that Crittenden's command, when advancing, would take along his wounded with the baggage, and take up his march for the mountains, but by some means he finds his rear guard is endangered, his baggage likely to be lost, and what does he then do? Save himself by forced marches to the mountains? No such thing. He abandons the advantages he has stolen from the Spanish commander in a day's march in advance,—he returns to Las Pozas,—he advances to relieve his rear guard, and to bring them off,—he has another engagement with the royal troops, now reinforced by 800 fresh forces and artillery,—beats them back to Canejdas, about half way between Las Pozas and the walls of Havana, where most likely he heard that the command of Crittenden had put to sea; and then General Lopez finds that he has need of all his generalship, to mark his retreat, and get as good a start for the mountains again, as the one he had when he came back to look for Crittenden.

Yet, we hear folks say Lopez is no soldier—no General, &c. Oh! shade of Frederick of Prussia, methinks I hear you asking of your old friend Keith, "Say, Marshal, did not that fellow Lopez serve with us a campaign or two in Saxony and Silesia? Daylish like my name, that fight and run-retreat, and then fight and run again, and then off—no one knows where!"

It may be asked, was it possible for Lopez to advance so near Havana, unless aided by the Creoles in force. I think not, for admitting a royal regiment did go over to him, Lopez knows Spanish character too well, and is too good a soldier to trust himself so near Havana, in the face of superior forces, and on the strength of men whose faith was but a day old.

J. W. H.

☞ We are requested to add to the card of Mr. J. M. Caballero, which appears in another column, the expression of his deep gratitude and thanks to those gentlemen who were so active in protecting his property, on St. Charles street, from the mob on Thursday night, the 14th instant.

Amateur Theatricals for the Cuban Cause. We learn, just before going to press, that the agent of Mr. Davis, lessee of the Orleans Theatre, has in the most handsome manner tendered that establishment to the amateur dramatists, who purpose giving an entertainment there for the benefit of the Cuban cause.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Delta

31 August 1851, 2

New Orleans—Her Present and Future.

To-day terminates the commercial year in our city. To-morrow (the 1st September) opens to us a new year, and in the establishment of our Fall season. The prospects of a brisk business are highly encouraging. The news from various parts of the South-west give hope of a very large crop of our staples, and though priced range much lower than they did last year, the business of the season will be more regular and stable, and less characterized by those violent transitions, which are so injurious to trade, and which, but for the tightness of the money market, would have produced such disastrous consequences in our city during the last year. The occasion is not an unfit one for some observations upon the present condition and prospects of our city.

We are not one of those who regard the slow progress of our city, during the last few years, as indicative of decline, or as sanctioning the evil auguries of those who think that New Orleans has seen her best days. It is true that the gigantic strides which marked her progress a few years ago, under the artificial pressure of an expanded currency, have moderated down to a much slower and more gradual pace; yet, as in the acquisition of knowledge, so in the progress of a community, the Latin maxim *festina lente*,—"haste slowly"—is often the highest wisdom. The growth of our city from 1830 to 1840, was of a mushroom character. That which has marked the years following, has been the slow, but gradual expansion of the sturdy oak, which is destined, through many a year, to battle with the tempest and the lightning.

We are bound in candor to admit also, that the superior enterprise of other communities, has deprived New Orleans of much valuable trade, for which she has hitherto depended upon her great natural resources. She has lost a vast source of wealth in the abstraction of the rich trade of the West, much of whose varied products now find their way to the Atlantic cities. Still, with all these losses and drawbacks, New Orleans, commanding as she does, without rival, the trade of the States of the South-west,—of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, and large portions of Kentucky, Missouri, and other States, must ever be a prosperous and considerable city, even whilst depending on her natural resources and means of communication. But should her people not be content with this rate of progression, should they be possessed with the same spirit of ambition and enterprise, which have wrought such wonderful effects in other parts of our country,—should they develop and expand their natural advantages by artificial improvements, then it would not be possible to place bounds or limits to her grandeur and greatness. Then would she soon become the second city on the continent, and the first exporting city in the world.

There are indications that our citizens are becoming alive to the necessity and importance of this subject. Several projects of railroads are now attracting a large share of attention, and exciting a kind of interest which promises practical results. The great National Trunk Railroad, to be connected with the great projected roads in the North and South-west, commonly called the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, is now being surveyed by a very competent corps, under the general supervision of one of the best engineers in the country. But for the unfortunately defective state of our legislation, this enterprise would be commenced in the autumn, under the direction of a powerful and duly organized corporation. We trust that as soon as the necessary law can be enacted the work will be immediately entered upon.

Another highly important project is that of the Opelousas Road, the great object of which is to connect portions of Louisiana and Texas, which at present are nearly inaccessible, with the Mississippi river. This enterprise has been slightly injured by that extravagant and too enthusiastic spirit, which often, by embracing too much, compromises and defeats very feasible and valuable plans. But still, the necessity for such a road is so urgent, that we have no fears that something will not be done toward the execution of a part, at least, of the plan.

Another great project, of vast importance to our city, (the Tehuantepec Road) has been placed in the hands of our Government, under auspices which promise a triumph over the narrow-minded jealousy and bad faith of the Mexican Government. With these, and other contemplated enterprises, which will, in due time no doubt be completed, New Orleans has a bright vista before her.

But to realize these, and many other wants of our city, to carry her forward with rapidity, equal to that of other cities, and equal to her great advantages, a more active and enlightened spirit must be evinced by her capitalists, wiser and more progressive laws must be enacted, and a stronger feeling of local attachment cultivated among our people. The last, after all, is the great remedy. Where there is a large, intelligent, resident population, greater interest will be felt in public works, and a greater vigilance exercised over the legislation of the state. It is vain to expect those who are mere fugitive sojourners in our city,—who come here to turn over their money as rapidly as possible, to take that interest in our progress, and embark their capital as freely, as if they were permanent residents.

The great object, therefore, of all legislation,—the great aim which all should have first in view, in devising means for advancing our city, is to encourage the settlement in our midst of industrial classes, of a permanent population, of people of families, who cast their lots here for life, and identify themselves with the progress of the city. This is our greatest want after all.

It is encouraging to observe that this portion of our population is increasing, though slowly. A perceptible diminution in the cost of living, which, with the exception of rent, is already below that of Northern cities, the great improvement in the health of our city, the increase of our comforts and luxuries, will, no doubt soon produce their effects in increasing our population and giving to it greater permanency and regularity. Much, too, may be done towards the advancement of our city by the abolition of the present expensive and cumbrous system of three municipal governments, which, by dividing, impairs the efficiency of our police,—by complicating, renders more expensive the administration of affairs, and which further exposes the credit and character of the whole city to be affected and tainted by the shortcomings or bad faith of any one of its triple corporations.

We were told by a gentleman who lately visited the North, and who had occasion to try the credit of our city there, that capitalists urged as the greatest difficulty and objection to investments in New Orleans, this division of our city, and declared that if our citizens would adopt a more judicious and efficient system, they would be eager, not only to invest in city securities, but also to embark their capital in improvements here. It remains to be seen whether at the next trial of the question, the people of New Orleans will be wise enough to see their true interest, and appreciate the immense importance to the city, of the consolidation of the three municipalities into one compact and and efficient corporation.

Such are our views of the present and future of New Orleans.

It is a source of pleasing reflection and of cheering hopes, to observe the remarkable healthiness of our city during the year past. We have now reached the period when we are usually visited by that epidemic which has scourged our city for so many years; and yet we are happy to announce to our distant friends, that, so far as health (and many, when they get back, will be willing to add, so far as comfort) is concerned, they would have lost nothing by spending the summer at home. The fevers which, throughout the South-west, are generally severe at this season of the year, are, we understand, in our city, of a very light type; and those who are most sagacious and experienced in such matters, predict quite confidently that the Fall will pass without any signs of that dreaded visitation, which has created abroad such erroneous and unjust opinions in regard to the salubrity of our location. The weather is at present delightful,—the air is quite cool,—continued rains impart freshness and moisture to the atmosphere,—and, altogether, New Orleans is at present as safe, pleasant, healthful, and agreeable an abiding place, as the most fastidious and difficult to please could desire.

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

The Daily Delta

31 August 1851, 3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[Correspondence.]

New Orleans, Aug. 26, 1851.

Col. Wheat, Esq.:

Sir—Having learned that you had a list of subscriptions opened, for the relief of the liberators of Cuba, and in circulation, and being desirous myself to contribute to such a great and generous work, I come, as a pyrotechnician, to offer you a Grand Exhibition of Fireworks, for the benefit of the Cuban Expedition. If you agree to my proposition, be so kind as to appoint a place where I can meet you, to make the arrangements to render it a brilliant and profitable affair.

Your very obedient servant,

P. L. CATOIR, Jr.,

New Orleans, 26th August, 1851.

Mons. Catoir:

I accept most gratefully your kind offer, to give a Pyrotechnic Exhibition, in aid of the Cuban Cause, and would suggest Lafayette square, as the most convenient place, and THURSDAY, the 4th Sept., as the best time.

Your friend,

C. H. WHEAT.

aug30

NOTICE.

Office of the General Cuba Committee.

The following are the only persons duly authorized to receive subscriptions in behalf of the Cuban Cause:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D Mitchell,	M M Simpson,	Dr J V Wren,
Ed Kuredo,	W Mahoney,	J B Cotton,
J L Levy,	W Langhlin,	Col S M Fish,
J J Fitzpatrick,	James Stockton,	S S Burdett,
J L Carmen,	P Cassano,	W C Terrill,
Gaston Smith,	Dr G W Austin,	Wm Monaghan,
L A Sarchus,	Isaac N. Marks,	Capt Henry Larcon,
Geo W Christy,	J V Porer,	Ed Dawson,
D DePonts,	S M Fogg,	J S Mellon,
Richard Condon,	L R Elmer	J G Howard,
Samuel Norby,	Peter Marey	Capt Pittsell,
Emile Hurlert,	John F Coffin,	James Sloan,
E Wood Perry,	J O Pierson,	Michael Appell,
T D Harper,	D Ryan,	Tom Nixon.
Dr A L Bouisdore,	C Auch,	James Brooks,
Arthur D'Dumont,	J Gilmore,	M Walsh,
David Orcutt,	T L Lemley,	Henry Judson,
J M Madden,	T G Mackay,	Chester Buley.

All the members of the above Committee are requested to report to the Secretary, at his Office, every afternoon, at 5 o'clock, as it is of the utmost importance to know what amount they have collected.

By order of the General Committee.

D. L. RICARDO, Secretary.

aug30

BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

Arsenal of 3d Company, Aug. 23.

At a meeting of the 3d Company of the Battalion of Artillery, held on the 23d of August, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have received with profound grief, intelligence of the death of our brother-in-arms, J. P. Salmon, a victim to his devotion to the cause of liberty, who, with fifty other martyrs, was murdered in Havana on the 16th of August—

Be it Resolved, That this company deeply sympathizes in the affliction of the family and friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That this company will wear mourning for three months, in token of their sorrow.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions, to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Courier and Delta.

aug30 OSCAR BERCIER, Secretary.

BATAILLON D'ARTILLERIE.

Salle d'Armes de la 3me Compagnie.

A une assemblée de la troisieme compagnie, tenue le 23 Août, les procès-verbaux suivants ont été unanimement adoptés:

Attendu, Que nous venons d'apprendre avec un profond sentiment de douleur que notre frère d'armes, J. P. Salmon, a été victime de son dévouement à la cause de la liberté, attendu qu'il a subi la mort des cinquante martyrs, du 16 Août, passés par les armes à la Havane—

Resolu, Que la compagnie sympathise sincèrement au grand chagrin qu'éprouvent sa famille et ses amis.

Resolu, Que la compagnie portera le deuil pendant trois mois, comme signe de son affliction.

Resolu, Que le Secrétaire remette une copie des dites résolutions à sa famille, et qu'elles soient publiées dans le Courrier et le Delta.

aug30 OSCAR BERCIER, Secrétaire

Fire, River and Negro Insurance.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Hartford, Connecticut.

CAPITAL..... $300,000.

THIS old and one of the oldest Companies of the Union, having re-established an Agency in the city, the undersigned duly authorized Agent is prepared to issue Policies and Renewals, on the most favorable terms, against

FIRE AND RIVER RISKS,

and in the Life Department, to insure the LIVES OF SLAVES, at the lowest rate of premium, and ISSUE ANNUITIES, on application.

C. C. LATHROP, Agent,

aug30 96 Camp street, New Orleans.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Picayune.
31 August 1851, 2.

Gen. Lopez's Position.

On this subject the Savannah Republican hazards the following speculations:

In order that Gen. Lopez may be communicated with by his friends going from this country, it is necessary that he should seize and hold some accessible point on the sea coast. We venture to suggest that this point will be Batabano, on the south side of the island. The port of Batabano is opposite Havana, and connected with it by a railroad. An intrenched camp at some favorable point where this road touches the Sierra or mountain range, will command the port and threaten Havana. What gives probability to this supposition is, that a short march would bring Lopez to such a position—which, by the way, he *ought* to find already occupied by Spanish troops *from Havana*, as it is more accessible to them than to his force. Hence, if Lopez is in sufficient strength, the next collision may reasonably be expected at some point on the line of railroad. Batabano would, in such an event, be strictly blockaded, but the breaking of a blockade by a swift steamer is an easy thing enough.

Having occupied Batabano, if Gen. Lopez does not feel strong enough to fall upon Havana, his line of operations would naturally extend from this point by Guines to Cienfuegos, in the Department of the Centre. Here the General formerly held high command under the Spanish Government. Here, if we mistake not, he might count upon troops of friends and adherents. The spacious harbor of Cienfuegos is not fortified, and its approaches are such that they can easily be defended by a few guns. His possession of these two ports would render the effectual blockade of either a most difficult task. The imperfect road leading from one to the other is hardly practicable for artillery, but sufficiently so for most purposes of communication. It passes through many plantations, sometimes approaching and sometimes receding from the sea.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Picayune.

31 August 1851, 2

The Mission of the Saranac.

The telegraph yesterday announced that the steamship Saranac had left Norfolk for Havana. Previous communications through the same medium, informed us that the object of despatching the Saranac on this errand, was to demand from the authorities in Cuba, an explanation of the shooting of American citizens at Havana, and of the insult offered to the American flag by the firing into the steamship Falcon. When this statement was forwarded to us we were inclined to believe it founded in error, because we knew that the Saranac had been ordered to the Gulf on a different mission, and that the President and most of the members of the Cabinet being absent from Washington, no official communications could have reached them in reference to the subject, and therefore such prompt action was not to be expected. Even now, notwithstanding the frequent and emphatic repetition of the statement, it rests on no other foundation than the assertion of a telegraph reporter, who perhaps only telegraphed his inferences. But it may be that the Saranac has really been sent to Cuba for the purposes specified. If this is the case, it is probable that she will fail in her mission. Any inquiries relative to the recent events in Cuba, must necessarily partake of a diplomatic character, and according to established rule, cannot properly be made the subject of negotiation in Havana. It is right, in the first place, for the Government to address itself to the authorities of Cuba, by whose orders and sanction the acts complained of were committed; but the answer will probably be that the Captain General, being only the representative of the Spanish Government, is not invested with any authority to negotiate, and the affair must consequently be referred to the Court of Madrid. This same difficulty has heretofore occurred, when foreign nations have approached the authorities of Cuba with a view of obtaining satisfaction for any injury. The reply always has been, that Cuba is a dependency of the Spanish Crown, which is responsible for any acts of its representatives there. On this account we believe the Spanish Government has been requested to invest the Captain General with some authority to negotiate, and to permit foreign Governments to have representatives at Havana. It is our impression that Spain has refused to comply with this request, reserving to the home Government exclusive jurisdiction over all matters concerning the external as well as the internal affairs of Cuba.

For these reasons we do not suppose that anything definite will for some time result from the sending of the Saranac to Havana. It will probably give rise to a tedious negotiation at the Court of Madrid, the termination of which cannot easily be foreseen at present.

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

31 August 1851, 3

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, August 30—5, p. m.

I learn that a great meeting is to be held at the Exchange on the 8th of September to nominate a Union ticket for judges, clerks of the courts, &c. The call is numerously signed by men of both parties. This is doubtless a device of the enemy to defeat the democratic nominees.

A band of four or five hundred Cuban sympathizers paraded the streets last night with an effigy of the American consul at Havana stuck upon a horse, which they afterwards burned on Federal Hill.

A despatch is published in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of yesterday afternoon, stating that the Spanish consul at New Orleans had resigned, and left the Spanish residents to the protection of the English and French consuls. I have, however, later despatches, which make no mention of this circumstance.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.

The steamer Pampero left Jacksonville, Florida, on the 21st inst., loaded with men and ammunition. More news to-morrow.

NORFOLK, August 29.

Attempts were made yesterday and to-day to get up Cuba demonstrations, but they failed entirely. It is said, however, there are eighteen or twenty young men who are ready to go to Cuba by the first conveyance.

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

THE UNION: WASHINGTON
31 August 1851, 3

Cuba.

The outbreak in Cuba, and the interest excited by it, make it proper for us to tell our readers something of the position of that country. We cannot go into the political history and the political condition of that country, because the space at our disposal will not permit us to do so.

The island of Cuba is about seven hundred and seventy miles in length, varying in width from twenty-five to ninety miles. A portion of the eastern part of the island is mountainous—some of the mountain-peaks being seven and some eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. In this division of the island the mountains occupy a great portion of the space; but the valleys between the mountains, and even the sides of the mountains to a considerable extent, are most fruitful, and productive of those tropical products which are so valuable in the commerce of the world.

The Indian population of Cuba, when first discovered by Columbus in 1492, was about two hundred thousand. That population had none of the tools, means, or appliances of agriculture; yet, with a genial climate and a fruitful soil, their necessaries were more than supplied. But the great value of Cuba has been derived from the intellect of the East. At its first discovery the sugar-cane was almost, if not entirely, unknown as a source of usefulness or profit. In proof of this, it is only necessary to state that the sugar-cane was not cultivated until 1580, and that slave labor to cultivate the cane was unknown until 1784. In the mean time, the Spanish authorities had reduced the Indians to a species of servitude infinitely worse than slavery. The most casual reader of history cannot have failed to notice the utter subjugation and practical enslavement of the aborigines of Cuba, even before the landing of Cortez on the coast of Mexico. Humane men, like Las Casas, endeavored to mitigate the hard fate of the Cuban aborigines; but their exertions were attended with no practical effect. Laws and decrees were obtained; but the hard servitude of the Indian remained. Even the humane recommendations of Cortez himself gave them no practical succor. Cortez was a man of war—of violence—but he had no enemies beyond the battle-field. His powerful support to the philanthropic efforts of Las Casas bught not to have been without results; but unfortunately they were, and the native population of Cuba was degraded below the level of slaves.

In 1762 the English took Havana by an escalade on the left and rear of the Moro Castle. The blockade continued some time; but, if we are correctly informed, less than four thousand men, with two cannon, took the Castle. The men and guns were disembarked to the left of the Moro. The guns enfiladed the road from Havana, while the men scaled the walls in the rear.

Cuba lies between 23 deg. 12 min. north latitude and 19 deg. 43 min. north latitude. Its length, as we have already stated, is about 770 miles, and its breadth varies from 25 to 90 miles. At any point on the island a man is not 45 miles from the sea. This fact, considering the great productiveness of the island, would make it the most valuable island of the ocean. But, independent of this, Cuba lies opposite to the Keys of Florida. The Gulf stream pours out between Cuba and the Florida coast; south of Cuba the current sets in to supply the Gulf stream: consequently, the north coast of Cuba commands the *outlet* from the Gulf, while its south shore commands the *inlet* to the Gulf. The north shore of Cuba is the southern bank of the Mississippi river. The argosies which float on the western waters are not free to spread their sails until Cuba is left behind them. Even in the Gulf they are land-locked. Sailing south by Cape Cartoche, and coasting Yucatan, they must meet a current six days in the week, and then double their distance to any point on the Atlantic seaboard. They hardly dare, sailing east, to go between the Windward islands and the southern coast of Cuba. Sailing west, they may safely follow a sixty-mile current.

This island, so happily situated, is not yet effectively productive. We mean by this expression to say that its enormous surplus product does not stimulate industry and agriculture. The inhabitants of Cuba are borne down by the most onerous taxation. The captains-general are sent to Havana, like proconsuls, to make their fortunes by oppression and taxation. Last year the production of Cuba paid a tax of more than twenty-three (nearly twenty-five) millions of dollars to the Spanish government. A large portion of this enormous sum was expended in the pay of an army of 20,000 men—the commander-in-chief all the while speculating on private account, and for a definite consideration giving countenance and commercial encouragement to the slave trade.

Of the twenty-four millions of acres in Cuba, only two millions of acres are under cultivation, three millions under natural, and half a million under artificial pasturage. Fourteen millions of acres are in woodlands, and four and a half millions in barren lands. *In the Western Department*, one-fourth of the land is barren, one-fourth in woodlands, and one-half equally devoted to cultivation and pasture. *In the Central Department*, about one-third is barren, one-thirty-seventh is under cultivation, and one-eleventh in pasture—the balance is in woodlands. *In the Eastern Department*, about one-twelfth is under cultivation, one-fifth in pasture, two-thirds in woodlands, and one-sixth barren.

Our space will not permit us in this article fully to discharge the task we undertook. At our earliest convenience we will complete our work, unless the pens of others should furnish us with such an account of Cuba as will be satisfactory to the public eagerness to gain information of the true condition of things on that magnificent domain.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
31 August 1851, 3

By the Southern Mail.

The New Orleans papers of the 22d contain full statements of the news from Havana brought by the Empire City; but most of their details have been anticipated by the telegraph. We subjoin the summary given by the Bulletin:

As was before stated, Lopez, with his force, landed at a point (Bahia Honda) about sixty miles west of Havana. He was here met by a large force of Spanish troops, and a severe battle ensued, in which the patriots were victorious. The Spanish troops suffered severely; the exact amount of dead and wounded has not been communicated. A subsequent attack was equally disastrous: the loss of the Spaniards is represented to have been about two hundred and seventy wounded. The distressing and painful portion of this intelligence is the capture of a detachment composed of some fifty men, under the command of Col. Crittenden, who went detailed, as we understand the movement, to intercept and prevent the juncture of a reinforcement of the army with the main body. They were attacked in their boats, but with what resistance we cannot learn, (and this is a most remarkable feature in the affair;) they were captured, put on board of a steamer, and taken to Havana. The steamer arrived during the night, and their fate was determined upon at once; and the fiat was, that they should be executed the following morning at seven o'clock. A respite, however, was granted, and the execution did not take place until eleven o'clock.

The following incidents of the execution we take from last evening's papers: "They (the prisoners) were not permitted to go on shore in the city, but were immediately taken to one of the fortifications opposite the city, and there most brutally murdered. After the discharge of the infantry, those who were not instantly killed were beaten upon the head with the muskets until life was extinct. The mangled corpses were then interred amid the shouts and curses of a blood-thirsty rabble. All this occurred within sight and hearing of the vessels in the port. Among those shot was a young lad of but fifteen years, who besought them on his knees to send some one to him who could speak English; but his request was unheeded, and he shared the fate of the others."

The same journal contains the following letter from Captain Kerr:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: I leave you forever, and I go to the other world. I am prisoner in Havana, and in an hour I shall have ceased to exist. My dearest friends, think often of me. I die worthy of a Creole—worthy of a Louisianian, and of a Kerr. My dearest friends, adieu for the last time. VICTOR KERR.

To N. Larose, H. Bouligny, Leon Fazende, William G. Vincent, Felix Arroyo.

AUGUST 16, 1851—6½ o'clock.

The outbreak against the Spaniards resident in New Orleans had called forth the following proclamation which we copy from the Delta:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
August 21, 1851—11 o'clock, p. m.

Whereas, during this afternoon and night, certain persons have so far forgotten the obedience due to the laws of their country as to openly violate the peace, by creating riots and disturbances, which, unfortunately for the good reputation of the city, have terminated in the destruction of property; and whereas it is essential to the well-being of society that the supremacy of the laws be maintained, I, A. D. Crossman, mayor of the city of New Orleans, therefore issue this proclamation, calling on all good citizens to aid in suppressing these disturbances, and to assist the authorities in preserving the order, peace, and dignity of the city.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.
L. HEALIGER, Secretary.

CUBA RECRUITS AT THE SOUTH.—The Tuskegee (Alabama) Republican of the 21st inst. says:

"On last Thursday several men, belonging to this place, left for Cuba. They are all clever, intelligent, worthy young men, and we wish them every success in their perilous undertaking. They will be joined by others in Montgomery, and then make their way to New Orleans, we suppose, and wait until an opportunity offers for sailing for Cuba."

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser of the 23d ult. says:

"Some forty to sixty young men—we could not ascertain the exact number—left here Thursday night on a steamboat. It is *strongly suspected* that their destination is Cuba."

The Norfolk Argus of Thursday says:

"A few weeks since, a schooner, with upwards of fifty recruits on board, sailed from this port, successfully evading the vigilance of the officers both of the naval and revenue service on this station. It is understood that she was to join at the Capes a party from Baltimore, and that they were destined for Cuba."

At Richmond, Virginia, the Cuba excitement rages to a high degree. Cuban flags are flying, and the Dispatch says that many have enrolled their names to go to the rescue of the Patriots.

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

The Charleston Courier.

1 September 1851, 2

More Volunteers for Cuba.—A letter in the Savannah *Morning News* of Friday, dated Jacksonville, Florida, Aug. 25, states that five hundred men composing the Florida Regiment, were to have embarked for Cuba in a couple of days from that date. The writer understands that they are to be commanded by Col. HENRY TITUS, who bore a distinguished part in the Cardenas expedition. The Lieut. Col. will, most probably, be Col. O'HARA, who commanded the Kentucky regiment in the same expedition, and who was badly wounded in the battle of Cardenas. Who the other officers are is not mentioned.

Col. Crittenden. In regard to this gentleman the Albany *Register* remarks that it seems to be supposed by certain newspapers that Colonel CRITTENDEN, reported to have been shot by the Cuban government, is the gentleman who was volunteer aid to Gen. TAYLOR, at the battle of Buena Vista, and made the famous reply to SANTA ANNA, that the old General never surrendered. This is a mistake. Gen. Taylor's volunteer aid was THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, second son of the Attorney General of the United States. He holds the office of Consul at Liverpool, and was at that place discharging his duties when the *Baltic* left there.

The New Orleans *True Delta* states that the gentleman who lost his life at Havana was educated at West Point, where he graduated with honor. At the opening of the Mexican war, he occupied the position of Adjutant of the First Infantry, and for several months discharged the highly responsible duties of Post Adjutant at Vera Cruz, with merited honor. He was the son or a brother of the distinguished gentleman who now fills the office of Attorney General of the United States. His father emigrated to Arkansas, when that State was in its infancy, and died in early life, filling a community with universal regret for the loss of a man as highly endowed with the loftiest virtues as he was gifted with the rarest genius.

"WILL CRITTENDEN, as he was familiarly called by his friends," says the *True Delta*, "was worthy the stock whence he sprung, a noble specimen of the Kentucky gentleman; a worthier servant or citizen of the Republic we have never met. A fine heart,—a love of truth, of honor and of liberty were his. An accomplished soldier, a votary of letters, he was as gentle as he was brave. At the close of the Mexican war, he resigned his military office and became a citizen of New Orleans, where he resided until he embarked with LOPEZ."

Passengers.

Per steam ship Albatros, from Philadelphia—Dr. Longstreth and lady, Miss Longstreth, Miss Johnson, P. Kernan, lady and son, A. H. Rowand, lady and three children, G. Coates and lady, Mrs. E. Kernan, Mrs. Atkins and two children, Mrs. Spears, J. Hart and lady, Capt. C. C. White, Messrs. J. Ker, J. H. E. Huchicken, I. Armstrong and 2 servants, J. H. Sperry, E. Harlotstein, T. Reede, F. Hoffman, D. Wirt, D. Robinson, P. Lee, P. O'Gorman, A. Greaves, E. McGinness, and W. Dillespee.

Per schr. Col. Satterly, from New-York.—Mr. Josiah Rodgers.

Per steamer Gov. Dudley, from Wilmington—Mrs. Heycock and daughter, McGehee and lady, G. Stebl and and lady, Valentine, lady and 3 children, E. P. Leman and lady, Miss E. M. Armstrong, G. Bradberry and laughter, Rayford and lady, Morrison and lady, Mrs. Marines, Miss Long, Miss Baltin, Dr. P. M. Cohen, Messrs. Walter, G. H. Johnson, S. B. Stoddard, D. N. Bower, L. Chichester, Lavenaut, P. Thompson, P. T. McLaurine, H. Spencer, Selmons, J. M. Thomas, B. Davis, G. F. Rogers, O. S. Bowen, D. L. Grimes, D. Solomon, May, Conner, Davis, F. Dukerich, Long, M. A. Barnett, E. W. Cobb, S. S. Farrar, Boynton, Rayford, Merriman, A. M. Wilson, L. Carr, G. Brown, A. W. Smith, L. W. Chapman, and Franklin.

Per steamer C. Vanderbilt, from Wilmington—Miss Davis, J. Lecompte and lady, Dr. W. J. Little and lady, Mrs. Poole, E. B. Hyde and lady, P. Doyle and lady, E. T. Davis and lady, Master Little, Messrs. W. H. Thompson, Dr. R. Thomason, S. S. Howell, H. C. Seymour, M. R. Baraum, M. Scoligson, A. T. Cane, J. H. Archer and 5 slaves: E. M. Bell, N. Hunt, H. G. Cutler, and G. S. Cameron.

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—Mrs. Levy, Mrs. Haswell, Miss Maner and servant, Miss S. C. Baynard, S. P. Maner and lady, Capt. Smallwood, Messrs. Salvo, J. Buttler, R. Goldburg, G. S. Griffin, J. Daniels, W. E. Hall, C. Williamson, Ballard, W. G. Davis, W. B. Itill, J. M. Greer, T. Pullum, E. Baynard, C. Lichet, E. Stafford, W. D. Cobb, E. W. Ricket, and 4 on deck.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Savannah—Messrs. J. D. Terrell, H. Gibbons, W. Wall, A. Mnle, and 1 on deck.

Per steam ship Marion, for New-York—Mrs. Wienberg, H. H. Clapp and daughter, H. Missroon, lady, child and servant, Messrs. J. O'Sullivan, F. Darrow, J. E. Guy, R. D. Spana, J. H. Richard, J. H. Peabody, C. Ehman, P. Bacchus, J. T. Lee, others and 10 in the steerage.

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Cincinnati Commercial

1 September 1851, 2

The Cuban Invasion.

We observe that many of our friends are warmly in favor of assisting the Cubans, to obtain freedom. With those who go against monarchical government, we go as far as any man. We hate in the fullness of our heart, the power that claims to dictate to the people laws and regulations of trade and social life. We feel assured, that educated men are capable of self government, and that they should not be deprived of it by any power on earth. But, we would, with all deference to the "noble patriots," who have taken so decided a stand in favor of "supporting a Cuban Invasion" ask, if it is not our duty to be honest to our treaties with foreign powers, and maintain the agreements entered into in good faith with all nations? Again, if Cuba is wrested from Spain, by our own people, she must be annexed to this confederacy! Who does not know, that the question of annexing Cuba to our Union, would open up again all those agitations that have been the means of making the hearts of patriots quail, for the last few years? The North never will allow the annexation of Cuba with slavery, and we all know she cannot come in without it, and be productive. Her climate is eminently characteristic of the elements of slavery. Let us then reason a little, before we rush into a matter that *may* be fraught with such momentous consequences. If the Cubans, ask our aid, extend it to them by all means, *but in a proper manner*. We have no right to fit out armies in our country to assist rebellion, even against the worst form of government imaginable, with whom we have formed treaties—covenants of peace. We say then, in all candor, to those who sympathise so deeply with the oppressed and down trodden Cubans, let us be "sure we are *right*, then go ahead!" Ourself is not a fighting man, if a fight can be honorably avoided. But, if it be correct and advisable to fight, we say with Gen. FELIX HOUSTON, "Boys there's a job to do, let's do it, and d—n the consequences." If it be correct and proper to go to Cuba and *assist* in a revolution, we say go singly. But if this movement, originated in the United States, we say it is wholly unworthy of us as a nation, in peace with Spain, to interfere with any of her colonies.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
1 September 1851, 3.

Candidates for Nomination.

JUDGE OF PROBATE COURT

Jno. McMakin, of Mill Creek, is a candidate for Probate Judge, subject to the decision of the People and the Democratic convention.[1]

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[1] McMakin did not receive the party nomination.

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Louisville Courier

1 September 1851, 2

The Cuban Outbreak—The Disposition of Americans to aid the oppressed in obtaining their freedom—Reflections, Suggestions, &c.

New York, Aug. 24, 1851.

I do not see how the Administration can hesitate a moment in recalling Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, and substituting some person in his stead, more worthy the trust in an emergency such as the one through which he has just passed. He stands condemned by universal public sentiment in this entire section of country, as you can readily infer from the resolutions against him adopted by the great Park meeting of Friday night last with great unanimity. There were from eighteen to twenty thousand persons present, and immediate assistance in a substantial form will be rendered the Cuban patriots at the earliest practical moment. The abolitionists are rejoicing that Owen, the Consul at Havana, is a southern man, and was made chiefly through the influence of Messrs. Toombs and Stevens, and take apparent delight in commenting upon his conduct, and what unexplained, now appears his total want of the common feelings of humanity and an entire absence of both moral and physical courage. The next steamer, however, from Havana, may bring such explanations from him as will greatly modify the degree of indignation and contempt that is at present manifested towards him, by all whom I have heard speak of his conduct, pending the fate of the fifty American martyrs, whose valor will distinguish the first page in the future history of Cuban Independence. Mr. Owen may, to some extent, extenuate his conduct, but can never satisfactorily explain it to the American public, and the best thing he can do for his own reputation, and for the credit of those by whose influence he was appointed, is to resign so soon as news reaches him, of the feeling of the public mind of his own countrymen towards him. It is very provoking and hard to hear, and to bear the jibes and jeers of the abolitionists towards him and those whose exertions gave him the place; and yet the embarrassments are aggravated by the consideration that no citizen of a Slave State can justify or excuse his conduct. I was glad that a Louisianian offered the three severe resolutions that were adopted at the Park meeting, who, together with a citizen of Kentucky present, gave expression to their feelings of indignation towards him in language not to be misunderstood or misinterpreted. When the excitement however that at present exists, in some degree subsides, we may all look upon his unfortunate course in a different light from what we do now.

As I anticipated in my letter of yesterday morning, the administration are determined not to permit the indignity and outrage offered by the Spanish man-of-war to the American U. S. steamer Falcon, to pass unnoticed. Those members of the Cabinet that remained at Washington have had a meeting and determined upon a course, in the absence of the President, that looks to ultimate results of a serious character. I can, however, see no necessity for sending an agent to Cuba to gather the facts connected with the death of the American martyrs, whose bodies were so inhumanly and brutally treated by the minions of the crumbling crown of Spain.—If our Consul does his duty, the facts will all be reported to our Government by the next steamer; and if he fails in doing it, then any agent sent will have no better means of forming a correct conclusion, than what we have all enjoyed from the evidence of those who have already made communications upon the subject. The President and Mr. Webster are expected to reach Washington by Tuesday of this week, at farthest, when, no doubt, prompt measures will be adopted to redress the wrongs that a Government vessel, engaged in the mail service, has been subjected to, as already detailed.

A great many, some from fanatical, others from political motives, are trying to embarrass the progress of the Cuban revolution, by discussing what disposition is to be made of Cuba, when her independence is achieved, and what is to be the practical effect upon our own institutions, in making the different proposed dispositions of her. All this, in my judgment, is wrong. Cuba has commenced a revolution among her own subjects, the sole object of which, so far as they are concerned, is the substitution of a free Republican, for an overbearing, demoralising, and despotic form of Government. Let her patriots succeed in this and her independence of the Government of Spain, and as a Republic self-created, and able to maintain herself, acknowledged by the United States, by England, France and Russia, and then it will be time enough to discuss whatever proposition *Cuba herself* may bring forward, as to what shall be the future relations towards the United States.—Those who suppose that annexation to the United States, is to follow as a natural consequence the final triumph of Cuban Independence, can have studied with but little profit the history of the Cuban enterprise as developed by the prominent persons in this country, who are deeply interested in its success. Cuba, the Jamaica Islands, with that of St. Domingo, is looked upon by those to whom I have alluded, as the material of a new and self-sustaining Republic, whose organic law and institutions shall assimilate to our own. Such a Republic they believe would be acquiesced in by England, France and Russia, and its independence guaranteed by those Governments as well as our own, when annexation to the United States would be resisted by their joint cooperation with Spain. They also reason, that our own people without division would unite in such a proposition, while it would avert the hazard of a long, expensive, and sanguinary war with the powers of which I have already named. American enterprise would control, and American institutions give character and form to this new Republic, and thus all the commercial advantages to be obtained from the actual acquisition of Cuba, would be secured to the United States upon as sure and safe a foundation as though annexation itself was to follow. These, I repeat, are the views entertained by many of the leading and most influential spirits in our own country, who, previous to Cuba making a strike for her own liberties, were intimately connected with the Cuban movements. I do not mention it to discuss its feasibility, or to enter into a comparison of its merits with that of the immediate annexation of Cuba, when her revolution shall have terminated in a glorious victory. My only object has been to show, that those who are seeking to embarrass the progress of the Cuban Patriots, and to diminish the current of public sympathy for their cause that has already swollen into an angry torrent, by *assuming* that the annexation of Cuba to the United States is the natural consequence of her becoming independent, and that renewed excitement of the slavery issue will spring up, are reasoning from false premises and are ignorant of the designs of the most reliable men of influence, who have countenanced every movement thus far made to sever Cuba from the crown of Spain. And the very fact that two propositions differing so widely from each other are revolving themselves in the minds of those most interested in the success of Cuba, and will necessarily divide them into two formidable parties, shows the propriety of what I have said, that until the independence of Cuba is established, it is working the greatest injury to her cause, to be assuming what is to be her final destiny, and to enter into violent discussions, or to indulge in imaginary outgivings of evil that is to flow to the United States from this or that disposition that may be made of her.

It is not the benefit or disadvantage we are to derive from this revolution that should govern the sympathy we express, or the aid as individuals we extend to those engaged in it; but a more noble, disinterested, patriotic motive should animate our thoughts and control our actions. The fact that a people who have long groaned under the yoke of a cruel despotism, and drank continually and deeply of the bitter waters of civil and religious oppressions in their most aggravated forms, are now struggling to free their limbs from the manacles that have so long restrained them and to become like unto ourselves, FREEMEN, is enough to fill every true American heart with sympathy, and to command our hopes and our aspirations in their behalf. And if any other reason controls us in what we are saying and doing in behalf of Cuba, it becomes sordid, debasing, unpatriotic in us, and will bring disgrace instead of credit upon the American character. They are entitled to our sympathy and our aid to as full an extent as it can be constitutionally given, from the isolated fact they are an oppressed people, struggling for their civil and religious freedom; and if we withhold it because their acquiring these greatest and inestimable of earthly blessings cannot be turned to our national advantage, or may, in a remote contingency, influence the political action of either the one section or the other of our confederacy, we are unworthy the name of freemen, and undeserving the privileges we enjoy and that result from the spirit and genius of our republican institutions. Let us, then, go as far as we can without, as a nation, placing ourselves in the attitude of aggressors upon the rights of Spain as a foreign power with whom we are at peace, in giving countenance to the oppressed in Cuba who are struggling for their freedom, leaving the consequences of their success in the hands of the same Providence under whose smiles our own liberties were achieved.

Yours, &c., D.

Cuba matters—The French and English Ministers—Louisville and her Railroads, &c., &c.

New York, August 26th, 1851.

There is no abatement whatever in public excitement growing out of the inhuman butchery of the fifty American martyrs to freedom, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. A most enthusiastic and large public meeting was held at Philadelphia, at which Col. John Swift took an acting and leading part, and that adopted resolutions, stronger, if possible, than were passed in the city of New York. Mr. Owen, the American Consul, was condemned in the severest terms, and his removal from office demanded. There has been a faint attempt to defend him, on the part of the Commercial Advertiser, but it finds no sympathy whatever in the public mind. The Government have received dispatches from him, in which it is confidently asserted, that Mr. Owens represents that the martyrs who were murdered, had received the favor of a trial. If his dispatches, in reality, so state, they are at variance with every other account, public and private, that has reached the United States from Havana. One thing is evident, the Government does not place confidence in such a statement, if made, as they have sent an agent to Cuba, to ascertain *this very fact*, among other things. The United States ship-of-war "Saranac" sails from Norfolk to day, with Commodore Parker, who is dispatched thither to ascertain all the circumstances connected with the execution of the fifty Americans, as also with the gross and unprovoked outrage perpetrated upon the United States mail steamer Falcon, by the Spanish ship of war. I trust, for the credit of the Administration, and the honor of our country, there will be no equivocating or hesitating in taking the most prompt and decided measures on the part of this Government in bringing the Spanish crown to a practical understanding of the rule of action which governs us in our intercourse with all nations, that while we ask nothing but what is right, we never submit to a wrong unredressed.—Towards Spain, the Government has done its part in the best of faith, going further to prevent the obnoxious expeditions which were originated in this country, than many of our wisest and experienced statesmen thought the facts justified. If, therefore, an error was committed, it was against ourselves and on the side of Spain. The knowledge which the Spanish authorities had of these facts, should have exercised a controling influence in curbing their barbarous and assassin propensities within the limits of the rules of civilized warfare, and in preventing their insulting the flag of this nation that never, yet has struck to a foe as they did, in the manner in which they compelled the United States steamer Falcon to heave to, until she was boarded by one of the officers of the Spanish vessel. The wrong and injury, therefore, committed by Spain towards the United States, is a double one, and will require the most ample and unconditional explanation and apology, to prevent such a chastisement being inflicted upon her by our Government as will for the future prevent a repetition of the insult and gross outrage. The President will reach Washington to-day or to-morrow, and will no doubt prove himself fully equal to the emergency, by promptly redressing the wrongs of his country, which the great body of the people in this section, without distinction of party, feel had without provocation been visited upon us.

A letter from Washington in the Herald of yesterday, alleging that some weeks since, the British and French ministers resident at Washington, addressed a communication to Mr. Webster as Secretary of State, delicately intimating, that their respective governments might possibly be called upon to interfere on the part of Spain, if the dismemberment of Cuba was seriously attempted save by the consent of the Spanish crown, and that Mr. Webster had replied with characteristic firmness, that no threat of a foreign power, even by implication, would be tolerated by the United States, has added to the interest and excitement this Cuban revolution has produced in the public mind. A similar intimation was promulgated several weeks since by some letter writer or telegraphic correspondent, about the period at which this occurrence of a diplomatic nature was alleged to have taken place; and from the well understood determination on the part of both England and France in connection

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

Louisville Courier

1 September, 1851, 2

nection with Russia, to prevent the conquest of Cuba by American arms, it is by no means impossible that the resident ministers of the two first named foreign powers, *may* have intimated to Mr. Webster what the Herald's correspondent charges. And should it turn out to be so, no power on earth can prevent such action being taken by the American people as will result in the dismemberment of Cuba from the Spanish crown. The idea of *a threat* having been made by England and France, would be seized hold of by politicians and others as legitimate means for inflaming our passions and arousing our prejudices as Americans, which would at once carry itself into our political divisions. And when (as most assuredly it would be) once made a prominent issue in future elections, whether this threat should be executed at all hazards, no party or public man could hope for the public approbation at the ballot box, who took the negative of the proposition. Far more serious consequences may therefore yet spring from this Cuban revolution, in the future progress of nations in becoming liberalized by the extension of the area of liberty, than what the most sagacious statesman in our midst can now see.—Should a war ensue between us and the above named foreign powers, though it might be a protracted, expensive and sanguinary one, *yet no doubt could exist* of *our* final and complete triumph. But what would be the consequences to England and France, especially to the former? When peace ensued, she would be reduced to the humiliation not only of seeing Cuba under the complete subjection of the American flag, but Ireland and Canada would no longer be appendages of the crown of Great Britain. Her public debt, now almost an incalculable one, would be greatly augmented; the taxes, now oppressive almost beyond endurance, would be increased; her manufacturing interests prostrated, and her scantily fed millions left in a still more starving condition. England, this day, is more dependant upon us than we are upon her; and although she may bluster and bully as has ever been her wont, yet she will suffer much and endure long before she will engage in the hazardous experiment of becoming an ally of Spain or any other nation in either originating or carrying on a war with the United States. In her attempt to help others, her own throne might be left a heap of ruins, and her own people become free, instead of her checking the progressive spirit of Republicanism, that, in the course of time, is detined to prevail throughout the whole civilized world. When, therefore, England and France *volunteer* their aid to a cause in which the United States is a party, and against *our interests, they* but *provoke* the *very result* they seek to prevent, and hasten the consummation of an event upon which manifest destiny has set the seal of its approbation.

And far better would it have been, both for England and France, had they never expended a thought, or cast a look upon the Queen of the Antilles, or indulged the futile idea that her dismemberment could be prevented if the United States really, willed it, than for her Ambassadors to have made the communication to Mr. Webster that rumor attributes to them.—The *facts* in regard to it, we shall not probably know until after Congress convenes; but there cannot be two opinions in the premises, that the very first business after its organization will be the adoption of a resolution calling upon the President for copies of all correspondence that may have taken place by any foreign power other than Spain, with our Secretary of State, relative to Cuba, whether before, during or subsequent to the present revolution.

Dispatches from Louisville announce in all the city papers of to-day, that both ordinances were adopted by large majorities on the 23d inst. by our citizens, for the subscription of one million of dollars to the Nashville and Louisville Railroad, and two hundred thousand dollars to the Jeffersonville and Columbus Railroad. It has given our city a favorable and important standing among business and monied men, and henceforward she will be looked to with far greater interest than ever before during any period of her existence. It is conceded that her geographical *position, and the spirit of enterprise* she has manifested in carrying forward the different Railroads, all of which must pour into her lap the rich staple products of the vast and fertile regions over which those roads pass, must make Louisville one of the most important commercial points in the great valley of the Ohio. And long before the Nashville road is completed, our city will reap the rich reward of her foresight in giving such an impetus to these various public works as will have controlled and secured their completion. I have no doubt of her becoming a large mart for the *sale of cotton, and the principal market for tobacco* in our whole region of the Union. All that it wants to turn the attention of the consumers of cotton for manufacturing purposes in the whole of the New Eog states, is, that *facts* should be laid before them by our commission merchants showing the advantages they would enjoy by purchasing in Louisville instead of relying upon the New Orleans or New York markets, owing to the advantage of cheap navigation by the Northern route from Louisville direct to their doors. A little exertion of this kind would command large orders for cotton for Eastern manufacturers during the coming season. They consume annually at least three hundred and fifty thousand bales, every pound of which our market should supply and which should be sent to them by the lake and canal routes North.

I see that Pennsylvania is already growing jealous of the current of transportation that is setting in favor of the more Northern routes, and that she contemplates reducing the tolls upon her canal, upon tobacco, cotton, hemp, &c. &c. It is a wise and judicious step on her part and one that cannot b too speedily carried out for her own interests. Cheap transportation is henceforward to be the policy of this great State, as the only means of enticing the produce of our vast regions to seek the sea board market over her public works, and unless Pennsylvania and other states imitate her example, she will in a few years more monopolise this vast carrying trade seeking Northern channels of transportation

Yours &c. D.

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Louisville Courier
1 September 1851, 2

☞ Hon. Jno. J. Crittenden, Attorney General of the United States, will arrive here to-day in the cars from Frankfort. He will proceed without delay to Washington.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Courier.
1 September 1851 3

MORE NEWS FROM CUBA.

We continue to [illegible] have reached us since our last issue.

The New Orleans papers of the 31st, have full details of the news from Cuba, by the steamship *Empire City*, but we find but little reliable intelligence in addition to what we copied from the New York papers some days since.

The *Picayune*, of the evening of the 21st, says:

A severe battle has been fought at Bahia Honda, fifteen leagues from Havana, which proved equally fatal for the invaders as the troops. At the first advance of the Spanish troops one whole company was almost entirely destroyed, save twenty men, who made their escape severely wounded. The second attack was quite as disastrous to them as the first.—The loss on the Spanish side, as near as ascertained, was about two hundred; seventy were brought to Havana wounded. "The peculiar kind of ammunition," says a wounded soldier, "used by the invaders, produces the most deadly effect."

The following letter we find in the same paper:

August 18—The steamship Empire City arrived from New York this morning, and will leave this afternoon for New Orleans.

Among the passengers whom she will take over is one Senor Costa, of New Orleans, who, it said, has offered his services and those of two or three vessels to the Spanish Government. Many persons here speak very hardly of Mr. Costa on this account, and assert that he pointed out the officers, &c., among the unfortunate prisoners who were recently shot. I have made inquiries on the subject, and, from all I can learn, the conduct of Mr. C. in that affair was extremely creditable to his humanity. He was sent for by the prisoners, and took charge of the letters they wrote to their relatives at home, and did them all the services in his power.

I am also told that he, in company with the bishop, waited upon the Captain General, and interceded very strongly in favor of several of the prisoners, but unfortunately without avail. Mr. C. is a Spaniard, and the offer of his services to his native Government is an act of patriotism that would be considered creditable to an American citizen under similar circumstances. I mention these things because I have reason to believe that letters will be written from here holding up Senor Costa as an object of execration to the American people, when I sincerely believe he merits praise for his humane attentions to the prisoners and his endeavors to procure a commutation of their punishment. I am performing a simple act of justice.

I have just learned that Mr. Costa has procured permission to take with him the bodies of the unfortunate Crittenden and Kerr, and has had them embalmed, with the intention of taking them with him to New Orleans. The possession of these remains will doubtless be a great relief to the feelings of their bereaved relatives, and the act will redound to the credit of Mr. Costa.

The steamers Habanero and Almendares have just arrived, but nothing has yet been ascertained as to the news they bring. The Empire City leaves at 1 o'clock, and it is hardly probable that anything will be made public before I shall be compelled to close this letter.

JUSTICIA.

A letter to the *Picayune*, dated Havana, August 18th, bitterly denounces the inhuman conduct of Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, in refusing to see the Americans who were shot.

The following official document is from the *Faro* Extra, of the 17th.

Official Order.

The Most Excellent Senor Governor Captain General has been pleased to permit the publication of the following decree, which was passed in the short trial of the fifty privates captured by Most Excellent Commandant General of Marine, and who were placed at the disposition of the superior authorities of the Island:

The fate which must befall pirates who dare to profane the soil of this island, having been expressed in the general orders of the 20th of April last, and subsequently republished, and the declarations of the fifty individuals that have been appointed by the Most Excellent Senor Commandant General of this *Apostadero*, and placed at my disposition, having been received, and it being apparent from this that the persons arrested belonged to the horde headed by the traitor Lopez, I have resolved, in accordance with the royal ordinances, general laws of the kingdom, and especially in the royal order of June 12th of the year before last, issued to meet this particular contingency, that on this day the said persons, whose names are expressed in the subjoined list, suffer the punishment of death by being shot, the direction of the execution being confided to Senor Lieut. Rey, of the Plaza.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Newark, N. J., Daily Advertiser, publishes this afternoon the following, which is said to have been received privately from Capt. Lewis:

"The steamer Pampero, which took Lopez to Baner, has since landed in safety, at the same point, Gen. Gonzalez, from Jacksonville, Florida, with a large company of men and mutineers.

Gen. Lopez' troops were in possession of Fort St. Mariel, where is a good landing, and where all the expedition can come in in safety. They had taken the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, which is now aground. Capt. Lewis is now *en route* for New York, and expects to take to Mariel all who will meet him, and if they see the lone star flag floating over the Fort, Lopez will be safe; but if not, they will return. Capt. Lewis was hotly pursued by a Spanish cruiser, but had the fortune to escape.

The following despatches we find in our exchanges, they are in some respects contradictory, and must be taken for what they are worth:—

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—One of the Spanish accounts by the Empire City, states that on the day after the execution of the Cuban invaders, at Havana the Spanish forces encountered Gen. Lopez and gave him battle. The Spaniards suffered terrible slaughter, but reinforcements coming up, Lopez and his band were surrounded and cut to pieces.

It is said that not one escaped to tell what had happened thereafter.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—The excitement on Cuban affairs is still great and there are no signs of any abatement. The principal streets are thronged with rioters and the property of the Spaniards destroyed in every direction.

The Spanish Consul has been burned in effigy, and in the meantime our authorities are doing nothing to check the lawlessness of the mob which seems to reign supreme.

Two Steamers full of Patriots Sailed for Cuba!

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.

The steamers Fanny and Alabama, with armed men and munitions of war, sailed last night for Cuba, amid great enthusiasm, in spite of the feeble opposition by the officers

The revenue cutter, it is said, intends to take herself out of the way. The steamers are capable of taking from 1200 to 1500 passengers. The *Fanny* is a very fast ship.

More Troops for Cuba.

The Savannah News, of Friday, has the following:

"From a letter received in this city on Tuesday, from Ocala, (Florida,) we learn that on Saturday last, three companies, numbering about 180 men, left that vicinity with the intention of joining a large party, who are destined to join the patriots in Cube. We could not learn the names of all the officers, but are informed that Capt. Province and Capt. Fisher are among them. These men are good riflemen, and in any encounter with the Spanish troops, will render a good account of themselves. Our information is derived from a gentleman who has two brothers in one of the companies."

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29, P. M.

The Pampero has arrived at Jacksonville, Florida, to take in troops, cannon and provisions, to return to Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, M.

The steamer Alabama which was reported as engaged for the Cuba expedition, and consequently seized by the authorities, but she was afterwards released upon assurances being given that the report was false.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.

Great excitement is expected to-night, owing to the fact that several hundred persons will burn in effigy the American Consul at Havana.

The late storms have been very destructive in South Carolina and Georgia, and many lands have been overflowed.

Sailed for Cuba.

NORFOLK, Aug. 28.

The Saranac sailed for Cuba this morning. She had steam up on Tuesday, and was ready to sail, but the orders were countermanded by telegraph from Washington, which prevented her leaving on that day.

☞ During the past few days, a considerable number of persons have left this city for Cuba, and yesterday morning we saw a band of fifty, or more, who are ready to embark for the same destination, and will no doubt start to-day.

☞ The two steamers that sailed from New Orleans, on the 23d ult., with liberators from Cuba, were the Fanny and Alabama.

☞ A late telegraphic despatch we received last night from New Orleans, shows that the report of the sailing of the *Alabama* with emigrants for Cuba, was

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Louisville Democrat

1 September 1851, 3

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

From Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21, 12 M.

A letter to the Picayune, received by the Empire City, states that General Manzana has returned to Santiago, abandoning the field to the patriots, who retained entire possession of the country surrounding Puerto Principe.

The Pizarro was still ashore at Bahia Honda, and Lopez expected to take her. Lopez had advanced to San Diego de Nines, to cut off the retreat of the Spaniards. The people were rising in many places. About five hundred individuals had left Havana to join Lopez, fifty of whom had been taken prisoners. Only seven hundred troops were left in Havana.

Lopez continued victorious in all his movements, and one entire regiment had joined him. The fifty Americans, under Colonel Crittenden, were engaged in making a flank movement in boats when captured.

☞ FILLMOREBOOSTERS is the popular cognomen now applied to those anti-American individuals and presses that lend their aid to bolster up the present weak-minded administration in its unholy attempts to sustain the horrid reign of Haynau Concha in Cuba. The blood of fifty American citizens, cruelly massacred, rests upon the heads of the Fillmoreboosters. They stimulated and emboldened the Spanish Haynau to butcher their patriotic and chivalrous countrymen.—*N. Y. Sun.*

All for Love and Cuba.

...g man from Shelby county, inspired ...e and patriotic spirit in behalf of the ...ntors, left his home and proceeded ...y, *en route* to that Island.

...is lady-love overtook him—*a gentle-...rprise*, for she had doffed the petti... appeared in a pair of unmentionables ... go and share his fate or to win him ...is home in the country. Whether she ...d or not we are not informed, but our ...ho are always "on the look out" ...he adventurers and took charge of them ...ut short the romance!

...e learn that quite a large party of men ...ity yesterday, bound for Cuba. Anoth... will leave to-day.

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

Louisville Journal
1 September 1851, 2

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBA.—Some of the Locofoco editors are endeavoring to throw censure on the Whig Administration on account of its policy in relation to Cuba. Some of them declare that the President and several of his Secretaries are guilty of neglecting their duties by being absent from the seat of Government at such a juncture. On the arrival of the intelligence that fifty persons had been shot in Havana and that the Falcon had been fired on, the members of the Cabinet immediately held a meeting and ordered the U. S. steamship Saranac to Cuba to demand the necessary explanations of the Spanish authorities. No administration could have acted with more promptness.

While some of these Locofoco papers are endeavoring to discredit the administration for neglecting its duty, others accuse it of doing much more than its duty. They say that it has no right to intercept "any aid and comfort" which our people may see fit to offer to the oppressed Cubans. They don't think that old laws and treaty stipulations ought to be permitted to interfere with the chivalry of the nation and in fact they would have the administration look coldly on the violation of laws which it has solemnly sworn to support.

We do not think that any sober-minded and reflecting men condemn the course the administration has pursued in reference to Cuba. It has endeavored to do precisely what the laws require of it. It has informed the people on the subject of the law, and has spoken plainly to them of their duties and its duties. It has warned them against expatriating themselves and thus placing themselves beyond the protection of their government. It has instructed all Federal officers that it is their duty to be vigilant to prevent any organization on our soil designed to operate against any foreign government. It has thus done its duty, its whole duty, and nothing more than its duty, and the people will sustain it. As long as we have laws they must be enforced and will be enforced by any good administration that may happen to be in power. If any laws are hostile to public sentiment, or are inconsistent with the spirit of the age, let them be repealed. As long as they are on the statute book, all public officers who desire to do their duty will take the proper steps to see that they are enforced.

Nearly two years have passed since General Taylor felt himself called on by his oath of office to issue his proclamation against organizations of men on our soil to operate against the Spanish authorities in Cuba. At that time he was severely censured by several unscrupulous editors, who think an administration ought to be reckless in regard to the laws which it is its duty to see executed. It was then said, as it is now said, that the law of 1818, denouncing certain penalties against all engaged in getting up enterprises on our soil to operate against foreign governments, is utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the age and with that right to fight wherespever he pleases, which is the birth-right of every American. Further than this, they said that the treaty with Spain smells very musty, and that its provisions ought to be repudiated. Well, since Gen. Taylor's proclamation was issued, and since the law of 1818 and its policy were discussed in the newspapers, there have been two sessions of Congress, in both of which the Locofocos have had the majority, and yet, strange to say, not one progressive has been found in either the Senate or the House of Representatives willing to take the first step toward bringing about a repeal of the law that the very ardent and belligerent men of the day complain of so sorely. This fact proves very clearly that the leading men of all parties concur in believing that there is no reason why the law in relation to the organization of bodies of men on our soil to operate against any foreign government should be modified or repealed.

The reckless Locofocos, who are trying to make some party capital out of the policy pursued by the Administration, should be more careful how they censure what their party unanimously approved a few years ago. It cannot have escaped the recollection of any intelligent man that, during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, there was a sort of rebellion in Canada, and that many of our citizens at that time exhibited a very strong desire to assist the "struggling patriots." Many crossed over into Canada and actually participated in the affair, and, to prevent others from following their example, Mr. Van Buren issued his proclamation calling on the people to observe a strict neutrality between the government of Great Britain and its Canadian subjects. Gen. Scott was dispatched to the frontier, and ordered to use every means necessary to prevent our people from infracting the treaty stipulations between the two countries. Then, as is well known, all the presses in the country, Locofoco as well as Whig, united in declaring that the Administration, in promptly interfering to prevent the "emigration" of citizens of the United States to Canada, had discharged its duty and was therefore entitled to the thanks of the country.

Now, a policy which was then so worthy of unanimous commendation in a Locofoco Administration cannot be worthy of condemnation when acted on by Whigs. Had the law of 1818 at that time been unpopular or considered hostile to the rights of Americans and the spirit of the age, would there not have been some effort made to alter or amend it? The fact that it was not then touched proves that the Locofocos at that time were as well satisfied with the policy it imposes on an Administration as the Whigs, just as the fact that no member of the last Congress moved to alter or amend the law proves that all leading men yet concur in regarding that policy as the proper policy to be observed toward other governments.

No one certainly ought to assume the disgraceful position that the policy which may very properly be observed in relation to England ought to be abandoned in relation to Spain. The English government is formidable, while that of Spain is weak. The former has the power to protect herself, the latter has not. To be exact in observing treaty stipulations with England and to be reckless in relation to those contracted with Spain, would exhibit a spirit worthy only of the contempt of all Americans. And yet this is the position of those men who commended the course pursued by the Van Buren administration, and who yet condemn the course of the present administration. An honorable and brave man never conducts himself with humility in the presence of a formidable opponent and then assumes the air and port of a braggadocio toward a weak man. He is just and truly honorable in his dealings with all men. Such also should be the conduct of all governments that pretend to be honorable.

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

Louisville Journal
1 September 1851 2

☞Yesterday morning there was brought into our office one of the most singular specimens of the genus homo that we have ever seen. It was a child three or four years of age. As it is a maxim of law that *partus sequitur ventrem*, we suppose this is to be called a black child, as its mother is black; but from an ocular inspection we cannot say whether the white or the black predominates. It is not a mulatto, but spotted. The face is black, with a white spot on the forehead, and one on the chin. The legs and part of the body are white with black spots. The white is not like that of an Albino, but like the skin of the white race, with the blue veins showing themselves through it. The mother is said to have been, during her pregnancy, very fond of a spotted colt, following it about and manifesting toward it the love of a mother to her child. Here is a question for physiologists.

"Fillibuster."—We are often inquired of as to the etymology and precise signification of the word *fillibuster*. The Boston Advertiser says the term should be spelled *flibustier*, and thinks it was derived from a Spanish name of a light boat, a vessel formerly in common use in the West Indies. It was familiarly used in the French and other languages, as descriptive of a class of freebooters of all European nations, who infested the West India Islands and the coast of Central America for purposes of piracy, during the last half of the seventeenth century. In English they were commonly termed buccaneers.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

Some dirty blackguards, for the purpose of hoaxing the public and libelling some respectable persons, imposed upon the Courier and Democrat lately with a false, libellous, and ridiculous account of a Cuban meeting attempted to be held in Jeffersonville, but which proved a failure. This account was libellous on certain persons whose names were falsely used, because it represented them as taking part in a meeting whose resolutions, if carried out, would subject them to fine and imprisonment, and because it represented them as taking part in an affair with idiots and negroes, but little more respectable than the low curs who sent the account to the papers; and the persons whose names are used say that they have no intercourse or connection with negroes, blackguards, thieves, or thievery of any kind.

The Courier, having been drawn inadvertently into the hoax, in its next issue acknowledged it and made amends.

But a charge is herein made against the Democrat, that as a public journal, printed for public information, it has published an article as a communication without being acquainted with the person furnishing it, nor with his character, nor with the persons whose names are used and given as actors in the affair related. That after it has thus published an account, false, ridiculous, and libellous on certain respectable private persons, the said paper has failed to make proper amends, but leaves them held up to public contempt and ridicule; that after publishing a false statement, and being informed and satisfied that it was false, the said paper has permitted it to stand uncontradicted; that after having been led into the publication of a contemptible and ridiculous hoax, and have been imposed upon, it is unwilling publicly to acknowledge it. J B.

☞The Washington Southern Press announces to its disunionist readers the delightful intelligence that the compromise measures have been "condemned" in Kentucky. The editor says that the election of Mr. Powell is proof of the fact that the people of Kentucky have condemned the compromise so cordially hated by Free-soilers and secessionists.

The secessionists can find very few crumbs of comfort in recent elections, and we advise them to make the most of the wretched morsel the editor of the Press has found for them in the late election in this State. We have often admired the feats of logic performed by that editor, but really we think the process by which he reaches the very satisfactory conclusion that Kentucky, by electing Powell Governor, condemned the compromise, surpasses all his former efforts. We wish he would publish it. It must be very rare logic indeed. The Locofoco papers in this State, however, take issue with him on that subject. They contend that the election of Powell will break up the disunion party, as it shows that Kentuckians are heart-whole in their love of the Union.

The truth is, there are very few anti-compromise men in Kentucky. Had the few malcontents started a candidate to run against the compromise measures in Kentucky, he would not have received five hundred votes. Both parties contended in the recent election for those measures, and the Locofocos were very anxious to make it appear that they are better compromise men than the Whigs.

The editor of the Southern Press keeps his precious readers enlightened in relation to political movements here and elsewhere. The information he gives them is generally just about as valuable as that which he gave them when he informed them that the "compromise is condemned in Kentucky."

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

Louisville Journal
1 September 1851, 3

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

[By O'Reilly's Southern Line.]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 31.

The W. B. Clifton has passed up, and the California, Fanny Smith, and Hamburg passed down. The river is falling rapidly. The weather is warm and dry. The city is healthy. A tremendous Cuba meeting was held to-night. The steamer E. P. McNeil was burned. The boat is a total loss and was insured for $9,000 in Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.

The city is healthy.

Strong efforts are being made to afford aid to the Cuban patriots. Committees are canvassing the city and collecting funds.

The theatrical entertainments and concerts are advertising benefits for their cause.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28, P. M.

Galveston dates to the 22d are received. The election returns were nearly all in. Bell (Democrat) is probably elected Governor by 1,000 majority over all. Henderson, for Lieutenant Governor, has 2,000 plurality. Howard, for Congress, has a small majority over all. Scurry's election for Congress in the eastern district is uncertain.

The steamship Galveston, bound from Galveston for New Orleans, ran ashore on Island shoals on the 25th. The passengers and crew were brought here in the steamer Mexico. The ship and cargo are a total loss.

The steamboat S. F. Vinton, from St. Louis, burnt yesterday 40 miles above New Orleans. She had a full cargo of hemp and other produce. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The crew and passengers were saved, except, probably, one passenger.

The Empire City sailed for New York this morning.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29, P. M.

The Pampero has arrived at Jacksonville, Florida, to take in troops, cannon, and provisions to return to Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.

Arrived—Ships Columbiana and Star Republic, both from New York—the latter in distress, having lost foremast and spars in the gale on the 21st inst., in latitude 26 and long. 85.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.

The steamer Alabama was reported to be engaged for the Cuba expedition and the U. S. authorities consequently seized her, but afterwards released her upon assurances that the report was false.

[By the O'Reilly Line.]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.

There is great excitement to-night. A crowd of several hundred persons are parading the streets with the effigy of the American consul at Havana, which they intend to burn.

Late storms have been very severe in South Carolina and Georgia. In many places, the lands were overflown.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

The President has been compelled to delay his departure from the White Sulphur Springs for a few days by indisposition. He will return direct to Washington, stopping nowhere on the route.

The Postmaster General left for New York to-day on business. He returns on Tuesday.

The Attorney General leaves Kentucky on Monday for Washington.

The U. S. Treasurer announces the amount of public moneys on deposite in the several depositories to be $13,506,000 35. Of this amount the mint at Philadelphia has $5,711,150, and the N. York Sub-Treasury $2,782,376.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

The steamer Baltic sailed for Liverpool to-day with sixty passengers and $540,000 in specie. Among her passengers is Hon. R. J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.

The steamer City of Glasgow, from Liverpool on the 15th, arrived to-day, with a large and very valuable cargo, and 238 passengers.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.

The East Weymouth saw factory, near Worcester, was damaged to the extent of $10,000 last night by fire.

THE GEORGETOWN. — After having undergone the most thorough repair, this steamer again resumes her trips as a regular New Orleans packet. The G is one of the largest class boats, but nevertheless of very light draught. Her accommodations are splendid and in every respect she is an A No. 1 boat of her class. She runs like a deer; in fact during last winter, her first season, she competed successfully with the fastest boats on the Mississippi and Ohio. Capt. McPherson and Mr. Kerby, the clerk, are among the most efficient officers on the Western rivers.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Journal
1 September, 1851, 3

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.—We have New Orleans papers of the 23d, but none of the 22d ult., which contain the full details of the late riots in that city. In the True Delta of the 23d we find the following reference to them:

From the time we went to press at one o'clock yesterday morning, until daylight, the mob who had possession of the city, worn out, we suppose, by their housebreaking, and for the time being satisfied with the plunder they had acquired, ceased their depredations, and the city during that period was permitted repose. Early in the morning, however, small bands visited the Port market in the First Municipality and St. Mary's market in the Second Municipality, and opened the day by demolishing the stands of the vendors suspected of being of Spanish birth. Daylight not being auspicious for a continuance of these operations, an armistice was graciously granted to the citizens by the vagabonds for the remainder of the day.

On inquiry yesterday we found that our record of depredations committed on Thursday night fell far short of the actual fact. From the most reliable information we could gather, fifteen or sixteen houses, chiefly coffee-houses and cigar shops, were gutted. Among those not mentioned by us that were broken into and plundered, in the Second Municipality, were the coffee-house kept by Joseph Font, Sr., at the corner of Magazine and Julia streets, and the "Two Worlds" coffee-house of Mr. Carvo, at the corner of St. Joseph and Magazine streets. In both these establishments the fixtures and every unportable article were destroyed, and anything worth moving was carried off by the doughty ruffians. The case of Mr. Font is one that clearly illustrates the fact that the young men here from the country have had no connection with the ruthless atrocities of the rioters, who, under cover of the deep indignation excited by the slaughter of the gallant souls who perished at Havana, seek to pillage the city. Mr. Font is a Spaniard by birth, but has been a citizen of the republic for upwards of twenty years. His sympathies with the Cuban demonstration were manifested in a contribution proportionable to his limited means, yet his property was destroyed; two thousand dollars, which he had withdrawn from his banker within a few days to purchase a small piece of land near the city, was taken from his house, and he is left penniless, with a family that he has been struggling to support decently for years.

At nightfall attempts were made to re-establish the order of things of Thursday night. There were gatherings in various quarters of the city, and insidious efforts were made by the skulking knaves who had not even the courage to become open members of a mob, to inflame the popular passions. In two instances, where we happened to be present, the cowardly incendiaries were signally thwarted. As we close, at one o'clock in the morning, order reigns throughout the city

The Delta gives the following additional particulars:

Among others, the coffee-house of —— Aleix, corner of Bienville and Bourbon streets, was completely sacked.

The cigar store and dwelling room of Mr. Hernandez, on Royal street, were completely devastated.

Greater injury was done at the Spanish consul's office than we at first understood. The books and papers of the office were seized upon, and a quantity of the furniture was cast into the street. Among the papers we learn that several lists of proscribed names were discovered. The name of Gen. Lopez is one marked years ago with especial odium.

The individuals hereinafter named were taken before acting Recorder Hawthorn yesterday charged with being concerned in the riots of Thursday night. They were all committed for trial before the first district court. Their names are Wm. Ryan, Pat Sullivan, John Burke, S. L. Davis, Sam McGuire, John Ryan, Pat Casseday, James Murray, James Ryan, John Costello, Pat Crafton, James Rogers, John Buck, Thomas Duffy, Sullivan, Wm. Gallagher, Pat Kelly, Alexander Palmer, Michael Casey, John Hart, S. Work, and Frank McCormack.

Larceny.—Martin Kelly, John Evans, John Simon, Henry Smith, John Sullivan, Karl Trouhall, John Edwards, John Williams, E. Oppenheim, Andres Becarie, Charles Dowman, John Peterman, John Costello, and two slaves were arrested charged with having stolen cigars from the store of S. Hernandez during the riot of Thursday night.

The mayor of New Orleans issued a proclamation calling on all good citizens to suppress these riots.

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

Memphis Daily Appeal
(Tennessee)

1 September 1851, 2

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE!

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to previous published call, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Memphis and vicinity, assembled at Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of giving expression to public feeling relative to the recent massacre of American citizens in Havana, and for the further purpose of devising means of affording substantial aid to the Cuban Patriots, now engaged in a struggle for liberty and independence.

The spacious Hall and gallery were crowded to their utmost capacity, there being not less than twelve to fifteen hundred of our citizens assembled on the occasion.

On motion of Maj. Winchester, the meeting was temporarily organized by calling Gen. R. V. Richardson to the chair. On motion a committee of nine was appointed for the purpose of nominating suitable officers for the further organization of the Meeting, who after a brief retirement, reported the following named persons, whose recommendation was unanimously ratified by the meeting:

President.

His Honor E. HICKMAN,

Vice Presidents.

James Penn	A. B. Shaw,
E. Banks,	R. V. Richardson,
Geo. Fisher,	Jno. Pope,
Jesse Maxwell,	Jno. Houston,
Judge King,	Wm. Houston,
Jno. Trigg,	M. B. Winchester.

Secretaries.

James L. Penn, Jno. R. McClanahan,
Jno. F. Sale.

On motion of Col. J. H. McMahon, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:—J. H. McMahon, J. T. Trezevant, Geo. W. Smith, M. Owen, F. P. Stanton, Jno. H. Morgan, Wm. H. Carroll, D. M. Currin and T. S. Ayres.

The committee having retired for a short time, reported through their chairman, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

WHEREAS, Intelligence has reached us that the Creole inhabitants of the Island of Cuba—no longer able to bear the oppressive burthens, the unjust exactions, and the reckless disregard of their private rights, which for long years have marked the despotic Provincial Government maintained over them by the Spanish Monarchy—have resorted to the exercise of the sacred Right of Revolution, with a view to provide an independent government for themselves, better adapted to promote justice and secure their individual and collective happiness; and

WHEREAS, In pursuance of this resolve, and in a spirit of emulation of the patriots who won our liberties and independence, they have taken arms in their hands and are now engaged in a war for independence—inviting to their aid all who may sympathise with them in the noble and holy object sought to be obtained; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible that we, as citizens of a Republic whose foundation rests upon the right of the people to abolish an oppressive Government and institute a new one, can be indifferent to the fate of those who are entering upon the path into which our example has led them, and which has conducted us as a nation to an eminence of prosperity and happiness unparalleled in the history of the world; and

WHEREAS, Having in our struggle for independence received most valuable aid from the sympathising friends of liberty in other countries, we can never be unmindful of the debt we owe to the cause of human liberty wherever men worthy to be free raise its standard; and

WHEREAS, It is our right, derived from God himself, to condemn and denounce before the tribunal of the world's Public Opinion all inhuman acts of brutality by tyrannical despotism, whether perpetrated by an "Austrian Butcher" in the scourging of powerless patriot-women, or by a Spanish Captain-General in the desecration of the lifeless remains of brave men whose only crime was an effort to help the weak and down-trodden; therefore

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure and satisfaction the reception of intelligence establishing the fact that the people of the Island of Cuba have risen in revolt against the despotism of Spain, and have resolved to peril life and fortune to obtain the blessings of free self-government.

Resolved, That the people of Cuba, and more especially those of her brave sons who are now in the field battling for the independence of their native land, are entitled to and we extend to them our warmest and most cordial sympathies—that we recognize them as co-equal workers in the cause of human freedom with our Revolutionary forefathers—and that they have our most ardent wishes for their speedy and complete success.

Resolved, That the right of the people of Cuba to dissolve their allegiance to Spain, and to assume the exercise of self-government, and to maintain that attitude among the nations of the earth by whatever means may be within their reach, not inconsistent with civilized warfare, whether by inviting volunteers from other countries, or otherwise) is as clear and unquestionable as was the right of the thirteen American Colonies to throw off their allegiance to Great Britain, and to accept the services of Lafayette, Pulaski, and DeKalb, and the other heroes who helped to build up this asylum for the oppressed of all lands.

Resolved, That the right of American citizens, in their capacity as citizens, to sympathize with and to aid, either by their purses or their swords, any people qualified by their intelligence and virtue for self-government, and who may be struggling in a war for that end—taking upon themselves, in case of personal participation in such wars, the responsibilities attaching thereto—is as clear and indisputable as any other principle of the American Government; and that no lawful power exists to prevent any citizen from thus expatriating himself, who has done no act which can rightfully bring in question the neutrality of his Government.

Resolved, That while we desire to see our National Government fulfil honestly and in good faith, all its obligations as a neutral power in all such contests, yet it is our opinion that it cannot be held responsible for the acts of such of its citizens as choose to abandon its protection in order to join some other people, and that any attempt to make itself so by pursuing them after they have left our shores, is contrary to its genius and not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions.

Resolved, That the sanguinary severity of warfare adopted by the Captain General of Cuba with a view to suppress the Revolution by terror and intimidation, is behind the age in which we live; that this execution in cold blood of men who were in fact prisoners of war, was wholesale and cowardly murder; that the indecent indignities offered to the lifeless bodies of his victims are foul stains upon the human character; and that we view his recent conduct in these particulars with loathing, detestation and horror.

Resolved, That such atrocities, perpetrated by authority of the Government of any nation, puts such nations on a level with the most barbarous savage tribes, and, unless disavowed, should forfeit its rights among the family of nations to the immunities of civilized communities.

Resolved, That henceforth the names of *Haynau*, the woman-whipping butcher of Austrian tyrany, and of *Concha*, the prisoner-murdering instrument of Spanish despotism, should be regarded as synonyms of a brutal cruelty and barbarity unparalleled in the history of political crimes, and as objects of detestation and scorn wherever liberty has a votary and cowardly revenge has not usurped the place of manly courage.

Resolved, That a permanent committee of correspondence be appointed, consisting of five members whose duty it shall be to correspond with the friends of Cuba, and lay before future meetings such information as they may obtain in regard to the present struggle.

Resolved, That a permanent committee of fifteen be appointed to solicit and collect such pecuniary aid as may be obtained, for the purpose of aiding the patriots of Cuba in their struggle for independence.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, the following named gentlemen were appointed to compose the committees of Correspondence and Contributions:

Committee of Correspondence.	
Jno. R. Pryor,	R. V. Richardson.
Edward Pickett,	A. O. Harris.
J. H. McMahon,	

Committee of Contributions.	
W. Howard,	H. L. Gelon,
S. Fowlkes,	Sol. Andrews,
D. Park,	T. B. Carroll,
W. Armour,	Judge King,
Geo. A. Duvall,	F. K. Dobler,
Wm. Folwell,	A. S. Hancock,
S. P. Caldwell,	O. H. Lyle,
Geo. Pattison,	J. M. Patrick.

On motion, it was

Ordered, That a copy of these proceeding be forwarded to *La Verdad*, the organ of the Cuban Junta, in the city of New York.

During the evening, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Messrs. Currin, Dixon, Stanton and Coleman, whose speeches were frequently interrupted with the enthusiastic applause of the assembled multitude.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the evening, and but one feeling and one sentiment seemed to fill every bosom.

The speaking having closed, on motion the meeting adjourned.

E. HICKMAN, *Chairman.*

JNO. R. McCLANAHAN,
JAS. L. PENN,
JNO. F. SALE,
} *Secretaries.*

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

Memphis Daily Appeal
(Tennessee)
1 September, 1851, 2

The Fate of Lopez.

History records nothing that surpasses in devoted and heroic daring the enterprise of Lopez and his little army. They have braved successfully the perils of capture on the ocean by Spanish vessels of war, with the certainty of the doom of death in such an event, and with a band on whose numbers the most ardent and sanguine friends of the cause of Cuban independence have looked with the most painful doubt, while its foes have universally regarded them with feelings of derision in anticipation of an easy victory. Whether defeat has crushed him or victory gloriously crowned his efforts, the exploit surpasses in heroism that of Cortez who filled the world with his renown when with a few hundred men, he landed on the shores of Mexico amid a barbarous people, destroyed his ships, and marched into the heart of the country with the alternative before him of victory or death. If Lopez be now unsuccessful, the foes of Liberty every where will brand him and his band as outlaws debarred from sympathy or admiration; but if triumph follow in his track, the world will ring with eulogy and their names will be inscribed among "the few, the immortal names that were not born to die." They have had every reason to believe that the appearance in Cuba of an armed force of respectable numbers was all that was necessary to kindle a universal flame of revolution whose object would be to throw off the fetters of Spanish despotism and advance Cuba to a high position in the glorious sisterhood of Republics which are marshalling the world in the path of freedom. They have "set their lives upon the cast and are ready to stand the hazard of the die." If the Cubans do not rally around them in sufficient numbers to sustain them, it will be because they do not desire freedom, or are unworthy of its blessings because too dastardly to make the sacrifices which have always been necessary to obtain it. We have the most abiding confidence that they will nobly prove themselves worthy of the self-devoting heroism which has been displayed in their behalf, and and will gather around the standard which has been unfurled in the West, as they have already sustained the same banner in the East.

The intelligence which we published on Friday last, but which none of our contemporaries have given to their readers, shows that the revolution is triumphantly advancing in the Eastern portion of the Island. It was stated that in the East several battles had been fought, one of some importance, in which the patriots were successful, the Spanish troops losing one hundred men and fourteen pieces of artillery. The rising at Trinidad, Villa Clara, Santiago do Cuba, and Pinal del Rip, is also confirmed. So that the whole East is by this time probably in animated struggle. This intelligence did not reach us from Havana by the Empire City, because no doubt it was suppressed by the Spanish authorities. It came from Cardenas to Florida.

Many have pronounced Lopez's choice of a landing injudicious because in a portion of the island where no revolutionary demonstrations have been made. But there can be no doubt that he had certain assurances of assistance from the Creoles as soon as he should make his appearance, and the result shows that he received it, as we know that his force was soon swelled from 400 to 1100 men. This force will be sufficient to sustain him for some time, and will no doubt gradually increase; and they will die rather than surrender, for death is the doom of every captive. These considerations inspire us with the hope of favorable news by the next arrival. Another fact in regard to the point of landing selected is, that the island is exceedingly narrow there and the mountains very near, so that in case of need he can easily retreat there for shelter and defence until further aid shall arrive. A prominent consideration which influenced him too, no doubt, a wish to create by a bold movement a diversion in favor of the patriots in the Eastern portion of the Island.

Whatever be the result, Lopez and his gallant little army have won a chaplet for heroism unsurpassed in ancient or modern times. If unsuccessful, military critics,

> "Who never set a squadron in the field,
> Nor the division of a battle know
> More than a spinster,"

will doubtless discover countless errors in his plans; but if he win a glorious triumph, he will not only be the embodiment of heroism but a prodigy of military genius. Let us wait and hope.

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

Memphis Daily Appeal
(Tennessee)
1 September 1851, 2

For the Appeal.

The United States, Spain and Cuba.

[CONCLUDED.]

Now let us see, whether the criminal laws of the United States will prohibit the shipment of goods, wares and merchandize, not contraband, to Cuba, in time of a revolution. We assert that we have not been able to find any statutory provision, containing such a prohibition.

The next inquiry is, to what extent may persons who are supposed to be friendly to Cuban Independence, be permitted to leave the United States for Cuba, by the criminal laws of this government.

By the first section of the act of 1818, chapter 88, it is declared that no citizen of the United States "*within* the *territory* or *jurisdiction* thereof *accept* and *exercise* a commission to serve a foreign prince, State," &c., "in a war by land or by sea against any prince, State," &c., "with which the United States is at peace." No commission is to be *accepted* and *exercised* within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States.—To make out the offence prohibited in this section there must not only be an acceptance of a commission, but it must be exercised also; and this acceptance and exercise must be *within* the territory or jurisdiction of the United States.—A commission accepted *within* the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, but exercised *without*, would not come within the purview of this section? much less would the acceptance and exercise *beyond* the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, be criminal under this section.

The second section makes it a high misdemeanor for "any person," "within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States" to "*enlist* or *enter* himself," or to "*hire* or *retain* another person to *enlist* or *enter* himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with *intent* to be *enlisted* or *entered* in the service of any foreign prince," &c., "as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman," &c. There are three offences here laid down; The first one is the enlisting or entering within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; The second is the *hiring* or *retaining* another person within the territory of the United States, to *enlist* or *enter* himself; and the third offence is the hiring and retaining another person, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction thereof with *intent* to be *enlisted* or *entered*, in the service of any other foreign prince, &c. An enlisting or entering is a contract entered into with a person having authority, from the foreign prince, &c., to serve that prince. It implies an oath of allegiance or faithful service to, the acceptance of a bounty from, and obedience to, and observance of the army regulations of, that foreign prince. The mere signing a muster roll, with an unauthorised, or even an orthorised person, would not be such an enlisting or entering as is contemplated in this section. No man can be said to have enlisted or entered into the United States military service until he has taken the oath of allegiance, and been mustered and accepted into her service by her mustering and recruiting officers. In all cases in the last war, volunteers were not considered to be in the service of the United States until her mustering officers had examined them, accepted them, and enrolled their names; then they passed from the state of citizens into that of soldiers in the service of the United States. The Government may, as it did in some cases, waive the administration of the oath of allegiance, but in a foreign service, no one would be allowed this exemption. In the two first offences the enlisting or entering is done within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; in the last offence, one person must *hire* or *retain* another within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to go beyond the limits and jurisdiction thereof, with *intent* to be *enlisted* or *entered* into the service of the foreign prince, &c. Thus it is seen, that although one man may not be allowed to *enlist* or *enter* the service of a foreign prince, &c., *within* the *territory* or *jurisdiction* of the United States; or to *hire* or *retain* another person *so to do*; or to *hire* or *retain* another person to go *beyond* the *territory* or *jurisdiction* of the United States with *intent* to be *enlisted* or *entered* into the service of a foreign prince, &c., yet any person is at perfect liberty to go *beyond* the *territory* or *jurisdiction* of the United States, *himself*, with *intent* to *enlist* or be *entered* in the service of a foreign prince, &c. This is all the friends of Cuba desire. They leave the United States as private citizens, emigrating to a foreign land, seeking their fortunes and their destinies, in their own mode. The United States is only bound to see that they have not *accepted* and *exercised* a commission from Cuba; or *enlisted* or *entered* the service of Cuba; or retained another person so to do, within her territory or jurisdiction; or retained another person in her territory or jurisdiction to go beyond it, with *intent* to be enlisted or entered in the service of Cuba.—This much done, and she stands justified, before the enlightened world, for the sympathy and emigration of her citizens to Cuba in this her time of great necessity. So much, *only*, can be expected of her, and nothing less could be expected from her generous people.

We have seen that as citizens of the United States, or as enemies to Spain, all Cuban sympathizers have a right to sail in American vessels, *free from* all disturbance, with *their goods*, wares and merchandise, provided they are neither carrying contraband goods, nor are *soldiers* themselves in the *actual service* of Cuba. We have also seen, that no law or treaty of the United States will prohibit the friends of Cuba, leaving the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, with the intention of *accepting* a commission from Cuba, or *enlisting* or *entering* her service. Let no hostile demonstrations be made on our territory against Spain, but let the friends of Cuba quietly, as private citizens, in the exercise of a perfect right, emigrate to Cuba, who may so desire, and let them carry their goods and clothes, so they are not contraband, and no man nor nation has the right to molest them.

A SYRACUSER.

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New York Journal of Commerce
1 September 1851, 4

From the London Times of Aug. 16th.

The accounts recently received through some of the American papers with reference to an insurrection in the island of Cuba, which is said to have broken out early in the month of July, require more authentic confirmation before they are altogether credited, for these statements of the New York journals are not entirely disinterested, and they are, moreover, contradictory. The state of Cuba is so intimately connected with the late piratical attempts to invade and revolutionise the island from a port in the United States, and indeed with the grand question of slavery throughout the Union, that all representations on this subject are tinged with the party feelings of our American contemporaries. A revolution in Cuba, if it should turn out that these disturbances are not effectually represented by the military power of the Government, is not merely a question between that important colony and the Crown of Spain; it will speedily be found to be mixed up with American sympathizers, and identified with the predatory liberalism of the Southern States; and it would inevitably give rise to political considerations of the utmost importance between several of the maritime Powers. We regret to say, however, that we cannot discredit the statements published by some of the New York papers as to the existence of disturbances of a serious nature in the island, indicating the existence of an extensive league or conspiracy among the white population against the authority of the mother country; and we have reason to believe that accounts have been received from the consular agents of the principal European Powers in Cuba, which have excited some apprehensions, and have led to communications between the allies of the Queen of Spain.

The island of Cuba differs essentially from all other European settlements or possessions in the West Indies, by the fact that it contains a numerous native population of Spanish descent, but far more closely connected with the insular and American interests of the country they inhabit than with the traditions and administrations of Spain. The *Havaneros* are, in fact, a people of American Spaniards, having a strongly marked character of their own—imbued to a certain extent with the republican principles current on the neighboring continent—connected by the closest commercial ties with the traders of the United States—identified with the southern States by the existence of slavery—and prone to view with increasing suspicion and repugnance the colonial administration of the once famous Council of the Indies, now commonly represented at Havana by the last needy soldier sent out to make his fortune by favor of a revolution at Madrid. Thus far the tie of their allegiance to the throne of ISABELLA hangs lightly enough upon them, & the cry which may be raised with effect in Cuba is not so much that of annexation as of independence. But, as in the case of Texas, such independence would be the infallible prelude to annexation, and in ceasing to be Spanish the island becomes American. On the other hand, the planters of Cuba are still indebted to Spain for the existence and maintenance of a well-appointed and efficient army, which is absolutely required at all times to keep the black population in subjection to their masters, and to protect life and property throughout the island from the periodical horrors of negro rebellion. A country in which the slave trade has been carried on to an enormous extent till within a very recent period, stands in this respect in a different condition from the southern States of America, where the whole slave population is born in servitude and is comparatively tame. This state of things renders the occurrence of disturbances in Cuba a matter of most critical importance, for, if strife arise between the Government and its white subjects in the island, the blacks can hardly fail to take advantage of whatever weakens the dominant race, and may require no extraordinary encouragement from their liberated countrymen in the adjacent islands to give a most formidable character to such a conflict.

Even if it be supposed that the authors of the present rising have no definite or immediate object but to sever the connexion of the island from Spain—which may justly be charged with many and grave faults in the government of such a dependency—it is not less certain that, if ever the Spanish dominion in Cuba be terminated, the social condition of the island will depend on the condition to which the black population may be reduced, and its political incorporation would become an object of intense desire to a large portion of the American people. The loose and abortive expeditions made within the last few years, disavowed, though feebly repressed by the Federal Government, are indications of the direction easily to be given to the United States to that territorial ambition which has already absorbed Texas and invaded Mexico; and the occurrence of such an event would immediately become the war-cry of a party in the United States. If we are to witness the return of the democratic party to power, as is not improbable, at the next Presidential election, it is easy to foresee to what purposes such a cry may be turned; for, although we acquit the present Cabinet of Washington of designs inconsistent with its public engagements to friendly Powers, it is not the less certain that the annexation of Cuba has long been favorably entertained and perseveringly watched by a large and aspiring class of American politicians.

It is evident that such a change in the condition of that island would powerfully affect the commercial and maritime interests of several other States, and that it could only be effected by a violation of all the rights of Spain. It would identify the colony in which slave-labor is carried to its utmost extent with the slave-markets and slave-owners of the southern States of the Union; and it would assign to the rising naval power of the United States the most important military station in the West Indian seas. Once in possession of Cuba, as the principal seat of its power in that ocean, the Government of the United States would encounter comparatively few obstacles in the acquisition of other islands, such as Porto Rico and St Domingo; until we ourselves might be compelled to defend, under the most adverse circumstances, possessions which have belonged for a couple of centuries to the British Crown, and in which for the first time a negro population has been raised to the level of a free peasantry. It will never, we trust, be in the power of any conqueror to restore in those islands the oppression and inhumanity of a slave-holding or slave-importing Government, which we have swept, at immense sacrifices, from the British soil. But it cannot be denied that the extension of the United States Government to any portion of the West Indies is identified with the maintenance of slavery and the extension of slave-holding interests, and that slavery and freedom can hardly subsist permanently in adjacent territories side by side.

To this it may be added that, in common with France and the other allies of Spain, we are interested in preventing any occurrence which may contract her pecuniary resources and lessen her available strength. Cuba and the Philippines are the last remains of her magnificent colonial empire. They are both of them highly productive dependencies—they both deserve an abler and more disinterested administration. But the transfer of those islands to any other maritime Power would only augment the weakness of one State by rendering the aggressions of another more successful. Against any such projects the Government of this country, in conjunction with that of France and of Spain herself, is bound to make an early and effectual stand; and from the wisdom which the Cabinet of Washington has sometimes evinced in avoiding the blind and perilous impulse of a popular feeling for annexation, we hope that it may not be wholly disinclined to concur with other Governments in endeavoring to preserve the permanent union of Cuba into the Crown of Spain.

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1 September 1851, 3

Another Cuban Meeting In New York Great Excitement, &c.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—Another tremendous gathering of the Cuban sympathizers was held in the Park to-night. At least 10,000 persons were present. Edward Blockman presided, and the meeting was addressed by Enoch Camp, Thomas N. Carr, Capt. Ryanders and others. The language of the speakers was more violent and exciting than on the previous evening.

Cheers, screams and groans were heard on all sides, and the latter especially predominated, when the Courier, Express, and Tribune papers were alluded to.

After the speeches, the sympathisers formed a procession, headed by a band of music. The Spanish Consul kept out of the way, understanding that a coat of tar and feathers had been prepared for him. In consequence of threats directed against La Cronica, the Spanish paper, an extra police force of 300 men had been stationed there.

10½ P. M.—At present, all is quiet, and there are no indications of violence. The mob has dispersed.

More Aid to the Cuban Invaders.—Two Steamers sailed from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The steamers Fanny and Alabama, filled with armed men and munitions, sailed last night for Cuba, amidst great enthusiasm, and in defiance of the feeble opposition of the government officers. The revenue cutter, it is said, intentionally kept out of the way. These steamers are capable of taking from 1,200 to 1,500 men, and the Fanny is a remarkably fast ship.

We find this dispatch in the Northern papers. We find no confirmation of it in our Orleans exchanges of later dates.

Meeting of the Cuban Sympathizers, &c.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 26, 11 P. M.—A large meeting of Cuba sympathizers was held here to-night. Strong resolutions were adopted in favor of the Cuban patriots. Fifty-two guns, one for each man shot, were fired. A grand torch-light procession took place, in which were torch-lights, banners, &c. It is estimated that eight thousand persons were present. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

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SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
1 September 1851, 3

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer H L Cook, from Augusta—Mrs Vanness and child, Miss Mary Vannoss, Mrs Frazier, Miss Ellen Post, Miss J D O'Connor, Mrs Shaw, W H Vanness, Mr Knight, and 2 deck.

Per steamer St. Matthews, from Palatka, &c.—Wm Wall, Ora Howard, Jos Finegan, H G Gibbons, D Mc Cuen, D L Palmer, J M Martin, Capt Dunbar, Jno Vaughan, Mrs M Dallas and 5 children, and 5 deck—4 of the above passengers were put on board the steamer for New York.

Per steamer Gordon, from Charleston—C Leckie, H G Cutter, J Barbwell, W H Shepherd, Mr Hilkins, Mrs Atkins and 2 children, J M Williams, Boynton, Mr Miller, Mrs Read, N K Barnum, J A Sperry, C Little, lady and child, Thos Harris, and 14 deck.

Per steamship Alabama, for New York—Mr R Gilbert and lady, Mr Gilbert, lady and 3 children, Mr H A Richmond, lady and child, Mr J L Locke, lady, child and servant, Capt Pierce and lady, Mr H W Mercer, lady, child and servant, Mrs J E Morrell, Mrs Toombs, Mrs C M Russell and child, Mrs Williams and child, Miss Hull, Miss Hudson, Miss Mary M Charlton, Miss [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

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The Charleston Courier.
2 September 1851, 2

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Schr. Merchant, at Savannah.

Death of General Enna.

LOPEZ ADVANCING ON HAVANA!!

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, SAVANNAH, Sept. 1, 2.50 P. M.
Received in Charleston, Sept. 1—4.30 P. M.

The schooner *Merchant*, Capt. WESTENDORFF, has arrived from Havana.

General ENNA was killed on the 15th ult., and buried in Havana with great ceremony on the 20th.

LOPEZ is reported to be advancing on Havana with fifteen hundred or two thousand men, and to be in the receipt of constant accessions to his force from the people of Cuba.

Five hundred Spanish soldiers are reported to have been killed at the Battle of Las Pozas.

The *Merchant* was not allowed to land or take in any cargo.

Additional Particulars per schooner Merchant.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE, SAVANNAH, Sept. 1, 9.50 P. M.
Received in Charleston, Sept. 1, 10 P. M.

At Havana the police and military officers were very active to prevent any news arriving there from the country from being communicated.

Four of the leaders of the revolt near Principe, have been shot in the back as traitors.

A full list of the officers of LOPEZ' expedition is published in the *Faro Industriel*. It appears that the whole force LOPEZ had, on landing, was only four hundred, including officers.

All American vessels are strictly searched, and all Americans closely watched.

Five Spanish officers were killed in addition to General ENNA.

The reports that reached this country by the steamers *Cherokee* and *Empire City*, relative to the cruelties said to have been perpetrated towards Col. CRITTENDEN and his comrades at the time of their being shot, have been fully confirmed.

From a Mercantile Firm.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1, 6.44 P. M.
Received in Charleston, Sept. 1, 6.44 P. M.

The schooner *Merchant* has arrived here after a passage of seven days from Havana. LOPEZ has been so far successful. His force is reported to consist of upwards of fifteen hundred men. The Spanish General, ENNA, has been killed.

Arrival of the Cincinnati at New-Orleans.

Confirmation of Lopez Success.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1, 6.30 P. M.
Received in Charleston, Sept. 1, 9.30 P. M.

The steamer *Cincinnati* has arrived from Havana with dates to the 25th ult. Her advices confirm the accounts brought by the schooner *Merchant*, arrived to-day at Savannah, including the statement of the death of General ENNA, the considerable loss of the Spanish troops, and the advance of LOPEZ on Havana.

The *Cincinnati* passed the *Pizarro* at sea.

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

2 September 1851, 2

Cuba--Letter from an U. S. Navy Officer.

One of the officers of the U. S. ship *Albany*, of 22 guns, which lay in the harbor of Havana during the massacre, has written a letter to Portsmouth, Va., giving a detail of what he saw, and his opinion of the result of the *emeute*. An extract:

I say those fifty men—one colonel, three captains, four lieutenants, two surgeons, five sergeants, and thirty-five soldiers—were bare-headed and almost naked, bound, marched down the flag-ship's gangway, on the side next to, and not two hundred and fifty yards from the *Albany*, into a ferry boat, transported to the head of the harbor, distance about one mile, and there, amidst an immense concourse of spectators—perhaps one *hundred* thousand—*shot* without mercy! I saw their pale faces and firm steps as they descended from their *trial* to death—Many were very young, and some had the forms as they no doubt had the souls of heroes. Of the whole party only one was a Cuban, which, of itself, shows enough of creole Cuba's patriotism! Four were Irish, and *forty* were our own people, misled, it is true, but doubtless believing that they were treading in the steps of La Fayette and those sympathisers whose names are *enrolled in glory*, in the annals of our revolution. But Cuba has not *resulted*; there is no war *here of the people* against their oppressors, and our own people should keep aloof, or descend by tens of thousands to drive tyranny to the land where it is indigenous.

It is said that there are twenty-four thousand Spanish soldiers in Cuba. The Newvitas insurrection is suppressed. Lopez must perish, and all the small parties who ignorantly are approaching to join him. Heaven forbid that I should have *to* witness *any* more such *executions* as those of this day, all the *preparations for which were so ostentatiously made right under our flag.*—Ought not our ships of war now to be on preventive service, warning off or taking back home the deluded, generous men who think Cuba ready for their aid, instead of laying in port to witness Spanish justice?

Warn the public that the rights of war will never be accorded here by the Spaniards to the vanquished patriots. "*No quarter*" is their motto *as long as they are not defeated.*

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

2 September 1851, 2

"Latest Cuban Intelligence."

The Boston *Post* got up the following good "sell" the other day·

The Junta are in treaty for the purchase of the *Atlantic* and *Pacific*, Collin's steamboats, and the party will sail from New York immediately, if not sooner. Advice has been received from "true and tried friends" that the Moro of Havana was burnt a little after dark on the 3d inst. The Captain General and the troops that remained faithful escaped by swimming, and took refuge on the Double-Headed Shot Keys. The Key West wreckers are doing a good trade supplying them with provisions. The Provisional Government have ordered the grinding season to commence on the 1st of September. In order to raise funds from taxes, they propose to have the rains in March instead of May, as heretofore.—It is proposed already to build a bridge from Havana to Key West, with the funds taken from the banks of Bahama.

CUBA AND THE SOUTH.—The Richmond *Whig* takes decided grounds against the annexation of Cuba, as being (apart from all other objections) a measure full of mischief to Southern interests. The large sugar production of the island, it says, would break up that interest in the South. The Charleston *Mercury*, a secession organ, opposes the acquisition on the ground of its drawing off slaves from the present Eastern slave States of the Union, finally abolishing slavery in those States, Maryland, Virginia, &c., and weakening the numerical force of the South in Congress, as Cuba would, of course, constitute but one State.

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Cincinnati Gazette
2 September 1851, 2

Flibustiers or Fillibustiers.

Those Flibustiers, corruptly called Fillibustiers, had their origin in the Piratical Commonwealth in the West Indies. The period of their chief prowess was the latter part of the 17th century, though they existed a century earlier as a party of French freebooters, who took possession of the island of St. Christophers, and thence engaged in piratical expeditions against the Spaniards. Leaving that island about 1620, they established themselves in the northern part of St. Domingo, now Hayti, and in the small islands in the neighborhood, then under Spanish dominion. They sustained themselves by piracy, and the hunting of wild cattle. The flesh of the cattle they dried for food, and made an article of trade of their skins.

After these succeeded the Buccaniers, taking their name, as is said, from the Carribbean word Boucan, a name given to places for smoking and drying beef. They excluded women from their association, organized their society on the community of labor system, and settled their disputes by single combat. New comers, mostly Frenchmen, were subjected to an apprenticeship of three years before admission, and pledged against the common enemy, the Spaniard. This community, when the cattle in St. Domingo were thinned off, and the war between Spain, and France, and England, broke out, became a powerful piratical Republic, and an object of terror. They prosecuted their piratical expeditions against the rich possessions of Spain in the West Indies, with such profit, as to attract adventurers from all nations, piracy being their only trade. They then became known as *Flibustiers*, from the Spanish name for a light boat, *Flibote*, in French *Flibot*, derived from the English word *flyboat*. Their number increased with improved means and craft, and they soon become a formidable naval power, a terror to Spain, whose largest ships, even of war, they boldly attacked and captured. They increased in numbers rapidly, by accessions of seafaring adventurers, and the favor shown to them by France and England, because they were the means of annoying the common enemy, Spain. In this Piratical Republic, by the common consent, or the choice of the majority, the bravest and most reckless were made leaders, who, by their prowess, gained great ascendency over their comrades. As their organization strengthened, these leaders exacted from their followers severe discipline and perfect subordination, though they allowed them great license towards others.

The first commander of the Flibustiers was named Mansfield, who about the middle of the 17th century, with a fleet of 17 sail, and about 600 men, captured St. Catharines and some other of the Spanish Islands. The celebrated Vice Admiral Morgan, a Welchman, served under him. Morgan succeeded Mansfield in command, and carried the power of the Flibustiers to its greatest height, having established his head-quarters at St. Domingo and Jamaica. He did not confine himself to piracy on the sea, but attacked, plundered, burned and laid waste several cities in a horrible manner. Among those places were Puerto del Principe, (now Port au Prince) Porto Bello, and Maracaibo. In October, 1670, he headed an expedition of 37 vessels and 2000 men, against Panama. Landing at Chagres, he crossed the Isthmus, under difficulties almost insurmountable, and reached Panama the 27th January, 1671. He destroyed the Spanish garrison, plundered the city, most cruelly treated the inhabitants, and then laid it in ashes. Morgan's followers accused him of keeping the greatest part of the booty obtained at Panama himself, and in consequence of his quarrel with them, he withdrew to Jamaica, quit his piratical life, married, and lived to an advanced age.

There were many celebrated Flibustiers in command under Morgan. Among these were the cruel Frenchman, Francis Nace, called L'Orleanais, who laid Maricaibo under contribution, and was taken on the Baru Islands, and put to death by the Indians. Under the command of Laurent de Graff, a Dutchman, and Grandmont, a Frenchman, the Flibustiers in 1683 captured the fortress of Vera Cruz, plundered it, and laid it under contribution. The booty amounting to eight millions of dollars, they divided and took to Jamaica. In 1684 Grandmont took possession of the suburbs of Carthagena and Campeachy.

Under the influence of the French in St. Domingo, the Flibustiers became dangerous to the English. Captain Montaubrand engaged in a piratical expedition off the coast of Guinea, and in 1690 captured several Dutch and English ships. The English then began to oppose them, and from that period they date their decline, yet they captured Santiago de los Caveleros in 1690. Their expedition against the ports of Chili and Peru about the same time failed, and their numbers began to diminish rapidly. In 1697 the Flibustiers aided the French Governor of St. Domingo in the conquest and plunder of Carthagena. Their cruelties were horrid and appalling. It was their custom to murder all found on board every ship they plundered, and when not actively engaged in an expedition, their recreations were indulgence in beastly pleasures and horrible crimes. As the maritime forces of the European powers increased the buccaniers declined, and in the beginning of the 19th century the Flibustiers were nearly all extinct.

For the facts in the above sketch, we are mostly indebted to a historical sketch in the Boston Advertiser.

The Order of Execution.

The following is given as a correct translation of the order for shooting the 52 American prisoners by the Captain General. If this be a true copy of the order, as we suppose it is, the reader will perceive that the execution was without trial or other evidence than the military report of their captors. They were treated as outlaws and pirates, and summarily ordered to be shot.

Translation of Gen. Concha's death warrant for the execution of the American prisoners at Havana, August 16th, 1851:

"It having been decreed by the general order of the 20th April last, and subsequently reproduced, what was to be the fate of the pirates who should dare to profane the soil of this Island, and in view of the declarations of the fifty individuals who have been taken by his Excellency the Commander General of this naval station, and placed at my disposal, which declarations establish the identity of their persons as pertaining to the horde commanded by the traitor Lopez, I have resolved, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Ordinances, General Laws of the Kingdom, and particularly in the Royal Order of the 12th June of the past year, issued for this particular case, that the said individuals whose names and designations are set forth in the following statement, suffer this day the pain of death by being shot, the execution being committed to the Senor Tenientede Ray, Brigadier of the Plaza. JOSE DE LA CONCHA."

But little is known of the circumstances under which these unfortunate men were taken. They were afloat, and may have been armed, but the world should be informed of the offence for which they were shot.

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The Columbus Enquirer
(Columbus, Ga.)
2 September 1851, 2

Cuba Meeting.

A large and respectable meeting was held at the Temperance Hall, on Saturday evening, in favor of the independence of Cuba. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Harrison, of Stewart county, Mr. Alford, of Russel, Ala., and Mr. Crawford and Mr. Wm. Williams, of this city. Resolutions of sympathy were offered by Mr. Devon, and adopted. We have been furnished with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, but at so late an hour as to preclude their publication in this day's paper. We will publish them with pleasure in our next.

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The Columbus Times.
2 September 1851, 1

IS IT NOT SO?

That cause of Cuba is the cause of the Southern Rights Party—it is the cause of all who are opposed to the doctrine of robbing, by legislation or the machinery of government one class or one section for the benefit of another. The friends of a high protective tariff at the North, a system by which the South has been robbed for their benefit more than twenty years—where are they? Union men for the sake of the Union? no—they are Union men for the sake of the benefits of a plundering tariff. Look at their papers and see how they count up, in dollars and cents, the value of the Union to them, and address this argument to their interested neighbors to induce them not to endanger the Union, by indulging the luxury of insulting the South, but to be content with the plunder. People at the South; do you find any sympathizers with this class of Union men among your neighbors? If you do, are they to be found in the rank of the Southern Rights Party?

If in the contest between Cuba and Spain, there are any who would not rejoice in the deliverance of the Patriots, where are they? Among the Southern Rights people? no no; They are to be found among the sympathizers, with these same Union high tariff men of the North. They have a strong sympathy with the party which imposes and enjoys the taxes. Spain *robs* the Union with Cuba—for the love of the Cubans? Spain makes no such pretensions. It is for the sake of the thirty millions, which she exacts at the point of the bayonet. Would the doctrine of the right of secession find advocates among the Spanish friends of Spanish rule in Cuba? Advocates of the right of Cuba to *secede*? The first thought of every mind gives the instant answer, no. Where is Fillmore? On the side of Spain and her high tariffs; on the side of the Union for the sake of the tariff, and against the right of secession; a right, to throw off an oppressive government—"a right inestimable to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only,"—where are his friends? They are with him. We have asked, *is it not so?* How many found in the letters of party, will answer this question by saying, Oh! it comes from the Columbus Times. But we are not without hope, that the day is at hand, when, sober and candid reflection will bring, even those who love their party, whatever may be its failure and its purposes, to [illegible] Whom they shall do [illegible] will be willing, and ready to believe us [illegible] when we will contend no party opposed to these views, and would not abandon their [illegible] if the consequence should be, the destruction forever of all power among men to form [illegible]

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

The Columbus Times.

2 September 1851, 1

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The intelligence announced in our last issue, (since which, we have had nothing further,) gives ground for the belief, that the recent movement in the Island, is "the beginning of the end" of Cuban independence. If Gen. Lopez can but effect a junction with the patriots, already in the mountains, and the disaffection of the people to the government exists to such an extent as is confidently asserted, the Spanish power there, is effectually and forever broken. The strong current of public sympathy and individual aid which would, under such circumstances, set in from this country would soon erect a colossus of strength that could defy the united powers of the foes of freedom. But it cannot be expected that the revolution can be accomplished without violent and protracted opposition. Spain will not complacently yield her claim to the enormous revenue she has annually wrung from the labor of the Cubans.—The history of the world, indeed, proclaims that freedom must have her birth in commotion and blood, yet this dire necessity never appalls brave hearts, strongly imbued with the love of liberty. It formed no part of the calculation with our patriot sires in the war of independence. It was not an element of consideration with Greece, when she determined to tear from her limbs the fetters of Modern tyranny and stand forth in the pride and majesty of her ancient glory. Liberty is always more than richly worth what it costs, and the devotion of the people to its cause, and not the price of the achievement, will always furnish a clue to the result of their efforts. It yet remains to be developed, how much the Cubans desire emancipation. In common with our fellow citizens in Savannah and elsewhere, we enjoy a real pleasure in the hitherto good fortune of the patriots.

God speed them, in their noble enterprise.

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

The Columbus Times

2 September 1851, 1

From the Daily Delta.

THE MEANS.

We learn that the Cuban Committee have committed to General Felix Huston the entire organization of the plans of operations resolved upon. The General has gone into the matter with all his zeal and earnestness. His position, talents and experience will secure for any movement he may organize, universal confidence. In the meantime, the committee is not idle, but are making their collections with great activity.—They met with good success yesterday, and to-morrow the committee, the number of which has been increased, will make a united and powerful effort to raise the means to go to the aid of our friends. Let every man come forward and give freely. It is no time for American citizens to draw their purse-strings when so great an object is to be obtained—so solemn a duty is to be performed.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS.—Not having engaged in the cause of Cuba, personally, I have forborne to inquire into the plan of operations, further than has been common to all our citizens, who took an interest in the cause. To-day, however, I have made the proper inquiries, to enable me to form an opinion as to what is likely to be done; and the conclusion to which I have come, is, that if the citizens of N. Orleans do not subscribe liberally, there is no prospect of any aid being furnished to the brave and gallant young men whose lives are now periled in the mountains of Cuba.

There is no time for delay; we have had one tale of blood and murder, and we may soon have another. My object is, if possible, to save the remnant of the gallant band who defeated the forces of Gen. Enna, on the 13th instant, and marched into the interior on the 15th. This we know from the official publications in Havana; and further, all is doubt and uncertainty. This however is certain, that the same men who defeated Gen. Enna, and compelled him to send back to Havana for reinforcements, when they were only defended by works hastily thrown up, around an old building, will be able to hold him at bay for some time, when they reach, mountains so well adapted to defence as those of Cuba are. This is more certain, if the people of the country unite with them; which is confidently stated to be the case, by correspondents from Havana, wh. I am fully satisfied, have not made statements which they do not believe.

But fellow citizens, after examining the position in a military point of view, I am satisfied that our friends and brethern will be finally overwhelmed by superior Spanish force, if they do not receive assistance.

However anxious we may be to relieve those who are in danger, we must not hazard any more small detachments, we have had enough of that. Whatever is done, must be done promptly and efficiently.

Whether anything at all can be done, depends upon you, men of New Orleans. There is no time to seek aid from a distance. There is no lack of men, who burn to succor the surviving comrades of the slaughtered Crittenden, Kerr, and their brave companions. It is means that are wanting. I, therefore, plainly appeal to you to come forth generously and promptly. It will require a considerable sum to do anything that you or I would sanction; for I say at once, that I will never consent that our noble young men shall again be hazarded with insufficient numbers, and insufficient means.

(Signed), FELIX HUSTON.

New Orleans, August 22, 1851.

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

The Daily Delta

2 September, 1851, 1

Further Details of the Expedition,
IN THE NEW YORK PAPERS.

The news by the Cherokee at New York, though no later than that received here by the Empire City, is more detailed, and contains several particulars, which have not been mentioned before. As usual, the statements published in the various papers, are colored and varied, to suit the peculiar views of the different journals. In order that our readers may, in these matters, make up their own opinions, we give both sides, condensed, omitting what has already been published.

The Journal of Commerce, which seems to be more bitterly opposed to Cuban Independence than all the other papers, publishes information to the effect that the men captured near Bahia Honda, "made no resistance, though it is stated they were armed." Subsequently, however, it contradicts this statement, by verbal information, "that they were without arms, when captured." The Journal then proceeds to say, upon reliable information:

"The greatest excitement prevails in Havana; all Americans are beset with spies, and none feel safe from one day to the next. Very little could be learned that can be relied on, respecting the position of either the government troops, or those of the revolutionists. The Captain General sent out eight hundred men to meet Lopez, when he heard that he had landed, and they had advanced to a certain position and would move no further without reinforcements. He then sent seven hundred men. This was about two days before our arrival.

"During Saturday, the report was that Gen. Lopez had cut off all communication between the Government forces and Havana, and the *fact* of the Captain General having received no dispatches from the general in command, seemed strong proof of it. Nor had his steamers cruising on that coast any better success. On that evening, at eight o'clock, he dispatched the steam ferry boat Isa to Bahia Honda, to gain intelligence and return the same night. She, however, did not get back until next morning, about seven or eight o'clock, and brought no news. Soon after, the Habanero came in, bringing about forty or fifty wounded soldiers; but as we were about to sail, we could learn nothing more respecting the state of affairs at Bahia Honda.

"You will no doubt receive files of the Spanish papers, but no dependence can be placed on their statements, as the Government suppresses everything that would look like failure on their side, whilst the most trifling success is magnified into the grandest achievement."

"What those fifty men were doing amongst the 'vegas,' where they were taken, is a mystery, nor could we learn whether they were armed. Some suppose that they were proceeding to a village on the coast, nearer to Havana, and that they ran among the Cayes to hide from the cruisers. They were first seen by a fisherman, who made it known to the government, when the Habanero was dispatched in pursuit of them. It is said she ran the boats down, and then picked up the men; but nothing can be learned, as no communication could be had with any of the prisoners, and the authorities will disclose nothing but what will answer their purposes. The poor fellows died bravely—not a sigh, a murmur, nor sign of fear, was betrayed by any of them. They were led out two at a time, and shot from behind. One fine-looking fellow, who was the last one shot, whilst kneeling, awaiting his turn, calmly looked on his butchered companions, first turning his head on one side, and then on the other, as though he was only a spectator, and not one of the victims; and then turned his head, and looked his executioners in the face whilst they fired. He was shot six times before he fell.

"After the execution they were thrown into hearses by six or eight at a time, and taken away and buried. About 30,000 spectators were assembled to witness this horrid spectacle, many of whom were negroes, slaves and free, who possessed themselves of their hats, boots and a portion of their clothing, and fixing them on sticks, marched through the streets, with curses upon the "filibusteros," the "piratas," etc., accompanied with vivas for the Queen and the Captain General.

"That Lopez has been giving them trouble, there is little doubt, and that there will be plenty of hard fighting before the end of the month, every one in Havana believes."

This, mind you, reader, appears, not in one of the sympathising papers, but in the Journal of Commerce, which has denounced the expedition more bitterly than any respectable paper in the Union.

The New York Herald, also anti-Cuban, publishes a letter, which, after confirming the story of the brutalities perpetrated upon the men who were shot in the fort of Atarez, adds the following:

"The expedition landed at Playitas on the 19th, before daybreak, and since then the liberators have had a series of victories. General Enna attacked them at the point of the bayonet with four companies, every one of whom were killed or wounded, all remaining on the ground; Enna himself falling from his horse, which was killed, and dislocating his arm. Cuevas received a shot in the leg, which rendered amputation necessary. Col. Justiz, Nolat, and many other officers, were killed in the encounter.

"The government has not yet published a formal report of any action, because they have experienced defeats in every engagement.

"Colonel Morales Ruda has been sent with a column of four hundred men to aid Enna, and as yet has not been able to join him, because Gen. de la Vega, at the head of a strong party, has intercepted him in a most efficient manner. The government is in great consternation; it cannot receive any communication by land, because General Lopez prevents it. They can only receive dispatches by sea, for which purpose all the steamers of Marina and Regia have been seized by the government. One of these, the Isa, sailed this afternoon, at six o'clock to obtain all the information possible at the scene of hostilities.

"General Concha, the Captain General, is dismayed on account of the delay of the steamer Almendares, which ought to have arrived here before this time, bringing information of the success of the royal army.

"The steamer Pizarro has been aground at Bahia Honda (Deep Bay) for two days, and they have not been able to get her off. Enna's troops are so terrified at the deadly certainty of the American rifles, that they shrink from attack.

"The literalists always aim first at the officers.

"The city of Pinar del Rio is said to have pronounced in favor of the patriots, and a *pronunciamiento* is preparing in Havana. We expect every moment an alarm of fire, which is the signal agreed upon for a general rising.

"I have now to communicate melancholy news. Fernandez Hernandez and fourteen Americans have been shot, doubtless, ere this, at Trinidad. The death of Hernandez is a great loss to Cuba, for he was a brave, learned, and upright man—one of those who most honor Cuba.

"We are acting in concert under the most flattering prospects, and if God helps us, all the exiles of Cuba shall embrace their country, independent and free, within two months.

The Newark Daily Advertiser has the following letter from Havana:

"Havana, August 15, 1851.

"We are in quite a state of excitement here. On the night of the 12th, there was a large force landed about fifty miles below Havana, which news arrived here on the morning of the 13th, about one o'clock. At eight o'clock the steamer Pizarro sailed with eight hundred men, and towed a schooner that had eighty horsemen, with their horses. The General in command, (General Enna,) is the second in command on the Island. Yesterday we had a report from the seat of war that the Spanish troops were beaten back three several times. The first charge the Spanish troops made, their General ordered them not to fire until they got within a certain distance, which order was obeyed. After they had fired the first round, they advanced with the bayonet, when the invaders fired, killing and wounding all the company except eleven, with very few killed and wounded on the part of the invaders. After this first attack, the steamer was sent back for physicians and more troops, and with mounted field pieces, coming three miles with them. General Enna had two horses killed under him, and two of his aids-de-camp also. The report is that one of the invading generals was killed. The position the invaders have is a very good one. They are in a small town, surrounded by marsh, excepting at one point.

"The Captain General, this morning, has ordered out on guard, to-day, a regiment of cavalry for Havana. To-day is a great feast; the Captain General has stopped the balls and other kinds of amusements where there can be a gathering of the people. It is quite an affair for the Spaniards. They will not report anything in the papers but what suits them. The way we get the news is by hearing it in the street. There is a great deal of trouble at Principe. They have not quelled the Creoles, as was reported; some think that the latter have had a reinforcement before this time."

The Journal of Commerce has the following remarks on the probable effects the massacre of the patriots will produce in the United States:

"Supposing the result of this second invasion to be as disastrous to Lopez and his companions, as we apprehend, the next thing to be looked at is its effect in the United States. Nothing is better fitted to arouse the resentment of that large class of Americans who sympathize with the movement of Lopez, (we are not of the number,) than the wholesale massacre perpetrated at Vegas on the 16th instant. The massacre of Pinto's regiment in Texas, prepared the way for the battle of San Jacinto, the capture of Santa Anna, the Indo-

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

The Daily Delta
2 September 1851, 1

pendence of Texas, the war between the United States and Mexico, and all the consequences which have since followed, it aroused the vengeance of men, who, combining a high sense of honor with a desperate spirit of adventure, coveted precisely the mission which fell to them, of meeting out the penalty due to such an atrocity. Something of the spirit, we fear, will be kindled now. But it must be discountenanced and resisted."

The Sun copies the following from Diario de la Marina, which it says confirms the accounts of the destructive fire of the patriots:

[From the Diario de la Marina of Havana, of Aug. 16.]

"We have before us a letter from Bahia Honda, (Deep Bay,) dated yesterday, giving some particulars of the glorious deeds of our soldiers at Pozas, which we cannot omit to communicate to our readers, for although it relates to the doings of only one of the three companies that had a part in the attack, it is not the less honorable to our army than to those who, with pride, bear the name of Spaniard.

"Scarcely had we commenced the action, says the distinguished Lieutenant of the brilliant rifle company of Cuvas, when our Captain was wounded, and I could do no more than place myself in command, when I had the misfortune to find myself without any officers, for they also had been wounded.—[The letter which we publish from Havana, states that the Americans always aimed first at the officers.] In this situation, with 30 men, I advanced with fixed bayonets, upon the house in which the enemy was sheltered, and although I was unable to capture them, I had the satisfaction of killing between 15 and 20, among whom was a General (for on his epaulets and uniform designated him,) and several other officers.—The General was killed by a bayonet in the hands of a soldier at my side, named Joaquin Pariente, who was the smallest in stature of the company, but in valor equal to the most valiant. In the attack we so mixed with the enemy as to impede our fires by reason of our close proximity. I received a severe contusion in the breast, which is not worth mentioning, and a sabre blow on my helmet, which only cut the braids of my tahalis. The officer who gave me this blow was immediately killed by a bayonet in the hands of the E private number one, named Melchor Garcia.

"Our readers will remember that we have spoken of the ferry which our soldiers marched up to the attack; these 30 riflemen of Cuvas, fighting at arms length with the infamous foreigners, responded fully to our assertion, at the same time they have added another laurel to the glories of their regiment, whose fame they have so greatly brightened, as well as the Spanish army, which looks upon them with pride.

"What a pity that such noble blood should have been shed for such infamous rabble!"

The Journal of Commerce of 23d states that it had learned that the Spanish Minister in Washington had received news of the capture of Lopez, and had sent an express to Spain announcing the fact. (It is hardly probable such a fact would be kept a secret.)

The same journal also publishes a letter from a resident on the island, who is very hostile to the cause, from which we take the following extracts:

"HAVANA, Aug. 16.

"I will give you a short, though probably a more correct account of the new invasion, of which your newspapers will certainly make the most extravagant stories.

"Lopez landed on the 12th inst., near Bahia Honda, some 30 or 35 leagues to the leeward of Havana, with about one thousand men, according to the report of the pilot, taken by force from one of our coasters. The government, before the landing, had heard of the presence of the suspicious force on the coast, and on the same evening had sent four or five companies to leeward, and orders to all the military commandants to the Vuelta de Abajo to be on the alert, and march to the place of landing with part of their troops. Troops sent from this place landed at Bahia Honda 24 hours after Lopez, and marched immediately to Las Pozas, a village where Lopez had entrenched himself, with the material of the frame houses pulled down for the purpose. On arriving, General Enna saw perfectly well he could not force the situation, having no artillery, and immediately sent to Havana for four or five pieces, which were immediately shipped to him in one of the merchant steamboats—but, in the meanwhile, some of the Spanish rural militia passing incautiously at a short distance from the entrenchments were cut at by Lopez and some were killed. The troops then marched against the formal order of the General, and were twice repulsed, and one of the companies was nearly destroyed. The General then succeeded in calling them off. During the retreat, which the latter effected for a flight, they left their entrenchments in pursuit, but were soon beaten back with numbers of less. Afterwards they attempted to reach the mountains, two or three miles off, but found the passes too well guarded, and were forced to cross back to the village, where it is stated they are entirely out of provisions.

The artillery sent from here was landed at Bahia Honda yesterday morning, and must have been on the battle field at about 12 o'clock, and we are anxiously expecting the news of the final battle or butchery."

The Boarding the Falcon by a Spanish Ship

The following is Lieutenant Rogers's report of the circumstance of a Spanish steamer firing into the Falcon. There breathes not a more gallant and manly gentleman than Lieut. Rogers, and we can well fancy the indignation with which he regards this insult to the American flag. The Captain of the Albany—whose history for some years past has almost left it in doubt whether she was in the Spanish or American service—no doubt found it difficult to convince such a man as Lieut. Rogers that any foreign ship had the right to fire four shots at an American steamer pursuing a lawful course, and demand that her commander, an officer of our Navy, should report on board of the Spanish ship.

We are indebted, says the New York Tribune, to Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., agent of the New York and Chagres Steamship Company, for the following copy of a letter from Lieut. Rogers, Commander of the steamship Falcon:

"U. S. MAIL STEAMER FALCON,
Havana, Aug. 17, 1851.

"Sir: I arrived here with the Falcon yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Chagres, which place I left at 8 P. M. of the 11th.

You will no doubt have heard by the Brother Jonathan of the Ohio's accident. She left Chagres on the 10th, at 3 P. M., and as long as he could be seen, appeared to get along almost as fast with one wheel as she had done with two.

In consequence of the crippled state of the Ohio, we judged it best for the ship to receive the mails and specie. I was in hopes that the passengers of the Bahia Honda would reach Chagres in time to take passage with us, but up to the time we left there was no news of her arrival at Panama. The Government here is much troubled and alarmed by the landing of a body of invaders from the United States, and the expected arrival of more.

Yesterday, when running for this place, I was chased by a steam frigate, but kept my course and she did not catch me; but another steamer, under the command of the General of Marines, came out from under the land and intercepted me. She fired four shots astern and ahead of me, and at length, ranging alongside, hailed to me to stop, which, after many repetitions of his hail, I did. He sent an officer on board to inquire into the character of the ship, and ordered me to go on board of him, which I refused to do, telling him also I should, upon my arrival at Havana, make official report concerning the affair. The laws of nations and existing circumstances may justify his course, and I thought it better at the time not to jeopardize the lives of the passengers and interests of the owners by using my force; although it was at a great sacrifice of personal feeling that I refrained. I shall see the Consul to-day and make a protest. The Captain of the Albany and the Consul have already told me that the course pursued by these people was legal and proper, but I think it a question.

Respectfully, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ROGERS, Lieut. U. S. N.
Commanding steamship Falcon.

To M. O. Roberts, Esq.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. LOPEZ IN CUBA.—Under this head the Havannah Republican has the following statement of information brought by the Pampero, which we have not seen before in print:

"We learn from Key West, through a person who was with Gen. Lopez, that he first sent boats ashore at Key West, where he ascertained that Canton, one of his old officers, was in arms at the head of five hundred men in the Vuelta de Abajo, at Penal del Rio. Reasoning from this that much of the disposable Spanish force had marched in that direction, and that the coasters were in that quarter, he promptly made his landing at a little port called Morillo, between Cortegna and Cabanas. From this point he could see with his glass the waves dashing against the watch-tower of the Moro Castle. His landing was effected in the night of the 10th and 11th instant, and he was ready to set out for the interior at 11 o'clock on the following morning. Early in the morning, great numbers of the inhabitants brought to his camp fruits and fresh provisions, pack-horses and horses for himself and officers. Here our informant was chosen, as the Pampero left immediately to return to Key West, and procure [illegible] for Lopez. [illegible] the General joined [illegible] while was safely landed [illegible] safe port.

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

The Daily Delta

2 September 1851, 1

Sympathy for the Cubans

GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

An immense meeting was held in the Park, at New York, on Friday evening, 29th ultimo, in obedience to a call published in the morning papers. It is described by all as one of the largest meetings ever held there. In front of the City Hall a platform had been erected, over which the flag of Cuba was suspended by a cord running from the Hall to a tree. A band of music played patriotic airs, speeches of a highly inflammatory character were made, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. Banners were displayed from the stand, bearing the following inscriptions: "The blood of fifty Americans cries for vengeance!" "Third Ward Cuban Sympathizers." "Government, Protect your Citizens, or the *People Will*."

E. F. Purdy, having been called from the mass, was nominated President, and he immediately proceeded to return his thanks for the honor conferred on him, and gave expression to the astonishment and indignation he confessed feeling upon finding that the highway of nations could not be traversed unmolested by American vessels, and to comment on the conduct of the Spanish government in late transactions. A long list of vice-presidents and secretaries, in connection with the present meeting and its object, was then read and endorsed by acclamation.

Among the speakers were Hon. Thomas N. Carr, Capt. Rynders, Judge Greene, of Cincinnati, Mr. Reed, of New Orleans, and Mr. Price, of Kentucky.

In the course of Mr. Carr's address, chiefly denunciatory of the Spanish Government, he stated that later intelligence had been received than that contained in the newspapers, which was, that "Gen. Lopez had gained a conquest as great in Cuba, that there was no hope of stopping the progress of liberty there," which was received with loud bursts of applause. [Its authenticity, however, may well be doubted.] The cause of liberty, he said, was spreading from Cuba to Mexico, and he predicted that, "in less than one year, the whole continent, from here to Patagonia, would belong to the United States." Bitter complaint was made of the action of the United States Government, in regard to the movements of the Cuban patriots. It was contended that it went far beyond its duty in relation to those men who had risked their lives in behalf of Cuban liberty. It was asserted that it had no right to use Government vessels for the purpose of intercepting the Lopez expedition. Six months, said the speaker, will see Cuba no longer in possession of the Spanish Government. An allusion to the conduct of the American Consul at Havana was received with deep and bitter groaning. Had he interfered in behalf of the American prisoners, he thought none would have been shot.

The following resolutions were then submitted, approved, and adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is consistent with the peace, neutrality and honor of our Government, for the people to assemble together, and express their sentiments upon the subject of Cuban independence; that such expression not only comports with the magnanimity and feelings of a free people, but is more particularly honorable to the character of a nation who were the first to declare and establish the principles of freedom.

Resolved, That our Cuban brethren, in their late daring detached risings at various points, notwithstanding all the difficulties in their way—their want of arms, the impossibility of concert or effective preparation, and the perpetual presence of the troops of their tyrants, to the number of about a bayonet to every five unarmed citizens, have proved themselves not unworthy of the liberty which our example taught them to long for; and that they have our warmest sympathies and hopes for a triumphant issue to the revolution that they have so nobly begun.

Resolved, That the appeals so frequently made by the down trodden inhabitants of Cuba for aid and assistance in the holy cause in which they are engaged, are worthy of being responded to by the American people, whose appeal, under similar circumstances, was responded to by a Lafayette, a Pulaski, a Kosciusko, a Montgomery, and other distinguished foreigners, whose assistance in the time of need materially contributed towards making the old thirteen colonies what "they of right ought to be, free and independent States."

Resolved, That while the sovereign despots of the earth claim and exercise the right of sending their artillery and their bayonets to put down liberty wherever she ventures to show her head, the Sovereign People of America have at least the equal right of going to her support, succor and comfort; and when thus going by individual action, without public organization or national responsibility, they violate no law, human or divine, but on the contrary, in resisting tyrants, obey God.

Resolved, That we agree in doctrine with Vattel, the chief authority for the law of nations, that "When a people for good reasons, take up arms against an oppressor, justice and generosity require that brave men should be assisted in the defence of their liberty."

Resolved, That we agree with Daniel Webster, that "authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another"—with his emphatic protest, in his correspondence with a British Minister, against the application of the basely slanderous term of "pirates" to such persons—and further, with the doctrine laid down in his letter of instructions to the U. S. Minister in Mexico, in reference to the sending of arms and the departure of armed emigrants to Texas—that "neither the Constitution, nor the laws of the land, nor principles known to the usage of modern States, authorize the President of the United States to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas or any other foreign country."

Resolved, That the firing at the United States steamship Falcon, by the steamship Habanero, and the uncourteous and undignified demeanor of the officers of that vessel towards a United States Government ship, her officers, crew and passengers, are an insult, for which an apology should immediately be demanded by our Government, and in case of satisfaction not being promptly rendered by the dismissal and disgrace of the parties who committed those deeds, a sense of self respect dictates that, if necessary, all the naval power of the country should be directed towards obtaining atonement for such a wanton attack on a defenceless steamer, and such a provoked insult to the American flag and the American people.

Resolved, That the massacre of fifty American prisoners, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in cold blood, at a single stroke of slaughter, without the sparing of one, or the permission of a last word or moment to their names, followed up as it was—after their gallant and unflinching death, with the most brutal barbarities practiced upon their lifeless remains—was a cruel and cowardly atrocity, which awakens from the depths of our hearts a profound sentiment of horror, detestation and disgust.

Resolved, That such conduct was possible only to that pirate government which while fattening on the infamous profits of the African slave trade, in violation of its own most solemn treaties, at the same time threatens to arm the savage hordes, imported by itself, against the Cubans, and to convert Cuba into a Saint Domingo, rather than see a revolution by its oppressed people consecrate its matchless soil to liberty, independence and progress.

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. A. F. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, was dastardly and heartless in the extreme, and unworthy of the American character, and that it meets the just indignation of the whole country and that of the whole civilized world.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American Government to recall Mr. Owen from the office which he has proved himself so unworthy of holding, and which he has so shamefully disgraced, and that his place be at once filled by a more suitable representative of the American character and the American people.

Resolved, That contributions in money are hereby solicited to advance Cuban independence, and that a suitable committee be appointed by the President of this meeting to act as treasurers to receive and disburse the same, in such a manner as to them shall seem best, for the promotion of the cause in which we have this day heartily enlisted.

Much interruption was occasioned during the reading, partly from the excitement they produced. These were followed at a later stage of the meeting by one condemnatory, in every form, of the American Consul at Havana, denying to him the feelings common to humanity, and pronouncing him unworthy of the confidence of our government.

Capt. Rynders next came forward and appealed to the spirit inherent in the American people, to avenge the blood of those who had been so brutally murdered. He also animadverted strongly upon the Administration, which had suffered our flag to be insulted, and our citizens unprotected. Capt. R. spoke with great energy, and was repeatedly cheered.

Animated speeches were also made by C. H. Schaffer, Judge Greene of Cincinnati, Judge Read of New Orleans, Mr. Price of Kentucky, (who had a nephew shot at Havana,) and others. The whole affair was very enthusiastic. It was computed that fifteen thousand persons were present.

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

The Daily Delta
2 September 1851, 1

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

Target Shooting of the Washington Artillery.

This Star Volunteer Artillery Company, under that accomplished and gallant officer, Capt. Smith, of the Second Municipality, had a target shooting on Sunday, which was a very spirited affair. The place was well selected, being a delightful grove, in the rear of Bonnigny. Besides the members of the company, there were a number of other military gentlemen, among whom we recognized Colonel Wood, Major Keating, and Capt. Arnold of the 43d; Captains Grivot, Forbes, Garcia, Lieutenant Gonzales, and other officers of the Battalion d'Artillery; Captain La Rose, and other gentlemen.

The target firing exhibited good practice and skill in the use of the musket, (though the arms used by this gallant corps is by no means as good and efficient a weapon as they ought to have.) The first prize, a white plume, tipped with pink, was won by private Ross, who made the three best shots. The second prize, a gold medal, was shot for but by whom won we are unable to say.

After getting through the firing, the company marched to the tables which, spread with a fine collation, were laid out under some spacious oaks. Here they were seated together with the invited guests, and made a hearty repast; after partaking of which, Capt. Smith arose, and, with a few remarks, requested the company to rise with full bumpers, and unite in the first sentiment he should offer, which he felt satisfied was one which pervaded the breasts of all present. It was:

"The memory of our comrades, Smith, Ouichett and Heaney, who were murdered by the Spanish authorities of Cuba."

This sentiment was drank with profound sorrow, which for sometime enveloped the company in gloom, during which Jordan's band struck up an appropriate military dirge.

The second regular toast offered by Capt. Smith, was

"Our brothers of the battalion d'Artillery under the veteran Gally,—they are ever welcome to our hearts, our tents, and our tables."

Capt. Grivot replied for the battalion of Artillery, and Maj. Gally, reciprocating the kind feelings of the Washington Artillery, and concluded with a handsome compliment to Capt. Smith, which was received with loud cheers.

Capt. Smith then gave, as the third regular toast:

"The cause of Cuban Liberty—may it triumph over its enemies."

This sentiment produced a perfect storm of cheers, which were prolonged to three times three,—so as almost to drown the stirring music of Jordan's band.

Capt. Smith called on Judge Alexander Walker to respond to this toast, whereupon the health of that gentleman was drank with three cheers.

Judge Walker begged to say that he esteemed it a high honor to mingle with so gallant and chivalric a corps as that, which, from a small number, had contributed three out of the first fifty martyrs to Cuban liberty. Where such manly courage and heroism were nursed—where such graduates as Smith, Heaney, and Ouichett received their diplomas—the true spirit of Knighthood must prevail and flourish. They might well honor the memory of their slain brothers, who had left the comforts of a home to incur the perils of one of the most adventurous enterprises in history,—from a love of liberty,—a hatred of oppression,—from the great impulse of American chivalry, which cannot bear that the flag of despotism should be flaunted in our very eyes, over an unwilling people, who are our neighbors, our friends, and our brother Americans! [Loud applause.] That cause was a holy one, despite the sneers of the cold-hearted, and the calumnies of the enemies of liberty and republicanism, who lurk in our midst, in the guise of American citizens. All who fell in that cause will be enrolled in the glorious list of martyrs, whose names are hallowed and honored wherever virtue and true magnanimity are esteemed and applauded. After a few further remarks on the cause of Cuban liberty, Judge Walker concluded by offering the following sentiment, which was drank with loud applause:

"The Washington Artillery—its contribution to Cuban independence shows that it is worthy the name it bears."

Capt. Smith then called attention to another gallant artillerist who had fallen at Havana. He belonged to their brothers of the Battalion of Artillery. He therefore proposed:

"The memory of private Salomon—one of the victims of Spanish barbarity."

Drank standing and in silence, whilst the band played an appropriate air.

Capt. Auer, of Battalion d'Artillery, gave:

"Col. Crittenden, Capt. Kerr, and their gallant companions, slain by the minions of despotism in Havana. Their names and memories will ever be held by us in deep regard and warm remembrance."

Capt. La Rose gave:

"The swift Pampero and her gallant Captain, Lewis—A proper ship and a safe commander for the advanced guard of Cuban Liberators."

By *Col. Wm. Wallace W. Wood*, 43d Regiment:

"Two pictures—Right and Wrong—Cuba and Spain. Men and tokens for the one—bells and destruction for the other!"

By *Major Horace Keating*, Adjutant 43d Regiment:

"Memories of the Past and pleasures of the Present. The old Washington regiment, and the new Forty-Third—Union and Harmony."

Judge Forbes gave:

"The union of the municipalities, and the union of our various military corps, in one harmonious and efficient command."

Lieut. Hannister gave:

"The New Orleans Press, and the head of them all, the New Orleans Delta." (Three cheers.)

Mr Casenas being called up, stated that he was a Spaniard by birth, but, since 1816, he had been an American citizen, and he felt a greater pride in that position than he could feel in the loftiest eminence in any other country, or under any other government. He hoped to die an American citizen, and mingle his dust with that of this glorious land of liberty. He gave:

"The American Eagle—May its wings soon stretch over the world, and may all mankind repose under its shadow." (Three cheers.)

Capt. Kaler, former captain of the Washington Artillery, being called on, gave:

"The safety and triumph of General Lopez and his Spartan band." [Drank with cheers, three times three.]

Lieut. Wire gave:

"The enemies of Cuban liberty: when they get to ——, may they be condemned eternally to hard trotting horses, with perceptive saddles, no bridles, and cob-web pantaloons." [With laughter and cheers.]

Lieut. Arnold, of the 43d, gave:

"The single star of Cuba—may it soon shine one of the brightest in the galaxy of the Union."

Capt. Garcia, of Bat. d'Artillery, gave:

"Capt. Smith—the Smith of all Smiths." [Three cheers for Capt. Smith.]

Lieut. Craig, gave:

"The health of Brigadier General Tracy."

Several other good sentiments were offered, which have escaped our memory.

Col. Wood begged to call attention to the presence of a veteran of the war of 1812, whose inspiring music had aroused our soldiers to duty on the memorable 8th of January, 1815,—he proposed:

"The health of Jordan, their drummer."

Jordan was then called upon with loud applause, and returned his thanks in a neat and patriotic speech, declaring that he esteemed it a great honor to have served in the armies of this Republic, under whose flag he had been born, and under which he hoped to die.

After dinner, the company had another trial of target firing, and went through the light infantry drill, displaying great efficiency and readiness. Finally, they returned to the city, marched to their arsenal, and after receiving the thanks of their captain, were discharged.

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

The Daily Delta
2 September 1851, 2

Havana Correspondence of the Delta.

THE BODY OF GEN. ENNA EXPOSED IN STATE IN HAVANA—HIS DEATH—BURIAL.

Havana, August 23, 1851.

Editors Delta: Having been advised that you would have full accounts by last steamer, I omitted duplicating the intelligence of your friends, for fear that confusion might occur, equal to that we find on this side, from the various points of view that we obtain of the same panoramic field. I am requested to fill up the interval, and get something forward, if I can, as every day seems growing more important than the past.

I have seen the body of General Enna exposed in state, in the cathedral, and I may regret with others, that thus affliction is brought to visit gentle hearts,—that the wife mourns her hero, and the Spaniard, the loss of a gallant spirit, a strong arm and the vindictive enemy of freedom, and all who advocate with sword or pen her cause. Yes, I too, may regret with the first, with a genuine sympathy,—that all must feel who have learned of the kindly-trusting nature of the widowed heart,—and with the Spaniard—*not* that he (Enna) has met the soldier's reward the soldier's fate—that which he courts when he courts fame with the war-blast in his ear——the panoply of arms upon his breast, and hope filling the vista with crosses, titles, decorations and honors, that lie in dazzling brilliancy at the feet of royalty—not for this may I mourn, but that *he wanted* to mingle with his noble sentiments, to make his character entwined—a picture *for* the world to gaze upon; not Spain alone—the humble virtues that would have whitened a bloody page of his existence, *charity and mercy*. These qualities, essential to greatness and necessary for usefulness in any walk of life, were left out in the composition of Enna, or worn out in the earliest wars, where he earned the title, from his associates in arms and his countrymen in civil life, of the unfeeling "wolf" in pursuit of blood.

Thus much I learn of Brigadier-General Enna, of his home, life, and character. But the page is turned. He yearned to meet Lopez, and he did so on the 17th inst., at the head of his well appointed column, assisted by that of Gen. Morales Recio, on ground of his own selection—for he surprised his supposed victim on a coffee estate. He fell at the first discharge, and many others were put hors-de-combat at the same time. Gen. Enna died on his way to Havana, on the railroad cars. The fatal ball took effect in the groin, horizontal, and was extracted near the field where it was received.

Brigadier-General Enna was buried, with all the honors of a great chief, at 5 o'clock P. M., this instant, from the cathedral, and the funeral pageant was magnificent, although the military escort was of necessity short of the requirements of the occasion, owing to the *arduous* field duties that have drawn to exhaustion from all parts for defence of the city, to the scene of action. The escort was composed of 900 rank and file of infantry, 147 of country militia, (las cerca,) and about 50 of other corps which are in the field; and for the rest, the whole city, from General Concha to the humblest grades of our society, was fully represented.

I have also seen a countryman here—a Catalan, at that—whose life had been saved by the gallantry of Crittenden, and his family protected at a moment of imminent danger, pending an attack. His mission was to plead that young Crittenden might be saved; but it could not be, although by him, and by personal exposure to the endangerment of his safety and that of his party, loyal blood had been saved to Spain.

There are things I have not seen, and yet believe, from the evidence of a Spanish officer—personally interested—That Gen. Lopez sent to the camp of Enna, seven soldiers and two officers that he had made prisoners, under the conduct of an officer and soldier, being a flag of truce. The soldiers and officers were received—the flag was not respected under the sacred guarantees of usage in like cases,—and the courtesy that *true courage* does not forget—but the officer and soldier were shot as meet reward for giving faith to Spanish honor: and with the whole, seen and not seen, there is enough to make the heart sad, but not to induce it to yield to despair. OASIS.

Havana, Aug. 23, 1851.

Eds. Delta: Yesterday morning we were roused to new notions of things, by the astounding intelligence that the stronghold of Gen. Lopez had been entered by the fourth column of operations under the command of Col. Elizalde—the sentinel on a picket in advance, killed with the bayonet—the pursuits routed and dispersed, and thirty dead bodies counted upon the ground—Gen. Lopez being the first to fly, without coat or shoes, from the fierce valor that was upon him.

Perhaps you have heard of the Castillo de Espeña, but you have not heard of battles in the air. This is one, and I beg of you to read it, especially the *letter* under "The Pirates," from a Spanish Napoleon, who is always in the advance with the Cazadores, hunting fame.

The *composite column* is well got up for the occasion, with due pomp and circumstance, to prevent any accident to the Queen and the loyal hopes of Spain, for the steamer Conway, which left yesterday morning for Southampton, and for the *especial caution* of your excitable people, who do not all think precisely with "*the volunteer*," in the cause of tyranny, from New Orleans.

The fact is, that our good palace folks here have so much misadvised, in the small matters of dealing death and destruction to Lopez and the Patriots, that the good people who know no truth but what is altered under *censorship*, have lost in the slightest shade imaginable, the confidence that had been built up in their hearts by the very force documents of the war and marine departments. There *was possibly* an action on the 21st inst., with a skirmishing party sent out by Lopez to practice—and probably of Creole youths taking their first lessons—but we have no faith in the report as it stands. We are assured by those who know the present position of General Lopez, that the reports, as they are published, are military absurdities—that no Spanish troops have looked into his camp; if they have, that it has been at a tremendous loss of life. The East is alive and active. We are permitted no sort of communication in that direction, either personal or by letters. Yesterday morning 4 pieces of artillery, 12 artillery-men and a large quantity of cartridges and fixed ammunition were sent from Havana by rails to Batamanas *to go East*. There is some trouble in that direction. They cannot, however, hide from the world the truth. OASIS

OFFERS OF PARDON.

Morn, 10 o'clock, Aug. 25.

Delta: The Government are out with an offer of pardon to the Lopez patriots—a vain thought brought by the force of the victory announced yesterday; and those who deliver Lopez are to be sent home free of expense. Yes, to their long home, if Spanish action and Spanish words are to be trusted.

The Vuelta Abajo, it is said, has pronounced, and all that is wanting is a little help to put the affair through. The Spanish soldiers display no alacrity to be led against the "*disbanded, dispersed, broken down* and wounded" Lopez—the cautious, shameless "runaway at the first fire;" hence comes their late offer of mercy. They cannot think, of course, that a few days sought make them applicants for that mercy which they have denied to others. I have no time, but you may rely on this, as *but faint expressions of the fact*. God speed the right. OASIS.

25th, 1 o'clock.—The Vuelta Abajo, where the *soulless* conqueror, Lopez, with his Thermopylæ band, puts at defiance the whole power of Spain, has pronounced, in his favor, and no mistake. *Providence guides the blind* wisdom of man. The copies of dispatches prepared in the closet by the governmental, which go forward in packages for New Orleans, to prevent any further aid from that quarter, are false—false—false, in conception and in fact, without a shadow for their basis. Gen. Lopez is in position to sustain himself two months—in reach of the town of Guinajay, and the railroad from San Antonio to Havana, &c.

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

The Daily Delta

2 September 1851, 2

The News.

The accounts by the steamer Cincinnati, in regard to the operations of the Spanish troops against Gen. Lopez, are most contradictory, inconsistent, and vari-ant, on several points. The operations appear to be so disconnected, and Lopez's movements so rapid and extraordinary, that without any accounts from his camp, we are utterly unable to present any definite accounts. The dispatches published in the Havana papers are mere extracts, such as the Captain General thinks proper to allow. They all, however, speak in the highest terms of the intrepidity and constancy of the Spanish soldiers,—and of the dispirited, prostrated, and disheartened condition of "the Pirates." They all aver that they are just about to annihilate the "traitor Lopez," when something prevents,—high water, a hurricane, or the sudden retreat of the Pirates. On the 17th we know a battle occurred, in which the second commander-in-chief, Gen. Pana, was killed. After this event, the command devolved on Gen. Morales De Rada, from whom a dispatch, of date 22, is received, in which he says that he does not know where the pirates are,—has no advices of their movements.

We have no accounts of the battle of the 17th; we have looked through our files in vain for such. Left to conjecture, we do not think it a violent inference, that Lopez was the victor in that affair, or we should certainly have accounts of the dispersion of the Pirates as an offset of the great calamity of the loss of the Adjutant-General in the Spanish Army, and second in command in the Island. Besides this affair of the 17th, we have accounts of another affair between a strong body of riflemen, grenadiers, artillery, and a half dozen other kinds of force, led by one Col. Ellsaide, composing the 4th column of operations, who, on the 21st met the Pirates at a coffee plantation, Candelaria, and again dispersed them. Our correspondent says this affair was very much ridiculed in Havana, as a mere skirmishing affair, with a small party of Lopez's command. We do not see any extensive results from this affair. Further than this, we can glean nothing from the Spanish papers. We should note the fact, however, that a proclamation has been issued stating that Lopez's force was reduced to forty-five men, who were surrounded by four thousand; the same proclamation offers a free pardon to all the Pirates, who were citizens of the United States, and gives a promise to return them to the United States.

All the circumstances detailed, show that General Lopez has maintained himself pretty much in the same locale, moving from point to point with great celerity, fighting and holding his own. He has done this for twelve days, in the face of a large and well-equipped Spanish force of all arms. We think this single fact shows extraordinary skill, courage, and constancy, on the part of Lopez and his heroic band. That gallant soldier has very effectually falsified the calumnies so thickly heaped upon him by the enemies of Cuban independence in this country. He has shown himself a hero, a soldier, and a patriot. Should fortune decide the result against him, it will not deprive him of the glory of having made one of the most brilliant defences in modern times.

We refrain from giving any opinions upon the present aspect of affairs in the island. We place the facts before our readers, and leave them to make up their own opinions. But we cannot refrain from expressing our belief that it has been satisfactorily established that, with prompt aid, the overthrow of Spanish power in Cuba, is an easy undertaking.

☞ The Americans made no resistance. The twenty-four were gentlemen, and one said to be a nephew of one of our cabinet. He wrote a letter to his uncle, which is to be published, denouncing the officers and the American press as having deceived them to their ruin, as they found only determined opposition in the island.—*Spanish account.*

The above we find in the New York Express, taken from Spanish accounts. It confirms a suspicion which has been very generally entertained by persons in this city, well acquainted with the young men referred to, that some treachery must have been employed in effecting the capture of Crittenden's command. The young men comprising it were noted for personal gallantry. When they were preparing to leave here, efforts were made, by friends and relatives to dissuade them, but they rejected all such entreaties, declaring that they would take all the hazards, and that desperate as the enterprise was, they would not shrink from it. We venture to assert that there was not a man in the whole party who was ever invited or urged to accompany Gen. Lopez. All of them carried side-arms, revolvers, &c., and announced, publicly, their determination to sell their lives as dearly as possible—that they would die before they would surrender.

In regard to Colonel Crittenden, we are able to state positively that it is impossible he could have written of his own free will the statements attributed to him, because it is well known here by many persons that long before the recent outbreak in Cuba,—*before* any accounts, deceptive or otherwise, had been published in the papers,—when affairs were perfectly quiet in Cuba, he was engaged in the organization of an expedition against the island. It is also well known to the friends and associates of Colonel Crittenden in this city, that no one was more alive to the desperate nature of the service he was engaged in, than himself—that he evinced a most commendable anxiety to make up his command, of young men, who had not wives or others dependent on him, and in one case, where a personal friend, who shared his fate, evinced a desire to accompany him, he employed every means he could bring to bear upon him to dissuade him from his purpose, and only yielded when that friend urged it with a pertinacity, which could not well be resisted.

We shall not therefore believe that Col. Crittenden wrote any such letter as that attributed to him, until we see it; and if such should appear, we think that the circumstances under which it was written and the very pregnant fact that its contents were known to the Spanish authorities, would render it a very suspicious document.

The conclusion to which we are forced, from the facts stated, and others which will come to light after awhile, is that the capture of the fifty-one prisoners was effected by promises of release and honorable treatment, which have been basely violated with the customary treachery of that government. Unfortunately for history and justice, the Spaniards were prudent enough to leave not a single witness to testify against them before the tribunal of the world.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1851.

It is supposed here that Mr. Webster and Mr. Corwin will both resign their offices before Congress meets. Should Mr. Webster retire, it is probable that Joseph R. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, will succeed him.

It is yet to be seen whether the free-soil whigs of New York will be able to establish their platform as that of the whig party. If they do, Mr. Webster will certainly resign. The question being the national whigs and the free-soilers, is once more to be tested at the Syracuse Convention on the 17th proximo. I have no doubt that the free-soilers will prevail, which will render certain the nomination of Gen. Scott as their candidate for the Presidency.

The rumors that Mr. Clay would retire from the Senate, are unfounded. He is in better health and spirits than usual, and may be called upon to offer more compromises yet. The position of South Carolina is sure to give this veteran statesman and politician much uneasiness; and I would think that the state of Cuban affairs would also engage his attention. Mr. Clay has a good chance now to wind up his career with a grand stroke of statesmanship. A well-considered, and wise proposition from Mr. Clay, looking to the acquisition and annexation of Cuba, will certainly meet with the approbation of Congress, of the administration, and of the country. Mr. Clay is the man, the only man, from whom the proposition should come. He would give [illegible] peace, as he does in every striking and novel stroke of policy that he ever attempted.

Every one here admits that, after recent events, it will be impossible to restrain our people from taking possession of Cuba. They will expel the Spanish rule from the island before our next President is elected. Will it not be better to let Spain know this fact, and offer her a suitable consideration for relinquishing the island to the United States at once? W.

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

The Daily Delta
2 September 1851, 2

LATER FROM HAVANA!

Lopez still Safe—Battle of the 17th—Gen. Enna Killed—His Burial—Guerrilla Parties in Vuelta Abajo.

Just after the publication of our Evening edition, we received the following dispatch, which is of so much importance that we hasten to lay it before our readers in an extra. It is from a reliable source:

(By the Southern Line.)

HAVANNAH, September 1—2 o'clock P. M.

Delta: The schooner Merchant, which left Havana on the 23d ult., reports Gen. Lopez victorious in a battle fought on the 17th ultimo, in which ENNA and five other officers were killed. ENNA was buried in Havana on the 20th.

Lopez, at the head of a force variously estimated from ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED to TWO THOUSAND, was hovering around Havana, having made reconnoissance as far as Mariel.

Guerrilla parties forming in every part of Vuelta Abajo.

The Pizarro continues aground. L. J. S.

FURTHER NEWS FROM CUBA.

HAVANNAH, Sept. 1—8:30 P. M.

Spanish letters received here, say that the leader of the pirates sent the body of Gen. Enna to the Spanish camp, that it might be buried with the honors due the dead. Outrages perpetrated upon Crittenden's company confirmed by eye witnesses. Conduct of Owen looked upon with abhorrance by all Americans in Havana. All letters concur in representing the loss of Spaniards very great. The hospitals of Havana are filled with wounded soldiers. The official Gazette says the battle of the 17th was fought at Cayas Rota, a valley at the south west extremity of Cayos mountains, about forty eight miles south-west of Havana. The necessary inference is, that Gen. Lopez is at the head of a large force, for whilst he is approaching Havana, he is seeking the campaign country of Vuelta Abajo.

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE CINCINNATI.

Since the receipt of the above, the Cincinnati has arrived, bringing news to the 25th. As usual, the accounts are conflicting. The Spanish papers represent the pirates as scattered, dispersed, annihilated, but at the same time their dispatches have an air of seriousness which gives the lie to their assumed indifference. Our letters give quite a different aspect to affairs; they show that Lopez has received great assistance from the Creoles, that he is holding his own, and can maintain himself for two months, and only requires prompt aid to complete the overthrow of the Spanish authorities.

Our correspondent writes, that Lopez was in position near the town of Guanajay, near the railroad from San Antonio. On the 20th an action took place, our correspondent says, with a skirmishing party from Lopez's command, which, however, by the Spanish accounts, was swelled to an immense victory, achieved by some Spanish Bombastes, who gives a flaming account of surprising Lopez in his stronghold, bayoneting his picket guard, and slaying thirty men.

Our correspondents allude to risings in other parts of the island, and represent the Creoles as greatly inspirited by recent events.

Our correspondent writes that the death of General Enna had produced a profound sensation in Havana, where he was much respected for his virtues and gallantry. He yearned to meet Lopez, (a feeling which we know the latter, with the true spirit of knight-errantry, warmly reciprocated). His ambition was gratified on the 17th, when, at the head of his well-appointed column, assisted by that of General Morales de Rada, he *surprised*, as he thought, his victim on a coffee estate. He fell, with many others, at the first discharge from Lopez's command. He was buried with great pomp at Havana on the 20th.

We have no particulars of the battle from our correspondents, but the circumstances indicate that Lopez must have achieved a complete victory.

The Spanish Government has come out with an offer of pardon to those of the patriots who will quietly surrender. This looks like making terms. It further proposes that those who will deliver up Lopez, shall be rewarded and sent home, free of trouble or expense.

The Spanish journals have lowered their tones considerably. Diario de la Marina deems it necessary to enter into a defence of the inefficiency of the Royal soldiers in the operations in the Vuelta Abajo, which it ascribes to the bad road.

The same journal addresses an earnest appeal to European Governments to interfere to prevent American depredations upon their neighbors.

By way of consolation, the Diario exults in an account of an affair between the Lieutenant-Governor of Bahia Honda, aided by two militia men, and five armed patriots, in which three of the latter were killed, and only two of the attacking party were dangerously wounded.

It is not said what became of the two pirates who were left, but the wounded militia men received as their reward and a position for their grievous wounds, the cross of St. Ferdinand. We hope they will worthily wear it.

It is stated that Lopez had returned to the Spanish Commander some prisoners captured by him. The prisoners were received, but the flag under which they were sent, was not recognized, and the prisoners surrendered were shot.

The representations by the Spanish officers, respecting the number of Lopez's command, are constantly varying. Colonel Morales De Rada writes, on the 17th, that his command was reduced to 150 men, but the Colonel must have written this before the battle in which his commander, Enna, was killed; for it would not sound well that his column, which must have been 1500 or 2000, should have been held in check by so small a body of "ragged pirates."

The Diario de la Marina contains a list of promotions, for gallant conduct at Pozas, embracing almost as many as Lopez's whole command. Altogether, the accounts which we must close for the present, show that Lopez had held his own from the 12th to the 23d, against nearly the whole disposable force of the Spanish army.

VIEWS OF THE ADMINISTRATION ON THE MURDER OF THE FIFTY-ONE AMERICANS.—The Republic of the 25th, after quoting the President's proclamation, and stating that the men of Lopez's command had violated the laws of nations and placed themselves beyond their protection, or the protection of the flag of the United States, thus concludes its article, indicating the policy and purpose of the Administration.

"Under these circumstances, comparatively little sympathy would have been felt for Lopez, and his followers if they had all been shot down in the field in the immediate prosecution of his unlawful enterprise. But the wholesale slaughter of prisoners incapable of further mischief, without a trial, and without a hearing, seems an act of cold blooded atrocity that shocks every sentiment of humanity, and will excite universal indignation. It has received, as it demanded, the prompt attention of our Government. We understand that, upon receipt of the late intelligence from Cuba, measures were immediately taken to ascertain whether any of the persons so summarily put to death by the Spanish authorities were American citizens, and if they were such, by what evidence their guilt of crime deserving so sanguinary a punishment was established, as also to ascertain the facts in relation to the alleged firing upon the United States mail steamer Pizarro by a Spanish ship of war, and how far this proceeding, if in contravention of our national rights, was authorized or approved by public authority, and that for this purpose Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, will sail from Norfolk for Havana in the steam frigate Saranac to-morrow.

"While taking this step, however, the proper officers of the Government have been instructed to be vigilant and active in preventing military expeditions from [illegible] against that island in contravention of our [illegible] and the public statutes in such case made and provided, as enjoined by the proclamation of the President."

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

The Daily Delta

2 September 1851, 2

Cuba feeling in New York—Revenue Cutter on the Coast—Fire at Havre.

New York, August 30.

Two large mass meetings have been held here on account of the late news from Cuba, and the greatest excitement has continued to prevail.

The steamship Ohio has arrived from Chagres, and the —— sailed yesterday for the same port.

A revenue cutter has been ordered to cruise on the American coast, for the purpose of intercepting vessels bound on expeditions to Cuba.

Cuba Excitement.--Volunteers Gathering--OhioRiver--Steamboat departures.

Louisville Ky., Aug. 29th.

The excitement relating to Cuban affairs is unabated, and meetings have been held in this city, in Jeffersonville, in Frankfort, in Cincinnati and in Pittsburg, at all of which great enthusiasm was manifested. The proceedings of all embrace expressions of condemnation of the Spanish Authorities, and resolutions were passed denouncing the atrocities connected with the recent butchery of the captured patriots, and the firing upon the Falcon, and calling upon the United States government to demand reparation for the outrages.

Volunteers for Cuba are coming forward in large numbers, but means are scarce.

The river here is stationary, with six feet water out to the Mississippi. The steamboats Alton and John Swasey departed yesterday for New Orleans.

Cuba Excitement in Baltimore—Illness of the President—Baltic Sailed.

Washington, August 30th.

There has been much excitement in Baltimore regarding the news from Cuba. A large procession formed there last night, and paraded the streets, with the American Consul at Havana burning in effigy.

President Fillmore's return to this city is delayed by illness.

The Collins' steamer Baltic sailed from New York yesterday, for Liverpool, with 60 passengers, amongst whom was R. J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury. The Baltic takes out half a million of dollars in specie.

Baton Rouge, Sept. 1.

An enthusiastic Cuba meeting was held at the court-house here on Saturday night. It was addressed by Mayor Bufroc and other influential citizens. Patriotic resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to raise funds to forward to the New Orleans committee.

LETTER FROM THE INTERIOR.

[Correspondence of the Daily Delta.]

Parish of Plaquemine, August 31, 1851.

Editors Delta: A meeting was held yesterday at Point a la Hache, agreeable to a call made some days previous, in behalf of the Cuban cause. The meeting was, however, adjourned over until Tuesday, the 9th of September—owing to a melancholy calamity which had occurred that day in the sudden death of one of the most respectable citizens of the neighborhood. The object of this apparently long delay, is the extreme length of the parish, and the great difficulty of communication. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. J. S. Wilkinson to the chair, and Mr. Oscar Arroyo was appointed secretary. A large and enthusiastic meeting is expected, and I have no doubt you will receive good news from the "Empire Parish."

Yours truly, LIBERTY.

☞ When the news of the murder of the fifty-one gallant Americans in Havana reached Plaquemine, some few patriotic citizens of that place started out, and in ten hours collected $300 for the Cuban cause in that town and Bayou Goula.

Our Gallant Tars.—The New York Herald in its summary of the news from Cuba, has the following statement in regard to the conduct of the sailors of the Albany. We know our gallant tars would never prove recreant to the feelings and duty of American citizens.

"We know that the sailors of the U. S. ship Albany, at Havana, were thrown into a state of great excitement on learning that the fifty Americans were to be shot. They waited upon Capt. Randolph to get permission to land and prevent the execution; they desired him to open his batteries upon the town; and when the guns were heard at the execution, they wanted the flag of the Albany struck."

The same paper contains the following further items;

The brig J. C. Anderson, Capt. Murray, arrived last night from Havana, whence she sailed on the 15th inst. Capt. Murray states that when he left, the greatest excitement prevailed in Havana, in consequence of the landing of the invaders. Capt. M. also states that the Spaniards do not hesitate to use the slightest pretext and the basest subterfuge to harrass and annoy Americans, both strangers and residents, in every way possible. It is with great difficulty and delay that American shipmasters can obtain the requisite accommodations for their vessels, &c. As an instance of the vindictive feeling that prevails among them in this direction, it is only necessary to state that Capt. Habersham, of the brig Highlander, of Philadelphia, was fined $200, because he had not his wife's name on the crew list of the vessel.

Bristol, (R. I.) August 22, 1851.

By the arrival of the brig Henry Marshall, Captain West, we have received nine days' later news from Matanzas, which might be of some interest to the thousands of readers of your very valuable sheet.

Captain West says that the rebels had taken out afresh on the eastern part of the island; that the government had been successful in putting them down, and had made a great many captures; but on the western part of the island, the rebels had been rather successful. The government is trying its best to keep everything as quiet as possible. They are expecting large forces from the United States to invade the island.

Captain W. also says he heard, from a private and very reliable source, that great uneasiness and dissatisfaction prevailed among the governmental troops.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, August 21.]

News from Cardenas.—Capt. Brooks, of the bark Louise, at this port from Cardenas, which port he left on the 12th inst., states that some conflicts between the troops and patriots had taken place in the mountains, and in most instances the latter were reported to have sustained a repulse on every attack.

The planters were much changed in their attachment to the government; and the citizens generally, without fear or favor, gave utterance to their sentiments of hostility towards the powers that be. Things cannot remain much longer as they are in Cuba.

The public mind was greatly agitated, and all the disposable force of the government, both by land and sea was put in requisition for the suppression of rumors and the interruption of private communication.

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

The Daily Delta

2 September 1851, 2

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA.

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.

[OFFICE—COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ST. CHARLES ST.]

Cuba feeling in New York—Revenue Cutter on the Coast—Fire at Havre.

New York, August 28.

Two large mass meetings have been held here on account of the late news from Cuba, and the greatest excitement has continued to prevail.

The steamship Ohio has arrived from Chagres, and the ——— sailed yesterday for the same port.

A revenue cutter has been ordered to cruise on the American coast, for the purpose of intercepting vessels bound on expeditions to Cuba.

Cuba Excitement.--Volunteers Gathering--OhioRiver--Steamboat departures.

Louisville Ky., Aug. 29th.

The excitement relating to Cuban affairs is unabated, and meetings have been held in this city, in Bardstown, in Frankfort, in Cincinnati and in Pittsburg, at all of which great enthusiasm was manifested. The proceedings of all embrace expressions of condemnation of the Spanish Authorities, and resolutions were passed denouncing the atrocities connected with the recent butchery of the captured patriots, and the firing upon the Falcon, and calling upon the United States government to demand reparation for the outrages.

Volunteers for Cuba are coming forward in large numbers, but means are scarce.

NOTICE.

Office of the General Cuba Committee.

The following are the only persons duly authorized to receive subscriptions in behalf of the Cuban Cause:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D Mitchell,	M M Simpson,	Dr J V Wren,
D I Ricardo,	W Holmes,	J R Cottes,
J L Levy,	W Laughlin,	Col S H Peck,
J J Fitzpatrick,	James Stockton,	S S Burdett,
J L Carmac,	F Casanas,	W C Terrill,
Gardner Smith,	Dr O W Austin,	Wm Monaghan,
L A Bacchus,	Isaac N. Marks,	Capt Henry Larose,
Gen W Christy,	J V Perez,	Ewd Deupmee,
D DaPonte,	S H Fege,	J S McDuff,
Richard Condon,	L R Kinney	J G Howard,
Samuel Harby,	Peter Marcy	Capt Pittfield,
Emile Hirtart,	John F Coffie,	James Dean,
E Wood Perry,	J O Pierson,	Michael Aspill,
T D Harper,	D Byrne,	Tone Hines,
Dr A L Saunders,	C Auch,	James Brooks,
Arthur O'Donnell,	J Gilmore,	M Wetham,
David Orcutt,	T L Lemley,	Henry Judson,
J H Madden,	T G Mackay,	Chester Bixby,
A Glean,	Joseph Sutton,	Wm H Hall,
Wm Harding,	F L L'Hoste,	James Davis,
Col R W James,	Wm Barnes,	Thos Murray,
Thos McCormick,	Oliver H Perry,	John G Arnold,
Thos Hackett,	Col S W Oakey,	J Mikon Reif,
Dr Knapp,	Capt W C Auld,	L D Addison.
R W Galbraith,		

All the members of the above Committee are requested to report to the Secretary, at his Office, every afternoon, at 5 o'clock, as it is of the utmost importance to know what amount they have collected.

By order of the General Committee.

sept1 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

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

The Daily Delta

2 September 1851, 2

DIED:

On the 1st inst., M AMANTILLA S SOTO, wife of Mr. Angel Soto, a native of Cuba.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place This Day, at 10 o'clock a. m., from 41 Canal street. sept2

On Sunday evening, 31st ult., of consumption, 28 hours after her birth, BENJAMIN OWEN, infant son of S. C. and Captain R. O. Fay, at his residence, 69 Jackson street, in this city. [sept2*

On the 30th ult., in the parish of St. John Baptist, JEFFERSON SHELLY MAY, aged nearly four years, youngest son of Thomas and Martha E. May. sept2

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D I Kendig,	W Malmros,	J R Cotton,
J L Levy,	W Laughlin,	Col S H Peck,
J J Fitzpatrick,	James Stockton,	R B Burdett,
J L Cannon,	P Canonge,	W C Torrill,
Gardner Smith,	Dr G W Austin,	Wm Monaghan,
L A Bacchus,	Isaac N. Marks,	Capt Henry Larcom,
Geo W Christy,	J V Perez,	Rod Dauphine,
D DePuente,	S M Page,	P B McDuff,
Richard Condon,	I. N Kinney	J G Howard,
Samuel Morby,	Peter Marcy	Capt Pittfield,
Emile Mirault,	John F Cuffe,	James Dunn,
E W. d Perry,	J O Penrose,	Michael Argill,
T D Harper,	D Ryan,	Tom Hines,
Dr A L Bouligny,	C Auch,	James Brooks,
Arthur O'Donnell,	J Gilmore,	M Wyham,
David Orcutt,	T L Lumley,	Henry Jones,
J M Madden,	T G Morbay,	Chester Morby,
A Glenn,	Joseph Soibo,	Wm M Hall,
Wm Harding,	K L L'Monte,	James Davis,
Col R W James,	Wm Barnes,	Thos Murray,
Thos McCormick,	Oliver H Perry,	John G Arnold,
Thos Hechett,	Col S W Oakey,	J Mihon Neil,
Dr Knapp,	Capt W C Auld,	L D Addison.
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By order of the General Committee.

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

sept2

TO CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS.

A GENTLEMAN has headed a subscription list for the Cuban cause, to the amount of $100, payable when fifty more will subscribe for the same amount each. For prospectus and subscription list apply at this office. sept2-6*

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of Jno M. Bell & Conway is dissolved by mutual consent—either of whom will use the signature only in liquidation.

JNO M BELL.
ROBERT CONWAY.

aug31 1m

NOTICE.

HAVING retired from the Commission business, and determined to devote my personal attention to the Cotton Press business, I have taken, for a term of years, the Shippers' and Alabama Presses, and have associated with me ALEXANDER C. WALKER. The business of said Presses will, from this date, be conducted under the firm of BELL & WALKER. I solicit for the new firm a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me.

JNO. M. BELL.

New Orleans, September 1, 1851—aug31-1m

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

The Daily Delta
2 September 1851, 3

[Extra-ordered Edition of this morning.]

The Effect of the Cuban News,

NEW-ORLEANS, August 29—6½ P. M.

The news of the brutality exercised on Americans in Cuba, as detailed in this day's Herald, has created one common feeling of horror, and inflamed an universal spirit of revenge throughout every class in this city. Already they talk of organization, and a good many Southern have said that, before returning, more military Southern has said that, before returning, more than two hundred fighting men in Albany would be ready to answer a call upon their patriotism to revenge the butchery of their fellow countrymen.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.

The Cuban news is creating the greatest excitement here. The papers, and many citizens who were opposed to the Cuban expedition, are severe upon the Spanish Government for their brutal treatment of the prisoners, and outrage upon the steamer Falcon.

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

Not having engaged in the cause of Cuba, personally, I have forborne to inquire into the plan of operations, further than has been common to all our citizens, who took an interest in the cause. To-day, however, I have made the proper inquiries, to enable me to form an opinion as to what is likely to be done; and the conclusion to which I have come, is, that if the citizens of New Orleans do not subscribe liberally, there is no prospect of any aid being furnished to the brave and gallant young men whose lives are now perilled in the mountains of Cuba.

There is no time for delay; we have had one tale of blood and murder, and we may soon have another. My object is, if possible, to save the remnant of the gallant band who defeated the forces of Gen. Enna, on the 13th instant, and marched into the interior on the 12th. This we know from the official publications in Havana; and further all is doubt and uncertainty. This, however, is certain, that the same men who defeated Gen. Enna, and compelled him to send back to Havana for reinforcements, when they were only defended by works hastily thrown up, around an old building, will be able to hold him at bay for some time, when they reach mountains so well adapted to defence as those of Cuba are. This is more certain, if the people of the country unite with them, which is confidently stated to be the case, by correspondents from Havana, who, I am fully satisfied, have not made statements which they do not believe.

But, fellow-citizens, after examining the position in a military point of view, I am satisfied that our friends and brothers will be finally overwhelmed by superior Spanish forces, if they do not receive assistance.

However anxious we may be to relieve those who are in danger, we must not hazard any more small detachments,—we have had enough of that. Whatever is done, must be done promptly and efficiently.

Whether anything at all can be done, depends upon you men of New Orleans. There is no time to send aid from a distance. There is no lack of men, who burn to succor the surviving comrades of the slaughtered Crittenden, Kerr, and their brave companions. It is the means that are wanting. I therefore plainly appeal to you to come forth generously and promptly. It will require a considerable sum to do anything that you or I would sanction; for I say at once, that I will never consent that our noble young men shall again be hazarded with insufficient numbers, and insufficient means.

[Signed.] FELIX HUSTON.

New-Orleans, August 29, 1851.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE
2 September 1851, 2

The Fights, Butcheries and Riots.

Our readers will find contradictory accounts of the result of Lopez's fights, but they will remark that that which tells of his defeat was a mere street rumor in Havana, and not so late as the other account per Empire City. We have full confidence that Lopez was victorious; and, indeed, the attack of the Spanish, to have been a sensible one, must have aimed to cut off Lopez's way to the interior and prevent his joining the insurgent army, which it wholly failed to do.

We presume nobody doubted that if any of the American adventurers fell into the hands of the Spanish authorities, they would be killed. But nobody was prepared for the horrible atrocities practiced in the destruction of the unfortunate fifty. For every one so brutally murdered, the cowardly butchers will shortly see a hundred representatives to avenge his death.—That bloody drama was the death-knell of Spanish domination in Cuba.

Nor hardly less sickening, if the accounts be true, (because one expected better things,) are those miserable riots in New-Orleans, where the sanctity of the ministerial office, which even Hottentots respect, was ruthlessly invaded, and Spanish atrocities retaliated upon helpless and unoffending cigar-sellers and printers. Who would have anticipated such cowardly baseness and brutality in an *American*. We do not think there was any thing so mean and contemptible in all the riots of the old French Revolution, or the Gordon riots in London, and if tears of regret could wash out so damnable a blot upon the American name we might well shed them. The following is the latest from New-Orleans:

New-Orleans, Aug. 22.—Two thousand men this morning surrounded the city prison, wherein the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless the Consul was delivered up. About fifty of the police are on the ground.

The cigar-shops kept by the Spanish were nearly all destroyed last night.

Minute guns, since sun-rise, were fired in honor of the *murdered liberators*.

The bodies of Victor Kerr and Col. Crittenden attracted many visitors and produced much feeling.

The Cuba News.

The telegraphic despatches which we copy from the Savannah Republican, inan other column, put cavilling at rest—for they are independent accounts from two sources. The Island is in a state of general and, we doubt not, successful, revolt. The Cuban Revolution is a *fixed fact!* and there is no longer space for *ingenious* quibbles over the double or triple declarations of Independence. The Govt. ought to consider and act upon it as a such, and we hope to see a course adopted compatible with the liberal views and policy laid down by Mr. Webster, in his late letter to Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian Minister, who assumed, under the directions of his Government, to call the Republic to account, for having dispatched an envoy for the purpose of enquiring into the condition and resources of revolted Hungary, with a view to the early recognition of her independence, should there appear to be a probability of her being able to maintain it. We are under no stronger treaty obligations to Spain, than we were and are to Austria, and the Spanish rule in Cuba is a more intolerable despotism than Austria ever sought to wield over Hungary. We hope to see, and doubt not we shall see, the Administration pursuing a course worthy the head of a great and free people—the exemplar of republican liberty—and that, while it will seek to maintain and discharge all its clear and rightful duties to Spain, as a friendly power, it will let the world see that its sympathises are with the oppressed and not with the oppressor. The Government of the United States has now nothing to fear except wrong-doing on its own part. It can afford to do right and to do it boldly, in the face of a "frowning world."

Doubtless, in this and all similar cases, the great difficulty lies, and will lie, in maintaining the *jus gentium*. Our people are adventurous, warlike, impulsive, and properly so, every sympathy is with the struggling oppressed. The government is comparatively weak; and feeling its weakness and the danger, its great care will and should be, expended in preserving a neutrality consistent with treaty stipulations and the general *principles of international comity*. If these are not enforced, we become outlaws—a nation of robbers. But, in maintaining them, let us still uphold the great principles of our own political organization—faith in man's ability and his right to self-government. Let us not, in upholding the laws of nations, prove traitors to the rights of humanity.

Imagination can hardly picture a more thrilling drama, than was probably enacted by Lopez and his little band of gallant adventurers in those two fearful encounters. Just landed, they are assailed by *probably* five times their number, and the best troops under the government. We can, in fancy, see the little Spartan cohort, in a strange land, with "victory or death" the literal and inevitable stakes, steadfast and undismayed, pouring their deadly vollies into the serried ranks of the numerous foe. The telegraph stated in our last, that the Spanish government had sent "sharp shooters" after Lopez—and they doubtless had lessons in sharp shooting they never dreamed of. Lopez *has redeemed himself from* the disgrace of the Cardenas expedition.

The Revolution in Cuba opens a long act in the world's drama, of which *no man* can anticipate the catastrophe, we should not be surprised if ultimately it involves our government in European war.

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

Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE
2 September 1851, 3

Affairs in Cuba.

Important news from Havana—Reported defeat and escape of Lopez—Capture and execution of fifty of his men—U. S. Steamer Falcon fired into.

We published yesterday morning a telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival at N. York of the U. S. mail steamer, in four days from Havana. The interesting narrative of the stirring events in Cuba, of which we had only the first intimations when the telegraph ceased working, was transmitted by telegraph yesterday morning, and is here subjoined. It is furnished by the Purser of the Cherokee;

New York, August 22, 9 A. M.—The Spanish steamer Habanero, while cruizing off Bahia Honda, 40 miles west of Havana, captured a party of 50 patriots, who were in four boats and unarmed, and were supposed to be steering for New Orleans. They were brought to Havana by the Habanero on Saturday, at 1 A. M., placed on board a Spanish frigate lying at port, and were executed at 15 minutes past 11 in the morning. They were shot on the public road to Havana, at the least calculation in the presence of 20,000 spectators. After they were shot, they were dragged by the feet by negroes and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes and carrying them on sticks through the streets, yelling like demons just escaped from the bottomless pit, wreaking their vengeance on they knew not what. Many passengers of the Cherokee, who were on the spot and witnessed the executions, were sneered and pointed at, and threatened with the same fate. An American cannot appear in the streets without being most shamefully insulted, and it is dangerous for any of them to walk out at night.

The following is a list of the names of the persons executed: Col. Clendinen, Capt. F. S. Sower, Capt. Victor Kew, Capt. F. B. Very, Lt. James Brantz, Lt. J. O. Brice, Lt. T. C. James, Dr. John Fisher, Dr. R. A. Toguynet, Sergeant Whitesides, Sergt. A. M. Colebett, adjt. R. C. Stamford; Privates, W. H. Howe, Small, Mills, Edw. Rollwan, Geo. A. Arnold, B. J. Wergy, Wm. Wiseman, Selino, Tines, Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Thomas Hearsey, Saml. Reed, H. T. Fine, M. Phillips, Jas. M. Manville, G. M. Green, J. Salmon, Napoleon Hollins, N. H. Fisher, Wm. Chilling, G. A. Cook, S. O. Jones, M. S. Hall, James Buxet, Robert Caldwell, Wm. Smith, Aross B. B. Ronke, John Christolls, W. B. Little, Robert Cautley, John Lanka, James Stanton, Thos. Harnot, Alex. Mellier, John Stubbs, John Ellis, Wm. Hogan and Chas. A. Robinson. The U. S. sloop of war Albany was at Havana. We learn by passengers of the Falcon, from Chagres and Havana, that on the morning of the 16th, off Bahia Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam frigate in chase of her—when first seen she was standing directly across her bows, with the evident intention of cutting her off. The Falcon, however, kept on her course and soon left the frigate 9 or 10 miles astern. This vessel was the Isabella Catholica, formerly the Cunard steamer Caledonia. While she was still in chase the Habanero, hove in sight and also giving chase succeeded in heading off the Falcon. She first fired two starboard guns to the leeward, of which the Falcon took no notice.—She then ran alongside and fired three guns directly across the Falcon's bows, though she had American colors flying.

The Falcon then hove to, when the officers of the Spanish vessel gave three cheers and prepared to board. The boarding officer behaved in an exceedingly insolent manner while on the Falcon, inquiring particularly for the Spanish passengers. He soon left, however, and the Falcon proceeded on her course to Havana. The men who were shot were a part of the Lopez expedition, which had landed a few days previous. This news had created tremendous excitement in Havana. All the Americans are beset with spies, and none of them feel safe from one day to the other.—Very little of the various statements as to the position of the Government and the Revolutionists can be relied on. The Captain General had sent a force of 800 men to meet Lopez, who when they ascertained that he had landed, advanced to a certain position and refused to go farther without a reinforcement of 700 men. This was sent to them two days before the Falcon arrived, and the report on Saturday was that Lopez had cut off all communication between Havana and the Government troops, which is confirmed by the fact of the Government having received no despatches from the General in command. The steamers cruising along the coast have met with no better success. On the evening of the 16th, the Captain General dispatched a steam ferry-boat to Bahia Honda, which returned the same night without obtaining any news. The Habanero came in the next morning, bringing the captured patriots already mentioned. These men were said to be taken among the Caves, and it is supposed that they were proceeding along the coast near Havana, and ran in to hide from cruisers.

Whether they were armed or not could not be ascertained. Some fishermen who first saw them gave the Government information, and the Habanero was dispatched in pursuit. It is said she ran the boats down and picked up the men, but nothing positive can be learned, as no intercourse was allowed with the prisoners, and the Government discloses nothing but what answers its purpose. The prisoners after being brought to Havana, were led out and shot ten at a time from behind. Not a sign of fear or murmur escaped from one of them.—Their bodies were thrown into hearses 6 and 6 at a time and carried off and buried. Many of the spectators possessed themselves of their hats and clothing, and placing them on sticks, paraded through the streets of Havana with savage joy, uttering most bitter curses against the filibusteros, accompanied by savage shouts and vivas for the Captain General. We learn from a gentleman, passenger in the Cherokee, that a report was circulating in Havana a few hours before her sailing, to the effect that Lopez had been attacked by bodies of Spanish troops and after a bloody and hard fought battle, had been totally routed. Lopez and a few followers had escaped to the mountains, and it was supposed that the party executed at Havana got separated from their companions and took refuge in boats. There is, however, no reliable information of these facts, and they may only be reports set on foot by the Spanish authorities to deceive.

Later.—By last night's boat we received The New York Herald of yesterday morning, containing full details of the bloody doings at Havana, the main facts of which are given below. A correspondent of that paper writes as follows, under date of

Havana, August 16, 4 P. M.

I am too much affected to write to you more than to say, that I have this day been witness to one of the most brutal acts of wanton inhumanity ever perpetrated in the annals of history. Not content, this government, in revenging themselves in the death of these unfortunate and, perhaps misguided men, and which, it may be even said, was brought upon themselves, but these Spanish authorities deserve to be most severely chastised for their exceedingly reprehensible conduct in permitting the desecration, as they have done, of the senseless clay of our brave countrymen.—This morning,

Forty Americans,	One Italian,
Four Irish,	One Phillipine Islander,
One Scotch,	Two Havaneros, and
Two Germans, or Hungarians,	

were shot at 11 o'clock—after which the troops were ordered to retire; and some hundreds of the very vilest rabble and negroes, hired for the purpose commenced stripping the dead bodies, mutilating their limbs, tearing out their eyes, cutting off their noses and fingers, and some of the poor fellows (privates) these wretches brought to the city on sticks, and paraded them under the very walls of the palace. Oh! the very remembrance of the sight is frightful.

I never saw men—and could scarcely have supposed it possible—conduct themselves at such an awful moment with the fortitude these men displayed under such trying circumstances. They were shot six at a time, i. e., twelve were brought to the place of execution, six made to kneel down and receive the fire of the soldiers, after which the remaining six were made to walk round their dead comrades, and kneel opposite to them, when they also were shot. After being stripped, and their bodies mutilated in the barbarous manner I have described, they were shoved, six or seven together, bound as they were, into hearses, which were used last year for cholera cases. No coffins were allowed them; and I think the manner they were put into the hearses was equally disgusting as their other acts; the heads of some were almost dragging on the ground, and it had more the appearance of a slaughter-house, than that of a hearse conveying the dead bodies of human beings.

A finer looking set of young men I never saw; they made not a single complaint, not a murmur, against their sentence, and decency should have been shown to their dead bodies, in admiration for the heroism they displayed when brought out for execution. Not a muscle was seen to move, and they proved to the rabble congregated to witness the horrid spectacle, that, being the fortune of war that they fell into the power of this government, they were not afraid to die. It would have been a great consolation to these poor fellows, as they repeatedly asked, to see their consul, and, through him, to have sent their last adieus, and such little mementos as they had, to their beloved relations in the States. One handsome young fellow desired that his watch should be sent to his sweetheart. Lastly, at the very hour of their triumph, when the people of the Spanish steamer Habanero knew that the execution of the American prisoners, which they had taken to Havana, was about to take place, fired two shots across, or at the steamer Falcon, off Bahia Honda; and, notwithstanding that this vessel was well known to them, having, as she had, the American flag hoisted, &c., she was detained and overhauled by these Spanish officers, who, upon returning to their vessel, commenced cheering and hissing at the Falcon, proud, no doubt, of the impunity with which they had detained an American mail steamer on the high seas, at their pleasure.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday have the following:

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Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE

2 September 1851, 3

Later from Cardenas.—Capt. Brooks, of the barque Louisa, at this port from Cardenas, which port he left on the 12th instant, states that some conflicts between the troops and patriots had taken place in the mountains, and in most instances, the latter were reported to have sustained a repulse. The planters were much changed in their attachment to the government, and the citizens generally, without fear or favor, gave utterance to their sentiments of hostility towards the powers that be. Things cannot remain much longer as they are in Cuba. The public mind was greatly agitated, and all the disposable force of the government, both by land and sea, was put in requisition for the suppression of rumors and the interception of private communications.

The fact of the landing of Gen. Lopez on the island of Cuba has been already announced. The following version of it is contained in a slip from the Charleston Courier office, under date of Aug. 20, 2 P. M., received by last night's mail:

By the arrival at this port this morning of the schooner Zephyr, Capt. Byers, from Matanzas, which place she left on the 19th instant, we learn that information had been received there that Gen. Lopez and his troops were landed from a steamer on the 14th instant, at Bahia Honda, a place about fifty miles to the westward of Havana.

The steamer left for the Northward as soon as she landed Lopez and his troops, and they marched immediately into the interior.

As soon as the intelligence of their landing reached Havana, the authorities despatched a large steamer full of sharp-shooters, to cut them off. The Spaniards at Matanzas appeared to think that the whole of them would be soon captured and shot. It was reported in Matanzas that Lopez had only about 400 men with him.

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TRI-WEEKLY
KENTUCKY YEOMAN
W. FRANKFORT, KY.

2 September 1851, 2

[redacted] published [redacted] which is [redacted] privately from Capt. Lewis:

The steamer Pampero, which took Lopez to Balner, has since landed in safety, at the same point, Gen. Gonzales, from Jacksonville, Florida, with a large company of men and munitions.

Gen. Lopez's troops were in possession of Fort St. Mariel, where is a good landing, and where all the expedition can come in in safety. They had taken the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, which is now aground. Capt. Lewis is now *en route* for New York, and expects to take to Mariel all who will meet him, and if they see the lone star flag floating over the Fort, Lopez will be safe; but if not, they will return. Capt. Lewis was hotly pursued by a Spanish cruiser, but had the fortune to escape.

Printed in Louisville Courier Sept, 1, 1851, 3

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

Louisville Courier
2 September 1851, 3

The State of the City.

We are pained to say that our city was yesterday the scene of some scandalous disorders, which resulted in some acts of violence and riot, which every good citizen *regrets*.

After the news by the Empire City was circulated, the streets filled with a miscellaneous crowd, who gathered round the corners and became, in many places exceedingly excited against the Spanish Government, for the killing of the captured Americans. The feeling took a *strong* turn against Spaniards who were reported as having used offensive language towards the dead, and exulted over their fate. The paper *La Union*, was the particular object of resentment, in consequence of its denunciatory language towards American in general, and from its extra announcing the Spanish triumph and the events in Havana.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon a crowd made a demonstration against the Union office, which is in Exchange Alley, below Conti street. A party not very numerous entered the building, mounted to the printing room, destroyed the forms and presses, and threw the type into the street. This was done expeditiously and without any injury to the building. The family of the proprietor, who resided in the upper part of the house, was not molested, although they were of course much alarmed.

Dispersing from there, the crowd re-assembled in the Second Municipality, chiefly opposite the cigar shop of Mr. Remagasea, at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, attended by one B. Gonzales, who is said to have exulted loudly over the Havana massacre. His store was closed at that time, and the crowd, after indulging in some loud cries, had partly dispersed, when they were recalled the conduct of Gonzales, who, it is said, rushed into the crowd with a drawn dirk, wounding several persons, for which he was arrested. The mob assailed the store and destroyed its contents, throwing them into the streets. One of the men wounded by Gonzales is reported as badly hurt, and was taken to the City Hospital.

This crowd was not numerous, but it continued to increase, and their next demonstration was against a coffee-house, corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets. Mayor Crossman arrived there and made a short address to the rioters, earnestly appealing to them to respect the law. This had some effect, and little damage was done here.

But the impression did not last long, for the same, or a similar crowd, visited and destroyed a number of other coffee-houses and cigar stores, kept by Spaniards in different parts of the city. The Jenny Lind coffee-house, at the corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, was entered, and the contents and furniture destroyed. So with the Piney Woods coffee-house, near the new basin; the elegant cigar store of Caballero, corner of Royal and Custom-house; and that of Fernandez, on Royal street, under the Saint Louis hotel.

The first rumor charged these excesses upon the Cuban volunteers, of whom there are a great many in the city, but this was a mistake. The officers determined to keep the men out of the difficulty, searched for them in the crowd, and forcibly took away two or three only who were engaged in the melee.—It is but just to say that no part of the disturbances is charged to the Cuban volunteers. They, on the contrary, made exertions to keep the peace. We are ashamed to say that the active rioters were chiefly the loose population who have been hanging about our streets, and that very few, if any, recognizable as men known in the community were among them.—A gang of rowdies, taking advantage of an excited public feeling, and the culpable remissness of the lookers on, roamed about doing all this mischief and disgracing the city.—*N. O. Pic, 22d.*

☞ **Hon. John J. Crittenden did not reach here yesterday as was anticipated. He is detained at Frankfort on account of the sickness of his estimable lady.**

☞ **There will be a public meeting of the friends of the Cuban expedition at the Falcon House, on Green street, between Brook and Floyd, this evening.**

Letter from John Fisher, one of the unfortunate victims of Spanish cruelty.

We received by yesterday's mail, the following letter from JOHN FISHER, late of this city, who was among the fifty Americans executed at Havana, on the 16th of August. Mr. Fisher was employed for some time in the Louisville Marine Hospital, and more latterly was engaged in the business of Cupping and Leeching; his office being on Jefferson st., near Second. He denounces Lopez and thinks there has has been no revolt on the part of the Cubans.—He was in that part of the island from which much aid was not expected, and the two or three days he was there probably did not give him an opportunity of forming a correct judgment as to the real condition of affairs. The letter is as follows:

HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

MR. W. N. HALDEMAN, *Editor Louisville Courier*.

DEAR SIR: I take this last opportunity and liberty of sending you this letter, for the benefit of those who will probably come to Cuba. Sir, Gen. Lopez has deceived us all. He is a traitor and no gentleman. There is no revolution here as the papers have stated. Tell all those who intend to visit Cuba not to come, for they all will be shot. There is no chance to get back again. If any officer has raised a company or companies, tell them through your paper, if you think proder, to disperse, for the expedition is all a great humbug. I don't like to see O'Hara bringing men here from Kentucky to be shot.

Sir, I am condemned to be shot, and as I have only a few minutes to live, I thought I would inform you that fifty of us will be shot shortly. Col. Crittenden, from Louisville, is among the lot. Give my best regards to all my friends. I would write more, but cannot do so for the want of time.

Yours respectfully,

J. FISHER,
Hospital Steward of the Army of Cuba.

☞ We commend the following to the attention of those of our readers who design emigrating to Cuba. It is necessary that those who are going in that direction should provide themselves with sufficient means to take them to Cuba. There are thousands of men at New Orleans anxious to go to Cuba, but the patriots lack the means for providing vessels to send them there. We hope this disability will soon be removed:

A Card to Those Going to Cuba.

LOUISVILLE, Sep. 1, 1851.

Seeing the excitement that now prevails, and knowing that under the influence of that excited feeling many brave young men may be led into that which they may afterwards regret, I design to publish a few facts for the benefit of those interested. What I say is to prevent others from being entangled in the same snare that I was myself. The subject here is misrepresented as to the arrangements made in New Orleans for your reception and benefit. The facts are as follows:—There is neither money, arms nor ammunition in New Orleans; nor is there even a vessel prepared to take you from that place, and those that are already there are greatly disheartened at the long delay and want of means to send them off. I was a member of Capt. William's Company from this place, and have just returned from New Orleans, and can vouch for the truth of my statements. I would advise all those who intend going to provide themselves plentifully with money, and put no confidence in the representations of others, otherwise, when they reach New Orleans, they will find themselves most grievously deceived. I submit these few facts to you for your consideration, and hope you will examine into them before acting too hastily in the matter.

JOHN W. WILCOX.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 29.

The Savannah News states that the Pampero, when within eighteen miles of Havana, broke some part of her machinery, allowing her to float along the Gulf stream for two hours, approaching Havana all the time.

Before the accident was repaired she came in sight of Moro Castle and in sight of the soldiers of the water battery.

She however got up steam and bore away for Bahia Honda, where Lopez was received by the people with open arms, and the greater part of his troops were mounted on horses, the free offering of the people.

The Pampero remained at Bahia Honda all night and sailed for Key West nearly destitute of coal, which accounts for her long passage. A letter from Savannah says a company of 100 men would leave there for Cuba, and there was much excitement in consequence.

The city was illuminated, fireworks were let off, and the Cuban flag was floating from all the public

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

Louisville Democrat
2 September 1851, 3

[From the Memphis Enquirer, 28th ult.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

Further from the Cuban Patriots!

—Painful uncertainty!

The additional particulars in regard to the fate of a portion of the expedition which accompanied Gen. Lopez received yesterday from New Orleans, add intensity to the feelings of anxiety with which the community was before profoundly impressed. It is with the most poignant regret that we have to say, that in the accounts which first reached us, the extent of the disaster seems to have been but in part revealed. At the time we now write, we are without Friday's papers from New Orleans, but make up from those of Saturday such details as we can glean. First, we give the letter of Adjutant Sanford, one of the victims brutally shot at Havana on the 16th. It furnishes a partial explanation of the way in which this party came to be captured:

HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

Dear Huling: We arrived on the Island of Cuba after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, cooped on board with 400 or 500 men.

We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have almost forgotten. The next morning, Lopez, with Gen. Paraguay and all the commanding officers, left us—(I mean Crittenden and his battalion.) We heard nothing more of him for two days, when Crittenden despatched a note. He then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the meantime to take care of all the baggage, &c.

We started for him on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, A. M., and had proceeded only three miles when we were attacked by 500 Spanish robbers. In the first charge I received a very severe wound in the knee. We repulsed them, however. They made another charge, and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights the most miserable you can imagine, in the chaparal, without anything to eat or drink.

We made the best of our way to the sea shore, and found some boats with which we put to sea. Spent a night upon the ocean, and next day, about 12 o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habanero, were brought to Havana last night and condemned to die this morning. We shall all be shot in an hour.

Good by and God bless you. I send the Masonic medal enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. P——n, and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you.

STANFORD.

From this letter and the official statements of the Spanish authorities the Picayune makes up the following conjectural narrative of events.—That paper supposes that:

Gen. Lopez, on landing near Bahia Honda, with the main body of his forces, consisting of about 300 men, advanced towards Las Pozas, a small town in the interior, leaving Col. Crittenden and his command, 114 strong, in charge of the baggage. That night or the next day, the steamer Pizarro landed 700 Spanish troops at Bahia Honda, and these advancing towards the place of Lopez's landing, cut off Crittenden's men from their companions. On the second night afterwards this party determined to attempt to form a junction with Lopez, but on the road were attacked by an overwhelming body of troops, and after a short struggle were on the second charge routed and dispersed.—After wandering about in the thickets, fifty of them got together and made their way to the sea shore, where they seized four small boats and endeavored to make their escape, when they were captured as has been related in the official report of Admiral Bustillos. There are still sixty-four of this command to be accounted for. Of these, forty were surprised and shot at a small farm house. A Spanish lieutenant reports that on the 14th he came upon twenty "pirates" guarding an equal number of comrades, all of whom were immediately put to death. The remaining twenty-four, or such of them as had not been killed in battle, probably continued to wander in the vicinity until, we are forced to believe, they were also taken and slaughtered. The other party, under Lopez, it seems, received the attack of the Spaniards, in a farm house at Las Pozas, and beat them off with severe loss, at least so it is to be supposed, since the Spanish official reports state that they desisted from the assault in order to receive reinforcements. Whether any subsequent fighting took place at this point we do not know; at all events Lopez held his own for two days—till on the 15th, he left for the interior, and was not molested on his march by Gen. Enna; all of which we learn from the Spanish official accounts. This was the state of affairs on the 15th, the date of our last advices from the scene of action, through Gen. Enna's dispatch, dated at 3.30 on that day. If Gen. Lopez reached the mountains in safety, he will discover soon whether he has relied with too much confidence on the assistance of the native inhabitants.

One or two of the letters from the men shot on the 16th speak harshly of Lopez, even imputing treachery and desertion to him. We subjoin all these letters below. The Crescent thus defends Lopez, as we think, successfully, against these imputations, made doubtless in ignorance of the controlling circumstances by which he was surrounded, and gives what appears a very reasonable solution of the causes of the disaster. That paper says:

"We scarcely know how to construe these letters. We do not think that they charge wilful desertion or treachery upon Lopez; but we do think they charge upon him a want of plan and foresight, and announce, further, that reliance upon the assistance of the Cuban creoles, is at best a feeble hope. We confess we suspect there is some point and force in these implied statements.

"Had there been any actual treachery, any wilful desertion on the part of Lopez, the fiery Kerr, and the chivalric Crittenden, would not have failed to have written to that effect in terms of manly and indignant denunciation. It is nonsense to suppose that Lopez behaved treacherously or in bad faith. A man has only to look at his position to see this. The fate of Lopez is in the contest, and now the soil of Cuba must bear him a conqueror, or cover him a corpse. He has no alternative between death and victory. He is cut off from escape from Cuba. He is, with a price upon his head, surrounded by all that Spain has of power in Cuba. *In such a position he needs men*, and every soldier is invaluable to him. Bad faith or treachery would be the worst of folly or insanity.

"But the letter of Adjutant Sanford gives a key to the whole matter. Crittenden and his party were assigned the duty of bringing up a portion of the baggage, a necessary, perilous, and honorable duty. Discharging this duty, encumbered with the baggage, a Spanish force intervened between them and the main body of Lopez, and communication was temporarily broken off. Before it could be resumed, as will be seen from Havana letters we publish to-day, Lopez had some hard fighting, and could not communicate with Crittenden. When he did communicate, and Crittenden started to join him, a large Spanish force again intervened, and the unfortunate result was as Adjutant Sanford has sketched it.

"That Lopez should peril a whole force to go to a detachment was impossible, and contrary to all rules of reason and of war. And yet on this, it appears to us, must any complaint solely rest. Kerr makes none; Crittenden, so far as many of his friends in this city know, (and they have a letter from him,) makes none. Treachery or bad faith cannot, therefore, from our present lights, reasonably be imputed to Lopez."

In this connection the following extract from a letter to the Crescent, printed in that journal under the date of the *eighth*, but evidently, from the facts stated within, on the *eighteenth*, the day the Empire City sailed from Havana, is exceedingly interesting and important:

The Habanero came up this morning at 10 o'clock with one of the chief officers of the government, and his suite; landing with much bustle, he proceeded direct to the palace. The steamer passed up to the vicinity of the military hospital to discharge the wounded soldiers returned from the field. A few moments after the arrival at the palace of the "General of Marine," aids and orderlies were flying in every direction with paper missives. The steamer Almendares came down to the wharf near Cabanas fortification, within the half hour after the arrival of the Habenero, and six or seven hundred soldiers were hurried on board; bandage packages, medicines, hospital stores, instruments, and light ordinance were shoved aboard and placed in launches for towage; five hundred cots for the wounded left in the field were also put on board of the steamer, and in one hour and a half after the arrival of the Habenero, the Almendares was under steam for Bahia Honda, bearing back to the field of "laurels" the General and staff, with fresh troops for the battle with the three hundred and fifty men said to have landed in that quarter.

The showing does not give evidence of victory to Spanish arms, unless dearly bought.—The present position of the insurgent forces is supposed to be a small village, Poza, about 12 miles from the point of disembarkment, and it is to be attacked this morning by the whole Spanish force, for which grape and canister have been abundantly provided.

Our information is, that some four hundred creoles joined in the battle had yesterday, but we are left to imagine the result from the data given above. The reports of the government do not admit any killed, although so many have been wounded. It must have been a most singular battle, and Cooper's Sitgreaves would have found his systematic doctrines fully illustrated.

If we are correct in supposing that this letter was written on the 18th, it is the latest accounts given from the scene of operation, and by no means takes away the grounds of confidence that Lopez will be able to maintain himself, and that the creoles of that quarter will rally to his standard. In this belief the following editorial of the Crescent seems to us too responding:

"In reference to another matter, aid from the Cuban creoles. It has been long known that they have no arms, and certainly till they have these and a respectable American force in the field to encourage them, a general outbreak on their part is not to be expected. If Americans go to Cuba, they must, for the present, rely upon their own arms to sustain them. We think it proper to say this, in all fairness."

On the other hand, its correspondent quoted from above, under date of the 14th, predicted as follows:

"This morning there is much anxiety to hear from the field, and the wharf is continually thronged with expectant glorifiers. The landing selected has not been judicious for a *small force*. It is not where the cause has been maintained. It is among an unarmed people, and the result *must be disastrous*, although it may have the voice of the whole community to sustain it."

In the letter of the 18th, dated at Havana, quoted from above says:

"We have some proposition for a declaration here to-day, but I do not feel justified in saying that it will take place. The creole has to be cultivated out of timidity, and learn to feel his strength, for which a battle or two is necessary. I regret that I cannot give details—if I give all that I hear, it would be sufficient, were it true; but the wrappings are too voluminous for me to unfold, in the time now at my disposal. It seemed as if the work and the cause was progressing, although brave hearts may perish, and the battle be lost that is being fought this morning."

We shall *hope*, therefore, still, that victory may declare for the patriots. Desperate as appears the situation of Lopez and his diminished and weakened band, it is scarcely more so than seemed that of the small American army at

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

Louisville Democrat

2 September 1851, 3

Buena Vista. We cannot but indulge a confident hope that an equally fortunate and glorious issue may yet extricate them and the people of Cuba from the terrible fate that awaits them if they are routed.

We subjoin the letters especially referred to above, which we find published in the *True Delta:*

ON BOARD THE MAN-OF-WAR ESPERANZA, August 16, 1851.

My dear and Affectionate Sisters and Brothers:

Before I *die*, I am permitted to address my last words in *this world.*

Deceived by false visions, I embarked in the expedition for *Cuba.* We arrived, about four hundred in number, last week, and in about an hour from now, we, I mean fifty of us, will be lost. I was taken prisoner after an engagement, and, with fifty others, am to be shot in an hour.

I die, my dear brothers and sisters, a repentant sinner, having been blest with the last rites of our holy religion. Forgive me for all my follies of my life, and you, my dear and affectionate sisters, pray for my poor soul.

A——, go to my dear mother and console her. Oh! my dear child, kiss her a thousand times for *me.* Love her for my sake. Kiss my brothers and all your dear children. To Father Blackney, my last profound respect; to Father Lacroix and Father D'Hau, a mass for the repose of my soul.

My dear mother-in-law, farewell! Poor Tacite is shot and dead by this time!

I give and bequeath my dear child to you and you alone. Good bye H——; good-bye G—— and T——. I did my duty. Good-bye all.

Your dear Son and Brother,
HONORE TACITE VIENNE.

Mr. Antonio Costa has promised to do all he can to obtain my body. If so, please have me buried with my wife.

HAVANA, on board a man-of-war, 8 o'clock A. M., August 16, 1851.

STANTON & Co.

My dear friends:—About 50 of us, Col. Crittenden's command, were taken prisoners yesterday, have not received our sentence yet, but no doubt we will all be shot before sunset. *Lopez, the Scoundrel*, has deceived us; there is no doubt but all those reports about the Cubans rising were all trumped up in New Orleans. Lopez took nearly his command and deserted us—we were attacked by some 500 or 700 of the Queen's troops the second day after we landed. Our own gallant Col. Crittenden done all that any man could do—but we saw we had been deceived and retreated to the sea-shore with the intention of getting off to our country if possible—got three boats and got off with the intention of coasting until we fell in with an American vessel, and were taken prisoners by the steamboat Habanero.

Explain to my family that I have done nothing but what was instigated by the highest motives, that I die with a clear conscience and like a man with a stout heart. I send my watch to you, it is for little Benny, my nephew. Good-bye, God bless you all.

Truly yours,
GILMAN A. COOK.

The Picayune publishes the following. These young men, says that paper, were all well known here, and had numerous friends, to whom these touching memorials of the constancy with which they met their hard fate are inexpressibly dear. Who can read these simple and feeling lines, written in the last hour of mortal peril, in the very face of death, and not feel that these generous men died in the full faith they were engaged in an honorable cause and died as martyrs:

[Letter from J. Brandt.]

HAVANA, Aug. 16, 1851.

My Dear Mother: I have but a few moments to live. Fifty of us are condemned to be shot within a half hour. I do not value life, but deeply regret the grief it will cause you to hear of my death. Farewell, then, my dear mother, sisters, and all; we may meet again in another world. Think of me often—forget the causes I have given you for grief—remember only my virtues. Farewell, again, dearest mother, and believe me to be Your affectionate son,
J. BRANDT.

Mrs. Maria E. Brandt—care of Hill, McLean & Co., New Orleans, La.

[Letter from Thomas C. James.]

SPANISH FRIGATE ESPERANZA, Harbor of Havana, Aug. 16, 1851.

My Dear Brothers and Sisters.—This is the last letter you will ever receive from your brother Thomas. In one hour more I will be launched into eternity, being now a prisoner, with fifty others, aboard of this ship and under sentence of death. All to be shot! This is a hard fate, but I trust in the mercy of God, I will meet my fate manfully.

Think of me hereafter, not with regret, but as one whom you loved in life, and who loved you. Adieu, forever, my brothers, sisters and friends,
THOMAS C. JAMES.

Robert, our poor friends, G. A. Cook and John O. Bryce, are with me, and send their last regard to you; also Clement Stanford, formerly of Natchez.

[Letter from Victor Ker to his Wife:]

My Dear Felicia—Adieu, my dear wife; this is the last letter that you will receive from your Victor. In one hour I shall be no more.

Embrace all of my friends for me. Never marry again; it is my desire. My adieus to my sisters and brothers. Again, a last adieu. I die like a soldier. Your husband, VICTOR KER.

August 16, 6 o'clock, 1851.

[To his Friends.]

My Dear Friends—I leave you forever, and I go to the other world. I am prisoner in Havana, and in an hour I shall have ceased to exist. My dearest friends, think often of me. I die worthy of a Creole, worthy of a Louisianian, and of a Ker. My dearest friends, adieu for the last time. Your devoted friend, VICTOR KER.

To E. Larose, H. Boudigny, Leon Fazendo, William G. Vincent, Felix Arroyo.

August 16, 6½ o'clock, 1851.

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

Louisville Journal

2 September 1851, 2

INTERESTING LETTER FROM HAVANA.—The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript has the following letter from an officer on board the United States ship Albany at Havana. We have no doubt that it may be implicitly relied on as a correct statement of the impressions prevailing at Havana at the time it was written.

The various items of intelligence that have arrived here relative to the recent events in Cuba are of a very contradictory character, but the strong presumption from the evidences before us, is, that Lopez and all the forces that landed with him were overwhelmed and put to death, and that, whilst they held out, none of the inhabitants of the island and not a single officer or soldier of the Spanish army joined them.

The U. S. citizens who went to Cuba did so in consequence of the assurance of Lopez and others, that, as soon as they should arrive there, the masses of the fighting men of the island and a majority of the army would join them; and, if it now be ascertained, that, after making a stand, they were left to perish miserably, without the slightest aid or comfort from those whom they had come to deliver from tyranny, the publication of the fact will no doubt prove a very effectual cure for all the sympathy felt in this country on account of Cuban oppression. It is by no means impossible that a good many of our people, in their fierce indignation, may wish that the Cubans shall hereafter be ten thousand times more oppressed than they have been hitherto.

There is very little doubt that all the account published as to the recent rebellion of the native Cubans and the hard fighting done by them were either sheer fabrications or ridiculous and monstrous exaggerations got up and propagated in this country for the purpose of inciting expeditions against Cuba. It is unquestionably a fact that a good many expeditions have within the last few days sailed from New Orleans and various other Southern ports for Cuba, and of course these expeditions, if Lopez and his men have been annihilated, will all share the same fate as soon as they land:

HAVANA, CUBA, Aug. 10, 1851.

The U. S. ship Albany, of 22 guns, arrived off Havana, seven days from Pensacola, on the 9th of this month—the same day communicated with the United States Consul. Remained in sight of the Moro till Monday following, when the commander, Chas. T. Platt, again went into the harbor, this time having an interview with the Captain General of Cuba. Nothing was learned inducing the belief that an immediate invasion of the island was anticipated; indeed the contrary belief seemed to be firmly entertained. Tuesday following this interview, the Albany remained in sight of Cuba, leaving the U. S. steamer Vixen in the harbor of Havana. On Monday, about the time of the interview named with the Captain General of Cuba, Lopez landed at Bahia Honda, fifty miles west of Havana, the news of which, coming to the latter place the same night, was brought out by the Vixen to the Albany, and both of these vessels, the only portion of the Gulf or Home Squadron in these seas, immediately returned to Havana. The first day's rumor, after the Albany's return, was that the "fillibusteros" had marched twelve miles into the country, to the town of Posa, and there holding firm at the foot of the Cusco mountains had cut to pieces two entire companies of the Spanish infantry who had been too much in advance when the attack began. The Spaniards, having steam at their disposal, had suddenly thrown two thousand men upon the devoted adventurers, but a bloody repulse followed their first attack. A thousand more men were hurried from Havana on Thursday, the 13th. These also must have gone too near the fillibusteros' rifles, for they were again yesterday reinforced by three companies, and last night another steamer went in the same direction apparently loaded with troops. The fact of the large reinforcements being hurried to the scene of action renders it probable that there is some ground for the rumor that several hundred Spaniards, among whom are a very large proportion of officers, have already fallen.

But for all this, the fate of the expedition is sealed—for the Cubanos, however free with money and boasts of fight, will not handle the musket—they do not join the invaders—and the brave sympathisers, deluded first, are already falling a sacrifice. A horrid story remains for to-day—fifty men, detached by Lopez to gain some town, on or near the coast, were captured by the Spanish Admiral last night, at 2 A. M. They were brought into the harbor, placed on board the frigate "Esperanza" (Hope), and this morning at 9 o'clock they marched down the ship's gangway, one by one, stripped to trowsers and shirt, some even without the latter covering, bare-headed, hands tightly bound behind their backs—a pale train, hurried by the minions of despotism toward the land of ghosts.

I say these fifty men, 1 colonel, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 surgeons, 5 sergeants, and 30 soldiers, were bare-headed and almost naked, bound, marched down the flagship's gangway, on the side next to and not two hundred and fifty yards from the Albany, into a ferry-boat, transported to the head of the harbor, distance about one mile, and there, amidst an immense concourse of spectators—perhaps one hundred thousand—shot without mercy! I saw their pale faces and firm steps as they descended from their *trial* to death. Many were very young, and some had the forms as they no doubt had the souls of heroes. Of the whole party only one was a Cuban, which of itself shows enough of creole Cuba's patriotism. Four were Irish, and *forty* were our own people, misled, it is true, but doubtless believing that they were treading in the steps of Lafayette and those sympathisers whose names are enrolled in glory, in the annals of our revolution. But Cuba has not revolted, there is no war here of *the people* against their oppressors, and our own people should keep aloof, or descend by tens of thousands to drive tyranny to the land where it is indigenous.

It is said that there are twenty-four thousand Spanish soldiers in Cuba. The Neuvitas insurrection is suppressed. Lopez must perish, and all the small parties who ignorantly are approaching to join him. Heaven forbid that I should have to witness any more such executions as those of this day, all the preparations for which were so ostentatiously made right under our flag. Ought not our ships of war now to be on preventive service, warning off or taking back home the deluded generous men who think Cuba ready for their aid, instead of laying in port to witness Spanish justice?

Were the public but aware of the sights of woe that [illegible] by the Spaniards to the [illegible] patriots, [illegible] to their motto, the flag to them are not distracted.

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

Louisville Journal

2 September 1851, 2

NEW ORLEANS RIOT—EXTRACTS FROM THE SPANISH PAPER.—Such language as the following, which we copy from "La Union," the Spanish paper published at New Orleans, no doubt led to the attack on the office by the late mob in that city:

Much is said about the stringency of the laws of that island, but the restrictions bear only upon the bad; and the good part of the population enjoys more liberty now than it would, if the island should be annexed to the United States. We, during our many years residence on the island, enjoyed more liberty than we ever did in New Orleans; for here, there is no liberty of speech, one must hurrah with the crowd, or give offense and expose one's self to all manner of insult. Here, one must sing to the praise and glory of the place in which he is, or keep as silent as a slave. In spite of all the boast of liberty made here, it is very one-sided, existing in theory, and in all parts we see exhibited all the intolerance of the Puritans, who fled from persecution in Europe to persecute in America.

The Cubans are a polite people, and in their manners are more refined than the Americans, whose awkwardness and grossness shock them; and, as for those persons who go about drinking places and roar out abuse, they are considered as perfect barbarians, something below the Congo race. It happens too, often, that Americans tell foreigners that they are slaves, or say something offensive in regard to their country, without appearing to consider that they are insulting those individuals; but the Americans are so sensitive themselves that a mere allusion in a favorable tone, to anything in another country, sounds in the ear of the American as against a similar object in his own country; therefore, people of dispositions and tastes so different could never agree, and the poor Cubans, being the weakest, would go to the wall.

THE SPANISH DEATH WARRANT.—The following is Gen. Concha's death warrant for the execution of the American prisoners at Havana, August 6th, 1851:

It having been decreed by the general order of the 20th of April last, and subsequently reproduced, what was to be the fate of the pirates who should dare to profane the soil of this island, and in view of the declaration of the fifty individuals who have been taken by his excellency the Commander General of this naval station, and placed at my disposal, which declarations establish the identity of their persons as pertaining to the horde commanded by the traitor Lopez, I have resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Ordinances, General Laws of the Kingdom, and particularly in the Royal Order of the 12th June of the past year, issued for this particular case, that the said individuals whose names and designations are set forth in the following statement, suffer this day the pain of death by being shot the execution being committed to the Senor Teniente de Rey Brigadier of the Plaza.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

The Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal is a strong Abolition paper, but it is taking part most violently in favor of the expeditions against Cuba. That paper, we apprehend, must desire that Cuba be revolutionized, in the hope that the subsequent agitation of the question of its annexation to the United States may lead to a dissolution of the Union. We understand that all the Northern Abolitionists are deeply anxious for the conquest of Cuba, and that they strongly deprecate all interference on the part of our government for the preservation of our national faith.

This is another and a strong bond between the Northern Abolitionists and the Southern ultras. Both are in favor of the conquest of Cuba, and for the same reason.

THE STEAMER PAMPERO.—The New York papers of Wednesday morning have the following intelligence with regard to the movements of Gen. Lopez's steamer Pampero, brought by the steamer Florida, which sailed from Savannah on Saturday week:

On Saturday, the 23d inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, the steamer St. Matthew arrived at Savannah from Palatka. She reported that on the morning of that day the steamer Pampero was in Doby Inlet, where she had just arrived for the purpose of taking on board recruits, who were waiting at different points in that vicinity. She was to proceed to Montgomery, a small place about ten or twelve miles in the interior from Savannah. She would arrive there in the evening. She reported herself, however, bound for Tybee. To the latter place a vessel had been dispatched in pursuit of her.

HAVANA, on board a Man-of-war,
8 o'clock A. M., August 16, 1851.

STANTON & Co: My dear friends: About fifty of us, Col. Crittenden's command, were taken prisoners yesterday; have not received our sentence yet, but no doubt we will all be shot before sunset. *Lopez, the Scoundrel,* has deceived us; there is no doubt but all those reports about the Cubans rising were all trumped up in New Orleans. Lopez took nearly his command and deserted us—we were attacked by [illegible] 600 or 700 of the Queen's troops the second day after we landed. Our own gallant Col. Crittenden did all that any man could do—but when we had been deceived, and retreated to the sea shore with the intention of getting off to our country if possible—got three boats and got off with the intention of coasting until we fell in with an American vessel, and were taken prisoners by the steamboat Invincible.

Explain to my family that I have done nothing but what was dictated by the highest motives, that I die with a clear conscience and like a man without fear. I send my watch to [illegible] in the little Testament, my numbers. Good bye. God bless you.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Journal

2 Septembre, 1851, 3

CUBA NEWS.—We give such details of the Cuba news from our New Orleans exchanges as tend to throw more light on the fate of the expeditionists. We leave the reader to form his own conclusion. The letters from Havana published in the New Orleans papers are favorable to the success of Lopez, but they do not vary materially from the accounts received by way of New York, and which we have already given.

A young man, of this city, who joined Capt. Williams's company of Cubans here, returned from New Orleans yesterday. He states that there are about 1,400 men congregated in New Orleans from all parts of the country, ready and willing to go to Cuba, but the means could not be raised for that purpose, and even if they were it would be impossible for a vessel to leave that port, as she certainly would be seized by Government. This young man was promised his passage and everything else free from the time he joined the company. He was however not only subjected to all expenses, but after waiting at New Orleans for weeks and running in debt, the officers of his company advised him to leave his boarding-house and go to some other one in the city where his credit was not impaired and so keeping on changing about.

The Havana correspondent of the N. Orleans Picayune, under date of the 16th, says:

A court-martial was held this morning, on board the frigate Esperanza, on the fifty prisoners brought in by the Habanero. Report says that the officers, two surgeons, and every fifth man are to be shot.

Under date of the 17th he adds:

The decision of the court-martial in the cases of the fifty prisoners, brought in by the Habanero night before last, was confirmed by the Captain General, who ordered the whole of them to be shot, which order was carried into execution yesterday about 12 o'clock.

The Captain General had repeatedly declared his determination to grant no quarter to those of the adventurers who might fall into his hands, and the only feeling among the Americans here appears to be suprise that any body of men, possessing a knowledge of these facts, could be induced to surrender at all.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT HAVANA.—The N. O. Bulletin, referring to the charges brought against Mr. Owen, the American consul at Havana, says:

This functionary has incurred the indignation and reproach of the entire community for his alleged non-interference, in his official capacity, in the massacre of the Cuba prisoners, and the absence of any manifestation of personal sympathy in behalf of his unfortunate countrymen. We are extremely loth to credit the truth of these charges; they are incompatible with the character of the man, whom we know well, and with the noble State from which he hails. There is no State in the Union in which liberal and generous feelings are of more genial growth, impregnating its population and inciting them to acts of true chivalric daring than Georgia; and we can not and will not, without corroborate testimony, credit the aspersions which have been cast upon one of her native sons. We trust that a magnanimous and just public, before condemnation, will reserve their sentence until they are in possession of all the facts.

We have no hesitation in saying freely what, under the circumstances, was the duty of the consul, both as an officer of the United States Government and and as a man. It is very probable, perhaps it is certain, that his official interposition would have availed nothing in saving the lives of the doomed prisoners; their fate was sealed by the inexorable and merciless fiat of a despot, to whom all appeals for mercy would have been made in vain. But yet the consul, as an American and a man, might have been in these two relatives, a ministering angel to his countrymen in the time of their utmost need.

THE RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS.—We gave yesterday such details of the riot in New Orleans as were furnished in the papers of the 23d. We now give the accounts of the first outbreak, from the Picayune of the 22d:

After the news by the Empire City was circulated, the streets filled with a miscellaneous crowd who gathered round the corners and became in many places exceedingly excited against the Spanish Government for the killing of the captured Americans. The feeling took a strong turn against Spaniards who were reported as having used offensive language towards the dead, and exulted over their fate. The paper, *La Union*, was the particular object of resentment, in consequence of its denunciatory language towards Americans in general, and from its extra announcing the Spanish triumph and the events in Havana.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon a crowd made a demonstration against the Union office. A party not very numerous entered the building, mounted to the printing room, destroyed the forms and presses, and threw the type into the street.

Dispersing from there, the crowd reassembled in the Second Municipality, chiefly opposite the cigar store of Mr. Remagassa, attended by one B. Gonzales, who is said to have exulted loudly over the Havana massacre. His store was closed at that time, and the crowd, after indulging in some loud cries, had partly dispersed, when they were recalled by the conduct of Gonzales, who, it is said, rushed into the crowd with a drawn dirk, wounding several persons, for which he was arrested. The mob assailed the store and destroyed its contents, throwing them into the streets.

The crowd was not numerous, but it continued to increase, and their next demonstration was against a coffee-house at the corner of Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets. Mayor Crossman arrived there and made a short address to the rioters, earnestly appealing to them to respect the law. This had some effect, and little damage was done here.

But the impression did not last long, for the same or a similar crowd visited and destroyed a number of other coffee-houses and cigar stores kept by Spaniards in different parts of the city. The Jenny Lind coffee-house was entered and the contents and furniture destroyed. So with the Piney Woods coffee-house, the elegant cigar store belonging to Caballero, and that of Fernandez.

During all these shameful exercises no effective or organized attempt seems to have been made to arrest the rioters, or stop their proceedings. Some of the police were on the ground and some insignificant arrests were made, but not enough to afford any check to the lawless few. The mass of the multitude were indifferent lookers-on, thinking it something like a piece of fun.

The first rumor charged these excesses upon the Cuban volunteers, of whom there are a great many in the city, but this was a mistake. They, on the contrary, made exertions to keep the peace. We are ashamed to say that the active rioters were chiefly the loose population who have been hanging about our streets, and that very few, if any, recognizable as men known in the community were among them.

The Picayune thus particularizes upon the news of the Havana massacre, brought by the Empire City, and its effect in New Orleans:

The excitement in the city is almost wild from its intensity. The intelligence itself was sufficiently startling, but a hundred contradictory rumors were circulated, which served to increase the feverish excitement of the public mind. These were hastily traced out to the test, or to be contradicted, and another set was renewed to keep up the agitation. The streets were thronged all day with eager questioners, and some very disorderly acts, we regret to say, were committed in the afternoon. In the most critical period of the Mexican war we have rarely seen our people so universally moved.

The news is before our readers; all at least to which we could gain access, not based upon mere rumor. But we must add, for the better understanding by our readers of both sides of the case, that we have heard that there are in town accounts from Havana, also of late date, which give more unfavorable reports of the progress and conduct of Gen. Lopez than any we have published—to the effect that he has met with heavy losses, of two-thirds of his command; that 275 have been taken out and shot in different parties, that the remainder had broken up into small detachments, and that Lopez was seeking the mountains with less than 100 men.

A painful and distressing uncertainty hangs over the whole affair; the more so, leaving out these conflicting statements, that we have no clear evidence yet of the main element of success upon which the hope of the expedition was founded, viz: the general support of the Creole population. We have, indeed, accounts that bodies of Creoles have attempted to join him, and that others have started or intend to join him, but until we know that they are with him in considerable force, we shall not feel, under any circumstances, that their position is strong or their prospect flattering.

The next intelligence will be watched for with intense anxiety for unraveling these painful uncertainties.

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

New York Journal of Commerce
2 September 1851, 2

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Havana, dated August 18th:—

On the morning of the 11th August, there landed on the North coast of the Island, near Bahia Honda, from a steamer from the Eastern part of the United States, an invading force, which was immediately pursued by the troops. On the morning of the 16 h, there arrived here in the steamer Habanero, 50 prisoners, who had been engaged with the troops on land, and being defeated, were endeavoring to escape on board of four launches These 50 men were all shot on the same day. The same fate befel 205 more, who were taken in three parties, by the troops; the remaining force with Lopez (who, it is said, was wounded,) at its head, had fled, with the troops in close pursuit. The opinion here is that not one escaped.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Journal of Commerce

2 September 1851, 2

For the Journal of Commerce.

MASS MEETING IN OPPOSITION TO CUBAN INVASION.

There are times "in the course of human events," when political exigencies demand from the people firmness of principle and energetic action. Such an hour is now upon us. The unbridled passions of the unprincipled and the licentious are now being inflamed by demagogues and enthusiasts; and with the sympathy and co operation of many men of mark, the matter is assuming an importance that may not be permitted with impunity. What then is the duty of the great mass of patriotic Americans, who do appreciate the magnitude of our peril, and who are opposed to the wicked Invasion of Cuba by expeditions fitted out in the United States? Clearly, in my opinion, Messrs. Editors, their duty lies in action,—to arouse from their lethargic supineness, and by a mass meeting and other means, demonstrate to our people and to the civilized world that we have within us a conservation and regard for justice and virtue that can yet restrain that desperate spirit of adventure that would embroil us in a foreign war. Let there, then, be a mass meeting, at once, of all, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the aggressive movements which are on foot towards Cuba, believing them to be immature, unwarranted, uncalled for, and gross injustice towards a nation with whom we are on terms of amity and peace. Let us have a mass meeting that shall speak in tones of thunder to the American people throughout the length and breadth of the land, proclaiming that the great mass of intelligence and worth in New York are for right and justice, not for rapine and plunder.

Let us have a grand and glorious demonstration, such as shall, by its intelligence and its numbers, completely eclipse that recently made by the invasionists. Who moves in the matter? Who calls for a mass meeting?

PATRIOT.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/
Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio

2 September 1851, 1

The Cuban Excitement.

Our telegraph reports this morning show in some degree the extent of the excitement, in the southern and eastern cities, caused by the horrible butchery of our citizens at Havana. In New Orleans a mob has destroyed the printing office of a Spanish paper, throwing the presses, type, &c., into the street. The office of the Spanish consul has also been broken open, its furniture destroyed, and the consul obliged to take refuge in the city prison, and even that was hardly strong enough to protect him.

This is but an indication of southern feeling generally; and, no doubt, as reports from smaller and interior cities reach us, it will be seen the excitement is general and universal.

In New York an immense mass meeting was held the next day after the reception of the news of the massacre, at which violent speeches were made and strong resolutions passed, among which were the following:

"*Resolved*, That the firing at the United States steamship Falcon by the steamship Habanero, and the uncourteous and undignified demeanor of the officers of that vessel toward a United States Government ship, her officers, crew and passengers, are an insult for which an apology should immediately be demanded by our Government; and in case of satisfaction not being promptly rendered, by the dismissal and disgrace of the parties who committed those deeds, a sense of self-respect dictates that, if necessary, all the naval power of the country should be directed toward obtaining atonement for such a wanton attack on a defenseless steamer, and such an unprovoked insult to the American flag and the American people.

"*Resolved*, That the massacre of fifty American prisoners, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in cold blood, at a single stroke of slaughter, without the sparing of one, or the permission of a last word of memento to their homes, followed up as it was, after their gallant and unflinching death, with the most brutal barbarities practiced upon their lifeless remains, was a cruel and cowardly atrocity which awakens from the depths of our hearts a profound sentiment of horror, detestation and disgust.

"*Resolved*, That such conduct was possible only to that Pirate Government, which, while fattening on the infamous profits of the African Slave trade, in violation of its own most solemn treaties, at the same time threatens to arm the savage hordes, imported by itself, against the Cubans, and to convert Cuba into a Saint Domingo rather than see a revolution by its oppressed people consecrate its matchless soil to Liberty, Independence and Progress."

Resolutions were also passed, strongly condemning Mr. Owen, the United States Consul at Havana, for not making more efficient exertions to save the American prisoners from death.

The following resolutions were passed, asserting the right of Americans to engage in the Cuban revolution without subjecting themselves to the accusation or punishment of perjury:

"*Resolved*, That the appeals so frequently made by the down-trodden inhabitants of Cuba for aid and assistance in the holy cause in which they are engaged, are worthy of being responded to by the American people, whose appeal, under similar circumstances, was responded to by a Lafayette, a Pulaski, a Kosciusko, a Montgomery, and other distinguished foreigners, whose assistance in the time of need contributed toward making the old Thirteen Colonies what 'they of right ought to be, free and independent States.'

"*Resolved*, That while the sovereign despots of the earth claim and exercise the right of sending their artillery and their bayonets, to put down Liberty wherever she ventures to show her head, the Sovereign People of America have at least the equal right of going to her support, succor and comfort; and when thus going by individual action, without public organization or national responsibility, they violate no law, human or divine, but on the contrary, in resisting tyrants, obey God.

"*Resolved*, That we agree in doctrine with Vattel, the chief authority on the law of nations, that 'when a people, for good reasons, take up arms against an oppressor, justice and generosity require that brave men should be assisted in the defence of their liberty.'

"*Resolved*, That we agree with Daniel Webster, that 'authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another,' with his emphatic protest, in his correspondence with a British Minister, against the application of the basely slanderous term of 'pirates,' to such persons; and further, with the doctrine laid down in his letter of instructions to the U. S. Minister in Mexico, in reference to the sending of arms and the departure of armed emigrants to Texas, that 'neither the Constitution, nor the laws of the land, nor principles known to the usage of modern States to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent, or attempt to prevent, individuals from leaving the United States for Texas, or any other foreign country.'"

Meetings, similar in sentiment and action to the above, have been held in many of the eastern cities, and it is not a part of American character that all this should end in words and wind. Something will grow out it, and the question now is—what?

Were the question simply whether Cuba should longer remain under the rule of Spain, unconnected with other European nations, it would be easy answered. Though all adventurers would have to run a double gauntlet of Spanish and American ships of war, enough would soon find their way to Lopez to enable him to maintain his position, if still maintaining it, and turn the arms and feelings of the natives against their government. But here comes in the double question—what shall be done with Cuba when free; and, will France and Great Britain permit her to be free? If we remember rightly, it was stated several months since that both these governments had guaranteed to Spain the possession of the island of Cuba. Adventurers will take a second look before they array themselves against the power of these governments. And again, what shall be the condition of Cuba when freed from Spanish dominion? Shall she be a slaveholding or non-slaveholding country? Shall she be annexed to the United States, or remain independent; or if annexed, be a free or slave State? What course is our government to pursue in the war of independence, especially if France and Great Britain interfere? The case looks rather speckled to us. We can hardly think the Northern States will consent to have Cuba annexed as a slave State, though it is hard to see why the condition of both blacks and whites on that Island will not be vastly improved by such a step, yet the freemen of the North will be the sufferers. Nor will the South ever listen to the admission of Cuba as a free State. Nothing is further from their intentions or desires. This want of unity of design among the Northern and Southern adventurers would somewhat have checked their spirit, had not the savage brutality of the massacre of the fifty Americans obliterated all other feelings but that of vengeance. We expect now to see things go with a rush, and while we wish to see the largest liberty to the largest number shall not form any very extravagant opinion of the result of this enterprize, though "manifest destiny" evidently points to the separation of Cuba from Spain.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
2 September 1851, 3

Evening Daily Advertiser.

The Lopez Expedition.

We are indebted to a friend for the two following letters from Havana, one of which gives a distinct and reliable narrative of the incidents of the piratical expedition of Lopez, from its landing, to the late of the latest information from the scene of action; and the other contains remarks on the state of things, and of public feeling in the island, which we conceive to be entitled to full confidence. The letters are addressed to a most respectable and intelligent gentleman, who has resided long on the island, and who has an intimate knowledge of the writer, and entire confidence in his judgment and fidelity:

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1851.

The disturbances of Puerto Principe ended as already advised, in the capture of Aguern, and the Trinidad agitators were soon caught. The whole affair was a farce, and only to be regretted on account of the fate of fifteen or twenty who already have or will soon have to pay with their lives the forfeit of their folly. They made some very important declarations with regard to the hostile preparations in the south of the United States: and, since the first of this month not one of them was left about the country, nor was tranquility any where nor in any way disturbed.

On the 11th instant, a suspicious steamer was seen off the Moro in the evening, which turned out to be the Pampero, with Narciso Lopez on board. He boarded a coaster, and obliged the "patron" to serve as pilot, and take the steamer to a place four leagues west of Bahia Honda, where he landed at 4 A. M., on the 12th, with, it is said, about 1,000 armed men, sending away the steamer, which seemed to be a large river boat. They then made their way to Las Pozas, and although they could have gone further inward, they preferred remaining near the sea-shore awaiting the hoped-for assistance. Troops from Bahia Honda and Mariel; the peasantry from all parts, and 600 veterans from Havana, were on the spot in the evening. The next morning some of the country people attacked the invaders, but twenty-two of them were killed. General Enna, second in command in the island, on hearing the firing, fell upon them with 500 men; but the pirates retired into the houses, and such was the determined bravery of the soldiers that they entered the streets, where, of course, thirty or forty of them were killed. Gen. Enna then at once withdrew his troops, and was preparing to demolish the houses by means of the artillery, when the pirates, finding that not a soul would join them, but on the contrary, the "Guajiros," peasantry, were openly against them; that the soldiery, far from passing over to them, fought with the most decided courage; that troops were hourly arriving, and that they would soon be surrounded,—began to discover that they had been deceived by Lopez, and insisted upon leaving the town. He then encouraged his crew with the hopes of finding "appui," or sympathy, at Piner del Rio, proceeded in that direction, but being attacked with great spirit by the troops coming from that district, they were compelled to return to Las Pozas, on the way to which they were again attacked by General Enna's troops. They then were obliged to disperse, and took to flight in every direction.

It is already officially known, that a great many have been taken by the troops, and shot on the spot. To-day fifty-two of the runaways have been executed here, who were brought by Admiral Bustillos in the steamer Habanero: these were caught, in arms, in four fishing boats, endeavoring to make their escape to the Colorados. The probability is that few or none will be able to escape, which will shortly put an end to the first expedition of the Pampero! Narciso Lopez will be well looked after, but he has probably gone by himself, and as he knows the ground so well may thereby effect his escape. The search, however, for him by the country people, will be so strict that strong hopes are entertained of his being taken, dead or alive. According to the last advices, it is presumed that Lopez was expecting reinforcement, to land near or at the same place where he did, for which reason he attempted to remain so near the coast; but it is to be hoped that the other division of his followers, on hearing the reception their companions have met with on all sides, will consider it wiser to remain at home and take to some more honorable occupation! The Captain-General, however, expects another landing, and everything is prepared to give the new comers a warm reception should they make their appearance. The fine new steamer Isabel la Catolica, the Pizarro, the Habanero, and Almendares, the last armed as men of war, all are cruising between Mariel and Los Colorados. The government has acted with great promptness, the troops in every instance, have fought well, and so have the country people, *with* the troops; not a single case having occurred of their joining the invaders. In fact, where they did not fight, they were perfectly passive; the truth is that public spirit is decidedly in favor of the tranquility and prosperity they have so long enjoyed. We may, however, witness something similar to the late absurd occurrences at Puerto Principe, &c., but it will all blow over the moment they hear of Lopez's defeat. Impartially as I always judge and write on these matters, I feel every day more and more convinced, after what I hear and witness, that the people of this island, with few and despicable exceptions, are becoming every day more averse to revolutions, which *they now evidently see* would endanger their lives and their property; and, decidedly opposed to independence, annexation, or any other political change to be achieved by such ignoble, treacherous means as those they are witnessing. Let us hope, therefore, that in view of the just treatment the pirates have met with, others will be deterred from attacking their inoffensive neighbors; but, should they do so, they must come prepared to encounter the same fate. There are some here, both natives and foreigners, who think that many of these "piratical amateurs" have been deceived by Lopez, with assurance of general sympathy, &c., in the island; but should he have appealed to such means for the attainment of his unjustifiable ends, we can hardly think that his life will be safe in New Orleans, should he ever return there.

HAVANA, August 17, 1851.

"This is written at the very last moments and you must excuse brevity, for our minds are so much engrossed with passing events, hearing reports of them, and appealing to proper sources to get at the truth and impart it to others, that I must refer you to other friends, this time, for details. You may also rely upon our newspaper accounts, as our Captain General, among many other sterling qualities that he is possessed of, both as a private and public character, is entirely opposed to the publication of false or exaggerated statements, not only to satisfy public anxiety, but to prove to our entire population that he is not unworthy of the confidence they have reposed in him. May God grant that the severe but just and necessary measures they have forced him into may not be thrown away upon the disturbers of our internal peace, prosperity, and that good will that have invariably marked the policy of this Government and these inhabitants toward our neighbors of the United States. The exasperation of the people here, however, has been great at the repetition of such piratical attempts, carried out under the eye of the United States authorities at the South, and especially at New Orleans; thus it is a well known *fact* that if General Concha had hesitated yesterday in the execution of the law, we might have witnessed a serious conflict between the authorities and the population, infuriated as it was against the invaders. The sight of ten thousand persons, or probably many more, of all classes and colors, ready to take justice into their own hands, if the law did not proceed in its extreme course, was rendered more imposing from the fact that the inhabitants of Cuba are proverbially pacific and humane; but their homes were about to be invaded; their lives and property put in jeopardy by a desperate set of marauders; and but one feeling prevailed — that of self-preservation, and a protestation to the whole world that they are unwilling to change an inoffensive home for a most dangerous reality!

Severe as the example has been, have not these unfortunate men deserved it? Did not the law of civilized nations, the repeated proclamations of this, nay, of their own government, warn them of their inevitable fate if taken on the high seas or in the territory of a friendly power? Had they not invaded our shores, quite unprovoked, heedless of all consequences, to slaughter the defenders of a government which, whatever calumnies may be circulated against it by a certain set of people in the United States, has, invariably, treated its citizens with the most pointed consideration, even to a degree, that, in many cases, has excited the jealousy of the Spanish subjects, who did not consider themselves dealt with with strict impartiality? The assertion that Lopez's followers have been deceived or misled by him under such promises as that, the people, and even the soldiery, would coöperate with them, the very moment of their landing, we all know to be entirely void of foundation. Witness the tenor and spirit of the public meetings in the South of the United States; the private information through which they know the Cubans to be opposed to such unwelcome visitors: the manner in which almost every respectable paper in the United States had also informed them that no such sympathy existed in the Island towards any assailers of the public tranquility, *at* home or *from* abroad; but could they have forgotten the reception that Lopez and his followers met with in Cardenas, under circumstances and with purposes precisely identical to those with which they had so desperately embarked! Unfortunately this last unanswerable *fact* destroys all presumption of innocence on their part: although it cannot lessen our regret for their fate, when their vast and prosperous country offered to them so many honorable channels for their exercise of the gifts that Providence had bestowed upon them for wise, useful and noble purposes."

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
2 September 1851, 3

The Cuban Affair.

The *N. Y. Sun*, which is generally regarded as the special organ of the Cuban Invaders, contains the following items, which we publish, as everything relating to that matter is now eagerly sought after:

Arming of the United States Mail Steamships plying to Havana and Chagres.

We learn that the United States Mail Steamer, Cherokee, which left this port on Tuesday afternoon for Chagres, via Havana, went well armed, having on board ten fine guns, six of which are to be placed on board the steamer Falcon. We learn that the commanders of these vessels have instructions to resist promptly, for the future, any insult or indignity that may be offered them by any of the Spanish vessels of war. This is the right spirit. It will meet the hearty approval of the whole American people. The commanders of the vessels named are brave and experienced naval officers, and if they come into contact with any of the Spanish hirelings they will give a good account of themselves. We should not be surprised to hear of a brush between one of our steamers and the old Caledonia, or Habanero, before long.

We have good reason to believe that the brave spirits who, with Gen. Lopez, have devoted their lives to Cuban liberty, have made the Spanish hirelings feel, with terrible effect, how freemen can fight in Freedom's cause. They have had victories worthy of Americans. Under their deadly aim whole companies of Spanish soldiers have been made to lick the dust. Terrible too has been the destruction of the Spanish officers. It seems to be a prime part of their tactics to take down the officers at the first onset, as the Spanish soldiers cannot fight without officers. The accounts given in the Havana papers admit the great loss of officers in the engagements had with the Liberators. If Gen. Lopez can only maintain his ground for a week or two, the fate of Spanish dominion in Cuba will be sealed.

The Pampero is undoubtedly on her way with a strong reinforcement, and with 500 more Americans the Liberators could defy the whole Spanish power in the western department. But whether reinforcements speedily reach Gen. Lopez or not, we are satisfied that the men he commands will not be easily overpowered. They will fight to the last man. If succor is to be sent them, it should be sent speedily. The delay of a week may be disastrous. The native Cubans want arms and ammunition, and these should be sent quickly if sent at all. No alternative now remains to those who sympathize with Cuban independence, and who are burning for vengeance upon the Spanish despots for their atrocious crimes, but either to execute their design quickly, or see still more atrocious and revolting cruelties perpetrated by the tyrants of Cuba.

Cuba.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:—In the present and prospective state of human affairs in the American part of the world, we hazard nothing when we set down the Island of Cuba as the most important of the insular sections of this continent. Some few sketches of its geographical and relative position may not be in inappropriate at this moment.

The meridian of Washington traverses the Bahama group, strikes Cuba on the north side, between the towns of Honduras and Los Nuevitas, traversing the island in its widest part, and about two hundred miles westward of Punta de Maysi, the eastern cape of the island. The entire length of the island rather exceeds seven hundred miles; therefore two-thirds extend westward and one-third eastward of the meridian of Washington. The mean breadth does not materially differ from seventy miles; of course the area must be about seventy thousand square miles. In latitude it lies very nearly between 20° and 23° north; of course altogether south of the northern tropic.

Havana, the capital of Cuba, is situated on the extreme northern side of the island, in latitude 23° 12′ north, longitude from Washington, 5° 2′ west. In regard to the island, Havana stands about two hundred miles east of Cape San Antonio, and about two hundred miles [illegible] of Habana.—Champol.

Geologically speaking, it appears that a chain of rocks or ribs of the earth, rising partly above the oceanic surface, and on the eastern extreme, forming the Caribbean or Leeward Islands of the West Indies, but curving round to the westward, rises in the Island of Porto Rico, and stretching west-north-west, forms St. Domingo and Cuba. This chain is interrupted between Porto Rico and St. Domingo by the Mona Passage and by the Windward Channel, extending between Point Morant, eastern cape of Jamaica, and Punta de Maysi of Cuba, and the western capes of Hayti, Cape La Mole, and Cape Donna Maria. WILLIAM DARBY.

P. S. From the foregoing it may be seen that the eastern part of Cuba is directly south of Washington.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.

The friends of the Patriots held a large meeting last night at Baltimore, and another at Jersey City. The meeting called at Washington was so slimly attended that no organization was effected. It is reported today, on the authority of a dispatch from New Orleans, that the Spanish Consul has been killed, but it is greatly doubted. He was burned in effigy on the night of the 23d. On the 22d, the brig Fairy, from Havana, arrived at New Orleans, bringing the bodies of Col. Crittenden, Capt. Kerr and Lieut. Braudt.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
2 September 1851, 3

The Gardiner Claim.

As some of the opposition papers in this State, for want of better ground of accusation against the whig party, still keep harping on the Gardiner claim and Mr. Corwin, we would call their attention to the following summary of the matter in the *Alton Telegraph*. The *Illinois State Register* had been dabbling with the matter, and the *Telegraph* replies as follows:

In the first place—As it is not yet fully ascertained that fraud has been actually committed—although circumstances strongly indicate it—justice to the parties implicated would seem to require that they should be deemed innocent until proved to be really guilty.

Secondly—There is no evidence whatever to show that Mr. Corwin has any, the very slightest, "connection with the affair." To charge him with it, therefore, is doing him a grievous wrong. It is not his place, or that of his friends, to establish his innocence; but that of his accusers to prove his guilt. Until a serious attempt is made to do this, silent contempt is the only way in which a vague and frivolous charge should be met.

Thirdly—Even if, contrary to all apparent probability, it should eventually be ascertained that Mr. Corwin, or some other member of the Cabinet, is implicated in the alledged fraud, the Register itself, in spite of its evident desire to find fault with the present Administration, should admit the President at least to be not only entirely blameless, but also worthy of commendation; since it is notorious that, the moment a bare rumor of the affair reached his ears, he immediately directed the District Attorney to bring it before the Grand Jury without delay.

In conclusion—Although sensible that our contemporaries of "the official organ" possess, in an eminent degree, the valuable faculty of drawing upon their imagination, whenever they desire to criminate the Whig party, and at the same time of keeping their ears hermetically sealed against every charge which may be brought home home against their own political friends, we shall ask permission to trouble them with a few plain questions—hoping these will experience a better fate than those we submitted to them some two weeks since, which, so far as we have seen, still remain unnoticed and unanswered. We ask, then—

1. Whether they have any recollection of the Administration of one Martin Van Buren, which flourished in these United States from 1837 to 1841?

2. Whether they can at a rough guess favor us with the amount of which the minions of the said Administration "plundered the Treasury," with the connivance, express or implied, of the then President and his Cabinet?

3. Whether, in their opinion, it does not evince an uncommon degree of *modesty*, on the part of those who sustained the above Administration and its unparalleled abuses and corruptions, to allude, even in a whisper, to the "Galphin," or the "Gardiner" frauds; which, even if as censurable as is alledged, are miracles of purity itself when compared with the monstrous defalcations of the favorites and *proteges* of Mr. Van Buren and his confidential advisers?

When the Editors shall have answered the above, and our former questions, we may trouble them with a few more, should the elucidation of political truth seem to render it necessary.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
2 September 1851, 4

Telegraphed to the Journal.

The Cuban News at Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

The Government has ordered the frigate Sarnnac, Commodore Parker, to sail immediately for Havana, to demand an explanation of the shooting a party of Americans and firing upon the Falcon. She will sail from Norfolk to-day or to-morrow.

Rigid instructions are being issued to all officers of the government to suppress and break up any armed expeditions against Cuba fitting out from any port in this country.

Hon. Luke Lea, commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Ashton, Secretary, have returned from Minnesota, after concluding important treaties with the Sioux Indians.

Further News from Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

We have accounts from New Orleans of the arrival of the Empire City, with dates from Havana to the 18th. The steamer Vixen has also arrived at Pensacola. Although bringing no later news, they confirm the previous accounts, and give some little additional information. Gen. Lopez had made a stand at Mariel, where he had two engagements with the government troops, in both of which he had been victorious. The Spanish loss in killed and wounded was 80 officers and 300 men. The dead and wounded were taken to Havana, and the former buried with great pomp, on the 15th. Lopez' forces numbered about 1400 men, and was daily receiving accessions. On the night of the 14th over 100 left Havana to join the invaders. They were rising in many quarters. Col. Crittenden is reported, by this arrival, as among the prisoners shot.

Great Riot in New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, August 25.

The Charleston papers of Saturday, received to-night, have despatches from New Orleans under date of 21st, stating that a party of Cuban Liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of certain articles in the Spanish paper *La Patria*, in relation to Cuba, on the afternoon of that day, attacked that office, broke in the doors and windows, and then threw presses, cases, type and furniture into the street, and destroyed every thing belonging to the office. There was no interference by the Police. The mob, after demolishing the paper office, proceeded to a cigar store, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, and breaking in the doors and windows, destroyed all the stock and furniture, which were very valuable. At 7 o'clock the rioters proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul, and attacking it destroyed the desk, office furniture, and property of all kinds, and also broke down the signs over the stores and offices of the Spaniards, which they carried in triumph to a large meeting being held in Lafayette square.

Another despatch from New Orleans, dated 22d, states that 2000 men had that morning surrounded the City Prison, where the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless the Consul was delivered up to them. There were about fifty police on the ground. The Cigar shops kept by the Spaniards, were nearly all destroyed last night. Minute guns have been fired since sunrise, in honor of the murdered Liberators. The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Victor Kerr, which have been brought here from Havana, attract many visitors, and produce much feeling. The Military have been ordered out to suppress the riot. Three or four Spanish Coffee Houses have been destroyed. The excitement against the Spanish Consul arose chiefly from his refusal to deliver up a number of letters from the prisoners shot at Havana, and which had been written before their execution and forwarded to him by the Cuban authorities. He was called upon by a committee for them, and refused to deliver them up. Subsequently he was forced to surrender them. The Cuba news had created the greatest excitement.

Cuban Meeting in Savannah.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.

There was a tremendous town meeting held in Savannah on Thursday evening, after the receipt of intelligence from Cuba, which appointed committees, and after several speeches, adjourned till Friday.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

There was an immense mass meeting held on Independence Square to-night, to express indignation at the proceedings of the Spanish authorities of Havana. Not less than 12 to 15,000 were present. Col. John Swift was chosen President, assisted by a large number of Vice Chairman and Secretaries. Col. Swift, John Cadwallader, and several others, spoke in strong condemnation of the proceedings at Havana. Mr. Cadwallader offered a lengthy series of resolutions, justifying the cause of the patriots, urging the interference of the American Government to prevent the occurrence of similar barbarities, and strongly recommended the purchase of Cuba from Spain. The meeting was enthusiastic.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—P. M.

The Intelligencer says despatches have been received from Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, stating that the prisoners shot were tried before their execution.

Government will require an explanation from the U. S. officers at New Orleans, for their apparent neglect in allowing the departure of the Pampero.

NEW YORK, August 26—P. M.

The steamer Florida, from Savannah, whence she sailed on Saturday, reports the steamer Pampero in Doty Sound, fifty miles below that city. She would reach Savannah on Saturday night where a large number were waiting to embark for Cuba to join General Lopez.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
2 September 1851, 3

Aug 29

A Cuban Meeting.

A large number of the citizens of Columbus met in the City Hall Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy for the Patriotic Cubans, and their deprecation of the infamous and merciless conduct of the Spanish authorities in the recent inhuman butchery of 50 American citizens, without even the formalities of trial by Court Martial.

On motion of Dr. JOHNSON, CHARLES BREYFOGLE, Esq., was called to the chair, and the house was called to order.

On motion of LUTHER DONALDSON, R. H. THOMPSON was appointed Secretary.

The President invited Dr. JOHNSON to state the object of the meeting; but a professional call at that moment prevented that gentleman from complying with the request—whereupon, W. F. WHEELER, Esq., at Dr. J's suggestion, took the stand, and in a few eloquent remarks stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. JOSEPH SULLIVANT was then called upon, and said that his sympathies were with the Patriot Cubans, but he was not sure that they were prepared for Revolution—if they desired freedom he was willing to aid them.

On motion of JOHN FUNSTON, a committee of three, on Resolutions, was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. C. B. FLOOD, EMORY BUTLER and H. D. MOTTER.

During the absence of the committee, Col. S. MEDARY was called to the stand, and, in his usual happy manner, addressed the meeting in a speech replete with sound argument, and burning Patriotism. Col. M. said, we have met here to express our sympathy for Cuba's Patriots, and for the oppressed wherever found. If they cannot receive sympathy in this land of freedom, where are they to look for it? There is a people struggling with the most corrupt Government on earth, to be free, and he bid the Cubans God speed in their holy efforts to throw off their galling yoke of tyranny.

We have tasted of the forbidden fruit of crowns, (Liberty) and have found it sweet to the palate. During the delivery of his remarks, the Colonel was frequently cheered by the audience, whose enthusiasm was intense.

The committee on Resolutions returned, and through their chairman, C. B. FLOOD, Esq., reported the following resolutions, which, on motion of D. MCFARLAND, were considered separately and unanimously passed, amid great applause:

Resolved, That responsive to the feeling implanted in our breasts by the God who made us, the people of this Republic would prove recreant to their natureddid they not deeply sympathise with the brave men in Cuba, now seeking to wrest that beautiful Island from its Spanishr ulers, whose acts, partaking more of the fiend than of men, have driven the Cubans to seek redress by an appeal to arms.

Resolved, That as our liberties were purchased by the blood of our Revolutionary Fathers, we cannot be unconcerned spectators in any battle where men are engaged in throwing off the yoke of foreign tyranny, and are willing to risk fortune and life in the purchase of Freedom, such as we enjoy.

Resolved, That Cuba, under Spanish rule, has been a noted resort of Pirates, and is almost the only country where the slave trade has been carried on with the consent of the constituted authorities, although against the law of the land; and that the United States, being the first of civilized governments to declare the slave trade Piracy, should throw no impediment, save that required by the strict letter of the law, in the way of those engaged in freeing the Gulf of Mexico from the Pirates and African slave traders who infest it, by wresting their rendezvous from the hands of men who give aid and comfort to those deemed out-laws, and worthy of the gallows by the laws of every enlightened government.

Resolved, That, as American citizens, we approve of the efforts and determination of our Government to stand by and maintain inviolate the faith of existing treaties—yet, as Republicans, we deeply sympathise with the Cubans in their present struggle for Independence.

Resolved, That the brave spirits of the West who have emigrated to Cuba, and while there, fired with the wrongs of their suffering brethren, obeyed that impulse common to American citizens, in taking up arms in favor of the down-trodden and oppressed, merit the thanks of the friends of Liberty throughout the world, and we ask for our countrymen there engaged but a fair field, and an open fight, under the belief that the brave men, who thus go forth to battle for the right can never be worsted in a fair encounter with slaves of Spanish monarchy.

Resolved, That the Monarchy of Spain, torn as it is by intestine commotion, and desolated as it is by civil war, cannot hold the freemen of the Island of Cuba in subjection; and that, when it passes from Spain, if it be not a free and independent Republic, its "manifest destiny" is to take shelter under the "Star-Spangled Banner," where all the wrongs of her brave citizens, now battling to be free, will be gloriously righted, their political privileges secured, and their lone star blaze in the American galaxy.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba, in executing, in cold blood, fifty American citizens, who were taken unarmed in the open sea, is a flagrant violation of every principle of civilized warfare, and calls loudly for summary vengeance.

Resolved, That the firing into, and subsequent boarding and searching of the U. S. Mail steamer Falcon, by a Spanish cruiser, is an outrage and an insult to our government and flag, and demands immediate reparation.

Resolved, That the base massacre of Fannin and his men at Goliad, and of Crocket, Travis and their brave associates at the Alamo, in the war of Texan independence, raised the fierce spirit of indignation among all classes of men, which swept Mexican power from Texas, and the massacre of the 16th of August, in Cuba, will soon, we trust, teach Spain that cruelty, cowardice and injustice is not the way to conquer the Anglo-American race, and that the fall of Mexican power in Texas but foreshadows the fall of Spanish power in Cuba, and that the day of the Cuban *San Jacinto* is not far off.

Eloquent speeches were made after the adoption of the resolutions, by EMORY BUTLER, Esq., Gen. THOMAS WORTHINGTON, JONATHAN PHILLIPS and J. A. TRESSLER, Esqrs. Gen. WORTHINGTON was in favor not only of annexing Cuba, but wished to include Vancouver's Island in the Pacific. Col. MEDARY suggested that we had better defer that last movement until some other time—a more proper occasion—when we would all be as unanimous in favor of the manifest destiny of Vancouver as we are for Cuban liberty.

On motion of W. F. WHEELER, it was—

Resolved, That the city papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

After which, on motion of JAS. H. SMITH, Esq., the meeting adjourned—with three enthusiastic cheers for Cuban independence.

CHARLES BREYFOGLE, *Pres't.*
ROBERT H. THOMPSON, *Sec'y.*

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The Daily Picayune
2 September 1851, 1

[From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

[BY THE PEOPLE'S (O'REILLY) LINE.]

BALTIMORE, Saturday, *August* 30.

The American Consul at Havana was burned in effigy last night.

NEW YORK, Saturday, *August* 30.

It is reported that a formidable Cuba expedition is being fitted out at this port.

EXCITEMENT AT THE NORTH.

The Cuba News at New York.

The mail this morning brings us the Northern papers, filled with accounts from Cuba by the Cherokee. As they do not differ materially from those received here by the Empire City, we shall not occupy our space in copying them.

Immediately on the receipt of the news at New York the greatest excitement was manifested in that city. A meeting was held in the Park the same night, at which about 20,000 persons were present.

Hon. Elijah F. Purdy was appointed Chairman, and, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents, to wit:

Andrew H. Mickle,	Jamad S Libby,	Chas. J Bushnell,
Wm co R. Cd ting,	Thomas N. Carr,	Jared W Bell,
Jos D Mc Oregor,	Isaac V Fowler,	Isaiah Rynders,
G W Fr ch,	Samuel Osgood,	Alex F. Vac'e,
Michael Murray,	David Graham,	Patrick Kelly,
Benn't Cunningham,	Richard Compton,	Edward Sandford,
Martin H. Luff,	Joseph Connell,	C. Nich ffer,
Augustus Schell	Dennis Mullins,	Thos G Dunlap,
Mathias Gardenier,	Geo. Douglass,	Thomas Wheeler,
Dudley Ir ley,	Thomas Morse,	E. B. Hart,
Edward Strahan,	Samuel Brodhurst,	Thos. O'Donnell,
G. D French,	P the Cubino,	John Wheeler,
Hiram Wendruff,	E. Fitzgerald,	A. A. Thomson,
Henry Allen,	W. Miller,	Florence M Carthy,
Charles F Wetmore,	Wesley Smith,	G W Isaacs,
Peter Duffy,	John G Willett,	Stephen H Fosks,
Daniel Ward,	Charles Gauger,	Orville J Nb b,
E. C. West,	David P Block,	John Y Savage,
James English,	Charles Francis,	Solomon Kipp,
E E Cam.,	Isaac R Smith,	Charles Webb,
Charles Kenz,	Garret Dykeman,	Joseph T. Smart,
G H Stinker, Jr.,	M W a Jackson,	L. Blankman,
James H Suydam,	Joseph A. Dwyer,	John Y Savage,
John Dougherty		Peter Dolan.

Mr. Purdy, on taking the chair, made a brief speech, in which he not only sympathized in the general indignation at the revolting butchery of American citizens, but declared himself to be in favor of the liberation and independence of Cuba.

The following condensed report of the meeting we take from the Baltimore Sun:

Among the speakers were Hon. Thomas N. Carr, Capt Rynders, Judge Greene of Cincinnati, Mr. Reid of New Orleans, and Mr Price of Kentucky.

In the course of Mr. Carr's address, chiefly denunciatory of the Spanish Government, he stated that later intelligence had been received than that contained in the newspapers, which was, that "Gen Lopez had gained a conquest so great in Cuba, that there was no hope of stopping the progress of liberty there," which was received with loud bursts of applause. [Its authenticity, however, may well be doubted.] The cause of liberty, he said, was spreading from Cuba to Mexico, and he predicted that "in less than one year the whole continent, from here to Patagonia, would belong to the United States." Bitter complaint was made of the action of the U S Government in regard to the movements of the Cuban Patriots. It was contended that it went far beyond its duty in rejection to those men who had risked their lives to behalf of Cuban liberty. It was asserted that it had no right to use Government vessels for the purpose of intercepting the Lopez expedition. Six months, said the speaker, will see Cuba no longer in possession of the Spanish Government. An allusion to the conduct of the American Consul at Havana was received with deep and bitter groaning. Had he interfered in behalf of the American prisoners, he thought none would have been shot.

The following resolutions were then submitted, approved and adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is consistent with the peace, neutrality and honor of our Government, for the people to assemble together and express their sentiments upon the subject of Cuban independence; that such expression not only comports with the magnanimity and feelings of a free people, but is more particularly honorable to the character of a nation who were the first to declare and establish the principles of freedom.

Resolved, That our Cuban brethren, in their late daring, detached risings at various points, notwithstanding all the difficulties in their way—their want of arms, the impossibility of concert or effective preparation, and the perpetual presence of the troops of their tyrants, in the number of about a bayonet to every five unarmed citizens, have proved themselves not unworthy of the liberty which our example taught them to long for; and that they have our warmest sympathies and hopes for a triumphant issue to the revolution that they have so boldly begun.

Resolved, That the appeals so frequently made by the down-trodden inhabitants of Cuba for aid and assistance in the holy cause in which they are engaged are worthy of being responded to by the American people, whose appeal, under similar circumstances, was responded to by a Lafayette, a Pulaski a Kosciusko, a Montgomery, and other distinguished foreigners, whose assistance in the time of need materially contributed towards making the old thirteen colonies what "they of right ought to be, free and independent States."

Resolved, That while the sovereign despots of the earth claim and exercise the right of sending their artillery and their bayonets to put down liberty wherever she ventures to show her head, the Sovereign People of America have at least the equal right of going to her support, succor and comfort; and when thus going by individual action, without public organization or national responsibility they violate no law, human or divine, but on the contrary, in resisting tyrants they obey God.

Resolved, That we agree in doctrine with Vattel, the chief authority on the law of nations, that "when a people, for good reasons, take up arms against an oppressor, justice and generosity require that brave men should be assisted in the defence of their liberty."

Resolved, That we agree with Daniel Webster, that "authorities of the highest eminence, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one nation from taking part in the civil commotions of another"—with his emphatic protest, in his correspondence with a British Minister, against the application of the basely slanderous term of "pirates" to such persons—and further, with the doctrine laid down in his letter of instructions to the U. S. Minister in Mexico, in reference to the sending of arms and the departure of armed emigrants to Texas—that "neither the constitution nor the laws of the land, nor principles known to the usage of modern States, authorize the President of the United States to interdict lawful trade between the United States and Texas, or to prevent or attempt to prevent individuals from leaving the United States for Texas or any other foreign country."

Resolved, That the firing at the U. S. steamship Falcon, by the steamship Habanero, and the uncourteous and undignified demeanor of the officers of that vessel towards a United States Government ship, her officers, crew and passengers, are an insult, for which an apology should immediately be demanded by our Government; and in case of satisfaction not being promptly rendered, by the dismissal and disgrace of the parties who committed those deeds, a sense of self-respect dictates that, if necessary, all the naval power of the country should be directed towards obtaining atonement for such a wanton attack on a defenceless steamer, and such a provoked insult to the American flag and the American people.

Resolved, That the massacre of fifty American prisoners, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in cold blood, at a single stroke of slaughter, without the sparing of one, or the permission of a last word or memento to their homes, followed up as it was—after their gallant and undinching death, with the most brutal barbarities practiced upon their lifeless remains—was a cruel and cowardly atrocity, which awakens from the depths of our hearts a profound sentiment of horror, detestation and disgust.

Resolved, That such conduct was possible only to that pirate Government which, while fattening on the infamous profits of the African slave trade, in violation of its own most solemn treaties, at the same time threatens to arm the savage hordes imported by itself against the Cubans, and to convert Cuba into a St. Domingo, rather than see a revolution by its oppressed people consecrate its matchless soil to liberty, independence and progress.

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. A. F. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, was dastardly and heartless in the extreme, and unworthy of the American character, and that it meets the just indignation of the whole country and that of the civilized world.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American Government to recall Mr Owen from the office which he has proved himself so unworthy of holding, and which he has so shamefully disgraced, and that his place be at once filled by a more suitable representative of the American character and the American people.

Resolved, That the contributions in money are hereby solicited to advance Cuban independence, and that a suitable committee be appointed by the President of this meeting to act as treasurers to receive and disburse the same, in such manner as to them shall seem best, for the promotion of the cause in which we have this day heartily enlisted.

Much interruption was occasioned during their reading, partly from the excitement they produced. These were followed at a later stage of the meeting by one condemnatory, in every form, of the American Consul at Havana, denying to him the feelings common to humanity, and pronouncing him unworthy of the confidence of our Government.

Capt. Rynders next came forward and appealed to the spirit inherent in the American people, to avenge the blood of those who had been so brutally murdered. He also animadverted strongly upon the Administration which had suffered our flag to be insulted, and our citizens unprotected. Capt R spoke with great energy, and was repeatedly cheered.

Animated speeches were also made by C. M. Reid of Judge Greene of Cincinnati, Judge Read, of New Orleans, Mr. Price of Kentucky, who had a nephew shot at Havana, and others. The whole affair was very enthusiastic. It was computed that fifteen thousand persons were present.

The annexed additional particulars are given by a passenger on the Cherokee:

On the 16th inst., as the United States Mail steamer Falcon was proceeding on her voyage from Chagres to Havana, when off that part of the coast of Cuba known as the Bahia Honda, at about 10 A M, we saw the smoke of a steamer close on shore, and shortly after she came in sight, and we then saw she was a large frigate in chase of us. When first seen, she was standing out from land, directly across our course, evidently intending to cut us off. We, however, held our course, and running only at our usual speed, soon left her eight or ten miles astern, notwithstanding she seemed to be doing her best. We at first took her for the Pizarro, but we afterwards learned that she was the Isabella Catholica, (formerly the Caledonia, of the Cunard line.) After she had been in chase of us for about an hour, we saw the smoke of another steamer on our starboard bow, close in chase, hull down. She soon, however, showed herself, steering so as to head us off, in which, being a fast steamer, she succeeded. She fired two guns, *shotted*, to leeward, to bring us to, as soon as she was within about four miles, but we took no notice of her until she ran down close abreast us, and fired a third shot across our bows. [Capt Rogers had hoisted his colors before we saw her, and as soon as he perceived that the frigate was in chase.] After the third shot the engine was run "slow," when she hove to and hailed us to "*stop her*," which was then done. As soon as they saw that we had stopped, the officers of the Spanish steamer, the Habanero, took off their caps and waved them round their heads with a hurrah! This was a decided insult. An officer then boarded us, demanded what ship we were, whence from, where bound, and if we had any Spanish passengers, &c., &c. He was answered, and said he must go aboard his vessel and report. He was admonished to be in a hurry, as we were going ahead immediately. He lost no time in doing so, when they motioned us to go ahead.

On the subject of the insult offered to the steamship Falcon, the New York papers publish the following letter from Lieut. Rodgers, commanding that vessel:

U. S MAIL STEAMER FALCON,
Havana, *August* 17, 1851

Sir—I arrived here with the Falcon yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from Chagres, which place I left at 7 P M, on the 11th.

You will no doubt have heard by the Brother Jonathan of the Ohio's accident. She left Chagres on the 10th, at 3, P M, and as long as she could be seen, appeared to get along almost as fast with one wheel as she has done with two.

In consequence of the crippled state of the Ohio, we judged it best for this ship to receive the mails and specie. I was in hopes that the passengers of the Sarah Sands would reach Chagres in time to take passage with us, but up to the time we left there was no news of her arrival at Panama. The Government here is much troubled and alarmed by the landing of a body of invaders from the United States, and the expected arrival of more.

Yesterday, when running for this place, I was chased by a steam frigate, but kept my course and she did not call me; but another steamer, under the command of the General of Marines, came out from under the land and intercepted us. She fired four shots astern and ahead of us, and at length, ranging alongside, hailed us to stop, which, after many repetitions of his hail, I did. He sent an officer on board to inquire into the character of the ship, and wished me to go on board of him, which I refused to do, telling him also I should upon my arrival at Havana make official protest concerning the affair. The laws of nations and existing circumstances may justify his course, and I thought it better at the time not to jeopardize the lives of the passengers and interests of the owners by using my force; although it was at a great sacrifice of personal feeling that I refrained. I shall see the Consul to-day and make a protest. The captain of the Albany and the Consul have already told me that the course pursued by these people was legal and proper, but I think it a question.

Respectfully, &c., HENRY ROGERS,
Lieut. U. S. N., commanding steamship Falcon.

To M. G. Roberts, Esq.

The following items of news from Cuba will be found of interest:

BRISTOL, R. I., *August* 22.

By the arrival of the brig Harry Meggs, Capt. West, we have received nine days' later news from Matanzas, which might be of some interest to the thousands of readers of your very valuable sheet.

Capt. West says that the rebels had broken out afresh on the eastern part of the island; that the Government had been successful in putting them down, and had made a great many captures; but, on the west part of the island the rebels had been rather successful. The Government is trying to hush to keep everything as quiet as possible. They are expecting large forces from the United States to invade the island.

Capt. West also says he heard from a private and very reliable source that great uneasiness and dissatisfaction prevailed among the Government troops.

NEWS FROM CARDENAS.—We find the following in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 22d ult.:

Capt. Brooks, of the bark Louise, at this port from Cardenas, which port he left on the 12th August, states that some conflicts between the troops and patriots had taken place in the mountains, and in most instances the latter were reported to have sustained a repulse on every attack.

The planters were much charged in their attachment to the Government; and the citizens generally, without fear or favor, gave utterance to their sentiments of hostility towards the powers that be. Things cannot remain much longer as they are in Cuba.

The public mind was greatly agitated, and all the disposable force of the Government, both by land and sea, was put in requisition for the suppression of rumors and interruption of private communication.

A Washington letter to the Charleston Courier says:

Up to the time of the departure of the Pampero the Government did not entertain the belief that expeditions for Cuba would be actually fitted out to our ports, and no efforts were made to prevent them; but since that event it appears that the Government has given orders that the neutrality laws be strictly complied with, and has taken measures to prevent vessels from sailing without clearances.

The President is expected to arrive here next Friday or Saturday, by which time further and decisive intelligence of the result of the enterprise of Lopez will be received; and by which time it may be better known whether our Government has the power to restrain these expeditions or not.

The general expression, in the South, of a desire to acquire Cuba, will no doubt influence the course of the Government hereafter on the subject. It will certainly be a subject of remark, if not of action, in Congress, and it may influence the result of the next presidential election. I do not find that in Maryland and Virginia there is any repugnance to the acquisition of Cuba, if it can be fairly and not piratically acquired.

The mercantile and navigating interest of the whole country will be benefited by Cuban annexation. The Northern States are, however, chiefly interested in the acquisition of Cuba. Everything they have to export is wanted in Cuba, and they want to receive every product of Cuba. Their manufactures and navigation will be vastly profited by the possession of the Cuban market, and to obtain their sugar, molasses, &c., without duty, would be to them as a godsend.

It is not improbable that a proposition will be brought forward in Congress, at the next session, requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the Queen of Spain, for the purchase of Cuba.

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

The Daily Picayune.
2 September 1851, 1

It is to be noted that a direct trade is springing up between the principal Southern ports and European and South American ports. A line of steam vessels will undoubtedly be established very soon between James River and Liverpool. The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States has vastly increased of late, and will soon surpass that of Great Britain.

The following paragraph we take from the Intelligencer of the 5th ult.:

THE RECENT EVENTS AT HAVANA.—We are authorized to state that the steam-frigate Saranac will be despatched forthwith from Norfolk for Havana, with Com. Parker, of the Home Squadron, on board, who has been instructed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of the American citizens recently shot at that place, and to ascertain the proofs under which they were put to death, for having been, as alleged, engaged in an armed expedition which invaded the island. A full investigation will be had into the circumstances of firing at the United States mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish cruiser.

At the same time that these steps are to be taken, renewed and rigid instructions will be issued to the civil, military, and naval officers of the Government, to take all legal steps, and employ all the means at their command, to check and break up any armed and illegal expeditions from the United States against the territories of friendly powers, and to seize any vessels and arrest all persons who may be concerned therein; it being the fixed determination of the Government to maintain its treaty obligations and to enforce the laws of the land, the recent violation of which, in the case of the expedition of the Pampero, has led to such lamentable results.

The Saranac was waiting at Norfolk for the purpose of conveying Gov. Letcher to Vera Cruz, on his way to resume his diplomatic duties at the city of Mexico; but her present mission being of such pressing importance, she will depart without him, and another conveyance will be provided for that gentleman.

The Saranac will leave Norfolk either this afternoon or to-morrow.

THE HAVANA PRISONERS.—We understand that a despatch to the Department of State from the American Consul at Havana, states that all the prisoners were tried (we presume by a military tribunal) previous to their execution.

THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AT NEW ORLEANS.—We notice in some of our exchanges that complaint is made as to the negligence of the officers of the United States at New Orleans, in not preventing the departure of the expedition under Lopez. We have made inquiry on the subject, and have ascertained that the most stringent orders were long since issued and renewed on the subject by the different departments, and that a satisfactory explanation will be required for the apparent neglect.

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

The Daily Picayune.

2 September 1851, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

[BY THE SOUTHERN (MORSE) LINE.]

Late from Gen. Lopez.

SAVANNAH, *September* 1—2:40 P. M.

The schooner Merchant, which left Havana on the 23d ult., reports that Gen. Lopez had been victorious in a battle fought on the 17th ult., in which Gen. Enna, the second in command on the island, and five other officers of the Spanish army, were killed. Enna was buried in Havana on the 20th ult.

Gen. Lopez, at the head of a force variously estimated at from 1500 to 2000 men, was hovering around Havana, having made reconnoissances as far as Mariel. Guerrilla parties are forming in every part of the Vuelta Abajo. The Pizarro continues aground.

We have received the following despatch from a friend in Savannah:

SAVANNAH, *September* 1—8:30 P. M.

Spanish letters received here say that the leader of the "pirates" sent the body of Gen. Enna to the Spanish camp, that it might be buried with the honors due the dead.

The outrages said to have been perpetrated upon Crittenden's company are confirmed by eye-witnesses. The conduct of Owen is looked upon with abhorrence by all Americans in Havana. All the letters concur in representing the loss of the Spaniards as very great. The hospitals of Havana are filled with wounded soldiers.

The official gazette says that the battle of the 17th was fought at Caran Bota, a valley at the southwest extremity of Casco mountains, about forty-eight miles southwest of Havana. The necessary inference is, that Gen. Lopez is at the head of a large force, for whilst he is approaching Havana he is seeking the champaign country of Vuelta Abajo.

Cuban Meeting at Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, *September* 1.

An enthusiastic Cuban meeting was held here on Saturday night at the court-house, and was addressed by Mayor Dufrocq and other influential citizens. Patriotic resolutions were passed, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of raising funds to forward to the New Orleans committee.

THE LATEST FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Steamship Cincinnati.

The steamship Cincinnati, Capt. Patterson, arrived last evening from Havana, which place she left on the 25th ult. She brings us files of Havana papers to the day of sailing. We were in hopes that by this arrival we should have decisive accounts of the state of affairs in Cuba, but we regret that we are still in the dark. If we may believe the Spanish reports, which fill the newspapers, at the last dates Lopez had about two hundred men with him, and was fleeing before the victorious Spanish troops. They also report having shot a number, about fifty in all, at various places. It true, those may have been the remnant of the party of Col. Crittenden.

All that is certain is the death of Gen. Enna. He was killed in a fight on the 17th ult, and his body was laid out in state, after which it was interred with much ceremony.

A Government order, issued on the 23d ult, suppresses the local civil government in the Departments of the Centre and of the East.

The most important report that we find is the following, contained in an extra from the *Diario de la Marina* of the 25th:

The Lieutenant Governor of Bahia Honda, under date of day before yesterday, reports to his Excellency that at half-past 8 o'clock on that morning, having heard firing in among the hills of Aguacate he left in that direction with his assessor and various officers and individuals of the Rural Guard and inhabitants, who voluntarily accompanied him. When about a league and a half from that point, and after having passed over a broken road, and through a copious rain, he learned that the column of Col. Elizalde had had an encounter with the pirates, and having arrived at the point where the battle was fought, he saw that the "foragers" were flying in complete disperation, having left on the field many killed, and three others, who were shot, having abandoned also a quantity of arms and munitions. He also says that four horsemen were brought to him, and that in spite of the rain, the enthusiastic paisanos follow the enemy in the passes of the mountains, to pick up the articles which they leave behind in their precipitate flight, and that he has confided the direction of this operation to Lieut. Col. D. Antonio Marquez y Dominguez, which officer has been stationed in the hills of Aguacate.

The same Lieutenant Governor, in a communication of the same date from Bahia Honda, states that the day previous he had shot at that place six pirates arrested by the paisanos. Among them the Adjutant of Infantry, George Graham, and Lieut. Fercanding. He adds that in consequence of the action with Col Elizalde's column, the pirates were dispersed in all directions, and the paisanos were pursuing them with the greatest enthusiasm and decision.

Under date of to-day, the 25th, the same Lieutenant Governor has directed to his Excellency another report, stating that his communications of the 21st having been delayed, he adds to them that the number of pirates captured by the paisanos since Col. Elizalde's action amounts to fourteen.

A captain of the party at Candelaria, under date of yesterday, reports to his Excellency that the day before he had shot the pirate Juan Antonio Rosales, native of Guisa, Jurisdiction of Bayamo, which individual made the following declaration:

"In the town of Candelaria, August 21st, 1851, D Manuel Garcia, Judge of this district, says, that having received two reports relative to the appearance and capture of a pirate, he had ordered him to be conducted immediately to that town, which being done, his declaration was taken in the following terms:

"Being asked his name, of what place he was a native and resident, what was his condition, profession and age, he said that he was called Juan Antonio Rosales, native of Guisa del Marquessado, Jurisdiction of Bayamo, that he was a son of D. Juan Antonio and Doña Ana Maria Rerdome, residents of the same place; that he is a resident of New Orleans, of the United States of America, is married to Doña Juana Buenecilla, native of Germany, a resident of the said city, from which marriage he has no children, that his profession is that of a tobacconist, and that he is thirty-one years of age.

"Being asked how he was taken, and why, he answered that he had taken part in the expedition of the traitor Lopez, in the capacity of a soldier, in the said city of New Orleans; he embarked, in company with his other companions in a steamer, the name of which he does not remember; that he landed at a point called Morillo, near to Las Pozas, and that having in the action fought at that point with the troops of her Majesty, received two wounds, one in the left hand and one in the left arm, he afterwards followed in the rear of the said pirates till the 17th, on which date they abandoned him, having fled from the coffee plantation of Frias, towards the hills, defeated and pursued, and he was taken prisoner by a patrol who brought him to this captaincy about 2 o'clock in the evening, and that he believes his arrest was for the crime of treason.

"Being asked what known persons are with the pirates, what is their number, and how many are natives and strangers, he answered that, besides Narciso Lopez, he knew D. Joaquin Cabrera, whom he believes is of Guanajay, D. Antonio Falcon, of Havana, D. Antonio Zazes, of Puerto Principe, D. Anselmo Torres, of Havana, D Diego Hernandez, a first lieutenant of Santiago, and D. José Pisaco, lieutenant, of Havana, and that he knows by sight various others whose names he does not recollect. That the total number of pirates, when they left New Orleans, was 540, but that when he left them, there did not remain more than 300; that, on going to sea, the number of natives of this island amounted to 35, and that now he believes there remain about 20. That there are, likewise, 4 Peninsulars (natives of Spain), and, except 50 Hungarians and Germans, all the rest are Americans.

"Being asked whether, since the arrival of Lopez in this island, any persons had joined him, he said that on the 16th two youths joined him in the mountains, whom he (the witness) does not know, nor does he know their names, or whence they came.

"Being asked why he had joined the pirates, he said that a certain D. Desiderio Manrera, a native of Havana, had spoken with him, and taken him to the house of the traitor Lopez, who told him that he had received various letters reporting the island to be in a state of revolution, and also that the regiment of Cantabria was compromised with him, and that he engaged him to join his expedition, offering to reward him with land in this very island.

"Being asked if the traitor Lopez had been addressed by any of the country people, he replied in the negative, saying that all the paisanos, without distinction, fled from his sight, abandoning their homes."

At this point his declaration ended. It was read to him, and he confirmed and ratified it, but did not sign it, because he did not know how, the judge signing for him, and being sworn witnesses. D. Narciso Alvarez Castrillon and D. José Vincente Erbite, residents and present, who also signed.

Manuel Garcia, Manuel Alvarez Castrillon, José Vincente Erbite.

On the 20th ult. it appears that there was a fight at a place called Candelaria. Of this affair the following account is given in a despatch from Col. Elegarde:

Most Excellent Sir—To-day, in order to comply with the dispositions of your Excellency relative to my undertaking my march to San Cristobal, the column under my command left Bahia Honda at half-past 4 in the morning, the weather being very rainy. At the plantation of Quiñones I had intelligence that the enemy occupied the place called La Candelaria, whither I marched, and arrived there at 7 in the morning, the troops marching in file, in order to cross the hills of this coffee plantation. The column marched, taking along the pioneers commanded by the Chief of the General Staff, D. José Inza, after whom followed a section of cazadores, commanded by an officer. I followed at the head of the rest of the company of grenadiers.

Behind came the rest of the Regiment of España, commanded by D. Salvador Alvernia, and after this followed the artillery, cavalry, baggage, and a company forming the rear guard. In this order we continued till the advance of the enemy attacked the chief of the staff and killed the sentinel, when we continued on up to the house where the main body of the pirates was stationed. The company of cazadores halted at the bank of a stream and formed a guerrilla, with the object of approaching nearer. The company of grenadiers was formed in column for abreast, and charged with the bayonet, compelling the enemy to flee and disperse in all directions through the woods and thickets which surround the place.

The commandant, D. Salvador Alvernia, advanced in good order and direction, according to my instructions, to flank the positions on the right, till the preferred companies were detached and sent through the thickets in search of the dispersed enemy, which operation was continued in the midst of an awful storm of wind and rain, till, considering it impossible to capture them, on account of the thickness of the woods, I determined to return to this point to wait for the weather to clear up.

The mountain battery overcoming all the difficulties of the ground, fired two discharges into the enemy causing them considerable loss. The cavalry, commanded by D. Juan de Mata Ramos, and Capt. Felipe Lazaro, also did everything that was possible with the greatest promptitude, employing its horses in bringing the wounded to the house.

The loss of the enemy was considerable, as they left thirty dead on the field. Ours consists of five killed, among them a captain and lieutenant, and seventeen men wounded.

The remainder of the despatch renews the assertion that the invaders were totally dispersed, and anticipates their speedy annihilation. It appears also that Col. Elizarde was himself wounded in the fight.

A despatch of the 23d from Col. Rada, says that he has suspended operations on account of the bad weather; but he has no doubt that the "pirates" will soon be exterminated.

Under date of the 24th, the following order is issued:

The Most Excellent Señor Governor Captain General has been pleased, this day, to direct to the chiefs of the columns of operation and to the Lieutenant Governors of Bahia Honda, Mariel, San Cristobal, and Pinar del Rio, the following circular:

"The greater portion of the piracies who ventured to invade this island having been exterminated by the repeated attacks which they have suffered from the valiant troops of this army, on whom fell the duty of pursuing them, as well as by the no less decided and active co-operation of all the loyal inhabitants of the territory which they sought for a shelter. Considering at the same time the unanimous confession made by all who have been taken and shot, that they were brought to this country by a complete deception, by making them believe that the country called them, that the army would make common cause with them, and that triumph was as easy as certain, as all this was promised by the traitor who commanded them. It being clear that in no other manner could the leaders of so mad and stupid an enterprise have collected the crowd which affiliated with them, and that public justice has been satisfied by the severe punishment inflicted on those individuals who have been captured up to this time, and moreover on those who have perished by the balls and bayonets of our brave troops, and that the time for resorting to clemency, in obedience to the dictates of humanity has arrived, I have resolved the following:

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

The Daily Picayune.

2 September 1851, 2

1. Quarter will be given to every individual belonging to the horde of the traitor Lopez, that may present himself, or may be captured by the troops of Her Majesty, or by parties of paisanos, within the space of four days from the publication of this resolution in the respective districts; it being understood, that after that time the general army order of the 2nd of April last, which has ruled up to this time, shall be in full force and vigor.

2 Any individual or individuals belonging to the said faction, who may bring in the chief, Lopez, shall be excused from all punishment, and will be restored to his country if he is a foreigner.

Other despatches announce the shooting sixteen "pirates" at Bahia Honda, and ten at Las Pozas. How they got there, we are not informed.

Advices published in the Havana papers state that D. Joaquin de Aguero y Aguero, D. José Tomas Betancourt, D. Fernando de Zayas and D Miguel Benavides have been executed at Puerto Principe. Armenteros Hernandez and Arsis have been shot at Trinidad, and the following inhabitants of the same place have been sentenced to death: Ignacio Belen Perez, Nestor Cadalso, Juan O'Bourk, Alejo Iznaga Miranda, José Maria Rodriguez, Juan Bautista Hevia, Anselmo Posada, Pedro Pomares, Toribio Garcia, Cruz Bliba and Don Fernando Medinilla.

The Cincinnati reports that on the 25th ult, outside the Moro, she saw the schooner Heroine, of this port, towed by the Spanish frigate Isabel. On the 26th the Cincinnati was boarded by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, which reported that the Heroine, bound for Chagres, had been on the coast in distress, and was being taken in for a supply of provisions, &c.

Letter from Cuba.

A Cuban gentleman of this city has received a letter from Puerto Principe, dated August 19, which he has kindly handed to us for publication. It says:

"At last, after having made the greatest resistance, the companies (Spanish) have dispersed through the woods, some on one side, some in another, all in the direction of Santiago de Cuba, where we believe they have reassembled, and are waiting reinforcements by sea from Havana. If these should reach them, and we do not get more forces from the United States, all the progress we have made will be in danger of being lost. This is an exact account of the result of what has happened, and the encounters we have had since the 4th of July up to this date. Puerto Principe, Ballamo, Higuani, Holguin and Las Tunas remain without a soldier of the Government. The Cuban flag is raised at all these points, and that of Spain is stricken down and defiled at the foot of the staffs from which the Cuban banner floats. Perhaps you will laugh at this ceremony, but it has its significance, which I cannot explain to you now.

"It is utterly impossible for us to communicate or unite with Lopez, as the Government has taken the greatest precautions to prevent it, in such a way that we cannot even obtain news from Havana, because all the letters, even including those on commercial subjects, which arrived yesterday, came opened. If the reinforcement promised us from the North arrive, and succeed in landing anywhere on the coast east of Matanzas, the affair will be finished in less than fifteen days, as with Lopez in the West, and us in the East, Uncle Concha will remain without resources, and will be compelled to surrender."

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

The Daily Picayune.

2 September 1851, 2

Letter from Havana.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *August* 24, 1851.

Supposing you are like all other persons anxiously waiting more news, I again intrude upon your patience. I don't know that what I shall say will be news or not, as it seems that all the news comes to you first. It is a very hard thing to get hold of news here, as every thing is kept very much suppressed.

Since I last wrote I have learned a little more of the state of the pirates, which are not very encouraging to them. They have had several battles with the Spanish troops, and have killed a great many of them, probably four to one of the pirates; still Lopez can't hold out many days more. He is now reduced to about fifty men of his own from the States, and about the same number of country people. They are without food or ammunition, and are barefoot. Lopez has become nearly crippled, having no shoes, and is obliged to tie up his feet in old shirts and rags; they live upon beef and corn, without salt, and the fruits of the island, such as they can get.

I should suppose that they have suffered almost death, at any rate, since the last four days.

On the 20th and 21st the island was visited with a violent hurricane, that lasted forty-eight hours, the most frightful I ever saw. The rain pouring down in torrents during the whole time, and we understand that Lopez and his little gang were roving in the mountains, surrounded at the time by eight thousand troops.

The Spanish forces have lost a great general in the engagement of the 16th, which took place at the same time that the fifty were being shot in Havana. This general was the main dependence of their protection; he was brought out from Spain by the Captain General, Concha. His name is Gen. Enna. His corpse was brought to the city on the next day after the sailing of the steamer to New Orleans, and was buried with the honors of war on Thursday, the 21st. The funeral was attended by about three thousand troops.

Having only as yet heard of the three first battles, of the 13th, 14th and 16th, I can say but little. How the pirates have fared, I know not fully, in these three engagements. I have kept a list of the killed and wounded troops that have been brought to this city, which shows that the troops suffered a great deal; and it is, of course, supposed that the pirates suffered nearly in the same proportion.

List of Killed and Wounded of Spanish Troops.

Aug. 13—	87 wounded...	80 killed.	13 officers killed.
14—114	wounded...	100 killed.	14 officers killed.
16—	18 wounded...	unknown.	2 officers killed.
Total...	219	180	29

Of the two officers killed on the 16th, one was Gen. Enna; the other I can't remember his name.

There have been other battles fought, but I cannot hear the truth of the matter.

The fact is, the Lopez gang will all be exterminated in less than one week more. The troops are stationed in line across the island, and cut off all communication that was said to exist between Lopez and the Creoles of the Eastern portion; and troops are daily sent out to different parts of the island to guard the coast at all available points.

There is a very sad report in circulation, if it be true, and it may be so. About three days ago three Spanish war steamers came in sight of the Moro Castle and laid off for nearly an hour, and signalized to the Captain General of the port something that caused a great commotion in the crowd. Signals were exchanged from the city to the Castle, and from thence to sea, with great rapidity, and then the steamers steered off in different directions. Shortly after they left the news was afloat that the Pampero had been sunk at sea, with five hundred pirates on board. The story is currently believed here. You may know if she had left the States previous to the 20th, in time to be near enough this island to meet with such a fate. It is not improbable that such a thing may happen, for there is seven or eight Spanish steamers and frigates cruising all the while. The Pizarro, that was ashore at Plyitas, has been got off all safe, and is out cruizing also.

In relation to the capturing of those fifty poor fellows, we can hear nothing that can be relied upon. The following was related to a friend of mine by the clerk of the steamer Habanaro, this being the boat that took the poor fellows:

The clerk says that when they came upon them they were in four launches, some two miles from land. The Habanero came up and fired into them, from which the firing was returned. The launches turned to the shore, and as the steamer could not get in, lowered her launches and gave chase. The four launches of the pirates landed, all scattered and ran for their lives. After they had fired their guns, not having time to reload, threw them into the sea, and had only their pistols, which were soon discharged, and being pressed by the troops on board the steamer, surrendered, seeing no chance to escape, crying "Don't kill us;" the reply was from one of the officers, "We will not kill you, surrender," which they did. The clerk said also that he took Col. Crittenden; that Crittenden delivered his sword to him, saying he was the officer. Fifty men were taken, tied and put on board the Habanero, two others escaped, but were afterwards taken and shot after the Habanaro had come up to Havana with the fifty.

This clerk also says that this company was sent by Lopez to the coast to meet another reinforcement which was hourly expected, in order to pilot them in to the main body.

This may all be correct logic, but if they were at the coast to meet more force, why did they all steal those four launches from the fishermen and put out to sea in this condition? There is a mystery in the whole affair, and I think we will never know the whole truth of the matter. The story of the clerk may be true, but I doubt it. For my part I think they saw how hopeless their chance was, and put to sea in hopes of getting out far enough to be taken in by some American vessel for safety; that they had left their guns, for if they had had arms, is it reasonable to suppose that they would surrender, knowing it was fight or die, or surrender and die worse than dogs. The clerk's story don't suit me at all; and what our boys were doing in launches is more than I can conceive. I leave you to draw your own conclusions.

On the morning of the 19th, a list of all the officers of Gen. Lopez's army was published in the city papers. Said list was found in a trunk that was taken from one of Lopez's camps; the number was about fifty. Among which names I see some of the same name who were of the fifty shot on the 16th. On the 19th Lopez's gang, numbered 100 instead of getting assistance from the country people, they are against them. The troops provide the paisanos with arms, and they use them against the liberating party.

The fifty poor fellows shot on the 16th were all thrown into a large trench dug for the purpose and covered with lime, in the place where dead horses and mules and all the filth of the city is deposited, called the place of heretics. This is true, as the report of the sexton has been sent in to the Government, that the fifty were thus buried. The burial was left to the chain-gang of the city.

Since writing the above, an express has arrived, bringing the news of a battle fought on the 21st at a town called Candalabras, in which engagement forty of the pirates were killed, and forty taken prisoners and shot. This news is published as an extra in the *Alcance del Faro*, copied from the official gazette.

This afternoon the Spanish steamer called the Isabel Catolica came near the Moro Castle and exchanged signals for half an hour, and then put out to sea again. What this means I know not. There will probably be something new to-morrow, and as this goes by the steamer Cincinnati, I will close for this Sunday evening and resume on the morrow.

Monday Morning, August 25.—News in this morning by the express steamer Almandares, bringing in some fifteen of the troops wounded; and bringing news of the capture and killing of sixty more of the pirates.

There has been no other landing since Lopez of the 13th.

As the steamer Cincinnati leaves in a few hours, I must close. Respectfully, S A K.

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

The Daily Picayune.

2 September, 1851, 2

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

At length we have some items of additional news from Cuba, but only enough to increase the anxiety for more.

The Merchant has arrived at Savannah with Havana dates to the 23d. We have telegraphic accounts which we publish.

The steamship Cincinnati, which was chartered by the Spanish authorities to take down the news of the sailing of the Pampero, returned yesterday, bringing dates of the 25th.

We have full files of Spanish papers, with an uncommon quantity of official extras, a new thing in the history of the Havana press. They contain, however, nothing but Government proclamations and orders, and, at all events, Lopez appears to to have kept the officials extremely busy for many days.

We are, to our surprise, without our regular or special correspondence by this arrival. We have a letter from an occasional correspondent, which we give. It has evidently a bias against the expedition, and must, therefore, be taken with some grains of allowance for that disposition. It gives a very dispiriting account of the prospects of Lopez, and of the numerous losses he has met from his little band, during a series of battles, which he has been fighting for ten or twelve days.

It is very evident, however, from the Spanish accounts, that it has been no easy matter to make head against Lopez. Day after day it was announced that he was to be forthwith exterminated, that his troops were dispersed, and that a few only remained together, who would be destroyed in detail next day. If we count the Spanish lists of the "pirates" killed and wounded, it will appear that more have been destroyed than report had allowed Lopez to have with him; and yet he is fighting all the time, and killing large numbers of the royalists. True this cannot last without reinforcement by the natives or from the United States. Numbers will prevail at last; but the length of time he has held out against such overwhelming odds as it appears they have brought against him, argues wonderful courage and resources, or a degree of success among the native population of which we have no evidence yet; and we regret to say that with the exception of a few names which are published as having been denounced by one of the prisoners, this is the only sign, feeble as it is, of any concert of action in his favor by the people of the country. We are told, however, in the Patriot accounts, which have not reached us in an authentic form, that his forces, instead of being reduced as the Spanish reports say, to a miserable handful, have been reinforced to the amount of fourteen or fifteen hundred, who are actually a subject of alarm to the Habaneros.

We are without particulars of the action in which the Spanish General, Enna, was killed. It must have been a serious affair, in which the commander was personally engaged and lost his life, and the repulse of the Spanish troops under such circumstances would imply a much better condition of the force under Lopez than the Spanish are willing to allow.

All is, however, conjectural only; and long doubt in a position like that of Gen. Lopez, is a very unfavorable symptom.

At the same time, to show the revolutionary feeling that still subsists in the eastern part of the island, and as a specimen of the spirit of the correspondence, which has been frequent in private correspondence from the island, we give an extract from a letter to a Spanish resident in this city, written in the freedom of private correspondence, from his brother, who resides on the south side of the island, far east of Havana. It is dated on the 19th of August, when there was no tidings of what Lopez was doing other than rumor.

The anxiety for news by the Cherokee, which is expected to-morrow evening or the next day, is only made more intense by the meagerness and contradictions of these accounts.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Picayune.
2 September 1851, 2

Died:

In this city at No. 82 Canal street, on the 1st inst., at 32 minutes past 1 o'clock, P. M., Mrs AMARYLLIS B LOÑO, consort of Mr Anjel de Loño, formerly of Havana.

The funeral of the deceased will take place This Morning, at 10 o'clock, from 82 Canal street

The deceased was a native of Tallahassee Fa, and had been married but thirty-eight days. A more devoted wife, affectionate mate, amiable and obedient daughter, never lived. She leaves a devoted husband and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her untimely end.

☞ Tallahassee (Fa.) papers please copy.

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The Daily Picayune.
2 September 1851, 3

INSURANCE.

Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

In conformity with the requisitions of their charter, the Company submit the following statement:

Amount of premiums received for the year ending July 12, 1851		$540.883 30
Amount of premiums on unexpired risks for year ending July 12, 1850..		60.547 91
Whole amount of premiums.....		$601.431 21
Of which there have been received:		
Fire premiums	183.308 96	
Marine do	189.377 22	
River do	218.389 47	
Life do	10.296 16	$601.431 21
Less premiums on risks not terminated	94.216 47	
Less return premiums	10.464 76	$104.681 23
Amount o f earned premiums for year ending July 12, 1851		$496.749 98
Paid during same period for losses, viz:		
For fire losses	78.530 19	
For marine losses	124.080 63	
For river losses	92.651 62	
For life losses	15.000 00	
	310.262 44	
Reinsurances and expenses, less interest and discount account	41.327 41	$351.589 85
Amount of profits for year ending July 12, 1851		$145.219 13

The Company have the following assets:

Real estate, being amount paid in cash on same..	7.966 67
Premium notes	284.133 86
Bond and mortgages	84.800 00
Funds in New York city	4.563 17
Due for premiums in course of collection	37.963 86
Cash on hand	115.949 78
Total amount of assets	$486.376 04

☞ The Board of Directors have resolved to pay an interest of 6 per cent in cash on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after Monday, the 4th day of August next.

The Trustees have also declared a dividend of 28 per cent on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending the 12th day of July, 1851, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st of September next.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
M. GREENWOOD, Vice President.
C. J. MANSON, Secretary.
New Orleans, 31st July, 1851. aul

—Trustees—

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel Bell,	Glendy Burke,
M. Greenwood,	J. W. Zacharie,	John D. Hoin,
H. M. Wright,	David Hadden,	J. W Stanton,
Wm. P. Converse,	Louis DeSaulles,	J. A. Barelli,
George Jonas,	John M. Bell,	R. B. Sumner,
Z. Taylor,	Fk. Camerden,	C. T. Buddecke,
F. Puig y Puig,	J. Riffard,	G. S. Hawkins,
P. Simms,	M. O. H. Norton,	W. F. Vredenburgh,
Thos. J. Dix,	A. J. Mumny,	Sam'l H. Kennedy,
Wm. Vellowes,	J. G Stouse,	Magin Puig,
C. J. Mecker,	J. W. Carrol,	W G Robinson.

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The Daily Picayune.
2 September 1851, 4

INSURANCE.

Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Louisiana.

LIFE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Extra Guarantee Fund $50,000.

Accumulative Capital $500,000.

PARENT OFFICE, No. 46 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

This Company is now ready to make Insurance on the lives of White Persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only company incorporated in the State confined exclusively to Life Insurance, with an extra Guarantee Fund, the directors feel confident that it affords unusual and much greater inducements to those desirous of effecting an insurance on their lives than any other.

It is also upon the Mutual principle; each person assured becoming a member thereof and enjoying a portion of its profits, being entirely exempt from any liability beyond the amount of premium accrued.

Insurance Companies organized upon the mutual principle are generally successful, more especially those exclusively confined to Life, as they are based upon calculations warranted correct by long experience and close scrutiny; but the stability and success of this company is placed beyond a contingency, by the advantageous arrangement she has made for an undoubted guarantee fund of 50,000 dollars, not to be used or lessened, as subscriptions to mutual insurance companies always are, by insurance.

This extra guarantee fund of 50,000 dollars remains permanent until the company has accumulated a similar amount to take its place.

☞ California permits granted, and extensive travelling privileges allowed.

— Directors: —

Joshua Baldwin,	Sumpter Turner,
Henry G. Stetson,	Henry Renshaw,
Charles M. Waterman,	Edward C. Payne,
Mark Walton,	William C. Tompkins,
James Bonner,	George W. West,
Warrick Martin,	Thomas I. Dix,
William H. Garland,	John Calhoun,
George C. Lawrason	John M. Bach,
Robt. M. McAlpin,	John Leeds,
Edwd. Macpherson,	M. O. H. Norton.

JOSHUA BALDWIN, President.

HARMON DOANE, Secretary.

Medical Examiners { Richard Bein, M. D. / Howard Smith, M. D. } Hours daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

E. L. Goold, Attorney.

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The Evening Picayune.
2 SEPTEMBER 1851

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Gen. Enna's Defeat and Death.

Movements of Gen. Lopez, &c.

FULL PARTICULARS.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *August* 20, 1851.

Gen. Enna, the officer who commanded the troops operating against Lopez and his forces, and who ranked next after the Captain General, has been killed. His body was brought into town by railroad, on the night of the 18th. The circumstances attending his death have not been published, the Government organ (the *Gaceta*) of the 19th simply announcing that he had been severely wounded in a skirmish with the Patriots, at Carembola, the day previous. The *Diario* of the same date states that he died in the railroad cars, on his way in. His body, which has been embalmed for the purpose of being sent to Spain, was exposed yesterday and to-day in the Cathedral, dressed in his full uniform, with his cocked hat on his head and his sword in his hand. This afternoon his remains were conveyed to a place selected for the purpose, where they are to remain until a favorable opportunity occurs to send them to Spain. The procession was a most imposing one, the Captain General, the officers of the army and navy, the judges and secretaries of the different courts, the consuls of various nations represented here, and all the soldiers of the Spanish Army remaining in Havana having turned out in full uniform. It was remarked that these latter did not amount to more than four hundred men, a fact of some significance, showing that the handfull of men which Lopez is represented by the Government to have under his command, is giving full employment to all of the Spanish Army not engaged in watching the insurgent Creoles in and about the mountains near Principe.

A gentleman informed me to-day that he had seen a printed proclamation from Gen. Lopez, addressed to the Spaniards on the Island of Cuba, in which he informs them that he has just learned the cruelty with which the fifty prisoners taken by them have been treated, and threatening reprisals in case any more prisoners should be shot by the authorities. He states that he has 196 Spanish prisoners in his power, whom he has thus far treated with the respect due to prisoners of war; but, should any more of his men suffer, he will retaliate by shooting the prisoners now in his hands. He also informs the Spaniards that in a day or two he will be at the head of 6,000 men, and that to the Spanish bayonet he will oppose the American rifle. As it would be almost certain death were the authorities to discover one of these proclamations in the hands of an individual, they are of course kept very close. I will endeavor to procure one, however, and send it on to you. (These proclamations are inventions of the Cubans here.)

Nothing definite has been heard from the seat of war for the last two days. The steamers Habanero and Almendares both arrived to-day, the latter, it is said, bringing sixty-seven wounded Spanish soldiers. The city is filled with rumors, one of the most definite and best substantiated of which is, that several companies of the regiment of España had fired upon their companions and gone over to the Patriots, declaring that they would not fight against *Chicho*, the Spanish diminutive for Narciso, the name by which Lopez is universally known in the army. They are said to have told their officers that they had been deceived; that they were told that the insurgents were only two or three hundred strong, and that they really numbered thousands. The affair is said to have occurred two miles west of Bahia Honda. This regiment of España, as well as those of Cantabria and Leon, is said to be composed principally of soldiers who fought in the Carlist and Christino wars, and who are therefore well acquainted with Lopez and his reputation for daring deeds. Most of the soldiers were Carlists, who were taken prisoners by the Christinos and condemned to serve in the Spanish army in Cuba for a term of years. Their period of service has long since expired, but when any of them presumes to remind an officer of that fact he is considered mutinous, and immediately shot. This generally silences all complaints, at least from that quarter.

Another landing of troops from the United States is also reported to have taken place near Nuevitas. The numbers are not given, nor can I learn any further particulars. There is a dead silence observed here with regard to the insurgents in the mountains of Najaza, near Principe. No letters from that quarter are delivered at the post office, nor is any person allowed to take out a passport for or from that section. All the avenues are strictly guarded; no one is allowed to pass, and the large force maintained there by the Spanish Government alone gives color to the idea that the Principanos still hold out in their mountain retreats. The *Gaceta* of yesterday announces that Senores Aguero y Aguero, Tomas Betancourt, Fernando de Zayas and Miguel Bonavides had been shot at Puerto Principe on the 12th.

I was informed to-day of a circumstance connected with the surrender of Col Crittenden and his unfortunate associates who were shot here on the 17th inst., which, if true, should cast an eternal disgrace on the Spanish Government in this island. It is said that, finding themselves overtaken in their launches by the steamer Habanero, and seeing that the two pieces of artillery she carried would soon sink their boats, they proposed to the officer in command of the Habanero, who was no other than Señor Bustillo, the General of Marine, an officer nearly equal in rank to the Captain General himself, that they would surrender on condition that their lives were spared and that they should be treated in all respects like prisoners of war. *These terms he agreed to*, and on these terms they surrendered. The very moment they were brought into Havana they were tried and ordered to be shot, the Captain General saying that the General of Marine had no business to make terms with pirates. I do not vouch for the truth of this, merely telling the story as I heard it; but, if true, can any instance of Algerine perfidy beat this? One would think that the Spaniards had inherited some of the characteristics of their Moorish ancestors, if there be any foundation for this incident.

Yours, JUSTICIA.

HAVANA, *August* 22, 1851.

It rained all day yesterday, and the wind blew as it only can blow in this region. At times it amounted to a perfect hurricane. In the middle of the storm a Spanish war steamer, said to have been the Pizarro, was signalled from the Moro. She did not enter, however, so that it is still uncertain whether the Pizarro has got off the shoals in Bahia Honda or not.

Nothing definite from the seat of war this morning. The *Gaceta* of this morning publishes a communication from Lieut. Col. Sanchez, of the regiment *de la Corona*, in which he gives a most deplorable account of the destitution of the forces under Gen. Lopez, and says he is only waiting for the storm then raging to cease, to march upon the "pirates" and exterminate them; but, as all the official reports for the last three or four days have been to the same effect, and as there is a continual demand for more troops, the friends of the *filibusteros* here do not appear to be much disheartened.

A gentleman who was recently at San Cristobal, near which place the skirmish occurred in which Gen. Enna met his death, informed me that he had visited the house used as a temporary hospital by the Spanish troops after the battle, and that there were over sixty wounded officers and soldiers there. He also said that four cart loads of dead bodies had been brought in for interment. Lopez is said to have lost very few men. The mortality among the Spanish officers has been very great, the American riflemen generally picking them off among the first. The Spaniards consider this a very barbarous mode of fighting. Report says that many of the principal officers took advantage of Gen. Enna's death to accompany his body to the city, and that they are still here. It is certain that an officer possessing only the lineal rank of captain, with the brevet of commandants, has been sent down to take command of one of the columns or divisions operating against the enemy.

An officer attached to Gen. Enna's command said publicly here, that when that officer advanced at the head of one division to attack Lopez, his men positively refused to charge; and that the general, furious at their cowardice, struck at them with the flat of his sword. Assisted by a few officers who remained by his side, he succeeded in collecting about thirty *cazadores*, at whose head he charged, in which charge he was killed. He received one ball in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound, and his horse was shot in eight different places. As soon as he fell his soldiers fled in all directions, pursued by the *filibusteros*, who killed and wounded a large number. Gen. Rosales, who commanded another division of the Spanish troops, about 500 strong, and who should have advanced to Enna's support, is said to have fallen back when he saw the defeat of Enna's division, and taken up a strong position on the side of a hill. The Spaniards attribute the unfortunate result of the battle entirely to his cowardice, but some of them acknowledge that it is with the greatest difficulty the soldiers can be brought to charge.

In the letter I wrote to you by the Empire City, I stated that Señor Costa, of New Orleans, was to leave by that vessel, taking with him the embalmed bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Victor Ker. This was an error, as Mr. Costa is still here, and I am informed that the bodies of the two unfortunate gentlemen named have been buried with the others.

The *Gaceta* a day or two since published a morning report from the Adjutant General of Lopez's command, dated on board the steamship Pampero, on the 9th inst., from which it appears that his forces numbered 400, and that Col. Pragay, the companion of Klapka in the gallant defence of Comorn, the last fortress which surrendered to the Russians in Hungary, is second in command. Many here deem this a good omen, as his known abilities as a commander will make up for any deficiencies in that respect in the commander-in-chief. It is stated that this paper was found among the effects seized by the Spanish troops, after Gen. Lopez had left San Miguel. A full list of the officers of the expedition accompanied it.

JUSTICIA.

HAVANA, *August* 25, 1851.

The three leaders of the abortive insurrection at Trinidad, José Isidoro Armenteros, Fernando Hernandez, and Rafael Arcis, were shot on the 18th inst. Armenteros was first deprived of the insignia of his rank as an officer of the Rural Militia.

The *Gaceta* of yesterday publishes an order of the Captain General, consolidating the island into two departments, the East and West, instead of three, as heretofore. Gen. Lemery, the officer commanding in the Central Department, has been ordered to this place, and takes rank next after the Captain General, in place of Gen. Enna. Brig. Gen. Pavia, late Governor of Matanzas, has been ordered to the command of the troops at the seat of war. The *filibustero* sympathizers here say that this was in consequence of the evident symptoms of cowardice shown by Gen. Rosales, the officer whom the death of Gen. Enna left in supreme command there.

The *Diario* of yesterday publishes the account of a battle between the regiment of España and the "pirates," in which the latter were completely routed, with the loss of twenty killed and nine prisoners. The latter were immediately shot. Col. Elizalde, who commanded the Spanish troops, was wounded. Notwithstanding his alleged victory, however, it is asserted here that Elizalde retreated to Bahia Honda, leaving the open country entirely to Lopez and his party. The Creoles here assert that this victory was "got up" by the Government, expressly for the British steamer and the Cincinnati. An extra from the office of the *Gaceta*, this morn-

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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ing, contains a letter from the Captain General, returning the thanks of the Government to Col. Elizalde and his brave associates. The same extra contains an offer of pardon to all of the insurgents who should present themselves within four days from the publication of the order in the respective districts. Whoever will bring in the head of Lopez will receive a full pardon, and, if a stranger, will be sent to his own country free of expense.

It is said that the terror system is carried into complete operation in the city and country at present. Spies are continually denouncing people, and the prisons and fortresses are being rapidly filled with suspected persons. An operation which passes here by the mild title of a domiciliary visit, which consists of a midnight search of the houses of suspected persons, is continually practiced. Nevertheless, the bands play on the Alamedas, people amuse themselves as they best can, and to the eye of a stranger all is peace and quietness. No distinction of persons is made in the prisons. Members of the best families in the island, together with political prisoners from the country, are thrust into the same cells with common felons and other criminals of the deepest dye.

Among the arrests yesterday, I heard the name of Don Francisco de Armas, a lawyer and planter of great wealth and high standing.

Yours, JUSTICIA.

HAVANA, *August* 25, 1851.

Dear Pic.—You will no doubt have received full accounts of the gallant action of Las Pozas, where the Royalist forces fell before the Patriots like saplings before a hurricane, and where they refused subsequently to advance upon the enemy amid cries of "artillery, artillery; that position can only be taken by artillery." Since that action, the positive information is very meagre indeed. The Government publishes almost daily bulletins that the enemy have again been beaten, that they are dispersed; that the country people, and even the negroes are daily bringing in the scattered pirates to be shot like dogs; while on the other hand the few countrymen who come to the city from the seat of war tell equally exaggerated stories of the prowess of the Patriots; that one man is equal to twenty soldiers; that great numbers of these are wounded or dead; that the roads are filled with worn-out soldiers, and the houses of the country with sick. Amid these conflicting statements, it is next to impossible to arrive at the truth, and in the following resumé I only pretend to give you the facts so far as my own judgment enables me to deduce them from a careful collation of bulletins and stories.

After the action of Las Pozas, which occurred on the 13th, the Patriots continued in position unmolested by the Royalists for nearly two days, when they took up their line of march for the hills. Gen. Enna, at the head of part of his forces, (leaving 400 men at Bahia Honda to guard the artillery, stores, sick and wounded,) crossed the mountains by a different route than that taken by the Patriots, and placed himself with Rosales on the south side of the hills. The Patriots made their appearance in small parties at different points, which kept the troops in continual movement. The roads in the plain are filled with water from recent rains, and the reports continually speak of the labor of the soldiers in marching through continued sloughs. The appearance of a party of Patriots near Cabajabos, a small town two or three leagues from Guanajay, drew the troops to the east. The next day they were announced as being far west of the army. The troops again took up the line of march west, through the worst possible roads, and on Sunday morning, the 17th, Gen. Enna was advised that Lopez was at a small coffee estate at the foot of the hills, one league from San Cristobal, (which town you will find on the road through the southern plain nearly south of Bahia Honda.) The estate belonged to the family of Lopez's wife, and Lopez had in former years lived there. Gen. Enna immediately put all his troops in motion, about 1,000 men, and when near the estate divided them into two columns, one of which he placed under the command of Rosales and ordered to attack the flank of the enemy; the other he led in person. When he came in sight of Lopez's men they were reclined under some mango trees, it being about noon. On the appearance of the troops the Patriots took to the trees; when the charge was ordered, they left these and lined a fence. The troops advanced very slowly, notwithstanding that the trumpet was blowing the "charge bayonet," and the general endeavored to stimulate them to a more rapid motion, even striking officers and men with the flat of his sword. Despairing at their cowardice, he ordered a small number of grenadiers to follow him, and seeing the small number of the Patriots he advanced at a rapid pace with some ten or twenty brave fellows who followed him. He was received with murderous coolness. Not a man remained standing after the first discharge, and the only one not wounded was the general's aid, whose horse received eight balls.

Gen. Enna received a rifle shot in the abdomen and a graze on the temple. When he fell the column halted and very soon were in confusion. Rosales seeing this, instead of advancing retreated and took up a position on a hill, the halting column exposed to the cool and steady fire of the Patriots. Seeing their men fall on all sides, for every shot told upon the dense mass, began to retreat, and soon broke into open flight, not halting until they got to the town of San Cristobal. Gen. Enna was taken into a hut by the road side and a guard of twenty men could not be gathered to protect him. He was carried in a cot to Candelaria and died on the sugar estate of Chapotin, on his way to Ceiba del Agua, to take the cars for town. His death was kept as secret as possible, but soon leaked out. At San Cristobal my informant counted fifty-six wounded men and officers in the temporary hospital. Gen. Rosales took the command, and on doing so addressed the troops and assured them that the tactics should be changed; that the enemy should not be attacked in his trenches, and the soldiers should be saved from forced marches. Since then that column has done nothing.

From the other columns of the troops no advices had been published until yesterday, when the *Gaceta* announced that Col. Elizalde had attacked the pirates at a small place called Candelaria, near Bahia Honda. The *Gaceta* announces a most decisive victory, but the fact that Elizalde, himself wounded, retreated with his column to Bahia Honda, where he was on the 22d, leads to the suspicion that he did not gain quite so great a victory as he reports. A letter was read this morning by a Catalan on the wharf, from a countryman of his residing in the seat of war, that says, "*since the defeat of Elizalde, the whole country has joined Lopez, and is making war upon the troops. Here all is lost.*" The result of Elizalde's *victory* has been that this morning an extraordinary *Gaceta* has been issued, offering to the "*deluded pirates* quarter if they give themselves up, *or are taken*, within four days." This is significant.

In this city a complete system of terror is established—every man fears an immediate arrest, and every Creole, in any way prominent, is *vigilado*. Many arrests have taken place, and many prisoners have been brought in from the country, said to be spies of Lopez, guides of Lopez, partisans of Lopez trying to join Lopez, &c., &c. The roads are filled with patrols, and the country with fear.

Something is going wrong in the East also, but no one can find out what it is. Some say a new landing, some a new *pronunciamiento*, and some *dare* to say they don't know what is is. A man is now considered a fool if he is not aware of all that is going on.

The great cry is, when will the reinforcements come that Lopez may come down into the plain, where his friends can join him. The city is still filled with horror at the atrocious and barbarous indignities committed upon the remains of Crittenden and his unfortunate companions. The secret of their surrender is still a profound mystery, but rumor is beginning to talk of promises not kept.

Yours, PHILO PATRIA.

The Outrages in Havana.

Some of the Northern papers are very busy endeavoring to prove that the statements of the mutilation of the bodies of the Americans murdered in Havana are destitute of foundation. We here need no further proof of these inhuman acts than the testimony of many reliable gentlemen who were present at and witnessed the execution. In New York, the editors of the *Verdad* have published the following card:

A desire has been shown in some quarters to relieve the Spaniards in Havana from the just odium and disgust naturally awakened in every bosom by the revolting profanation to which some of the dead bodies were subjected after the massacre.

The undersigned, therefore, feel called upon to publish the following extracts of letters received by various Cuban gentlemen in New York from their friends in Havana. In all cases these letters proceed from persons of perfectly reliable characters. One of them [2] is from a Spaniard himself, writing to his own son, with acknowledged shame for what he confesses; another [1] is from a gentleman of the most eminent repute in Havana for the best qualities of human nature. We might easily multiply similar proofs. We send the originals of several of the letters for the inspection of the editors to whom we have the honor of addressing this communication.

We desire to have it particularly borne in mind that the authors of these barbarities were the *Spanish* rabble of Havana, and would pledge our lives that no Cuban beheld the scene with other emotions than horror. *They* constituted the class to whom it was a day of bloody joy and exultation. No person familiar with the history of the Spanish civil wars among themselves, will receive with any surprise this specimen of the ferocious instincts of the Spanish character, one of the symptoms of which is to be seen in their bloody bull fights of wild beasts. Hundreds of far more horrid atrocities are well known to have occurred in their massacres of prisoners, and treatment of their remains. Even cannibalism is not unknown on such occasions to the experience of some of the Spanish provinces.

The letters are all of the date of the evening of the 16th or the 17th inst.

1. "The city of Havana has witnessed to-day the most shocking spectacle which could have been presented to the eyes of the civilized world, and which even the Kaffirs would have beheld with horror. The pen shrinks from describing it. The Roman people, when it used to delight in its cruel entertainments, remained far behind the Spaniards here yesterday. After the cowardly murder of fifty-two men, officers and soldiers, they gave up a certain number of them to an unbridled rabble, who, like vultures, divided the inanimate remains of these unfortunate enthusiasts of liberty, who fell, we know not how, into the power of the forces of the Government. We do not know how it occurred, because there are so many different statements that we do not know what to believe.

"In their savage excitement, when they were returning from the execution, with the members of those unfortunate men, the most horrible exclamations were heard from them, and I myself heard one who was to dine that day on the brains of a Yankee. In the confectionary establishment of the Dominica I saw another exhibiting the —— of another. I revolt from continuing these accounts, and to conclude will tell you that the noise and the cries presented a faithful reminder of a bull-fighting arena on a day of performance."

2. "While I rejoice in this success of our arms, [this is from a Spaniard, and refers to the capture of the fifty men in the launches,] I cannot but lament and blush for the excesses which have been committed by the rabble upon the corpses of those unfortunate men, who perhaps have been deceived by our enemies to come here. I have seen pieces of the bodies of those men, and parts of their clothes and their shoes, in the hands of some of my countrymen, and have been told that in front of the palace of the General [here is situated the Dominica establishment,] they have been showing and triumphing over a piece of a skull."

3. "I send here with the enclosed despatch, giving an account of the late occurrences here. I will add, in conclusion, that the fifty prisoners have been shot, and that their remains were profaned by the mob, who trampled on them, and afterwards divided among themselves the shoes and caps, and even some of the members of those unfortunate men. Of Lopez nothing certain is known, except that on the 13th he routed the troops of the Government."

4. "Gen. Lopez landed at Playitas on the 11th, it is said, and the following day the news was known here. You can imagine the excitement caused by it; the Government on the one side full of the greatest alarm, and the people exhibiting their satisfaction in their countenances. A column immediately set out under the command of Enna, the second in command, and is said to have had an engagement on the 13th with the liberating force, in which a vast number of Spaniards perished, our friends having obtained a complete victory. Enna sent to ask more reinforcements, which have been sent to him. We know nothing more at present.

"It remains only for me to relate to you that Havana has been the witness of a scene which has no parallel in the annals of civilized nations. The steamer Habanero entered this morning with fifty American prisoners, who were shot to-day at 11, without any

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form of trial, and without having given them even the time necessary to prepare for death as Christians. The troops marched out to the Cerro of Atares, the place of the execution, where was found assembled a numerous multitude of Spaniards, since there did not remain a clerk in a shop who did not go to be present at the act. This circumstance would be nothing in itself, were it not for the barbarities that followed; for after the prisoners were shot in the back, their bodies were mutilated in the most horrid manner, and not only soldiers, but officers themselves took pleasure in stabbing and trampling on the corpses, which were tied by the feet, their members being mutilated, which were exhibited as trophies of victory.

"I cannot continue further; my pen trembles in relating such acts."

We abstain from further extending these proofs. We will only quote the following paragraph from the official paper, *La Prensa*. The guarded manner in which it treats the subject is, to any reader familiar with things in Havana, ample confirmation of the accounts of the private letters:

"The vivas for the Queen and country were repeated with more vociferation. The troops filed off, and then the people threw themselves upon the place of the execution, where were left some remains of the criminals. Ten funeral cars were waiting to carry to the cemetery the mortal remains of the fifty pirates," &c.

The same term is here applied (*restos*, "remains") to denote what the mob threw themselves upon, and what the funeral cars were waiting to remove to the cemetery.

This, in a Spanish official paper, tells the whole story. Further, we have before us a printed sheet of exulting verses on the occasion, which was circulated about Havana. It is entitled "Fifty Cayeron," (Fifty Have Fallen,) and consists of fifteen stanzas. The savage spirit, drunk with blood, characteristically pervading that vile class of the Spanish portion of the populace, wholly untouched by the sad spectacle of fifty brave foes meeting so nobly such a sanguinary doom, but, on the contrary, frantic with indecent joy, is sufficiently apparent from the fourteenth stanza, which we quote:

"Todo el pueblo presencio
De los piratas la suerte,
Y al mirar darles la muerte
Viva Isabel, esclamo!
El entusiasmo reino,
MUERAN PIRATAS gritaban,
Y al ver cual se fusilaban
Se aumentaba el ardimiento;
Y en cada frente el contento,
Cual rayos de sol brillaban."

Translation.—"All the people attended to witness the fate of the pirates, and in beholding death dealt to them, Viva Isabel, they exclaimed! Enthusiasm reigned. Death to the pirates, they shouted; and as they saw how they were being shot down, the ardor went on increasing, and on every countenance joy shone bright as the rays of the sun."

We conclude by saying, that if any person "who went out in a carriage to witness the execution," makes any statement in regard to the atrocities committed on the remains of the massacred prisoners at all at variance with this conclusive accumulation of proof, the only inference the case admits of is that he could not have seen the whole. The spectators must have been, necessarily, at a considerable distance, and when the mob of Spaniards were admitted to rush in upon the scene of the slaughter, of course those not immediately upon the spot itself could not see what took place in such a tumultuous crowd. The horrid trophies, afterwards publicly and insultingly exhibited, are, however, a positive evidence, (to say nothing of all the numerous letters,) not to be invalidated by mere negative evidence of anybody who did not see all that was done on such an occasion.

Americans! These, and such as these, are our tyrants! Strong in their numbers, and disciplined legions, their fortresses, their bayonets, and their batteries, they have ground us down to the point at which we could endure no longer, unarmed and uncombined as we necessarily are. If any of you doubt the right of helping us with men, so as to tend to diminish the vast military odds against us, at least none can doubt our right to call upon you for that which alone we want—*arms and ammunition*. In the sons of the soil we have men enough, but for God's sake help us with *arms*—and do quickly!

We have every reason, from the latest news, to feel confident that the daring Lopez has established himself, strongly supported by the people of the country, by whose invitation he went to head them, in the mountains of Vuelta Abajo, where he would soon establish a provisional government, and proclaim a republican constitution. Help us now with the military necessaries, which are all that Cuba wants in the hour of her need, as you were helped by the generous friends of freedom from other lands.

THE EDITORS AND COLABORERS OF LA VERDAD.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Evening Picayune.
2 Sept [illegible] 1851, 1

Letter from Col. Crittenden.

The following letter, received in this city from Col. Crittenden, has been handed to the editors of the Crescent for publication. We copy it from that paper:

SHIP-OF-WAR ESPERANZA, *August* 16.

Dear Lucien—In half an hour I, with fifty others, am to be shot. We were taken prisoners yesterday We were in small boats. Gen. Lopez separated the balance of the command from me. I had with me about one hundred—was attacked by two battalions of infantry and one company of horse. The odds was too great, and strange to tell, I was not furnished with a single musket cartridge. Lopez did not get any artillery. I have not the heart to write to any of my family. If the truth ever comes out you will find that I did my duty, and have the perfect confidence of every man with me. We had retired from the field and were going to sea, and were overtaken by the Spanish steamer Habanero, and captured. Tell Gen. Huston that his nephew got separated from me on the 13th—day of the fight—and that I have not seen him since. He may have straggled off and joined Lopez, who advanced rapidly to the interior. My people, however, were entirely surrounded on every side We saw that we had been deceived grossly, and were making for the United States when taken. During my short sojourn in this island I have not met a single Patriot. We landed some forty or fifty miles to the westward of this, and I am sure that in that part of the island Lopez has no friends. When I was attacked, Lopez was only three miles off. If he had not been deceiving us as to the state of things, he would have fallen back with his force and made fight, instead of which he marched, on immediately to the interior. I am requested to get you to tell Mr. Green, of the custom-house, that his brother shares my fate. Victor Ker is also with me, also Stanford. I recollect no others of your acquaintance at present. I will die like a man. My heart has not failed me yet, nor do I believe it will. Communicate with my family.

This is an incoherent letter, but the circumstances must excuse it. My hands are swollen to double their thickness, resulting from having them too tightly corded for the last eighteen hours. Write to John, and let him write to my mother. I am afraid that the news will break her heart. My heart beats warmly towards her now.

Farewell. My love to all my friends. I am sorry that I die owing a cent, but it is inevitable.

Yours, strong in heart, W. L. CRITTENDEN.

To Dr. Lucien Hensley.

Our Havana Correspondence.

Our letters by the Cincinnati yesterday did not come to hand till this morning, having been delayed by a misdirection. The accident constrained us to depend entirely on Spanish official papers and authorities, which have a decided bias to the Spanish views for the state of affa'rs on the island. We hasten to lay our own letters before our readers, merely adding that they are from sources in which we have implicit confidence, both for their integrity and their discretion.

They present the case of Gen. Lopez in a more favorable light than our morning accounts. The bravery and successes of his troops needed no better testimony than the accounts of his enemies, who have been obliged to admit a series of stoutly contested battles, in which the whole of their boasted army has not yet achieved a single decided success over him or his gallant band in the field. Whatever the issue of his enterprise may be, Lopez has proved beyond a doubt his own sincerity and his heroism.

THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING.—The following are the preamble and resolutions passed at the Philadelphia Cuba meeting:

Whereas, we, the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, have received the sad intelligence of the terrible butchery of our American fellow-citizens in Cuba, (amongst which we find the names of our fellow-townsmen,) who were taken from the high seas without being engaged in any unlawful act against the Government of Spain. And whereas, we have been made acquainted with the audacity of that Government in firing into and stopping an American mail steamer, in the lawful pursuit of her calling. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, in town meeting assembled, call on our General Government to make speedy inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the monstrosity of the slaughter, and to take immediate action for the insult so offered to our national flag.

Resolved, That the hirelings of Spain must be taught that the rights and lives of Americans cannot be frittered away either by drum head court martial, or the inquisition of Spanish desperadoes.

Resolved, That as Americans, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means in our power to bring to merited punishment the butcher-like murderers of our brethren, and to receive due satisfaction for the unmitigated insult thus offered to our country's standard.

Resolved, That in the insult so offered, we cannot but view a determined intention on the part of Spain to involve herself in a difficulty that must eventuate in the overthrow of her power on the American Continent, by a course of usurpations that never was, that never can, that never will be tolerated by this country from any monarchical power.

Resolved, That Allen F. Owen, the American Consul at Cuba, should receive, as he richly merits, the condemnation of every American heart, for his cowardly conduct in refusing to interfere for the protection of his countrymen in their hour of peril, by at least demanding of Spain that which his country gives to the greatest malefactors—a trial; and that we recommend to the President of the United States his speedy recall from a position that his cowardice has disgraced.

Resolved, That contributions in money are hereby solicited to advance the cause of Cuban independence, and that a suitable committee be appointed by the President of this meeting to act as treasurers, to receive and disburse the same in such manner as to them shall seem best for the promotion of the cause in which we have this night heartily enlisted.

☞ We understand that the Government officers in this city have been instructed to use the means at their disposal for the purpose of stopping any expedition which may attempt to leave here for Cuba; and that in furtherance of these orders a party of United States troops now occupy the Barracks below the city, some twenty or more of them having arrived yesterday from Pascagoula. The U. S. steamer Fashion is also stationed at the Barracks, and a revenue cutter commands the mouth of the river.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A CONCERT FOR CUBA.—We are informed that Mr. Van La Hache and Mr. Hoffner, musical artists, have offered their services to the Cuban committee to give a concert at such time and place as they may appoint, for the benefit of the Cuban cause. A new Cuban march, composed by Mr. La Hache, will be performed, and an original patriotic song, written by a young lady of this city, will be sung on the occasion.

☞ It will be recollected that the defeat of Gen. Enna was mentioned in our letters by the Empire City, though no one on the vessel knew anything of it, and it was not mentioned in the Havana papers. This shows the studied concealment practiced by the authorities, and that correspondents sometimes can find out the truth.

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2 September 1851, 2

Cuban Intelligence.

The following statement from the New Orleans Picayune of the 23d, based on a letter from one of the unfortunate Americans in the command of Lopez, gives the most intelligible account of the expedition which we have yet seen:

GEN. LOPEZ AND HIS FOLLOWERS.—The Delta of last evening publishes the following letter from Adjutant Stanford, which explains partially the manner in which our unfortunate countrymen met their untimely fate:

"HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

"DEAR HULING: We arrived on the island of Cuba after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, cooped on board with 400 or 500 men.

"We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have almost forgotten. The next morning Lopez, with Gen. Paraguay and all the commanding officers, left us—(I mean Crittenden and his battalion.) We heard nothing more of him for two days, when Crittenden despatched a note. He then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the mean time to take care of all the baggage, &c.

"We started for him on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, a. m., and had proceeded only three miles when we were attacked by 500 Spanish soldiers. In the first charge I received a very severe wound in the knee. We repulsed them, however. They made another charge, and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights—the most miserable you can imagine—in the chaparal, without anything to eat or drink.

"We made the best of our way to the seashore, and found some boats, with which we put to sea; spent a night upon the ocean, and next day, about 12 o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habanero; were brought to Havana last night, and condemned to die this morning. We shall all be shot in an hour.

"Good-by, and God bless you. I send the masonic medal, enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. F——h, and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you. STANFORD."

From this, and from a comparison with the official reports of the Spanish officers, we are enabled to construct a more connected and probable narrative of the events which led to the unhappy catastrophe than has yet been given. Gen. Lopez, on landing near Bahia Honda with the main body of his forces, consisting of about 300 men, advanced towards Las Pozas, a small town a few miles in the interior, leaving Col. Crittenden and his command, 114 strong, in charge of the baggage. That night or the next day the steamer Pizarro landed 700 Spanish troops at Bahia Honda; and these, advancing towards the place of Lopez's landing, cut off Crittenden's men from their companions. On the second night afterwards this party determined to attempt to form a junction with Lopez, but on the road were attacked by an overwhelming body of troops, and after a short struggle were, on the second charge, routed and dispersed. After wandering about in the thickets, fifty of them got together and made their way to the seashore, where they seized four small boats and endeavored to make their escape, when they were captured as has been related in the official report of Admiral Bustillos. There are still sixty-four of this command to be accounted for. Of these, forty were surprised and shot at a small farm-house. A Spanish lieutenant reports that on the 14th he came upon twenty "piratas" guarding an equal number of wounded comrades—all of whom were immediately put to death. The remaining twenty-four, or such of them as had not been killed in battle, probably continued to wander in the vicinity until, we are forced to believe, they also were taken and slaughtered. The other party, under Lopez, it seems, received the attack of the Spaniards, in a farm-house at Las Pozas, and beat them off with severe loss—at least so it is to be supposed, since the Spanish official reports state that they desisted from the assault in order to receive reinforcements. Whether any subsequent fighting took place at this point we do not know; at all events, Lopez held his own for two days—till, on the 15th, he left for the interior, and was not molested on his march by Gen. Enna; all of which we learn from the Spanish official accounts. This was the state of affairs on the 15th, the date of our last advices from the scene of action, through Gen. Enna's despatch, dated at 3.30 on that day. If General Lopez reached the mountains in safety, he will discover soon whether he has relied with too much confidence on the assistance of the native inhabitants.

The New Orleans papers of the 22d contain the following letter from Gen. Felix Huston:

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

Not having engaged in the cause of Cuba personally, I have forborne to inquire into the plan of operation, further than has been common to all our citizens who took an interest in the cause. To-day, however, I have made the proper inquiries, to enable me to form an opinion as to what is likely to be done; and the conclusion to which I have come is, that if the citizens of New Orleans do not subscribe liberally, there is no prospect of any aid being furnished to the brave and gallant young men whose lives are now perilled in the mountains of Cuba.

There is no time for delay; we have had one tale of blood and murder, and we may soon have another. My object is, if possible, to save the remnant of the gallant band who defeated the forces of General Enna on the 13th instant, and marched into the interior on the 15th. This we know from the official publications in Havana; and further all is doubt and uncertainty. This, however, is certain, that the same men who defeated Gen. Enna, and compelled him to send back to Havana for reinforcements, when they were only defended by works hastily thrown up around an old building, will be able to hold him at bay for some time, when they reach mountains so well adapted to defence as those of Cuba are. This is more certain, if the people of the country unite with them, which is confidently stated to be the case by correspondents from Havana, who, I am fully satisfied, have not made statements which they do not believe.

But, fellow-citizens, after examining the position in a military point of view, I am satisfied that our friends and brethren will be finally overwhelmed by superior Spanish force, if they do not receive assistance.

However anxious we may be to relieve those who are in danger, we must not hazard any more small detachments; we have had enough of that. Whatever is done must be done promptly and efficiently.

Whether anything at all can be done depends upon you, men of New Orleans. There is no time to seek aid from a distance. There is no lack of men who burn to succor the surviving comrades of the slaughtered Crittenden, Kerr, and their brave companions. It is the means that are wanting. I therefore plainly appeal to you to come forth generously and promptly. It will require a considerable sum to do anything that you or I would sanction; for I say at once that I will never consent that our noble young men shall again be hazarded with insufficient numbers and insufficient means.

FELIX HUSTON.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1851.

We subjoin from the Louisiana Courier of the 23d the following gratifying intelligence that the mob measures, which at one time were thought likely to disturb the peace and deeply stain the character of New Orleans, if not of the whole country, have ceased, at least for a time, if not finally:

QUIET RESTORED.—We are glad to record this fact, and that the scenes of Thursday night will not be renewed. The proclamation of the mayor, calling upon all good citizens to rally to the defence and honor of the city, was a most effectual means of restoring quiet. It prevented violence, though not the disposition to commit it.

Gangs of men gathered about the Municipal Hall last night: they appeared to be full of enthusiasm and the spirit of revenge.

They waited some time, appearing eager for violence, when Colonel Christy appeared on the upper steps and addressed them. He told the crowd that he was an old citizen; that all his sympathies were in the cause of Cuban freedom.

He came forward, at the solicitation of our highest officials, to request the gathering to disperse, and reassemble at a better time. Thus the crowd gradually left. In the mean time the military were filing past, and the Cubans and citizens were on the look-out in the vicinity to repress any attempted act of violence.

Leaving the Municipal Hall we wended our way towards King's Pavilion.

A large crowd had assembled, and much enthusiasm pervaded it.

A few, indeed, made themselves conspicuous, and tried to organize a band for deeds of violence—to go and attack suspicious Spaniards. All this was promptly repressed by the forcible remarks of Colonel Hughes and Captain Yates, who counselled order, and that discretion should temper our actions at this time. They recommended proper steps to be taken to avenge the murder on our countrymen, and that the meeting adjourn to deliberate more fully upon the matter.

This meeting then dispersed: the crowd retired to their homes, and only a few scattered bands diverged through the different streets, and "made night hideous" with their discordant yells. They wandered about, and we doubt not, if they had not seen the military and many good citizens in readiness to check them, that hostile demonstrations would have been made—that a mob would have re-enacted the scenes of Thursday night. These signs of opposition checked them, as mobs are proverbially cowardly.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
2 September 1851, 3

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our New York Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1851.

We have no further reliable intelligence from Cuba. Entirely contradictory reports are rife—some to the effect that the invaders were wholly cut to pieces, after inflicting a heavy loss upon the Spanish troops; others that Lopez had taken possession of, and still held, the fortress of Mariel, whither the Pampero would soon carry him large reinforcements. These last rumors originate from a communication in the Newark Daily Advertiser, which has doubtless met your eye; and we have seen those who profess to have actually read the letter from Capt. Lewis, upon which the intelligence contained in that communication is founded: but men are so prone to shape their opinions in accordance with their hopes, and strengthen them by manufactured evidence, that it is quite unsafe to yield credence to the current gossip of the day. Meanwhile the movement is everywhere progressing among the people. We have reports of meetings in almost all the towns and villages of note throughout the country; and in this vicinity the mechanics and workingmen in particular seem inclined to keep the ball in motion. A gathering of many thousands in Jersey City, (which is but a suburb of New York,) on Wednesday evening, brought together a force of hardy operatives, which, in point of numbers, energy, and intelligence, it would be difficult to exceed in any part of the Union.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, September 1—5, p. m.

There is not a particle of local news worth communicating. Our papers are filled with details of the Cuban news brought by the Empire City at New Orleans. The intelligence by her certainly looks more favorable for Lopez than the accounts brought by the Cherokee. We shall know something definite in relation to that matter about Thursday or Friday next, as the Empire City leaves Havana to-day for New York.

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

Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.
2 September 1851, 2

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

It is beginning to be a matter of considerable importance, to ascertain the extent and character of the new expeditions that have started for Cuba, since the first sailing of the Pampero from New Orleans. We have had various rumors upon this subject, but few or none of them are of very reliable character. If, as one of the reports alleges, that Lopez has been captured, and his force either cut to pieces or taken prisoners, the question naturally arises—what next? Will the revolution terminate; or, will it be further prosecuted? It is said that on the night of the 22d instant, two steamers, the Fanny and the Alabama, filled with armed men and munitions of war, sailed for Cuba, amidst great enthusiasm, and in defiance of the efforts of the Government to prevent their departure. The number of men on board is given at from 1200 to 1500. We have also a statement to the effect that a few days since, two vessels containing coal, clothing, muskets and ammunition, and also a large body of men, recently left New York for a point well known to Lopez, and over which the Spanish Government can have no control, except by a fleet outside. Still further, it is stated that the steamer Pampero has, since the first landing of Lopez, returned to Cuba from Jacksonville, Florida, with a large party, headed by Gen. Gonzales. Here we have accounts of three additional expeditions, embracing in all about 3000 men. If they have started, as is alleged, the chances are they have agreed upon some particular point of rendezvous, and will act in concert. The capture of Lopez, however, should the rumor upon the subject prove true, cannot but dishearten—while, should he still be in the field with the slightest prospect of success, recruits will no doubt pour in by thousands. Much therefore, if not every thing, as relates to the further progress of the outbreak, depends upon the fate and position of Lopez; and despite the favorable accounts that we have received within a day or two, the chances appear to us decidedly against him. That is to say, we believe that he has either been captured, or compelled to seek a precarious safety in the mountains.

Later News from Cuba.

Since the above was written we have received the following despatch relative to the Cuban expedition, and movements of Lopez, who it appears was not captured:

SAVANNAH, September 1, 1851.

The schooner Merchant arrived here to-day, from Havana, and brings the important intelligence that Gen. Lopez has been successful in every engagement with the Spanish troops. In the engagement of the 17th Gen. Enna, commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces, was killed, with several other officers and a large number of men. The force of Gen. Lopez was from 1500 to 2000 strong, and was daily receiving reinforcements. Gen. Lopez was marching towards Havana. Great excitement prevailed at Havana, and much apprehension was felt.—There are now only about 700 troops remaining in the city.

The above despatch is from the editors of the Savannah News, and differs very materially from other accounts received. We still incline to the belief that Lopez has been unsuccessful, and that the expedition has failed.

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

Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.
2 September 1851, 2

From Washington.—The Cuban Movement.

The Republic of this morning says:—"We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury received telegraphic despatches from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that 2,000 men were waiting there ready to embark for Cuba. Without being apprised of the nature of the reply vouchsafed to the Collector in these premises, we have reason to believe that he was duly informed that, if the said 2,000 men should debark under the circumstances, certain officers of the United States would be held responsible. We are inclined to believe that it would not be amiss to test the truth of Mr. Rusk's assertion in the Senate of the United States, that it is impossible in this country to enforce any law in a neighborhood where any portion of the people were opposed to its execution.

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

The Charleston Courier.

3 September 1851, 2

[From the Savannah Republican, September 2.]

LATER FROM HAVANA!

GEN. ENNA KILLED BY THE PATRIOTS!!

Gen. Lopez marching on the City of Havana!!!

By the arrival yesterday at this port of the schr. Merchant, Capt. Westendorff, from Havana, whence she sailed on the 23d ult, we are in receipt of further advices from Cuba, which confirm the reports previously received of the battles between the Spanish Troops and the Patriots under General Lopez, in which the latter were victorious. We cannot rely upon the ordinary channels for news from Havana, but the information we have received, though very scanty, we believe to be from a source which may be fully relied upon. We are informed that General Enna, the 1st in command of the Spanish troops, and 2nd in command of the Island, was killed by the Patriots in the battle of the 17th, together with four or five other Spanish officers and five hundred Spanish troops. Gen. Enna's body was exposed in state two days at Havana and was afterwards buried with great pomp.

We learn also that Gen. Lopez was every where successful, and was marching towards Havana with a force of 1,500 to 2,000 men, and was in position east of Mariel. The Creoles at Havana were highly elated at Lopez's success, and they are daily making accessions to his army. American vessels are closely searched, and a strict watch is constantly kept upon all American citizens on the Island. They are reported to be only about 700 Spanish troops at Havana. The accounts of the death of Gen. Enna explain the report received here of a despatch having been put on board the Cherokee, just before sailing from Havana to the Spanish Minister at Washington, informing him of the capture of Gen. Lopez. We presume the despatch to the Spanish minister related to the death of Gen. Enna and not to Gen. Lopez as has been reported. Gen. Enna was not instantly killed, but was wounded in one of his legs, from which he died the day after the battle.

The reports of the inhuman massacre of Col. Crittenden's command and the cruelties and outrages perpetrated upon their bodies are fully confirmed.

By the Merchant we have received our regular files of the Faro Industrial, to the 20th ult.

We learn from this paper that on the 17th, the Captain General distributed brevets, &c. to thirty five officers and soldiers who were wounded in the battle of Las Pozas.

It also contains an official communication of the Captain General, dated the 19th, which states that General Enna was dangerously wounded in a battle with Lopez, at a place called Carumbola.

We also find an official proclamation, which we have translated:

"MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

"His Excellency the Governor, Commandante General of the Central Department, sends the Captain General the following official communication, dated Puerto Principe, 12 Aug.

"*Excellent Sir*:—On this day have been shot in the back, the following named prisoners, for high treason against the Government:

Don Joaquin Agüero y Agüero, Don Jose Tomas Betancourt, Don Fernando de Zayas, Don Miguel Benavides, which is published by order of His Excellency, for general information. PEDRO ESTEBAN.

Havana, August 18, 1851.

We find in the Faro a full list of all the officers of Gen. Lopez's force, which we publish below. We also find a statement of the number of his men, as follows:

6	companies of Infantry, (including officers)		219
3	" "	Artillery,	114
1	" "	Cuban Patriots,	49
1	" "	Hungarians,	9
1	" "	Germans,	9
Total			400

From the Faro Industrial.

We are authorized to publish the following account of the forces of the traitor Lopez, which document was found among the papers that were taken:

LIST OF OFFICERS.

General in Chief—Narciso Lopez.

Second in Command and Chief of the Staff—John Pragay.

Officers of the Staff—Captain Emmrich Radrich, Lieutenants Joseph Lewohl, and Sigis Rekendorf.

Corps of Adjutants—Colonel Eugen Blemmenthral, Captain Ludivig Schlezinger, Lieutenant Ludivig Muller, Surgeon Henry A. Tournique, Commissary G. A. Cook.

Staff of the Regiment of Infantry—Col. R. L. Bowman, Lieutenant Colonel W. Scott Haynes, Adjutant George A. Graham, Commissary Joseph Bell, Adjutant of the regiment George Parr.

Company A.—Captain Robert Elliot, Lieutenant E. H. MacDonald, Sub Lieutenant J. L. Labuzan, do. R. B. Breckenbridge.

Company B.—Captain John Johnson; First Lieutenant James Dunn; Second Lieutenant J. S. Williams; Third Lieutenant James O. Reilly.

Company C.—Captain J. C. Brigham; First Lieutenant Richard Howder; Second Lieutenant G. A. Gray; Third Lieutenant J. D. Baker.

Company D.—Captain Philipp N. Golday; First Lieutenant David L. Rausseau; Second Lieutenant John H. Landingham; Third James H. Howain.

Company E.—Captain Henry Jackson; First Lieutenant William Hubbi; Second do., T. A. Simpson; Third do., James Crangle.

Company F.—Captain Wm. Stewart; First Lieutenant Jas. G. Owens; Second do., John G. Bush; Third do., Thos. Hudnall.

Regiment of Artillery.—Officers of the Staff.—Chief, Wm. L. Crittenden; Adjutant, R. L. Stanford; Second Master of Commissary, Felix Hausten; Surgeon, Ludovig Hadkl.

Company A.—Captain J. A. Kelly; First Lieutenant P. C. Jamest; Second do., Jas. A. Stewens; Third do., J. O. Bryce.

Company B.—Captain James Sanders; First Lieutenant Philipp S. Van Vechten; Second do., Bewerly E. Hunter; Third do., William H. Crafts.

Company C.—Captain Victor Kerr; First Lieutenant James Brandt; Second do., H. T. Vienne.

Regiment of Cuban Patriots.

Company A.—Captain Ildefonso Oberto; First Lieutenant Diego Hernandez; Second do., Miguel Lopez; third do., Jose A. Plagas; fourth do., Pedro Lopez.

Regiment of Hungarians.

Major George Bonnis; Captain Ladislaus Palank; Lieutenants Joseph Czernatzy, Johan Petari, Adalbert Kerskes, Conrad Eichler.

German Regiment.—Captain Hugo Schlicht; Lieutenant Paul Michael Biro; *Cambias*; Captain Pietro Muller; Lieutenant Giovani Piacosio.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.]

KEY WEST, AUG. 21.

The mail schr. Merchant has just entered from Havana, where she was not permitted to land or receive cargo. We learn that the police, military and officers of every grade, are evincing extraordinary activity, and special precautions are adopted to suppress all news from the interior. Lopez, who passed through our harbor in the Pampero, landed within about four leagues of Bahia Honda, where he was joined by many of the inhabitants with provisions and horses. We cannot rely upon any intelligence through the ordinary channels from Havana; but we learn from a source upon which much dependence may be placed, that Lopez was attacked in a strong position on the 17th inst., near Bahia Honda, by a large force of infantry and lancers, under the immediate direction of the second in command, General Enna, and that he defeated them with great slaughter.

Among the officers slain was General Enna, whose body was exposed in state in Havana on the 21st and 22d inst. Lopez has thus far been everywhere successful, and his force is rapidly increasing. A party of his men, consisting of fifty, under Col. Crittenden, operating separately from Lopez, had been captured, and they were taken to Havana and shot. Rumor says that their bodies were mutilated and publicly treated in the most barbarous and revolting manner; indeed the atrocities which are related can only find a parallel in the most savage warfare of our Seminoles. But we hopefully trust that every drop of the gallant Crittenden's blood thus shed upon the soil of Cuba, may, like the fabled teeth of Cadmus, rear up a host of warriors to battle in the cause of freedom.

The Merchant was carefully searched for arms and munitions of war; and for this purpose her ceiling was ripped up.

The British ship Attila, Irving, wrecked some time since, is undergoing repairs, and she will go to sea in the course of the next forty days. Salvage and expenses will be advanced upon bottomry, and the cargo will go forward.

The schr. Advent, Kincaide, from New-York for Texas, which was brought in by wreckers, was sold a few days ago by the master. The dismantled hull sold for $550. Portions of her cargo have been sold, and other portions are yet to be sold.

The brig Yucatan, Baker, from Cuba for New York, with a full cargo of Molasses and Sugar, was gotten off the reef by wreckers, and her cargo has all been landed. The vessel will probably be condemned. The brig Indian Queen from Savanilla, and the schr. Patrick Henry from Mobile, both for New-York, are detained here by the sickness of their crews.

The Spanish steamer Primero, of only ten tons burthen, with four persons on board, and who had been drifting about in great distress for five days, was picked up and towed into this port by the schr. Susan Cannon, from Jamaica for New-York, on the 20th inst.

Our August gale commenced on the morning of the 20th, with the wind at N. E., blowing in heavy squalls, it lasted about thirty hours. Our people are always prepared for such customers, and every building, vessel and boat was so well secured that no damage was sustained. The Sand Key light ship slipped her chains and ran into port. Key West sends on by this mail a strong petition to the Post Master General for the transportation of the mails, during August and September, by steam; and I will endeavor to forward you a copy of it as your city is much interested in its success. REX.

[Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

KEY WEST, AUG. 22.

Messrs. J. L. Locke & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—The proceedings in the Island of Cuba are kept so dark that we are unable to collect any information relative to the movements of the Government, or its authorities in the Island, or respecting Gen. Lopez I have not been able to collect any matter of interest for your information since my last return made to you.

Correspondence of the Courier.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 30—10 P. M.

The past week has been one of intense excitement to hear further and more reliable news from Cuba. The reports and dispatches, such as we have been able to obtain, in the interrupted condition of the various telegraphs, have been so contradictory, as to leave us in great uncertainty. Even the Government at Washington, has been in the same state of doubt and uncertainty. Up to the present writing, we are ignorant of the true state of affairs, and know not what has been the fate of LOPEZ and his followers. Some reports say he has been defeated and put to death with all his men. Other accounts say he has been successful. The next reliable news therefore is looked for with intense anxiety.

Quite an excited feeling prevails our city, still we are not generally disposed to condemn unheard. In the early part of the week, a very large meeting, numbering probably seven thousand persons, assembled in Monument Square, and expressed sympathy for the Cuban patriots. Several distinguished gentlemen addressed the people. Resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the course pursued by the Spanish authorities and the American Consul at Havana. Last night a body of 600 to 700 persons paraded through the streets with an effigy of the American Consul at Cuba, on a mule. They took it to Federal Hill and there burnt it with loud imprecations. I am told that a company of young men has been formed, and are ready to go and aid the patriots as soon as they can get conveyance.

I was one among the spectators, numbering probably 7000, who saw the noble ship JOHN *Rutledge* launched this morning, from the ship yard of Mr. ABRAHAMS, on the point. She glided off the ways beautifully, and went into her destined element like a thing of life. She is a splendid specimen of architecture—will carry eleven hundred tons, and is the largest vessel ever built in Baltimore. She is designed to run from Charleston, S. C., Your city may justly be proud of so fine a ship.

At the latest advices from Washington, the President had not arrived. He was, when last heard from at the Virginia Springs, suffering severely from an attack of cholera morbus. It is expected he will issue another proclamation regarding Cuban affairs immediately on his return.

NEW-ORLEANS, AUG. 29.

Our city continues healthy. Strong efforts are making to aid the Cuban patriots. A committee has been appointed to canvass the city and raise funds. Theatrical entertainments and concerts are being advertised; the proceeds to be appropriated to their comfort.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It shows how little reliance can be placed on reports by Telegraph. Yesterday despatches came from Savannah with the news per schr. *Merchant* from Havana. They certainly are at variance with the private letters received here by the *Merchant*.

I have two letters from most respectable houses, dated 20th Aug. One mentions that the invaders had met with no sympathy there, and that Gen. ENNA was killed on 17th inst. in an engagement, and that about 200 of the Invaders were yet uncaptured. The other letter mentions that about 150 remained untaken; but that they likely would soon be. That letter also expects that business would be better soon.

Now, what a difference in these accounts—by the wires from Savannah and the private letters. Such accounts are well calculated to mislead and induce adventurers to go who would otherwise remain at home.

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

The Daily Delta

3 September 1851, 2

Cuban Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Carrollton Hotel, on the 1st instant. The meeting was called to order by B. A. Fortier, Esq. Charles Dimond, Esq. was called to the Chair, and the following officers were elected:

Vice-Presidents: Col. B. M. Ellis, Honorable Samuel Rieker, Captain N. Cochran, J. M. Betts, Dr. Green, Chester Bisbee, Col. Brown, E. C. Armistead, Capt. Clark, and L. A. Kirk.

Secretaries: Edward Moegel and Jesse Gillmore.

DR. S. GREEN

The meeting was addressed by Judge Ivy, Judge Elliott, Mr. Woodson, and T. S. Whitaker, Esq.

Judge Ivy, from the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we truly sympathize with the people of Cuba, in their struggle to relieve themselves of the despotism of Spain, and that we will cordially assist them as far as lies in our power.

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the irretrievable loss of our friends, who were so cruelly murdered in Cuba, on the 16th of August last, and truly sympathize with their relatives, who are among us, and that we deprecate the act as the basest which has ever been perpetrated in America, not even excepting the cruel deeds which have marked the character of the savage tribes which met our fathers in their progress in civilization.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed among us to collect subscriptions in this portion of the parish of Jefferson, and that said committee correspond and cooperate with the committees of Jefferson and Orleans, and with whatever other committees may be appointed for the same purpose.

The following were appointed a committee on subscription: B. N. Fortier, Pierre Sauvé, Eugene Waggaman, John Betts, L. A. Kirk, and Judge Robinson.

The sum of $217 was collected on the spot.

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

The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

3 September, 1851, 2

Sept. 1

Democratic Rally.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held on the 1st of September in the Court street Market Space, for the purpose of celebrating the advent of the New Constitution, and of ratifying the State and county nominations.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

JOHN W. SMITH, President.

JOHN A. WIESMAN, HENRY ROESTER, J. A. PORTER, JOHN PATTON, } Vice Presidents.

ALEX. PADDACK, L. F. MOSHER, } Secretaries.

The following persons were appointed a Committee on Resolutions:

Dr. J. J. Quinn, Dr. Geo. Fries, W. M. Cameron, Geo. H. Pendleton, J. Dan. Jones, Geo. Clements, A. W. Anderson, Henry Noble, John Houck, Abram Banburn, Wash. McLean, Thos. J. Sherlock, J. A. Porter, J. Y. Armstrong, Jno. W. Carlton, D. T. Hoke, Chas. Reemelin, Alex. Long, John Bennett, Paul Huston, Thos. B. Anderson.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Messrs. R. H. Stone, Jacob Flynn, Wm. T. Lytle, Geo. E. Pugh, and A. G. W. Carter.—Letters read from Messrs. Olds, Vallandigham, and Norris, expressing their regrets at not being able to be present.

Dr. J. J. Quinn from the Committee on Resolutions offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Resolved, That we hail with high gratification the day which gives to Ohio a new Constitution. The old Constitution was the best in the United States in its day, and we claim no less for the present.

Resolved, That the excellencies of the new Constitution consist in the enlargement of the powers by which the people can control their government, and by providing better and stricter safeguards for the protection of our personal and political freedom.

Resolved, That while human rights are fully protected, the rights of property are no less secured. Corporation robbery of private property is forever banished from Ohio.

Resolved, That a self-acting apportionment is one of the chief corners of our new political edifice; gerrymandering has been exiled from Ohio, and the right of representation is forever established in the people.

Resolved, That the Democracy here present, pledges its candidates faithfully to carry out the requirements of the new instrument.

Resolved, That the Democracy asks for power, only for the purpose of securing the public good, and economy in our State, county, township, and city affairs shall therefore continue to be our first aim.

Resolved, That the ticket nominated by our State Convention, as well as that by the Democrats of this county, meets our hearty support.—We will do all we can to elect it, and appeal to the 2d Tuesday of October for the ratification of this pledge. Old Hamilton will then speak so as to be heard.

Dr. Fries offered the following, which were also adopted:

Resolved, That whilst the general government is bound to use all *ordinary* means to preserve inviolate our treaty stipulations, they are not required by the laws of nations, or the usages of liberal government, to exercise *extraordinary* powers to prevent our citizens from fleeing to any land, or to the aid of any people struggling for freedom and liberty.

Resolved, That to the struggling patriots of Cuba, we tender our deep, sincere and heartfelt sympathy—and to their enemies at home and abroad,—whether in or out of official position,—our unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That the late unchristian, inhuman and brutal butchery of men struggling for the cause of Liberty in Cuba, deserves the eternal execration of all christendom, and calls for vengeance from the lovers of liberty in every clime.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for the Democratic State and County tickets.

JOHN W. SMITH, Pres't.

JOHN A. WIESMAN, HENRY ROESTER, J. A. PORTER, JOHN PATTON, } Vice Pres'ts

ALEX. PADDACK, L. F. MOSHER, } Secretaries.

For Cuba.

The Louisville *Courier* says:

During the past few days a considerable number of persons have left this city for Cuba, and yesterday morning we saw a band of fifty or more, who are ready to embark for the same destination, and will no doubt start to-day.

Those were seen where the parties started—here is one, told by the *Journal*, where they started and *stopped*:

ALMOST A HEROINE.—Last evening, on the arrival of the cars from Frankfort, the watchful "Charleys" of our city were as usual on the alert, looking into everybody's business except their own. A handsome young gentleman dressed in tights seemed to attract their particular attention, and one of them, after having surveyed him on all sides, began to suspect the *genus home* of the young man. The officer offering his arm, very politely volunteered his services to see him taken care of, and accordingly they went to Capt. Buckner's fireproof castle. Arrived there the officer expressed his suspicion to his new acquaintance, who turned out, sure enough, to be a live woman in tights.

The woman is about twenty years of age, and we learn is from Henry county, where she has very respectable relatives. She had been persuaded by her lover, one Thomas Ireland, to come to this city, where they were to be married, and then join the "Gillmoters," both as regulars. But on the way here, a misunderstanding arose between them, and as soon thereafter as the cars came to a halt, Tom told her to go to ——, and jumped off. A gentleman in the cars had kindly interested himself in the lady, and being seen in her company, was also taken to jail. After an explanation, the gentleman was permitted to depart, and Col Buckner kindly took the young woman to his family residence.

Exciting News from Cuba.

Our telegraph reports this morning, from the two sources mentioned, induce the belief that the revolution in Cuba is extending—not only extending, but having a strong prospect of success. LOPEZ could not have achieved success with the small handfull of men taken to him by the *Pampero*, reduced to the extent of 114, by the capture of CRITTENDEN's command, and the massacre of the others. Aid must have gone to LOPEZ from the people of the Island. If he *has* won the victory reported, then the *natives* are aiding him; and if they were aiding him *there*, why, it is reasonable to suppose, as he marches on to other successes, and forces reach him from this country, that the natives will continue to go over to his standard, and the natural result will speedily follow, *Liberty to Cuba*.

A few more days will tell the tale.

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

Cincinnati Gazette

3 September 1851, 2

The South and Cuba.

We have no evidence of the existence of a stronger feeling in favor of revolutionising Cuba and annexing it to the United States, in the southern States, than there is in the middle and western, and in those of the extreme north and east. It is true, that more violence has attended the excitement at New Orleans than in the more northern cities, but we do not believe that this violence had its origin, or was in any considerable degree influenced, by attachment to the "peculiar institutions" of the South, or to slavery any where. It may be traced to other and very satisfactory causes. The young adventurers, who unfortunately fell into the hands of the Captain General of Cuba, had banded themselves together in New Orleans, and embarked there for the Island, leaving behind relatives, friends and connexions. This is true, though much the largest portion of these adventurers were from the North, who had gathered into that city, as to an appointed place of rendezvous.

We are not able to see how the annexation of Cuba, can result to the advantage of the South. Southern products are not in demand in Cuba, but Northern manufactures and provisions are. The extreme South would find in Cuba a competitor in the production of her great staples—one that would, by enlarging the quantity of these staples, and reduce the price, while the North would gain an unrestricted customer for her productions, which would increase demand and consequently improve prices.

The Charleston Mercury, a jealous and powerful champion of Southern rights and interests, takes decided grounds against annexing Cuba to the United States, in a carefully considered article. The following extract fairly exhibits its temper and tone:

"Cuba is a region already well peopled, with manners and laws fixed by immemorial usage — These differ essentially from our own. They are the manners and laws that belong to absolute governments, not republics; and there is no instance on record where the people of Spanish and of English descent have coalesced harmoniously into one. It is the union of elements of everlasting hostility and discord, and, instead of increasing our strength it would be adding to our troubles. It is indeed urged that, by admission into this Confederacy, Cuba would speedily be peopled with the Anglo-American race, and thus become one of us Something of this would doubtless take place; but Cuba has already more than the population of Georgia on scarcely more than one-half the area of Georgia. By what process are we to change this great population into one of different laws, manners and nationality? Are they to be exterminated or bought out? If either of these processes is depended on, what is meant by the high-sounding declaration about the oppressed Cubans! The enterprises on foot would then be better characterized as attempts to dispossess, rob, and exterminate Cubans. Our love for Cuba would prove to be that affection which a thief has for his neighbor's gold watch, rather than that which a Christian has, for his neighbor. If we look to the union of *the people* of Cuba with this Confederacy, as we have already intimated, we think the effects would be deplorable. It was in this latter aspect that Mr Calhoun considered and deprecated the acquisition of any portion of the settled country of Mexico, and still more strongly of the Island of Cuba."

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Cincinnati Gazette

3 September 1851, 3

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

UP TO 5 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

HENRIE HOUSE,

L. MOUNT, Proprietor,
Third street, between Main and Sycamore.

J Patterson' Cadiz; A W Stark, Xenia; T W Patterson, Vevay; L Anderson, do; W Jackson and lady, N O; A Richardson, Buffalo; T Anderson, Ia; J Davis, Louisville; R Cowling and lady, London; C Langden, Northampton; L B Boomer, Cleveland.

WAVERLY HOUSE, Opened 1850.

R. H. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor,
West side Main street, between Court and Canal.

W Conwall, Boston; D W Field, N Y; J C Hughes, Ky; J Richards, Hamilton; S Huston, do; Mrs Thomas and daughter, do; J R Swasey, do; W McClure, do; J George, do; Col A P Miller, do; M C Bryan, do; A P Ranson, do; J McClayton, Dayton; J Sager, do; W C Hendrickson, Franklin; W Hyatt, Montgomery; J Sutton, Middletown; W Marsh and lady, Marion, Miss Coberton, do; Capt P E Pugh, do; A Hoagland, Monroe; N C Bennett, do; J P Satterlil, do; D W McFlinn Amanda; G Lowe, Me; W Hill, Dayton; W McLean and lady, N Richmond.

BURNET HOUSE, Opened 1850.

ABR'M. B. COLEMAN Proprietor,
North-west corner Third and Vine streets.

Miss Bryan, Batavia; S Skeen, Sharpsburgh; A Kelly, Columbus; J F Drane, Erie; D Macy, Lawrenceburgh; Mrs Sanderson and servant, St Louis; Miss Claibourne, do; Miss Sanderson, do; Master Sanderson and brother, do; W Watson, do; W Harlow, do; Miss E Crosby; Plymouth; J Allen, Laporte; N Berry, Nashville; J Ellis, do; W Baldwin, Blanchester; L Reynolds and brother, Pa, R Stockwell, Ia; Mrs Poynts and lady, Maysville; J Day, Detroit; W Staunton, Conn; G Thornton; J Linyard, England, Mr Claibourne and lady, Nashville; T L Brewan, B Green; W Nain & Co, St Louis; J H Chiles, Pittsburg; S B Cook, Millerstown; H Hall, do; G Raberts, Columbus; T M Thomas, Attica; J McCormick, Madison P McCormick, Pittsburgh; W Owens, do.

WALNUT STREET HOUSE, Opened 1850,

J. W. SWEENEY, Proprietor.
East side Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh.

O B Loomis and lady, Havana, Cuba; J Snyder, Carrolton; V D Smith, do; Miss Malory, Milford; J Scott, Hamilton; W Wilson, do; T Smiley, do; J M Millikin, do; J Hough, do; J Shintz, do; Jos Millikin, do; J Rousman, Rossville; J B Thurkauf, Newtown; A Bratinback, Rossville; F Good, N O; Dr Clure and two daughters, Springdale; G Braden, do; A Sachinder, Danville; H Scoville, N O; F James, Phila; W Brown, Collinsville; H Dayton, Maysville; F H Peyton, Oxford; Dr Johnson, do; J B Elliott, Rooch; S M Crane, N Y; E Smith, do; N Holleysworth, Centreville; W B Hall, Walnut Hills; T H Reeves, Terra Haute; O N Cook, Cynthiana; J Middleton, Taylorsport; J McClure, Brookville; J B McClure and lady, do, Mrs Powers, do; J Speer and two sisters, do; Miss Lerrell and sister, do; Miss Spaulding and sister N Albany; J Kendall, Portsmouth; T Armstrong, Vevay; M A Shinck, do.

GIBSON HOUSE, Opened 1850.

D. V. BENNETT, Proprietor,
West side Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth

S P Coffin, Washington; P Rohrer, Zanesville; T H Miller, Xenia; C A Gatch, Kenton; H D Blue, Ravensburgh; A Baughman, Xenia; W H Johnston, Kanawha; E Taylor, College Hill; R Manchester, Piqua; A Rankin, Ky; D D Agnes, Chillicothe; W S Robinson, Kiddsville; E Brown, Rockville; R Clark, Loveland; F Taylor, Madison; T C Kyte, Louisville; J C Geet, Dayton; H F Miller, Eaton; C P De Lamatta, Dayton; W Hughes, St Louis; G R Young, do; J G Mande, do; J W Harris, Dayton; R A Laws, Xenia; H A Gilbert, Dayton; J G Farrow, Paris; W D Gibson, Bloomingburgh; J C Akins, Buffalo; Dr Gilman, Lexington; J Cantwell, Mansfield; J Keyt, Paris; G Roberts, Columbus; H Mason, do; M Smally, Lancaster; J Hampleton, St Louis; J Douglass, Indianapolis; R George, do; J Harris, Ia; W Barbee, Troy; A Woolcott, Dayton; N Winters and lady, do; J H Winters, do; P E Cool, Cleveland; F Whipple, Terre Haute; T Pryne, Madison; S B Walker, Louisville; J Glidden, Dayton; C Glidden, do; T Richardson, Louisville; H W Cood and lady, do; Mrs Hutchins, do; Miss Bacon, do; L Castleman, do; J Bacon, do; W Greason and lady, Ky; T Bachman, N O.

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Cincinnati Gazette

3 September 1851, 3

Highly Important from Cuba.

SUCCESS OF LOPEZ!

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF GENERAL ENNA.

Anticipated Capture of Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2d.

The following highly important despatch was received from the Editor of the Savannah News last night.

SAVANNAH, Sept 1st, 11½ P. M.

The Schooner Merchant arrived to-day, with news of interest.

Since the 13th ult. Lopez and his men have encountered the Spaniards in several contests, in all of which the latter had been defeated with a heavy loss.

On the 17th a battle occurred, in which Gen. Enna, Commander-in-chief of the Government forces, was killed, together with a large number of officers and men.

Lopez is now marching upon Havana, at the head of an army of 1500 or 2,000 men, which is daily receiving large accessions from the surrounding country.

The Spanish troops are completely cowed by the frequent reverses which they have sustained.

Gen. Enna was buried with great pomp in Havana on the 20th.

The greatest excitement and consternation prevails in that city, as there were only 700 of the troops there, who could afford but a feeble resistance.

FARTHER FROM CUBA,

HAVANNAH ACCOUNTS CONFIRMED.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 2.

The steamer Cincinnati has arrived. She left Havana on the 25th, and confirms the accounts per schooner Merchant.

She reports that the Spanish Government offers pardon to the Patriots who will surrender.

She brings nothing later from Lopez than that received via Savannah.

She passed the steamer Pizarro at sea on the 26th.

MORE OF THE CUBA MOVEMENTS.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.

Advices from New Orleans state that a regular organization consisting of a large number of American citizens, are concentrated at that point. They have given to Gen. Felix Houston the entire arrangements of their movements, who is to so conduct them as not to violate the laws of the United States.

The Washington Telegraph says that arrangements have been made in this country for landing 2,000 men in Cuba, in a short time, under the command of distinguished leaders.

Several Hungarians left Montgomery, Ala., on Monday, to join Gen. Lopez.

The Secretary of the Treasury received a dispatch yesterday from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that 2,000 men are waiting there to embark for Cuba. The Secretary returned this answer, that, should these men be permitted to embark, certain United States officers at New Orleans would be held responsible The Washington Republic of this morning states, that upon the American Consul at Havana calling upon the Captain General, complaining of the firing upon the Falcon, the latter expressed his regret at the occurrence and said that it should not again take place, and accounted for the occurrence by stating that the Spanish vessel had a new commander, lately come to Havana, who did not know the Falcon.

ADDITIONAL FROM CUBA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 2.

Two details by the steamer Cincinnati come down to the afternoon of the 25th.

The steamer Allied Area arrived at Havana that morning with fifteen soldiers wounded in a battle fought on the 21st, at Cadaia

The Spanish report says 40 Patriots were killed and 40 more taken prisoners.

A dispatch from the Commandant at Bahia Honda, says he shot six privates on the 22d, including Adj. George Gotham and Lieut. Ferconding.

The Captain General on the 24th issued a proclamation offering quarter to the insurgents who would surrender within four days after the notice was published, irrespective of distances and pardon to those who would deliver Lopez.

The Spanish loss at Cadalaria would seem large.—Letters say an express train left Havana with several surgeons to attend the wounded Spaniards.

The Patriots were always shot as soon as captured.

A letter says Lopez is in a position to hold out two months.

The Orleanist this morning publishes a letter from Crittenden, written half an hour before his execution. He says he had not a single musket cartridge, and Lopez had no artillery.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
3 September 1851, 2.

FLAG OF FREE CUBA.

[A sketch appears of the Cuban flag, triangle upright, with stripes waving upward]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

SUCCESS OF LOPEZ.

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF GENERAL ENNA.

ANTICIPATED CAPTURE OF HAVANA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.

The following highly important despatch was received from the editor of the Savannah News last night.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1, 11 1/2 P.M.

The schooner Merchant arrived to-day with news of intense interest. Since the 13th ult., Lopez and his men have encountered the Spaniards in several contests, in all of which the latter had been defeated, with a heavy loss. On the 17th a battle occured in which Gen. Enna, Commander-in-chief of the Government forces was killed, together with a large number of officers and men. Lopez is now marching upon Havana at the head of an army of 1500 or 2000 men, which is daily receiving large accessions from the surrounding country. The Spanish troops are completely cowed by the reverses which they have sustained.

Gen. Enna was buried in great pomp in Havana on the 20th. The greatest excitement and consternation prevailed in that city, as there were only 700 of the troops there, who could show but a feeble resistance.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
3 September 1851, 2.

CUBAN SYMPATHY.--At the grand Cuban rally in Baltimore on the 27th ult., one of the speakers appealed to the crowd for recruits to avenge the murder of Crittenden and his companions, and the appeal was responded to by fully a thousand persons, of whom, a letter writer says, at least 900 could have been enrolled on the spot. There is a secret movement in that city in behalf of Cuba which challenges the utmost scrutiny of the government.

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ONE THIRD OF ONE SECOND DETERMINES WINNER STINGAREE OVER UNDINE FOR POSSIBLY A RECORD IN SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB RECORDS (to 1976)

September 1, 1851

Daily Delta - Wednesday, September 3, 1851 - p 1 c 6

PASS CHRISTIAN HOTEL REGATTA

Pass Christian - Sept. 1, 1851

The entries today for the prizes were, in the First Class, the Sylph, Flirt, Coralie, and Caroline. In the Second Class, the Stingaree, Undine and Picayune. In the Third Class, the J. G. Robinson, Mandeville, Elephant and Stella.

The breeze was moderate and the weather delightful.

The great point of attraction in the race was the meeting of the Stingaree and Undine in the same class. (I omitted to state that the race was a triangular one of 15 miles.) The Stingaree and Undine were tack after tack--close upon each other to the first stake-boat, which was turned first by the Undine, one minute and a half ahead of the Stingaree.

Shortly after, when running before the wind, the Stingaree overhauled her adversary, and for more than three miles "a blanket would have covered them," until, in nearing the second stake-boat, the Stingaree shot a length ahead, and turned it the same distance ahead of the Undine.

On the run home the Stingaree opened the gap a little and beat the Undine to the wharf one minute and three seconds, according to the decision of one of the judges who was timing the race, and one minute and two seconds, by gentlemen who were timing the race by another watch.

As the difference in time, according to Club rules between the boats, is one minute and two and one-third seconds, the Stingaree beats the Undine one-third of a second in a 15 mile race !

The following is the summary:

First Class Boats

1	Sylph	--	J. G. Robinson	1st prize
2	Flirt	--	H. McNeil Vause	2nd prize
3	Coralie	--	Thomas Byrne	
4	Caroline	--	George Urquhart	

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Second Class

1	Stingaree	--	Stingaree Club	1st prize
2	Undine	--	A. L. Saunders	2nd prize
3	Picayune	--	J. Curran	

Third Class

1	J. G. Robinson (late Martha)	--	F. Fassman	-- 1st prize
2	Mandeville	--	Capt. Drew	-- 2nd prize
3	Elephant	--	H. McNeil Vause	
4	Stella	--	J. Smith	

The following is the official report:

Sylph	2:28:06	1st prize
Flirt	2:39:12	2nd prize
Coralie	2:42:40	
Caroline	2:55:40	
Stingaree	2:36:09	1st Prize
Undine	2:37:05	2nd prize
Picayune	no where	
J.G.Robinson	2:28:50	1st prize
Mandeville	2:33:30	2nd prize
Elephant	2:55:26	
Filibuster	no where	

W. CHRISTY — Judges
THOS. R. DABNEY
WM. H. LEE

N.B.: Accident prevented me from being present at the coming in of the Stingaree and Undine; therefore, my signature to this report is not to be considered in the decision between these two boats.

WM. CHRISTY

* * * * * *

Delta of Thursday, September 4, 1851 - p 2 col 3

We are requested by a gentleman to correct an alleged error which was inadvertently made in the official report of the Judges on that occasion.

In the Second and Third Classes the time of the arrival home of the boats is given. In the First Class, the actual running time of the boats is given. We would also state that the boats of the three different classes were started half an hour apart--the Third Class first--the Second Class next--and the First Class last.

The following is the corrected report:

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First Class--Started 12 o'clock and 30 minutes

	Arrived Home			Racing Time			
	Hours	Minutes	Seconds	Hours	Minutes	Seconds	
Sylph	2	53	60	2	28	06	
Flirt	3	09	12	2	39	12	
Coralie	3	12	40	2	42	40	
Caroline	3	25	40	2	55	40	
Second Class -- started at 12 o'clock							
Stingaree	2	36	02	2	36	02	
Undine	2	37	05	2	37	05	(?MJS)
Picayune	no where						
Third Class--started 11 o'clock and 30 minutes							
J.G.Robinson	2	28	50	2	28	50	
Mandeville	2	33	30	3	03	30	
Elephant	2	55	20	3	26	26	
Filibuster	no where						

The Stingaree being one foot and eight inches longer than the Undine, according to Club measurement, the difference in time between the two boats was only one-third of one second.

(M. James Stevens note: I copied from a microfilm and had difficultydeciphering the small print. If anyone wishes to quote the figures above per my question note, I suggest the original newspapers be consulted at New Orleans Public Library or Tulane Library. 11/22/76)

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The Daily Delta
3 September 1851, 1

Spanish Accounts—The Skirmish of the 22d.

The following letter, which we find in *El Diario de la Marina*, of the 24th, is a more detailed description than we have yet seen of the encounter near San Cristabel, between Lopez and Col. Klimidi, at the head of the 4th column of observation. Our correspondent describes this affair as mere skirmishing between a detachment of Lopez's party, and a large, well-appointed force of the Spaniards; but to give both stories, we translate the following letter, which, with all its bombast and exaggeration, will be found quite interesting:

HABLA HONDA, August 26, 1851.

Yesterday we left this place, bound for San Cristobal, according to the instructions I had received from the Captain-General; and at a short distance we learned that Lopez was near by. I had been exploring the road, with my company, and in that way made a start against the pirates. In the official report sent to the Captain-General, you will find all the details.

During the action, Colonel Klimidi was wounded, though not badly. The position of the pirates was very difficult to ascend, but we succeeded in reaching the place, and dispersing them completely. Lopez escaped in sight, leaving behind him his clothes. He was seen on foot, with many others who were ambuscaded in the woods, in such a manner that it was impossible to follow them with success. The killed on their part, according to information we have had from one of the enemy's officers, amounts to sixty, and five men we took prisoners, who were immediately shot.

On learning the news in this place, orders were given to send the *paisanos*, or country people, in pursuit of the pirates, with the certainty that they should exterminate them all, and bring over Lopez prisoner, but a tremendous hurricane prevented our valiant men from continuing the chase, the rivers being swollen, and the falling trees preventing the march. Had the weather been good, I should have passed the rivers, taking by surprise Lopez's advanced guard, and then I should have given him a good one, but unfortunately I was prevented from doing so, by falling with my men up to the knee in a swamp. Those of the pirates who had more courage, sustained the fire admirably, contending for the ground until the arrival of the company of grenadiers, as the *escaderes* had dispersed themselves, taking the flanks in a guerrilla style in order to prevent them from retiring on a right or left movement. We found Lopez's spy-glass, which was given to Col. Klimidi.

The pirates are decent looking men, they fight like bloodhounds, and they are right, because they know that on fighting depends their escape. I firmly believe that the day after to-morrow we will give them another chase, and I hope that we will exterminate them, as the last tempest took them in the woods, and they have been prevented from coming out.

The bearer of this is an officer of Engineers,—if you can speak to him, ask him to give you the information he received from the officer of the pirates we took prisoner and shot, and you will find to what a miserable condition that band is reduced. According to my opinion, Lopez's forces have been reduced to only 150 men. There are more, but they are all dispersed, and the greatest part unarmed, as we have found about forty muskets in our march. The number of wounded is also considered great. The pirate officer said that Lopez's forces amounted to 300 men, but according to some other sources he has no more than 220.

You will, perhaps, be astonished to notice that we have not continued our operations, but, my dear friend, you have to take into consideration the condition of our men—we had no ammunition, because all got wet, and the weather has been horrid, making it a matter of impossibility to do anything in such hilly ground.

We sent an account of our position to Brigadier Rusales, and although he must have heard our fire, he could not come to us on account of the squall—but this is of no consequence, because I know that the pirates will not concentrate themselves so easily in the dispersed condition in which they are now. On the other hand, I consider it difficult to destroy them at once, because the idea that there will be no quarter for them, will compel them to resist to the last. Our men have behaved bravely. There is an officer of grenadiers now wounded, who saw Lopez running with 5 or 6 more of his men. We received several volleys, but I am extremely sorry that Lopez did not fall into my hands, as I was most sure would have been the fact, *had it not been for that tempest.*

The place in which the troops were was infernal, no kind of manœuvres could be combined, as the ground would not allow it—however, all the orders were given under the fire, and all was perfectly done. We have been now thirteen days since we left Pinar del Rio without having an hour's rest.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Cuban Affairs—Abhorrence of the Brutal Massacre—Loss of the Steamer Union—Fatal Railroad Accident, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1851.

The interest in Cuban affairs continues unabated, and there is the greatest desire to learn more of the events that have recently been transpiring there.—From private letters received at the office of La Verdad, the Spanish paper of this city, it is evident that the atrocities attending the massacre of the fifty prisoners at Havana were such as would degrade the authors from the pale of civilized being. The perpetrators were the Spanish rabble, to whom it was a day of bloody joy and exultation. A certain number of the corpses were given up to the mob present at the execution, who, acting like vultures, divided the inanimate remains of the unfortunate enthusiasts in the cause of liberty. When returning from the scene, they were seen gloating over the relics saved by them from the field of blood. One was heard to exclaim that he would that day dine on the brains of a Yankee.

The public sentiment of abhorrence at such a shameful outrage to humanity is wide-spread, but what course will be pursued to assist the Cuban patriots, is not decided upon. Money is being collected, but the leaders of the movement seem to be waiting for further news from the island before embarking on an expedition. There was a second meeting in the Park on Saturday evening.

Capt. Marks, late of the steamship Union, has published a statement denying the charge brought against him by some of the passengers, and attributing their hostility to him to his opposing their attempts to deduct a large amount from the gold saved for salvage.

On Saturday afternoon an unknown man was killed at Binghampton by the cars of the New York and Erie road. The deceased had sufficient warning of the approach of the cars, but refused to leave the spot, and before he could be rescued the train passed over his body. Many suppose that the deceased was tired of life, and adopted this mode of ending a miserable existence.

Jonathan Carroll died on Saturday from falling from a garret window in Anthony street, while asleep.

The coroner since Saturday held an inquest upon the above, and upon Jacob Mills and Wm. Buckmaster, who died suddenly from apoplexy and disease of the heart; upon Cornelius Murphy and James Moran, who died from falls, and upon an unknown person found drowned.

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The Daily Delta
3 September 1851

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

"False Reports."

CONTRADICTIONS—EXAGGERATIONS OF THE PRESS.

We wish those who are in the habit of ascribing to the press motives and purposes, to distort and misrepresent with a particular design, would give us some aid in sifting, weighing, and reconciling, and arranging the news by the Cincinnati. We think, after undertaking such a task, they would never attempt it again, and would be more cautious hereafter in throwing out such charges against the papers. That readers unaccustomed to the trouble and vexation of wading through such incoherent masses of details as we often have, respecting a single transaction, should suspect journals of such design, is not so remarkable; but, when other journals, from a mere rivalry and professional hostility, indulge such charges against their contemporaries, it behooves them to look well to their own skirts. All of us are liable to error,—liable to be deceived. Now, in regard to this very affair of the Cuban expedition, we boldly assert that there has been as much exaggeration and misstatement on the one side as the other.

The New York Express says:

"The press teems with falsehoods respecting the Cuba insurrection. There seems to be an organized body in all parts of the country, especially engaged in the manufacture of them, in order to stimulate new victims of a foray upon Cuba."

Now, this very paper has published the most ridiculous and extravagant stories that have yet appeared in the whole country. All remember the letters from the Bahama Banks and from "Santa Buco." And now we have in this same journal, as well as in the truth-loving, exaggeration-hating Journal of Commerce, a statement—

"That the Spanish Minister in Washington had received news of the capture of Lopez, and had sent an express to Spain announcing the fact."

We might accumulate a hundred other examples of the falsehood and unfounded report, published to prejudice and injure the Cuban cause. But we need not go beyond our own city for proofs of such propensity. The Picayune of this morning has a letter from a most lugubrious correspondent,—presumed to be the agent of the Telegraphic Company, now in the service of the Spanish authorities,—who represents Lopez in a most desperate strait, but takes care to mingle with a most unfavorable statement, expressions of pity for the "pirates," which might give his relation a friendly aspect. This correspondent has the following:

"There is a very sad report in circulation, if it be true, and it may be so. About three days ago three Spanish war steamers came in sight of the Morro Castle and laid off for nearly an hour, and signalized to the Captain General of the port something that caused a great commotion in the crowd. Signals were exchanged from the city to the Castle, and from thence to sea, with great rapidity, and then the steamers steered off in different directions. Shortly after they left, the news was afloat that the Pampero had been sunk at sea, with five hundred pirates on board. The story is currently believed here. You may know if she had left the Straits previous to the 20th, in time to be near enough this island to meet with such a fate. It is not improbable that such a thing may happen, for there is seven or eight Spanish steamers and frigates cruising all the while. The Pizarro, that was ashore at Piyins, has been got off all safe, and is out cruising also."

Now, unfortunately, we have positive information, that the Pampero was near the mouth of Savannah River on the 25th. There is, too, such a thing as an obstinate incredulity, which believes nothing against our preconceived notions and desires, as well as a credulity, which is too eager to swallow everything that is agreeable to our hopes and feelings. About the best instance of the former we have, is the studied omission and silence, or doubts of the Conchalitas, in regard to the death of Gen. Enna. Though the Spanish papers before us are filled with accounts of his death,—eulogies of his virtues, and descriptions of his magnificent funeral,—their friends here appear to be determined not to believe a word of it.

Spanish dispatches, detailing victories which are always going to be achieved,—and whose result will be the dispersion and annihilation of Lopez's party,—the capture of a few half-starved men of Crittenden's command, the declaration of some poor wounded, terrified, half dead prisoner, which is made precisely to suit the views of the Spaniards,—these facts appear to be the only ones which have yet reached the Conchalitas in our city, but of the death of their greatest General, a fact which appears to be the only certainty in the news by the Cincinnati, they appear to be determinedly sceptical.

Now, it must be obvious to every reader, that in all this there is a studied purpose to misrepresent the facts, in order to defeat the independence of Cuba,—to prevent any aid being sent to Lopez,—and enable the Spanish Dynasty to maintain its despotism over the island. How far they will succeed, remains yet to be seen. Should the patriots fail, there will be no doubt as to the persons upon whom the responsibility will fall.

Those who have labored so faithfully in their vocation of misrepresenting, calumniating and stigmatising the patriots,—who have excited an opposition to them in a country in which they looked for unanimous sympathy and encouragement,—they will be the criminal parties, responsible for all mishaps that may occur to the cause of Cuban Independence. But for them, Lopez ere this would have been reinforced and placed in a position which would have made victory certain.

In regard, however, to the imputation thrown out by the New York Express, of fabricated news against the friends of the Cuban cause, we would state that there is not a paper in the United States which has escaped deception in this matter. All of us are compelled to rely upon other parties, and they may deceive or be deceived. The best illustration of this assertion may be found in the contradictory stories given by our own city papers, whose position on this subject may be considered perfectly impartial.

The Bulletin of to-day says:

"We have conversed with a gentleman connected with the Cincinnati, and who was on her during her voyage, who is one of our most respected citizens, a cool, observing and intelligent man, and who, in the estimation of all who know him, will be considered as reliable authority; and we have come to the conclusion, from what we learned from him and other sources, that in the reports that were published last evening, there is some truth, but a great deal of coloring and exaggeration."

Then follows a most unfavorable representation of the condition of Lopez and his men:

"His force is represented to have been reduced to seventy five or eighty men, hemmed in and surrounded in the mountains, an escape from which is impracticable."

The Bulletin also adds—

"There was little or no excitement in Havana; the people seemed as much engrossed in the pursuits of business and pleasure, as if nothing extraordinary had occurred."

The Bee also has conversed with a gentleman who came over on the Cincinnati, and gives the following result:

"We learn from passengers by the Cincinnati, that Havana was in a state of unparalleled excitement when they left. Americans were quitting the Island by every opportunity, as they were subject to constant insult, and to a galling system of espionage. Concha had left for his residence in the country, believing himself unsafe among the Habaneros, where secret but very extensive disaffection existed. It is stated in addition, that Lopez had undoubtedly received considerable accessions of force, and among them many wealthy and influential persons. These are but reports, and we give them as such, though the authority for them we regard as very good."

Now, with such variant and contradictory statements as these, from "very good authority," if any one will supply editors with a chart to guide them, or rules by which they can escape error or deception, he will gain the eternal gratitude of the profession. One thing, however, is pretty certain, of which we would daily caution our readers, and that is, that those who, like the Pharisee, thank themselves that they "are not like other men," and pretend that they possess some divine intelligence by which they can always discriminate the truth and avoid the false, are the very persons who should be most closely watched and suspected.

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The Daily Delta
3 September 1851, 2

Further Particulars of the Movements of Gen. Lopez.

The Picayune of yesterday gives several letters from its correspondents, which present a more distinct and connected narrative than we have yet seen of the operations in the Vuelta Abajo. The Picayune says that its letters "are from sources in which we have implicit confidence, both for their integrity and their discretion." These letters are written, apparently, by different persons. They certainly represent the cause of the patriots in a more favorable light than the previous accounts.

The first letter, dated Havana, 28th August, gives a full account of the funeral of Gen. Enna, and states that all the troops in the city being ordered to attend the escort, there were but four hundred out, which would show that the garrison of the capital had been pretty well drained.

The correspondent then proceeds to state the following reports, as current in the city of Havana:

"Nothing definite has been heard from the seat of war for the last two days. The steamers Habanero and Almendares both arrived to-day; the latter, it is said, bring sixty seven wounded Spanish soldiers. The city is filled with rumors, among the most definite and best substantiated of which is, that several companies of the regiment of España had fired upon their companions and gone over to the Patriots, declaring that they would not fight against Cuba, the Spanish diminutive for Narciso, the name by which Lopez is universally known in the army. They are said to have told their officers that they had been deceived; that they were told that the insurgents were only two or three hundred strong, and that they really numbered thousands. The affair is said to have occurred two miles west of Bahia Honda. This regiment of España, as well as those of Cantabria and Leon, is said to be composed principally of soldiers who fought in the Carlist and Christino wars, and who are therefore well acquainted with Lopez and his reputation for daring deeds. Most of the soldiers were Carlists who were taken prisoners by the Christinos and condemned to serve in the Spanish army in Cuba for a term of years. Their period of service has long since expired, but when any of them presumes to remind an officer of that fact, he is considered mutinous, and immediately shot. This generally silences all complaints, at least from that quarter."

This writer states that in a temporary hospital in San Cristobal, near the place where Enna met his death, there were sixty wounded officers and soldiers, and that four cart loads of dead had been brought in from the battle-field. Lopez had lost very few. This writer also says:

"The mortality among the Spanish officers has been very great, the American riflemen generally picking them off among the first. The Spaniards consider this a very barbarous mode of fighting. Report says that many of the principal officers took advantage of Gen. Enna's death to accompany his body to the city, and that they are still here. It is certain that an officer possessing only the lineal rank of captain, with the brevet of commandante, has been sent down to take command of one of the columns, or divisions operating against the enemy.

"An officer attached to Gen. Enna's command said publicly here, that when that officer advanced at the head of one division to attack Lopez, his men positively refused to charge; and that the general, furious at their cowardice, struck at them with the flat of his sword. Assisted by a few officers who remained by his side, he succeeded in collecting about thirty *cazadores*, at whose head he charged, in which charge he was killed. He received one ball in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound, and his horse was shot in eight different places. As soon as he fell his soldiers fled in all directions, pursued by the *filibusteros*, who killed and wounded a large number. Gen. Rosales, who commanded another division of the Spanish troops, about 500 strong, and who should have advanced to Enna's support, is said to have fallen back when he saw the defeat of Enna's division, and taken up a strong position on the side of a hill. The Spaniards attribute the unfortunate result of the battle entirely to his cowardice, but some of them acknowledge that it is with the greatest difficulty the soldiers can be brought to charge."

The other correspondent of the Picayune states that the three military districts of the island have been consolidated into two, and Pavia succeeds to Enna's command, Rosales being deemed cowardly or incapable.

The great victory of Col. Elizalde is declared by the Picayune's correspondent to be a sham, got up for effect, for the British steamers and the Cincinnati. It is asserted, that after achieving this great victory, this valiant Colonel fell back to Bahia Honda. By the by, this fact struck us in reading the reports. We could not understand why this victorious officer should be so far in the rear of the ground on which he had achieved such wonderful results. The correspondent of the Picayune gives the following account of the battle in which Enna fell:

"The troops again took up the line of march west, through the worst possible roads, and on Sunday morning, the 17th, Gen. Enna was advised that Lopez was at a small coffee estate at the foot of the hills, one league from San Cristobal, (which town you will find on the road through the southern plain nearly south of Bahia Honda.) The estate belonged to the family of Lopez's wife, and Lopez had in former years lived there. Gen. Enna immediately put all his troops in motion, about 1,000 men, and when near the estate, divided them into two columns, one of which he placed under the command of Rosales, and ordered to attack the flank of the enemy; the other he led in person. When he came in sight of Lopez's men, they were resting under some mango trees, it being about noon. On the appearance of the troops, the Patriots took to the trees; when the charge was ordered, they left these and lined a fence. The troops advanced very slowly, notwithstanding that the trumpet was blowing the "charge bayonet," and the general endeavored to stimulate them to a more rapid motion, even striking officers and men with the flat of his sword. Despairing at their cowardice, he ordered a small number of grenadiers to follow him, and seeing the small number of the Patriots, he advanced at a rapid pace, with some ten or twenty brave fellows who followed him. He was received with murderous coolness. Not a man remained standing after the first discharge, and the only one not wounded was the general's aid, whose horse received eight balls.

"Gen. Enna received a rifle shot in the abdomen and a graze on the temple. When he fell, the columns halted and very soon were in confusion. Rosales seeing this, instead of advancing, retreated and took up a position on a hill. The halting column, exposed to the cool and steady fire of the patriots, seeing their men fall on all sides, for every shot told upon the dense mass, began to retreat, and soon broke into open flight, not halting until they got to the town of San Cristobal. Gen. Enna was taken into a hut by the road side, and a guard of twenty men could not be gathered to protect him. He was carried in a cot to Candelaria, and died on the sugar estate of Chapotin, on his way to Cuba del Agua, to take care for town. His death was kept as secret as possible, but soon leaked out. At San Cristobal, my informant counted fifty six wounded, men and officers in the temporary hospital. Gen. Rosales took the command, and on doing so, addressed the troops, and assured them that the tactics should be changed; that the enemy should not be attacked in his trenches, and the soldiers should be saved from forced marches. Since then that column has done nothing.

"From the other columns of the troops no advices had been published until yesterday, when the Gaceta announced that Col. Elizalde had attacked the pirates at a small place called Candelaria, near Bahia Honda. The Gaceta announces a most decisive victory, but the fact that Elizalde, himself wounded, retreated with his column to Bahia Honda, where he was on the 22d, leads to the suspicion that he did not gain quite as great a victory as he reports. A letter was read this morning by a Catalan on the wharf, from a country man of his residing in the seat of war, that says, "*since the defeat of Elizalde, the whole country has joined Lopez, and is making war upon the troops. Here all is lost.*" The result of Elizalde's victory, has been that this morning an extraordinary Gaceta has been issued, offering to the "*deluded pirates* quarter if they give themselves up, *or are taken*, within four days." This is significant.

"In this city a complete system of terror is established—every man fears an immediate arrest, and every Creole, in any way prominent, is *vigilado*. Many arrests have taken place, and many prisoners have been brought in from the country, said to be spies of Lopez, guides of Lopez, partisans of Lopez, trying to join Lopez, &c. &c. The roads are filled with patrols, and the country with fear.

"Something is going wrong in the East also, but no one can find out what it is. Some say a new landing, some a new *pronunciamiento*, and some *dare* to say they don't know what it is. A man is now considered a fool if he is not aware of all that is going on.

"The great cry is, when will the reinforcements come that Lopez may come down into the plain, where his friends can join him. The city is still filled with horror at the atrocious and barbarous indignities committed upon the remains of Crittenden and his unfortunate companions. The secret of their surrender is still a profound mystery, but rumor is beginning to talk of promises not kept.

Yours, PHILO PATRIA."

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

The Daily Delta

3 September 1851, 2

Cuban Liberty.

We need not tell our readers abroad, how enthusiastic is the feeling, and how deep is the sympathy which the cause of Cuban liberty has excited in the breasts of our citizens. Their indignation for the Spanish butchery of our citizens is not less intense. In this feeling, the adopted citizen participates to the full extent with the native citizen. The gallant Frenchman, of whose nature a love of liberty is an inherent quality, is heart and soul for Cuban liberty. So it is with the Portuguese, and many of the best blood of old Castile among us, who love and know how to appreciate liberty, sympathise with the Cubans in their unequal struggle for independence, and earnestly wish for the downfall of Spanish despotism on the American continent.

Our Irish adopted citizens, who, in every country, and every clime where they are found, range themselves on the side of liberty, are with the cause of Cuban freedom, and opposed to Spanish despotism, and Spanish brutality, to a man,—no, not to a man—there are some half a half dozen of bastard Irishmen in the city, of the Jimmy O'Bryan and Paddy McKew genus, who are found on the side of Concha and cruelty; but they are fellows without influence, and without character. The extent of their influence will be best understood, when we tell our readers that they informed on a young Irishman, holding an humble situation under the United States Government, charging him with the heinous crime of carrying about an effigy of General Concha, on the night of the riots in this city—not charging him, mind ye, with participating in the riots—and demanding his immediate discharge from the Government employ, for an act of such disloyalty and turpitude! They did not succeed, however. So much for the Irish-Concha cohorts in this city.

Consul Owen.—The Savannah Georgian, after giving the details of the late human butcheries in Havana, indignantly adds:

"Many of our subscribers, in reading the foregoing, will hang the head with shame at the *fact*, that the Consul therein mentioned is a Georgian. To such we would say, judge not Mr. Owen too severely. He is but the agent of a higher power—Millard Fillmore, the President of the United States—and doubtless acted under instructions. Besides—had he ejaculated, as we contend he should have done, if not as an American, yet upon principles of universal humanity;—had he done so, however, the Captain-General would only have had to read from the message of Fillmore, wherein that functionary denounced the movement of Lopez as an adventure for PLUNDER and ROBBERY"—*and the Consul would have been struck dumb!* If so be that the President is right in charging plunder and robbery as the object of the Patriots, then indeed were these patriot heroes, *pirates and robbers*; and deserved their fate. But we appeal from the sentence of the President to the judgment of the people! Shall the tomb stone—or, the rising column erected to the memory of Crittenden, have inscribed on it *robber* and *plunderer?* Never, no, never! for while the name of Lopez shall descend to posterity with those of Tell and Washington, that of Crittenden will, to the "last syllable of recorded time," be pronounced in the same breath with those of Lafayette, Pulaski and DeKalb.

☞ Speaking of the fifty-one American murdered martyrs in Cuba, the New York Sun, says:

"Our government, and a portion of the American press have emboldened the Spanish tyrants to commit this act of cowardly barbarity. Well might an organ of the bloody Concha exclaim, after the massacre was consummated, "Those pirate Americans have only been served as we have warned them that they would, and as they were warned in their own country, that they would!" Thus did it seek to establish impunity for the horrid deed, by referring to the denunciations of the American government and of a few mean American journals."

And again:

"We only feel loathing and contempt of an American, or an American journal, that attempts to palliate or vindicate such treatment of men, of their own country, and their own kindred. If even Spaniards had been treated so, the generous and manly hearts of Americans, would be filled with indignation, but when the bravest of their own country are thus cowardly and ignominiously butchered, what must be their feelings? If they did not feel that the American name had been loaded with contempt, the whole nation insulted and despised, they would be unworthy of that name, and unworthy of being called freemen and republicans."

Well Done, Thibodaux!—The sum of five hundred dollars has been subscribed by the Cuban sympathisers of this place, to aid the Republicans of that Island in casting off the shackles of Spanish tyranny. This speaks in language too plain to be misunderstood, that our citizens have their hearts placed in the right spot; and, that the fifty-one Americans slaughtered, and their lifeless bodies desecrated, by orders of the Captain-General, shall be avenged—yes, amply avenged!

[Thibodaux Minerva.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta

3 September, 1851 2

Death of Gen. Enna.

The following account of the death of Gen. Enna, we translate from a letter copied into the Diario of the 21st, and written, as will be seen, by one who accompanied the General till he breathed his last. After giving an account of the battle and the state of affairs when Enna fell wounded, the writer continues:

"In quite a natural voice he said to me: 'They have wounded me;—do not say anything—drive your horse in front of mine, that he may follow yours, and carry me home immediately.' I then begged him to tell me in what part he was wounded, and he answered me that it was in the abdomen, adding: 'I believe it is mortal.' After a rapid run I took him to a cottage, on a small hill: helped him to alight from his horse and put him to bed. I advised him to take off his clothes, which he did, and we prepared for him a lemonade. In the meantime the doctor was called in and soon presented himself with several official personages. As soon as he saw his excellency, the doctor declared that it was the favorable period for extracting the ball, which was near the skin on the side opposite to the one where it had entered; and his excellency at once prepared for the painful operation, during which, however, he did not utter a groan, nor evince the slightest pain. Quiet, immovable, he took some lemonade, recommended that nothing should be said to his wife, and ordered that Brigadier Rosales should be called, that he might take charge of the column, which he did about an hour. * * * * * * This misfortune, so deeply felt on account of the General's great endowments, is regretted by all, but will help to exalt the courage with which our troops pursue the pirates."

☞ We understand that there has been a great demand for Cuban Bonds in the city, and that if they could be procured in small amounts, say $100, they would obtain a ready sale. We also learn that measures have been taken to issue them in small sums.

Important Notice to Friends of Cuba.

We understand that there are many merchants and others in our city, who are willing to subscribe largely to the Cuban cause, on proper assurance that steamers have been bought or chartered, and that the emigrants will leave in a certain time,—their subscriptions to be returned in case of failure of the parties to leave.

We would suggest to the Committee to take immediate measures to act upon this idea, as we believe it eminently a wise and feasible one.

Aid for the Cubans.

Among the most patriotic of our citizens, are the proprietors of bar-rooms. Many of the most influential of them have come forward, and tendered to the Cuban Committee the proceeds of a day's receipts for the Cuban cause. With the view of making the thing general, the Executive Committee, we are informed, will wait on all gentlemen in the business, to-day, and ask that they do likewise. We feel assured that in the course of their peregrinations they will not receive a single nay!

Cuban Committee.

We would call the attention of our citizens to the notice of the Cuban Committee, in another column. These suggestions are deserving prompt attention. We understand that the Committee is daily receiving sums of money from distant parts of the country, but they observe that in other parts, money and men are raised. The latter are not required; the former is greatly needed. If the funds, which are being received all over the country, could be concentrated here, something efficient could be done, for it is here only that transportation can be obtained. Had the Committee possessed sufficient means, ere this, General Lopez would have been relieved and placed in a position which would have rendered victory certain. It is not now too late to do much for the cause. Let our people act promptly and liberally.

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

The Daily Delta

3 September 1851, 2

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA.

By the People's (O'Reilly) Line.

OFFICE, COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, ST. CHARLES ST.

CUBAN MOVEMENTS.

Captain-General Apologized for Outrage on the Falcon—Disasters at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 2.

The Washington Telegraph of to-day states that arrangements have been made, under which five thousand troops are to be landed in Cuba from the United States.

The Republic of this morning says that the American Consul at Havana called upon the Captain-General, complaining of the war-steamer Habanero having fired upon the Falcon. The Captain-General made an apology for the occurrence, expressing regret for it, and ascribing it to the fact that the Spanish officers on board the Habanero had recently arrived from Spain, and did not know the Falcon.

The ship Columbia, from New. York, has arrived at Charleston, having encountered a severe gale, in which she lost her chief mate.

The brig Grecian, bound from Savannah to Thomaston, lost all her crew by the yellow fever. The only person left on board alive, was the captain.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28th, 1851.

Editors of Delta: I learn that on the arrival of the exciting news from Havana, an express was dispatched to find the whereabouts of the President and his Cabinet. Mr. Webster, it is said by some who pretend to known, will not return to Washington, but resign his seat as Secretary of State.

The Intelligencer of this morning says the Saranac will not carry Mr. Letcher to Vera Cruz, but proceed directly to Havana, for the purpose of inquiring into the particulars of the execution of these fifty American citizens by the Spanish authorities. This journal contends that they have been tried properly and met the fate they deserved. The Republic excuses the Administration from all blame, on the ground that he proclaimed, months ago, that "*expeditions fitted out by citizens of this country with the intention of invading foreign territory, would be considered as adventurers for plunder and robbery, and that no interference would be made in their behalf, no matter to what extremity they might be reduced.*"

We look forward for the next news from Havana with much interest. The accounts by the Cherokee are so conflicting that we are all left in terrible suspense about the fate of Lopez and his brave followers.

From what I can learn, Mr. Letcher does not relish the idea of retiring to Mexico; and I should not be surprised if, when he finds he cannot represent us in Mexico any longer by *remaining in the United States*, he will pocket his salary, up to that date, and resign.

Washington, politically, was never more dull than at present. With the present Cabinet, and some three hundred clerks absent, there is very little left to interest the stranger. The hotels are empty, but are brushing up everything, preparatory for the incoming Congress. Brown's splendid marble edifice, now building on Pennsylvania Avenue, will be one of the most magnificent hotels in the country.

The President and Cabinet are expected to arrive on Thursday, and *then*, Messrs. "Pillibusters," the Intelligencer warns you to "look out."

PRENTICE.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed to Norfolk, countermanding the previous order for the sailing of the Saranac. They have now concluded to send Mr. Letcher in her. He leaves in the morning for Norfolk, and will find the Saranac with steam up, ready to sail, the moment of his arrival. She first proceeds to Havana, and after inquiry into the circumstances of the late execution at that place, will proceed to Vera Cruz. This is what the Government, at the present moment, wish people to believe, but you may rest assured there is something else, *sub rosa*, that the people are not to be made acquainted with for sometime.

There is a strong game going on now, between the different candidates for the Presidency, for the purpose of creating capital. The Scott men in New York and Pennsylvania, swear the democrats shall not have all the capital, if the question of the annexation of more territory is introduced into the next Presidential canvass. Some of the Scott leaders are now taking ground in favor of Cuban independence. On the other hand, you need not be surprised if you hear of a proposition having been made by the Administration now in power, to the Government of Spain, for the purchase of this beautiful Island. The political barometer is just beginning to be agitated, and it will require a "bright look-out ahead," by the *independent press*, who are our only true sentinels, to keep the people posted up.

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GENERAL NEWS.

SPAIN—CUBAN AFFAIRS.—The Madrid papers publish the first accounts received of the difficulties in Cuba, and represent them as of very little importance, stating that they have been, or will be, promptly suppressed.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL CUBA COMMITTEE.

The following are the only persons duly authorized to receive subscriptions in behalf of the Cuban Cause:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D Mitchell,	M M Simpson,	Dr J V Wren,
D I Ricardo,	W Holmes,	J B Cotton,
J L Levy,	W Laughlin,	Col S H Peck,
J J Fitzpatrick,	James Stockton,	S S Burdett,
J L Carman,	P Casanas,	W C Terrill,
Gardner Smith,	Dr G W Austin,	Wm Monaghan,
I. A Recchea,	Isaac N. Marks,	Capt Henry Larose,
Gen W Christy,	J V Pecot,	Kwd Desormes,
D DaPonte,	S H Page,	J S McDuff,
Richard Cowden,	I. R Kinney,	J G Howard,
Samuel Harby,	Peter Marry	Capt Pitfield,
Emile Hiriart,	John F Coffin,	James Dunn,
R Wood Perry,	J O Pierson,	Michael Aspill,
T D Harper,	D Byrne,	Thos Hines.
Dr A L Saunders,	C Auch,	James Brooks,
Arthur O'Donnell,	J Gilmore,	M Wuhem,
David Orcutt,	T L Lemley,	Henry Judson,
J H Maddox,	T G Markay,	Chester Bailey,
A Glenn,	Joseph Sutton,	Wm H Hall,
Wm Harding,	E L L'Hoste,	James Davis,
Col R W James,	Wm Barnes,	Thos Murray,
Thos McCormick,	Oliver H Perry,	John G Arnold,
Thos Hackett,	Col S W Oakey,	J Milton Relf,
Dr Knapp,	Capt W C Auld,	L D Addison.
R W Galbraith,		

All the members of the above Committee are requested to report to the Secretary, at his Office, every afternoon, at 5 o'clock, as it is of the utmost importance to know what amount they have collected.

By order of the General Committee.

sept D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

Orleans Theatre.

SECOND Amateur Performance for the Cause of CUBAN EMANCIPATION, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, 4th of September, when will be performed THE LADY OF LYONS....A MUSICAL MELANGE, by the Falcon Glee Club....And a TREAT, by Ricardo.

☞ Tickets—One Dollar each.

JAS. S. CHARLES, Stage Manager.

sept3-2t J. GAIFFORD, Acting Manager.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Courier

3 September 1851, 2

THE NEW YORK CUBA EXPEDITION.—The announcement made by one of the New York papers that two or three vessels have sailed with munitions of war from that city, a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says, is correct, though doubted by some of those who are engaged in raising supplies. The letter adds:

Two vessels, one containing coal, the other two thousand muskets, clothing and ammunition, sailed soon after the news of the shooting at Havana. These vessels were freighted by foreign capitalists, and carry a foreign flag; in fact they are not American vessels. Among other things they took out 500 barrels of flour packed in sacks. They are to proceed to a point well known to Lopez, and over which the Spanish government can have no actual control, except by a fleet outside. I have reason to believe that a large steamer on Sunday night last sailed from this neighborhood with a large body of men. During the night boats passed between her and the shore as many as fifty times. These statements are given on the best authority. Little can be expected from those who are seemingly most active in favor of Lopez here. They are not entrusted with the secrets of the great money power that is at work—confined to a single Cuban, whose family has had its blood spilled by Spain. The excitement in the city is as great as ever, and is as likely to continue. The success of Lopez is believed in—and his capture is universally doubted.

☞ The Cuba meeting on which our friend of the Madison Banner comments, was held at Pittsburgh and not at Louisville. The Banner doubtless overlooked our correction of the manner in which it was published in our paper.

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Louisville Courier

3 September 1851, 3

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM CUBA!!!

LOPEZ VICTORIOUS!!!

SEVERAL BATTLES FOUGHT!!!

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF

GENERAL ENNA,

Spanish Commander-in-Chief.

General Lopez Advancing on Havana!

Great Consternation in the City.

[The following has been forwarded us by our private correspondent at Pittsburgh. The news was received by him this morning from New York.—Ed. Courier.]

Pittsburgh, Sep. 2.

The following highly important despatch was received from the editor of the Savannah Morning News, last night:

Savannah, Sept. 1, 1½ P. M.

The schooner Merchant arrived here to-day with intensely interesting news, highly encouraging for the patriots.

Since the 15th ult., Lopez and his army had encountered the Spaniards in several contests, in all of which the latter had been defeated, with a heavy loss.

On the 17th, a battle occurred, in which General Enna, Commander-in-Chief of the Government forces, was killed, together with a large number of officers and men.

Lopez is now marching upon Havana, at the head of 1,500 or 2,000 men, and is daily receiving large accessions from the surrounding country. The Spanish troops are completely cowed by the frequent reverses which they have sustained.

Gen. Enna was buried with great pomp in Havana on the 20th. The greatest excitement and consternation prevails in that city, as there were only 700 of the troops there, who could offer but a feeble resistance.

STILL LATER FROM HAVANNA!

Reports of more Patriots being Shot!

Position of Lopez.

Spanish Troops Killed and Wounded!!!!

LETTER FROM COL. CRITTENDEN, &c.

New Orleans, Sep. 2.

The following accounts are by the steamer Cincinnati, and come down to the afternoon of the 25th ult. from Havana. The steamer Almendares arrived at Havana that morning, with fifteen soldiers wounded in a battle fought on the 21st ult., at Cadalaria. The Spanish report says that 40 pirates were killed and the same number taken prisoners.

A despatch from the Commandant at Bahia Honda says he shot six pirates on the 22d, including Adjutant Geo. Graham and Lt. Fercanding.

The Captain General, on the 24th ult., issued a proclamation offering quarter to the insurgents who would surrender within four days after the publication of the notice in the respective districts, and a pardon to those who would deliver Lopez to the Spanish authorities.

The Spanish loss at Cadalaria seems to have been large. Letters state that an express train left Havana with several surgeons to attend the wounded Spaniards.

The patriots were always shot as soon as captured.

Another letter says that Lopez is in a position to hold out two months.

The Crescent, of this morning, publishes a letter from Col. Crittenden, written half an hour before his execution, in which he says he had not a single musket cartridge, and that Lopez had no artillery.

The authorities are very vigilant in their measures to prevent the Cubans for leaving for Cuba. Money comes in very slowly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 2.

The Secretary of the Treasury received yesterday a despatch from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that there was 2,000 men there waiting for a conveyance to Cuba. The Collector was informed in reply —"should these men embark, certain officers of the United States at New Orleans would be held responsible for it."

The Republic of this morning states, that upon the American Consul calling upon the Captain General at Havana, complaining of the firing into the Falcon, the latter expressed his regret at the occurrence, and said it should not again happen; that it was probably owing to the fact that the Spanish vessel had a new commander, recently arrived at Havana, who did not know the Falcon.

The Cuban meeting here last night was largely attended. Gen. McCulla presided. The resolutions adopted were moderate in tone, and the speeches very temperate.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Courier

3 September 1851, 3

☞ The next news we may expect from Havana will probably be by the steamship Empire City, which sailed from Havana for New York on the 1st inst., and will arrive at the latter place on Friday or Saturday.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.—Our private despatch, which we published early yesterday morning, created quite an excitement throughout the city. The favorable aspect of the news caused general rejoicing, although many persons doubted its reliability. We believe it is in the main correct, and the later accounts by the Cincinnati, although greatly confused, show that the Spaniards have suffered severe losses in their contets with Lopez.

NOT FAIR.—The important Cuba news we issued in an extra yesterday morning was received *exclusively* by the *Courier*. One of our contemporaries procured copies of it, and cutting from them that portion that showed from what office the extra emanated, posted them on its bulletin board, and subsequently thought the news of sufficient importance to issue an extra, using our despatch, word for word, without giving us the credit for it. Come neighbor! fair play's a jewel.

☞ The telegraph must have been in error in reporting the safe arrival of Gen. Gonzales in Cuba. We see that he was in Charleston, S. C., on Saturday week, and on Sunday morning left that place in the cars for Columbia.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Democrat

3 September 1851, 2

☞ We copy the following article from the Baltimore Sun of the 28th inst. It will amply repay a perusal:

Cuba.—*Right and Wrong.*—Were the infallible standard of right and wrong at the antipodes of every nation of the earth, kings and queens, and all other dignitaries who sway the destinies of empire, might very profitably make a journey thereto, upon occasions of particular mark—it would be worth the trouble, even though they should scrupulously withhold the oracular admonition from their loyal people. It would no doubt be exceedingly beneficial both to sovereign and subject. But crowned sovereigns would fear to go; and subjects must not. The uncrowned royalty of republicanism, however, dare do anything that may become a man, so we propose a trip to this antipodean pole, if our readers will go with us.

The French people revolted the other day, 'as is their custom,' now and then; they threw off the Bourbon and all his house, and Louis Phillippe, fluttering from the Tuilleries, alighted in England. Then the people of France forthwith set up a 'republic'—so called, at all events. A provisional government was established, a constitution adopted, a president elected, and the whole machinery of law and order put into operation. So far so good, and a very fair example set. But such an act kindled fire and fury in Europe; every other people came to the sage conclusion that they might do the same. Prussia, Austria, Sardinia, Naples, German Duchies by the score, and even old Rome herself, were all convulsed. England even carried a demonstration as high as the calibre of Feargus O'Connor, and as far as Kennington common; and for one day, at least, an army of special constables was allowed an opportunity to witness the grand procession, with pocket money for cakes and ginger pop.—Amongst all these demonstrations, more or less upon the French model, one only gave promise of success, and that was Rome. The gallant people of Rome did succeed. Their Prince fled; they declared a provisional government; the people assumed their right to rule. England stood ready to recognize the independence of the Papal States. The United States sent out a representative with power to do the same.—What then? Ah! does not the shoolboy's familiarity with the events of the day furnish a reply? France, with the cold, unnatural treachery of a bawd, went out from her own house, and throttled and stabbed to the very death the young offspring of her own political nature.—And what had the nations of the earth to say to this? The newspapers of the day recorded the measure of national indignation, and all is well.

What right had a French army at Rome? Was not this a *filibustero* expedition? Was the army of France other than a band of land pirates, entering on the villainous designs of a treacherous power, that despotism might lord it yet a little longer over the people of God's earth? O, no, these were not *pirates*, but *soldiers!* Yet, does not the heart of every true man feel, that they were the armed invaders of a nation under the sway of its rightful rulers? and that they were armed *against* popular liberty, in behalf of a monarch ejected by the popular will?

Now for a glance at Cuba. Here is a people of whom it has been said that they are yearning for a release from the insolent, intolerant and cruel despotism of the colonial mongrelism of Spain. That they have declared themselves in revolt, and have given the banner of Cuban independence to the breeze.. That they are armed and organized, but that the towns and forts of the island were still held by military authority. Now it is but just to bear in mind that our American citizens have been moved by instincts springing up naturally enough from such facts as these, whether they are true or false. That so moved, they passed over to the aid of the Cuban people—armed for the *aid* of popular liberty, and *against* the despotism of irresponsible dominion. And here we have the two things down by the standard of right and wrong; our readers can make the application.

Should any desire other comparative incidents, we refer them at large to European history. There is Russia, at the beck of Austria, pouring her barbarous hordes into Independent Hungary. There is the overthrow and partition of ill-fated Poland. There is France in Algeria, and Great Britian with her recorded deeds in Ireland and India—in India, where she stands forth the very embodiment of lawless and irresponsible rapacity. But with us the standard of right and wrong fluctuates under the breath of power. A band of Americans, animated by the irrepressible love of liberty which is a part of their nature, respond to the summons of a people they suppose to be in revolt against an old corrupt despotism; they fall by the accidents of their enterprise into the hands of the dominant power, and are shot down like dogs, and served up as a banquet to the obscene appetite of a ghoulish rabble. And all this is right!

If it is, then why this perturbation of spirit wherever "the news" is borne upon the reluctant wind? Why this apt resentment—why this flashing indignation—why this kindling fury of revenge? Stern Justice and holy Christianity may subdue rebellious nature in the well disciplined heart, but there is in the breast of saint and sinner a hallowed hate of such atrocities as these.

We have condemned as national outrages those acts, in virtue of which popular liberty has been reached by the audacious *invader*, and struck down at the bidding of a remorseless despotism. And we cannot consent to the *invasion* of foreign territory even by the propagandist of the purest republicanism on the face of the earth. But we can discern differences in the actuating motive, and our sympathy is governed by those principles which anticipate the universal political regeneration of the world.

We shall have a word or two to add upon some of the incidents of the occasion at home, and which are not only indefensible, but justly merit the severest censure of the press and of every friend of social order.

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

Louisville Democrat

3 September 1851, 3

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, Aug. 28.

Official intelligence from New Orleans—Success for Lopez—The New Orleans Riot—No Official advices received—The Government powerless to Prevent Further Expeditions, &c.

I learn that the government received a telegraphic dispatch from the collector of the port of New Orleans, last night, stating that the steamers Fanny and Alabama were fitted out for Cuba, and that they would go full of men and munitions of war to succor Lopez.

The government is informed by this dispatch that great efforts have been made by the collector and Marshal to prevent the sailing of the steamers and to break up the expedition, but without success. It is, therefore, not doubted that the steamers have sailed. Whether they will be intercepted in the Southwest Pass by the revenue cutter Duane, is not known; but I presume that the cutter will be out of the way or unfit for service, as the cutter Crawford was at Key West.

The government had no official advices, as late as two o'clock to-day, in regard to the reported assault upon the office of the Spanish Consul, and therefore discredit it.

I further learn that an anti-filibuster Cabinet council was held to-day by Messrs. Hall, Corwin, Conrad and Graham.

We have an account that a steamer is fitting out from New York, with liberal supplies for the invaders. Steamers will rush from every port between New York and Key West to succor and revenge the invaders. It is now known and admitted that the government is impotent to prevent these illegal enterprises. The New York correspondent of the *Union* recommends that the government should immediately go to war with Spain, and employ our whole naval force in making reprisals upon that power, taking or destroying all their naval forces; or, if this measure should be considered harsh, that the government should simply keep their hands off, and let the filibusters take their own course.

The government, will, I think, adopt the latter alternative. That is to say, the matter is no longer in the hands of the government, but that of the sympathizers; or rather, I might say, the matter is in the hands of a power above all governments, for it is controlled by destiny.

After this government, or, what is the same thing, the officers representing the federal government, permitted the Lopez expedition to be fitted out, without hindrance, it became idle to interfere government authority. It was foreseen that, if one expedition was permitted, no matter what might be its fate, it would be succeeded by a thousand expeditions—prompted by sympathy, revenge and cupidity; by national prejudice; by hatred of oppression, and love of liberty; by all the most powerful motives that influence the conduct of men.

Great wisdom, foresight and forbearance were never attributed to the Cuban government, and it was readily foreseen that, if it could make any mistake that would aggravate difficulties, it would be sure to do it.

The domestic agitation that is to follow in the train of the crusade against Cuba, is its most fearful consequence. But for all these accumulating evils, this government is distinctly responsible—for they are the necessary, the foreseen result of that neglect of executive duty which permitted the Lopez expedition.

ION.

CUBAN MEETING.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

Enthusiastic Meeting on behalf of the Cuban patriots, and the presentation of a flag, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, Saturday evening, August 30, 1851.

Early last evening a number of our citizens assembled by invitation about the residence of Mrs. Lewiston, to witness the presentation of a beautiful banner to our Cuban volunteers.—"The beauty and the chivalry" of our little city "had gathered there," and as each bosom pregnant with a consciousness of right beamed with enthusiasm, and rejoiced in the peculiar privileges of a happy republic, and the anticipated furtherance of its blessings, the accomplished donor made her appearance amid the greetings of the assembly, with a smile even brighter than the occasion or the folds of the splendid banner she bore and which she presented to Mr. John F. Wills, the representative of the Cuban volenteers, in the following brief but beautiful words:

"Take it, never dishonor it. May it, as its bright folds are fanned and kissed by the balmy breezes, wave ever triumphantly in the glorious cause of Cuban liberty."

To which Mr. Wills responded as follows:

"I cannot but feel highly gratified, and indeed I might say delighted, at this demonstration of good feeling, not only to myself, but the glorious cause I have espoused. But et these manifestations of regard, we should never be astonished; for woman is always right. Her smiles, like the sunshine of heaven, are always ready to fall upon and brighten the pathway of the pilgrim. It has been truly said: 'When heaven smileth *let men* reprove.' Taking courage from her approving smile, the patriot has caused the haughty tyrant to tremble upon his throne, and the power of royalty has crumbled before it into dust. The characteristics of woman are loveliness, heroism, and constancy. Even when our Saviour himself was upon the earth, and his apostles and disciples had forsaken him; even old Peter the Rock upon which he had built his church—then it was that woman in her loveliness showed the power and the majesty of her constancy. The poet has truly and beautifully said:

'She, when apostles shrunk, could danger brave,
Last at the cross and earliest at the grave.'

And the smiles of the bright assemblage now before us will be remembered when ploughing the waves of the rolling Gulf, or threading our way through the arid sands of the South, and nerve our arms to deeds of valor, and make our hearts leap with joy should we live to see the flag of freedom floating upon the almost impregnable castles of the Queen of the Antilles. And should we perish in the glorious struggle, the pleasing remembrance *then* of your kindnesses will surely divest the grim tyrant of his terror, and throw a halo around him, rendering him almost a welcome visitor.

And though it is not necessary to have this kind of incentive to urge us to our duty in this spirited undertaking—for the patriotic feeling itself which pervades the breast of every true lover of liberty, is always sufficient to actuate him to lend his feeble assistance to any people who are (as the Cubans) struggling to tear from the hands of their oppressors the rods that lash them, so that they may stand forth as freemen in the full dignity of a people free and independent—although I say we need not such an incentive to render us sensible of our duty, yet the gleaming of the Spanish lance, and the folds of this beautiful banner waving peacefully above us, will bring vividly to our minds the bright and feeling flashes of your speaking eyes. And the thought, perchance, in the frenzy of the moment, that you are still gazing upon us, will enliven our energies and spur us on to the goal we have promised to attain. Namely, to place this flag upon the highest peak of the Moro Castle, or leave our bones to bleach upon the sunny plains of a Cuban Isle.

I will only say, in conclusion, that if the outpouring gratitude of grateful hearts, or the cordial thanks of those who are, as it were, according to the prophecies of some doomed to certain immolation, can repay you for this gift, bearing upon it as it does the colors emblematic of the sweet characteristics of a true and lovely woman—LOVE, PURITY and FIDELITY—your recompense is full.

And now to the leading spirit in the getting up of this beautiful banner, and who, upon this occasion, has been pleased most happily to present it to me, I would say:

May she live a thousand years,
Her eyes be never wet with tears,
Except it be with tears of joy,
Or pleasure mixed with no alloy;
And then in heaven may she rest
And praise her God among the blest,
Where praise to him in thunders peal,
Where thieves cannot break thro' and steal,
Where moth and rust doth not corrupt,
Where nectar by the saints is supped,
From goblets of the purest gold
Cast in the finest heavenly mould,
Where the weary are at rest
May she recline on Jesus' breast;
Where love for him each bosom fills,
Such is the prayer of poor

JACK WILLS.

After which, the crowd adjourned to the market house, and the meeting was organized by calling Doc N. Field to the chair, and the appointment of William Lee, Esq., as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chair, in a few remarks, on motion of John F. Wills, Esq.,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Thereupon the following gentlemen were announced as said committee, to-wit: William A Huchenson, Esq., Capt. John Morgan, James Wathen, Esq., John F. Read, Esq., Charles Herryman, Esq.

During the absence of the committee, while preparing the resolutions, the meeting was entertained by able, eloquent and thrilling speeches from J. F. Wills, Esq., and Doc N. Field.

The committee then reported the following resolutions, which, after being read by the chairman, W. A. Buchanan, Esq., were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

WHEREAS, The history of Old Spain is but the record of a succession of bloody tragedies, and unparalleled oppressions heaped upon her subjects with the lavishness of a prodigal, and the unsparing despotism of the most regardless and shameful tyranny—and

WHEREAS, A portion of her people, fired with the happy birth-right of freedom and a deep consciousness of wrongs—enervating both body and mind and teaching the world a truthful lesson, of what a people *will* bear for their country's sake—are now gallantly struggling to throw off the yoke that has long worn their necks, and raise their banners from the dust of tyranny, where they have long trailed, and place them high on the ramparts of the temple of Liberty. And also,

WHEREAS, From what we know of the Island of Cuba and her people, we cannot but believe it impossible for them, unaided, to make such a manifestation of ability as to bring about an amelioration of their sufferings by a relaxation of the reins that hold them to the spurs of their oppressors—therefore

Resolved, That we, believing that the royal powers of the world are combining to suppress that spirit of patriotism springing up in the breasts of the more courageous among those who have been oppressed by their tyranny, think it the duty of the American people (being the only nation upon the globe who are in the full enjoyment of an unfettered liberty) not only to sympathise deeply with those who are galled by the yoke of the despot, but to aid and assist all those who may be struggling to throw off the oppressions that oppress them.

Resolved, also, That since a number of our gallant friends and countrymen have gone to that Island, many of whom have suffered ignominious deaths, at the hands of the hired tools of Royalty, for the glorious manifestations of and abiding sympathy with a distressed people—it would be significant of contemptible spirits in us, to gaze upon the scene with folded arms, nor lend the power of our means and might, to rescue their lives from the danger that threatens them.

Resolved, That appreciating as we do most highly, the beautiful little banner just presented to our gallant countryman, Mr. John F. Wills, by our high-souled and accomplished townswoman, we cannot on this occasion refrain from tendering her our cordial and united thanks. May the bright work of her hands yet wave in triumph o'er the Moro Castle!

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect means for defraying the expenses to New Orleans, (where provision will be made for them,) of all those who may see fit to volunteer in this spirited and glorious undertaking.

The Chair then appointed, as a committee, provided for in the last resolution, Messrs Jackson, Lancaskes, Keller, Woodburn, and Sparks.

On motion of W. A. Buchanan, Esq.,

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be published in the Louisville Courier, Democrat and Journal, and the Spirit of Progress.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, with three deafening cheers for CUBA, LIBERTY, and JACK WILLS!

NATH'L. FIELD, *Pres't.*

WM. LEE, Sec'y.

☞ The Courier yesterday, got out a *private* despatch, to which it gave the usual flaming capitals, setting forth "several battles, the defeat and death of Gen. Enna, and Lopez advancing on Havana!!!" This *enterprise* of the Courier humbugged not a few, and we were reminded by some of our friends, that we too should have issued an extra to sell to them. We assured them that in our opinion, the dispatch was a humbug, and we did not wish to make them pay for any such nonsense. We are confident that the situation of Lopez is precarious, to say the least, but if he can maintain a stand even in the mountains, for any length of time, he will find men determined—aye and with means too, to aid the Cuban cause.

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

Louisville Journal

3 September 1851, 2

[redacted] munitions of war from that city, a letter to the [redacted] doubted by some of those who are engaged in raising supplies. The letter adds:

Two vessels, one containing coal and the other [redacted] sailed soon after the news of the shooting at Havana. These vessels were freighted by foreign capitalists, and carry a foreign flag—in fact, they are not American vessels. Among other things they took out 500 barrels of flour packed in sacks. They are to proceed [redacted] known to [redacted] and over which the Spanish government [redacted] outside [redacted] steamer, on Sunday night last, sailed from this neighborhood with a large body of men. During the night, boats passed between her and the shore as many as fifty times. These statements are given on the best authority. Little can be expected from those who are seemingly most active in favor of Lopez here. They are not entrusted with the secrets of the great money power that is at work—confined to a single Cuban, whose family has had its blood spilled by Spain. The excitement in the city is as great as ever, and is as likely to continue. The success of Lopez is believed in—and his capture is universally doubted.

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

Louisville Journal

3 September 1851, 2

THE EXECUTION AT HAVANA.—The Cronica, a paper in New York city, in the Spanish language, and in the interest of the Spanish government, publishes letters from Havana, of the 16th ult., in which an attempt is made to apologise for the execution of the fifty-two prisoners belonging to the expedition of Lopez. The New York Evening Post translates a few passages. One of these letters says:

I believed that I saw, in the first days after the landing of the pirates, a general discontent—no that they had arrived, for of that everybody was glad—but on account of the impression which prevailed, that an inclination to lenity and a spirit of temporizing had been manifested by the government. When the fifty prisoners were brought in this morning, everybody asked, "If these pirates had been successful in exciting a civil war, what would have become of the lives and the property of the whole white race of this island? Have not the methods of lenity, patience, and resignation been tried, without preventing these attempts from being repeated with more vigor and audacity than before? In what manner are these bandits to be restrained and inspired with respect for our rights and our territory."

After relating that the fifty prisoners were executed, in what the writer calls obedience to the "torrent of public opinion, and in presence of an immense crowd of spectators," the writer says:

All this will show you in what sort of liking these people are held here. Another circumstance not unworthy of remark is, that among the twenty thousand spectators who distinguished themselves by their hisses, invectives, taunts and cries against the pirates were the negroes who swarmed on the ground.

This is probably said in allusion to the reliance placed by the Government, in the last resort, upon the blacks, both free and otherwise. The following paragraph is from the same letter:

The American war steamer Vixen has entered this port four or five times. On the morning of the 12th, she was announced in sight of the port, with another steamer near her. The other made movements which appeared suspicious, until at last she disappeared. The people on the wharves and the offices of the marine deemed her appearance suspicious. The Vixen came to the mouth of the port, and her commander went on board the vessel of the captain of the marines, when, being asked concerning the steamer seen in company with his own, he replied that "he did not know what she was; she had no appearance of being Spanish, and certainly was not North American." And yet the suspicious steamer was the Pampero. What do you think of the pursuit of the pirates ordered by that Government?

Another letter of the same date, speaking of the execution of the fifty prisoners, says:

This measure, though just, does not fail to affect personal sensibility, executed as it was at a distance from the place of action. I have been assured that the humane feelings of the Captain General were greatly moved, as was clearly seen in his countenance. It would have been better if the captor, in conformity to the instructions given, had put them to death in the act, sparing pain to his Excellency, and avoiding a spectacle truly sad and disagreeable. Among those unfortunate men was a colonel, who appears to have been a nephew of the Secretary of War to that republic, and the letter which a few minutes before his death he wrote to his uncle is full of imprecations against Lopez and the press of his country, by whose deceptions he was sacrificed, and he begs his uncle, in conclusion, to endeavor to set public opinion right, that no more blood may be shed. Such are the contents of the letter, as I

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

Louisville Journal

3 September 1851, 2

CUBA AND THE SOUTH.—The Richmond Whig takes decided grounds against the annexation of Cuba, as being (apart from all other objections) a measure full of mischief to Southern interests. The large sugar production of the island, it says, would break up that interest in the South.

The Charleston Mercury, much to our surprise, contains an article of similar import. It appears to have been cautiously written, and it takes ground against the annexation of Cuba to the United States. The following is an extract from it:

Cuba is a region already well peopled, with manners and laws fixed by immemorial usage. These differ essentially from our own. They are the manners and laws that belong to absolute governments, not republics; and there is no instance on record where the people of Spanish and of English descent have coalesced harmoniously into one. It is the union of elements of everlasting hostility and discord, and, instead of increasing our strength, it would be adding to our troubles. It is indeed urged that, by admission into this confederacy, Cuba would speedily be peopled with the Anglo-American race, and thus become one of us. Something of this would doubtless take place; but Cuba has already more than the population of Georgia on scarcely more than one-half the area of Georgia. By what process are we to change this great population into one of different laws, manners, and nationality? Are they to be exterminated, or bought out? If either of these processes is depended on, what is meant by the high-sounding declaration about liberating the oppressed Cubans? The enterprises on foot would then be better characterized as attempts to dispossess, rob, and exterminate the Cubans. Our love for Cuba would prove to be that affection which a thief has for his neighbor's gold watch, rather than that which a Christian has for his neighbor. If we look to the union of *the people* of Cuba with this confederacy, as we have already intimated, we think the effects would be deplorable. It was in this latter aspect that Mr. Calhoun considered and deprecated the acquisition of any portion of the settled country of Mexico, and still more strongly of the island of Cuba.

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

Louisville Journal

3 September, 1851, 3

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.

Brownsville (Texas) advices to the 27th ult. have been received. Cuba volunteers had gathered to the number of several hundred, and were ready for a descent upon the island.

The Indians had appeared near Roma, and murdered several persons.

There was great distress in Northern Mexico in consequence of a long drought; the crops had failed, and the live stock was perishing for want of pasture and water. The Indians were ravaging the country. The water in the Rio Grande was remarkably low. The custom-house in Indianola had been robbed of goods worth $10,000.

Brownsville papers state that the Mexican Government had been prosecuting several Senators; some were fined, and others imprisoned.

The crops in Texas were doing well.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep.t 2, P. M.

The steamer Cincinnati has arrived, bringing Havana dates to the afternoon of the 25th. The steamer Aliedares arrived at Havana on the morning of the 25th, with 15 soldiers wounded in a battle fought on the 21st at Caldera. The Spanish report says 40 pirates were killed and 40 were taken prisoners. The dispatch from the commandant at Bahia Honda says he shot 6 pirates on the 22d, including Adj. Gen. Graham and Lt. Fercanding. The Captain-General, on the 24th, issued a proclamation offering quarter to the insurgents who will surrender within four days after the notice is published, irrespective of districts, and pardon to those who deliver up Lopez. The Spanish loss at Caladera would seem large. Letters say that an express train had left Havana with several surgeons to attend to the wounded Spaniards. The patriots were always shot as soon as captured. A letter says that Lopez is in a position to hold out two months.

The Creacent of this morning publishes a letter from Crittenden, written half an hour before his execution. He says he had not a single musket or cartridge when his command was taken, and Lopez had no artillery at all.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2, P. M.

The authorities are very vigilant in their measures to prevent the sailing of any expedition for Cuba.

Money comes in very slowly to assist the patriots.

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

Louisville Journal

3 September 1851, 3

☞ The following paragraph appears in the N. Y. Sun:

We learn that the U. S. mail steamer Cherokee left this port on Tuesday afternoon for Chagres via Havana, went well armed, having on board ten fine guns, six of which are to be placed on board the steamer Falcon.

We learn that the commanders of these vessels have instructions to resist promptly for the future any insult or indignity that may be offered them by any Spanish vessels of war.

☞ The Courier issued an extra yesterday containing some pretended news from Cuba. We pronounced it a ridiculous hoax, and there cannot be a doubt that it is one. We published it in a slip for the benefit of such of our patrons as were curious to know what it amounted to. We warned all however to whom we gave copies that it was wholly unreliable. The news that we publish under our telegraphic head this morning from New Orleans may, we think, be depended upon and is a complete refutation of the pretended news published in the Courier, extra, since our dispatches of a later date contain nothing in common with it.

☞ A handbill was issued in St. Louis on Saturday last, of the following tenor:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29, 1851.

To ——: Have plenty of men; money wanted immediately for transportion of 2000. Expect assistance from your city. Act judiciously, promptly. D. K RICARDO,
Secretary Cuban Committee.

The Republican explains the above as follows:

This is done up in telegraphic parlance, and means—we have plenty of men, but money is wanted for the transportation of two thousand invaders to the Island of Cuba. We expect assistance. Act judiciously—that is, get the money, and promptly, by sending it to the committee.

Now comes the test. There has been a good deal of gassing during the week; now for the trial. Who is ready to contribute a few thousand dollars apiece towards getting the invaders upon the shores of Cuba? Don't all speak at once.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.

We have one mail from New Orleans to-night, leaving the latest still due. The Picayune of the 24th says the Cuban liberators, of whom there is a large number, have given the whole direction and management of their affairs into the hands of Gen. Felix Huston, who, in carrying out their views, will take care not to violate the laws of this country.

The Washington Telegraph says that arrangements have been made in the United States for landing 5,000 men in Cuba in a short time under the command of distinguished leaders, adding that it could give the details of the project if politic.

The ship Columbia, from New York, arrived at Charleston on Thursday. She encountered a severe gale, in which Mr. Kelly, chief mate, was knocked overboard and drowned.

Several Hungarians left Montgomery, Ala., on Monday, to join Gen. Lopez.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2,

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received dispatches from the collector at New Orleans, stating that 2,000 men are waiting to embark for Cuba. The collector was informed in reply that should these men embark, certain officers of the United States at New Orleans would be held responsible.

The Republic of this morning states that upon the American consul at Havana calling upon the Captain-General, complaining of the firing upon the Falcon, the latter expressed regret at the occurrence and said it should not occur again; that it probably happened because the Spanish vessel had a new commander, recently come to Havana, who did not know the Falcon.

The Cuban meeting here last night was largely attended. Gen. McCalla presided. The resolutions adopted are moderate in their tone and the speakers were very temperate in their addresses.

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

The Daily Picayune.

3 September 1851, 2

The Outrages in Havana.

Some of the Northern papers are very busy endeavoring to prove that the statements of the mutilation of the bodies of the Americans murdered in Havana are destitute of foundation. We here need no further proof of these inhuman acts than the testimony of many reliable gentlemen who were present at and witnessed the execution. In New York, the editors of the *Verdad* have published the following card:

A desire has been shown in some quarters to relieve the Spaniards in Havana from the just odium and disgust naturally awakened in every bosom by the revolting profanation to which some of the dead bodies were subjected after the massacre.

The undersigned, therefore, feel called upon to publish the following extracts of letters received by various Cuban gentlemen in New York from their friends in Havana. In all cases these letters proceed from persons of perfectly reliable characters. One of them [2] is from a Spaniard himself, writing to his own son, with acknowledged shame for what he confesses; another [1] is from a gentleman of the most eminent repute in Havana for the best qualities of human nature. We might easily multiply similar proofs. We send the originals of several of the letters for the inspection of the editors to whom we have the honor of addressing this communication.

We desire to have it particularly borne in mind that the authors of these barbarities were the *Spanish* rabble of Havana, and would pledge our lives that no Cuban beheld the scene with other emotions than horror. They constituted the class to whom it was a day of bloody joy and exultation. No person familiar with the history of the Spanish civil wars among themselves, will receive with any surprise this specimen of the ferocious instincts of the Spanish character, one of the symptoms of which is to be seen in their bloody bull fights of wild beasts. Hundreds of far more horrid atrocities are well known to have occurred in their massacres of prisoners, and treatment of their remains. Even cannibalism is not unknown on such occasions to the experience of some of the Spanish provinces.

The letters are all of the date of the evening of the 16th or the 17th inst.

1. "The city of Havana has witnessed to-day the most shocking spectacle which could have been presented to the eyes of the civilized world, and which even the Kaffirs would have beheld with horror. The pen shrinks from describing it. The Roman people, when it used to delight in its cruel entertainments, remained far behind the Spaniards here yesterday. After the cowardly murder of fifty-two men, officers and soldiers, they gave up a certain number of them to an unbridled rabble, who, like vultures, divided the lacerated remains of these unfortunate enthusiasts of liberty, who fell, we know not how, into the power of the forces of the Government. We do not know how it occurred, because there are so many different statements that we do not know what to believe.

"In their savage excitement, when they were returning from the execution, with the members of those unfortunate men, the most horrible exclamations were heard from them, and I myself heard one who was to dine that day on the brains of a Yankee. In the confectionary establishment of the Dominica I saw another exhibiting the —— of another. I revolt from continuing these accounts, and to conclude will tell you that the noise and the cries presented a faithful reminder of a bull-fighting arena on a day of performance."

2. "While I rejoice in this success of our arms, [this is from a Spaniard, and refers to the capture of the fifty men in the launches.] I cannot but lament and blush for the excesses which have been committed by the rabble upon the corpses of those unfortunate men, who perhaps have been deceived by our enemies to come here. I have seen pieces of the bodies of those men, and parts of their clothes and their shoes, in the hands of some of my countrymen, and have been told that in front of the palace of the General [here is situated the Dominica establishment,] they have been showing and triumphing over a piece of a skull."

3. "I send herewith the enclosed despatch, giving an account of the late occurrences here. I will add, in conclusion, that the fifty prisoners have been shot, and that their remains were profaned by the mob, who trampled on them, and afterwards divided among themselves the shoes and caps, and even some of the members of those unfortunate men. Of Lopez nothing certain is known, except that on the 13th he routed the troops of the Government."

4. "Gen. Lopez landed at Playitas on the 11th, it is said, and the following day the news was known here. You can imagine the excitement caused by it; the Government on the one side full of the greatest alarm, and the people exhibiting their satisfaction in their countenances. A column immediately set out under the command of Enna, the second in command, and is said to have had an engagement on the 13th with the liberating force, in which a vast number of Spaniards perished, our friends having obtained a complete victory. Enna sent to ask more reinforcements, which have been sent to him. We know nothing more at present.

"It remains only for me to relate to you that Havana has been the witness of a scene which has no parallel in the annals of civilized nations. The steamer Habanero entered this morning with fifty American prisoners, who were shot to-day at 11, without any form of trial, and without having given them even the time necessary to prepare for death as Christians. The troops marched out to the Castle of Atares, the place of the execution, where was found assembled a numerous multitude of Spaniards, since those did not remain a clerk in a shop who did not go to be present at the act. This circumstance would be nothing in itself, were it not for the barbarities that followed; for after the prisoners were shot in the back, their bodies were mutilated in the most horrid manner, and not only soldiers, but officers themselves took pleasure in stabbing and trampling on the corpses, which were tied by the feet, their members being mutilated, which were exhibited as trophies of victory.

"I cannot continue further; my pen trembles in relating such acts."

We abstain from further extending these proofs. We will only quote the following paragraph from the official paper, *La Prensa*. The guarded manner in which it treats the subject is, to any reader familiar with things in Havana, ample confirmation of the accounts of the private letters:

"The vivas for the Queen and country were repeated with more vociferation. The troops filed off, and then the people threw themselves upon the place of the execution, where were left some remains of the criminals. Ten funeral cars were waiting to carry to the cemetery the mortal remains of the fifty pirates," &c.

The same term is here applied (*restos*, "remains") to denote what the mob threw themselves upon, and what the funeral cars were waiting to remove to the cemetery.

This, in a Spanish official paper, tells the whole story. Further, we have before us a printed sheet of exulting verses on the occasion, which was circulated about Havana. It is entitled "Fifty Cayeron," (Fifty Have Fallen,) and consists of fifteen stanzas. The savage spirit, drunk with blood, characteristically pervading that vile class of the Spanish portion of the populace, wholly untouched by the sad spectacle of fifty brave foes meeting so nobly such a sanguinary doom, but, on the contrary, frantic with indecent joy, is sufficiently apparent from the fourteenth stanza, which we quote:

"Todo el pueblo presencio
De los piratas la suerte,
Y al mirar darles la muerte
Viva Isabel, esclamo!
El entusiasmo reino,
MUCHAN PIRATAS gritaban,
Y al ver cual se fusilaban
Se aumen taba el ardimiento,
Y en cada frente el contento.
Cual rayos de sol brillaban."

Translation.—"All the people attended to witness the fate of the pirates, and in beholding death dealt to them, Viva Isabel, they exclaimed! Enthusiasm reigned. Death to the pirates, they shouted; and as they saw how they were being shot down, the ardor went on increasing, and on every countenance joy shone bright as the rays of the sun."

We conclude by saying, that to any person "who went out in a carriage to witness the execution," makes any statement in regard to the atrocities committed on the remains of the massacred prisoners at all at variance with this conclusive accumulation of proof, the only inference the case admits of is that he could not have seen the whole. The spectators must have been, necessarily, at a considerable distance, and when the mob of Spaniards were admitted to rush in upon the scene of the slaughter, of course those not immediately upon the spot itself could not see what took place in such a tumultuous crowd. The horrid trophies, afterwards publicly and insultingly exhibited, are, however, a positive evidence, (to say nothing of all the numerous letters,) not to be invalidated by mere negative evidence of anybody who did not see all that was done on such an occasion.

Americans! These, and such as these, are our tyrants! Strong in their numbers, and disciplined legions, their fortresses, their bayonets, and their batteries, they have ground us down to the point at which we could endure no longer, unarmed and uncombined as we necessarily are. If any of you doubt the right of helping us with men, so as to tend to diminish the vast military odds against us, at least none can doubt our right to call upon you for that which alone we want—*arms and ammunition*. In the sous of the soil we have men enough, but for God's sake help us with *arms*—and do quickly!

We have every reason, from the latest news, to feel confident that the daring Lopez has established himself, strongly supported by the people of the country, by whose invitation he went to head them, in the mountains of Vuelta Abajo, where he would soon establish a provisional government, and proclaim a republican constitution. Help us now with the military necessaries, which are all that Cuba wants in the hour of her need, as you were helped by the generous friends of freedom from other lands.

THE EDITORS AND COLABORERS OF LA VERDAD.

Letter from Havana.

(Special Correspondence of the Picayune.)

HAVANA, *August* 24, 1851.

Eds. Pic—In attempting to give you a short summary of events which have occurred on this island since the departure of the Empire City for your port, I must acquaint you first, that owing to the measures taken by the Government to prevent any intelligence other than that which they may think proper to reach the people, it is almost impossible to get at the truth.

All communication between that city and the towns to the eastward of it, with the western district, have been entirely cut off by the Government having placed a cordon of troops extending right across the island from Havana to Batabano, a small seaport town on the south side.

We have, however, positive information, confirmed as to dates by the Government journals, that Gen. Lopez having landed on the 12th inst, at a place called Morillo, a little to the westward of Bahia Honda, he had scarcely succeeded in entrenching himself in the town of Las Pozas, when he was attacked by the troops consisting of some one thousand men, which were sent from here under command of Gen. Enna, the commander-in-chief of the army of Cuba, and Admiral Bustillo. That in this attack the Government troops were repelled with considerable loss; so much so that Gen. Enna in his oficio to the Captain General of that day's date, declared that without artillery it was useless to attack the insurgents, having already lost in this action a great many men, and had eighty-seven wounded, which were sent in the Habanero steamer-of-war to this hospital, and that he therefore determined to wait reinforcements, which he received on the 14th, when he made his second attack with the same ill success, inasmuch as that he lost a great many more of his men, stand at upwards of one hundred, and thirteen officers, killed, amongst whom were Col. Radal and Major Garcia. On the 15th Lopez changed his position.

On Sunday, the 17th, Gen. Enna again attacked Lopez, was again defeated, and compelled to retreat. Enna himself in this battle was mortally wounded, brought to this city dead, and since buried with great pomp. Of course in these three engagements Lopez and his party have not got off scot free. He also has lost some of his men, but he cannot have lost many, or it would be impossible for him to hold out with his little band so bravely as they have done, and I must think that many of the country people have joined him. The Creoles, of whom great numbers are being daily arrested, have not yet ventured to make any open demonstration in his favor; that they intend to do so I have not the slightest doubt; but if they do not do so very soon, or that Lopez is not very shortly reinforced from the States, it is impossible that he can hold out against the superior force which at this moment is surrounding him; and it will be beyond the power of human aid to save him and the brave men, unless there is speedily a diversion made in his favor.

Another battle, according to the official letter published this morning in the Government journals, was fought on the 22d inst, in which the colonel commanding, Mr. Elizalde, received a wound in his side. Twenty of the insurgents, according to the colonel's account, were killed, and nine taken prisoners, who were immediately shot. The colonel had on his side only five killed and a few slightly wounded. They also succeeded in capturing Lopez's spy-glass, of which they make so much merit in the Government papers, as to arrive almost to the height of absurdity.

Just before the battle in which Gen. Enna was killed, Lopez, with some sixty of his followers, had been enjoying an excellent dinner on the estate of his own father-in-law, Sr Norde Frias!

It is not to be supposed that the men with Lopez or that he himself would permit them to go wandering about the country alone or in twos or threes; and I am very apprehensive from seeing the numbers of persons announced in the Government oficios as been picked up and shot in different parts of the country, that the ignorant petty officers, "capitan pedaneos," &c, are picking up and shooting, without making any inquiries. Some of our countrymen, engineers and others employed in the disturbed districts, and whom, in their barbarous stupidity, these foolish Spanish officials may class among the men brought by Lopez, especially as they do not trouble themselves to inquire whether their prisoners came with Lopez or not, it is enough for them to be an American, and a sufficient warrant for them to shoot.

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

The Daily Picayune.
3 September 1851, 2

Cuban Affairs at Washington.

The Washington Republic of the 26th ult. contains an article on Cuban affairs, some portions of which we copy. They have peculiar force from the relations of the Republic to the Administration.

In regard to the reported sailing of steamers from this city with additional forces, the Republic holds the following language, from which it appears that the Collector of this port has been called pretty strictly to account for not having stopped the Pampero:

The statement that two steamers had sailed for Cuba, from New Orleans, lacks confirmation. Information h adbeen received here from an official source, under date of the 13th inst., that two steamers were fitting out with this view, but that measures had been taken to prevent their departure. No advices on the subject of a subsequent date have been received at any of the Departments, by the mail or by telegraph. It is not probable that the attempt would have been made, whether successful or otherwise, without the communication of the fact by the Collector there to the Treasury Department, more especially as that officer had been advised that his conduct in regard to the Pampero required a satisfactory explanation, in the absence of which his removal would be inevitable.

The telegraphic reports of the riotous demonstrations in this city on the 21st ult., and the injury done to the Spanish Consul's office, are utterly discredited by the Republic—a "fabrication for the Cuban market." He is more nearly right when he adds: "If true, there can be little doubt that the statement is highly exaggerated." The following is the harsh judgment which the Republic pronounces upon Gen. Lopez and the party in Cuba:

The impression, however, seems to be generally prevailing that the attempt to force liberty and independence upon men who are not disposed to seek these blessings, is rather a work of supererogation; and that the expedition of Lopez is so exclusively one of conquest rather than of "aid and comfort" to a struggling people, that there is nothing to save it from the infamy of an adventure for robbery and plunder.

Another article in the same paper, on the subject of the conduct imputed to Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, after reciting the complaints made against him, concludes as follows:

If the statements of the Tribune and Herald are accurate, it would indeed appear that Mr Owen had interpreted his duty altogether too narrowly. We should suppose that any American citizen of consideration, who happened to be in a foreign port under such circumstances, in the absence of a diplomatic agent, would have sought the interview which it is alleged that Mr. Owen declined. Common humanity—mere pity for the unfortunate men whose offences had brought them into the miserable situation of these prisoners—would have induced him at least to make the experiment upon the humanity of the Captain General. But as a Consul of the United States, with official though not diplomatic powers, it became his duty to intercede promptly and vigorously for permission to visit these prisoners, to learn their own story from their own lips, to insist upon a fair trial for their alleged crimes, and to act as their counsel, protector and friend in the sad extremities to which they were reduced. There would have been nothing, certainly, in such conduct inconsistent with Mr. Owen's duties as American Consul. True it is that the President, in his proclamation of April, denounced the crime with which these men were charged as an adventure of robbery and plunder; but it was not the part of any American functionary to assume that they were guilty because they were accused, or at all events to omit to see and advise with them, and to bear their last dying messages to their countrymen and friends.

But we must claim for Mr. Owen the same consideration which is claimed for the executed captives. We object to his condemnation without a hearing. Nothing is officially known that tends to implicate him in any neglect of his official duty. The charge against him rests on no responsible authority. He is probably able to explain his acts, or his omission to act, to the satisfaction of his country. Let us wait for his own explanations of his conduct, before we find him guilty of a want of energy, or of insensibility to the calls of humanity.

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The Daily Picayune.

3 Septembre 1851, 3

AMUSEMENTS.

Orleans Theatre.

Second Amateur Performance for the cause of CUBAN EMANCIPATION,

Will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, September 4th, when will be performed

THE LADY OF LYONS.

A MUSICAL MELANGE, by the Falcon Glee Club; and a Treat by

RICARDO.

☞ Tickets, $1 each.

J. S. Charles.....Stage Manager.
J. Gaisford.....Acting Manager.

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The Evening Picayune.

3 September 1851, 1

THE PAMPERO.—The Pampero, which rumor has reported as lost or sunk in the Gulf, was on Wednesday night last at Darien, Ga., and was expected to leave with an expedition on Friday night last. She has ample supplies and a park of artillery on board. So we hear from parties now in the city, who have been on board of her within a few days.

THE CUBAN CAUSE IN JEFFERSON PARISH.—The ladies of Gretna are to give a ball at Gretna Hall, on Saturday next, for the benefit of the Cuban cause. The Ladies' Concert at Lafayette, for the same object, has been postponed until to-morrow evening.

CUBA VOLUNTEERS IN FLORIDA.—A letter, dated Jacksonville, Fa., August 25th, to the Savannah News, says:

There are already concentrated here and in the immediate vicinity between three and four hundred men In forty-eight hours there will be here altogether five hundred men. These, when organized, as they will be after leaving the jurisdiction of the United States, will constitute the Florida Regiment, and will be commanded, it is understood, by Col. Henry Titus, who bore a distinguished part in the Cardenas expedition The Lieutenant Colonel will, most probably, be Col. O'Hara, who commanded the Kentucky Regiment in the same expedition, and who was badly wounded in the battle of Cardenas. I am not informed who the other officers are to be. The regiment is composed of the best material of our State, and I predict for them plentiful laurels if they ever meet the foe. They will embark in a couple of days.

Aid for the Invaders.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the anxiety to hear from Cuba is most intense, and adds:

Meanwhile, it is said that there is upwards of half a million of Cuba gold in this city to be used to promote the republican cause, and that it has been placed in charge of a committee of citizens of high respectability and honor, who will act judiciously. Coal for steamers, flour in bags, and other provisions, cannon and other small arms, and ammunition, shoes and clothing in large quantities, it is said, have been purchased and despatched to proper points for the use of the Patriots; and at least two steamers, well armed, and equipped, will be afloat on the shores of Cuba in ten days, bearing the republican commission and flag. A gallant American sailor, who has reflected honor on our navy, will, it is said, be in command of one, and another brave man, once an officer in the Texas service, takes charge of the other.

The Government and the Cuba Affair.

"Ion" writes as follows to the Baltimore Sun:

I learn that the Government received a telegraphic despatch from the collector of the port of New Orleans last night, stating that the steamers Fanny and Alabama were fitted out for Cuba, and that they would go full of men and munitions of war to succor Lopez

The Government is informed by this despatch that great efforts have been made by the collector and marshal to prevent the sailing of the steamers and to break up the expedition, but without success. It is, therefore, not doubted that the steamers have sailed Whether they will be intercepted in the South West Pass by the revenue cutter Duane, is not known; but I presume that the cutter will be out of the way or unfit for service, as the cutter Crawford was at Key West.

The Government had no official advices as late as 2 o'clock to-day, in regard to the reported assault upon the office of the Spanish Consul, and therefore discredit it.

I further learn that an anti-Filibuster Cabinet Council was held to-day by Messrs. Hall, Corwin, Conrad, and Graham.

We have an account that a steamer is fitting out from New York with liberal supplies for the invaders. Steamers will rush from every port between New York and Key West to succor and revenge the invaders. It is now known and admitted that this Government is impotent to prevent these illegal enterprises. The New York correspondent of the Union recommends that the Government should immediately go to war with Spain and employ our whole naval force in making reprisals upon that power, taking or destroying all their naval forces; or, if this measure should be considered harsh, that the Government should simply keep their hands off, and let the Filibusters take their own course.

The Government will, I think, adopt the latter alternative. That is to say, the matter is no longer in the hands of the Government, but that of the sympathizers; or rather, I might say, the matter is in the hands of a power above all governments, for it is controlled by destiny.

After this Government, or what is the same thing, the officers representing the Federal Government, permitted the Lopez expedition to be fitted out, without hindrance, it became idle to interfere Government authority. It was foreseen that if one expedition was permitted, no matter what might be its fate, it would be succeeded by a thousand expeditions—prompted by sympathy, revenge and cupidity; by national prejudice; by hatred of oppression, and love of liberty; by all the most powerful motives that influence the conduct of men.

Great wisdom, foresight and forbearance were never attributed to the Cuban Government, and it was readily foreseen that, if it could make any mistake that would aggravate difficulties, it would be sure to do it.

The domestic agitation that is to follow in the train of the crusade against Cuba is its most fearful consequence. But for all these accumulating evils, this Government is distinctly responsible—for they are the necessary, the foreseen result of that neglect of executive duty which permitted the Lopez expedition.

Mobile Correspondence.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

MOBILE, *Sept.* 2, 1851.

Dear Pic.—We are looking most earnestly for Cuban news from your city, and the delay seems most unusual from excited desire. The capture of the Pizarro is altogether too good for anything but the veracious telegraph that is so accurately informed about the recent riot. There is no want of the raw material for a conquering army, but funds, munitions, transportation and provisions are almost as essential as burley heroes or those "vile guns."

The regatta at Point Clear is unfortunately fixed, at present, for the same day as one at Pass Christian. It is to be hoped that one or other of the parties concerned will postpone. The coincidence was entirely accidental, for the selection of the day and sending notice to the paper was simultaneous with your own announcement of "the last regatta of the season" at the Pass. We have abundance of boats in our bay, but the capacity of each is so well known that a contest between them alone will have little or no interest. A mere family race like this would be as tasteless as claret in its thirteenth year. That there is but little difference between the boats of your lake shores and those of our bay only enhances the spirit of a contest. The various ingredients of a bowl of punch are all fine and piquant in their respective selves; yet when taken together they are much improved even by the introduction of a spoon. It serves to stir them up.

Very many of your migratroy citizens pay us a few hours' visit now while passing from the watering places on the lake to those on our bay. They rarely penetrate beyond Royal street, so that the pleasant portion of our city and environs are still to them a *terra incognita*. Meanwhile many of our fishing parties visit the Passes and exchange civilities with your pleasure-seekers there. One of these parties returned yesterday from a trip they speak highly of Having chartered a steamer, and amply supplied the commissariat department, they mustered a select company—only thirteen in number,—who from joyous temperaments seemed yet all in their teens. But it was not so. In that small number were gray headed ancients, heads of large families, financiers, functionaries, and a small sprinkle of the b'hoys. Two of the latter, just at the moment of embarkation, on their own hook engaged a popular band of music, consisting of an organ and tamborine, who, being below, were for a while unseen. Steam up, and town behind, one of the wags called for a venison caper—some call it a stag-dance—and on the musicians being brought forward, a hearty laugh, and merry hour passed the joke and time together. The gray haired committee on music paid the utmost respectful attention to his charge, but on the meeting of a return boat the band was transhipped for their home.

The prevalence of northerly winds has so blown the water from our city front that the dry dock touched before she was deep enough yesterday to take into her capacious embrace a trifle of a steamship. The Montgomery has been in and completed her repairs, and quits for Orleans to-day.

After a week's visit, the rains have left us. One of their attendant whims is shared by our street cleaners. When showers come the sandy surface of our roads is sure to be washed into the gutters, and with the next sunshine out come shovels and laborers in plenty, who proceed to scoop out said sand and throw it back some foot or two, so that the next rain invariably causes the same work to be done over again. It is really inspiring to see this illustration of Penelope's labor in the unclassic streets of Mobile.

I have been having a practical assurance that our Shell Road is a reality—a thing of substance, and not a feather bed. Hard roads, such as shells make, are admirable for fast driving, but are not so well calculated for the sublime science of tumbling, especially when the sommerset has to be thrown from the seat of a pretty tall buggy. From practical experience, I would recommend all ambitious gymnasts to select our old fashioned deep sand roads for the experiment. I have tried both, and infinitely prefer sand to shells.

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

The Terre Haute Daily Express

3 September 1851, 2

DAILY EXPRESS.

TERRE-HAUTE:

Wednesday Morning, September 3, 1851.

CUBAN SYMPATHY.

Such is the caption of innumerable editorial paragraphs in all parts of the country; and the sympathy expressed is almost as various in its tone, as the number of sympathisers. A great many presses, especially in the west and south-west, are enthusiastic in their expressions of sympathy for the invaders of Cuba, and show a disposition to denounce all such as do not fully partake of their inflamed sentiments, and electioneer for the dear people of the disputed Isle. Hard names are inflicted on the Government for not snuffing American blood, and getting angry at the shooting of a score of American citizens, and ordering out a force at once to vindicate the high outrage, and by way of redress, to clap the island at once into Uncle Sam's pocket. But such reasoning is altogether too fast for its own purposes. Solemn and established treaties cannot be so easily set aside without national injustice and disgrace. However desirable the acquisition of Cuba may be to us, our treaty obligations with Spain required, on the part of our Government, precisely the course it has pursued. If it should show itself always ready to take up and adopt the quarrels of every little expedition that may, in the spirit of adventure, set foot on foreign soil—and when a piteous cry may now and then reach its ears from some unfortunate marauder, caught in a foreign trap, if it should, through excessive sympathy, set aside all the sanctions of treaty bonds, and international law, and run to the rescue, it would lose the respect and incur the hatred of all nations. Such a puerile policy would have the effect to confer on any handful of turbulent spirits, the right of waging war at pleasure, with the assurance that all the power of the army and navy is pledged to back them, should they be so lucky as to be pricked with a foreign bayonet. Here lies the principle, and wise and reflecting minds must see and respect it.

We have no objection to the freedom of Cuba—more than this, we should rejoice over such an event, and if those of our countrymen who have taken up arms in her behalf, are actuated, as is claimed for them, by the philanthropic spirit of Lafayette and Kosciusko, we wish them all success, and all the glory that belongs to the chivalrous vindicators of human liberty. But it is neither the part of sound judgment, nor successful policy, to forget the greater in our desire for the less.

☞ Our Weekly paper is issued to-day, containing much more reading matter than any paper on the Wabash, and as much as any in the State. All the late and exciting news from Cuba will be found in its columns—Benton's letter about the Pacific railroad—Foreign news—Tales—Agricultural items—Kossuth's views—Railroads, &c., &c. Also, various editorial articles upon prominent and interesting subjects, Rules of the Vigo Circuit Court, Constitution of the Vigo Agricultural Society—the September letter list, the Official Congressional vote of the State—Pork news, the markets, &c., &c. The article headed "Help yourself" is worth a fortune to those who will observe its recommendations.

All of this for two Dollars a year—five cents a single number—who would not subscribe?

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The Terre Haute Daily Express

3 September 1851, 2

The Cuban Excitement at New Orleans.

Rioting continued--Spanish consul burnt in effigy!!!

Letters from the condemned—Treachery of Lopez and his abandonment of Crittenden's Command—Their sufferings—Only true account of the battle between them and the Spaniards—The repulse of the latter, and their final victory—execution of the captured.

By Morse's Southern Line.

New Orleans, August 23, 1851.

There is much excitement here. Nearly every person entertains a spirit of revenge. Many are desperate in their inclinations. According to your request, I send you some Cuban items from the papers.

Letter from Havana.

Havana, August 16.

There were fifty-two Lopez men shot to-day, about three quarters of a mile from the city.—They were taken yesterday, brought in to-day and shot. I became acquainted with a number of Americans, and went to see them, as I knew a good many were from Mobile, but I could not get near enough to recognise them, the soldiers were so thick. I was within twenty steps of them, when they were shot. Their hands were tied behind, and they had to kneel down and were shot by sections in the back. Afterwards the soldiers marched in the same manner and run their bayonets through their bodies, and struck them on their heads with their muskets. It was an awful sight, one that I shall never forget. After all was done, the soldiers and citizens marched into the city, making a procession of several miles in length, some with caps of the dead men on poles; also, their shoes and parts of their clothing, &c., as trophies; and in this way went through the principal streets of the city.

I had left the place in what they call a volante, and drove very fast, and went through another gate in time to see the whole affair.—I do not think there was less than 1,000 to 1,500 soldiers. It is very dangerous times for Americans to go ashore, and the Americans in the city advised us to get aboard as soon as possible, which I assure you I did in a hurry.—They insult almost every American they meet in the streets.

Letter from J. Brandt.

Havana, Aug. 16.

My Dear Mother!—I have but a few moments to live. *Fifty* of us are condemned to be shot within a half hour. I do not value life, but deeply regret the grief it will cause you to hear of my death. Farewell then my dear mother, sisters and all. We may meet again in another world—think of me often. Forgive the causes I have given you for grief: remember only my virtues. Farewell, again dear mother; believe me to be,

Your affectionate son,
J. BRANDT.

To Mrs. Maria E. Brandt.

Letter from Victor Kerr to his Wife.

My Dear Felicia!—Adieu, my dear wife.—This is the last letter you will ever receive from your Victor. In one hour I shall be no more. Embrace all my friends for me. Never marry again; it is my desire. My adieu to my sisters and brothers. Again a last adieu. I die like a soldier.

Your husband,
VICTOR KERR.

Letter from Victor Kerr to his Friends.

I leave you forever and I go to the other world. I am a prisoner in Havana, and in an hour I shall have ceased to exist. My dear friends think of me—I die worthy of a Creole, worthy of a Louisianian and of a Kerr. My dearest friends, adieu for the last time.

Your devoted friend,
VICTOR KERR.

To N. La Rose, H. Bouligny, Leon Fazende, Wm. G. Vincent, Felix Arroyo.

From Thomas C. James, on board Spanish Frig'te Esperenza.

My Dear Brothers and Sisters!—This is the last letter you will ever receive from your brother Thomas. In one hour more, I will be launched into eternity, being now a prisoner with fifty others, aboard of the Esperenza, and under sentence of death—all to be shot. This is a hard fate, but I trust in the mercy of God, and meet my fate manfully. Think of me hereafter, not with regret, but as one whom you loved in life, and who loved you. Adieu, forever, my brothers, sisters, and friends. Robert, our poor friends G. A. Cook and John O. Bryce, are with me, and send their last regards to you. Also Clement Stanford, formerly of Natchez. THOMAS C. JAMES.

Letter from Adjutant R. C. Stanford.

Havana, Aug 16.

Dear Huling:—We arrived on the Island of Cuba after the most horriblo passage you can conceive of, couped up on board with 400 or 500 men. We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have forgotten. Next morning, Lopez, with Gen. Parraguay, and all the commanding officers, left us, I mean Crittenden and his battalion. We heard nothing more of them for two days, when Crittenden sent a note to him: he then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the meantime to take care of baggage, &c. We started for him on Wednesday morning, 2 o'clock, and had proceeded only three miles when we were attacked by 500 Spanish soldiers. In the first charge, I received a very severe wound in the knee. We repulsed them however. They made another charge, and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights, the most miserable you can imagine, in the chapparal, without anything to eat or drink. We made the best of our way to the sea shore, and found some boats, with which we put to sea; spent a night on the ocean, and next day about 12 o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habanero, were brought to Havana last night, and condemned to die this morning. We shall all be shot in an hour. Good bye, and God bless you. I send the Masonic medal enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. P., and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you.

(Signed) STANFORD.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug 23.

The letter book of the Spanish Consul which was seized by the rioters, contained the names of many of our citizens, who were proscribed, and reported as such to the Spanish Government. Portions of it will probably be published.

SECOND DESPATCH.

New Orleans, Aug. 26,

The city is now quiet. One thousand Liberators are here, waiting for conveyance to Cuba. Gen. Felix Houston has assumed the charge of the movement.

The steamship Mexico, which some time ago was ashore at Galveston, has been got off, and is now coming up the river.

The Spanish Consul declines to re-hoist his flag or open his office, and has transferred his functions to the British and French Consuls. Several Spaniards have left the city, and more are preparing to leave.

Sixty Liberators arrived yesterday from Alabama, and nearly two hundred more are on the way.

There is no disposition for further riot, tho' there is much excitement on the Cuba question.

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

The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)

3 September 1851, 1

INFERNAL MACHINES FOR THE CUBANS.—A person in Norfolk, Va., writes to the Cuban Junta, proffering them the use of eight "Infernal Exterminating Seven-barrel guns." Each instrument he says, will discharge 200 ounce-and-a-half balls per second, the discharges being made, as fast as the pieces can be aimed.—The eight machines would thus discharge sixteen hundred balls per second, mowing down, he says, to a deadly certainty, any enemy that dared to approach. Only one man is required to work each machine. One man could therefore discharge 12,000 balls per hour. Vive los Cubanos! Temblan los tyranos Espanoles!

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
3 September 1851, 2

CUBAN SYMPATHY.

Such is the caption of innumerable editorial paragraphs in all parts of the country; and the sympathy expressed is almost as various in its tone, as the number of sympathisers. A great many presses, especially in the west and south-west, are enthusiastic in their expressions of sympathy for the invaders of Cuba, and show a disposition to denounce all such as do not fully partake of their inflamed sentiments, and electioneer for the dear people of the disputed Isle. Hard names are inflicted on the Government for not snuffing American blood, and getting angry at the shooting of a score of American citizens, and ordering out a force at once to vindicate the high outrage, and by way of redress, to clap the island at once into Uncle Sam's pocket. But such reasoning is altogether too fast for its own purposes. Solemn and established treaties cannot be so easily set aside without national injustice and disgrace. However desirable the acquisition of Cuba may be to us, our treaty obligations with Spain required, on the part of our Government, precisely the course it has pursued. If it should show itself always ready to take up and adopt the quarrels of every little expedition that may, in the spirit of adventure, set foot on foreign soil —and when a piteous cry may now and then reach its ears from some unfortunate marauder, caught in a foreign trap, if it should, through excessive sympathy, set aside all the sanctions of treaty bonds, and international law, and run to the rescue, it would lose the respect and incur the hatred of all nations. Such a puerile policy would have the effect to confer on any handful of turbulent spirits, the right of waging war at pleasure, with the assurance that all the power of the army and navy is pledged to back them, should they be so lucky as to be pricked with a foreign bayonet. Here lies the principle, and wise and reflecting minds must see and respect it.

We have no objection to the freedom of Cuba —more than this, we should rejoice over such an event, and if those of our countrymen who have taken up arms in her behalf, are actuated, as is claimed for them, by the philanthropic spirit of Lafayette and Kosciusko, we wish them all success, and all the glory that belongs to the chivalrous vindicators of human liberty. But it is neither the part of sound judgment, nor successful policy, to forget the greater in our desire for the less.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
3 September 1851, 4

By Telegraph to the Indianapolis Papers.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

THE BALL ROLLING.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

We have accounts from New Orleans of the Empire City, with Havana dates to the 18th instant. The steamer Vixen has also arrived at Pensacola, but brings no later news.

They confirm previous accounts, but give no additional information.

Gen. Lopez had made a stand at Marish, where he had two engagements with Government troops, in both of which he had been victorious. The Spanish loss in killed and wounded was eighty officers and eight hundred men. The dead and wounded were taken to Havana, and the dead buried with great pomp on the 15th.—Lopez's force numbered about fourteen hundred men, and he was daily receiving accession. On the night of the 14th, over one hundred left Havana to join the invaders, and the people were rising in many quarters.

Col. Crittenden is reported by this arrival, as among the persons shot.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

The Government has ordered the frigate Saranac, Com. Parker, to sail immediately for Havana, to demand an explanation for shooting a party of Americans, and firing upon the steamer Falcon. She will sail to-day or to-morrow.

Rigid instructions are issued to all officers of the Government to suppress or break up any armed expeditions against Cuba fitting out from any part of this country.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.

An immense Mass Meeting was held to-night in Independence square to express indignation at the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in Havana, in executing American prisoners and other offensive proceedings. Not less than 12,000 or 15,000 persons were present. Col. John Swift was President of the meeting, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE Aug. 25.

Charleston papers of Saturday, received to-day, have dispatches from New Orleans, under date of the 21st inst. giving accounts of a fearful riot in the latter place. A party of Cuban Liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of certain articles in the Spanish paper, *La Patria*, in relation to Cuba, attacked the office, broke down the doors and windows, threw the press and cases into the street, and destroyed every thing belonging to the office.

The police made an attempt to interfere with the rioters. The rioters after demolishing the office of the paper, proceeded to the cigar store, on the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, and breaking in the doors and windows, destroyed all the stock and furniture, which were very valuable.

At 7 o'clock the rioters proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul, and attacking it destroyed all the furniture and property which was destructable. They also broke down the signs on the stores of Spaniards which they carried in triumph to a large meeting held in Lafayette Square.

Another despatch from New Orleans, dated 22d inst. says 2,000 men had that morning surrounded the City Prison, where the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless the Consul was given up to them. There was about fifty police officers present. Cigar shops kept by Spaniards were nearly all destroyed last night.

Minute guns have been fired since sunrise, in honr of the murdered Liberators. The bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Victor Kerr have been brought here from Havana, and attract crowds of people.—The sight produces deep feeling.

The military have been ordered out to supress the riot. Three or four Spanish Coffee Houses had been destroyed. The excitement towards the Spanish Consul was caused chiefly by his refusal to deliver a number of letters from persons shot at Havana, which had been written just before their execution.

These letters were forwarded to the Consul by the Cuban authorities. A Committee waited upon him, and requested the delivery of the letters, which he refused, but was subsequently forced to surrender them. The Cuba news had created the greatest excitement.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
3 September 1851, 4

Telegraphed for the Madison Banner.

Important from Cuba—Fifty of the Patriots Captured and Shot.

New York, Aug 21.

The steamship Cherokee arrived about 8 o'clock this evening, in four days from Havana. The accounts from Cuba are of the most serious character. We are indebted to the purser of the Cherokee for the following fearful narrative.

The steamboat Habano, while cruising off a place called Bahia Conda, forty miles west of Havana, captured a party of fifty of the patriots, who were in boats unarmed. Report says they were steering for New Orleans. They were brought to Havana by the frigate Habemoro, on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., and were shot about 11 o'clock the same morning, on the public road in Havana, in the presence of about twenty thousand spectators. Their corpses were then dragged along the streets by negroes, and then left to the mob, which commenced stripping them of their clothes and carrying them on sticks through the city, yelling like demons.

It appears that the patriots were Americans, and many of the passengers of the Cherokee, who were on the spot and witnessed the execution, were insulted in the streets in the most shameful manner and reminded that, their being Americanr, they were all of the party who would meet with a similar fate one of these days. Such was the excited state of the population that it was dangerous for an Americans to be in the streets after night. The following are the names of those executed:

Col W. S. Clendenen, Capt. F. S. Server, Capt. Victor Ren, Capt. T. B. Veney, Lieut. James Brandt, Lieut. J. O. Brice, Lieut. T. C. James, Dr. John Fisher, Dr. R. A. Fournequit, Sergeant, J. Whitakers, Sargeant A. M. Colchett, Adj't R. C. Standford. Privates—M. Howes, Samuel Mills, Edw'd Rulman, S. L. Arnold, B. J. Wiego, W. Wiseman Ansel. M. O. Torris, Patrick Dillon, T. Heresy, Samuel Reed, H. L. Arme, M. Phillipps, Jas. L. Manville, S. N. Greeh, J. Salman, Napoleon Collins, D. J. Fisher, Wm. Chilling, S. A. Cook, Y. A. Jones, M. J. Hall, James Buxit, Robert Cadwell, Wm. Smith, A. Ross, B. Brourke, John Christdis, W. B. Tittle, Robert Connor, Robert Critley, John S. Sauke, Jas. Stanton, Thos. Harnst, Alex. Fleer, John Stubbs, J. Ellis, W. Hogan, and Charles Robinson.

The steamer Falcon, while on her way up the coast of Cuba from Chagres, was fired at three times by the steamer Habano, and was obliged to heave to, when she was boarded by the Spanish officers. This is the third time the Falcon has been served in this manner.

The United States sloop-of war Albany was at Havana.

We learn from the passengers of the Falcon that on the morning of the 16th, when off Bahia Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam frigate in chase of her, standing directly across her bow; but she kept on her course, and soon left the frigate eight or ten miles astern, which proved to be the Isabella Catholica, formerly one of the Cunard steamers, Caledonia; while she was still in chase, another steamer hove in sight, which also gave chase, and succeeded in heading off the Falcon, and at first fired two shotted guns to the leeward, of which the Falcon took no notice.

She then run along side and fired a third gun across her bows, though she had the American colors flying; the chase then ordered the Falcon to heave to, which was done, when the officers boarded her.

New York, Aug. 22, 8 p m.

The papers have lengthy accounts from Havana in relation to the Lopez expedition. It appears that Lopez landed on the 12th with about twelve hundred men.—Report says that he was joined by many of the people of the country; but the Spanish account says that he sent a letter to the inhabitants of Posas threatning extermination unless they did. One account says that a fight occured, in which the patriots killed many Spanish troops. Another account says that, on the morning of the 15th, the patriots collected near Habanos, with the view of re-embarking, but were prevented. After a severe conflict they were completely routed and dispersed into the mountains back of Bahia Honda. A portion attempted to escape in boats. These were captured and executed.

Another account says that, in an engagement on the 13th, the Spaniards were three times repulsed with great loss; and that on the 15th the liberators were moving towards Diego de Mulez and Habanos, with the intention of possessing themselves of the fort at the latter place—that some fifty endeavored to get there by sea in four launches and were captured.

These accounts give no information as to the whereabouts of Lopez.

It is stated in one account that the prisoners were shot six at a time—twelve being brought out to the place of execution, six made to kneel, when they were shot; and the remaining six made to walk round their dead comrades, and to kneel opposite them, when they were also shot. They had on their uniform blouses and straw hats.

Letters from Havana by the Cherokee throw doubts on the report that Col. Crittenden, instead of Clendenin, was among the prisoners shot. The American consul was refused any information upon the subject and denied all intercourse with the prisoners.

Private accounts state that Lopez had fought a battle with the Spanish forces, and killed and wounded eight hundred of them. Seventy-eight wounded Spaniards had been brought into Havana. Lopez had cut off all communication between Havana and the troops sent against him.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
3 September 1851, 2

From the N. O. True Delta.

What does the Government mean?

It has been charged upon our consul at Havana that, under the alleged pretext of positive instructions from Washington, framed to meet unfortunate contingencies, such as the one that has so recently occurred there, he declined all intercourse with the unfortunate captives of the war steamer Habanero, and callously abandoned them to their fate.

We are not prepared to condemn an officer unheard, or hastily prejudge conduct so liable to misconstruction as is that of a public functionary at a great distance from us, placed in a position, too, of so much delicacy as was the consul. But whatever opinion we may ultimately form of his official behavior, for which doubtless he can produce full warrant from his superiors, no man can find excuse or extenuation, if he be guilty, for his cruel neglect of the claims of so many of his fellow-countrymen to his generous sympathy, condolence, and kind offices, when about to surrender up their lives at the fiat of a terrible necessity—an inexorable fate.

What he could not perform as an American consul it was his duty to attempt as an American citizen; and in any case we cannot see how, in an appeal of ordinary humanity, in the case even of the execution of the greatest culprit, any generous, humane, and charitable man could refuse a request to visit him, and, if possible, minister a little consolation in his last moments upon earth.

We have been told by the relatives of some of our deceased fellow-citizens that their obligations to Mr. Costa, of this city, are very great, not only for his promptitude in obtaining, according to their request, permission to visit them, but in complying with their earnest desires to receive the consolations of religion, and in kindly furnishing them with writing materials, and taking charge of their little souvenirs for their distant connexions—alas, severed from them forever!

Ought not these attentions to have come from our consul in Havana? Ought he not to have visited them, if possible, and ascertained from the lips of each his last desires, and the brief story of his terrible calamity? Had he done so, should we now be debating unresolvable propositions, or be left in doubt of the fidelity or capacity of Lopez?

We do not pretend to charge the consul with inhuman indifference towards his fellow-countrymen in their deep distress. For the honor of our country, we hope he may be able to exculpate himself from every imputation that has been made against him; for, no matter what may be the tenor or the spirit of his official instructions, his duty as a man and as an American was plain, and not to be mistaken, and from its requirements there is no escape.

The course and determination of the federal government are a puzzle and a perplexity to the people; for, whether it looks favorably or unfavorably on the sympathy indulged for Cuba, it is impossible to determine it from the acts of its officers or the opinions of its presses.

On one side, we hear that our naval officers are scoffed at and insulted in Havana; on another, we hear it boldly charged that they are degraded to the humble and humiliating position of a naval police force to maintain Spanish monarchical supremacy. We have no doubts of the feeling or conduct of our noble tars; in any position or in any emergency they will be equally great and generous: but as they are at present circumstanced, most unenviable indeed is the duty they are called upon to discharge; and for their sakes, and for the honor of their profession, justly so renowned in the history of our country, we do think a more dignified position before the world should be assigned them.

It is impossible to understand the policy of our government, if policy it can be called, where its officers are engaged in the most contrary practices, and its organs advocate doctrines declared by them to be piratical, and the supporters of them placed without the pale of the national protection.

Our army and navy, twin and glorious professions, ought not to be mortified by a tortuous or a vacillating policy, nor exposed to humiliations that cabinet ministers may make capital, or lay the foundation of a presidential superstructure. Our government ought not to be a weak, a timid, or a tyrannical one; and we think the people will look well to it that full and explicit explanations be given, and that, in all that it and the officers engaged in its civil service have done, the good of the people and the honor of the republic were duly regarded.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
3 September 1851, 3

Highly Important from Cuba.

The following telegraphic despatch, which appeared in the Baltimore Sun of yesterday morning, bears strong marks of authenticity. It comes from a reliable and responsible quarter, and the only reasonable doubt seems to be as to the *correctness* of the information received by the brig from Havana on the morning of the 23d—*five days* later than the latest previous dates by the Empire City. It may well be that the extent of the success of Lopez is somewhat overstated. But that point is not material. If he maintained himself and his command on the island—neither captured nor dispersed—for ten days after his landing, from the 13th to the 23d, the strong probability seems to us to be that the Cuban revolution is at least successfully on foot. That this should be the case, considering the small invading force, the character of the population, and the completeness of the preparations of the government of Cuba to repel or overwhelm the invasion, we cannot but regard as a result to the full extent as astonishing as it is important. It is quite manifest that the intelligence, if found to be true, will be hailed with exultation in many if not in all sections of our country, and that it will be regarded as pregnant with consequences and questions of great moment. We forbear from further speculation on the matter at this time, presenting the despatch to the consideration of our readers.

Highly important from Cuba.—Success of Lopez.

The following highly important despatch was received from the editor of the Savannah Morning News last night:

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1—11½, p. m.—The schooner Merchant arrived here to-day, with Havana dates to the 23d of August. Her news is of intense interest, and highly encouraging for the patriots. Since the 13th, General Lopez and his army had encountered the Spaniards in several contests, in all of which the latter had been defeated with very heavy loss.

On the 17th a battle occurred, in which General Enna, commander-in-chief of the Queen's forces, was killed, together with a large number of officers and men.

Lopez is now marching upon Havana at the head of an army of 1,500 or 2,000 men, which is daily receiving large accessions from the surrounding country.

The Spanish troops are completely cowed by the frequent reverses which they have sustained.

General Enna was buried with great pomp in Havana on the 20th.

The greatest excitement and consternation prevailed in that city, as there were only seven hundred of the troops there, who could offer but a feeble resistance.

Later from Cuba.

Since the above article was in type, we have received the following telegraphic report, which confirms the hope that Lopez is still successful, and that the struggle of the noble Cubans will terminate in favor of their independence and freedom:

"NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.

"The steamer Cincinnati has arrived, bringing Havana dates to the 25th. She confirms the intelligence brought to Savannah by the schooner Merchant of the death of General Enna, the heavy losses of the Spaniards, and the advance of Lopez upon Havana. The Cincinnati passed the Pizarro at sea on the 26th."

ARMS FOR CUBA.—The Journal of Commerce says: "We were yesterday in an extensive trunk warehouse that has been busily engaged during the last week or two in filling an order for about eighty trunks for a wealthy merchant at Havana, in which pistols are packed, designed for the use of those favorable to the Lopez cause. Each trunk is calculated for about fifty revolvers, which are to be distributed among such as will use them in the manner desired."

FELIX HUSTON ON THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—General Felix Huston, at the second popular display at New Orleans, of sympathy in favor of the Cuban struggle, spoke in the following strain:

He declared that he had been a revolutionary character all his life. He had volunteered in 1824 in defence of Greece, and was only prevented from proceeding to the scene of the struggle by the interference of the Holy Alliance. In the Texan struggle he had raised five hundred men, who were encamped near Natchez. The district attorney sought in vain to bring them under the law. He was of the same stuff now; and, though he was not rich, he would say that he had a few boxes of peaches to offer up on the altar of Cuban liberty. [Great laughter and applause.] If any man wanted to go to Cuba to fight for liberty, and was unable to equip himself, he (Gen. H.) would divide his last cent with him. It was no violation of the law for individuals to proceed to Cuba with arms in their hands and determination in their hearts. There must be a regular military organization to bring it under the terms of a law which anyhow was behind the spirit of the age, and discreditable to the republic.

[*Hartford Times.*

The Journal of Commerce has the best authority for saying that a Cuba expedition is in course of formation in New York, and that a large number of men are enrolled as members. It is understood that two vessels are fitting out there in connexion with the same enterprise.

It is said the government is fully apprized of the movement.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
3 September 1851, 3

From the New Orleans True Delta.

William S. Crittenden.

In the midst of the lamentations of fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, for the death of their dearly-beloved, by the Havana butchery, we have abstained from the obtrusion of our humble grief into the presence of the august sorrows of those who have to mourn the loss of their own blood, but we can no longer defer a poor tribute to the memory of a bosom friend.

That friend was William S. Crittenden. Long and well did we know him. We knew him first in the Mexican war, and in many a bivouac shared his blanket. Educated at West Point, he graduated with honor. At the opening of that war, he occupied the position of adjutant of the first infantry, and for several months discharged the highly responsible duties of post-adjutant at Vera Cruz with merited honor. He was the son of a brother of the distinguished gentleman who now fills the office of Attorney General of the United States. His father emigrated to Arkansas when that State was in its infancy, and died in early life, filling a community with universal regret for the loss of a man as highly endowed with the loftiest virtues as he was gifted with the rarest genius.

Will. Crittenden, as he was familiarly named by his friends, was worthy of the stock whence he sprung. A nobler specimen of the Kentucky gentleman, a worthier servant or citizen of the republic, we have never met. A lion-heart, a love of truth, of honor, and of liberty, were his. An accomplished soldier, a votary of letters, he was as gentle as he was brave. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned his military office, and became a citizen of New Orleans, where he resided until he embarked with Lopez.

Our blood has boiled to hear the base innuendoes of the agued lip-lovers of Cuban freedom against him, as well as his companions, for permitting themselves to be captured. The dying missives of his compatriots reveal the causes that compelled his heroic soul to yield. If ever a man fell a victim to atrocious deception, it was he. A few days before he left we met him, and a wish that we would accompany him was expressed. We earnestly advised him against embarking in the enterprise; we spoke our incredulity of the reports that the Cubans had risen. He answered that he was no freebooter; that he could not be induced to join the expedition, were not the people of Cuba in arms against their rulers. That a revolution had actually commenced, that the Cubans were in the field, he assured us he knew from the statements of parties who had given him their confidence. Against this faith we had nothing but our incredulity to present, and we parted never to meet again. We have felt it a solemn duty to state this to dispel an impression that he, from his position in the expedition, was a party to the cruel artifices practised by the unseen heads of the scheme.

He is gone. A noble citizen is lost to the republic. In the excited state of public feeling at present, we will not enlarge upon the cold-blooded and selfish policy of those who enlisted his sympathies by their deliberate falsehoods. Peace to your manes and honor to your memory, Will. Crittenden!

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION,

New Orleans, September 1—p. m.

The Cuban authorities are making great efforts to prevent news from the interior reaching the public. Some revolutionary leaders, captured near Puerto Principe, have been shot. A full list of Lopez's officers is published in the *Faro Industrial*. The cruelties practised on Crittenden's party are fully confirmed. All American vessels are searched.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
3 September 1851, 3

Cuban Meeting.

On Monday night there was a large and enthusiastic assemblage in front of the Patent Office, notices having been posted throughout the city calling a public meeting to take into consideration the present affairs of Cuba. Gen. McCalla was called to preside, and Henry S. Davis was appointed secretary.

In addressing the assembly on opening the meeting, General McCalla thanked them for the honor conferred on him. They had met on an occasion dear to every true American—to sympathize with the oppressed victims of tyranny. Wherever such victims were to be found—whether in Europe or in Asia, in Africa or in America—we desired to relieve them. The American institutions were based on principles which were appropriate to all nations.

Our pride and boast was that American liberty was based on law. Anarchy and tyranny were alike hostile to it. Its example of good order made it more formidable to the despotisms of the world than its numerical strength. On that account he trusted that no American would violate the laws of his own country, even for the noble object of defending liberty in other lands. It is enough that he has the right of expatriation—that he can bear to other lands his good right arm, his genius, and his zeal. Let him do it with a due regard to the laws of his native land.

He deprecated the riots at New Orleans as calculated to fix an undeserved stigma on a good cause. It was gratifying to learn, however, they were the work of a few of the worst portion of society, whilst the orderly citizens, at first taken by surprise, did not offer effectual resistance. It was also gratifying to learn that those who were called volunteers, instead of participating in the riots, aided in restoring order.

That the people of Cuba were justified by every law, human and divine, in rising to overthrow the Spanish authority, every one must admit. It is wonderful that so many outrages should have been perpetrated upon a people naturally so mild and amiable as are the Cuban Creoles. The subjects of Spain in the mother country live under a free, humane, and liberal system, compared with the government of Cuba.

He believed in an overruling Providence, who moved on the affairs of nations and of individuals. He who should deny such an influence in the establishment and maintenance of our own institutions must be blind to the clearest evidence of history. That same Being who gave civil and religious freedom to our fathers doubtless designs that other nations shall participate with us in its enjoyment. He trusted that the hour of Cuban freedom had struck, and that the sword now drawn would not be sheathed till that noble island should be redeemed.

The late butchery of unarmed prisoners of war, in violation of the well-known maxims of a mild and humanized civilization, was a stain which made still darker the bloody character of Spanish barbarity. He trusted the day was near at hand when the atrocious perpetrator, and his bloody executioners, *should ask in vain* from the triumphant Lopez protection from the law he has violated.

He warned his audience, however, that the success of the revolution in Cuba involved some momentous considerations to ourselves. Already has the London Times, the organ of British aristocracy, pronounced the decree, that if Cuba is to be torn from Spain, it must belong to England; that Spain being largely indebted to British subjects, Cuba is considered as mortgaged to secure the payment.

[Here it was moved to give three groans for old John Bull, which was done with hearty good-will.]

He then announced that he was just informed an interesting telegraphic despatch had been received, announcing important successes obtained by Lopez. He hoped it was true. It was proper that the citizens of Washington should express their opinions on these momentous subjects, and, hoping they would meet the opinions of the meeting, certain resolutions had been prepared, which would now be read.

J. McN. Latham then offered the following resolutions, which had been previously prepared by a committee, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the people of the United States sympathize with the oppressed of all nations, whether found in Europe, or Asia, or Africa, or America; whether groaning under the iron heel of a Haynau in Hungary, or a Radetzky in Italy, an Oudinot in Rome, or a royal imbecile in Naples; or in the land of Kosciusko, under the barbarous Russian; or under the endless and boundless aggressions and butcheries of the "universal robber," whether in India or southern Africa, or in unhappy Ireland; and especially do we feel pity for our neighbors of Cuba, whose exiles so often find a refuge among us, and whose groans are borne on every breeze to our shores.

"*Resolved*, That we trust in an overruling Providence, which will overthrow at the proper time all these tyrannies, and establish civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

"*Resolved*, That our nation professes to be governed not only by the holy impulses of sympathy, but by law: by the first we are taught to pity and assist the wretched, and by the latter to respect the legal rights of others while we maintain our own.

"*Resolved*, That Spain has stripped her unhappy subjects in Cuba of every right which elevates man above the beast of burden, and has forfeited every claim to their allegiance.

"*Resolved*, That, as an insurrection of the inhabitants existed before the late expedition of Lopez, it justified him and his exiled copatriots in flying to their aid with such reinforcements as they could command.

"*Resolved*, That every American has a right to expatriate himself, and can devote himself to any cause which is founded on the principles of natural justice, subject to no other restriction than what the laws of his own country impose while he is in its borders; being free from its jurisdiction so soon as he passes its boundary, he thus yields all claim on its protection.

"*Resolved*, That in the brutal massacre of fifty prisoners by the Spanish governor of Cuba, which has so terribly shaken the public feeling in this country, we do not find cause of war between our government and Spain—the gallant victims having met the fate which they nobly dared by their dangerous expedition.

"*Resolved*, That the insult offered to our flag by the firing of the Spanish vessel Habanero into the Falcon should not pass unnoticed by our government, which should demand speedy reparation from Spain; in the event of whose failure to grant which, proper measures should be adopted to maintain the honor and dignity of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That if the conduct of Mr. A. F. Owen, United States consul at Havana, has been truly presented to the people of the United States, he deserves the censure of this nation, whom he is unworthy to serve in his present official capacity, and that his speedy recall is demanded by freedom and humanity."

After the resolutions had been read, they were unanimously adopted, with tremendous cheers.

Mr. Latham then came forward, and in a short but appropriate address advocated the principles contained in the resolutions.

After Mr. Latham had concluded, Captain Robinson was called for by the meeting, who, in an appropriate manner, complimented the sound and judicious remarks of General McCalla, and hoped they would be duly estimated. He then called upon those who appreciated truly the blessings of a free government to express at least their sympathy for a people who are anxious to throw off the despotism of Spain, and particularly while they were in such close proximity to the United States; and said that it was the duty of us all to sympathize with the friends of those who had been brutally murdered by the captain-general of Cuba for giving that aid to an oppressed people which was in consonance with their own feelings of patriotic devotion for the success of liberal principles, not only in their own country, but throughout the whole world; and that the resolutions which had just been adopted met his hearty approbation, for they imbodied the sentiments of his own heart.

When he had concluded, the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the success of the Cubans.

JOHN M. McCALLA, Chairman.

H. S. Davis, Secretary.

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Vicksburg [Miss.] Whig

3 September 1851, 2

NEWS OF THE PAMPERO.—The following is the report of the movements of the Papero, carried to New York by the Winfield Scott. We take the account from the New York Express:

"The Winfield Scott stopped at Key West on the passage, and from there we have important intelligence concerning the Lopez Expedition.

'We learn from Capt. Couillard, that the steamer Pampero, Capt. Lewis, came into Key West on the 10th inst., and anchored in the harbor. Here she stopped for some hours, and left again at 11 o'clock the same night, for the Cuba shore, with Gen. Lopez and four hundred and fifty men on board.

"On the 12th inst., (two days afterwards,) as we are informed, the Pampero returned to Key West, but weighed anchor again in an hour, in order to prevent seizure by the United States Government authorities there.

"That portion of the expedition which sailed from New Orleans, on board the Pampero, were landed at Cubanos, a small port on the coast, only forty miles west of Havana.

"The Pampero hung about Key West until the evening of the 15th, when she again came into port, and took on board some twenty or twenty-five recruits, and took her departure for Jacksonville, (Fla.) to take on board another expedition commanded by Gen. Gonzalez.

"This is all the intelligence we have by this arrival. The next news, (by the Cherokee, now nearly due.) in all probability will be of a most stirring character."

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
3 September 1851, 1

CUBA.—This island which excites so much attention at the present time, is 624 miles in extreme length, with an average width of about 60 miles, containing an area of 37,000 square miles, and a population of 1,500,000. The value of its agricultural productions in 1849 was $62,781,035. Its exports during the same period were $27,380,921, of which $8,780,224 were to the United States. Its imports during the same period were $26,707,343, of which $1,-780,214 were from the United States. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with the island during the same period, was 501,267 tons. The total amount of taxes levied upon American commerce with the island, in the shape of duties upon imports, tonnage duties, and duties upon exports, exceed $4,000,000 annually. There are 350 miles of railway in operation upon the island. Of the $27,000,000 of annual imports, according to official documents, $16,000,000 are in provisions, lumber, fabrics, materials, &c., which the one or the other of the United States could furnish more readily than any other country, but, thro' the taxes and restrictions imposed by Spanish policy, not more than one third of it comes from the fields and factories of the United States.

THE SPANISH ARMY IN CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says in his letter of the 15th, that "the government, or rather one of the Cabinet now here, has very recent information from Cuba in regard to the Spanish soldiers composing the army in Cuba. The substance of it is, that this army of 20,000 men is well disciplined, well appointed, well clothed, well fed, well paid, and in every respect to be relied upon. If this is so—and I presume it is—Lopez, if not hanged, will soon take to his boat."

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The Charleston Courier.

4 September 1851, 2

Passengers.

Per steamer C. Vanderbilt, from Wilmington—Miss Sandford, M. L. Jacobs, lady and child, D. E. Watrous and lady, Mrs. Dellet, Mrs. Pope, J. A. Enslow, Messrs. J. D. Thompson and son, J. A. Conklin, J. H. Beadel, D. J. Winn, T. Van Santen, G. Schmidt, P. Hoppel, T. R. Carson, A. Riker, D. F. Sandford, E. Jackson, N. M. Gilbraith, J. R. Shelton, J. Gorin, J. M. Young, W. G. Bancroft, J. B. Moore, B. H. Brown, R. D. Shackelford, T. Jones, W. Johnson, and R. G. Stone.

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—J. M. Solomons and lady, Miss F. J. Solomons, Messrs. W. P. Willard, T. Hartridge, D. E. Lee, C. Wright, Herbert, B. Johnson, T. S. Mills, S. S. Tailor, M. Damoor, and 5 on deck.

Per steamer Charleston, from Georgetown—Mrs. J. H. Tucker and child, Miss Tucker and servant, Messrs. J. H. Tucker, D. Tucker, A. Somers, G. Somers, S. Lucas, T. W. Dawson, W. A. Scriven, and 3 on deck.

Per steamer Gen. Clinch, from Georgetown—Messrs. J. M. Alston, B. G. Willis, L. Sampson, J. During, and 4 on deck.

Per steam ship Albatros, for Philadelphia—Mrs. J. Dufre, Miss Rutledge, Mr. Hopkinson, lady, 2 children and servant, Messrs. J. Kelly, C. Rhodes, Harell, Green, W. G. Whilden, J. Campbell, T. C. Michell, J. Bryan, J. Errickson, and 5 in the steerage.

Arrivals at the Charleston Hotel, Sept. 3.

D. MIXER. Proprietor.

J. F. Swanson,	Ga.	T. R. Carson,	Ala.
J. Linton,	S. C.	P. Happel,	do.
W. H. Cooper,	Ga.	G. Z. Waldron,	Charleston.
G. S. Dortic,	do.	J. M. Young,	Va.
M. H. Williams,	do.	J. D. Thompson,	Baltimore.
P. Bogart,	do.	L. P. Caldwell,	Ga.
W. Haseltine,	Charleston.	Capt. A. P. Hamilton,	Texas.
E. W. Bonney and lady,	S. C.	E. C. Wharton,	La.
S. A. Williamson & lady,	do.	E. S. Jones,	Ala.
H. Dewing and lady,	Ch'ton.	W. R. Van Pelt,	N. Y.
E. G. Brown and lady,	do.	H. Hill,	do.
J. R. Aiken,	S. C.	Mrs. Batcheldor,	Ala.
Miss M. W. Cloud,	do.	W. W. Hurbert,	Fairfield.
Miss E. R. Cloud,	do.	F. S. Mills,	S. C.
Miss S. Hemphill,	do.	W. B. Johnston and lady,	Ga.
T. W. Kadeliffe,	Columbia.	Gen. A. J. Gonzales,	Cuba.
W. H. Weed,	N. Y.	A. T. Hardin,	Ga.
J. H. Readle,	Ala.	D. Fry,	Fla.
W. G. Bancroft,	Charleston.	S. L. Parkhurst,	Ga.
A. Bleakley,	Ga.	D. Pinchback,	Chesterville.
J. R. Shelton,	Ala.	J. Cunningham,	Ga.
A. Reikee,	Va.	W R Cunningham,	Miss
E. Jackson,	N. Y.	Miss C Cunningham,	do
D. E. Watrous and lady,	—	Miss L Rapsdale,	do
G. Goin,	Ala.	R H Kerr,	Ga
Mrs. Dillet,	do.	M Marks,	Ga
D. Sandford and daughter,	do.	W P Dawson,	Ala
T. A. James,	N. O.	L R Butler,	Ga
J. Mack,	Charleston.	O A Mack,	U S A
G. H. Bissell,	N. O.	Rev Dr Stevens,	do
C. J. Figuet,	Ala.	J W Moore,	Express
Miss Armstead,	do.	A C Wyly,	Charleston
A. V. Hardenbrough,	do.	P A Lunmey,	Ga
S. N. Allen and lady,	do.	R M Fuller,	S C

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Charleston Courier.

4 September 1851,

P. 2

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Reported for the Charleston Courier.

Highly important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—4.45 P. M.

Received in Charleston, Sept. 3, 4.50 P. M.

An Official Dispatch has been received by the Government stating that LOPEZ on the 25th ult., still held out with his force greatly reduced, and that it did not appear that any Creoles had joined him. The Governor had offered a reward for him, and pardon for his followers.

The President has dismissed the Collector of the Customs at New-Orleans and appointed a substitute. Other officers at New-Orleans have been informed that they likewise will be dismissed if they neglect their duty.

Orders have been given to intercept the *Pampero*, and any other vessels that may have on board any troops intended to invade Cuba.

Stringent and precise orders have been renewed to all officers to suppress illegal expeditions; and it is enjoined that particular efforts should be made to prevent any new expeditions from sailing from New-Orleans.

P. 3

OFFICE TRANSPORTATION.
South-Carolina Rail Road Company,
CHARLESTON, AUG. 20, 1851.

Express, Freight & Night Passenger Train.

ON and after this day (except Sundays) the above train will commence and continue to run between Charleston and Hamburg, leaving at the following hours:

UP.	*DOWN.*
Leave Charleston at 5, P. M.	Leave Hamburg at 6, P. M.
Arrive Hamburg at 7, A. M.	Arrive Charleston, 7 1-2 A.M.

The above train will only take through Freight, and will be confined to light goods only; and all articles intended to be shipped by this train, must be delivered at the Depot previous to 3 o'clock, P. M.

J. D. PETSCH, Spt. Transp'tr, &c.,
Au 20 S. C. R. R. Company.

CHARLOTTE AND S. C. RAIL ROAD.

FROM and after *To-Day*, the Passenger Train will leave Columbia daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock, A. M., and the head of the Road, (White Oak) at 1 30 P. M.

From White Oak there is a daily line of Four Horse Stages to Chesterville.

Passengers for Chesterville, Yorkville, Charlotte, Concord and Salisbury, can procure Tickets at the Rail Road Office, Columbia. WM. M. STOCKTON,
Chief Engineer.
Columbia, June 12. Ju 13

CHARLOTTE AND S. C. RAIL ROAD.

THE Stockholders in the Charlotte and South-Carolina Rail Road Company, who are in arrears, are most earnestly requested to come forward and settle up their arrears, as it is indispensably necessary for the officers to be in funds for the purpose of procuring Engines and Cars, to meet the fall trade.
Ju 10 EDWARD G. PALMER, Pres't.

CHARLOTTE & SO. CA. RAIL ROAD.

FROM and after to day, 28th instant, the Passenger Train will leave Columbia daily at 7 A. M., (except Sundays,) and the head of the Road (Cornwell's) 12 M.

From Cornwell's there is a daily line of stages to Chesterville, leaving on the arrival of the Cars.

From Chesterville there is a tri-weekly line of stages to Yorkville and Charlotte, leaving Chesterville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

All freight and extra baggage by Passenger Train must be prepaid.

Freight Trains will run regularly every day.

W. M. STOCKTON, Chief Engineer.
Au 30 1mo

VIRGINIA LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS, Wolf-street and River Potomac, Alexandria, Va. SMITH & PERKINS, Proprietors.

MANUFACTURE,

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES and TENDERS.
Marine and Stationary Engines and Boilers.
Chilled Car Wheels and Axles.
Patent Chilled and Wrought Slip-tire.
Machinery and Castings generally.

The undersigned having erected very extensive shops; and procured the most modern machinery and tools, are prepared to execute orders for Locomotive Engines, Cars, and Machinery of all kinds, with despatch, and on the most favorable terms. R. C. SMITH,
Late of the Alexandria Iron Works.
THATCHER PERKINS,
Late Master of Machinery on the Balt. & O. Rail R.
Au 30 1mo

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The Daily Enquirer.
CINCINNATI
4 September 1851, 2

Felix Houston and Cuba.

Gen. FELIX HOUSTON appeared in a card in the New Orleans papers of the 22d ult., urging the people of that city to contribute liberally and speedily the necessary means to rescue the brave fellows who were with LOPEZ in the mountains of Cuba. His card for means to *rescue* those [illegible] a more general meaning, it will interpret into a call for aid to push on the revolution. The name of that veteran soldier will not set back much the spirit of Cuban patriotism in the South.

The Punishment in reserve for Lopez.

Gen. LOPEZ was last spring outlawed, and, if caught, he was to be executed by the *garote*. It is the most disgraceful kind of execution. The prisoner is made to sit in a kind of chair, with a high back, to which his head is fastened by means of an iron clasp, which encloses his neck, and is attached to the back by a screw. When the signal is given, the screw is turned a few times, which strangles the victim, and breaks his neck.

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Cincinnati Gazette

4 September 1851, 2

The Emigrants to Cuba.

Young men are rapidly gathering in at New Orleans and other points, as places of rendezvous, in large numbers and from all parts of the United States. The principal rendezvous is at New Orleans, and there open arrangements are made to organize and arm them, to proceed to Cuba as emigrants. A large portion of the people favor the proceedings, and the better to effect their purposes, at every movement of the city authorities to increase the police, numbers of the "emigrants" present themselves and are sworn in as special constables or police men! The command of these emigrants has been given to Gen. Felix Huston, who undertakes so to conduct the movements as not to violate the laws of the United States. Gen. Huston proceeds with his enterprise in an open and bold way, at least apparently so. The following is an address of his, published in the Delta:

To the Citizens of New Orleans.—Not having engaged in the cause of Cuba, personally, I have forborne to inquire into the plan of operations, further than has been common to all our citizens who took an interest in the cause. To-day, however, I have made the proper inquiries, to enable me to form an opinion as to what is likely to be done; and the conclusion to which I have come, is, that if the citizens of New Orleans do not subscribe liberally, there is no prospect of any aid being furnished to the brave and gallant young men whose lives are now periled in the mountains of Cuba.

There is no time for delay, we have had one tale of blood and murder, and we may soon have another. My object is, if possible, to save the remnant of the gallant band who defeated the forces of Gen. Enna, on the 13th inst., and marched into the interior on the 15th. This we know from the official publications in Havana; and further all is doubt and uncertainty. This, however, is certain, that the same men who defeated Gen. Enna, and compelled him to send back to Havana for reinforcements, when they were only defended by works hastily thrown up, around an old building, will be able to hold him at bay for some time, when they reach mountains so well adapted to defence as those of Cuba are. This is more certain, if the people of the country unite with them, which is confidently stated to be the case, by correspondents from Havana, who, I am fully satisfied have not made statements which they do not believe.

But, fellow-citizens, after examining the position in a military point of view, I am satisfied that our friends and brethren will be finally overwhelmed by superior Spanish force, if they do not receive assistence.

However anxious we may be to relieve those who are in danger, we must not hazard any more small detachments—we have had enough of that. Whatever is done, must be done promptly and efficiently.

Whether anything at all can be done, depends upon you men of New Orleans. There is no time to seek aid from a distance. There is no lack of men, who burn to succor the surviving comrades of the slaughtered Crittenden, Kerr, and their brave companions. It is the means that are wanting. I therefore plainly appeal to you to come forth generously and promptly. It will require a considerable sum to do anything that you or I would sanction; for I say at once, that I will never consent that our noble young men shall again be hazarded with insufficient numbers and insufficient means.

(Signed,) FELIX HUSTON.

New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1851.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
4 September 1851, 1.

Letter from a Cuba Volunteer.

A young printer who was employed in this office, and who left for Cuba with the Cincinnati company, has written a letter from New Orleans, giving an account of the trip to New Orleans, and the occurrences in that city from which we extract the following:

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22, 1851.

Amid these scenes of revolry, every countenance was changed from glee and laughter, into sadness and melancholy, by the sudden attack by cholera of one of our comrades, Thomas Hamer,[2] son of Gen. Hamer, of Ohio. He died the next evening, about ten o'clock, and was buried on the following morning before sunrise on the Kentucky shore of the Ohio river, under a large oak tree upon which was nailed a plank with the inscription "Thomas Hamer." That day passed very quiet, but on the following, all scenes forgotten, the boys were again under a "time of it." We arrived at Cairo Sunday morning, where we lay all day. We engaged ourselves there in pitching quoits, coppers, racing, jumping, wrestling, swimming, riding about in skiffs, &c--and in the evening had a sermon by a Reverend, who happened to be on board. While he was preaching, his wife was taken with the cholera, and died the next evening about dark. She was buried on the east bank of the Mississippi, in a dense forest, by torchlight--one of the most wild and romantic scenes I ever witnessed in my life. All the passengers and crew went ashore to the funeral--all was silence save the solemn music made by the constant hum of the locusts and other insects in the dark, dense forest--while the down-cast look upon every face was made palinly visible by the glaring light shed around from the blazing torches, which were planted at each end of the grave.--It was a sight not soon to be forgotton. We arrived at the Crescent City on the morning of the 9th. The Cincinnati company got into a "row" with some New Orleans loafers--or rather wharf-rats--who insulted us in the streets and followed us to the Monterey House, where a lot of our boys were boarding. They came in and began using the most insulting language towards us. Our captain, Bill McEwen, ordered us not to mind them unless they struck one of us. Finally one of them swore he would whip somebody, and was going to strike a small man when McEwen jumped in and told him if he wanted to hit anybody, he was the first, and so the man made a pass at him, when McEwen drew a pistol, placed it to the fellows breast, and snapped it at him--it missed fire; he then drew a bowie-knife and made a plunge at his heart, which was interrupted by a bystander--he made another pass at himwith his knife, and cut him in the arm.

By this time some four or five others were knocked down, the police ran in, and the rascals took to their heels. The next night about 9 o'clock, we assembled, anticipating a grand fight, but there was none of them to be seen, so, after giving three cheers for the Cincinnatians, Kentuckians, Capt. McEwen, &c. we dispersed. About 12 o'clock, the villians came out, about 100 strong, but our crowd having dispersed, they cheered for New Orleans and growned for Cincinnati. They then went and attacked a house where some twenty-five Kentuckians boarded and challenged them to come out. They did come out, the whole of them, killing one of them and wounding seven others. Thus ended that riot. Now comes the grand riot of all.--We yesterday morning received the sad news of

[2] Thomas Hamer was sixteen years old.

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52 Americans being murdered in cold blood at Havana. The excitement this intelligence created was too intense to describe. There is a Spanish paper printed here, called *La Union*, which has been abusing the Cuban adventurers and the American people in general. The Delta yesterday morning copied an article published in this *la* Union, which article, together with the news received of the murder of American citizens in Havana, set the people enraged at all Spaniards. In the afternoon a mob repaired to this Spanish printing office, and completely ruined it, throwing every thing out at the windows. A small party first tore down the sign, and rushed through the streets with it on their shoulders, yelling and shouting at the top of their voices. Then came another party, dragging the press after them, shouting and yelling like wild men. They brought up in front of an extensive cigar store kept by a Spaniard--a tremendous crowd assembled at this point--speeches were made, amid roars of applause. The Spaniard began to get suspicious of what was coming, and attempted to close his store. Some of those most enraged made a break into his shop and jerked down several boxes and cases, but were quieted for a short time by some friends interfering. The Spaniard became furiously enraged at this outbreak, rushed out, and stabbed the first individual he met. The police immediately nabbed him and took him away, or he would have been torn to pieces by the excited mob. His store was riddled completely, and every thing thrown into the street. Cigars were cheap--everybody filled their hats and pockets, and some ran off with boxes. At night some dozen liquor shops were destroyed in the same manner. I am perfectly satisfied with the adventure so far, and am bound to go through if I lose my little head by it. All the boys are well, and in good spirits--very eager to get off, which we expect to do in a day or two. I expect to be on the island of Cuba before this reaches you--so, good-bye.

Yours, truly,
THOS. J. HERNDON.

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The Daily Delta

4 September 1851, 1

New York Fabrications.

The New York Express has the following, on the 26th August:

The Evening Post has the following dispatch—but like most other stories from New Orleans, it must be taken for what it is worth.—[*Eds.*

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

New Orleans, Aug. 22.

By letters received here from authentic sources, dated Havana the 18th, we learn that Lopez had fought only one battle with the Spanish troops.

The latter met with a repulse, but shortly receiving large reinforcements with cannon, &c., they returned to the charge, and succeeded in utterly routing the "Patriots," and capturing nearly every one of them, including Lopez.

The battle occurred almost immediately after the landing.

The loss on the Spanish side, upon their repulse, was between four and five hundred.

"Like most other stories from New Orleans, it must be taken for what it is worth!" This is the language of a paper which has published more that was transparently false and fabricated, respecting the Cuba affair, than almost all the other papers in the country put together, but which is the fiercest of all the papers in casting aspersions upon the New Orleans press, against which, or at least, against that portion which is known to be friendly to Cuban independence,—not a single charge of intentional misstatement, of bad faith, or fabricated intelligence has been proved. So utterly absurd and extravagant are the stories published in the New York papers, purporting to come from New Orleans, that we do not believe they can originate here; and if they do, the persons by whom they are transmitted, are either hoaxing the New York papers, or are guilty of bad faith. Just look at the stories about the mob in this city. It is utterly incredible that such stuff could have been transmitted from this city.

Cuban Sympathizers at Clinton.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

Clinton, La., August 31.

Eds. Delta: We are all of one mind here in regard to Cuban affairs; redress and vengeance is our motto. American blood has been shed—barbarously and cruelly shed, on Cuban soil. That soil must now be free—it must be ours!

A meeting in favor of Cuban liberty was held here yesterday, (Saturday) and a committee appointed, viz: Wm. Patterson, Edwd Delony, B Hayhes, E. M. Brown, P. W. Barnes, John Catlett, C. McLeland, J. W. Taylor, and Dr. Ranaldson, to make collections, to be forwarded to the Cuban Committee, of New Orleans.

Another meeting will be held next Saturday, and a grand Independence Ball is to come off, the proceeds of which is destined for the same purpose.

May God speed the glorious cause!

Yours, truly, ——.

Correspondence of the Savannah Morning News.

Jacksonville, (Fla.) August 25, 1851.

Editor Savannah Morning News — My Dear Sir: The arrival of the Savannah steamer this morning, with the Cuban flag of revolution floating from her peak, was hailed with clamorous enthusiasm by an immense throng of our citizens, who were assembled on the wharf, expecting with intense anxiety tidings of Lopez and his brave adventurers. The glorious news which the steamer brought us, was received with a universal shout that rent the very sky. I need not say the "filibusters," of whom a large sprinkling were among the crowd, were in ecstacies. In a few minutes, as if by magic, two beautiful flags, on whose dazzling folds shone the pure white star, were seen streaming from the highest housetops of the town. I may mention as an interesting fact, that one of these flags was the identical one borne by the Kentucky regiment in the battle of Cardenas, and, as the proud inscription it bears—"*Kentucky, primus in Cuba*"—indicates, the first flag of liberty that was ever unfurled on the shore of Cuba. Its numerous rents, by bullet and lance, tell by what bloody sacrifices it won this distinction. It will, I trust, soon witness deeds equally, if not more glorious than those which more than a year ago consecrated it to the cause of liberty and independence.

The whole community here is in the greatest excitement. The note of preparation has been heard on all sides ever since the steamer arrived. The buzzas and congratulations of the sympathizing citizens' combine with voice of the spirit stirring drum to spur on the ardor of the assembling volunteers, and the "mounting in hot haste," and hurrying to and fro, of suspicious looking filibusters, tells plainly that their "souls are in arms and eager for the fray."

There are already concentrated here and in the immediate vicinity, between three and four hundred men. In forty-eight hours there will be here altogether five hundred men. These, when organized, as they will be after leaving the jurisdiction of the United States, will constitute the Florida regiment, and will be commanded, it is understood, by Col. Henry Titus, who bore a distinguished part in the Cardenas expedition. The Lieutenant-Colonel will most probably, be Col. O'Hara, who commanded the Kentucky regiment in the same expedition, and who was badly wounded in the battle of Cardenas. I am not informed who the other officers are to be. The regiment is composed of the best material of our State, and I predict for them plentiful laurels if they ever meet the foe. They will embark in a couple of days. Yours, &c., X.

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The Daily Delta
4 September 1851, 1

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

The Crescent and Col. Crittenden.

The Crescent of this morning, has a strange article in reference to a supposed imputation against Col. Crittenden, in this paper. We gave an extract from one of the New York papers, to the following effect:

"The Americans made no resistance. The twenty-four were gentlemen, and one said to be a nephew of one of our cabinet. He wrote a letter to his uncle, which is to be published, denouncing the officers and the American press as having deceived them to their ruin, as they found only determined opposition in the island."

In regard to that statement, we made the following remarks:

"We shall not, therefore, believe that Col. Crittenden wrote any such letter as that attributed to him, until we see it; and if such should appear, we think that the circumstances under which it was written, and the very pregnant fact that its contents were known to the Spanish authorities, would render it a very suspicious document."

We should think that the above was too plain to justify the Crescent's construction. The words, "very suspicious document," are applied to a supposed letter, denouncing "the officers and the American press," which we do not believe Col. Crittenden would do, under the circumstances. That a document to that effect might be forged and fabricated by the Spanish authorities, is neither impossible nor improbable, and is precisely the extent of our remark. We imagine that we were fully as intimate, and much longer so, with Col. Crittenden, than the editor of the Crescent. When his memory is attacked, we expect that he has personal friends and relations here, who are better prepared to justify and defend him, than those who have quite unnecessarily assumed the task. We should like to hear from his intimate, bosom friends,—we should like to hear from his relation, and confidential friend and adviser—Gen. Huston—and the gentleman to whom his last letter was addressed, their opinion, as to the extent of the "deception" employed to induce Col. Crittenden to go to Cuba.

We should be the last to insinuate against any man, especially one whom we knew to be true and honorable, like Crittenden, that he had written a statement which he did not believe, from any motive whatever. But it is no wrong or injustice to his memory to suppose that on certain points he might have been mistaken. If there is, that wrong has been done by his best friends, not one of whom we venture to assert, will come forward, and, in view of the facts now before us,—of which Col. Crittenden could not have been aware at the time he wrote,—declare his belief that he was willfully deserted by General Lopez.

The Crescent says:

"Will the editor of the Delta state that Col. Crittenden ever 'engaged in the organization of an expedition against the island,' previous to repeated statements having been made to him that the people of Cuba were ready and anxious for a revolution? We can very easily indicate the parties who were in the habit of making such statements."

In answer, we would say that Col. Crittenden was an intelligent, educated gentleman, who had the same means of learning the state of feeling in Cuba that others had—nay, better, for his position in the Custom-house brought him constantly in contact with persons from Cuba.

We have no doubt that the Crescent would find no difficulty in indicating a great number of persons "who were in the habit of making such statements." Nearly every gentleman who has resided any time within the last five or six years in Cuba, (and we might indicate among them some of the most prominent of our own citizens,) concur in the representation that the Creoles were ready and anxious for a revolution. On that point, if there has been any deception it has been a most general one. What can be the object or purpose of insinuations of this character in a paper which declares its sympathy in favor of Cuban independence, we are unable to divine. It may do very well for the enemies of that cause to indulge in these general and absurd imputations, but we cannot see the justice or wisdom of any friend, throwing out these vague and injurious suspicions, which in every case should take the form of specific, definite charges.

But the best reply to this ill-timed article is contained in the Crescent some days ago. We know not the date, but here is the article:

"It is nonsense to suppose that Lopez behaved treacherously or in bad faith. A man has only to look at his position to see this. The fate of Lopez is in the continent, and now the soil of Cuba must bear him a conqueror, or cover him a corpse. He has no alternative between death and victory. He is cut off from escape from Cuba. He is, with a price upon his head, surrounded by all that Spain has of power in Cuba. *In such a position he needs men*, and every soldier is invaluable to him. Bad faith or treachery would be the worst of folly or insanity.

"But the letter of Adjutant Stanford gives a key to the whole matter. Crittenden and his party were assigned the duty of bringing up a portion of the baggage, a necessary, perilous and honorable duty. Discharging this duty, encumbered with the baggage, a Spanish force intervened between them and the main body of Lopez, and communication was temporarily broken off. Before it could be resumed, as will be seen from Havana letters we publish to-day, Lopez had some hard fighting, and could not communicate with Crittenden. When he did communicate, and Crittenden started to join him, a large Spanish force again intervened, and the unfortunate result was as Adjutant Stanford has sketched it.

"That Lopez should part a whole force to go to a detachment was impossible, and contrary to all rules of reason and of war. And yet on this it appears to us, must any complaint solely rest. Kerr makes none; Crittenden, so far as many of his friends in this city know, (and they have a letter from him,) makes none. Treachery or bad faith cannot, therefore, from our present lights, reasonably be imputed to Lopez.

In reference to another matter, aid from the Cuban Creoles. It has been long known that they have no arms, and certainly till they have these and a respectable American force in the field to encourage them, a general outbreak on their part is not to be expected. If Americans go to Cuba, they must, for the present, rely upon their own arms to sustain them. We think it proper to say this in all fairness. A truly brave man looks all contingencies in the face, and, fairly considered and wisely provided for, he meets them without terror and without surprise."

Another Cuban Meeting in New York—Great Excitement, &c.

New York, August 26th.

Another tremendous gathering of the Cuban sympathizers was held in the Park last night. At least 10,000 persons were present. Edward Hockman presided, and the meeting was addressed by Enoch Camp, Thomas N. Carr, Capt. Rynders and others. The language of the speakers was more violent and exciting than on the previous evening, and as a consequence, the mob were raised to the highest state of enthusiasm. Banners with bloody mottos were distributed among the crowd, and every means used to increase the feeling of resentment against the Cuban authorities.

Cheers, screams and groans were heard on all sides, and the latter especially predominated, when the Courier, Express, and Tribune newspapers were alluded to. One of the speakers, in the midst of a violent harangue, begged the listeners to do nothing rashly, and especially deprecated any attempt to molest the Spanish Consul, as had been threatened. "His office," said he, "is at 119 Leonard street, but don't my friends, do anything unlawful."

After his speech, the sympathizers formed a procession, headed by a band of music, and proceeded up Broadway, in the direction of Leonard street, hooting, yelling, and threatening vengeance. The Spanish Consul kept out of the way, understanding that a coat of tar and feathers had been prepared for him. In consequence of threats directed against La Chronica, the Spanish paper, an extra police force of 300 men had been stationed there.

New York, Aug. 26, 1850—10½ P. M.

At present all is quiet, and there are no indications of violence. The mob has dispersed.

Spoke at a Cuban meeting in N.Y. on 25th

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Official Intelligence from New Orleans—Succor for Lopez—The New Orleans Riot—No Official Advices Received—The Government Powerless to Prevent Further Expeditions.

Washington, Aug. 26.

I learn that the Government received a telegraphic dispatch from the Collector of the port of New Orleans, last night, stating that the steamers Pampero and Alabama were fitted out for Cuba, and that they would go full of men and munitions of war to succor Lopez.

The Government is informed by this dispatch that great efforts have been made by the Collector and Marshal to prevent the sailing of the steamers and to break up the expedition, but without success. It is, therefore, not doubted that the steamers have sailed. Whether they will be intercepted in the Southwest Pass by the revenue cutter Deane, is not known; but I presume that the cutter will be out of the way or unfit for service, as the cutter Crawford was at Key West.

The Government had no official advices, as late as two o'clock to-day, in regard to the reported assault upon the office of the Spanish Consul, and therefore discredit it.

I further learn that an anti-Filibuster Cabinet Council was held to day by Messrs. Mail, Corwin, Conrad, and Graham.

We have an account that a steamer is fitting out from New York with liberal supplies for the invaders. Steamers will rush from every port between New York and Key West to succor and revenge them. It is now known and admitted that this Government is impotent to prevent these illegal enterprises. The New York correspondent of the Union recommends that the Government should immediately go to war with Spain, and employ our whole naval force in making reprisals upon that power, taking or destroying all their naval forces; or, if this measure should be considered harsh, that the Government should simply keep their hands off, and let the Filibusters take their own course.

The Government will, I think, adopt the latter alternative. That is to say, the matter is no longer in the hands of the Government, but that of the sympathizers; or rather, I might say, the matter is in the hands of a power above all governments, for it is controlled by destiny.

After this Government, or, what is the same thing, the officers representing the Federal Government, permitted the Lopez expedition to be fitted out, without hindrance, it became idle to interfere government authority. It was foreseen that, if one expedition was permitted, no matter what might be its fate, it would be succeeded by a thousand expeditions—prompted by sympathy, revenge and rapidity; by national prejudice; by hatred of oppression, and love of liberty; by all the most powerful motives that influence the conduct of men.

Great wisdom, foresight and forbearance were never attributed to the Cuban government, and it was readily foreseen that, if it could make any mistake that would aggravate difficulties, it would be sure to do it.

The domestic agitation that is to follow in the train of the crusade against Cuba, is its most fearful consequences. But for all these accumulating evils, this government is distinctly responsible—for they are the necessary, the foreseen result of that neglect of executive duty which permitted the Lopez expedition.

ION.

Cuban Meeting—Fears of Disastrous News—Fugitive Slave—Railroad Accident—Sudden Death—Camphine Explosion.

New York, August 26.

Another Cuban meeting is to be held this evening in the Park, which it is said will eclipse those that have preceded it. A procession is to come off previous to the assembling in the Park. The enthusiasm and excitement is so intense that it would not be surprising if some popular commotion similar to that in New Orleans, would result from it. The general fear is that the next direct news from Cuba will bring intelligence of the capture and death of the whole expedition.

Assistant U. S. Marshal Talmadge arrived in the city yesterday with a mulatto man, John Rolding, claimed as a fugitive slave from Columbia, S. C., by Harnet Anderson. He was arrested in Poughkeepsie, where he was doing business as a tailor, occupying a shop near the Eastern Hotel. The hearing is to come off before the Commissioner, this day, at ten o'clock. The slave is a fine, healthy looking mulatto, of about twenty five years of age, and has been absent from his owner for the last four years. At Poughkeepsie, it seems, he was doing quite a profitable business, and since his escape from slavery, had taken to himself a wife.

The inquest upon the body of Patrick Kelly, killed on the Long Island railroad, has resulted in a verdict censuring the engineer for culpable negligence in not using timely caution to prevent the accident, and for running at a dangerous rate of speed.

Dr. Wm. A. Walters, formerly coroner of New York, died on Sunday morning at his country-seat, Westchester county, from the rupture of a blood vessel, some time since.

One of the levers of the Cunard steamship Africa has been broken, and will be repaired here before starting on her next trip.

A young woman employed in the manufactory of Mr. Dallery, in Williamsburg, was yesterday burned to death by the explosion of a camphine lamp.

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The Daily Delta
4 September 1851, 1

Correspondence of the Savannah Morning News.

JACKSONVILLE, (Fla.) August 25, 1851.

Editor Savannah Morning News — My Dear Sir: The arrival of the Savannah steamer this morning, with the Cuban flag of revolution floating from her peak, was hailed with clamorous enthusiasm by an immense throng of our citizens, who were assembled on the wharf, expecting with intense anxiety tidings of Lopez and his brave adventurers. The glorious news which the steamer brought us, was received with a universal shout that rent the very sky. I need not say the "filibusters," of whom a large sprinkling were among the crowd, were in ecstacies. In a few minutes, as if by magic, two beautiful flags, on whose dazzling folds shine the pure white star, were seen streaming from the highest housetops of the town. I may mention as an interesting fact, that one of these flags was the identical one borne by the Kentucky regiment in the battle of Cardenas, and, as the proud inscription it bears—"*Kentucky, primus in Cuba*"—indicates, the first flag of liberty that was ever unfurled on the shore of Cuba. Its numerous rents, by bullet and lance, tell by what bloody sacrifices it won this distinction. It will, I trust, soon witness deeds equally, if not more glorious than those which more than a year ago consecrated it to the cause of Liberty and Independence.

The whole community here is in the greatest excitement. The note of preparation has been heard on all sides ever since the steamer arrived. The buzzas and congratulations of the sympathizing citizens' combine with vision of the spirit stirring drum to spur on the ardor of the scrambling volunteers, and the "mounting in hot haste," and hurrying to and fro of conspicuous filibusters, tells plainly that their "souls are up, arms and eager for the fray."

There are already concentrated here and in the immediate vicinity, between three and four hundred men. In forty-eight hours there will be here altogether five hundred men. These, when organized, as they will be after leaving the jurisdiction of the United States, will constitute the Florida regiment, and will be commanded, it is understood, by Col. Henry Titus, who bore a distinguished part in the Cardenas expedition. The Lieutenant-Colonel will most probably, be Col. O'Hara, who commanded the Kentucky regiment in the same expedition, and who was badly wounded in the battle of Cardenas. I am not informed who the other officers are to be. The regiment is composed of the best material of our State, and I predict for them plentiful laurels if they ever meet the foe. They will embark in a couple of days. Yours, &c., X.

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The Daily Delta

4 September 1851, 2

LETTER FROM THE INTERIOR.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES, Sept. 2, 1851.

Eds. Delta: We were startled, last Thursday, by the announcement that a young man, the son of Mr. Jean Pierre Buras, of the Buras settlement, had been poisoned there, the previous day, and that the person who had committed that foul act, was not arrested. It appears that the deceased, being invited to drink at the house of his poisoner, accepted the offer. He had scarcely drunk the fatal beverage, when he was taken sick, and in a few hours he was a corpse. Your readers will bear in mind that about two months ago, in the lower part of this parish, two men, who died suddenly, are said to have been poisoned, by two Germans, and that the perpetrators of such a crime, have not yet been apprehended.

The highest state of excitement now pervades nearly all our citizens, about the Cuban affairs, since it was known that fifty American citizens were butchered by the orders of the bloody Concha. A meeting was to be held at Pointe a la Hache, on last Saturday, in order to consider the subject of Cuban independence. Our gallant and popular Parish Superintendent, Dr. J. S. Wilkinson, was one of the principal movers of the meeting.

According to Dame Rumor, the Spanish Consul is now rusticating in the great Empire Parish.

The cane crop looks well in every locality of this parish. It is expected that the crops this year, owing to the overflow, will not reach ten thousand hogsheads. Last year our sugar planters, made twelve thousand hogsheads.

For the last two weeks no rain has fallen here.

Respectfully, PLAQUEMINES.

☞ Wonder what lying laboratory was the following telegraphic dispatch manufactured in, which we find in the Northern papers, *italics* and all?

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.

Letters have been received in this city from authentic sources, dated Havana, August 18th, which state that General Lopez had fought only one battle with the Spanish troops, and that the latter met with a repulse.

Shortly afterwards the Spaniards having received large reinforcements, with cannon, &c., returned the charge and succeeded in *utterly routing the Patriots and capturing nearly every one, including General Lopez.*

This battle occurred almost immediately after the landing of the patriot forces.

☞ We presume no one would regard it extravagant to say, that there are at this time, ten thousand men in this country, who are ready and eager to embark for Cuba, and only need transportation to carry out their desires. This, in the very face of the disasters which Gen. Lopez has encountered. And yet, we read every day in certain newspapers, of the arts, devices, and deceptions employed to entice young men to ruin. Now, the truth is, that so far from being necessary to employ misrepresentation and persuasion, to induce them to go with him, Gen. Lopez, whilst in this city, was greatly harassed by the innumerable applications of volunteers, desiring to share his fortunes,—and when the Pampero started, a large number had smuggled themselves on board, who were sent back to the city, before the boat got out of the river. This eagerness actually produced quarrels and contentions among the applicants.

CUBAN EMIGRANTS!

The Committee appointed by public meeting have made and are making every effort to act effectually to aid our friends, who are enacting wonders in Cuba!—Will not our capitalists come forward? We call for aid from far and near—prompt aid! Our brethren, if made of iron, cannot hold out much longer against the whole Spanish force in Cuba, unless they receive aid. There are thousands of men here, but money is wanted. Will not a liberal and humane people assist us?

sep3 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the General Relief Committee will be held at the Baronne street Masonic Hall, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 4th instant, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Punctual attendance of the members is expected.

sep3 2t. EDWARD BARNETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL CUBA COMMITTEE.

The following are the duly persons duly authorized to receive subscriptions in behalf of the Cuban Cause:

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

D Mitchell,	M M Simpson,	Dr J V Wren,
D I Ricardo,	W Holmes,	J B Cotton,
J L Levy,	W Laughlin,	Col S H Peck,
J J Fitzpatrick,	James Stockton,	S S Burdett,
J L Carman,	P Casanas,	W C Terrill,
Gardner Smith,	Dr G W Austin,	Wm Monaghan,
L A Barcham,	Isaac N Marks,	Capt Henry Larose,
Geo W Christy,	J V Perot,	Ewd Desormes,
D DePonts,	S H Fogg,	J S McDuff,
Richard Condon,	I. R Kenner	J G Howard,
Samuel Herby,	Peter Maury	Capt Pitfield,
Emile Hirsert,	John P Coffin,	James Dunn,
E Ward Perry,	J O Pierson,	Michael Aspell,
T D Harper,	D Byrne,	Tom Hines,
Dr A L Saunders,	C Auch,	James Brooks,
Arthur O'Donnell,	J Genovre,	M Wisham,
David Orcutt,	T L Lemley,	Henry Judson,
J H Madden,	T G Morton,	Chester Bailey,
A Gloss,	Joseph Sutton,	Wm H Hall,
Wm Harding,	E L L'Hoste,	James Davis,
Col R W James,	Wm Barnes,	Thos Murray,
Thos McCormick,	Oliver H Perry,	John G Arnold,
Thos Herbert,	Col S W Oakey,	J Milton Relf,
Dr Knapp,	Capt W C Auld,	L D Addison.
R W Galbraith,		

All the members of the above Committee are requested to report to the Secretary, at his Office, every afternoon, at 5 o'clock, as it is of the utmost importance to know what amount they have collected.

By order of the General Committee.

sep4 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

Dismissal of the Collector.

We learned last night, from good authority, that Mr. William Frost has been dismissed from the Collectorship of this Port, for alleged neglect of duty, in reference to the departure of the Pampero. We hardly think that Mr. F.'s dismissal, without a hearing, on such a charge as this, will redound much to his injury, or much to the credit of the President.

☞ GRAND THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE CUBAN CAUSE.—The American theatre will be opened this evening, where a brilliant dramatic and musical entertainment will be offered to the public. As the proceeds of the performance are to be sacred to the cause of liberty in Cuba, the house should be filled to overflowing with our sovereign sympathizers. The performances on Monday evening last, at the Orleans theatre, is said to have been highly effective and satisfactory, and the artists, whose gratuitous services were so freely given, in so good a cause, will not be forgotten by the lovers of the drama in New Orleans. The performance to-night, at the American, will commence with Bulwer's celebrated play—"The Lady of Lyons."

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The Daily Delta
4 September 1851, 2

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Direct Intelligence from Lopez's Camp.

We err as often from incredulity as from credulity. In our great desire to avoid imposing upon our readers, in reference to affairs in Cuba, we have discarded reports favorable to our feelings in the matter, which have subsequently proved to be true. By the Empire City, which left on the 18th, we received, as well as the Pioneer, intelligence of the death of Gen. Enna, but from too great caution, we excluded it. The next news confirmed this report. We have now to notice a still more notable error from this same feeling. Shortly after the arrival of the Cincinnati, we were told by a highly respectable citizen, that there was a man in the city who came direct from Lopez's camp, and who made the following extraordinary relation: He states that he went with General Lopez as a spy, in which capacity he served through the Mexican war,—a fact which is vouched for by many prominent gentlemen in our city,—that he accompanied General Lopez in all his operations, until he heard of the capture of Crittenden, when he was dispatched by the General to ascertain the fate of the prisoners. The Spanish being his mother tongue, and being skillful in disguises, he found no difficulty in imposing upon the people as a Creole of the country. To avoid all suspicion, he purchased a mule and some charcoal, and drove into Havana crying, coal for sale. He arrived on the morning of the 16th, and witnessed the execution of Crittenden's party, and gives several particulars of that deplorable scene. He then left the city by the railroad, which runs to San Antonio, near which place he was ordered to report to General Lopez. He joined General Lopez on the 17th, and found him on a coffee plantation. He was present at the battle of the 17th, when Enna was killed, and states that in that affair Lopez obtained a complete victory. That immediately afterwards, he advanced nearer to Havana, within eighteen miles of which he was encamped when the informant left him, which was on the 23d. He represents that Lopez can maintain himself for sometime, but that he is much in want of arms and ammunition.

That is the sum and substance of the story, as related to us.

We immediately replied that we did not believe a word of it,—that it was improbable on many grounds, which will, no doubt, occur to the reader. Such was the opinion of several gentlemen, to whom we communicated the facts. We therefore dismissed the whole affair from our minds. But yesterday we heard from various sources, and we will take the liberty to mention Captains Youennes and Mazerat, as some of them, that the person bringing this intelligence, was a reliable individual,—that he had served as a spy in the Mexican war, and was always confided in by our officers. The gentlemen named, and others, say that they know he did go in the expedition, and that he is altogether reliable. But to complete the proof of his verity, we learned that he yesterday presented himself at the house of the intimate friend and confidant of Gen. Lopez, now absent from the city, with dispatches, which he declined delivering except to the gentleman to whom they were addressed. As soon as we heard this, we instituted a search for the man, whose mysterious movements are accounted for by the fact that since his arrival here, he has been on a frolic. Up to a late hour last night, we had not been able to find him. But in further confirmation of the facts stated, we were waited upon by Dr. Lightcap, a citizen of this place, who gave us the original of a letter which he says was handed to him yesterday, by a Creole, or Spanish-looking individual, which letter is from an intimate friend of Dr. L., who went in the expedition of Lopez, as an Assistant Surgeon. The Doctor assures us there is no doubt of the genuineness of the letter, and several persons who are well acquainted with the writer, confirm his assurance. The letter, though not dated, was written, it would appear from the contents, shortly after the second engagement, at Las Pozas. It is as follows:

Brother Lightcap, of the Profession:

I promised to write to you by the first and every opportunity I had. There is a native of the Island that leaves to-night for Cardenas, to sail for Key West. He will send it to you. We have had two battles and victorious in both,—lost nine men, thirteen wounded. Crittenden is within three miles of us. We expect him every hour. We have had from five to six hundred men to join us in twelve hours. We are all in good spirits. May God help us! I would give the world to have you here. Good by. E. F. COLYAR.

I would give dates, and where I am, but I cannot do it lest this should be seen before it leaves the shores of Cuba. E. F. C.

Of the verity and accuracy of this letter we feel satisfied—a number of persons having certified to the handwriting. In regard to the statements of the party who purports to have come direct from Lopez's camp, we give them as given to us by gentlemen of the highest respectability, to whom they were related. Our readers must determine for themselves, with the proof before them, the extent to which they may be relied in. Before the issue of our evening edition, we hope to have something more specific.

Cuban Concerts and Benefits.

Start the *ball* and it will roll on till means enough are raised to manifest to Concha, that in showing his *cloven foot*—in exercising his *almighty power* over a few helpless, armless, but fearless spirits, he has "*waked up the wrong passenger.*" Any government, capable of exercising worse than savage barbarity, cannot be just and worthy, and ought to be overwhelmed.

"Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first render foolish;" and the whole human family, as well as the finger of God, point to Concha—"*Thou art the man.*"

But why talk?—let us act, or rather let us give others a *chance* to act, and no more expeditions. A universal and overwhelming expression of public opinion, and of the wishes of the sovereign people cannot be given than by a call to contribute their mite by way of concerts.

It will never do for our public officers to oppose the wishes of the people, when fairly expressed; they must swim in the flood, or sink. Our imbecile and pusillanimous Consul could not now be elected *dog-catcher* in any district of the Union, and it would damn any President or Government to appoint him to take charge of a lighthouse. This is a government of the people, and the people have no sympathy with such souls as Owen's and Concha's. Such souls do more harm on the earth than good, and the sooner they go to Heaven, the better for the balance of us. But I am wandering again from the subject. Let concerts be advertised—artists and amateurs will freely give their services—papers will give their favorable notices—the ladies will have a chance to contribute their mite and good will, participate in the movement, and thousands will be glad to show they have a feeling in the cause. Nothing is wanted to start the ball but two or three active spirits to put it in motion.

PEOPLE.

CUBA CONCERT IN LAFAYETTE.—A grand Amateur Concert is to come off on Thursday, the 11th inst., at a new and commodious Ball-room, on Jackson st., Lafayette. The ball-room is in the immediate neighborhood of the railroad, and the finest song-sterers of the South have volunteered their services for the occasion. A good turnout may confidently be expected, when it is known that the proceeds will all be devoted to the cause of Cuban liberty.

☞ United States Steamer Fashion left the barracks last evening, at seven o'clock, having taken on board a company of U. S. soldiers from Baton Rouge, the company from East Pascagoula, and all the men at the barracks here, with six pieces of cannon. She is bound for the Balize.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.—The N. Y. Evening Post gives the following truthful sketch of Spanish rule, as administered in Cuba. It is a paternal government, truly!

"The colonial government of Spain is one of the worst forms of government in the world. It allows the people no share in the administration of affairs, even by the expression of opinion; there is no freedom of speech, of the press, or of occupation; the despotism of Russia is not more severe or more baleful. On a population of little more than a million, including the slaves, it levies annually, by an arbitrary system of taxation, and every sort of vexatious expense, a tribute of twenty four millions of dollars. With a part of this sum the Spanish government supports twenty thousand soldiers to keep the inhabitants in subjection, and the entire Spanish marine, which has its principal stations in the ports of Cuba. No trade or business can be pursued without first paying for a license—no company be entertained or amusement take place in any residence, no removal be made from place to place, without the same ceremony. The productions of the plantations are taxed—most of them ten per cent. on their value; tithes are exacted to the amount of more than a quarter of a million of dollars; yet the inhabitants are obliged to support their places of worship and cemeteries by subscription. No Islander is ever allowed to hold any office, civil, judicial, or military. Every place of honor, trust, or profit, is held by natives of Old Spain. The island is allowed no representative in the Spanish Cortes. The Captain-General of the island is as absolute as the Grand Signors, and establishes any law which his caprice may dictate. Under his rule, the slave trade—which is now tolerated in no other civilized country, which even Brazil has now suppressed in her dominions—is actively carried on, and large cargoes of men and women from Africa are constantly swelling the number of those who are held in slavery.

"Such is the government under which the people of Cuba live. Nothing can be more natural than that they should find such a rule intolerable, and desire to shake it off. That this desire is general among the planters of the island, who bear the principal burdens of the government, there is no manner of doubt."

THE GOVERNMENT REPROVED BY A WHIG JOURNAL.—Alluding to the course of the Government in relation to Cuba, the Philadelphia North American, an influential Whig journal, observes:

"It has been, what we may now call the misfortune of the Government of the United States, to act towards all other Governments, and especially the weak and minor ones, with a gentle courtesy and forbearance very seldom practiced by other powerful States; and the result has been that it has had to bear—and always has been too willing to put up with—slights and grievances from such weak and minor Governments as never, perhaps, would have been offered to other States.

"We have particularly erred in treating, as a Government, the Captain-Generalcy of Cuba—which is no Government at all, but a colonial satrapcy, which ought never, in any instance, to be allowed to exercise, as it does, the power of life or death over the citizens of a foreign State. Our courtesy is rewarded by the cold-blooded massacre of fifty of our citizens. Does any one believe that Gen. Concha, or any other Island Governor, would ever have dared to shoot fifty Englishmen, or fifty Frenchmen, under similar circumstances?

☞ We notice, with bitter regret, says the Houston Telegraph, that three of the soldiers who were murdered in cold blood by the myrmidons of Spanish tyranny at Havana, were Texians, and formerly residents of Houston. Their names are N. H. Fisher, A. Torres Hernandez, and Geo. W. Arnold. The latter, we believe was quite a youth not more than eighteen years old. Hernandez was a Spaniard, and an ardent friend of liberty. The blood of these victims, while the Telegraph, like that of the victims of Goliad, falls to the ground only to produce, like the fabled dragon's teeth, a harvest of armed men.

☞ The assemblage at Mustang Island for Cuba, is reported to amount to some two or three hundred. Many of them have been in the ranging service of Texas, and will, should they succeed in reaching the Island, prove formidable opponents to the invincible soldiery of her Majesty Isabella the Second. They expected to leave Mustang Island on the 25th of the present month, but whether they embarked at that time, we are unable to say. Should they succeed in landing, no troops in Cuba will render better service. [*Lavaca Journal.*

☞ The Baltimore Clipper of the 25th ultimo says: "Several gentlemen are endeavoring to raise volunteers to go and assist the patriots in Cuba, and if conveyance can be had from Baltimore, five hundred men will enroll themselves in twenty-four hours. A number of the old Baltimore battalion are very anxious to take a hand in the struggle."

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

The Daily Delta
4 September, 1851, 2

What has been Proved?

Although contradictions of the most vexatious character have involved the true state of affairs in Cuba, in so much doubt and mystery, as to render it almost impossible to arrive at anything like certainty, as to several important facts connected with the expedition of General Lopez, yet there are many facts and deductions that may be made from the general tenor of the dispatches, which we consider of no little value with reference to future enterprises. We shall indulge in no speculations, founded upon partial or uncertain testimony, but confine ourselves to facts which appear to be concurred in by all parties.

The expedition of General Lopez has, no doubt, encountered some severe disasters or misfortunes. The dislocation of Crittenden's command, including one hundred and fourteen of his most gallant and efficient men, was a severe,—it may be a fatal blow. It would not, in the absence of General Lopez, be just to attribute that occurrence to infidelity or incapacity, on his part. The first would be absurd,—the latter improbable. For, whether General Lopez is a great general or not, there can be no doubt that he is an old soldier, and would scarcely commit so simple a blunder, as that of the unnecessary division of a small force in the enemy's country. The first explanation given by General Hunton, has been confirmed by subsequent intelligence, showing the rapidity with which the Spanish troops were conveyed to Bahia Honda and placed between Crittenden, who had charge of the baggage, and Lopez, who had pushed on to Pozas, no doubt, to gain an advantageous position before the enemy could hear of him. Had Colonel Crittenden's party have marched an hour earlier, they would have arrived at Pazos before the approach of the Spaniards.

The consequences of this disaster have been severely felt by Lopez ever since. If, with his remnant of forces, he has made such havoc in the Spanish ranks, what might he not have accomplished with one hundred and fourteen such men as Crittenden's command—all young and active Americans, brave, and skilful in the use of arms? If he has kept at bay four columns of operation, of regular troops, led on by the best officers in the Spanish army, with so small a party, he might have annihilated his enemies with the addition of these hundred and fourteen good men. Whether this disaster may not prove fatal or not, we have yet to see; but should General Lopez's enterprise terminate in a total failure, this will certainly be one of the chief causes. But even with this misfortune, the expedition of Lopez has established certain facts, which are highly valuable, and worthy of review. The first, and most important fact, in regard to the extent of the aid and sympathy which General Lopez has received from the people of the country, is involved in doubt. The friends of the expedition, and others, who are indifferent, represent that he has been extensively joined by the people, but other accounts would show that the people had either remained neutral or had taken part with the Spanish soldiers against him. The country where his operations have been conducted, is sparsely settled, and could afford but a small disposable force of fighting men. Whether a fair proportion of these men have turned out or not, in his favor, we are unable to say; but this we do know, that he had received the strongest assurances from the most prominent persons in this part of the Island, tendering him their aid, with the most specific and definite statements, as to the men to be calculated on, the arms, ammunition, etc., prepared.

But if there are doubts on this point, there are certainly none in regard to facts which stand clearly proved by this expedition. It certainly will not be denied that it has been most satisfactorily shown that a small body of Americans is superior to ten times its number of Spanish soldiers. The small band of Lopez has defeated the very best appointed of their army, led by the most experienced of their officers, in three pitched battles, and in several skirmishes. We take their own accounts. On the 13th, Enna's advance attacked Lopez at Pozas, as his own report says, "without a complete result." As soon as his artillery came up, the attack was to be renewed. The report of that second attempt has never appeared in the official bulletins, which of itself is pretty strong proof that it was a defeat, which is further confirmed by the fact that Lopez quietly evacuated Las Pozas, and Gen. Enna left in another direction. The next pitched battle was that of the 17th, in which Enna fell. That is admitted even by the Spaniards to have been a defeat, for we find that afterwards, General Rosales, who succeeded to General Enna in the command, retires, and adopts the Fabian policy, determining to starve Lopez out. Now, these results have been achieved by a small band, mostly of Americans, who have no doubt been greatly elated for provisions, ammunition, &c. The Spanish force in the Vuelta Abajo, which, with large detachments from other parts of the island, have been concentrated in this district, has amounted to at least 6000 men, of various arms. To defeat and defy this army, operating in a small and contracted space of about thirty miles circumference, with so small a force as that of Lopez, for twelve days, is certainly a marvel in military operations, and shows that from their commander down, those men have proved heroes, of whom no one, having a spark of manhood in his soul, would speak in any other terms than those of exalted admiration and applause.

The Spanish dispatches up to 2d Aug., show that the whole country, which has been the scene of Lopez's operations, has been abandoned by the Spanish troops, which have been concentrated in the neighborhood of Bahia Honda, under Rosales, Morales, De Reda, Elizonde, and others. The fight of the 17th took place near San Christobal, which is at least thirty miles from Bahia Honda, and how Rosales could have been at Bahia Honda on the 21st, unless driven back by Lopez, we are unable to see. It is true we have a flaming account of an affair near Bahia Honda, between Col. Elizonde and Lopez on the 21st, in which the latter was saved by an opportune hurricane. But why should Lopez be near Bahia Honda on the 21st, when on the 17th, he had gained the mountainides and defensible country in the vicinity of San Christobal? And further, if this were a victory, why should Elizonde retire to Bahia Honda, the base of their operations, to write his flaming account of the affair, instead of pursuing the fugitive "Pirates," whose commander the valorous Castilian represents as flying without his clothes. The most reasonable explanation of this affair, as well as of other skirmishes, detailed by the dispatches, is, that the party attacked by Elizonde and other commands, were remnants of Crittenden's party, who had been lurking in the neighborhood of Bahia Honda, ever since their defeat on the 13th.

The conclusion from these facts is that the Spanish soldiers are very easily whipped, and that but a small force of Americans is competent to take the Island and drive them out. A race which resorts to the brutal and infamous act of shooting prisoners and wounded men, must be cowardly and unfit for fair and manly warfare. The *sang froid* with which these dastards describe the capture and killing of men superior to them in every attribute of manhood, will forever consign them, in the judgment of all civilized nations, to the class of savages and barbarians who are always cowardly in proportion to their cruelty. They have a fearful account to render for these atrocities. There is not one implicated in them who will ever escape retribution. Enna is the first of a long list of victims, who will satiate the revenge that sooner or later will be wreaked upon this infamous race.

It has further been shown, that despite their boasted fleet, it is quite practicable and feasible to land troops on that Island from the United States. All their powerful army has been held in check by a mere battalion of Americans, and their *immense* navy eluded by one little steamer. With such results before them, with such foul and dastardly deeds to avenge, it is vain to hope or imagine, that American chivalry can be restrained or prevented from rushing in organized masses against the doomed and detested Dynasty which insults our hemisphere with its foul presence and bloody purposes.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Delta.)

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 30, 1851.

Mssrs. Delta:—We are still in a state of uncertainty in reference to the fate of Lopez and his followers. The Intelligencer insists that the "pretended patriots have been completely routed, and that Lopez and the balance of the patriots have met the fate they deserved." The Republic, of to-day, joins in with the Intelligencer, and intimates to our worthy Collector at New Orleans, that he will be removed immediately if he cannot furnish the Government sufficient evidence that he exerted all his powers to prevent the departure of the Pampero from New Orleans. It is also intimated that Messrs. Hunton, the District Attorney, and our excellent Marshal, Scott, will be called to a strict account for their absenteeism. Now, is it not ridiculous that an Administration who have hardly been at their post since April last, should have the presumption—the impudence—to censure Mr. Scott, Mr Hunton, or Collector Forest, "for non-attendance to their official duties," when the whole Administration—President and Cabinet—have been so negligent themselves of the great interests of the whole country.

Messrs. Hunton and Scott, it is generally known, have been in this city on important business, in which this Government was deeply interested, and they were sorely disappointed in finding no Government here to attend to that business. Let Mr. Fillmore *dare* remove our *Collector*, our *Marshal*, or *District-Attorney*. He must relieve himself from his own base neglect of duty, before he should presume to call to account his subordinate officials. The President already has a heavy responsibility on his shoulders. His *threats* to the Spanish Government, to murder American citizens in cold blood, should consign him to everlasting obscurity. He should be the last man to call to account the Government officers in New Orleans, for any dereliction of duty. These gentlemen are too well known in the South, for their honest integrity; and if I am not mistaken, in the character of the New Orleans people, they will frown down any attempt to proscribe these gentlemen by the acting-President of the United States.

I was astonished to meet Mr. Letcher, this morning, in the bar-room of Willard's Hotel; but it seems the Secretary of the Navy had received no reply, at a late hour last evening, from Norfolk, to the dispatch they had sent at two o'clock, and the presumption now is, that the Sabanac went to sea this morning.

This is no great disappointment to Mr. Letcher, I assure you. Although he swears "Lopez is a dead cock in the pit," and that "the scoundrels should all be hung who followed him," I am satisfied his sympathies are directly to the contrary. I heard him remark this morning, that "Cuba was a d—n fine country, but that its population were a poor, miserable set of devils—that they had a dévilish bad religion, and they had no business with the Island, any how." I merely quote Mr. Letcher's opinion—I do not endorse it.

PRENTICE.

P. S.—I neglected to mention that Mr. Conrad arrived here yesterday evening. The Government received no dispatches by the Cherokee, either from the Consul at Havana or the Commander of the Albany, lying in that harbor.

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

Louisville Courier

4 September 1851, 3

The Courier issued an extra yesterday containing some pretended news from Cuba. We pronounced it a ridiculous hoax, and there cannot be a doubt that it is one. We published it in a slip for the benefit of such of our patrons as were curious to know what it amounted to. We warned all, however, to whom we gave copies that it was wholly unreliable. The news that we publish under our telegraphic head this morning from New Orleans may, we think, be depended upon and is a complete refutation of the pretended news published in the Courier, extra, since our despatches of a later date contain nothing in common with it.

Journal, of yesterday.

This is a rich *morceau*, decidedly. Our neighbor thought the news was sufficiently important to post our extras on his bulletin board, with the caption cut off to conceal the source whence they emanated, and subsequently to issue it in an extra *Journal* without giving us the credit for it. And the sapient editor in giving out his extras warned his patrons that the news was unreliable. Bright idea, that! Publishing an extra with wholly unreliable news! The news we received from a reliable source, and it was measurably confirmed instead of being refuted by the despatches giving the Cincinnati's news. The press received the same intelligence yesterday morning by the O'Rielly line from New Orleans. We would like to know if our neighbor still thinks it "wholly unreliable."

☞ We see by our Southern exchanges that enthusiastic Cuban meetings have been held at many places at the South, and that in several instances considerable sums of money have been subscribed to aid the liberators.

☞ The telegraphic report published in the Eastern papers that the bodies of Crittenden and Kerr reached New Orleans, is certainly erroneous. We have received New Orleans papers up to the 26th ult., and they make no mention of their arrival. We do not think they would have been very likely to have omitted anything so important.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The President has removed the Collector at New Orleans for neglect of duty in allowing the Pampero to depart with Lopez and his troops from that port.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.

A despatch from Savannah states the schooner Merchant had arrived there, bringing Havana dates of the 23d ult. [Here follows a repetition of what we published yesterday in our private despatch.]

Lopez and 1500 or 2000 men were hovering around Havana. Guerilla bands were forming throughout the Vuelta Abajo.

The steamer Cincinnati, reports the Spanish Government offers pardon to the Patriots who will surrender; and her accounts partially confirm the accounts from Savannah, but brings nothing later from Lopez.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.

It is reported that there are 300 Cubans on Mustang Island waiting for a conveyance. Many Texian Rangers are among them.

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

Louisville Democrat

4 September 1851, 2

[From the N. Y. Sun, Aug. 29th.]

The Massacre Monument Committee.

The undersigned have been appointed, under the authority of the great mass meeting in the Park, a committee to receive subscriptions to be applied to the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the 50 massacred prisoners, on the spot where the infamous butchery was committed, and to the taking of all necessary and proper steps that may be required for the eventual consummation of that object; which include, of course, such measures as may be found necessary and proper to acquire the title to the ground on which the monument is to be erected, and the consent of the local authorities. Accepting this appointment, they hereby announce their readiness to receive all contributions designed for the furtherance of the said meritorious and noble object, and express the hope that their fellow citizens will come forward liberally for the purpose in view.

ANDREW H. MICKLE,
JOHN McKEON,
E. S. SQUIERS,
F. R. TILLOU,
ELIJAH F. PURDY.

We are authorized to state that the following contributions have been already tendered:

The sum of $10,000 by one gentleman, on the condition that $90,000 more shall be subscribed. From two gentlemen, jointly, $5000, on the same condition. From another (without condition) $3000, and the pledge to raise as much more from a few friends. From a few Cuban exiles, $150. From another gentleman, a Cuban planter in this city, *three thousand muskets*. From another, the muskets and complete accoutrements for ten men, said articles to be dispatched to Cuba, to aid in arming the Patriots there. From another, a farm of 150 acres within 50 miles of New York. From another, a good rifle and accoutrements complete. The publication of names is withheld for a few days, but will soon be made, except in cases where the contributors may object.

☞ We advise all who anticipate going to Cuba to assist the patriots in their struggle for independence to stay at home, unless they go prepared with means to pay their way.

There are thousands already in New Orleans and at other points of the Southern coast, who are ready to go, but lack the means and arms to start with. We are satisfied that much more effective aid could be rendered by raising means and forwarding it alone, to those who are already on the way and who lack the money necessary to proceed. Let a systematic effort be made to collect money. New York, Philadelphia, and other towns are taking the lead, shall we follow their noble example.

☞ The accounts from Cuba, are to the 25th ult. Lopez had been at that time nineteen days on the Island, and had not been vanquished. He had stood out against all the power of the Spanish authorities. This speaks well for the cause. It is an encouraging fact, that appears amidst the painful circumstances which envelope the whole subject. So much, even the authorities cant conceal. We may safely infer that the case is worse for them than they are willing to confess; and the best we hear of Lopez may be true.

Appendix to a N.Y. committee proposing in Havana a monument to the 50 executed filibusters.

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

Louisville Democrat
4 September 1851, 3

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

[From the New York Sun, 29th ult.]

The late Horrible Massacre at Havana—Exhibition of Swords Stained with the Blood of American Citizens, by Spanish Officials in Havana—Marching of Soldiers through the Streets with Scalps of the Victims affixed to bayonets—The Outrage upon the Falcon.

We yesterday had the pleasure of an interview with a gentleman, late an officer of the United States mail steamer Falcon, from whom we derive the following very interesting particulars connected with the Cuban massacre, and the outrage upon the Falcon.

Our informant came home in the Cherokee. He was on board the Falcon at the time of the attack by the Habanero, and describes the conduct of Lieut. Rodgers the commander of the Falcon, as being *pusillanimous and cowardly in the highest degree.* When the firing commenced, considerable excitement ensued on board the Falcon, but it was believed that Lieut. Rodgers would not permit such a gross insult to his flag to pass unnoticed. Indeed, even some of the ladies stretched their heads out of the cabin windows and urged the commander to fire at the enemy or do something, assuring him that they were not afraid. Instead of making the best use he could of the single cannon he had, or of permitting any preparations for an encounter by boarding, Lieut. Rodgers absolutely turned pale with fear. The Habanero now came up and impudently stopped in front and athwart of the Falcon's bows, waiting for the F. to approach. Lieut. Rodgers, instead of continuing the speed of his vessel, and *running right down upon and sinking his enemy*, gave orders to stop the Falcon's engine, and meekly submitted to an atrocious insult to his country's flag. Yes, let it be remembered, that on the 16th day o August, 1851, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, in command of *a large American steamer, with the flag of his country flying at her peak, submitted to the insult of having his vessel fired at, stopped and searched, by a small war vessel of a foreign nation, without any attempt to prevent or resent the same!*

Lieut. Rodgers was urged not to stop the Falcon, but *to run down* the enemy, and this was clearly his duty. Had he done so, the Habanero would have been instantly sunk, and the American flag respected in future by the haughty Spaniard.

Our informant states that the Habanero is a small coasting steamer. Had the Falcon's engine not been stopped, the Habanero would unquestionably have been destroyed without the least damage to the Falcon. The H. would have been struck just abaft the larboard wheelhouse. The force of the immense hulk of the Falcon would have cut her down like a straw.

After the boat which boarded the Falcon had returned to the Habanero, the Spaniards cheered most vociferously. Rodgers at first denied that there was any cheering, or pretended he did not hear it. But the fact can be abundantly attested to by the other officers and by the passengers.

THE MASSACRE.

The gentleman from whom we derive the foregoing, states that about an hour after the massacre, he was present at La Dominica coffee-house, in Havana, and saw a Spanish officer swaggering around and exhibiting a drawn sword stained with blood, for about a foot of its length. He boasted that his sword had been stuck into the carcasses of the Americans, the "pirates."

After this, our informant states, that he saw soldiers marching in the streets, some of them having parts of the scalps of the murdered victims affixed to the points of their bayonets, and glorying over their trophies with demoniacal satisfaction.

OPPERATIONS OF GEN. LOPEZ.

When the Cherokee left Havana, it was the current news, and admitted on all sides, that Lopez had given Gen. Enna a severe thrashing, and a large number of Enna's command had gone over to Lopez's standard. The report that Lopez had been taken is all humbug.

[From the New York Sun, 30th ult.]

Letter from an U. S. Officer at Havana—Preparations for the Massacre—Insults to the American Flag and the Nation.

The Portsmouth, Va., Transcript, publishes a most interesting letter from an officer of U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, dated, Havana, August 16th. This letter confirms the inhuman and insulting manner in which the Spaniards perpetrated the massacre of our captured fellow countrymen. We present our readers with the following extracts:

"A horrid story remains for to-day. Fifty men, detached by Lopez to gain some town, on or near the coast, were captured by the Spanish Admiral last night, at 2 A. M. They were brought into the harbor, placed on board the frigate "Esperanza," (Hope) and this morning, at 9 o'clock, were marched down the gangway, one by one, stripped to trowsers and shirt, some even without the latter covering, bareheaded, hands tightly bound behind their backs—a pale train, hurried by the minions of despotism towards the land of ghosts.

"I say these fifty men, 1 colonel, 4 lieutenants, 2 surgeons, 5 sergeants, and 35 soldiers, were bareheaded and almost naked, bound, marched down the flagship's gangway, *on the side next to* and not two hundred and fifty yards from the Albany, into a ferry boat, transported to the head of the harbor, distance about one mile, and there, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, shot without mercy! I saw their pale faces and firm steps as they descended from their trial to death. Many were very young, and some had the forms, as they no doubt had the souls of heroes.

"Heaven forbid that I should have to witness any more such executions as those of this day, *all the preparations for which were so ostentatiously made right under our flag.*

If this is not an insult, greater and more pointed, to the American flag, and to the American nation, than even the firing upon and bringing to of the Falcon, then we do not understand what constitutes an insult. And if the officers and men of the Albany did not regard it as an insult, *intentionally* offered, they possess neither the spirit nor the sensibilities of Americans But the language of the officer shows that he felt that his flag was insulted, and contempt exhibited for his country.

Why were the men marched down the gangway, stripped of their clothing, and bareheaded, *on the side next to the Albany?* Why were all the preparations for the massacre at Atares made "*so ostentatiously*" right under the American flag? The cowardly and inhuman Spaniards wished to embitter as deeply as possible the last moments of life of their unfortunate victims. They wished to pierce their hearts in a manner that pained these brave Americans more than the prospect of the summary and savage death to which they were marching with firm step, and proud, scornful emotions. "There," said these brutal wretches, "is the star-spangled banner under which you have previously marched to victory and glory; now it is impotent to save or protect you from our vengeance." And what must have been the feelings of our heroic countrymen, as they saw their country's flag float in the breeze, a despised, insulted, and impotent thing? They feared not to die, but they would rather have died a hundred times, than thus see the stars and stripes treated with scorn and derision.

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

Louisville Journal

4 September 1851, 2

As for the alleged insult to our flag, in reference to the Falcon, we don't so consider it. The Spanish war steamer fired shots first astern and then ahead of the Falcon, to bring her to. This was done at the peril or on the responsibility of the Spanish officer or government. For if he had been resisted by the Falcon, and the latter, her crew or passengers, had suffered, the Spaniard would have been liable for all the consequences. But, in such a case where Cuba was actually threatened with invasion, and where the Spaniards had reason to fear an enemy in every vessel, it was sufficient to authorize them to assume the responsibility of examining; and we think Capt. Rodgers, who commanded the Falcon was right in allowing a Spanish officer to come aboard to verify the character of the Falcon; although, if the latter had been armed, and could have resisted with impunity, she had the right to do it.—*Wash. South. Press.*

We do not regard this as correct doctrine. Either the Spanish steamer had the right to examine the Falcon, or she had not. If she had the right to make the examination, the Falcon had no right to resist it. Yet the Washington editor says that the Falcon had a right to resist, and that she might, if she had possessed the means, have made an armed resistance with impunity.

The editor of the Press asserted and argued not long ago, that, "whatever a State has a right to do at all, she has a right to do peaceably." This principle, in our opinion, would certainly be true as applied to a vessel of one nation in its intercourse with the vessels of a friendly nation. Whatever a vessel of one nation has a right to do toward a vessel of a friendly power it has a right to do peaceably. No such principle as the right of superior force can be recognized between the vessels of nations at peace.

☞The getters-up of the Cuba expeditions have recently discovered, by their geological researches, that Cuba does not belong to Spain at all but of right belongs and always has belonged to the United States. They say that the entire island has been formed by the washings from the banks and beds of our own rivers, and that every foot of her soil is thus our own to all intents and purposes.

We do not think that our country is at all disposed to reclaim either her dirt or her dirty fellows that may happen to wander out of her limits.

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

Louisville Journal

4 September, 1851, 3

☞ We see that contributions for the Cuba expeditionists are coming in pretty fast to the committee at New Orleans appointed to receive them. Some of the ladies in New Orleans have taken the matter in hand. A meeting in Yazoo City raised $200, and $1,000 were contributed by the citizens of the Jefferson City stock landing, near New Orleans.

☞ The New Orleans Crescent says that, in consequence of the late riot, the Spanish population is scarcely to be seen in the streets. Many old and respected citizens of Spanish birth were leaving and preparing to leave the city. American faces are now to be seen in most of the cigar shops lately occupied by Spaniards.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.

The steamship Winfield Scott has arrived in 7½ days from New York.

Galveston dates to the 28th have been received. The crops in Texas were suffering from drought. Three hundred Cuban liberators are reported on Mustang Island, waiting a conveyance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The President has removed the collector at New Orleans for neglect of duty, in allowing the Pampero to depart with Lopez and his troops.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Journal of Commerce

4 September 1851, 3

From the Washington Republican of Sept. 3.

LATER FROM CUBA, VIA NEW ORLEANS.—Telegraphic despatches, dated yesterday morning, were received in the afternoon at the Treasury Department from an official source at New Orleans, which state that news from Havana to the 25th ultimo had been received in that city. The accounts are said to be contradictory, but the facts seem to be that Lopez was still maintaining himself with a force very much reduced, and that he had been joined by none of the Creoles. The despatches which furnish the above information also state that no vessel in the interest of the invaders had left New Orleans since the departure of the *Pampero*.

Whatever may be the present state or future result of this contest, we are quite sure that the President and his Administration have been wanting in no duty in endeavoring to maintain the law of the land, and at the same time our treaty stipulations and neutral obligations. As early as the first agitation of this subject, in April last, at the time when the steamer Cleopatra was seized in the port of New York, and her Captain and others arrested under the act of 1818, the President issued his proclamation of warning against any such enterprise, and instructions were issued to the collectors, district attorneys, and marshals in all the sections in which it was supposed the project might be favored, enjoining activity and energy in the enforcement of our neutrality law, so far as depended on them; and orders were given to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to co-operate in the same object.

From the reports received from many of these officers, there is no doubt that the instructions of the Government had their desired effect. We regret to state, as an exception to this general attention to duty, the case of the Collector of New Orleans, by whose negligence the *Pampero* was permitted to depart from that port without clearance or papers; a fatal act of omission, which has involved so many misguided but gallant young men in destruction, and clad so many American families in mourning.

Upon investigation of the conduct of this officer, and perceiving that the vessel was allowed to depart, notwithstanding a direct call upon him by General Twiggs to do his duty, in obedience to his orders, and offering to furnish the requisite force from his command in the vicinity to make his interference effectual, the President has felt it his imperative duty promptly to remove the Collector from office.

He has also caused circulars to be again addressed to the district attorneys, marshals, and collectors in the districts above referred to, requiring the immediate presence of each one at his post, with stringent orders to exercise the utmost degree of vigilance and energy in the execution of the law of 1818; and he has, moreover, issued special commissions to trusty individuals in various quarters, empowering them to employ the land and naval forces, and the militia of the United States, "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any military expedition against the territories of any power with whom the United States are at peace." Corresponding directions have been given to officers in command of the military posts and of the navy, and all vessels of the navy within convenient command have been placed in requisition for this service. The proper officers of the several districts being thus instructed in their duties, and supplied with the means of fulfilment, will be held responsible for the departure of every other expedition, and for the failure to seize any vessel and arrest her crew, which they may suffer to escape from their particular districts.

These measures of precaution are deemed absolutely necessary to vindicate the national character and perform a national duty imposed by the people upon the Executive in the passage of the statute already mentioned, which, though passed more than thirty years ago, has frequently undergone the revision of Congress, but only to be made more obligatory and effectual.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Daily Picayune.

4 September 1851, 2

Our City Abroad.

The telegraphic despatches from this city grow more circumstantial in their details as they get further North. We have already had returned to us from Charleston the fancy story—news to all of us here—that the Spanish Consul took refuge in the city prison, and that "two thousand" Liberators were clamorous around the walls threatening to pull them down if he should not be delivered up! It should create but little surprise that we cannot get authentic details of what is transpiring in the mountains of Cuba, filled and obstructed as the communication is by hostile forces in open battle array, when the simplest details of fact are transmitted in our own peaceful country, twenty-four hours after their occurrence, in such a shape that they cannot be recognized by those who were present. Scarcely a telegraphic account to the North, that has come under our observation, has given anything like an intelligible idea of the disturbances on the 21st ult.; and some of them, as we have seen, deal in extravagant fictions. The story about the mobbing of the prison by the Liberators, in order to get at the Consul, although it is destitute of a plausible fact to support it, is outdone in ingenuity of fictitious details by the following, which we find spread out in a long bulletin in the National Intelligencer, of the 27th ult., credited to the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The most painful part of the affair remains to be told. The Empire City brought the remains of Col. Crittenden, (nephew to Attorney General Crittenden,) and Capt. Victor Ker, who were so inhumanly murdered by the Spanish Government at Havana, to this city. A deep feeling of awe pervades the whole community. Thousands of people endeavored to get a sight of the coffins containing their dead bodies. This gave rise to the sudden outbreak last night. Minute guns have been fired since sunrise in honor of the murdered Liberators.

This bears date August 23d, one day after the "outbreak," which it traces to the excitement of the popular feelings roused by the sight of the coffins containing the bodies of the Havana martyrs! when, too, it could not but have been known that the rumor of the arrival of their remains was utterly unfounded. In fact, they have never yet reached here, and though, at some future day, the bones which are now buried in promiscuous heaps in a Spanish "Potter's Field" will be collected and enshrined in some mausoleum, by the reverential gratitude of a freed nation, there is no longer a hope that parent or relative in this country will ever be able to distinguish or reclaim the relics of any individual. There has been, to say the least, deplorable carelessness in sending abroad such false news, in reports that have not a particle of truth.

The New York Express, in publishing this apocryphal story, substitutes the name of Clendennen for Crittenden, and considers it a "mystery" how the bodies were brought to New Orleans. Capt. Clendennen, who was reported to be in this expedition, and classed as among the victims at Havana, did not go, but has "brought" his own body home from St Louis, where he was when the telegraph startled his friends with a report of his death.

We must add a few words about the riots of the 21st, which figure so extensively in the Northern papers, as proofs of the feeling of lawlessness and revenge exhibited towards Spanish residents in this city. The impression is a hasty inference which the facts do not warrant, and which is repudiated by every man in the city acquainted with the facts. The riots sprung up suddenly, were carried on more in a spirit of rowdyism, by a few mischievous and reckless persons, than in accordance with any ruling feeling, and did not in their worst aspects display any personal rancor against individuals. No Spaniard was menaced or molested in his person, nor was there even any outcry against Spaniards as a class. The gutting of cigar shops was a criminal act, indeed, but it does not appear that it was done in any fierce spirit of national animosity, but rather by a class who would have been equally ready to execute a like feat on any opportunity for disorder. This is a frank admission of feebleness in the administration of the law, but it is a true description of the character of the riots, which had only a temporary success by the inaction of the vast majority who disapproved of them in toto, and are humiliated at the remembrance of the license which two or three hours indifference on their part gave to so insignificant a gang as did all this mischief. We say it with perfect confidence, that amidst all the excitements in this city at their worst, there never has been a feeling which would countenance the persecution or injury of any Spanish subject or citizen here, for the acts of the Government of Cuba, and that the apparent exception on the 21st was accidental, and can by no possibility be repeated again.

☞ The steamer Fashion, with six pieces of artillery and a number of United States troops on board, left her station at the Barracks last evening for the Balize, to prevent any expedition leaving this port for Cuba.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.—The performance this evening, for the benefit of the Cuban cause, will take place at the American instead of the Orleans theatre, as previously intended. The play of the "Lady of Lyons," and other attractions, are presented. See advertisement.

The Government and the Cuba Affair.

"Ion" writes as follows to the Baltimore Sun:

I learn that the Government received a telegraphic despatch from the collector of the port of New Orleans last night, stating that the steamers Fanny and Alabama were fitted out for Cuba, and that they would go full of men and munitions of war to succor Lopez.

The Government is informed by this despatch that great efforts have been made by the collector and marshal to prevent the sailing of the steamers and to break up the expedition, but without success. It is, therefore, not doubted that the steamers have sailed. Whether they will be intercepted in the South West Pass by the revenue cutter Duane, is not known; but I presume that the cutter will be out of the way or unfit for service, as the cutter Crawford was at Key West.

The Government had no official advices as late as 2 o'clock to-day, in regard to the reported assault upon the office of the Spanish Consul, and therefore discredit it.

I further learn that an anti-Filibuster Cabinet Council was held to-day by Messrs. Hall, Corwin, Conrad, and Graham.

We have an account that a steamer is fitting out from New York with liberal supplies for the invaders. Steamers will rush from every port between New York and Key West to succor and revenge the invaders. It is now known and admitted that this Government is impotent to prevent these illegal enterprises. The New York correspondent of the Union recommends that the Government should immediately go to war with Spain and employ our whole naval force in making reprisals upon that power, taking or destroying all their naval forces; or, if this measure should be considered harsh, that the Government should simply keep their hands off, and let the Filibusters take their own course.

The Government will, I think, adopt the latter alternative. That is to say, the matter is no longer in the hands of the Government, but that of the sympathizers; or rather, I might say, the matter is in the hands of a power above all governments, for it is controlled by destiny.

After this Government, or what is the same thing, the officers representing the Federal Government, permitted the Lopez expedition to be fitted out, without hindrance, it became idle to interfere Government authority. It was foreseen that if one expedition was permitted, no matter what might be its fate, it would be succeeded by a thousand, expeditions—prompted by sympathy, revenge and cupidity; by national prejudice; by hatred of oppression, and love of liberty; by all the most powerful motives that influence the conduct of men.

Great wisdom, foresight and forbearance were never attributed to the Cuban Government, and it was readily foreseen that, if it could make any mistake that would aggravate difficulties, it would be sure to do it.

The domestic agitation that is to follow in the train of the crusade against Cuba is its most fearful consequence. But for all these accumulating evils, this Government is distinctly responsible—for they are the necessary, the foreseen result of that neglect of executive duty which permitted the Lopez expedition.

The Collector of New Orleans.

The President has removed the Collector of the port of New Orleans for neglecting his duty in permitting the departure of the Pampero.

[We give this with some hesitation. It is too positively stated, and, we think, premature at least, as it is scarcely probable that the necessary hearing can have been had.]

Aid to Cuba.—We learn from the Minerva that $500 was subscribed at Thibodaux on the 28th ult., for the benefit of the Cuban cause. At a meeting held at Woodville, Miss., on the 26th ult., a committee was appointed to make collections in Wilkinson county, to send relief to the patriot army in Cuba.

We learn from the Norfolk Herald that a bearer of despatches from Washington arrived at that place on the 26th ult., with instructions to Com. Parker to proceed forthwith to Havana. On receipt of these orders, the Saranac was immediately got ready, and sailed on the afternoon of the same day. The Herald learns that a telegraphic despatch was received at Norfolk on the 25th ult., to change the destination of the sloop-of-war Plymouth and order her to Cuba, but she had already sailed.

The U. S. surveying schr, Nautilus, Lieut. B. F. Sands, and Meredith, Acting Master W. W. Roberts, engaged in surveying off Cape Charles, put in at Old Point on Sunday evening, to avoid the late storm.

Officers of the Nautilus—Lieut. B. F. Sands; Lieut. M. C. Watkins; A. M. Linah, Assistant Surgeon; J. B. McCauley, Passed Midshipman.

Officers of the Meredith—Acting Master W. W. Roberts; M. L. Powell, Passed Midshipman; E. S. Bassett, do.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Evening Picayune.

4 September 1851, 1

FROM HAVANA!

IMPORTANT NEWS!

DESTRUCTION

OF

The Lopez Expedition!

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

We have received the following despatch from the Balize, announcing the failure and extinction of the expedition under Lopez, and the death of that leader:

SOUTHWEST PASS,
Thursday, *September* 4—7 A. M.

The revoluion in Cuba is a failure. All who left on the Pampero have been killed or made prisoners. Lopez was arrested and brought into San Cristobal on 29th—taken to Havana on the 31st, and publicly garroted on the 1st, at 7 o'clock, A. M. One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans, are in the possession of Government.

The insurgents are still in the possession of the mountains near Principe. Laborde, the Spanish Consol, from New Orleans, arrived in the Empire City. He says he would have been lynched had he remained.

FULL PARTICULARS!

DEATH OF GEN. LOPEZ.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER CHEROKEE.

The steamship Cherokee, Capt. Windle, arrived this morning from New York, *via* Havana, having left the latter place on the evening of the 1st of September.

She brings important news of the failure and extinction of the Pampero expedition; full details of which will be found in our copious correspondence.

The following are the names of thirty-eight prisoners who surrendered in accordance with the Captain General's proclamation:

ELIAS OTIS, New York; BERNARD ALLEN, Havana; THOMAS LITTLE, Philadelphia; J. B. BRAUM, New Orleans; JULIO CHASSAGNE, FRANCISCO CURBIA Y GARCIA, Havana; GEORGE BOUTISTA, Hungary; M S. KERNAN, New York; THOMAS S. LEE, New Orleans; CORNELIUS DUFFY, P. TALBOT, United States; GEORGE METCALF, HENRY P. METCALF, Ireland; JOSE DOVREN, Cuba; Capt. J. A. KELLY, New Orleans; 1st Lieut. R. M. GRICLER, M H. SCOTT, WM H. VAUGALL, Kentucky; O. WILSON, Philadelphia; ISAAC FREEBORN, Ohio; WM. H. CAMERON, Virginia; WM. COUSSINS, England; THOMAS MCDILLON, Ireland; HARVEY WILLIAMS, New Orleans; JOHN DANTON, New York; FRANKLIN BOYD, New Orleans; THOMAS MONROE, W. A. RIEVES, Mississipp; A R. WIER, CHARLES A. DOWNMER, Mobile; J. SUCIT. E. WISSE, WM. LOSNER, R. SCHULTR, GIRIACO SENEFLI, Germany; MARTIN MELESIMO, MANUEL MARTINEZ, Havana; FRANCISCO ALEJANDRO LEVE, Alquizar.

PEDRO ESTERAN.

Havana, August 29, 1851.

Our Havana Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

HAVANA, *August* 28, 1851.

In my last I gave you an account of the fight between Col. Elizalde and the troops of Lopez, in which the latter, according to the official account were completely routed and dispersed, leaving arms, ammunition, &c., behind them in their precipitous flight. The *Gaceta* of yesterday publishes an account of another skirmish between the "pirates" and the Spanish troops commanded by Col. Sanchez, near the hacienda of Rosario, in which the former were again defeated, leaving fifteen dead upon the field, and losing as many more in their retreat. Sanchez had not a single man killed or wounded! These are Spanish accounts, recollect. In the first fight, Col. Elizalde was wounded *in the back*, and was brought in here on the 26th. Several other officers were also severely wounded, and the loss among the soldiers is said to have been much underrated in the official accounts.

On the 26th, the steamer Almendares arrived here with *ten prisoners*, and yesterday (27th) the Habanero also arrived, bringing six more prisoners. The names of these unfortunates are published in the papers which I send you. Their lives will be spared, according to the decree published by the Captain General, but it is questionable whether that can be considered a mercy, as it is supposed they will be condemned to the chain gang or compelled to work on the coast of Africa for the rest of their lives. There are but few Americans among them.

The papers of this morning announce the arrest of some thirty or forty other prisoners, among them an adjutant or aid of Gen. Lopez, who has acted as his secretary and interpreter. The name of this individual is not given, but he is said to be in possession of many important documents belonging to his chief, and also to have the knowledge of the secret cyphers in which most of the papers are written; all of which he is perfectly willing to make public, according to the Spanish despatches.

In fact, if the accounts published by the papers of this city for the last three or four days are at all true, Lopez and his companions must be in a most deplorable condition. *Few, very few*, of the Creoles have joined him, and his own little band has been almost destroyed in his numerous skirmishes and fights with the Spanish troops. The accounts from the seat of war, as published in the official organ of the Government, (and scarcely any others are received here,) all agree in representing the *invaders as dispersed* in various directions, weak, wounded and without resources of any kind. Yet they have fought gallantly and have killed and wounded more than five times their original number. A Spaniard of this city, who is in a position to know the facts, acknowledged in my presence, three days ago, that over sixteen hundred Spanish *officers* and soldiers had been placed *fuera de combate*—rendered incapable of fighting. And this before the news of the last three or four skirmishes had arrived.

There has been gross deception somewhere, if these accounts be true, and that deception must have come from persons on this island. The very men whom the Americans came to assist in their struggle for freedom, the Creoles of the island, are represented as being the most persevering and successful in the pursuit of these unfortunates among the rocks and woods in which they have endeavored to conceal themselves; hunting them with bloodhounds trained in the pursuit of runaway negroes. It is now said that Lopez should have brought more men; that the Creoles would have joined him had they been able to reach him; and they assert that more than two hundred young men are now in prison in this city, who were arrested on their way to join him. Lopez appears to have committed a fatal mistake in landing so near Havana. The soldiers who were relied upon to join him were nearly all in the Central Department of the Island, and those who were opposed to him were mostly recent arrivals from Spain, to whom his person and fame were alike unknown. The assistance he expected from Havana was cut off by his being almost immediately surrounded by soldiers, who prevented all communication with the city, and, as I said before, the people among whom he threw himself appear to have all turned against him. However, Lopez is not yet taken, and perhaps the tables may be turned in a few days, and the pursuer become the fugitive.

A gentleman informed me to-day that he had seen the keeper of a country store who arrived from Principe this morning, who states that the insurgents still maintained their position in the mountains near that place. A party of them a few days since descended in search of provisions, and coming across his store seized upon all his grain and *tasajo*, (dried beef,) giving him bonds payable in California, at the rate of a dollar for each grain of corn, oats, &c. The storekeepor, though he said the price was a very fair one, did not like the place nor conditions of payment; so in order to avoid a second visit from the same party, he removed his goods, set fire to his store, and came off to Havana, swearing he would no longer live in such a country He was a Spaniard. This is the only news from Principe that I have heard for the last week.

The Spanish steamer Isabel la Catolica came into port on Monday, the 25th, having in tow a schooner with the American flag flying. Various rumors immediately ran through the city, some asserting that she was a filibustro vessel loaded with "pirates," which had been arrested off the coast; and all agreeing that she was filled with men. She proved to be the American schooner Heroine, from New Orleans for Chagres, loaded with lumber, and having fourteen or fifteen passengers. She had been caught in a tempest off Cape San Antonio, and was blown to within a few miles of Bahia Honda. Here she was seen by one of the Spanish war steamers, said to have been the Pizarro, and immediately boarded. The captain of the schooner went on board the steamer with his papers, which proved to be all right. He explained his situation to the Spanish officer, and stated that in consequence of the cloudy weather he had been unable to get an observation for three or four days, and requested to be informed how far he was from Havana, to which port he wished to go for the purpose of taking in fresh water and provisions. He was told that Havana lay so many miles to the east, (*este.*) but which he understood to the *west*, and accordingly he went on board, spread all sail, and started in that direction. As soon as the steamer observed this manœuvre she fired a shot at him and brought him to. The steamer Isabel la Catolica having come up in the meantime, she took the schooner in tow and brought her in here. Upon explanation of the circumstances next morning the schooner was released, and the captain expressed himself much obliged to the steamer for bringing him in so much sooner than he could possibly have arrived with an adverse wind.

Yours, JUSTICIA.

HAVANA, *August* 30, 1851.

On the evening of the 28th, it was announced that fifty more prisoners had been taken near Rosario, and that Lopez, with only six or eight companions, was closely pursued, and could not possibly escape, all the passes from the mountains being strictly guarded, and the invaders being totally destitute of provisions, and exhausted from their want of rest. Yesterday morning the *Gaceta* published the names of forty-four prisoners brought into San Cristobal, and this morning those of thirty-eight more. All have since arrived, and the papers state that there are now one hundred and thirty-six prisoners at the disposition of the Government.

About 9 o'clock this morning, an extra from the *Gaceta* informed the people that Lopez had been captured. This news was contained in a short letter from the Lieutenant Governor of San Cris-

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

The Evening Picayune.
4 September 1851, 1

lobal, to the Captain General, and merely stated that at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the preceding day (29th) Lopez had been brought into that town a prisoner, having been captured by Antonio Santos Castañeda. In an incredibly short space of time this intelligence circulated all over town, and then commenced a scene of rejoicing such as no other country could show for a similar event.

Every description of fireworks, from a Chinese cracker up to a blunderbuss, including all the intermediate grades, was put in immediate requisition; and for noise, powder, smoke and dust a Fourth of July celebration in the States could not begin to compete. As the day wore on the rejoicing became more and more demonstrative in its character. The Spanish shipping in the harbor displayed all their colors, and flags were hung from the houses in most of the streets and lanes, many of them stretching from house to house across the streets, and from every balcony, house-top, window and door, were continually discharging all descriptions of explosive matter. Bands of half-grown men and boys paraded the streets, dressed in parti-colored ribbons, with the Spanish colors, of course. Shouts of "Viva la Reina," "Viva España," "Death to Lopez and his gang," were heard in all directions, from drunken whites and blacks. In one of the streets an effigy of a man, dressed in a coat and pants, with his boots outside of the latter, a big, bushy beard, long hair, and an old straw hat, was stuck against the side of a house, and some five or six Spaniards were firing blank cartridges at it, with all the ferocity necessary to satisfy themselves and the assembled crowd. This effigy was supposed to represent Lopez, and the courage with which his image was attacked denoted the fierceness and determination with which his assailants would doubtless have met him and his adherents in the "tented field."

At night many of the houses in the principal streets were illuminated, and transparencies with devices in wretched poetry hung from others. The band played in the plaza opposite the Governor's palace, and a large and very noisy crowd assembled in the square. A torchlight procession, rather meagre in numbers, preceded by one of the military bands, marched up in front of the palace, and after saluting the Captain General with several not very hearty cheers, and listening as well as they could to some fine music from the two bands, they started off on a tour of the city, stopping in front of the houses of the General of Marine and other principal officers of the Government, and cheering most lustily. Small parties of amateur musicians, filled with patriotism and cognac, paraded the streets up to a late hour of the night, the guns, pistols, crackers, &c., still keeping up a most hideous racket. Long after nearly all the sober people had retired to rest the processions continued to parade the streets, and at this moment (12 o'clock) they are marching and cheering in full vigor. I don't think many of them will sleep much to-night, and those that do will have splendid headaches to-morrow. And all this rejoicing over the capture of one old man!

The arrival of Lopez was eagerly expected here all day, but it is now said that he will not come before to-morrow afternoon. Report fixes his execution for the day after (Monday,) but of this nothing definite is known.

Capt. Platt, of the American sloop-of-war Albany, with one of his officers, visited the prisoners this morning, by permission of the Captain General. He states that he found them in good condition, and that they expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment in the prison, plenty of good plain food being furnished to them, and medical attendance for those who needed it. They give a terrible statement of their condition previous to their surrendering themselves or being taken prisoners. They were reduced to the very verge of starvation, receiving no supplies from the country people, and the few provisions they brought with them being soon exhausted. The last meat that any of them had eaten previous to their capture was that of the horse of Lopez. They complain bitterly of the deception practiced upon them, they being led to believe that the island was in a complete state of revolution, and that as soon as they landed they would be joined by thousands of Creoles, with a sufficient quantity of every thing necessary for their support and the maintenace of a war against an apparently powerful but really weak despotism. The direct reverse of this was found to be the case. When they landed, instead of finding a people struggling for freedom, who were ready to receive them with open arms and hail them as deliverers, they met with either open opposition or were flown from with distrust.

The Creoles of the island, the very people whom they came to free from an oppressive yoke, were the first to give notice of their landing to the troops, and were eager in offering their services as guides and soldiers to the Government. Of the thousands who promised to meet them scarcely one was to be seen, and in a few days they were surrounded by the masses of troops which the proximity of Havana enabled the Government to throw at once upon them. They fought two or three desperate fights, in all of which they were victorious, but with every hour the number of their assailants were augmented, while theirs fatally decreased, and few or none came to join them. In the meanwhile their provisions were giving out, they saw no prospect of receiving supplies, and they had no means of curing their wounds or providing for their sick. Forced to leave the open country and retreat to the mountains, they were hunted from place to place by the soldiery, guided by the Creole countrymen, until, separated into small parties, they were compelled to hide themselves in the woods and among the rocks and caverns.

Their pursuers here finding themselves at fault, had recourse to the trained dogs of the country, the famous Cuba bloodhound. These animals were furnished by their owners, the *Creole* proprietors of the country, and led by the unerring instinct of these guides, they soon hunted the unhappy fugitives from their places of refuge, and succeeded in killing or capturing the whole of them. Col. Pragay, the gallant Hungarian, was killed in the first fight with the Spanish troops, that of the 13th.

The prisoners blame all this deception upon Lopez and some parties in New Orleans. When Capt. Platt informed them of the capture of Lopez, and that he was then on his way to Havana a prisoner, it was with difficulty the prison authorities could prevent them from giving three cheers. Much of this is doubtless assumed to propitiate the Government; but there is no doubt that these men feel bitterly the deception practiced upon them, and without discrimination charge it upon their leaders, who perhaps were as much deceived as themselves. Lopez has proved his sincerity by coming here and sacrificing his life in the cause. I am informed that he had letters from several influential men in the Vuelto Abajo, promising to join him with thousands of men in case he landed in that section of the island, and there can be but little doubt that he expected to find the greater part of the open country in the hands of the insurgent Creoles.

I do not envy the feelings of those who so earnestly urged him to come, and so cowardly abandoned him when he landed—and it would be but a just retribution were the proofs of their complicity to fall into the hands of the Spanish Government. It is said that among the papers seized by the troops, are many letters written in cypher, and that one of the prisoners, the secretary of Lopez, possesses the key to this correspondence, and is willing to disclose it. If this be true, the real authors of this cruel deception may yet be discovered and made to suffer the penalty of their cowardice and crimes. Thus "even handed justice" may "commend the ingredients of the poisoned chalice to" their "own lips."

Yours, JUSTICIA.

HAVANA, *Sept.* 1, 1851.

Last evening the steamer Pizarro came off the harbor, and it was rumored that she had Gen. Lopez on board, but that he would not be brought in until after night. A large body of soldiers, whose dirty appearance and tired, worn-down countenances denoted the severe and fatiguing duty they had recently undergone, marched through the streets, preceded by a band of music, and were received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy by the citizens, who crowded the house-tops and streets through which they passed. These had recently arrived from the seat of war, and were the guard to whose care was entrusted the custody of Lopez. Many of the inhabitants, unable to restrain their joy, hugged and kissed these dirty representatives of the power of her Spanish Majesty, who did not seem to relish it much.

At a late hour last night it was officially announced in the city that Lopez was to be executed this morning, and at daybreak crowds were to be seen wending their way towards the small fort of the Punta, outside of the walls, at the entrance of the harbor, and directly opposite the Moro Castle. I joined in the stream, and, on nearing the city gates, an immense crowd were seen to be assembled, many of whom had been waiting for hours. The whole space between the Punta fort and the Carcel was filled with troops, cavalry and infantry, who formed an immense square, in the midst of which was erected the scaffold, about twenty feet high, the top surrounded by a balcony, and in the centre of the platform was the garrote. This consisted of a small upright post, at the back of which was an iron screw, with a long handle, and in front was the fatal collar and the chain in which the victim was seated. A short time after my arrival, a procession of priests, with long, black caps, carrying a black flag or banner, passed into the Punta, which was surrounded with soldiers, and about twenty minutes afterwards the tolling of a bell gave notice that Lopez was approaching. The drums called the soldiers to order, and the mournful procession almost immediately entered the square. The queerly dressed priests marched first, after whom came a detachment of the soldiers who brought him in, dressed in the same dirty clothes they wore when they arrived, and in the midst, with a priest on either side, marched Narciso Lopez. He was dressed in a long white garment resembling a shroud, with a hood which covered his head, but did not conceal his features. The procession moved slowly across the square to the scaffold, and Lopez ascended, together with a priest and one or two officers. The negro executioner had preceded him.

As well as I could see between the bayonets of the soldiers, Lopez walked with a firm step, and on reaching the platform he kneeled down while the priest recited a prayer. On rising, he took a cross in his hand and kissed it repeatedly. One of the officers on the scaffold then commanded silence in a loud tone, and in an instant everything was as still as the grave. Lopez spoke for a few minutes, but the square formed by the soldiers was so large that it was impossible to distinguish what he said. His voice, however, sounded clear and firm. He then seated himself in the chair, the executioner adjusted the collar around his neck, gave two turns with the screw, and Narciso Lopez was with his God. A slight convulsive motion of the hands was the only movement I could perceive in the body.

The immense crowd assembled behaved with great decorum. A few miserable attempts were made to get up a shout when all was over, but they were unsuccessful. The body remained seated in the chair, where I understand it will be left until this afternoon, and the soldiers were filing off when I left the ground.

The steamer Empire City arrived from New Orleans yesterday morning, the Falcon from Chagres last evening, and the Cherokee from New York this morning. The first vessel brought over Mr. Laborde, the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, and the news of the terrible riots in your city. Mr. L. stated that he was compelled to leave New Orleans to save his life, Mr. Crossman, your Mayor, having informed him that the mob intended to lynch him if they caught him. Some apprehensions were expressed by the Americans here that the news of the riot would cause a retaliatory movement from the mob here upon the Americans in this place, but so far no disposition of the kind

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

The Evening Picayune.

4 September 1851, 1

has been manifested. I observed several parties of the Guardia Civil patroling the streets through the day; which guard has always before been kept outside of the city walls. This is said to have been by order of the Captain General.

An extra from the office of the *Gaceta* this morning announces that the Government have now 155 prisoners at their disposal, but no more names are published. I send you this extra, with another one containing the address of the Captain General to the loyal inhabitants of the Island of Cuba. Also, the examination of one of the "pirates" who accompanied the unfortunate Lopez.

Yours, JUSTICIA.

U. S. Sloop ——, Havana, *August* 31.

Arrived off the harbor of Havana on or about the 9th inst., on our way to a Northern port of the United States, to which we were bound. Sent a boat in to communicate with the Consul, who requested our captain to remain off the harbor a day or two, until they could jointly call upon the Captain General. It was Saturday, and on Monday the call was made, and the Captain General did not think it at all necessary that a man-of-war should remain near the Island, consequently the same evening we went our way rejoicing.

Two days after we had gained the straights of Florida, and very early in the morning saw a steamer bearing down upon us. It was the Vixen, and she brought us the unwelcome intelligence that Lopez had landed at Bahia Honda, and from necessity, &c., we had to put about and run back to Havana.

On our arrival we heard that Lopez had been fighting the Spanish troops, and defeating them in detail everywhere; that Spaniards and native Creoles had joined his standard, and that he was entrenched in the town of Pozas, defying the whole Spanish army stationed at or near Havana. We were utterly confounded with the reports of Lopez's success.

Two days after, at day-break in the morning, the Habanero steamer brought in fifty prisoners, which we were told were Cubanos captured on their way to join Lopez. They were put on board the Spanish frigate La Esperanza, and about 9 o'clock A. M. a steam ferry boat backed end on alongside the accommodation ladder with troops on board her, and it was not ascertained by us that they were our countrymen until we saw them, through our glasses, coming down the ladder to go on board the boat. Even then, I, for one, thought they were taking them on shore to bring them before some tribunal of justice, and, not until the *boletin* issued by authority was brought on board, certifying to the murderous execution, and giving the names of the victims, could we fully realize the bloody outrage upon humanity perpetrated by the sanguinous Spaniards. One general feeling of horror, indignation and concentrated rage pervaded the bosoms of both officers and crew of the ship.

But nothing could we do—nothing but hope that at some future period fortune may bring us yard-arm and yard-arm with the Hope, in the line of our duty, then to avenge ourselves for the insult, gratuitously given, of parading our pinioned countrymen under the shadow of our guns and beneath the waving folds of our flag.

Immediately it was resolved by the commander of our ship to put to sea, and cruise along the coast, with the forlorn hope of rescuing some of the unfortunate adventurers who, perchance, might follow the example of those just massacred.

We sailed, and were on the sea some days, during which we rode out the gale of the 21st and 22d inst, but not a boat or vessel of any kind could we find connected with the expedition.

We returned and anchored in this harbor on the 25th inst., and then heard that Lopez and his deluded followers had been hunted from place to place, night and day, and were being killed by Creoles and negroes, even when they could *steal upon them* and stab them with machetas. But whenever and wherever those desperate men had a *fair chance* at the troops of her Catholic Majesty, they killed and wounded them ten to one. Whole hecatombs of Spaniards have been hurled from this breathing world by that small, hopeless, reckless band of deceived brethren, who came here by repeated invitations from the heartless, soulless Creoles of Cuba. The iron heel of despotism has crushed all manly spirit out of them.

The native Cubanos in and around Havana especially, like mongrel hounds, would crawl upon their bellies to lick the hands of the inhuman tyrants who lash them. At length the Captain General proclaimed an amnesty of four days, and upwards of a hundred, all that are left of the regiment that left New Orleans, have given themselves up to the tender mercies of the Spaniards. Fifty of them are here in prison at the Punta, and notwithstanding that they are in prison garb, heavily ironed, and closely guarded, they appear cheerful, happy, and relieved. The details of their sufferings are heart-rending; they lived in the woods on the bark of trees, and the last meal was made on Lopez's horse some ten days since. Like shipwrecked seamen, long at sea in open boats, they have lost all idea of the time they have been on the Island, they have forgotten when they landed, and cannot recollect the number of fights had with the troops of Spain. All their ideas seem to concentrate upon the villainy of the deception brought to bear to persuade them to venture on the desperate game just brought to a close, and the treatment received from the paisanos, who refused them a crust of bread or drop of water.

When it was told them that Lopez was a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards, they would have cheered, but were stopped by the officials. Lopez, worn out, wearied, and sick, surrendered himself to one Don Antonio Santos Castañeda, who claims the honor of his capture; but the poor old General means to avenge himself upon the creatures who deceived him, and, doubtless, will make disclosures that will exile hundreds that *have gone to the World's Fair.*

But Don Antonio is booked for a Dukedom at least, and if he is young and lusty the Queen Mother will take charge of his future welfare by making him Primeur Official del Camara. Lopez, it has been secretly announced, was brought to this city last night. The Captain General has taken his depositions, and he is to be publicly garroted in the Campo del Marte to-morrow (Monday).

The rejoicings throughout the city of Havana last night were most frantic. They had Lopez hung in effigy, and the valiant Cubans were firing at the figure with powder; bonfires and bands of music were at each corner of the streets, and the whole city was one scene of joy and gladness because Lopez was captured.

Yours, truly, MARINUS.

Monday Morning, Sept. 1, 1851.—Gen. Narciso Lopez was publicly garroted at the Punta this morning, at 7 o'clock. All Havana was in attendance. He made a short speech to the people, stating that he had been deceived by the Creoles of Cuba that he meant well in all that he had done, supposing that the Cubanos desired a change of Government.

Thus has ended the career of Lopez. If he had had four thousand men, such as he brought a sample of, he would now have been raised to the pinnacle of fame, instead of sitting a lifeless corpse in the felon's chair for hours to be gazed at by the lazaroni of Havana. Why, Gen. Enna received his death wound while pricking his troops on to face the music made by his small squad at Pozas, then what would have been the result if he had had thousands instead of hundreds? Every hound in Cuba would have this day been yelping his praise instead of rejoicing, as at present, in his ignominious fate. Yours, MARINUS.

HAVANA, *September* 1, 1851.

I will send you a few items as they have occurred from day to day since my last letter by the Cincinnati.

Havana, August 25.—At 4 o'clock, P. M., Steamer Cincinnati sailed with despatches from this Government. About the time she left port, was discovered at sea some four miles the Spanish steamer Isabel Catolica, having in tow an American schooner, which everybody in the city thought was a prize; it happened to be the Heroine from New Orleans, some thirty odd days out, and was brought into port in distress, her lading being lumber and provisions, and bound for Chagres. There was great excitement before she reached the wharf, in consequence of the many private signals that were exchanged from the "Moro Castle" to the steamer and to the Captain of the Port. By the time the steamer passed the Mole, nearly all of Havana had got together to see a vessel, as they thought, loaded with pirates. By the aid of a glass could be discovered a great many men for so small a craft, which gave rise to such rumors, but they were principally passengers bound for California; number in all on board twenty.

I, in company with a friend who had a Guadaños lying at hand, took a sail out in the bay to see if we could ascertain any facts in relation to the Heroine's being towed in; when we arrived at the schooner, some officers from one of our ships of war, (the Albany,) had just arrived also, and was questioning the captain, and asked them if they were *Filibusteros*, &c. They answered as I have stated, and we left in company with the officers of the Albany, as they invited us to accompany them on board their ship, where I spent an hour very agreeably. The Albany is an elegant vessel. She is here, as you know, to protect American interest, &c.

This day was published the pardon, or rather the conditions of pardon, offered by his Excellency the Captain General of the over-faithful Isle of Cuba to the pirates, if they would deliver up Lopez, (the traitor, as they call him,) within four days; which publication has been sent to you by the last mail per Cincinnati from my friend Fulton, so there is no use of my repeating what those conditions are.

You are also aware of the Heroine's being brought in, as the Cincinnati hove to and passed under the stearn of the Heroine, opposite the "Moro Castle," as I thought to inform himself, that he might report the same when he arrived in the States.

Havana, August 26.—To-day the Habanero came up from Bahia Honda, bringing up two more of the Lopez party. Their names I have never heard, therefore cannot inform who they are. They were found walking on the beach, two large fine looking fellows, nearly naked, and barefoot, their feet so badly bruized and cut up by the rocks and thorns that they could scarcely stand. A Spaniard happened to pass at the time, also in the distance at sea they saw a steamer, they asked the Spaniard if that was an American steamer, he answered yes, if they wished to get on her he would have them put on, as she was coming to this place; when the boat arrived, they were delivered *into the hands of those they wished to escape from*; they asked for something to eat, and then they might shoot them, or do what they pleased, as they had had nothing to eat for four days. The probability is that they will not be shot, as they will come under the arrangements of "mercy" allowed to those who surrender within the said four days, &c.

There is a report in town to-day that another steamer has been sunk at sea loaded with pirates off Matanzas, as heavy guns were heard yesterday off at sea.

Havana, August 27, *P. M.*—The Habanero arrived with a few more of the poor fellows of the Lopez party. Every day brings more and more to their final ruin, which should be a warning to those who are safe at home to remain there, as the odds is too great against them. The following are their names: Antonio L. Alfonso, M. Aragow, J. Cassnova, M. Guerra, G. Mackincy, D. Seay, L. Sajliolet, J. D. Baker, and L. Binder.

The destination of these nine I have not yet ascertained, but should judge by the names that they were nearly all of this country. These were taken previous to the four days specified in the Captain General's proclamation, but I hear they will not be shot but sent to Spain for ten years to work the streets, &c.

To-day I had that the firing at sea on the 25th was not, as supposed, the capturing of a steamboat load of pirates from the States, but it was an American smuggler taken near the coast of Matanzas. The captain has been put in jail. The P. Soulé arrived this evening from New Orleans; nothing new received by her.

Havana, Aug. 28.—By the arrival of the Habanero this A. M. we have six more poor fellows, brought from the seat of war, having surrendered to the Spanish army, as they were crippled and worn out by fatigue and nearly starved. Their names are as follows:

Francis B. Holmes, Kentucky; Preston Eaces, St. Louis; Benjamin Harrer, Western States; John Nowes, do.; Antonio Romero, Manuel Diaz, Cuba.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Evening Picayune.

4 September 1851, 1

These, with all the others, are in the Castle.

Havana, Aug. 29.—To-day we have before us the names of forty-five more prisoners of the Lopez party, who were taken in the battle of the 27th. A list of their names and places of residence, and standing in rank in the Lopez army, has been sent by the commanding officers of the Spanish troops to his Excellency, and appears to-day in the *Gaceta de la Habana*. Their names are as follows:

Capt. Robert Ellis, Washington, D. C.; E. H. McDonald, Mobile; James G. Devew, New Orleans; P. S. Van Vechten, New York; D. Q. Rousseau, Kentucky; W. H. Craft, Memphis; J. G. Bush, New Orleans; Andrés Gonzalez, (interpreter,) New Granada; J. W. Simpson, Philadelphia; W. Wilson, New Orleans; J. D. Preuit, Alabama; Thos. Hilton, Washington; W. L. Wilkinson, Alabama; Daniel D. Wolf, Mobile; H. Miller, P. Lacoste, M. Lieger, New Orleans; J. D. Hughes, Kentucky; P. Coleman, New Orleans; W. L. Hessen, New York; Jas. Brady, Galena, Ill.; Henry Smith, Jno. Cline, George Foster, New Orleans; James Chapman, Charleston; A. Cook, Alabama; C. Knowll, New Orleans; H. B. Heart, Petersburg; Jacob Fouts, St. Louis; Nicolas Port, John Martin, Patrick M. Grath, Charles S. Daily, James Fiddes, S. H. Prennell, Conrad Taylor, Thomas Denton, C. A. McMurray, J. Patan, Conrad Arghalir, José Chicheri, G. Richardson, New Orleans; Antonio Hernandez, Havana.

In the above list there are nine officers. These persons have not yet arrived, but are expected by the train in the morning.

Lopez cannot have many left with him now. When last heard from he was nearly dead by sickness, as that great storm I mentioned in my last has done them great damage. They are out of everything, even ammunition, and nearly all of them naked or starved to death. They will all be caught in less than five days. It will be impossible for the balance to hold out. They are in the mountains, among precipices where they cannot be approached, but how long can they live in this fix, when they are surrounded by 6,000 troops? If they do not surrender they will be starved out.

Small parties will not do here, as they can get no assistance from the Creoles, and you can be for yourselves that they have not joined Lopez, nor will the lazy devils do it. I must now close for to-night, as it is now 12 o'clock. Will resume on the morrow.

August 30.—Things have taken a decided turn this morning. Lopez has at last been taken. An express arrived in the night, bringing the intelligence of his capture and also the capture of 40 and odd more of his soldiers, whose names are below. Lopez was captured on the 29th, about 6 o'clock in the evening, near San Cristobal, by only one man by the name of D. Antonio Santos Castaneda, and is expected in this city in the morning.

The following is a list of the names of forty-one more, the last of the Lopez party:

Elias Otis, New York; Bernard Allen, Havana; Thomas Little, Philadelphia; J. S. Rapin, New Orleans; Julio Chassaigne, Havana; Francisco Curbia y Garcia, Havana; John Bautista, Hungarian; Thos. S. Lee, New Orleans; M. S. Keemem, New York; Cornelio Duffy, United States; John Metcalf, Ireland; P. Talbot, United States; José Dorreo, Cuba; H. B. Metcalf, Ireland; Capt. James Kelly, New Orleans; Robert M. Gricher, Kentucky; M. H. Scott, do.; Geo. Wilson, Philadelphia; Wm. H. Vangale, Kentucky; J. Freeborn, Ohio; Wm. H. Cameron, Virginia; Wm. Coussans, England; T. McDellans, Ireland; Harvey Williams, New Orleans; John Danton, New York; Franklin Boyd, New Orleans; Thomas Moran, Mississippi; Wilton A. Rieves, do.; Charles A. Dounnes, Mobile; Amanuel R. Wier, do.; John Smit, Germany; Edward Wisse, do.; Wm. Losner, do.; Robert Selustz, do.; Cirisco Senelli, do.; Martin Melesimo, Havana; Manual Martinez, do.; Francisco Alejandro Leve, Alquizar, Cuba.

The names are so badly spelt that one can hardly make head or tail to them. This last list of forty-one have not yet arrived, but will be here to-morrow, probably. There are at present in the jail fifty-six. Their old clothes have been taken off of them and the prison suit put upon them. They have all been shorne of their hair, and chained two together, and will be removed to the Castle to-morrow to make room for the balance, to go through the same change, when they will be put in the Castle also, until they are sent to Spain.

Out of the whole of Lopez's party, numbering 486, we have only heard of the disposition of about 180. Where the balance are we can't learn; but suppose the balance were all, or nearly all lost in the five engagements that were fought.

Capt. Pratt, of the Albany, got permission from the Captain General to visit the prisoners at the Punta, and this morning called to see them. He told a friend in my presence that he found them all looking fine and hearty, had thought to find them very much worn out and sick, but the reverse. It seems that they had nearly all of them had abandoned Lopez before the proclamation of the Captain General had been published. They told Capt. Pratt they had been grossly deceived, and all were disheartened and dissatisfied from the day they landed. They had expected to find the whole island in the hands of the insurrectionists, but instead, every one was against them, and not one soul had joined them since they landed. They were without food for days and days until nearly starved, and were compelled to surrender and trust to mercy, expecting to be shot when taken. The captain said that the prisoners had not heard until he told them of the fate of the fifty shot on the 16th, but when he told them they would not be shot, they were somewhat gratified and reconciled. Capt. Pratt told them that Lopez had been taken prisoner, and they all seemed to exult at the news, and it was as much as he and the officers of the jail could do, to suppress the effort of cheers on the part of the prisoners, they were so indignant towards Lopez.

The truth is now out in relation to the fifty who were shot on the 16th. These prisoners told Capt. Pratt that Crittenden's company left Lopez in disgust at the proceedings as they had turned out, and were determined to leave him and the island, and embark in those four launches, with the hope of getting to sea, when they might be taken up by some friendly vessel and taken to the States, when they were captured. They thought that Crittenden's company had escaped entirely, as they did not know what had become of them after they left. They were never all together after the first battle at Las Pozas. There they became scattered and had to fight by small parties as best they might, having to put up with every deprivation, as every one they met was their enemy, they became sick, out of provisions and clothes, barefooted, their feet mangled and cut to pieces, that many were compelled to lie down and die, or to be overtaken by the enemy and shot, as they were in every case when they were found, well, sick, or wounded.

You may judge of their starving condition of these prisoners told Capt. Pratt that the last mouthful they had eat was Lopez's horse, until they reached Havana.

The prisoners are treated very kindly by the officer of the jail. The officer told Pratt to ask the prisoners if they were dissatisfied with their treatment since they were in his charge. Pratt told the officer that he came not there to interfere, he was not on official business, and did not wish to ask such questions. The officer said he would like him to ask them that, for his own satisfaction, which Pratt then did, and they all unanimously answered that they had been treated very kindly since they had been there. They all seemed very much pleased to see Capt. Pratt—he bid them good bye, but told them he could do nothing for them. He says that about half of this fifty-six were Americans, or probably more, the balance foreigners, but from the States.

This day has been a great day for the Catalans. Never was a Fourth of July celebrated with more spirit in the States than this in the exulting of the capture of poor Lopez. Salutes have been fired from all the castles and towers in and about the surrounding city and country—guns, pistols and crackers fired in the streets, to the terror of an enlightened individual, and curses and implications passed on the head of that poor and unfortunate man, who will have to suffer a brutal death in the course of one or two days more. The scene is terrible and disgusting, and at this moment I hear such yelling and hubbub in the street that one can hardly go out. I hope yet to see more peace and quietness in a few days, as no business can be done in these exciting times. The Spaniards will carry a high head now. They have done so many great deeds, they will not stop here, as they can't bear the sight of an American. This feeling though is only among the low class of scamps. Nevertheless, they are thousands, and do pretty much as they please; and, if I were a Creole, I would leave at any rate, for their noses will be held longer and harder than ever to the grindstone of oppression. The cowardly devils!

There is one consolation at any rate, though small. They begin to see and feel how cowardly they have acted, and curse themselves now. I heard one Creole say, in presence of many others, "We are all villainous cowards, and for my part I wish I were in hell," &c. Good night; it is getting late. I will resume to-morrow evening. I am anxious to see the news from the States, and in the morning I look for the steamer from New Orleans.

Havana, Sunday, Aug. 31. This morning the steamer from New Orleans arrived; the papers were read, and the contents dissected in no time by the many anxious Americans, who wished to see the effect produced in the States in relation to the horrible slaughter of the 16th of this month. We were astonished to see the Spanish Consul Laborde here, with the disgraceful news he brings of the mob riot in New Orleans. I think that that was a shameful way to take vengeance upon the innocent ones for the brutality committed in this city. I hope, however, to see no more expeditions here, unless they come by thousands. If they will do so, their success is sure. Those who come must come to conquer, and do it by their own force, for Creole assistance is very uncertain. We have had a sad instance of this fact, or Lopez and his 486 fine brave fellows would have still been living to see Cuba freed from the hand of oppression. But now where are they, poor fellow-Americans? Many have paid the debt of nature, while many more are now with chains upon their limbs, and doomed to be slaves to the yoke of Spain for the next ten years. All this from Creole cowardice.

This afternoon the troops have been arriving in great numbers. I suppose that at least 2000 have returned from the field of war, as the thing, for the present, is now over. I was at the Palace all the afternoon, and saw all the troops as they were brought before the Palace, and were saluted by his Excellency, the Captain General. Such cheering I never heard, or so much excitement; in fact, it is the first exultation I ever saw after a battle. The troops were the most dirty looking fellows I ever saw, though it is not to be wondered at. This evening three Spanish steamers arrived—one bringing Gen. Lopez, who is, I am told, to be garroted in the morning. However, I will know more of this in the morning. The exulting is not all over yet for the capture of Lopez, as rockets are now going up in every direction of the city. Last evening there was a great torchlight procession passed my room about 12 o'clock. At least 500 persons, hooting and yelling, and dragging the effigy of Lopez through the streets. The steamer from Chagres arrived to-day, I am informed with but few passengers.

THE CATASTROPHE.

The Cherokee has arrived at last, to put an end to doubt by extinguishing hope. She brings the dismal news of the final failure of the Lopez enterprise—the utter defeat and almost extermination of the expedition which landed under Lopez and the public execution of Lopez himself, as the penalty for his unsuccessful daring.

We will add in the morning such details, documents and translations as may reach us, to satisfy the public thirst for information.

The city is covered with gloom. All hearts are pained by the dreadful intelligence, and in the universal grief it is hardly possible to write or talk with collected thoughts. Our expectations, indeed, have not been sanguine, since the severe loss which the enterprise received on landing, and the loss of the gallant band under Crittenden, and while the signs of Creole help so lavishly indulged in promises to their self-devoted allies, were so extremely scanty, but we had a lingering hope that the Cubans were not so imbecile and nerveless as these accounts show them to have been, and they would, at last, enable Lopez to do what they have been imploring him so long and urgently to do, in supplying them with a nucleus for their own struggles for political freedom. But our worst fears are more than realized, and the event comes upon us with stunning force. It is a black day for New Orleans; it will mark a dark era in the destinies of Cuba. More oppressions, more confiscations, more executions, but at last we hope a wise Providence will bring blessings out of suffering to those who honestly and bravely endure and strive for the right.

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

The Evening Picayune.

4 September 1851, 1

☞ We have received the report of a meeting of the passengers held on board of the steamship Cherokee, after leaving Havana, to express themselves upon the part taken in the late tragedies in Cuba, by Allen F. Owen, the American Consul-Gen. Joseph Land, Delegate from Oregon, was Chairman, and Benjamin Lyons and Thos. J. Aby, Secretaries. They will be published in the morning.

STABBING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—B. Gonzales was this morning examined before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having on the 21st of August, at the cigar store, at the corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, stabbed a young lad named Peter D. Crafton. The lad was wounded in the side, but has nearly recovered. The stabbing took place during the time that a crowd was around the cigar store where the accused was employed as clerk.

The crowd were crying out, "Tear down the house," when the accused rushed out of the store with a knife or dirk in his hand. The accused ran into the crowd and cut several persons, among whom was the young lad who is the complainant. The house had not been smashed or the cigars thrown into the street until after Gonzales had frightened the crowd and had run in among them.

Several witnesses were examined at great length in the above are the principal facts elicited. The case was finally laid over, for the present, on account of the absence of a witness.

The following is the list of passengers, and the specie list by the Cherokee.

Jas. R. Jennings, Edward Reiffel, O'Callaghan, P. Castieu, F. Rodriguez, W. R. Myer, D. R. Price, S. Asron, Alf. Shaw and sister, Henry Learmont, Mrs. J. Phillips, S. Reinstein, Mrs. M. A. Teney and son, Mrs. A. Nanfolson, Geo. Clark and lady, L. G. Rosenbaum, M. Hohenahl, J. B. Birdsell, Jas. Cain, C. Bereus, Jacob Solomon and sister, Jas. McGovern, Jas. Cauley, J. H. Chapman, P. Donovan, N. Guild, A. Borras, W. Long; A. Winter, two ladies and two children; S. B. Huey, Mary Fergus, A. P. Sheldon, P. Mackey, J. Haber, E. Wild, R. M. Moore, P. H. Ellsworth, P. Kearney, S. G. Jackson, J. Lark, J. Boycen, M. H. Slady; J. S. Dunn, lady and two children; Gen. Lane, S. Thurston, D. Martin, B. Morris, W. W. Boyden, J. Morris, C. A. Field, S. C. Turner, Thos. Dearnorth, Wm. Grey, M. Johnson, N. Darn, S. Dearnorth, A. Harris, H. Morgan, A. Bodishoo, T. J. Graham, S. Schivern, A. Rodriguez, A. Johnson, M. Abney, J. M. Gilmore, L. P. Ormsby, W. McLean, H. F. Underwood, T. Deniger, J. White, T. King, F. White, T. White, R. Blackburn, H. Gibbs, N. P. Carpenter, N. Roper, M. E. Goodwin, D. J. Meyers, J. Jones, M. McDonald, Wm. Davis, J. Tutt, P. Prigmore, W. S. Daniel, J. H. Rogers, J. D. Thomas, J. Faareth, Jas. Herring, J. Pry, R. C. Starling, S. F. Tinker, E. S. Hughes, C. W. Graham, T. Graham, Wm. Bake, M. Thornton, O. Gibson, Thos. Beaty, J. S. Thomas, C. A. Moore, L. Hope, R. Harris, J. Shelton, L. Sherman, B. Field, E. Barnes, M. W. Prentice, D. M. Sullivan, T. B. Corern, A. Harris, H. Long, C. P. Rice, J. Harper, W. Conly, J. Keyser, Thos. Beaty, D. Snyder, A. R. Ledyard, S. Mattingly, A. S. Rapell, E. S. Messeck, N. Wilmer, J. Landreth, J. J. Tanner, O. Norton, E. Worth, O. P. Wilson, R. J. Wade, L. Morton, C. Smith, H. Tyler, T. Bailey, D. Coons, E. S. Martindale and wife, J. Falkman, J. King, Chas. Wilson, J. Appling, A. Case, L. M. Mulkey, E. Harkner, J. Barnet, J. Berry, S. Reins, D. Cox, J. Parks, M. S. Willoughby, S. Robinson, A. Nichols, N. Holt, E. McEanes, P. Morris, M. Hutley, S. H. Martin, N. S. Martin, J. P. Martin, J. Cruing, W. Figgin, R. M. Hill, W. G. Palmer, J. J. Jackson, Geo. Whewell, C. Pierson, D. Conn[illegible] R. Bremond, D. Cole, L. Simonson, W. Snowden, J. McKewen, E. Hall, W. Hall, J. Pickering, Wm. Mann, E. E. Johnson, John Lawless, W. McDuffie, S. S. Mathews, J. R. Akin, J. S. Mathews, S. Chamberlin, A Vaught, J. M. Stone, J. Akney, R. Reese, E. Merrick, F. R. Ritner, Eli Day, W. S. Wright, W. Jenwin, John A. Kerr, C. F. Kerr, L. R. Riggins, W. Sutherland, T. W. Mahan, C. Wyatt, J. L. Wyatt, D. G. Lane, M. Tassio, M. Rosets, J. McCracken, L. P. Livingston, J. Baker, A. Jackson, R. F. Ralph, S. Fevies, F. J. Ross, J. M. Rieffe, J. W. Stone, S. Rilmore, R. Pigg, J. Samples, A. W. Samples, D. Rich, J. Short.

The following is the specie list of the Cherokee,

Adams & Co., $10,500; Goudchaux & Bros., $2,000; N. B. Smith, $2,000; J. Y. de Egana, $13,800; Louisiana State Bank, $20,000; Thos. McAdams, $300; M. Gross, $637; Small & McGill, $350; Edward Leon & Co., $600; Total, $50,187; in the hands of passengers, $78,000; Grand Total, $128,187.

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Rome Courier
ROME, GA.

4 September 1851, 2

Sovereignty.

There are few words more frequently used, and none more generally misunderstood and misapplied than the one which heads this article. We have heard for years, and still hear a great deal said,—and eloquently too —about *State Sovereignty*, Federal aggressions and usurpations, and Federal impotence until the people are beginning to imagine that it is not only their right and duty to glorify their State Governments as containing the quintescence of true sovereignty, but to look upon acts of the General Government, which in the least conflict with their views and interests as arbitrary and unlawful.

And we believe that much of the ill-feeling and opposition which now exists in the land, and which threatens the stability of our free institutions, is attributable to a misapprehension upon the part of the people of the true structure and powers of the Federal and State Governments, respectively.

Now the term sovereignty, cannot be appropriately applied to any power on earth— it is not certainly possessed by the States individually, nor by the United States collectively; and although we very frequently speak of the *sovereign* people, the expression is not strictly correct. It is true that with them, exists the power to make, modify or destroy governments, but the possession and exercise of this power does not make them individually or collectively sovereign; for the very existence of government implies the surrender of certain private rights and prerogatives. And it is equally preposterous to suppose that the people can impart that to a government which they do not possess themselves. Sir Edward Coke very properly declared, that sovereignty was not a parliamentary word. If it could not be properly applied to the King or Parliament of Great Britain, it certainly should not find a place in the political vocabulary of a Republic like ours. It should be eschewed especially by our Southern Rights friends, who have so great a horror of consolidation.

Fortunately in this country, the respective powers and duties of the local and central governments are so clearly defined by the Constitution in plain and explicit language, that none need be in doubt in regard to their appropriate and lawful spheres of action.

We would enlarge upon this subject, but as the worthy editors of the Southern Patriot have furnished us with an article entirely to our notion, containing not only sound reasoning, but valuable historical facts we shall dismiss this topic by commending it to the perusal of our readers. It will be found in another column.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Rome Courier
ROME, GA.

4 September 1851, 2

Cuba.

The news from this Island is of a very exciting and painful character. The unhappy and mournful fate of CRITTENDEN and his brave comrades, has produced a profound sensation throughout the land. There seems to have been some misconception, in reference to the state of feeling in Cuba, and the New Orleans papers and Lopez come in for a large share of censure. That the expedition was too hastily gotten up, and but illy provisioned and equipped, is generally admitted. How the matter will end no one can at present forsee.

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The Southern Sentinel
(Columbus, Ga.)
4 September 1851, 2

Cuba.

We publish to-day, additional intelligence from the struggle now pending in this unhappy island, between despotism and its down-trodden victims. In this struggle, the American heart takes sides by instinct. Every man who has in him the soul of a freeman will breathe an earnest prayer to heaven in behalf of the patriot cause. We have no desire to see our government violate its neutrality in this contest. Let her maintain her good faith to Spain, but sooner let her sink her relations of amity to the bottom of the Atlantic, than throw one drop of cold water on the fires of liberty in Cuba. We are bound by treaty stipulations to hold our hands as a nation, but we are bound by the instincts of our nature as a people to feel, and fight too if necessary, for the freedom of our fellow-men. Nor would we be *pirates* if we shouldered our muskets and joined the noble liberator Lopez in his efforts to crush Spanish misrule in that Island. If De Kalb, and La Fayette, and Pulaski were pirates, then Crittenden and Kerr, and their gallant comrades were pirates. They stand on the same ground, and if Mr. Fillmore does not demand and obtain satisfaction for the outrage committed against humanity and the laws of nations in their brutal massacre, he is unworthy of the Chief Magistracy of a free people. In its anxiety to maintain its obligations of neutrality, the administration has gone to the utmost limit of propriety; let it vindicate its republicanism by an equally stringent devotion to our rights.

As for the conduct of our Consul, we know not what to say. Mr. Owen is a Georgian and we will hope that he may yet explain his conduct to the satisfaction of his country. At least, till he has had an opportunity to vindicate his course, we shall not condemn him.

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The Southern Sentinel
(Columbus, Ga.)
4 September 1851, 3

General Cadwallader.—We hail with great joy the accession of this gallant and accomplished soldier, to the ranks of the Cuban patriots. General Cadwallader is the son of a gallant officer of the Revolution of 1776, a companion and friend of Lafayette. His high-spirited son, true th the principles of his father, and to the example of his father's friend, has thrown the weight of his character and influence into the cause of Cuba, and we hope, ere long, to hear of his drawing his sword in that behalf. General Cadwallader is an accomplished soldier, and is possessed of fine talents, especially for the command and direction of volunteers.—*Ibid.*

☞ A correspondent of the *Savannah Daily Morning News*, writing from Jacksonville, (Fla.,) under date 25th ult., says:

"There are already concentrated here and in the immediate vicinity, between three and four hundred men. In forty-eight hours there will be here altogether 500 men. These, when organized, as they will be after leaving the jurisdiction of the United States, will constitute the Florida regiment, and will be commanded, it is understood, by Col Henry Titus, who bore a distinguished part in the Cardenas expedition. The Lieutenant Colonel will, most probably, be Col. O'Hara, who commanded the Kentucky regiment in the same expedition, and who was badly wounded in the battle of Cardenas. I am not informed who the other officers are to be. The regiment is composed of the best material of our State, and I predict for them plentiful laurels if they ever meet the foe. They will embark in a couple of days."

Cuban Gathering on Mustang Island—Gen. McLeod in the Field.—The *Lavaca Commercial* says:

We have been informed that a company, numbering some thirty persons, have left our neighboring city of Indianola, for the rendezvous at Mustang Island, at which point they expect transportation for the Island of Cuba. From information we have received, it is probable that a large number of Texans will be assembled at that point for the purpose of assisting the Cuban patriots in their struggle for independence. It is rumored, but we do not know with what degree of truth, that Gen. McLeod has gone to Corpus Christi, as it is supposed, with the view of heading the expedition. If the Cubans have made even a feeble effort in their own behalf, the number of gallant volunteers who are now pressing onward to their assistance, will be sufficient to ensure them a successful termination of the revolution.

The Cuban Excitement in Baltimore.—The *Clipper* of Tuesday says: "Considerable money, it is said, has been collected by several individuals to assist in equipping volunteers for the Patriot army in Cuba, any number of whom can be obtained at a day's notice, so soon as conveyance to the Island is prepared. Written handbills were posted up in several places yesterday, calling a meeting at Monument square, for the purpose of organizing a volunteer corps for immediate service, but the want of sufficient publicity defeated the object. In the meantime, however, several hundred gallant Baltimoreans have been secretly pledged to go out as *emigrants* on the first opportunity, which will be made in due time."

The Recent Events at Havana.—We are authorized to state that the steam frigate Saranac will be despatched forthwith from Norfolk for Havana, with Commodore Parker, the Home Squadron, on board, who has been instructed to inquire into all circumstances attending the capture and execution of the American citizens recently shot at that place, and to ascertain the proofs under which they were put to death, for having been, as alledged, engaged in an armed expedition which invaded the Island. A full investigation will also be had into the circumstances of firing at the United States mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish cruiser.

The Saranac was waiting at Norfolk for the purpose of conveying Gov. Letcher to Vera Cruz, on his way to resume his diplomatic duties at the city of Mexico; but her mission being of such pressing importance, she will depart without him, and another conveyance will be provided for that gentleman.

The Saranac will leave Norfolk either this afternoon or to-morrow.—*National Intelligencer, Aug. 25.*

☞ A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* says: Some eight or ten weeks ago, before Mr. Webster left Washington, the British and French diplomatic functionaries here hinted, in a semi-official manner, at the necessity in which their respective governments might be placed *to prevent the attempts of our citizens to seize upon Cuba; to which Mr. Webster, I believe, gave a very comprehensive reply, stating that the government of the United States had done, and hourly continued to do, all in its power to prevent other expeditions against Cuba; but that this government was not to be threatened by any foreign power, and would not listen to such threats.* Mr. Webster's note remained unanswered by Sir Henry and the Minister sent us by Mr. Louis Bonaparte.

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The Terre Haute Daily Express

4 September 1851, 2

DAILY EXPRESS.

TERRE-HAUTE:

Thursday Morning, September 4, 1851.

☞ The New York Herald, a paper which has always ridiculed the attempts of the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke, in commenting on the events in Havana, says that no matter how much people differ in their opinion as to the justice or the injustice of the massacre of the fifty American prisoners, captured by the steamer Habanero, on the Castle Atares, in the city of Havana; all are unanimous that the blood thus shed is the seed of Cuban independence; and that whether Lopez has succeeded in maintaining his ground or not, that seed will produce its fruit in due time. In all parts of the country that we have heard from, the feeling against the tragedy is intense; so vehement, that treaties will be disregarded by those who are anxious for revenge. This feeling is the more intense from the fact, that passengers in the American mail steamships have been openly insulted in the streets of Havana; and if report be true, that horrible barbarities were indulged in by the Havana populace after the execution, that the remains of the fifty who were executed, were mutilated in the manner described by some of the informants of the public press—but which is denied by one of the express messengers—nothing can restrain our people from fitting out expeditions that will very summarily dispose of the question of Cuban independence, and at the same time deluge not only Havana, but the whole of Cuba, with blood.

Gen. Lopez Captured.—A dispatch from New York says that "a well-informed Spanish gentleman, in intimate intercourse with the Minister of Spain in this country, states that a despatch, addressed to the Minister Don Calderon de la Barca, was put on board the Cherokee at the moment of her departure from Havana, announcing the capture of Gen. Lopez by the government troops.

Despatches from New Orleans professing to be of a later date than the news by the Cherokee, say that the Cuban General had been captured by Lopez! Let each reader believe according to his hopes.

Telegraphed for the Indiana Daily State Sentinel.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM CUBA!!

The Spanish Forces Defeated!!

GENERAL ENNA KILLED.—LOPEZ ON HIS WAY TO HAVANA!!

Savannah, Sept. 1.

The schooner Merchant arrived here to day, with interesting and encouraging news from the Patriots. Since the 13th ult., Lopez and his army had encountered the Spaniards in several contests, in all of which, the latter had been defeated with a heavy loss. On the 17th, a battle occurred in which Gen. Enna, Commander-in-Chief of Government forces was killed, together with a large number of officers and men. Lopez is now marching upon Havana at the head of 1,500 or 2,000 men, which is daily receiving large accessions from the surrounding country.

The Spanish troops are completely cowed by the frequent reverses which they have sustained. Gen. Enna was buried with great pomp in Havana on the 20th. The greatest excitement and consternation prevails in that city, as there are only 700 of the troops there, who could offer but feeble resistance.

☞ Gen. Pragay, the distinguished Hungarian second in command under Lopez in the Cuban invasion, is said to be a most skillful officer, and has smelt powder in forty-two battles. There are also twenty Hungarian engineers in the party.

☞ We notice that the Bloomington Reporter, in copying a leading article of ours on "Annexation," gives credit to our neighbor, the *Wabash Courier*.

Robado del Archivo de Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Position of the United States on the Cuban Question.

We have transferred to our columns to-day an article from the London Times, dated August 16th, in order that our citizens may see the British view of the present revolutionary movement in Cuba. That journal is the ever-vigilant observer of British interests, and its information is often a more reliable index of the policy of that government than its diplomatic instructions and correspondence. It will be seen that the true point in the present Cuban movement is at once seized upon, and that this point is stated with a full appreciation of the tendencies of parties in the United States, and the expectations which are the consequence of the supposed bias of President Fillmore and his cabinet against the popular feeling of the people of the United States. The conclusion drawn from a general survey of the considerations which will determine the conduct of the American government is stated in the following emphatic terms: "*And, from the wisdom which the cabinet of Washington has sometimes evinced in avoiding the blind and perilous impulse of a popular feeling for annexation, we hope that it may not be wholly disinclined to concur with other governments in endeavoring to preserve the permanent union of Cuba with the Crown of Spain.*"

The permanent union of Cuba with the Crown of Spain! Here is the object of Great Britain; and it is in reference to this object that we are to examine the conduct of President Fillmore and his cabinet. The British government, like ours, has laws preventing the armament of bands within its jurisdiction for the purpose of taking part in revolutionary movements set on foot in other countries; but all who recollect the recent events in Naples know that these laws do not always prevent the transportation of both men and arms from Great Britain to aid the cause of insurgents, and that the British fleet, though ostensibly employed to protect the lives and property of Queen Victoria's subjects, served the far more important purpose of preventing the revolution from setting up a new government which might prove adverse to the control possessed by England over the commercial as well as the political interests of the Neapolitan dominions. As a general rule, British vigilance, in the execution of laws preventing the agency of its citizens from aiding foreign revolutions, has been measured by the probable effect of such revolutions on its commercial supremacy. Secure in this respect, its influence on the continent of Europe seems rarely to have been felt on the side of those movements which were intended to free the people from the shackles of despotism. The governments of Naples, Austria, Italy, Sardinia, and the German States, are still as distant as ever from those reformations which justified the noble sacrifices made by the people to obtain them. But on the continent of America the condition of that commercial supremacy could be better answered by permitting revolutions to take their natural course; and hence the movements looking to the separation of Spain from her continental provinces in America have been unopposed, that of Cuba only excepted, and for reasons which do not alter the general principle which seems to control the policy of the British cabinet.

And why should the permanent union of Cuba with the Crown of Spain be now the settled policy of European cabinets, any more than it should have been in the preceding revolutions which took from that Crown, Mexico, or any of the South American States? What is there in the present international relations of the world to make that expedient in reference to Cuba which was not so with the other possessions of that Crown? The answers to these questions would require more space, and a more profound examination of the policy of the parties to the Holy Alliance of 1815, than we can at present command; but it is believed that they will warrant, whenever made, the apprehension that there is a settled determination on the part of the European monarchies to dispute the ground taken by Mr. Monroe in regard to the duty of the United States to protect the people of the American continent against European interference in all just efforts to establish their independence—a position which has certainly received the assent of the people of the United States so far as it looked to such a contingency as that now arising in Cuba, should the inhabitants of that island be seriously engaged in a struggle to shake off the Spanish yoke.

We affirm that in such a contingency the ground maintained by Mr. Monroe makes it the duty of the United States to see that Spain receives no foreign aid in the contest against her subjects in Cuba; and that whatever is legitimate in the performance of this duty must be done openly, and in a spirit directly opposite to the suggestion of the London Times, that the government of the United States may co-operate with England in maintaining "*the union of Cuba with the Crown of Spain.*"

The questions of Cuban independence and Cuban annexation have no necessary relation whatever to each other; and the London Times, in blending them together, could only have aimed to enlist on the side of British policy the same prejudices which were relied upon to prevent the incorporation of Texas into our Union. In the case of Texas, the United States dealt with a power recognised by England as independent, and capable of maintaining her independence as certainly as any European State can be; and the considerations which governed the question of annexation had nothing whatever to do with those which grew out of the claim of Mexico. The latter power was treated as she deserved to be, when urging pretensions to a sovereignty which she had lost by the fair course of war, and which it was manifest she could never regain. If Cuba should be now free, it is by no means certain that she would desire to follow the example of Texas in asking admission into our federal Union. Nor is it certain, if that desire existed, that it could be gratified; for we already find the organ of the whig party—the *National Intelligencer*—deprecating such an event as the greatest calamity that could befall the United States. However naturally the democratic party might be disposed to sympathize with the deliberate wish of the Cubans to place their liberty under the protection of our flag, it thus seems that such sympathy would not be responded to by the opposite party.

But, passing from these general views, it is obvious that the immediate practical question before our government is as to its powers in executing the laws of the United States preventing the organization of hostile bands with a view to take part in revolutionary quarrels of a State with which we are at peace. Is it competent for the President to treat as outlaws and pirates, plunderers and robbers, those citizens who, eluding the vigilance of our public officers, reach the high seas on their way to the theatre of a revolution with which, and its consequences, they are resolved to take a part? And can the public armed vessels of the United States legally carry into effect orders of the President, thus condemning his own countrymen when they are beyond the jurisdiction of our laws? In other words, can the force of the United States be employed, at the mere will and pleasure of the President, to pursue our citizens on the high seas, and, in conjunction with the forces of England, France, and other foreign powers, capture them as pirates? If this be law, then will the intimation of the London Times not only be true, but the United States will be as effectually aiding England in preserving the despotism of Spain as they could do by becoming a member of the Holy Alliance. But such is not law—neither in this country nor in Europe. Before you can make a *pirate*, you must have proof of intention to make indiscriminate war for plunder—a war upon individuals, wherever they may be found. In this case the war is against a nation, not for booty or plunder, but for political rights, as sacred as any which can be protected by a national flag. To confound such a war with piracy would extinguish forever all revolutionary movements, and fix despotism upon an immoveable and unchangeable basis. It would be to enchain all nations to their present *status*; for resistance punished at home as treason, and pursued abroad as piracy, could never acquire a moral right, much less political force.

Whence comes the power of the President, as the *Intelligencer* of yesterday morning officially informs us is assumed, to send the Saranac and Vixen to the coast of Cuba, "with positive orders to intercept and capture any vessels from the United States engaged against Cuba;" or, as the *Republic* informs us he has done, "*to issue special commissions to trusty individuals in various quarters, empowering them to employ the land and naval forces, and the militia of the United States,*" to prevent what he may deem, on suspicion, a military expedition against Cuba, or other foreign territory?

Such omnipotent power is against the spirit of our institutions, and, we shall endeavor to show in our next paper, has not been supposed, in the judgment of some of our most distinguished jurists, to be conferred by existing laws. It is well known that, notwithstanding the very ample authority given to the President to call out the militia to suppress insurrection or oppose an invading foe, Congress and the Executive felt the necessity of an additional law, in 1832, to overcome the obstructions threatened by the State authorities of South Carolina, but that that additional law was deemed to place too great a discretion in the hands of the President to remain permanently on the statute-book.

But our article is already spreading itself beyond our limits to-day. We shall state more fully to-morrow the laws which are quoted as justifying the instructions said to have been issued by the President to the officers of the army and the navy. We close these remarks by an expression of our astonishment that the *National Intelligencer* should have received into its columns a communication which labors to make the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister by General Jackson an authority for the idea that the followers of Lopez are outlaws and pirates. Arbuthnot and Ambrister had violated all laws, human and divine. They were *traffickers* in human scalps, implicated with the Indians in the indiscriminate slaughter of our women and children, and were instigated by no other motive than that of plunder. They merited death, whether we consider them as spies, pirates, or savage murderers. It cannot be pretended that the brave and gallant men, whose letters were recently published in the *Intelligencer*, are pirates or outlaws in the sense in which Arbuthnot and Ambrister were.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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4 September 1851, 2

English View of the Cuban Question.

The London Times of August 16th contains a long editorial on the relations of the United States and Cuba, which we copy:

"The accounts recently received through some of the American papers with reference to an insurrection in the island of Cuba, which is said to have broken out early in the month of July, require more authentic confirmation before they are altogether credited; for there statements of the New York journals are not entirely disinterested, and they are, moreover, contradictory. The state of Cuba is so intimately connected with the late piratical attempts to invade and revolutionize the island from a port in the United States, and, indeed, with the grand question of slavery throughout the Union, that all representations on this subject are tinged with the party feelings of our American cotemporaries. A revolution in Cuba, if it should turn out that these disturbances are not effectually repressed by the military power of the government, is not merely a question between that important colony and the Crown of Spain—it will speedily be found to be mixed up with American sympathizers, and identified with the predatory liberalism of the southern States; and it would inevitably give rise to political considerations of the utmost importance between several of the maritime powers. We regret to say, however, that we cannot discredit the statements published by some of the New York papers as to the existence of disturbances of a serious nature in the island, indicating the existence of an extensive league or conspiracy among the white population against the authority of the mother country; and *we have reason to believe that accounts have been received from the consular agents of the principal European powers in Cuba which have excited some apprehensions, and have led to communications between the allies of the Queen of Spain.*

"The island of Cuba differs essentially from all other European settlements or possessions in the West Indies, by the fact that it contains a numerous native population of Spanish descent, but far more closely connected with those insular and American interests of the country they inhabit than with the traditions and administration of Spain. The Habaneros are, in fact, a people of American Spaniards, having a strongly-marked character of their own—imbued to a certain extent with the republican principles current on the neighboring continent—connected by the closest commercial ties with the traders of the United States—identified with the southern States by the existence of slavery—and prone to view with increasing suspicion and repugnance the colonial administration of the once famous council of the Indies, now commonly represented at Havana by the last needy soldier sent out to make his fortune by favor of a revolution at Madrid.

"Thus far, the tie of their allegiance to the throne of Isabella hangs lightly enough upon them, and the cry which may be raised with effect in Cuba is not so much that of annexation as of independence. But, as in the case of Texas, such independence would be the infallible prelude to annexation, and in ceasing to be Spanish the island becomes American. On the other hand, the planters of Cuba are still indebted to Spain for the existence and maintenance of a well-appointed and efficient army, which is absolutely required at all times to keep the black population in subjection to their masters, and to protect life and property throughout the island from the periodical horrors of negro rebellion.

"A country in which the slave trade has been carried to an enormous extent till within a very recent period stands in this respect in a very different condition from the southern States of America, where the whole slave population is born in servitude and is comparatively tame. This state of things renders the occurence of disturbances in Cuba a matter of most critical importance; for, if strife arise between the government and its white subjects in the island, the blacks can hardly fail to take advantage of whatever weakens the dominant race, and may require no extraordinary encouragement from their liberated countrymen in the adjacent islands to give a most formidable character to such a conflict.

"Even if it be supposed that the authors of the present rising have no definite or immediate object but to sever the connexion of the island from Spain—which may justly be charged with many and grave faults in the government of such a dependency—it is not the less certain that, if ever the Spanish dominion in Cuba be terminated, the social condition of the island will depend on the condition to which the black population may be reduced, and its political incorporation would become an object of intense desire to a large portion of the American people. The loose and abortive expeditions made within the last few years, disavowed though feebly repressed by the federal government, are indications of the direction easily to be given in the United States to that territorial ambition which has already absorbed Texas and invaded Mexico; and the occurence of such an event as a Cuban struggle for independence would immediately become the war-cry of a party in the United States. If we are to witness the return of the democratic party to power, as is not improbable, at the next presidential election, it is easy to foresee to what purposes such a cry may be turned; for, although we acquit the present cabinet at Washington of designs inconsistent with its public engagements to friendly powers, it is not less certain that the annexation of Cuba has been long favorably entertained and perseveringly watched by a large and aspiring class of American politicians.

"It is evident that such a change in the condition of that island would powerfully affect the commercial and maritime interests of several other States, and that it could only be effected by a violation of all the rights of Spain. It would identify the colony in which slave labor is carried to its utmost extent with the slave markets and slave owners of the southern States of the Union, and it would assign to the rising naval power of the United States the most important military station in the West Indian seas. Once in possession of Cuba, as the principal seat of its power in that ocean, the government of the United States would encounter comparatively few obstacles in the acquisition of other islands, such as Porto Rico and St. Domingo, until we ourselves might be compelled to defend, under the most adverse circumstances, possessions which have belonged for a couple of centuries to the British Crown, and in which, for the first time, a negro population has been raised to the level of a free peasantry. It will never, we trust, be in the power of any conqueror to restore in those islands the oppression and inhumanity of a slaveholding or slave-importing government, which we have swept, at immense sacrifices, from the British soil. But it cannot be denied that the extension of the United States government to any portion of the West Indies is identified with the maintenance of slavery and the extension of slaveholding interests, and that slavery and freedom can hardly subsist permanently in adjacent territories, side by side.

"To this it may be added that, in common with France and the other allies of Spain, we are interested in preventing any occurrence which may contract her pecuniary resources and lessen her available strength. Cuba and the Philippines are the last remains of her magnificent colonial empire. They are both of them highly productive dependencies; they both deserve an abler and more disinterested administration. But the transfer of those islands to any other maritime power would only augment the weakness of one State by rendering the aggressions of another more successful. *Against any such projects the government of this country, in conjunction with that of France and of Spain herself, is bound to make an early and effectual stand;* and, from the wisdom which the cabinet of Washington has sometimes evinced in avoiding the blind and perilous impulse of a popular feeling for annexation, we hope that it may not be wholly disinclined to concur with other governments in endeavoring to preserve the permanent union of Cuba with the Crown of Spain."

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
4 September 1851, 2

From the New Bedford Mercury.

Cuba—A Glance at the Island—Its Population, Products, and Resources.

The island of Cuba is likely to form a subject of deep interest for some time to come. Its position, population, products, and resources are therefore matters of especial attention.

About two-thirds of the island is from 60 to 80 miles in breadth, and it measures on its surface about 4,000 English square miles. The eastern part is very mountainous, and some of the peaks are from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. The valleys in the eastern department are exceedingly picturesque and fruitful. Cuba was discovered by Columbus on the 27th October, 1492. In 1519 Havana was founded. The cultivation of the sugar-cane was introduced about 1580, and slaves began to be imported about four years after. When first discovered, the island had an Indian population of about 200,000. The greater part soon perished under the hardships imposed by the Europeans.

Only a few half-breeds remain in the eastern department. In 1755, the exportation of sugar from Havana in a year was comparatively inconsiderable. The English took Havana in 1762, and gave it up again in 1763, in exchange for other possessions and advantages. During the siege, great numbers of the British fell victims to the *vomito*. Many were also poisoned or assassinated by the Cubans.

The position of the island is admirable, being within a few days' sail of the Atlantic ports of the United States, and two and a half days by steam from New Orleans. The soil is generally fertile, producing the sugar-cane in the highest perfection—no part of the world is more favorable to its growth; and, indeed, the climate and soil admit of the cultivation of all kinds of tropical fruits and productions, which might be cultivated in a quantity to reach ten times the present amount, as, of twenty-four millions of acres, comprising the surface of the island, only two millions are under cultivation—about three millions being in natural pasturage, five hundred thousand in artificial pasturage, fourteen millions in woodlands; and the rest (four and a half millions) are barren lands.

The principal agricultural productions are the sugar-cane, coffee, molasses, honey, rum, tobacco, wax, rice; cocoa and cotton are also produced, with many other minor articles.

In 1841, when the number of sugar estates on the island amounted to 1,238—upon which were employed, according to the census, but 138,701 persons, giving an average of 112 hands to each estate—the exportation of sugar from all the ports of the island amounted to about 950,000 boxes.

Besides the cultivation of the sugar-cane, large quantities of coffee are produced; however, this article is not so extensively cultivated as it was some ten years since, when upwards of fifty millions pounds weight was exported from the different parts of the island. Last year, the most favorable during the last few years, showed but an export of thirty-five millions pounds of coffee. Brazil has been able to furnish this product at a lower rate, and, consequently, that of Brazil has taken the place of Cuba coffee in the markets of the United States; therefore, sugar is now produced in many parts where coffee was once cultivated, or the hands have been turned over to new estates in the fertile regions in the neighborhood of Cardenas, &c.

After coffee, tobacco is the next article of consequence produced. There are various kinds, which derive their qualities from the peculiarities of the soil in which they are cultivated.

The most esteemed is that which is produced in the Vuelta Abajo, about one hundred miles west of Havana, in the jurisdiction of New Filipiana; of this the finest Havana cigars are made. It costs from 40 to 120 dollars per bale, according to the quality and the crop. Some years the crop is very inferior, so that it is impossible for manufacturers always to supply the same quality of cigars.

The next to the tobacco of the Vuelta Abajo is that called "partido," some of which is very good, and is used in making those cigars of which astonishing bargains are very often made.

The other articles of consequence produced are wax, honey, and rice. The two first of these articles are exported in very large quantities: the last-mentioned article is produced to the amount of 40,000 tierces, or about 24 millions of pounds, but is insufficient for the consumption of the island; so that large quantities of rice are imported from Charleston, Savannah, Spain, South America, and latterly from Manilla; however, that from Charleston is most esteemed, and from that place the largest quantity is imported. Wax is produced to the amount of about 800,000 pounds, and honey to the amount of two million gallons. Cotton is little cultivated—650 bales being about the amount produced.

The other vegetable articles are, all kinds of tropical fruits, sweet potatoes, yams, arrow root, cocoa, Indian corn, castor oil, and different kinds of woods, such as cedar, mahogany, lance wood, and other hard woods used by turners, &c.

Cattle to the number of about 900,000 head are owned in the island, and there are about 200,000 horses, 50,000 mules, and a large number of smaller animals.

The annual product of the vegetable and animal creation, on a moderate calculation, may be set down at about $75,000,000.

In minerals the island is very rich; of copper mines no less than 114 have been discovered in the island—57 in the eastern department, 18 in the central, and 45 in the western. The mine at Cobre, worked by an English company, has shipped from 27,000 to 43,000 tons per annum, valued at two and a half to four millions of dollars. The other departments have not as yet shipped more than about 2,000 tons per annum. Coal, iron, silver, and amianthus have been discovered.

The value of its agricultural productions in 1849 was $62,781,035. The exports during the same period were $27,380,921; of which $8,700,224 were to the United States. Its imports during the same period were $26,708,343; of which $7,280,214 were from the United States. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with the island during the same period was 501,266 tons. The total amount of taxes levied upon the American commerce with the island, in the shape of duties upon imports, tonnage duties, and duties upon exports, exceed $4,000,000 annually. There are 350 miles of railway in operation on the island. Of the $27,000,000 of annual imports, according to official documents, $16,000,000 are in provisions, lumber, fabrics, materials, &c., which the one or the other of the United States could furnish more readily than any other country; but, through the taxes and restrictions imposed by Spanish policy, not more than one-third of it comes from the fields and factories of the United States.

THE FIRST FILLIBUSTERS.—In the year 1650, at which time Great Britain and Spain were at peace, John Pym, the great leader of the popular party in the House of Commons, imputed as a fault to Charles I that he permitted his royal thoughts to be diverted from the conquest of the discontented Spanish West India colonies. Pym, who seems to have had rather loose notions of the respect due to treaty obligations, also pointed out the mode by which these colonies might be taken. "There are now," said he, "in those parts, and in New England, Virginia, and the Carib Islands, and the Bermudas, at least sixty thousand able persons of this nation, which, with a very small charge, might be set down in some advantageous part of those pleasant, rich, and fruitful countries." This quotation from the great statesman's speech is copied from the New Orleans Delta, which also reminds us of the fact that Cromwell subsequently acted upon the hint, and sent a secret expedition, under Penn and Venables, against Cuba and Hispaniola. It therefore appears that John Pym, the distinguished antimonarchist, and the Protector Cromwell inaugurated the *fillibuster* principle, theoretically and practically, more than two centuries ago. Fillibusterism may now be considered one of the established isms of the day.

[*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

4 September 1851, 2

Further from Cuba.

In addition to the telegraphic intelligence which we published yesterday in regard to the news from Cuba by the brig Merchant and the steamer Cincinnati, the following despatch, received by the government, we take from the *Intelligencer* of yesterday:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2—11, a. m.

Advices from Havana to the 25th ultimo. The accounts are conflicting. Lopez still held out, with his force very much reduced. The government had offered a reward for him, but had promised a pardon to those of his followers who would surrender. It does not appear that any of the Creoles had joined him. No vessel has departed hence for Cuba since the Pampero.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday have the following additional details:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.

The schooner Merchant, which arrived at Savannah from Havana, was carefully searched for arms by the Spanish authorities, the whole ceiling being ripped up for that purpose.

The Savannah Republican of to-day contains copious accounts of the news brought by the schooner Merchant. At the last accounts Lopez was in a position east of Muriel. The Creoles at Havana were highly elated at the success of Lopez, and were joining his standard. It is presumed that the despatches brought by the Cherokee to the Spanish Minister related to the death of Enna. He was wounded in the leg during an engagement, and died the succeeding day. The captain-general distributed brevets to the officers and soldiers who were wounded on the 12th.

Don Joaquin Aguero, José Tomas Betancourt, Hernando Torres, and Miguel Benevideo, were executed for high treason.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

4 September, 1851, 3

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, September 3—5, p. m.

There has been nothing further from Cuba received to-day, and it is probable that the Empire City will bring the next accounts. The intelligence is still contradictory; but the fact of Lopez having held out for twelve days against all the forces sent against him, is evidence that many of the Creoles must have joined his standard. It would have been utterly impossible for his band of 300 to have repelled, unassisted, the overwhelming numbers of the Spanish troops, even had they equalled in valor the 300 Spartans at Thermopylæ. It is, therefore, a vain attempt of the Cuban authorities and the Spanish organs in this country to make it appear that the Cuban population are not desirous of throwing off the yoke of Spain, or willing to assist their liberators.

The whigs hold meetings to-morrow night to elect delegates to a convention to nominate a judicial ticket.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.

The news from Havana by the Cincinnati is to the evening of the 25th. A steamer arrived that morning at Havana with fifteen soldiers, wounded in a battle at Cadola on the 21st. The Spanish report is that forty pirates were killed and taken prisoners. A despatch from the commandant at Bahia Honda says that he shot 26 pirates on the 22d, including Adjutant Graham and Lieut. Fercanding. The captain-general issued a proclamation offering pardon to all insurgents who will surrender within four days after the publication of the notice in their respective districts, and a reward to any one who will deliver up Lopez. The Spanish loss at Cadola is said to have been very great, several surgeons having been sent down to attend the wounded. The patriots are always shot as soon as taken. A letter states that Lopez is in a position to hold out for two months. The Crescent publishes a letter from Crittenden, written before his execution, in which he states that his party had not a single cartridge. Lopez took no artillery with him.

The authorities are making vigorous efforts to prevent an expedition going out to Cuba. The money comes in slowly.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.

Powell, governor elect, was inaugurated to day with great pomp at Frankfort. He has appointed D. Merriwether, late candidate for Congress, secretary of State.

The Cuban excitement is dying off. Returned volunteers from New Orleans state that there are 1,400 men there with no means of getting off, and nothing wherewith to pay their expenses.

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON

4 September 1851, 3

GEN. WORTH.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says it is well known in certain quarters that a distinguished officer, high in rank, and of the regular army—whose name will forever be most honorably connected with the events of the Mexican war—was only *prevented by death* from being at the head of the Cuban expedition of last year. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars, it is said, awaited his acceptance on the resignation of his command, the time for which had been agreed upon, to be his beyond peradventure, no matter what the result; and thereafter, so long as his name and influence might be devoted to their service, a compensation equivalent to that of the President of the United States was to be his, with other emoluments and advantages.

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The Charleston Courier.

5 September 1851, Z

CHARLESTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1851.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Reported for the Charleston Courier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 11.5 A. M.
Received in Charleston, Sept. 4, 5.30 P. M.

The *Cherokee* is coming up. A dispatch to the *Picayune* says that LOPEZ had been captured and shot at Havana on the 1st inst. One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans where in the possession of the Government. All who left in the *Pampero* had been killed or made prisoners. Insurgents still held possession of the mountains.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 2.

The President and four members of the Cabinet are now here, and Mr. CRITTENDEN is on his way to this city. The President held a Cabinet meeting, yesterday, concerning Cuban affairs. Subsequently to the despatch of some supplies from New-York, for the Patriots, orders were sent from the Government to arrest the procedure, and prosecute those engaged in it. The prosecutions on account of a similar breach of the law, committed last spring, are still pending in New-York. The New-York *Mirror*, whose editor holds a Federal office in that city, says that the authorities did not interpose to obstruct the fitting out of vessels from that port with supplies for the revolutionists.

The Government has no information as to the state of the Cuban affair-that we have not in the papers. Whether LOPEZ and his entire force are destroyed, or whether he has rallied some of the Cubans around him, is still uncertain. The expedition of LOPEZ was founded on the assumption that the Creole population were ready to rise in arms against the Government, and that the Spanish soldiers were disaffected, and would join the insurgents. If this has turned out very differently, then the enterprise is at present at an end, and there can be no object in sending supplies and small numbers of auxiliaries to the insurgents.

The Cuban Junta in New-York, consisting of several Spaniards and a few Americans, appear to have funds at their disposal, and are enthusiastically devoted to the cause. It would seem that, from New-York and the South, some troops have been sent to the eastern part of Cuba to support the manœuvre and make a diversion in favor of LOPEZ.

The English papers, received by the *Asia*, contain comments on the Cuba Insurrection. The London *Morning Chronicle*, alluding to the aid that the revolt will have from the United States, says :—"With the best intentions, the Executive of the United States is miserably weak, and public opinion in the United States is more likely to exhibit itself on the side of those who seek to extend the power and dominion of the Republic than to support the Government in its endeavours to fulfil rigorously its obligations towards foreign countries."

In the popular agitations that we have lately witnessed in New-York and New-Orleans, the freedom and privileges of the press were assailed; and, when the mob dominion shall prevail, we shall be as badly off, in some respects, as the oppressed people of Cuba, whom we seek to relieve. The person and privileges of a representative of a foreign power have never been outraged, in this country, till the recent occurrence in New-Orleans.

It is rumored, here, that the United States mail packets which go to and from the ports in the Gulf of Mexico have been allowed, in consequence of the insult to the *Falcon*, to arm themselves as vessels of war. It may be necessary, considering the mails and the vast treasure in gold that they convey. In fine, all these are small symptoms of the agitation that is to occur as this matter proceeds.

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

5 September 1851, 2

Gen. Worth.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* says it is well known in certain quarters that a distinguished officer, high in rank, and of the regular army—whose name will forever be most honorably connected with the events of the Mexican war—was only saved by death from being at the head of the Cuban Expedition of last year. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars, it is said, awaited his acceptance of the proffered command. We are inclined, however, to doubt the authority.

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Cincinnati Gazette
5 September 1851, 2.

The Cuban Affair Abroad.

The London *Times*, of August 16, has an article upon the recent events in Cuba, closing with the following paragraph:

"To this it may be added that, in common with France and the other allies of Spain, we are interested in preventing any occurrence which may contract her pecuniary resources and lessen her available strength. Cuba and the Philippines are the last remains of her magnificent colonial empire. They are both of them highly productive dependencies—they both deserve an abler and more disinterested administration. But the transfer of those islands to any other maritime Power would only augment the weakness of one State by rendering the aggression of another more successful. Against any such projects the Government of this country, in conjunction with that of France and of Spain herself, is bound to make an early and effectual stand; and from the wisdom which the Cabinet of Washington has sometimes evinced in avoiding the blind and perilous impulse of a popular feeling for annexation, we hope that it may not be wholly disinclined to concur with other Governments in endeavoring to preserve the permanent union of Cuba into the Crown of Spain."

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* translates from the Madrid *El Heraldo*, of July 17, (which was before any of the recent disturbances were known,) a passage from a debate in the Spanish Cortez, from which it would appear that the Spanish Government has an express guaranty of aid from France and England for the protection of Cuba, if necessary.

On the sixteenth of July a discussion arose in the "Congreso or lower House of the Cortes at Madrid on a call for information "concerning the *antecedents* of the last expedition of pirates commanded by Don Narciso Lopez against the Island of Cuba," in which Senior Badia, a deputy who has lived much in Cuba, after speaking of the annexation of Texas and the invasion of Mexico—the attempt of Lopez at Cardenas last year, and the threatening of another attempt this year—goes on thus:

"Some persons in Europe inquire: How can such excesses be committed, if the opinion of certain influential men is opposed to all those annexations? The explanation is easy. When, in the United, an opinion becomes popular, Statesmen do not govern; they are governed. "I am the Government," says the people, and so the thing comes to pass. Down to the early part of the present century, the Anglo-Americans, faithful to the religious sentiments and the humane maxims of Washington, when he retired to private life, acquired territory as in the case of Florida and Louisiana, by treaties and according to the principles of international justice. But of late years, as if the Law of Nations were a dead letter, they threaten, invade and occupy foreign territory, as if the World of Columbus were their own exclusive property. And thus it is, gentlemen, that I entertain a deep conviction that the Democracy of North America will compromise the peace of the world."

After some further remarks of the same sort, the Marquis of Miraflores, one of the ministers, and a very accomplished statesman, replied:

"Senor Badia has just pronounced a discourse, which both the Congress and myself have heard with the greatest pleasure. The desire for information expressed by the gentleman, who have sustained the proposition for inquiry, cannot be more praiseworthy than it is, but the explanations asked for by Senor Badia might, perhaps, compromise the government." He then speaks of the explanations given on a former occasion, to which he refers Senor Badia, and concludes with these words:—"All I can say to Senor Badia is that, at the present time, the naval force of England and France and the state of our relations with those countries offer us the certain means of preserving the integrity of our valuable island [nos ofrecen medio seguro de conservar la integridad de nuestra preciosa Antilla]—being able to assure the Congress, that, while the Spanish Government possesses in the Island of Cuba a brave General and great elements of internal strength, none can attack our territory with impunity."

After a few words, of no importance, from Olozaga and Gonzalez Bravo, Senor Badia, at the request of the Marquis of Miraflores, withdrew his proposition for an inquiry, and the subject was dropped.

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(Reprinted from the N.Y. Sun, 1 Sept. 1851)
See: Louisville Democrat, 6 Sept,

Cincinnati Nonpareil
5 September 1851, 1 (Friday)

The Pampero's trip to Cuba.

Additional details--The Pampero's name changed to that of the Liberator--Her return to Key West under the Cuban Flag--Conduct of the Collector--Letter from Gen. Lopez--His reception.

The following interesting news is extracted from a private letter, received on Saturday by a gentleman in this city from one of Gen. Lopez's friends in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25th, 1851

In one of the Florida steamboats the captain of the "pampero," now the "*Liberator*," arrived here yesterday. From him we learn that the General went to Key West, for the double purpose of * * * * and of ascertaining from the fishermen the position of the Spanish cruisers. As a friend in Key West writes to us who spoke with the General on the night of the 9th, he determined to make his landing where he did make it, in consequence of the satisfactory information which there received, as well of the condition of the Vuelte Abajo as of the position of the Spanish vessels.

While on his way, opposite to Havana, the engine got out of order, and before the injury could be repaired two hours were consumed, within which time the current carried the steamer in sight of the Moro. From it she was signalized. They were near enough to distinguish with the glass men on the shore, and the water dashing up against the rockey foundations of the Moro. Two Spanish vessels of war, one of them the La Perla passed them at little more than a mile's distance. By these the Pampero was undoubtedly taken for a steamer bound into Havana.

As soon as the derangement of her machinery was repaired she got up stream, and the vessels of war observing her heading to the westward instead of going in towards the city suspected and made an attempt to follow her; but it was then too late, the Pampero was going very fast, and they went into Havana. It seems that the Cincinnati, which was despatched from New Orleans by the Spanish Consul 30 hours before the Pampero, did not reach Havana till after Lopez had effected his landing, notwithstanding the stoppage at Key West. The same evening she was off Ortigos at a league from Bahia Honda, from which place the General dates his letter written back by him to _____. Early on the morning of the 11th, the steamer being aground in the inlet (*ensenada*) of La Ma Cata, he effected his landing with the small boat of the steamer, and others brought from the shore; not consuming more than two hours and a half in the operation, notwithstanding that mishap.

At seven, owing to the lightening of the vessel and the rise of the tide, she floated again, and soon after put to sea. She was short of coal, the boiler made but little steam, and she went slowly; and while she was taking more coal at Key West, some days were spent, and she did not reach the coast of Georgia until Friday, the 22d. * * * *

Before the Liberator quitted the Cuban coast, her captain saw hundreds of the peasantry flocking down to the shore, bringing horses, fruit, vegetables and fresh meat, to mount and supply the General's men. He no doubt moved slowly towards Bahia Honda, after some rest at Las Pozas, which is about two miles from La Mulata, for till the 13th, he was not attacked at San Miguel de los Caldereteros, a village about a mile from Bahia Honda, 16 from Las Pozas. I presume his second engagement was between Bahia Honda and San Diego de Nunez, a town six miles to the East, since the General directed a

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flank movement with 50 men in boats, undoubtedly to cross the open space of sea from one part of the Bay to another, at the points of which are situated the two villages named. These fifty men were taken by a steamer and shot in Havana."

When the Liberator returned to Key West, she came in with the Cuban Flag, and with papers from Gen. Lopez. These were handed to the Collector, who withdrew to reflect upon his course, the steamer meanwhile remaining at the wharf, with her flag flying. After a time, a friend having brought notice that the Collector, intended to detain her, Captain Lewis moved off beyond that officers reach. The Collector and one other persons are understood to be the only two men at Key West unfriendly to the Cuban revolution. By and by he will be made to treat a little more respectfully the flag which the Liberator has had the honor of thus inaugurating in an American port.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
5 September 1851, 1.

CUBA AND THE SOUTH.--The Richmond Whig takes decided grounds against the annexation of Cuba, as being (apart from all other objections) a measure full of mischief to Southern interests. The large sugar production of the island, it says would break up the interests in the South. The Charleston Mercury, secession organ, opposes the acquisition on the ground of its drawing off slaves from the present Eastern slave States of the Union, finally, abolishingslavery in those States, Maryland, Virginia, &c., and weakening the numerical force of the South in Congress, as Cuba would, of course, constitute but one State. It thinks, also, that there should be some other country than the U. States sustaining the institution of slavery, by way of keeping us in countenance, we suppose. It was the New Orleans True Delta with whom these ideas generally originated at the South.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
5 September 1851, 2.

A company of young men have organized at Frankfort, Ky., to proceed to Cuba.

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The Daily Delta

5 September 1851, 1

Arrival of the Cherokee.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA,

TO THE 1st OF AUGUST.

RECEIPT OF $128,167 IN SPECIE.

By the arrival of the Cherokee from Chagres, via Havana, this morning, we have files of our San Francisco exchanges to the 1st of August. In a hasty glance at their contents, we do not find an item of importance, unless it be a record of crime, such as murders, fatal rencontres, robberies, &c.,—the details of which we shall reserve for our morning edition.

A large portion of the gold-digging population are barely making expenses, although it is stated that, on the whole, the late news from the mines is more favorable than previous advices had been.

The following is a memorandum furnished us by the officers of the Cherokee:

LIST OF SPECIE.

Adams & Co.	$45,000
Goodhouse & Bros.	2,000
H. N. Smith	3,000
J. T. de Eguia	12,000
Livermore, State Bank	20,000
Thomas McAdams	250
M. Gross	250
Small & McGill	500
Edward Lees & Co.	500
In hands of passengers	14,000
Total	$128,167

Died at sea, September 1st, on board steamer Cherokee, of consumption, Richard Paine.

Lopez and all his men have been taken prisoners,—the men sentenced to ten years in the chain-gang, on the coast of Africa. Lopez was garroted on the morning of the 1st, at sunrise.

The following is the list of passengers by the Cherokee:

Jas E Jennings, Rdw Roffit, O Callaghan, P Curtiss, F Robinson, W M Myer, D K Price, S Aaron, Al Shaw and child, M Dermont, S Heinstein, Mrs J Phillips, Mrs M A Toney and son, Mrs A Valkinburg, Gen Chas and lady, S O Rosenbaum, H Rosenthal, J B Nisbett, Jas Cain, C Berrold, Jacob Schuman and sister, James McGovern, Jas Carley, J B Chapman, P Donovan, H Gulick, A Barron, W Long, A Wenter, two ladies and two children, S B Mary, Mary Vargas, A P Spaldon, P Mantray, J Fisher, E Wild, K M Moore, P M Ellsworth, F Kearney, E J Jackson, J Lark, J Bayron, M M Eady, J S Dean, lady and two children, Geo Lane, S Thurston, D Marion F Morris, W W Boyden, J Morris, C A Tread, S C Tenser, Thos Duncanth, Wm Gray, M Johnson, N Dace, S Duncanth, A Morris, H Morgan, A Bedshaw, T J Graham, S S Rivers, A Rodriguez, A Johnson, J M G Imiro, M Abbey, L P Grimsby, J Rosser, W McLane, J White, H P Wade and wife, T C Kirk, F White, T White, R Blackburn, M Gibbs, N P Carpenter, H Roper, M S Goodwin, G J Meyers, J Jones, M M Donald, Wm Davis, J Jois, P Fergusen, W S Daniel, J M Rogers, J D Thomas, J Pockett, Jas Norvas, J Fry, R C Sterling, S F Tucker, E F Hughes, C W Graham, T Graham, Wm Baker, M Thornton, O Gibson, T Beatty, J S Thomas, C A Mercer, S Hoyt, J Sherman, L Pharman, B Pratt, E Barnes, M W Francisco, D M Pulvian, T B Cowan, A Harvey, H Love, C P Rice, J Harper, W Cosby, J Keyser, Thomas Lasty, D Snyder, A S Ledrick, S Mattingly, A S Mascall, E S Messick, N Wingar, J Lambeth, J J Tanner, O Norton, E Wurts, A P Wilson, W J White, S Mercer, C Smith, H Tyler, T Bailey, D Cowan, E L Martindale and wife, J Fallenson, J Nims, Chas Wilson, J Appling, A Cass, S M Walker, E Sparhawk, J Bascott, J Berry, S Rowe, D Cox, H B Willoughby, J Parks, S Robinson, A Nichols, N Holt, E McElheney, J Morris, M Fitzley, M M Martin, S S Martin, J P Martin, J Cross, W Pigman, M W Hill, W G Palmer, J J Jackson, Geo W Newell Chas Pierson, D Cooper, W R Preston, D Cobb, W Snowden, S Simonson, J McKenzie, E Moll, W Hall, J Fisherine, Wm Mann, E E Johnson, Jas Lawless, W McDuff, S B Mathews, J S Malbone, S Chamberlain, J R Akin, A Vaught, J M Kerr, J Apsey, H Rose, E Rivers, F R Rivers, Eli Day, W B Wright, W Merritt, John A Kerr, C F Kerr, S B Bagley, W Sutherland, T W Makee, G Wyatt, J L Wyatt, D G Lane, M Tapp, M Rosetta, J McCracken, L P Livingston, J Baker, A Jackson, H K Maple, S Perce, F J Napp, J M Rinds, J W Johnson, J Kilmore, R Pegg, J Samples, A W Samples, D Rich, J Sheets, R Harris.

☞ Lieut. Henry Rodgers, U. S. N., Commander of the Falcon steamer, is, the New York Sun is informed, a native of Maryland; a son of Commodore John Rodgers, U. S. N., who, after distinguishing himself at the siege of Tripoli in 1804, the siege of Tunis in 1805, and throughout the war of 1812, '13, '14, died at the head of the naval service, in 1838. Lieut. Henry Rodgers was a midshipman on board the Somers, through the trying and perilous scenes which, under Captain McKenzie, resulted in the execution of Midshipman Spencer and two seamen,—at the yard-arm; and the one who translated the manuscript in Greek, found in the cravat of young Spencer, on his examination. He is known to be an officer of more than ordinary firmness, discretion and strength. That he would have promptly resented the Spanish outrage upon the Falcon, had he had the means on board, there is no manner of doubt.

The News by the Cherokee.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we announce, by telegraph, received from the Balize this morning, that the steamer Cherokee, from Havana, brings intelligence of the capture and execution of General Lopez by the Spanish troops. We have not heard any of the particulars, but we presume the fact must be true. This blow falls with the more severity, as we had been led to believe, by intelligence published in our morning edition, representing his position as a more favorable one than previous accounts, that there was a chance that he might hold out until reinforced.

But our previous apprehensions that his small force would be worn down by fatigue and fighting,—and that the people would be deterred from joining him by the concentration of so large a force in the small district in which he operated, have been realized. He has fallen a victim to his own devotion to a cause, in the strength of which, he trusted with the most undoubting confidence. He has given the most satisfactory and conclusive proof of his sincerity. Having, some years ago, sacrificed a high position in the Spanish army, brilliant prospects, and a fortune, in order to devote himself to the independence of Cuba, he has ever since labored, with the most ardent devotion, in the cause. Having many friends in the island, where he long held an important command, he has been actively engaged co operating and corresponding with them, and preparing for a general rising of the people.

The assurances and proofs received by him from his agents there, of the disposition of the people to rise *en masse*, have ever been of the most flattering and encouraging character. He at least never had a doubt on that point. That his informants were not equally honest, we have no reason to doubt. That the people are not willing and anxious to be free, is not yet satisfactorily proved by the fact that they did not turn out to the rescue of Lopez—(how much soever that fact may reflect upon their manhood.) Besides the overwhelming force suddenly concentrated in that district, the Creoles were no doubt discouraged by the unfriendly tone of a large portion of the American people, and of the vigorous opposition of the Federal Government. This may extenuate, but it cannot excuse, their failure to aid him. They were bound by every motive of manhood to redeem the promises and pledges they had made. Why they did not, they will have to explain to the world!

Innumerable letters and dispatches, from sources deemed reliable, were transmitted to this country, assuring our people that all that was necessary was a little aid from them, to put the revolution in a fair train. General Lopez decided to go with a few Creole friends, and commence the revolution.

But the ardor of our young men to volunteer in the cause, overcame this determination, and he consented to take the force raised in this city. There were hundreds of others ready and anxious to go with him. He did not, however, fail to assure them all, that the enterprise was a most desperate one, and that they must all make up their minds to do or die. That he felt confidence in the cause, was sufficiently attested by his placing himself at their head. That, like other men devoted to a great idea, he may have been too confident and ardent, is quite probable. But that he was honest in the belief, let no one outrage honor, and insult the memory of a gallant man, by insinuating. Whether the Creoles are really sincere in their desire for independence, or have been prevented by superior force from manifesting that feeling, remains yet to be seen. The country in which Lopez landed could not muster a force of fighting men equal to the Spanish army concentrated there. But still they should have given the men whom their assurances had induced to go to the island to aid them, some proofs of their sincerity. If they have deceived him and others, upon them must fall the blood of brave men, and the disasters of this enterprise.

Since the above was written, we have received the papers by the Cherokee, which confirm the telegraphic statement of Gen. Lopez's death. He was garroted on the first of September. His force was worn down by fatigue, and at last his capture was effected by the Spanish troops, which he and his small party had neither the strength nor the means to resist.

There are different accounts of the manner of his capture. Some say that he voluntarily surrendered,—others, that he was taken whilst fighting. In letters received here, it is stated that he complained bitterly of being deceived and deserted by the Creoles. The remnant of his party, worn down with fatigue, have also been taken, and are detained in prison, in Havana.

Some say that they were condemned to the chain-gang, but others represent that they are still in prison. They were nearly starved when captured, their last meal being made upon the horse of General Lopez, which they shot and divided among themselves.

The Picayune published to-day an extra, stating that there were 150 prisoners, mostly Americans, in the hands of the Spaniards.

The following is a translation of the decree directing the execution of General Lopez, which we learn was put in force on the day following,—the 1st of September:

Decree of the Plaza, 31st Aug., 1851.

By decree of his Excellency, the Governor and Captain-General, Don Narciso Lopez, who commanded the band of pirates who disembarked on the morning of the 12th inst., at the point called Las Playitas, to the leeward of this Capital, has been condemned to the penalty of the garrote; and as the execution will take place to-morrow morning, 1st September, at 7 o'clock, all the troops of the garrison of this place and the exterior forts, will march with the required despatch to the Campo de la Punta, where the gibbet is placed, to form into a square,—the Regiment of Galicia will be stationed in front, bearing the flag. The other corps will attend in all the strength which they can collect, taking the right of the artillery; and following, the engineers and the other bodies, without distinction, will be appointed the places which they shall have to occupy. The artillery will take the position given them by the Lieutenant of the Plaza, who will command the troops, having at his command, two officers of the staff of this army and an equal number of adjutants of the Plaza. ZURITA.

A true copy.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DELTA
By the Southern Line.

ACCOUNTS FROM GENERAL LOPEZ—FORCES MUCH REDUCED, BUT HOLDING OUT—DISMISSAL OF THE COLLECTOR AT NEW ORLEANS — GOVERNMENT ORDERS TO SUPPRESS EXPEDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The Government has received a dispatch from Havana; with the information that, on the 25th August, General Lopez was still holding out, but with greatly reduced forces. The dispatch also states that it does not appear that any Creoles had joined him. The Government offer a reward for him, and pardon for his followers.

The President has dismissed the Collector of the port in New Orleans, and appointed a substitute. Other government officers at that port are warned that they will be discharged if they neglect their duty.

Orders have been issued to intercept the Pampero, and other vessels, with a force on board, intended for the invasion of Cuba. Stringent and precise orders have been renewed to all officers, to suppress illegal expeditions, and to apply their efforts particularly to prevent any expedition from leaving New Orleans.

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

The Daily Delta

5 September, 1851

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

Authentic Intelligence of the Manner of Gen Lopez's Capture and Execution.

We have received from Mr. Dugourney, a citizen of this city, of the most unimpeachable veracity, a true and reliable statement of all the facts connected with the defeat, capture, and execution of General Lopez. As the Spanish papers are filled with the most false and calumnious statements, in regard to this matter, which we have no doubt will be published in this city, we hasten to anticipate them, by presenting the facts, from a gentleman who has resided here for a number of years, who has the confidence of all who know him, and who possessed peculiar advantages for learning the truth.

Mr. Dugourney was in Havana during all the events of the expedition, down to the execution of General Lopez. He says that the failure of the expedition was due to the unfortunate delay caused by the separation of Crittenden's command, which kept General Lopez for two days at Pozas, and led his friends in the country to believe that he had been defeated,—that subsequently, Lopez had several actions, in which he was victorious, placing at least two thousand Spaniards *hors du combat*, and suffering some loss himself. The rapid concentration of the troops in the neighborhood, cut off his communications and prevented the people from joining him.

At last, by repeated attacks and marches, their ammunition being exhausted, and reduced to the lowest stage of suffering and starvation, the men were divided, but thirty remaining with Lopez. These wandered about for sometime, until at last they were begged by the General to abandon him, as they might have some chance of making terms with the Government if they surrendered,—but there was no chance if caught with him. He also added that his fate was certain—he would be garroted, it would no doubt help the cause—but he desired that they should escape. Finally, he left them, accompanied by one faithful friend. Wounded in the shoulder,—faint and exhausted from fatigue and loss of blood, he wandered about, until at last he was pursued with blood hounds, and captured by some sixteen Catalans. He surrendered, exclaiming—"Kill me, but pardon my men!" When captured, he had scarcely the strength to stand erect. He was taken to Bahia Honda, and kept there until the garrison could be reinforced, by drawing men from that place. On the 31st he was taken in the Pizaro to Havana, and the order for his execution issued. When he arrived there he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. On the day of his execution, a large military force was drawn up, and all the cannons of the forts were fully manned and directed towards the place of execution. When the General was taken from the steamer and placed on shore, to the surprise of his guards, he stood up erect, and marched to the place of execution, with a bold and manly port. His demeanor evinced the utmost coolness, manliness, and dignity.

Just before his death, he made a short address, in which he stated that his intentions looked to the advancement and happiness of the people of Cuba; that the imputation of plunder and piracy was a calumny; that he had meditated no greater crime than that of seeking to secure Free Institutions for that people, and he was willing to meet his fate. Before, however, he had concluded, he was forced into the garotte, and his last words, which were uttered in a loud tone, were—

"ADIOS CUBA QUERIDA"—"ADIEU, DEAR CUBA."

Such is the relation to us of Mr. Dugourney, whose honor and truth will not be doubted in this city,—which he learned partly from actual knowledge and observation, partly from some of the prisoners, and partly from the guards at the execution of the General.

☞ We certainly owe an apology to our amateur friends for delaying so long a notice of their very creditable performance on Monday night. An excuse is to be found in the sudden irruption upon us of Cuban news. We have it now in our power to fortify our own humble judgment by the general approbation of those who were fortunate enough to be present upon the occasion. It is with some dread that we witness the first appearance of an amateur upon a public stage. It is said that the foot lights are so many demons, to fright him from his propriety. And then, again, however much assurance the actor may possess, and however perfect in his part, we are told that a long familiarity with the boards is requisite to divest him of an awkward gait, and acquaint him with effective stage positions. We do not exaggerate in saying that we have rarely witnessed a superior Claude Melnotte than that of the gallant Major's.

From the first entrance of the humble gardener's son in his mother's cottage, up to the time that, glittering with stars, high in the honor of the world's conqueror, he claims his virgin bride, the interest is sustained and increased. Discarding the stereotype claptraps of the day, he enters fully into the spirit of the piece. We see the Claude Melnotte of the author, and not a distorted stage character, made up of air-sawings and wild ranting. It is the general impression that human passions, be they love or hate, or revenge, do not effervesce in the tearing of hair or beating of the breast, or rapid strides, or fierce bellowing, although actors would persuade us that such was the case. If the Major possess one merit more distinguishing than another, it is his natural development of deep feeling,—the life-like painting of the emotions of the heart, devoid of the usual stage-bluster. We have been assured that this was his first appearance. If our information be correct, we must certainly pronounce him a Thespian genius, and nothing but long and continuous closet study could have so far perfected him.

We must not omit to mention that he was most ably seconded by Madam Duret. Her rich tones, and pretty form and features, and exquisite acting, are a delightful treat in a dull summer's night. Of Charles we need not speak. We have no greater favorite among us. The subsidiary parts were well cast, and ably sustained, by several of our histrionic acquaintances.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that a second performance takes place at the American, this evening. We trust that our citizens will turn out by thousands on the occasion. The object is a noble one. The Cubans are determined to offer a substantial recompense for the assistance they receive at the hands of our townsmen.

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

The Daily Delta

5 September 1851, 1

Names of the Prisoners.

The Gaceta of the 30th August contains the following names of those captured, and who were taken to Havana on the 29th, by the steamer Habanero from Bahia Honda. They are 36 in number:

E.as Otis, of New York.
Bernard Allen, of Havana.
Thomas Little, of Philadelphia.
John E. Baum, of New Orleans.
Julio Chassagne, of Havana.
Francisco Cortes Garcia, of Havana.
Jorge Bautista, of Hungary.
Thomas S. Lee, of New Orleans.
Michael N. Kerkmeen, of New York.
Cornelio Derill, of United States.
George Metcalfe, of Ireland.
Peter Falbon, of United States.
Jose Duvren, of Cuba.
Harry B. Metcalfe, of Ireland.
J. Aquelli, (capt) of New Orleans.
Robert M Grieler, (1st lieut) of Kentucky.
M. H. Scott, (1st corporal) of Kentucky.
William H. Cameron, (private) Virginia.
George Wilson, do, Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Vaugale, do, Kentucky.
Isaac Freburn, do, Ohio.
William Caussens, do, England.
Thomas McClellans, do, Ireland.
Harry Williams, do, New Orleans.
John Denton, do, New York.
Franklin Boyd, do, New Orleans.
Thomas Moreau, do, Mississippi.
Wil. A. Reeves, do, Mississippi.
Charles A. Dominca, do, Mobile.
Amanuel R. Waer, do, Mobile.
John Secit, do, Germany.
Edward Wiss, do, Germany.
William Loener, do, Germany.
Robert Schentz, do, Germany.
Orlaco Scoeplis, do, Germany.
Martin Melesano, do, Havana.
Manuel Martinez, do, Havana.
Francisco A. Love, do, Alguizar.

On the night of the 28th, three captured—James Smith, Joseph Gunet and Augustin Monloro—arrived in Havana.

The following have also been captured, but no disposition had been made of them on the 29th, they being kept confined in San Cristival:

Captain Robert Ellis, aged 22, Washington.
First Lieut. E. H. McDonald, aged 20, Mobile.
First Lieut. Jas. O. Davis, aged 21, New Orleans.
First Lieut. P. S. Van Vachion, aged 23, New York.
First Lieut. D. Q. Rousseau, aged 24, Kentucky.
Second Lieut. W. H. Craft, aged 22, Memphis.
Second Lieut. J. G. Bush, aged 24, New Orleans.
Engineer and Interpreter, Andres Gonzales, aged 21, New Granada.
Commissary J. A. Simpson, aged 23, Philadelphia.
First Sergeant W. Wilson, aged 22, New Orleans.
First Sergeant J. DeProulit, aged 24, Alabama.
First Sergeant Thomas Hilton, aged 25, Washington.
First Sergeant W. L. Wilkinson, aged 22, Alabama.
First Corporal Daniel D. Walt, aged 22, Mobile.
First Corporal H. D. Tomasco, aged 18, Mobile.
Second Corporal W. Miller, aged 32, New Orleans.

Privates.

P. Lacoste, 21, New Orleans.
M. Siegle, 23, New Orleans.
J. D. Hughes, 50, Kentucky.
P. Coleman, 29, New Orleans.
M. L. Hefren, 21, New York.
James Brady, 30, Galena, Illinois.
John Martin, 23, New Orleans.
Henry S. Hazirt, 22, Petersburg.
Jacob Foutz, 20, St. Louis.
Patrick McGrath, 28, New Orleans.
Charles S. Daily, 22, New Orleans.
James Fiddes, 18, New Orleans.
S. H. Parnell, 20, New Orleans.
Conrad Tailor, 22, New Orleans.
Thomas Denton, 35, New Orleans.
C. A. McMurray, 21, New Orleans.
J. Paton, 23, New Orleans.
Conrad Arghaltr, 23, New Orleans.
Jose Chiobert, 19, New Orleans.
Antonio Hernandez, 22, Havana.
G. Richardson, 30, New Orleans.
Hen. Smith, 28, New Orleans.
John Cline, 21, New Orleans.
Gen. Foster, 18, New Orleans.
James Chapman, 20, Charleston.
C. Cook, 21, Alabama.
C. Knoll, 24, New Orleans.
Nicholas Furt, 19, New Orleans.

The Governor of Bahia Honda reports that the following were taken by a party of peasants, and retained on board the ship Esperanza, subject to the order of the Captain General:

Antonio Luciano Alfonso, Manuel Aragon, Jose Bojanotte y Rubian, Joaquin Casanova, Miguel Guerra, Guillermo MacKinny, Dandrig Bosy, J. D. Baker, Luis Sander, Leonardo Sajilairt.

Total captured 95

* See letter from Grand Master John George of Louisiana to Grand Master B. B. French of the District of Columbia dtd 17 September 1851, in Miscellaneous Letters of the State Dept.

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

The Daily Delta

5 September 1851, 2

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting held at the White Hall, on the 3d inst., 28 members being present, the following resolutions were adopted and requested to be published:

Resolved, That a Convention of the Democracy of the three Municipalities, and of Algiers, be convened for the SECOND THURSDAY in September, for the purpose of nominating Democratic Candidates for the next general election in the Parish of Orleans, the delegates to be elected on the SECOND MONDAY in September, (inst.) under the supervision of Inspectors and Clerk to be appointed according to the rules adopted by this Committee.

Resolved, That the Committee recommend to the Parish Convention the nomination of good men for Sheriff, Coroner and Senators.

Resolved, That the Democrats of the different Representative Districts of the Parish of Orleans be recommended to assemble on the THIRD TUESDAY of September (inst.) to nominate candidates for the House of Representatives for each district, according to the former usage of the party.

Resolved, That after the next November election, at all general elections, the Democratic party of the Parish of Orleans be recommended to make nominations for all officers elective by the people under the Constitution or laws of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That hereafter at all Ward Meetings, held for the purpose of electing delegates to any Convention or Committee of the Democratic Party, the Central Committee of this Parish shall appoint Inspectors and Clerks to superintend said elections, with the advice and upon the suggestion of the delegates from each Ward respectively.

Resolved, That the Resolutions adopted at this meeting, relative to the election of delegates and nominations to office, be published daily until Monday next, inclusive, in the Delta, True Delta, and Louisiana Courier, together with the names of the Inspectors and Clerks, as well as the places where said elections shall be held.

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions, the Democracy of the three municipalities and of Algiers, is respectfully notified to meet in their different precincts, as below designated, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., for the purpose of electing their delegates to the Parish Convention, to be held on the second Thursday of September, inst. (the 11th).

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward—Conti street Hotel. Inspectors, John Dalmas, M. J. Lynd; Clerk, W. J. Lynd.

Second Ward—Kathman's Coffeehouse, corner of Bienville and Marais streets. Inspectors, Wm. Laughlin, Richard Richardson; Clerk, B. H. O'Neil.

Third Ward—Arsenal Coffeehouse. Inspectors, Chas. Fontelotte, Chas. B. Reese; Clerk, Jos. Genois, jr.

Fourth Ward—Orleans Coffeehouse. Inspectors, Jules Sarpy, Dr. Natili; Clerk, X. Joumaron.

Fifth Ward—Coffeehouse north-east corner Orleans and Marais street. Inspectors, E. Rabouin, A. Lange; Clerk, Chas. Calongne.

Sixth Ward—H. Clausses's Coffeehouse, corner of Barrack and Old Daves' streets. Inspectors, Zr. B. Schmidt, Augustus Kohne; Clerk, P. Soniat.

Seventh Ward—Coffeehouse corner of St. Claude and Bayou Road. Inspectors, Heroin, E. Commissaire; Clerk, John Barnes.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward—Jacob de Young's Annunciation Coffeehouse. Inspectors, J. H. Burroughs, D. Donovan; Clerk, M. Campbell.

Second Ward—Henderson's Coffeehouse. Inspectors, P. Irwin, C. Mass; Clerk, Michael Dunnan.

Third Ward—Louisiana Hotel. Inspectors, B. Wheelahan, Bidwell; Clerk, Thos. Dismond.

Fourth Ward—Coffeehouse corner of Apollo street and Tritos Walk. Inspectors, John Armstrong, Wm. Bloomfield; Clerk, —— Alleyne.

Fifth Ward—Western Verandah—Inspectors, H Garrick, Edward Burke; Clerk, N M Woolverton.

Sixth Ward—Liberty Coffee House—Inspectors, D L Holliday, John Lusk; Clerk, John Stroud, Jr.

Seventh Ward—M Kelly's Coffee House — Inspectors, John McGwin, A W Scates; Clerk, A Aiken.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

Fourth Ward—Noon's Coffee House—Inspectors, J L aTrgeau, H Gerard; Clerk, G.P. Farge.

Second Ward—Wisherman's Coffee House—Inspectors, Robinson, P Cavanaugh; Clerk, M Koch.

Third Ward—Lower Cotton Press Coffee House—Inspectors, O'Reilly, O Daubert; Clerk, E M Livingston.

ALGIERS.

Telegraph Coffee House — Inspectors, Morgan Howes, J O McLean; Clerk, S P Torry.

[Signed.] HORATIO DAVIS, Pres't.

M. C. Tousaint, Paul E. Tuaud. } Secretaries.

☞ True Delta and Courier please copy, till Monday. sep5

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 1851.

Editors of Daily Delta:

The extra issued this morning by the True Delta, contains the following language, viz.: "A terrible load of guilt rests upon the infamous shoulders of the artificers of this scheme of villainy in this city." If the Editors of that paper mean to convey the idea that all who were engaged in aiding and assisting the raising of the expedition, under the command of Gen. Lopez, are villains, I unhesitatingly pronounce them "*liars!*"

sep4 R. W. JAMES.

CUBAN EMIGRANTS!

The Committee appointed by public meeting have made and are making every effort to act effectually to aid our friends, who are enacting wonders in Cuba! Will not our capitalists come forward? We call for aid from far and near—prompt aid! Our brethren, if made of iron, cannot hold out much longer against the whole Spanish force in Cuba, unless they receive aid. There are thousands of men here, but money is wanted. Will not a liberal and humane people assist us?

sep3 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta

5 September 1851, 2

The Expedition.

The city was yesterday enveloped in gloom. The failure of an enterprise, in which your whole population, with a few ignoble exceptions, sympathized,—which they all believed one of justice, liberty, and republicanism,—diffused an universal grief through the community.

We were the nearest neighbors of the Creoles of Cuba, who, we had been led to believe, were warmly devoted to independence of Spanish dominion, and of closer relations with these States. We had been assured by many Creoles here, and by residents in the island, that such was the strong and prevalent feeling among them. The evidence of this fact was such as to satisfy the most prudent persons. Our citizens, with their wonted ardor in the cause of liberty, did not hesitate to extend to the Cubans the same sympathy, aid, and encouragement, which they had tendered to struggling Hungary and agitating Ireland. The vicinity of the scene of the contest, gave our efforts a more practical character. Had Hungary or Ireland been as near as Cuba, the same, or, perhaps, a more extensive, movement would have taken place in their behalf. And now, that the same result has occurred, shall we be less indulgent to the parties who have failed, and paid the penalty of their failure, than we have been on previous occasions, to those who have failed in great struggles for independence?

Look to Ireland! Does any one doubt that the people of that island warmly desire independence? And yet, when O'Brien and Meagher commenced the struggle, and most signally failed, did not our whole people extend to them their kindly pity and sympathy? They were never denounced as traitors,—as deluded and misguided conspirators. So of Hungary. Were Kossuth, Bem, Dembinsky, and others, condemned for attempting the liberation of their country, and failing? Did not every citizen of this republic express the warmest regret and sympathy for the defeat of these patriotic men? And yet, now we are told that it was base and piratical, to wish success to, and aid the Creoles of Cuba to gain their independence, and when an effort made for that purpose fails, there are persons base enough to visit on the very victims of their own devotion to the cause, the blame of such failure. Such is the conduct of weak-minded or ignoble men. All generous men will view the matter in quite a different light. They will say the end was a noble one, whether successful or not; and those who have perished in the effort to achieve it, deserve the gratitude, admiration and sympathy of all freemen.

But let it not be supposed that we desire to deprecate public judgment or censure the expedition of Gen. Lopez. We only desire the facts to be kept in view, that that enterprise was the result of the strongest assurances which men could receive, that the Creoles of Cuba warmly desired their independence of Spain—that they had commenced the struggle, and needed an American nucleus, around which they would gather, so that with such help, their independence could easily be achieved. Letters upon letters from the wealthiest and most influential Creoles in the island, have been poured upon General Lopez and his friends in this city, urging him to come with a small body, and they would rally around him, and drive the Spaniards out of the island. If there has been any deception in the matter, the worst deceived have been the getters-up of the expedition, who have embarked, some their lives, and some their fortunes in the affair.

It is ungenerous, unfair, and absurd, for any parties to seek to throw upon them the responsibility of this deception. We do not believe that even the Creoles intended to deceive. But they are an enervate race,—who are in easy circumstances,—they imagine that they would like to be independent,—but when the reality of war has to be encountered, they become scared and shrink from it. It is difficult to get any people who are rich, to embark in the perilous struggles of revolution. The sentiment or ambition of the Creoles to participate in the government of the island of Cuba, is not, we fear, strong enough to induce them to incur all the risks of revolution, unless there is a good prospect of success.

Learning, however, from apparently reliable, and a great variety of sources, that the Cubans had commenced the struggle for their independence, we did not withhold our warm sympathies and wishes for their success. We published letters from trust-worthy persons in Cuba, giving a decided and promising aspect to the revolution in the island. Similar views of affairs appear to have been communicated to many of the leading journals of the country. We believe that these letters were written in good faith. We believe that the Creoles desire independence,—republicanism,—annexation, for the same reason that we believe the Hungarians, the Irish, the Italians, desire the same boons; but they are not willing to venture life, fortune, and everything, on an inauspicious enterprise, for these ends. This is the simple explanation of the failure of Lopez's expedition. Had he landed with a powerful force, under favorable circumstances, they would, no doubt, have joined him,—but coming as he did, with a small force,—nearly one half of which was cut off by a sad disaster at the very commencement of the enterprise, they got frightened, and fled whenever any of Lopez's men approached them.

An intelligent Creole from the Island, assures us that several organized parties had been formed in the Vuelta Abajo to join General Lopez,—when he should land in that region,—who were prepared to march to his aid, but that, when they heard of the defeat and capture of Crittenden's party, they thought the whole expedition had failed, and then dispersed. But we need not speculate as to the causes of the defeat. It is more interesting to trace the progress of the Expedition through its short and eventful career.

After several victorious battles over greatly superior forces, Lopez's men being divided and worn down by fatigue, starvation, and exposure, were defeated and dispersed in two skirmishes. After this, they were captured in detail, or surrendered themselves in such a condition as to render them incapable of further resistance. Between one hundred and fifty and sixty surrendered in this manner. Before they were reduced to this state, these gallant young men had made their mark on the Spanish army by killing and wounding from 1600 to 2000 of their best soldiers, killing their best General the second in command on the Island.

On the 30th of August, it was announced in Havana, that Lopez had been taken.

The following is the official statement of this occurrence:

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

The Colonel of Staff, Joaquin Morales de Rada, in a communication dated Artemis, August 30th, transcribes for his Excellency a report of Colonel Ramon de Layo, of which the following is the substance:

Your Excellency: Colonel Raymon de Layo, first commanding, writes to me what follows, from the village of San Miguel, under date of this day:

As I said to your Excellency, yesterday morning, the forces of this column were situated at Bermejales, Mercedes, Chiricota, and Santa Cruz. I charged the Captain Jorasquemada to make a battery at the foot of the hill of these two latter places. He commenced the work at 4 o'clock P. M., with a part of the company of grenadiers of Leon, and its Captain, Pedro Prieswull, whom he received notice, from two of the inhabitants that the traitor Lopez had been taken in the Pine de Rompel.

Immediately the two Captains ran in that direction, and had the satisfaction to encounter him at the coffee plantation of Chico, accompanied by the guide, Jose Antonio Castaneda, whom I had commissioned since the search which took place the day before in that direction. This guide, followed by fifteen other inhabitants, had made the capture in the Pine of Rompel. He sent to the said Captain (Joarquemada) the traitor, with seven of his partisans, and they were sent to Santa Cruz, where was the company of Chasseurs of Barcelona—and I received immediate notice of that event so satisfactory.

I immediately ordered Captain Jorasquemada, with the company of Grenadiers of Leon, to accompany the prisoners, and to join me on the route to San Cristobal, where I wished to pass the night.

I immediately communicated the news of this important fact to his Excellency, the Captain General, and gave notice of it to the Lieut. Colonel Felix Sanchez, stationed at San Christobal; but on rejoining the prisoners at the Cross Roads, Capt. Jorasquemada informed me that this news had put the whole country in commotion, and that from all sides the people were running to meet the prisoners. I had also observed the same thing—and, for the purpose of deceiving the people in their expectation to meet the prisoners, so that they might not interrupt my night march,—for it was already 8 o'clock—I took Lopez, with the forces which I had, and causing the others to be conducted to San Christobal, I directed myself by another route to Pondelusia, in order to pass the night there. Your Excellency joined me on the route, and I think it useless to relate to you what we have done since.

The first officer of the army who was charged with him was the Captain of the staff of the colonna of the unfortunate Gen. Ruma; the first military force was the company of Chasseurs of Barcelona, belonging to the same colonna; and the first chief, a dear brother of that General. Providence, always just, could not do less than to conduct events thus!

As I have only announced the result to his Excellency the Captain General, without giving him any details, I beg your Excellency to give them to him when you may think proper. This is what I have to say to your Excellency, in the exercise of my duty, and in sending to you the list of the names of the prisoners.

And by order of his Excellency, this document is inserted in the official Gazette, for the information of all. PEDRO ESTEVAN.

Havana, August 31, 1851.

Great was the rejoicing in Havana on this occasion. We need not repeat the many tokens of satisfaction and delight evinced by them over the capture of one man.

On the 1st of September, Lopez was executed. On the first page of our paper, is a description of this scene. The Picayune correspondent gives another, which is more in detail.

At a late hour last night it was officially announced in the city that Lopez was to be executed this morning, and at daybreak, crowds were to be seen wending their way towards the small fort of the Punta, outside of the walls, at the entrance of the harbor, and directly opposite the Moro Castle. I joined in the stream, and, on nearing the city gates, an immense crowd were seen to be assembled, many of whom had been waiting for hours. The whole space between the Punta fort and the Carcel was filled with troops, cavalary and infantry, who formed an immense square, in the midst of which was erected the scaffold, about twenty feet high, the top surrounded by a balcony, and in the centre of the platform was the garrota. This consisted of a small upright post, at the back of which was an iron screw, with a long handle, and in front was the fatal collar and the chair in which the victim was seated. A short time after my arrival, a procession of priests, with long, black caps, carrying a black flag or banner, passed into the Punta, which was surrounded with soldiers, and about twenty minutes afterwards, the tolling of a bell gave notice that Lopez was approaching. The drums called the soldiers to order, and the mournful procession almost immediately entered the square. The queerly dressed priests marched first, after whom came a detachment of the soldiers who brought him in, dressed in the same dirty clothes they were when they arrived, and in the midst, with a priest on either side, marched Narciso Lopez. He was dressed in a long white garment resembling a shroud, with a hood which covered his head, but did not conceal his features. The procession moved slowly across the square to the scaffold, and Lopez ascended, together with a priest and one or two officers. The negro executioner had preceded him.

As well as I could see between the bayonets of the soldiers, Lopez walked with a firm step, and on reaching the platform he kneeled down, while the priest recited a prayer. On rising, he took a cross in his hand, and kissed it repeatedly—then of the officers un-

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

The Daily Delta
5 September 1851, 2

the scaffold then commanded silence in a loud tone, and in an instant everything was as still as the grave. Lopez spoke for a few minutes, but the square formed by the soldiers was so large that it was impossible to distinguish what he said. His voice, however, sounded clear and firm. He then seated himself in the chair, the executioner adjusted the collar around his neck, gave two turns with the screw, and Narciso Lopez was with his God. A slight convulsive motion of the hands was the only movement I could perceive in the body.

The same correspondent has the following further information and remarks:

Capt. Platt, of the American sloop-of-war Albany, with one of his officers, visited the prisoners this morning, by permission of the Captain-General. He states that he found them in good condition, and that they expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment in the prison, plenty of good plain food being furnished to them, and medical attendance for those who needed it. They give a terrible statement of their condition previous to their surrendering themselves as being taken prisoners. They were reduced to the very verge of starvation, receiving no supplies from the country people, and the few provisions they brought with them being soon exhausted. The last meat that any of them had eaten previous to their capture, was that of the horse of Lopez. They complain bitterly of the deception practiced upon them, they being led to believe that the island was in a complete state of revolution, and that as soon as they landed they would be joined by thousands of Creoles, with a sufficient quantity of everything necessary for their support and the maintenance of a war against an apparently powerful but really weak despotism. The direct reverse of this was found to be the case. When they landed, instead of finding a people struggling for freedom, who were ready to receive them with open arms and hail them as deliverers, they met with either open opposition or were flown from with distrust.

The Creoles of the island, the very people whom they came to free from an oppressive yoke, were the first to give notice of their landing to the troops, and were eager in offering their services as guides and soldiers to the Government. Of the thousands who promised to meet them, scarcely one was to be seen, and in a few days they were surrounded by the masses of troops which the proximity of Havana enabled the Government to throw at once upon them. They fought two or three desperate fights, in all of which they were victorious, but with every hour the number of their assailants was augmented, while theirs fatally decreased, and few or none came to join them. In the meanwhile their provisions were giving out, they saw no prospect of receiving supplies, and they had no means of caring their wounds or providing for their sick. Forced to leave the open country and retreat to the mountains, they were hunted from place to place by the soldiery, guided by the Creole countrymen, until, separated into small parties, they were compelled to hide themselves in the woods and among the rocks and caverns.

Their pursuers here finding themselves at fault, had recourse to the trained dogs of the country, the famous Cuba bloodhound. These animals were furnished by their owners, the *Creole* proprietors of the country, and, led by the unerring instinct of these guides, they soon hunted the unhappy fugitives from their places of refuge, and succeeded in killing or capturing the whole of them.

Col. Pragay, the gallant Hungarian, was killed in the first fight with the Spanish troops, that of the 13th.

The prisoners blame all this deception upon Lopez and some parties in New Orleans. When Capt. Platt informed them of the capture of Lopez, and that he was then on his way to Havana a prisoner, it was with difficulty the prison authorities could prevent them from giving three cheers. Much of this is doubtless assumed to propitiate the Government; but there is no doubt that these men feel bitterly the deception practiced upon them, and without discrimination charge it upon their leaders, who perhaps were as much deceived as themselves. Lopez has proved his sincerity by coming here and sacrificing his life in the cause. I am informed that he had letters from several confidential men in the Vuelta Abajo, promising to join him with thousands of men in case he landed in that section of the island, and there can be but little doubt that he expected to find the greatest part of the open country in the hands of the insurgent Creoles.

An officer of our navy, addressing the same paper, refers in the following truthful terms to the last sad scene in the career of Lopez:

He made a short speech to the people, stating that he had been deceived by the Creoles of Cuba, that he meant well in all that he had done, supposing that the Cubanos desired a change of Government.

Thus has ended the career of *Lopez*. If he had had *four thousand men, such as he brought* a sample of, he would now have been raised to the pinnacle of fame, instead of sitting a lifeless corpse in the felon's chair for hours, to be gazed at by the lazaroni of Havana. Why, Gen. Enna received his death wound while pricking his troops on to face the music made by his small squad at Pozas; then what would have been the result if he had had thousands instead of hundreds? Every hound in Cuba would have this day been yelping his praise, instead of rejoicing, as at present, in his ignominious fate.

Thus has terminated a gallant effort to achieve independence for the people of a neighboring island. It originated in pure and patriotic motives, and contemplated a noble design. Those who embarked in it, hazarded every thing. Their efforts, and their motives, deserve the respect of all good men. The jeers and insults of those, who have no other standard by which to determine the merit of human actions, but their success,—the exultation of those who are hostile from instinct to the cause of Liberty and Republicanism, cannot affect the consciousness, which all who have aided this enterprise feel, that they embarked in it from the same exalted motives, which prompted Lafayette, Pulaski, De Kalb, and others, to come to the aid of these colonies in '76, and that their devotion to liberty yields to no disaster or misfortune, but will shine on as bright as ever, until the past shall be avenged, the future made brighter, and Liberty and Republicanism triumph over their adversaries on this continent, and throughout the civilized world.

☞ The committee on Cuban affairs, in our city, resolved, last night, that they would continue their labors with unflagging devotion and ardor.

[Communicated.]

Mr. Editor: The Cuban Committee having determined to continue their labors in the cause, we would suggest that a meeting of the people be called to take action on the recent occurrences in Cuba, and express the feelings of our citizens with reference to the disasters which have overtaken, though not overwhelmed, the cause of Cuban liberty. SYMPATHIZER.

General John Pragay.

This gallant and accomplished gentleman and soldier, who went with Gen. Lopez, as Chief of his Staff, was killed in the second action at Las Pozas. General Pragay was Adjutant General under Klapka, at Comorn, when that last stronghold of the Hungarians made an honorable capitulation. He was about 42 years of age, of commanding appearance and most pleasing address. As a soldier, full of ardor and the spirit of enterprise, as well as skillful in all military duties, he had few superiors. From the time of his arrival here, he became an intimate friend of General Lopez, and had arranged to accompany him in the expedition, composed chiefly of Hungarians, which was frustrated last spring. General Pragay was a native of Pesth, Hungary. He was the author of an interesting work on the Hungarian War, which contained some valuable biographies of the leading men of that war.

Deposition of one of Lopez's Men

In the Union of the 1st, publishes a declaration made before the Captain General, by one of the captured, whom name is D. Francisco Alejandro Lainé, a native of Alquizar, Cuba.

After relating the preliminary movements of Lopez's band, and the first engagement at Las Pozas, he continues:

"The next day, they were attacked by the Queen's troops; they at last they retreated, leaving them in the hands of the people, having lost in this action the chief of the staff, Pragay, a Colonel whose name he does not recollect, Captain Oberto, and about fifty killed or wounded. The discouragement which had already commenced among them, at seeing that they met no sympathy in the country, was increasing at every step, when they were attacked by the troops whom they expected to join them. Lopez then determined to establish himself in the mountains, with the object of passing to Pinar del Rio, but through the ignorance or malice of their guide, they stopped on the coffee fields of Frias, where they had another encounter with the troops, which resulted in the loss of four or five men, which, with their losses on their march, reduced their force in Frias to two hundred and twenty men, among whom twelve or fourteen were wounded. Hence, they passed to Bruja; from thence, during night, to Martintorena or Candelaria, where, on the 21st, not two hundred in number, whilst eating their breakfast, they were surprised, attacked, and dispersed, by the Queen's troops. About one hundred, one-third of whom were without arms, entered the mountains, and remained more, without eating more than a horse, which they took with them, and some corn and wild herbs, for the space of four days. In this condition, the deponent, having arrived at a road which he knew, left, in order to find some means of writing to his mother. He directed his steps towards a cottage, where he saw some officers of Galicia, who told him it was useless for him to write at that moment, as he would have time to do so, as he would be granted quarter. They presented him to Brigadier Rosales, who remitted him to Bahia Honda, and thence to this capital."

☞ To show that Gen. Lopez's expectation of being joined by the troops in Cuba, was not without some foundation, we give the following statement, which we find in the New York Sun:

"In further confirmation of this probability, we may mention that when Lopez was at Cardenas, the Governor of Matanzas, Colonel Falgueras, marched out against him with the regiment of Leon, but halted about twelve miles from Cardenas, and did not venture further until after it was known that he had re-embarked. When afterwards threatened with a court-martial for this conduct, he replied that if he was put on such a trial, he would be compelled to place on the record his defence of his honor, which was this, *that he did not dare to advance further, because he was satisfied that his men would go straight over to Lopez.*

"In making this statement, at the present period of excitement and gratifying stories, we take the liberty of vouching it with our authority—Gen. Campbell, late U. S. Consul at Havana, (Oh! that he had still filled that office on the 16th inst!) and a reliable friend had the same from Gov. Pallmon Dickerson, of New Jersey, who, when last winter in Matanzas, received the information from a leading American gentleman in Matanzas, who had it from Col. Falgueras himself, indeed, in justification of himself. Col. Falgueras used to make no secret of it, but spoke of it quite publicly. He never was brought to the threatened court martial.

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

Louisville Courier

5 September 1851, 3

"THE NEWS FROM SAVANNAH, WHICH WAS RECEIVED

[redacted] AND WHICH, FOR THAT

reason, we presume our neighbors of the Journal pronounced to be "wholly unreliable," seems to be thought reliable by the press of Nashville and Cincinnati. The Nashville Banner in publishing the despatch, accompanies it with the following remarks:

We are of opinion this news may be relied on, as substantially correct. An air of probability is given to it by the Havana letter of the 18th, which we published Monday, and which represented that the Habanero came in that morning at 10 o'clock, immediately after which many things transpired publicly inducing the impression that a battle had been fought and that many of the government troops had been wounded. The battle of the 17th, if fought in the interior, would very probably have been made known at Havana by the Habanero on the next day. A letter from Havana, published in the New Orleans Picayune, of the 21st, also states the number of troops at Havana at 700. It will be remembered that a letter dated Havana, August 16th, midnight, (published in the Banner on Friday last) represented the forces of Lopez as "momentarily increasing." [illegible] the probability is now decidedly in favor of a successful revolution of the Island.

The editor of the Memphis *Enquirer*, who appears to have studied Cuban matters with some care, and to be pretty well versed as to localities, sums up the gist of the news brought by the Empire City at New Orleans, as follows. His predictions are fulfilled almost to the letter, if the news by the Merchant at Savannah, is true, which we have every reason to believe is the case:

The position of Lopez's force when last heard from, as we are left to infer it from the official reports of the Spanish officers published in our last, is one that excites an intense anxiety to hear how he has maintained himself. Upon a review of all the statements, it is evident that on the 17th of August he had advanced very considerably into the interior. Families which came into Havana on the 16th, say that he had killed a great many of the Spanish soldiers, and was still going forward. The report, too, was from all sides, that he had been joined by large numbers of the Creoles. These reports of the additions to his force are confirmed by the fact that Gen. Enna with some 2,000 men was unable on the 16th to arrest his progress, for it is not probable that with two or three hundred Americans, alone, he could beat off this General. The report of the Spanish officer, Pedro Esteban, published yesterday, locates Lopez on the 16th as advancing upon Cayajabos, upon which point, also, the Spanish troops were being concentrated. This place, Cayajabos, is laid down on the map about midway of the Island, and eastward of Bahia Honda. Lopez and his little army, then, by the 17th, must have advanced quite into the middle of the Island, and nearer Havana by some 15 or 20 miles. Connecting these facts with the hasty arrival at Havana of the steamers Almendares and Habanero on the morning of the 18th, and their hasty departure for Bahia Honda with additional troops and munitions, and cots for a large number of wounded, we think it most likely that on the 17th there was a decisive battle a Cayajabos, and that Lopez has been victorious. If so, the Independence of Cuba is more than half won.

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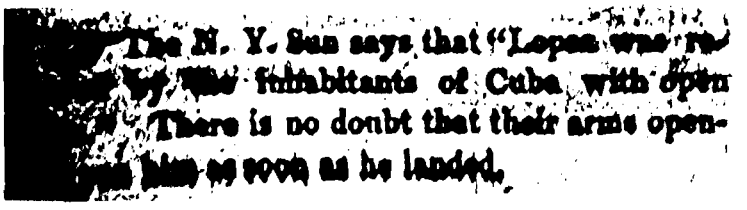
Louisville Journal

5 September 1851, 2



The N. Y. Sun says that "Lopez was re- by the inhabitants of Cuba with open There is no doubt that their arms open- him as soon as he landed.

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Louisville Journal
5 September 1851, 3

☞ The Courier still insists that the pretended news from Cuba which it published in an extra a day or two since is reliable. If the editor of that paper has the credulity to believe the statements that there were at last dates but 700 troops in Havana and that Lopez (having, it is supposed, subdued the rest of the island) was marching upon that city to take it, we are sure the disease of his judgment is beyond our skill to cure and we have not another word to say.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

Government has received information of a formidable expedition fitting out at New York for the invasion of Cuba. Orders have been sent to stop it.

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

5 September 1851, 2

Important from Cuba!

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1, 8½ P. M.

The schooner Merchant left Havana on the 23rd ult.

She reports Gen. Lopez victorious in a battle fought on the 17th ult., in which Gen. Enna and five officers were killed.

Gen. Enna was buried in Havana on the 20th ult.

Gen. Lopez is at the head of a force variously estimated at from 1500 to 2000 men, and was hovering around Havana; having made reconnoizances at Maret.

Guerilla parties are forming in every part of Vuelta de Abajeo.

The Pizarro continues aground.

As usual the accounts are conflicting.

The Spanish press represents the Patriots as scattered, dispersed, annihilated.

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The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

5 September, 1851, 2

CUBA MEETINGS.—The reception of the news of the inhuman slaughter of the fifty Americans at Havana, has awakened a spirit of resentment throughout the land. From centre to circumference, the cry of vengence has gone forth. Large meetings have been held to give expression to the popular feeling in New York, Philadelphia, Mobile, and Savannah. It takes no prophet to foretell the result of this wide-spread commotion among the masses. The blood-thirsty Spaniards will yet be made to atone for their crimes, and Cuba will be free.

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

5 September 1851, 3

Foreign Interference in the Cuban Affair.

We have authentic intelligence that the French vessels of war, stationed near Cuba, have tendended their services to the Government of that Island, to aid it against the people, and have actually been engaged in the tranportation of troops from Havana to various parts of the Island. Our readers will no doubt bear in mind that Louis Napoleon, in one of his messages to the National Assembly, boasted of the aid which he had proffered to the Cuban Government, on the occasion of the Cardenas affair. Similar orders have no doubt been given to the French ships, in reference to the present movements. There can be no doubt that the British officers will be equally as zealous and active on behalf of the interests of old Spain.

In this posture of affairs, the people of this Republic will look with the greatest interest and scrutiny to the course of Executive. They will help him to a strict accountability. No half-way measure will satisfy them. When the dishonest combine, the virtuous must associate. When the nations of the old world would unite their power to perpetuate a despotism on this continent, against the will of people, there are "no wise saws or modern instances"—no logic of diplomacy, no considerations of more commercial interest, which can justify our Government to the people to remain silent, inactive or indifferent. It must act, and that promptly and decisively. It must say to France and England—"this is a contest which does not corncern you; you have no right to interfere in it. We do not interfere, and shall observe an armed neutrality against all other interference. We keep aloof from your European contentions, and we expect you to do likewise in regard to those which they may occur on this continent."

No other course, no other sentiments but these, will satisfy the American people. The administration, or the party which pursues on this subject a doubtful policy, which permits either France or England to interfere between the Cuban people and their Spanish oppressors, is destined to go down, accursed of all Americans and Republicans. We would invoke that gallant and intelligent party which at present has control of the Government, to keep its eyes open wide to the inevitable downfall, defeat and annihilation that awaits it, in case the Executive of its choice does not adopt the course which the immense majority of the American people expect of those entrusted with the administration of this great Republic. Let ships of war, fully equal to the combined fleet of France and England, be sent to Cuba, to follow up, by a prompt display of strength, the earnest remonstrance of our Executive, against any interference by European powers. Let this be done, and Congress to the same end, and Mr. Fillmore will establish a high reputation as an American President. Let a course of studied neutrality or indifference, much more of interference against the people of Cuba, be pursued, and the Executive and all who support it will be forever associated in infamy with the Russians, who propped up the declining energies of Austria against the gallant Hungarians, or with the apostate French, who saved the Roman despotism from destruction by the Roman people.—*New Orleans Delta.*

General Cadwallader.

We hail with great joy the accession of this gallant and accomplished soldier, to the ranks of the Cuban patriots. General Cadwallader is the son of a gallant officer of the Revolution of 1776, a companion and friend of Lafayette. His high-spirited son, true to the principles of his father, and to the example of his father's friend, has thrown the weight of his character and influence into the cause of Cuba, and we hope, ere long, to hear of his drawing his sword in that behalf.—General C. is an accompiished soldier, and is possessed of fine talents, especially for the command and direction of volunteers.—*Delta.*

The Steamship Pampero.—By the arrival at New York of the steamship Winfield Scott, we have some news of the movements of the steamship Pampero.—The Scott stopped at Key West, on her way to New York. She learned there that the steamer Pampero, Captain Lewis, came into Key West on the 10th inst., and anchored in the harbor. Here she stopped for some hours, and left again at 11 o'clock the same night for the Cuba shore, with General Lopez and 450 men on board.

On the 12th inst, (two day afterwards,) the Pampero returned to Key West, but weighed anchor again in an hour, in order to prevent seizure by the U. S. Government authorities there.

The Pampero hung about Key West, until the evening of the 15th, when she again came into port, and took on board some twenty or twenty-five recruits, and took her departure for Jacksonville, Fa., to take on board another expedition commanded by Gen. Gonzales.

[*Picayune.*

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The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

5 September 1851, 4

To the Citizens of New Orleans.

Not having engaged in the cause of Cuba, personally, I have forborne to inquire into the plan of operations, further than has been common to all our citizens, who took an interest in the cause. To-day, however, I have made the proper inquiries, to enable me to form an opinion as to what is likely to be done; and the conclusion to which I have come, is, that if the citizens of New Orleans do not subscribe liberally, there is no prospect of any aid being furnished to the brave and gallant young men whose lives are now perilled in the mountains of Cuba.

There is no time for delay; we have had one tale of blood and murder, and we may soon have another.—My object is, if possible, to save the remnant of the gallant band who defeated the forces of Gen. Enna, on the 13th instant, and marched into the interior on the 15th. This we know from the official publications in Havana; and further all is doubt and uncertainty.—This, however, is certain, that the same men who defeated Gen. Enna, and compelled him to send back to Havana for reinforcements, when they were only defended by works hastily thrown up around an old building, will be able to hold him at bay for some time, when they reach mountains well adapted to defence as those of Cuba are. This is more certain, if the people of the country unite with them, which is confidently stated to be the case, by correspondents from Havana, who, I am fully satisfied, have not made statements which they do not believe.

But, fellow citizens, after examining the position in a military point of view, I am satisfied that our friends and brethren will be finally overwhelmed by superior Spanish force, if they do not receive assistance.

However anxious we may be relieve to those who are in danger, we must not hazard any more small detachments—we have had enough of that. Whatever is done, should be done promptly and efficiently.

Whether anything at all can be done, depends upon you, men of New Orleans. There is no time to seek aid from a distance. There is no lack of men, who burn to succor the surviving comrades of the slaughtered Crittenden, Kerr, and their brave companions. It is the means that are wanting. I therefore plainly appeal to you to come forth generously and promptly. It will require a considerable sum to do anything that you or I would sanction; for I say at once, that I will never consent that our noble young men shall again be hazarded with insufficient numbers and insufficient means.

(Signed,) FELIX HUSTON.

New Orleans, August 22, 1851.

☞ We have conversed with Gen. Felix Huston, in relation to the letters from the unfortunate victims of Spanish cruelty. Although Col. Crittendon was a near relative and friend of Gen. Huston, who also had a nephew in the expedition, he is not disposed, from an examination of the letters, and the official reports published in Havana, to believe that Gen Lopez ought to be charged with deserting Col. Crittenden's command. At first, he was inclined to think that a military error had been committed in the division of as small a force as Gen. Lopez had under his command; but on reflection he does not see how it could well be avoided. Gen. Lopez landed on a barren coast, he had with him a large amount of arms and ammunition over and above what the men with him needed, intended for the Cubans who might join him, and it was absolutely necessary that his friends in the interior should be raised and the means of transporting the arms, etc., [illegible] ble that he was under the belief that his landing had not been discovered.

Now, it is evident that there were two things to be done. One was to advance into the interior and open communications with his friends, and obtain transportation, and the other was to guard the arms, ammunition, etc., which could not be left unprotected, to be destroyed or carried off by a few fishermen on the coast.

This, Gen. Huston thinks, was the reason why Col. Crittenden was left at the place of landing.

It appears from the Spanish statement, that the Pampero was discovered by a frigate, and information sent to Havana the night of the 11th. [illegible] back of the 12th the Pizarro [illegible] with 800 men, and towing a vessel with [illegible] horses. [illegible] ted for Bahia Honda, where she arrived that night 10 o'clock. This force, with the troops stationed at Bahia Honda, was put in motion that night and cut off Col. Crittendon, who was then marching to join Gen. Lopez at Las Pozas. It also appears that on that day Gen Lopez was fortifying himself at Las Pozas, and was attacked by Gen. Enna, which attack was repulsed, as clearly appears by the Havana papers of the 14th and 15th.

This shows that it was not probable that Gen. Lopez could render any aid to Col. Crittenden, and that any messengers he might have sent were cut off by the enemy.

Under all the circumstances, it is not surprising that Col. Crittenden's men may have thought that they were deserted, not knowing that Gen Lopez had to defend his own position against overwhelming odds.

Such are the opinions of a veteran and experienced soldier, who has carefully examined all the facts of the case, and who would not be apt in this case to excuse or extenuate an act of desertion, or an error of military judgment.

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New York Journal of Commerce

5 September, 1851, 4

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Journal of Commerce.

LATER FROM CUBA.

Details of the News by the Cherokee at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3d.

The steamship Cherokee, direct from Havana, has arrived at her wharf. From passengers we learn of the complete failure and annihilation of the Lopez expedition in Cuba.

Passengers who witnessed the execution of Lopez, state that he ended his life manfully.

The failure of the expedition is attributed to the separation of Col. Crittenden's command from the main body under Lopez.

Previous to the death of Lopez he declared that he had been greatly deceived in regard to promised aid in Cuba.

The Patriots are stated to have deserted Lopez and fled to the mountains.

Just previous to the capture of Lopez he had but thirty remaining followers and they finally deserted him in a wounded condition, so that he had not one remaining friend,—he wandered alone for some time and was finally run down, by blood-hounds. His last words were, "Adieu dear Cuba."

A meeting of passengers was held on board the Cherokee, at which Gen. Lane, of Oregon presided, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havanna, has forfeited every right and title to be regarded as an American citizen; that he has outraged every sentiment of humanity, and deserves the execration of every friend of Liberty.

The Spanish accounts state that of the whole number of the patriots landed by the Pampero and from other quarters—536 have already been killed, and 436 are now in prison.

Another resolution requests his recall by the American Government.

We learn by the Cherokee that General Pragay had been killed at Pagas.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1851.

If Lopez and the remnant of his band should have been entirely dissomitted,—as will probably prove to be the case—then it is to be hoped the Cubian fever will, every where, subside. Expeditions for their relief will be abortive and it is not at all unlikely that the new expeditions so weak share the disasterious fate which they will deserve.

I doubt very much whether [Gen. Felix Houston] will be able to carry out his scheme of taking a large force to Cuba, as emigrants, or under any other name. He can get men enough for that object, or for any other desperate and reckless adventure, if he can find the means. He does not profess to possess means himself, and invokes a subscription, which according to the last accounts was going on very strongly.

The friends of the Cuban conspirators must be pretty well exhausted,—if any they had; and they will in vain, under present circumstances, seek to levy contributions upon a sympathy which is becoming inactive. What has become of the fifteen hundred thousand dollars which Gen. Quitman, on the stump said had been offered him as means to get up, and lead an invading expedition?

Government vigilance, at this late day, is less necessary than it was when the Pampero expedition was got up. The expedition has probably come to an end, and in such a way that will invite no successors. Nothing but a belief in the active existence of a popular revolution in Cuba would justify sympathy or aid from this country, and it will be difficult again to impose such a belief upon any one, without adequate evidence.

Still it is greatly to be regretted that the Government did not put out all its energy to prevent the Pampero expedition. An expedition, so fraught with injury to a friendly power. The many lives which the Cubans have lost in expelling the invaders might have been saved; the expenses which were thrown upon the Cuban government would have been saved; the impositions of an arbitrary power upon its subjects in Cuba would not have been aggravated; this country would have saved what it has to spare of reputation for justice towards others; and an immeasurable extent of agitation, excitement, and ill-feeling at home would have been saved, had this Government prevented the departure of the Pampero?

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The Evening Picayune.

5 September, 1851

Baltimore Correspondence.

The Cuban News—Contradictory Rumors from New Orleans—The Bodies of Crittenden and Ker—The Monmouth—New Orleans Riot—Sympathy Meeting.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

BALTIMORE, *August* 28, 1851.

Eds. Pic.—The interest manifested here to ascertain the position and prospects of Lopez, or whether he has escaped the fate of his fifty gallant compatriots, is very great, and is momentarily increasing, notwithstanding the cool and unexcitable nature of our citizens. The telegraph to the South has been out of order for almost a month, and all our New Orleans news comes to us first in the form of telegraphic despatches to Charleston, or a straggling item occasionally by the Western line. From these sources we yesterday received despatches announcing the triumphant progress of Lopez, and to-day the pleasing hope has been prostrated by despatches of the same date announcing the total destruction of himself and his little army. We also have from New Orleans the most sorrowful feature of the whole affair—the assertion by some of the victims of Spanish vengeance, that Lopez had basely deserted them in the hour of need.

Some of the despatches from New Orleans have also announced the presence of the bodies of Col. Crittenden and Capt. Ker, which has caused much wonder, especially as nothing was heard of their arrival in connection with the announcement of the arrival of the Empire City. In short, the state of uncertainty in which the whole North is placed with regard to all the news by the Empire City can scarcely be described.

The steamer Monmouth is still here, and although claimed by Mr. Montgomery as his individual property, is believed by the Government to belong to the New York Cuban Junta, or to be under their control. She has been put in fine order, and a large party are congregating here expecting to sail in her. The Government officials keep a bright watch on her, and as she has just been turned out of the dry dock in complete repair, renewed vigilance will be exercised. She is a swift vessel, and could walk round the Spanish steamer.

The announcement of the riot at New Orleans, and the destruction of property, with the outrage on the Spanish Consul, it is generally hoped is a fabrication, or at least an exaggeration. Fears are entertained that if true similar outrages may be committed at Havana, by the rabble, on the property of American residents, by way of retaliation.

A despatch from Norfolk announces the sailing of the Saranac yesterday, with Com. Parker, for Cuba. He is not only instructed to investigate and demand explanations as to the shooting of the American prisoners, and the firing at the Falcon, but to remain at Havana to protect the lives and property of American residents. A despatch was also received at New York on Monday, to send the sloop-of-war Falmouth to Cuba, but she had sailed only a few hours' previous for the Mediterranean station.

A meeting was held last night at Monument Square, to express the feelings of our citizens in connection with the brutal massacre of the gallant Americans at Havana, and also to devise means for assisting and succoring Lopez and his associates. The meeting was, however, gotten up by those who could not command the attention of our citizens, and but little was done or said. Capt. Maguire, who has seen hard fighting both by sea and by land, was present, and addressed the meeting, and is understood to be ready to take command of an aquatic excursion to Cuba if it should be raised.

DON CÆSAR.

☞ We have received from Havana, by the Cherokee, the following document, which we presume it is intended for us to publish. It came to us from the office of the *Diario de la Marina*:

HAVANA, *September* 1, 1851.

There having been published in your city event official documents containing grave insults against the people amongst whom we live perfectly secure and respected, we have deemed it our duty to translate the following lines, published in to-day's *Diario de la Marina.*—*Varios Americanos.*

CALUMNY.

Among the means used by the corrupted press of New Orleans, by those periodicals sold to the purchasers of Cuban bonds and other speculators upon the disturbance of this island, to excite the people of their own stamp and to hide their own crimes from the knowledge of the better part of society to be better able to attack our unprotected countrymen in New Orleans and insult our nation in the person of our worthy Consul in that city, they have informed the public solemnly that the fifty pirates that were shot were assassinated and that afterwards their bodies had been mutilated and that their members had been carried by the people in procession before the palace of the Captain General.

Such a vile calumny would hardly be worthy of our notice, as we have too much self-respect to treat with seriousness the wretched stuff with which the filibuster press daily regales the public; but we have read in the message directed by the Mayor of New Orleans to the Council of the Second Municipality in relation to the recent riots in that place that the great excitement created was in consequence "of the horrid butchery in Havana of some of his countrymen; and the revolting atrocities and horrible outrages committed upon the remains of the victims."

It appears impossible that the Mayor of a city such as New Orleans could put belief in a vulgar report as false as it is gross; in no place out of New Orleans can we believe that an authority has ever consigned in an official document the most villainous of calumnies with no better authority for belief than that of having read them in periodics sold to piratical speculations, and known to be the organs of such, whilst he had in his power the means of knowing the truth; and he might have known that the pirates, whom the Mayor styles fellow-citizens in express contradiction to the declaration of the President of the American Union, which declared them pirates, who desired to enrich themselves through the ruin of our country, were treated according to law, and that law and nothing but law governed in the execution of the penalty which they well knew they had exposed themselves to.

The Mayor is too candid or too desirous to excuse the outrages which he witnessed with so much patience, and has been the organ of a calumny which we must solemnly contradict. Could he be ignorant of the fact that after the fifty pirates had been captured they were treated by the commander and the officers of our navy with all the kindness possible in their unfortunate situation? Could he be ignorant of the fact that once put on board the frigate Esperanza they received all the physical and spiritual relief that they could desire, during the brief space of life that remained to them? Could he be ignorant of the fact that they were freely allowed to see their friends and write to their families? Could he be ignorant of the fact that as soon as they had been shot by the troops their bodies were carried to the burial ground, not in the hearses provided for criminals, but in those which are daily used by the rich of our city? Could he be ignorant of the fact that our Government went so far in its generosity as to allow the removal of some of the bodies, though it is now obliged to withdraw that permission out of self-respect? Could he be ignorant of the fact that our Government, though it could have taken possession of the open letters of the condemned, letters which were certainly an eloquent testimony against the wicked and cowardly organizers of the expedition, carried its attention so far as to allow their free remission, displaying in this wise the most signal contrast with the conduct of those who have published only the letters fit only to excite compassion, omitting most infamously the rest? Could he finally be ignorant of the true character of our population, of its proverbial respect of the authorities, a motive sufficient to make it also respect the dead bodies of the criminals executed according to law?

But why appeal to such proofs? The many strangers who reside amongst us will contradict with us the calumny of which the Mayor has been either the dupe or the accomplice, and they also will testify whether in any other country they have ever found greater respect, security, or protection. We leave it to the large number of the Mayor's fellow-countrymen who honestly seek their living amongst us to answer so vile an imposture. For our part we deem it enough to have given it the lie.

The New York Cuba Expedition.—The announcement made by one of the New York papers that two or three vessels have sailed with munitions of war from that city, a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer says, is correct, though doubted by some of those who are engaged in raising supplies. The letter adds:

Two vessels, one containing coal, and the other two thousand muskets, clothing and ammunition, sailed soon after the news of the shooting at Havana. These vessels were freighted by foreign capitalists, and carrying a foreign flag—in fact, they are not American vessels. Among other things they took out 500 barrels of flour packed in sacks. They are to proceed to a point well known to Lopez, and over which the Spanish Government can have no actual control, except by a fleet outside. I have reason to believe that a large steamer, on Sunday night last, sailed from this neighborhood with a large body of men. During the night boats passed between her and the shore as many as fifty times. These statements are given on the best authority. Little can be expected from those who are seemingly most active in favor of Lopez here. They are not entrusted with the secrets of the great money power that is at work—confined to a single Cuban, whose family has had its blood spilled by Spain. The excitment in the city is as great as ever, and is as likely to continue. The success of Lopez is believed in, and his capture is universally doubted.

☞ We learn from our correspondent at Pensacola, that on the 3d inst. the steamer Vixen, having only one boiler fit for use, was firing up, with the intention of coming to the mouth of the Mississippi in order to prevent the egress of any expedition bound for Cuba.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Picayune.
5 September 1851, 2

Spanish Official Accounts.

We give below a translation of such of the official Spanish documents as seem to us of interest.

An extra of the *Gaceta*, dated August 30th, announces the capture of Lopez as follows:

The Lieutenant Governor of San Cristobal, under date of yesterday at 6 in the evening, reports to the Most Excellent Señor Governor Captain General as follows:

Most Excellent Sir—At this moment, 6 o'clock in the evening, the traitor Lopez has entered this town in arrest by D. Antonio Santos Castañeda, which fact I hasten to communicate to your Excellency.

By order of his Excellency, the above is announced in an extraordinary gazette, for general and satisfactory news. PEDRO ESTEBAN.

Havana, August 30, 1851.

The Captain General, on the arrival of Lopez in the city, issued a congratulatory proclamation, of which the following is a copy:

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND:

I ought now to express to you my satisfaction at your conduct during the events which have just terminated in a manner most glorious for the great nation to which we all belong.

It is known that in a foreign country people without law or conscience, proposed to wrest this beautiful island from the very nation which gave to the world that hemisphere, which forms its most beautiful part. Their first attempt at Cardenas being frustrated, they believed they could achieve the criminal object they sought by seducing a few inexperienced and uncautious youths who rebelled against their Queen and their country; but your loyalty, and the valor of the army, finished as quickly as they were undertaken the insignificant movements excited by their intrigues, and, as if they had prepared to banish even the least doubt that might remain concerning the true origin of these movements, they subsequently organized an expedition, headed by the traitor Lopez, who disembarked on the north coast of the western part of this Department.

Scarcely two weeks have elapsed, and all those who accompanied him, including the traitor chief, have fallen, dead or alive, into your hands or into those of the troops sent to pursue them. Perhaps history does not offer on its pages a single example of invasion so quickly and completely exterminated.

Nor could it fail to be so. The valor of the troops routed them in combat, and you converted yourselves, as soon as they desecrated your territory with their execrable footsteps, into as many soldiers as there were persons capable of bearing arms. Not only did you aid the army and the authorities with all manner of resources, not only did you deprive the enemy of whatever might assist his flight, but as worthy rivals of our troops, in valor and enthusiasm, you attacked them without cessation or weariness, sharing the dangers and dividing with the army the labors and fatigues of a war in one of the roughest portions of the island. Fate crowned your efforts and placed its seal on your unequaled loyalty, one of you delivering into the hands of the law the traitor chief, who fled, wandering and frightened from the just punishment which menaced him.

By the decision and enthusiasm of which you have now given so many and such signal proofs, by the generous patriotism which impelled the merchants, planters and corporations to place their fortunes at the disposition of the authorities, by the intimate union between the army and inhabitants of all classes and conditions, a union cemented by the loyalty and nationalism which immortalize the name of Spain, your tranquility is assured, and the Queen of the Antilles will never cease being Spanish, because there is no force sufficient to subdue a people which like you repulse those who attack its nationality. A living example of the truth of this assertion is offered to us by the history of our memorable war of independence. You have shown yourselves worthy sons of those who then astonished the world by their valor and constancy. Receive for it my sincere and cordial congratulations, being certain that your august Sovereign will learn with joy this new proof which you have given her of the loyalty of the *ever-faithful* Island of Cuba.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

Havana, August 31, 1851.

The Recent Tragedies at Havana.

MEETING ON BOARD THE CHEROKEE.

At a meeting of the passengers of the steamship Cherokee, called to take into consideration the conduct of the American Consul at Havana during the time of the imprisonment and execution of Col. Crittenden and his party at that place, held on the 3d of September, on her voyage from Havana to New Orleans, Gen. Lane, of Oregon Territory, was called to the chair, and Benjamin Lyons, of Louisiana, and Thomas J. Aby, of Mississippi, were appointed Secretaries. On taking the chair, Gen. Lane briefly stated the objects of the meeting; after which, on motion, the Chair appointed a committee of nine to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Samuel C. Turner of Mobile, Wm. R. Buford of Texas, John A. Boydquin of Georgia, C. A. Tweed of Sacramento City, W. W. Boyden of San Francisco, George Clark of New Orleans, J. M. Gilmore of Illinois, and Charles Stewart of Tenbessee, were appointed the committee. While the committee were absent the meeting was highly entertained by remarks from P. F. De Gourney, Esq. Gen. Lane also addressed the meeting, amidst rounds of applause. The committee having returned, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we, the passengers on board the steamship Cherokee, having been in the port of Havana during the enactment of a part of the recent tragedy upon the Island of Cuba, and having derived, from good authority, the following facts in relation to the part taken in that sad affair by A. F. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, viz:

That he neglected to intercede with the authorities in Havana for the preservation of the lives of Col. Crittenden and his heroic band, though entreated to do so by American citizens resident at Havana.

That he made no effort to procure them a fair and impartial trial.

That, notwithstanding the earnest appeals of their friends, he refused to seek an interview with the prisoners, thereby losing the only opportunity by which our unfortunate countrymen could have sent a last farewell to their relatives and friends at home.

That, after execution, he neglected to secure the bodies of the victims from insult.

That he neglected to have the bodies interred in separate graves, in order that they might have been reclaimed by their friends. Therefore, resolved,

1. That we consider Mr. A. F. Owen as having outraged every sentiment of humanity and every principle of duty as an officer of the American Government.

2. That Mr. A. F. Owen has forfeited every title to the name of American citizen.

3. That Mr. A. F. Owen deserves the execration of every true friend of liberty.

4. That our Government is requested to recall Mr. A. F. Owen from a post which he has so signally disgraced.

5. That our Government is urgently entreated to use every means in its power to procure the release of those of our fellow-citizens now in the hands of the authorities of Cuba.

6. That the Spanish authorities at Cuba, by their merciless and sanguinary conduct in putting to death those who became their prisoners, have forfeited the respect and sympathy of all civilized and Christian men; that they are unworthy to own and unfit to govern the island now under their despotic sway.

Messrs. Tweed, Turner, Steward, and Clark addressed the meeting.

After which, the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that the Secretaries send a copy of these proceedings, signed by the President and Secretaries, to the New Orleans press for publication.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH LANE, President.

BENJAMIN LYONS, T. J. ABY, } Secretaries.

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The Terre Haute Daily Express

5 September 1851, 2

DAILY EXPRESS.

TERRE-HAUTE:

Friday Morning, September 5, 1851.

☞ It is said that the soldiers raised in New Orleans for the Cuban service, are chiefly men out of employment, unacclimated, without either friends or funds, and ready for almost any enterprise. The terms were, a small sum in hand, comfortable clothing, and suitable lodging, eight dollars per month, together with the usual provision made for soldiers in the United States service; a conditional provision, in the event of success and good conduct, *of a thousand dollars in money*, or two hundred acres of land at the end of the term of service, or within twelve months.

The officers received a brevet upon sailing from the United States, together with all the benefits which the casualties of the service would naturally throw in the path of a soldier. The immediate funds were furnished by Cubans of New York, long residents of this country, who desire the independence of the island, and who have been exiled for political offences. Many of these formerly occupied the highest positions in Cuba, and are still in the enjoyment of immense wealth.

The Annexation of Cuba—Extinction of Slavery.

The New Orleans *True Delta* remarks that "the immediate effect of annexation will be to create an enormous demand for sugar plantations in Cuba, and a commensurate requisition for slave labor to meet the natural and unnatural speculation; that the frontier slave States—Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, and Missouri—where slave labor is less valuable and its profitable employment quite precarious, will be tempted by high prices to part with their slave population for deportation, or to supply vacancies made by southern emigration; and that in less *than twenty-five years from the date of annexation slavery will cease to exist on the continent*, since the cotton and sugar planters of the South could not afford to pay the enormously augmented prices. It also says that, in the event of Cuba being annexed, slavery will cease *within five years thereafter to have more than a nominal existence* in Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and perhaps Tennessee; and the natural result to the southern States will be the ultimate extinction of slavery, since, deprived of the Congressional, territorial and numerical strength of the States mentioned, they will, thereafter, have no safeguard from the insidious and violent attacks of the North."

Telegraphic News.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.

We have one mail from New Orleans to-night, leaving the latest still due.

The Picayune of the 24th, says the Cuban liberators of whom there are a large number, have given the whole direction and management of their affairs into the hands of Gen. Felix Houston, who in carrying out their views, will take care and not violate the laws of this country.

The Washington Telegraph says that arrangements have been made in the U. S., for landing 5000 men in Cuba, in a short time under the command of distinguished leaders, adding that it could give all the details of the project if politic.

The ship Columbia, from New York at Charleston, on Thursday, encountered a severe gale, during which Mr. Kelly, Chief Mate, was knocked overboard and drowned.

Several Hungarians left Montgomery, Ala., on Monday, to join Gen. Lopez.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received despatches from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that 2000 men are waiting there to embark for Cuba. The Collector was informed in reply, that should these men embark, certain officers of the U. S. at New Orleans would be held responsible. The Republic of this morning states that upon the American Consul at Havana calling upon the Captain General complaining of the firing upon the Falcon, the latter expresses regret at the occurrence, and said it should not again occur; that it probably happened because the Spanish vessel had a new commander recently come to Havana who did not know the Falcon. The Cuban meeting here last night was largely attended. Gen. McCalla presided. The resolutions adopted are moderate in their tone and the speakers are very temperate in their addresses.

☞ According to the N. Y. Herald, some eight or ten weeks ago, before Mr. Webster left Washington, the British and French diplomatic functionaries here hinted, in a semi-official manner, at the necessity in which their respective governments might be placed to prevent the attempts of our citizens to seize upon Cuba; to which Mr. Webster, we believe, gave a very comprehensive reply, stating that the government of the United States had done, and hourly continued to do, all in its power to prevent other expeditions against Cuba; but that this government was not to be threatened by any foreign power, and would not listen to such threats. Mr. Webster's note remained unanswered by Sir Henry and the Minister sent us by Mr. Louis Bonaparte.

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
5 September 1851 2

Our Position on the Cuban Question—Continued.

In yesterday's paper we adverted to the expectation of the British government that President Fillmore would co-operate with the cabinet of England in promoting a policy which would "*preserve the permanent union of Cuba with the Crown of Spain;*" and we presented a few general remarks showing that this expectation would not be without foundation if the army, navy, and militia of the United States could by existing laws be employed to arrest and capture, without judicial process, not only within our jurisdiction on land, but on the high seas wherever found, all persons seeking the shores of Cuba with the intention of aiding the cause of the revolution which has broken out in that island. If we were parties to the Holy Alliance of the crowned heads of Europe, such an employment of our national power would be but a repetition of what was daily done on that continent to put down by force all attempts of the people to free themselves from despotism. The Emperor of Russia kept three hundred thousand armed men on the frontier of Germany and Austria to prevent the assistance which would have gone from Poland and France to the relief of Hungary, and to enable the army of Radetsky to perform the same service in Italy, and crush a King who had had the temerity to accept a constitution voted by his subjects. According to the code of those monarchs, all the revolutions of 1848 were *piracies*, and it was their common duty to crush and punish them. But on this continent a different standard of political responsibility has been set up, and we maintain both a practice and a theory which will never array the power of the United States on the side of efforts to uphold systems which deny the right of the people to self-government. With us both the constitution and the laws rest upon principles which leave to every community the sacred right of determining for itself the form of government the best calculated to secure its happiness. Non-intervention is our motto—non-intervention not merely as a theory, but as an action which arms us where opposition menaces it and seeks to undermine the moral considerations on which its preservation depends. Hence, in the Hungarian and Italian struggles, if they had been made in this Western World, the interference of Russia would not only have received our denunciation, but would doubtless have been opposed with our arms.

But, whilst such are principles which will prevent us from adopting a line of policy that will find us co-operating with the power of Europe, as suggested by the London Times, "*in securing the permanent union of Cuba with the Crown of Spain*," it does not follow that we are to be charged with a disposition to disregard our treaty obligations, and connect our national influence and force with any revolution which may occur on our borders. We simply allege that our constitution and laws fix our international position in favor of the rights of the people, on grounds which are not to be assailed by the opposite one, which prevents all revolution, and enables existing governments to league together and use their common force in the protection of despotism. We allege that the legal restraints imposed on our people were not intended to make them passive spectators of those struggles which are authorized by the laws of Nature in correcting the abuses of intolerable oppression, and that they do not confer, and were not intended to confer, an absolute power on the part of the President, or any other officer, to arrest, under all circumstances, those who may be prompted by their enthusiasm to take a part in those struggles. Were this so, our constitution and laws would leave us less free to defend the principle of republicanism than the despotisms of the Old World are to assail it.

According to our views of the subject, the framers of our constitution, in limiting the powers of government, intended to leave the voluntary action of the people all the scope that was not inconsistent with those principles of order and security which are generally recognized by the good sense of mankind; and in reference to our contact with foreign powers, the limitations of the constitution are to be construed, as in our domestic transactions, in the sense which favors the liberty of the individual.

Let it not be inferred, therefore, that we seek to evade our treaty obligations with Spain, or to get clear of the existing provisions on our statute-book, making it illegal to fit out armed expeditions within our territory against a friendly nation.

From the beginning we have admitted the binding force of the law of 1818; and we have always urged that it was the duty of the Executive to use its best exertions to execute that law. But we protest against a plain and palpable violation of the constitution, under the plea of a pretended adhesion to law. The constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. There is a sanctity about and around each and every provision of that constitution which no act of Congress can ever have. We contend, therefore, that the statute of 1818, like every other statute, must be construed with reference to the provisions of the constitution. It is not to be supposed that Congress intends in any of its acts to violate the constitution. This principle requires that such an interpretation be placed on every enactment as will reconcile it with the fundamental law.

The constitution says expressly that no person shall be "deprived of life, liberty, or property, *without due process of law*." What is the meaning of this expression "without due process of law?" The constitution answers the question in the fourth amendment, which says:

"The right of the people to be secure in their *persons*, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; *and no warrants shall issue* but upon probable cause, *supported by oath or affirmation*, and particularly describing the place to be searched, *and the persons or things to be seized*."

Here, then, we have the distinct declaration of the constitution, that no citizen shall be arrested without due process of law, and that no warrant of arrest shall be issued but on oath or affirmation, supporting a probable cause of arrest, and specifying particularly the persons to be arrested.

The eighth section of the constitution confides to Congress the power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." In obedience to this provision, and that which constitutes the President commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, Congress has authorized the Executive to use the regular army, and call out the militia if necessary, to aid the execution of judicial process, whenever resisted by a force too strong for the officers of the law. But it is clear that the President cannot arrest, or authorize an arrest, except in cases occurring in the army or navy, or in the militia, when in active service in time of war or public danger.

From the quotations which we have made, it is plain that no citizen of the United States can be arrested in time of peace, unless a warrant of arrest, based on oath or affirmation, has been issued by a court of competent jurisdiction; and the jurisdiction of none of our courts, nor of all our courts, extends more than three miles—one marine league—beyond our coast. Within our borders, and three miles at sea, our jurisdiction extends. Within that space any who violate the law of 1818, or any other law, may be rightfully arrested, provided the arrest is commanded by due process of law, (a warrant,) issued in virtue of oath or affirmation. In time of peace the Executive has no power to arrest, and no power to authorize an arrest, except in the army or navy. The power to arrest is a *judicial* power. The law allows the Executive to use the army and navy only in subordination to the civil authority—only to sustain the civil authority in executing process. Further than that it cannot go without violating the constitution, no matter how much it may speak of law and order and neutral obligations in the mean time.

The constitution does not give the power of arrest to the President. Leaving out of view the army, navy, and the militia in active service, the President has no power to arrest for trial—no more than we have. But we will not argue this point; for we have before us an opinion which precludes the necessity of such argument. Mr. Attorney General Wirt, in his opinion dated September 9, 1818, relative to Obed Wright's case, says:

"Arrest for trial is a proceeding which belongs to *the judicial*, not to *the executive branch of the government*; and the warrant of arrest is always preceded by evidence—*ex parte*, to be sure, but still evidence—to wit: information on oath. Can the President of the United States order an arrest, either by proclamation or by instructions to marshals? Would not such proclamation or instructions be, in effect, a warrant to arrest? It is very clear to me that they would; and that either of them would be a violation of the 4th article of the amendments of the constitution of the United States, which provides that 'the right of the people to be secure in their *persons*, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and *no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation*, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.' It was one of the strong grounds of objection to the celebrated alien law, that it gave the President power to arrest—'a power,' says Judge Tucker, 'which it was presumed did not exist either in the executive of the State or of the federal government.'—(4th Tucker's Black., 290.)"

It is clear now that the orders issued to our naval forces to arrest, *on the coast of Cuba*, expeditions intended to act against the Spanish authorities in that island are in direct violation of the constitution. Within our jurisdiction such enterprises could be arrested by the judicial authority, sustained, if need be, by the subordinate assistance of military force. Beyond our jurisdiction, the laws of the United States, including the law of 1818, have no virtue. Beyond our jurisdiction, they are on the high seas; and, unless they prostitute our flag, an American ship has no right to stop them. Having reached the high seas, they cannot in any manner compromit the honor of our country, unless it be shown that our government has given them direct aid and encouragement, or indirect aid and encouragement, by wrongfully failing to prevent armed organizations within our borders.

Once on the high seas, the Cuban adventurers cannot be arrested under our laws, even by judicial process under the constitution. The law of 1818 does not extend to the high seas; for it is nothing more than a statute of the United States. The fugitive-slave law is also a statute of the United States. Did Mr. Fillmore order the army and navy to execute that law? By no means.

But there is another point. We have already shown that the Executive has no right to arrest, except on our soil or within our jurisdiction. What right, then, has the administration to defend the coast of Cuba or guarantee the dominions of the Queen of Spain? The Cuban sympathizers cannot be arrested on the high seas except by Spanish authority. Our ships of war may stop any vessel sailing under the American flag to see that she is not abusing that flag. That is all. From the foundation of the government, we have denied the right of search. How, then, can an American vessel stop a ship at sea not sailing under the stars and stripes? Only when such ship is deemed to be a piratical vessel. Can the Cuban sympathizers be deemed pirates? They go to assist an outbreak in Cuba; they do not go for murder and plunder. But we will not argue this point; we prefer to present the words used by the present Secretary of State in his correspondence with Mr. Fox relative to the Canada troubles:

"The undersigned does not admit the propriety or justice of this designation. If citizens of the United States fitted out, or were engaged in fitting out, a military expedition from the United States, intended to act against the British government in Canada, they were clearly *violating the laws of their own country*, and exposing themselves to the just consequences which might be inflicted on them if taken within the British dominions. But, notwithstanding this, they were certainly not 'pirates;' nor does the undersigned think it can advance the purpose of fair and friendly discussion so to denominate them. Their offence, whatever it was, had no analogy to cases of '*piracy*.' Supposing all that is alleged against them to be true, they were taking a part in what they regarded as a civil war, and they were taking part on the side of the 'rebels.' Surely, Great Britain herself has not regarded persons thus engaged as deserving the appellation which her Majesty's government bestows upon these citizens of the United States.

"It is quite notorious that, for the greater part of the last two centuries, subjects of the British Crown have been *permitted* to engage in foreign wars, both national and civil, and in the latter in every stage of their progress; and yet it has not been imagined that England has at any time *allowed* her subjects to turn '*pirates*.' Indeed, in our own times, not only have individual subjects of that Crown gone abroad to engage in civil wars, but we have seen whole regiments openly recruited, imbodied, armed, and disciplined in England, with the avowed purpose of aiding a rebellion against a nation with whom England was at peace; although it is true that subsequently an act of Parliament was passed to prevent transactions so nearly approaching to public war, without license from the Crown.

"It may be said that there is a difference between the case of a civil war arising from a disputed succession, or a protracted revolt of a colony against a mother country, and the case of a fresh outbreak or commencement of a rebellion. The undersigned does not deny that such distinction may for certain purposes be deemed well founded. He admits that a *government* called upon to consider *its own rights, interests, and duties*, when civil wars break out in other countries, may decide on all the circumstances of the particular case upon its own existing stipulations, *as probable results, on what its own security requires*, and on many other considerations. It may be already bound to assist one party, or it may become bound, if it so chooses, to assist the other, and to meet the consequences of such assistance.

"But, whether the revolt be recent or long-continued, they who join those concerned in it, whatever may be their offence *against their own country*, or however they may be treated if taken with arms in their hands in the territory of the government against which the standard of revolt is raised, cannot be denominated '*pirates*' without departing from all ordinary use of language in the definition of offences. A cause which has so foul an origin as '*piracy*' cannot, in its progress, or by its success, obtain a claim to any degree of respectability or tolerance among nations; and civil wars, therefore, are not understood to have such a commencement.

"It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities of the highest eminence in Great Britain, living and dead, have maintained that the GENERAL LAW OF NATIONS *does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one government from taking part in the civil commotions of another*. The undersigned has, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of her Majesty's government at the present moment.

"The undersigned has made these remarks from the conviction that it is important to regard established distinctions, and to view the acts and offences of individuals in the exactly proper light. But it is not to be inferred that there is, on the part of this government, any purpose of extenuating, in the slightest degree, the crimes of those persons, citizens of the United States, who have joined in military expeditions against the British government in Canada."

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
5 September 1851, 2

South Florida.

[Correspondence of the N. O. True Delta.]

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 5, 1851.

The great trophical territory known as South Florida—a region of which the geography and peculiar local features are so little known—demands, from its growing importance, a more than passing notice.

The prospect of a speedy removal of the Seminoles will remove the only obstacle to settlement and emigration; and a region so little in contact with the emigration and travel of the country would probably remain almost unknown without some effort on the part of the press to unveil its mysteries and report its true value.

The climate of South Florida is without doubt the most desirable winter climate in the Union, presenting to the invalid the most delightful and beautiful retreat to be imagined. As an instance of the health of the climate, a corps of United States troops were stationed at Miami, on Key Bescayne, during the past eighteen months, and it was a matter of surprise to the surgeon that there was no case of sickness among the soldiers during that period.

Although the summers are warn, the cool easterly winds prevail throughout the day during that period, rendering it comfortable for laborers to pursue their vocations at all times.

Dade county, stretching along the Atlantic seaboard between 25 and 26 degrees, possesses an excellent harbor for vessels drawing nine feet of water, with a lighthouse at its entrance, making the channel into the bay, (Key Bescayne,) which extends thirty miles north and south.

Numerous streams discharge into it from the Everglades, on all of which is water power controlled at little expense, with a fall of about five feet, which may be employed for arrow-root or lumber mills, the necessary supplies for running either being found in abundance directly on the banks of the streams. A spontaneous growth of arrow-root is here found, inviting the man of enterprise to avail himself of the water power so abundant, or a small steam engine or horse power, when he may with little expense prepare arrow-root for market, which would yield him $100 to the acre.

If any person should inquire why such valuable lands should so long remain unoccupied and unknown, the only reply would be, the Seminoles, and that Dade county has been the scene of many bloody encounters and massacres. The southern portion of this county comprises numerous keys which are owned and retained by the United States government, but, if once open to settlement, would yield a rich harvest to emigrants. Wherever the original growth is cleared away, the Bird Pepper grows spontaneously and in the greatest profusion. On these keys alone may be raised sufficient to supply our entire home market, for which large quantities are annually imported from Africa and South America; they bear the entire year, and yield a perpetual harvest.

The Palma Christy, the plant from which the castor oil is made, is peculiarly adapted to this soil and climate, grows continuously about four years, and becomes a large tree in constant bearing, ripening its rich clusters of beans in such profusion that from actual experiment one hundred bushels may be produced to the acre annually, and their product of oil is two gallons to the bushel.

The Sisal hemp is growing throughout these countries, and is natural to the whole southern part of the peninsula. With the aid of labor-saving machinery, there is no doubt it could be made a profitable pursuit, even in competition with the native labor of Mexico.

The Florida Keys furnish an immense field for the manufacture of salt, which is now made on a large scale at Key West, superior in quality to Turk's Island. Many of the keys in the vicinity furnish equal advantages to the one referred to.

The Everglades—that extensive region of swamp land comprising an area of one hundred and sixty miles long, by sixty broad, of valuable tropical territory—are thought to be perfectly susceptible of being rendered valuable tillable land by the process of draining, as the overflow is believed to be caused entirely by the rains; and so vast is the surface, confined to almost a dead level, that the natural outlets are insufficient to drain it off.

Much valuable timber for ship-building and cabinet-work is growing in South Florida—such as live-oak, dog-wood, mangrove, box-wood, mastic, satin wood, crab-wood, and lignumvitæ.

Indigo of spontaneous growth is found throughout a large portion of the State, and is manufactured and used in families; but no effort has been made to introduce it as an article of commerce.

The various tropical fruits are all adapted to this portion of Florida, many of which can be made profitable for export, such as the lime, guava, citron, lemon, and cocoa-nut.

The lime is now an abundant crop, and shipments have been made which netted $20 per barrel.

The pine-apple is successfully cultivated at Indian river and other places; but, requiring a peculiar soil, it is confined to certain localities. Previous to the Indian war the sweet orange was found in abundance in many of the southern counties in vigorous growth and bearing bountifully, but was mostly destroyed during that period; and the great uncertainty as to the safety of life or property has since prevented much attention to that or any other branch of cultivation. There are now, however, several young and thrifty orange groves at Indian river, Tampa Mouatu, and other places.

The banana and plantain are being cultivated successfully at various points. They have succeeded best, however, in a deep rich vegetable soil, not too dry, and in all such soils, in any county south of 28 degrees, they will undoubtedly become a profitable article of cultivation.

Officers of the army employed during the Indian war in the Everglades report having visited a large island known as Sam Jones, on which was a large and beautiful growth of banana and cocoa-nuts, the correctness of whose statements there is no room to doubt.

Cocoa-nuts are found to flourish in nearly every variety of the soil, and a few years will make them an important source of revenue. The graceful appearance of the beautiful fan-like leaves of the tree adds much to the scenery, while, with proper attention, they may prove an endless source of profit.

It is only necessary that citizens should enter land, clear it, and plant any variety of the fruit trees mentioned, keeping them clear of all other growth for a space of about six years, and they may then enjoy a harvest as rich as a California gold mine. And in regard to living through the six years without capital, there is not a spot in these southern counties where the spontaneous products of the soil and sea do not afford a very comfortable livelihood without what may be called labor in obtaining them.

In regard to the culture of sugar in South Florida, it is well known that the seasons are from four to six weeks longer than in the best sugar lands of Louisiana and Mississippi, which had been considered the best in the Union; but owing to the liability of frosts it has been conceded that they lose at least one crop out of every four: for in what they consider a favorable season, they are compelled to commence grinding their cane early in October, and before the cane matures. In the counties of Levy, Hernando, Orange, and Hillsboro', (to say nothing of the counties further south, where the season is still later,) they do not commence grinding until the last part of November, and at the last season the planters on the Manitee did not finish until the middle of February, giving them three months to gather their sugar crops in.

A planter on the Manitee made last year 30,000 pounds of sugar from 10½ acres. The cane matures and tassels there every season, which is proof that no other southern State possesses the same advantages for the cultivation of sugar. It is computed that, in the counties of Levy, Hernando, Orange, and Hillsboro', there are 170,000 acres of the best sugar lands in the Union entirely uncultivated.

From observations made by Dr. Perrine, at Indian Key, during a series of years, in latitude 25 degrees north, the average range of the thermometer was found to be 76 degrees, and never descending to freezing point; and the entire region, embracing all south of 28 degrees latitude, may be claimed as entirely exempt from frost.

With such mildness of climate, such a primitive and varied soil, covered with a spontaneous growth of products of greater value than many that are now being cultivated in other States—with her streams and bays abounding with every variety of fish and turtle, her forests alive with deer, turkey, bear and all varieties of game common to the South—with these and other advantages, what can prevent South Florida from becoming a perfect Eden for a residence and a Golconda for wealth?

For many of the statistical facts imbodied in this communication I am indebted to the very able report made to the legislature at its last session, and for the perusal of which I am under obligations to the Hon. Chas. Downing, secretary of State.

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

5 September 1851, 3

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

The subjoined highly important despatch, received late last night, contains all the information that has reached us relating to the fate of Lopez. It is communicated by the person who signs it, who has conversed with a passenger on the Cincinnati, bringing letters from Lopez himself. It appears that Lopez still maintains his ground, after having fought two battles, and that he has been joined by a numerous body of Cubans.

—

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.

A passenger in the employ of Lopez, arrived per the Cincinnati, brings a letter from Lopez's camp to Dr. Lightcap, of this city, which states that Lopez had gained two victories, with a loss of but nine men killed and twelve wounded; that more than six hundred Cubans joined him after the defeat of Enna; and that Lopez is now at the head of *fifteen hundred men*. The same person also brings private despatches from Lopez to Mr. Sigur, editor of the Delta, who is absent. They are in the possession of his wife, who will not give them up. Sigur is expected here to morrow.

The above you may rely upon as positively true. No force has left here since the departure of the Pampero; but three thousand men are ready, and no doubt will depart speedily. Colonels Bell and Pickett are here. O'Hara is in the West.

H. B. TAYLOR.

"Fillibusters" and "Fillmorebusters" are cognomens now in pretty general use, and, as their signification is not generally understood, it may not be improper to give it as rendered by some of our cotemporaries:

"THE FILLIBUSTERS."—This is a term not generally understood; but the New Orleans paper which gives the definition says "it was familiarly used in the French and other languages as descriptive of a class of adventurers of all nations, who, during the last half century, infested the West India Islands and the coasts of Central America, for the purpose of piracy, and were in English more commonly termed buccaneers. The term was derived from the Spanish name of a light-boat—a vessel then in common use in the West Indies."—*Exchange.*

"Fillmorebusters" is the popular cognomen now applied to those anti-American individuals and presses that lend their aid to bolster up the present weak-minded administration in its unholy attempts to sustain the horrid reign of Haynau Concha in Cuba. The blood of fifty American citizens, cruelly massacred, rests upon the heads of the Fillmorebusters. They stimulated and imboldened the Spanish Haynau to butcher their patriotic and chivalrous countrymen.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
5 September 1851, 3

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, September 4—5, p. m.

The steamer Prometheus, which arrived at New York this morning, brings later advices from California. She did not touch at Havana. We are, therefore, without anything later from Cuba. The Empire City, which left New Orleans on the 28th, will reach New York probably to-night; if not, to-morrow. She will bring Havana dates to the 1st or 2d, which will doubtless give us something definite in regard to the state of affairs on the island. Thus far the news has been very contradictory, and amid the conflicting reports no one can arrive at anything like a definite conclusion in regard to Lopez.

One thing, however, seems in his favor; and that is, the fact of his having been able to hold out so long. This, it would seem, could not be done by his original handful of patriots, unless he had been reinforced by the natives. If joined by the Cubans, and still holding out with prospects of success, his number will augment rapidly, and, like a flock of sheep, the more that join him the more will be inclined to do so. A day or two will break the suspense. If Cuba desires to be free, every patriotic heart will rejoice at her having thrown off the bondage of Spain.

Our candidates are preparing for the political campaign. Mr. Whyte, for Congress, is in the field, and using all his energies to cement the party. He is a young man of untiring energy, and admirably schooled in political matters. He will carry the full strength of his party, which is a sure guarantee of his success. One thing is greatly in his favor: aside from his acknowledged qualifications, he is especially popular among the young men, and without an enemy even among his bitterest political opponents.

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The Biblical Recorder.

Devoted to Religion, Morality, Literature, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

RALEIGH, N. C.

6 September 1851, 3

Spaniards Leaving New Orleans!!

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31st.

The Spanish Consul is reported to have lef this City for Cuba, from apprehensions of personal violence.

Numbers of Spaniards have closed their places of business, and left for the Island, also.

The Steamer ALABAMA has been seized upon by the Government Authorities (U. S. Marshall,) under suspicion of being about to sail for Cuba, with re-inforcements for the invaders.

The most intense excitement continues to pervade the City.

From Havana.

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF FIFTY-TWO OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS EXPEDITION.—The American mail steamer Cherokee, Captain Windle, arrived on Thursday evening, bringing advices from Cuba down to Sunday last, at 11 o'clock, at which hour she left Havana.—This intelligence is of a startling character, and produced a deep sensation throughout the city, wherever it was known.

It appears that on or about the 11th inst., the Pampero, which left New-Orleans on the 9th inst., with General Lopez and suite and four hundred and fifty men, landed its passengers at Bahia Honda, about forty miles from Cuba.—They were soon met by a detachment of troops from Havana, and a severe engagement ensued, in which according to report, the latter lost from four to five hundred men. During the engagement, three launches filled with officers and men belonging to the invading party were run down by the steamer Esperanza, and their occupants all drowned, except those of one of the boats, who escaped to the shore, and were immediately captured. The number of men captured was about fifty, of women forty were Americans They were immediately taken to Havana, and the next morning were conveyed by a strong body of soldiers over the bay, and in parties of twelve were all shot, in the presence of twenty or thirty thousand spectators. Among these executed is said to be W. S. Crittenden, sons of the Attorney-General of the United States, and a colonel of the invading force.

The accounts from Cuba, received by late arrivals are so extremely contradictory, that it is impossible to form any just conclusion as to the true state of affairs. We look with anxiety for some definite information concerning the important movement in this island.

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The Charleston Courier.

6 September 1851, 2

The Cuban Flag.—The New-York Sun has a letter from Savannah which says that the steam-Pampero, or, as she is now called, the "Liberator," when she returned from Bahia Honda to Key West, had the Cuban flag flying, and brought clearance papers from Gen. Lopez. The collector, however, did not seem inclined to recognize the flag, and on Capt. Lewis being informed that he was preparing to seize her, he quietly removed from his jurisdiction.

The Pampero.—We learn from a letter dated Jacksonville, Florida, September 2, received yesterday in this city that the *Pampero*, arrived there on Sunday morning last at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving certain arms, &c., that had been there for three months past. One hundred volunteers for Cuba were to have embarked in her on the evening of Tuesday last.

A London correspondent of the New-York *Commercial* thinks it altogether unlikely that Great Britain will meddle in any way with the Cuba business.

A telegraphic dispatch received in Philadelphia from Nashville, states that several hundred men have been enlisted in that place for an expedition to Cuba.

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The Daily Enquirer.

CINCINNATI

6 September 1851, P.

Calamitous News from Cuba.

The telegraph cast a general gloom over our citizens yesterday forenoon, by its melancholy intelligence from Cuba. The rumor, which had floated over the country for several days, of Lopez's defeat, capture and execution, which few believed, because their sympathies were mostly for his success, has turned out but too true. He has been defeated and executed, and probably all who were taken in battle. The news is too authentic to allow a doubt. We can only trust that all who reached the island have not been involved in the calamity.

In the meantime, while we are waiting in the most anxious suspense for a detail of the whole particulars, there is a general inquiry for the company of young men who were organized here, and who reached New Orleans in good time to number themselves with the expedition under Lopez. Where are *they*? Some seventy young men, from this city, Covington and Newport, under Capt. H. Rousseau of this city and Hawkins, of Covington, were probably a part of Lopez's force. Many of them were in the first expedition—had passed through the battle of Cardenas—had been captured and sent home. Brave to a fault, and panting for the dangers of the field, they could not be restrained from venturing a second time upon the hazardous service, but with the banner which waved over them before on the Island, they resolved to find again under it glory or a grave! We fear they found the latter. They were not the stuff of which cowards are made. If there was danger to encounter, they certainly were in. Whilst we have the darkest forebodings of their fate, we will cherish a faint hope that they may have escaped.

It is useless to speculate upon the *results* of this battle and the closing of the career of its chief. The reader's opinions is as good as our's upon the question, whether the contest will thus end. Time only will show.

The Havana Massacre.

A letter from a young American, who was in Havana on the day of the execution, addressed to the New Orleans *Picayune*, says

"I became acquainted with a number of Americans, and went to see them, as I knew a good many were from Mobile, but I could not get near enough to recognize them, the soldiers and citizens were so thick. I was up within twenty steps of them when they were shot. Their hands were tied behind, and they had to kneel down, and were shot by sections in the back. Afterwards the soldiers marched in the same manner and run their bayonets through their bodies and struck them on the head with their muskets. It was an awful sight—one that I shall never forget. After all was done, the soldiers and citizens marched into the city, making a procession of several miles in length, some with the caps of the dead men on poles, also their shoes, parts of their clothing, &c., &c., as trophies, and in this way went through the principal street of the city.

"I never saw such an excitement in any city in my life. They insult almost every American they met in the street, and I kept very quiet and did not give them a chance at me."

Cuban Liberators in New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Delta* refutes the assertion of some of the papers, that young men have been deluded, by false stories, into a connection with the Cuban expeditions started in that city; and the simple fact, that when the intelligence of the murder of fifty Americans was rendered authentic, there was more eagerness than ever, among the hundreds detained there, to sail for the port of danger. That paper said on the 26th that there were then in that city not less than 3,000 men waiting impatiently for transportation.

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Cincinnati Gazette
6 September 1851, 2

Cuba—Defeat of the Invaders—Lopez Shot.

The news by telegraph, brought into New Orleans by the Cherokee, is of deep interest. Lopez had been totally defeated. His men, with the exception of about thirty, fled to the mountains. These left him without a friend, and he was at last hunted down by bull dogs, captured, taken to Havana and shot! The passengers witnessed his execution on the 30th of August. He said he had been deceived with regard to aid in Cuba. Of the men that went out from New Orleans with Lopez, the Spanish account is that 565 have been killed, and 430 are in prison. Gen. Pragay, (the Hungarian) had been killed at Pegos. Notwithstanding the general want of confidence in the news relating to Cuban affairs by telegraph, the above is probable at least.

John G. Sanks, one of the Patriots lately shot in Cuba, as will be seen by looking at our Cuban intelligence, was a son of Mr. Zachariah Sanks, of this vicinity.

His brother was in our office on Tuesday last, inquiring for definite information of the affair. It is melancholy tidings to the family and friends.—Some eight months ago John left our city for the South, and had been living in Natchez up to the time he started on the ill-fated enterprise to assist the Cuban Patriots. He was in the 22d year of his age. Peace to his memory.—*Lawrenceburgh Press.*

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Cincinnati Gazette

6 September 1851, 3

TELEGRAPHED

FOR THE DAILY CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

By the O'Reilly Line.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

OF THE CUBA NEWS,

Received by the Schooner Merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

The Savannah papers contain the details of the news received by the Merchant from Havana.

Gen. Enna was killed in the battle of the 17th at Carambola. His body was sent by Gen. Lopez, with a flag of truce to the Spanish Camp. The whole city of Havana turned out at his funeral on the 21st.

The Havana Hospitals are crowded with wounded men.

The Spanish officers were dismayed at the rapid and fatal firing of the Americans, and say they fired four times for their once.

The Americans at Havana were greatly incensed against Mr. Owen.

The Spaniards admit that Lopez's army is rapidly increasing, and that the Creoles are greatly elated.

STILL LATER FROM CUBA.

LOPEZ AND HIS MEN EXECUTED!

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 3.

The Cherokee, from Havana, is below, coming up. Gen. Lopez and most of his command have been captured and executed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.

The Cherokee arrived this morning from Havana.

Some of the passengers by the Cherokee witnessed the execution of Lopez. They say he ended his life manfully. The total failure of the expedition is attributed to the delay caused by the separation of Crittenden's command. The Patriots dispersed to the mountains, only thirty remaining with Lopez. They left him without a single friend, and he wandered about until run down, and taken by blood-hounds.—His last words were—"*Adieu, dear Cuba!*"

Gen. Pragey has been killed at Pogas.

The Spanish accounts say, of the number on the Pampero, 556 have already been killed, and 436 are in prison.

Lopez declared himself deceived with regard to aid in Cuba.

A meeting was held on board the Cherokee. Gen. Lane, of Oregon, was chosen President. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Mr. Owen, American Consul, forfeited every right of American citizenship. He outraged [illegible] of humanity, and [illegible] the execution of every friend of liberty.

His recall by the Government was also requested.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Sept 4, 9 A. M.

The Revolution in Cuba has proved a complete failure—all those who went out in the Pampero have been killed or made prisoners.

Lopez was arrested, and brought into San Christoval on the 30th. He was taken to Havana on the 1st, with 135 prisoners, mostly Americans. Part of the insurgents are still in possession of the mountain pass, near Principe La Borda.

The Spanish Consul at New Orleans arrived on the Empire City. He says he would have been lynched if he had remained at New Orleans.

Lopez was garroted on the 1st, and the 135 men were sentenced to the chain-gang for 10 years.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
6 September 1851, 2

Sad News

From Cuba, will be found in our telegraph column this morning. If the news by the Cherokee can be relied upon, Lopez and his brave associates have fallen. We earnestly hope the statements will prove incorrect. The reports are, to say the least, contradictory.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
6 September 1851, 2.

WM. G. WILLIAMS, our efficient City Clerk, and highly esteemed fellow citizen, leaves this morning for the east. He is a Representative to the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and also a delegate to the Printer's National Convention, both of which are to be held in the city of Baltimore. Last evening, several friends of Mr. Williams complimented him by the presentation of a magnificent regalia of the Order he represents. The gold embroidery is the heaviest and most costly we have ever seen. The breast plate bears the arms of the State of Ohio, the reverse having the following inscription:-- "Presented to Wm. G. Williams, P.G.P. and G.R. of Ohio to the G.L.U.S., by his brother Patriarchs, I.O.O.F. of Cincinnati; 1851." It is altogether a handsome and appropriate compliment.

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

Cincinnati Nonpareil
6 September 1851, 2.

The Captain General of Cuba has apologized for the insult to the steamer Falcon, and promised to guard against such occurrences for the future. He says it was an accident, arising from a change of officers, that brought an inexperienced person in command.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
6 September 1851, 3.

EXECUTION OF LOPEZ

New York, Sep. 5 A.M.--The Cherokee, from Havana, is below, coming up. Gen. Lopez and most of his command have been captured and executed.

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The Daily Delta

6 September 1851, 1

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1851.

Ed. Delta: During yesterday we had all kinds of rumors relative to the Cuban excitement in New Orleans. We had an account of the murder of the Spanish Consul, the sacking of "La Union" printing office, and various other establishments. Such contradictory statements as the press of the country now report as by telegraph, are not to be relied upon whatever. Although we have rumors daily that the Government has received, and is continually receiving, important information from New Orleans on the subject of Cuban matters, *I know* no dispatch has been received later than Aug. 21. That dispatch had reference to the sailing of the steamers Alabama and Fanny.

You will perceive that the Intelligencer, of this city, is strongly denouncing the bandittl press of New Orleans, and the Delta is noticed as one of "that respectable" class of papers. This is a pretty business for the Intelligencer to take in hands,—a paper that has been alone sustained by the spoils of office, and the fees from foreign Governments, for the purpose of breaking down and destroying Republicanism. The Intelligencer has never been known to advocate the interests of any other Government than a monarchy, and I doubt if its editors ever had one drop of republican blood in their veins.

You may rest assured that all the Government officers of New Orleans will be speedily removed. The Collector's fate is already sealed. He must show that he used every exertion to detain the Pampero, for nothing else will save him. Messrs. Scott and Hunton will also be called to strict account. The Government here are firmly in the belief that these officials winked at the movements of the Cuban patriots, and the sailing of the Pampero, and they are determined to have this matter thoroughly investigated. No man is more bitter against the Cuban patriots than Mr. Conrad, the Secretary of War, and you may expect, as soon as the President arrives, one of the most flaming proclamations ever presented to the public.

The Saranac sailed, sure enough, without Mr. Letcher. He leaves here this evening for New York, where he will be furnished with a Revenue Cutter, which will proceed immediately to Havana. Mr. L. will there be transferred to the Saranac, which will have orders to convey him to Mexico. Col. W. D. Lee, formerly of Texas, accompanies our Minister to Mexico,—whether as Secretary of Legation, or not, I have not been informed, but I am inclined to believe he will occupy that honorable position. No Southern mail has arrived here for three days. Our latest dates from New Orleans are to the 17th. What is the matter? Has the Captain-General of Cuba landed on our coast and cut us off from all communication with the South?

PRENTICE.

Cuban Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.

A great meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held last night. Hon. W. W. Irwin presided, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the course of the Spanish authorities and of Consul Owen. Speeches were delivered by Hon. W. W. Irwin, Col. S. W. Black, W. W. Dallas and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

NORFOLK, August 26.

Com. Parker, commander-in-chief of the Home Squadron, yesterday received dispatches from Washington to proceed without delay to the coast of Cuba; and the United States steam frigate Saranac, Captain Pendergrast with Com. P. on board, accordingly sailed at 10 o'clock to-day for Havana.

Orders were received here yesterday from Washington to dispatch the United States sloop-of-war Plymouth to the same destination, but unfortunately that vessel had been at sea some hours (bound to the East Indies) before the order for sending her to Havana was received. The United States frigate Columbia, now in ordinary at the Gosport Navy Yard, is to be fitted for sea with all possible dispatch.

Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers, etc.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.

A large meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held last night, and another takes place to-night. Similar meetings have been held in the interior towns.

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

The Daily Delta

6 September 1851, 2

[From the Washington Union, 30th August.]

The Carelessness of the Government.

AFFAIRS IN THE GULF.

We publish in another column an extract from the New Orleans Delta of the 15th, which gives an account of the seizure of the American schooner Helen Mar, and the imprisonment of her officers, at Minatitlan, in Mexico, and the final condemnation and confiscation of the vessel at Vera Cruz. For seven or eight months we have had no minister at Mexico; and we understand that at the present time we have no consul at Vera Cruz. Nor can this be wondered at. When the President and his cabinet ministers make pleasure-trips their chief business, and look upon their official duties as matters entitled to small consideration, and to be attended to only in the intervals between excursions, it is but natural that officers of lesser grade should imitate the high example set them, and leave their posts and the interests intrusted to their care. The Delta states that the captain of the Helen Mar is on his way to this city, to lay his grievances before the government. He will be astounded when he reaches here, to find that there is no government for him to address. He will find himself no better off than in Mexico, where there were no American minister and no American consul to assert his rights. He will find that in Washington there is no President, no Secretary of State, no Attorney General, no Secretary of the Interior, no Secretary of War—no one, indeed, whose business it is to decide upon his rights or enforce them.

These remarks naturally lead us to extend our comments touching the recent transactions in another portion of the Gulf of Mexico. We allude to the summary execution of fifty United States citizens, and the firing into the Falcon while sailing under the stars and stripes and the mail-flag of the United States.

Had the Cuban revolt happened suddenly and unexpectedly, the absence of the chief officers of the government would not have been a subject of complaint against them. But news of that revolt had reached Washington before the President left his post for an electioneering tour in Virginia. The revolt took place on the 4th of July; it is now the 26th of August. In half that time a cabinet officer might have been summoned from any point East of the Mississippi, and would have been in Washington in obedience to the summons. But the administration seems to have been utterly careless—utterly reckless. It has been prolific of proclamations. It was ready with a proclamation in advance of the Carteret affair. But when the serious hour comes, it turns its back, and takes flight towards every point of the compass. In the meantime a mail steamer, sailing under our flag, has been forcibly arrested on the high seas, and fifty unarmed American citizens have been seized on the high seas, carried into Havana, and without trial, shot like outlaws on whose heads a price had been set. It does not even appear that they were allowed to see the American consul, or that he made any interposition in their behalf, or that the dying men were permitted to send a last message to their families and friends. It does not appear that even the terms of the accusation against these unfortunate men were reduced to writing, or that any testimony was adduced to sustain that accusation. Will the American government tamely submit to this insult? Will it sit quietly and see its citizens shot without a trial, and without evidence, and their dead bodies outraged? Except among cannibals, the remains of the dead—even of felons—are looked upon as things somewhat sacred. But in the present instance our citizens have not only been murdered and their dead bodies outraged, but the government has been insulted by the Spanish authorities, who say by deeds which speak louder than words: "We seized Key, and yet you defended our coast; we now shoot your citizens without thinking it necessary to take or preserve the evidence to justify our conduct."

In what we have said, we do not mean to justify any portion of our citizens in setting on foot military expeditions against the possessions of any country with which we are at peace. But we do contend that our citizens are not to be barbarously butchered, without evidence to show that they were guilty of some offence which forfeited their lives. From the first, we have sympathized deeply with the people of Cuba; but we have not given encouragement to illegal organizations against the Spanish authority in that island. Nearly a month ago we expressed our opinions on this point. We stated that the act of 1818—prohibiting hostile undertakings against nations with which we are at peace—was still in full force and vigor within the United States, and for one marine league beyond the coast. But, basing our views on the authority of Mr. Webster, we contended that, in case of a revolt in Cuba, persons going from the United States could not be deemed pirates; that they committed no offence against the general law of nations, although they violated the laws of their own country; and must meet the hazard of the enterprise if taken within the Spanish dominions. If taken there with arms in their hands, they must suffer like Spanish subjects in the same cause. If a revolt is feeble and contemptible, the actors may be treated as mere insurrectionists—dangerous and malicious disturbers of the peace and tranquillity. But when the revolt becomes serious, then they cannot be so treated. All the authorities agree on this point. Our own history furnishes a practical illustration of the principle. At the beginning of the revolution, American patriots were held and decreed by England as rebels and traitors, to be punished by death. But when the revolutionists had vindicated their earnestness of purpose, did the English government, with all its cruelties, treat them as traitors? Did the English government contend that Lafayette was a pirate, to be taken and shot without trial, and his body to be stripped and outraged?

The fifty American citizens executed at Havana were not taken on Spanish soil or on Spanish waters. According to all accounts, they were taken in open boats, on the high seas, beyond the Spanish jurisdiction. Had they been taken on the island of Cuba with arms in their hands, aiding and abetting a revolt, then we admit that they would have been subject to the same punishment which might be inflicted on the Puerto Principe revolutionists. Their very position and attitude would have placed them beyond the protection of our Government. But we contend, nevertheless, that the authorities of no nation should be permitted to "run down" American citizens on the high seas, and there take them and execute them without *taking evidence to show that they were guilty of crime, and preserving a record of that evidence for the satisfaction of our government and our people.* If men are taken in an overt act of piracy, and executed, then the proof of that fact may be deemed sufficient justification. But we assert, and can easily maintain, that it never has been considered an act of piracy for the citizens of one nation to take part in the civil commotions of another—indeed, the law of nations does not forbid them. On this point we cannot do better than republish the following extract from Mr. Webster's celebrated letter to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, relative to the Canadian difficulties in 1841:

"If citizens of the United States fitted out, or were engaged in fitting out, a military expedition from the United States, intended to act against the British government in Canada, they were clearly *violating the laws of their own country*, and exposing themselves to the just consequences that might be inflicted on them, *if taken within the British dominions.* But, not withstanding this, they were certainly not 'pirates,' nor does the undersigned think it can advance the purposes of fair and friendly discussion so to denominate them. Their offence, whatever it was, had no analogy to acts of 'piracy.' Supposing all that is alleged against them be true, they were taking a part in what they regarded as a civil war, and they were taking part on the side of the 'rebels.' Surely, Great Britain herself has not regarded persons thus engaged, as deserving the appellation which her Majesty's government bestows upon these citizens of the United States.

"It is quite notorious that, for the greater part of the last two centuries, subjects of the British Crown have been *permitted* to engage in foreign wars, *both national and civil*, and in the latter *in every stage of the progress*; and yet it has not been imagined that England has at any time *allowed* her subjects to turn 'pirates' thereby. In our own times, not only have individual subjects of that Crown gone abroad to engage in civil wars, but we have seen whole regiments openly recruited, embodied, armed, and disciplined in England, with the avowed purpose of aiding a rebellion against a nation with which England was at peace; although it is true that subsequently an act of Parliament was passed to prevent transactions so nearly approaching to public war, without license from the Crown.

"It may be said that there is a difference between the case of a civil war arising from a disputed succession, or a protracted revolt of a colony against a mother country, and the case of a fresh outbreak or commencement of a rebellion. The undersigned does not deny that such distinction may for certain purposes be deemed well founded. He admits that a government called upon to consider *its own* rights, interests, and duties, when civil wars break out in other countries, may decide on all the circumstances of the particular case upon *its own* existing stipulations, on probable results, *on what its own security requires*, and on many other considerations. It may be already bound to assist one party, or it may become bound, if it so chooses, to assist the other, and to meet the consequences of such assistance.

"But, *whether the revolt be recent or long continued*, they who join those concerned in it, whatever may be their offence *against their own country*, or however they may be treated if taken with arms in their hands *in the territory of the government against which the standard of revolt is raised*, cannot be denominated 'pirates' without departing from all ordinary use of language in the definition of offences. A cause which has so foul an origin as 'piracy' cannot, in its progress, or by its success, obtain a claim to any degree of respectability or tolerance among nations; and civil wars, therefore, are not understood to have such a commencement.

"It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities of the highest eminence in Great Britain, living and dead, have maintained that THE GENERAL LAW OF NATIONS *does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one government from taking part in the civil commotions of another.* There is some reason, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of her Majesty's government at the present moment."

The Last Resort of Rascals.

The few base, white-livered creatures of Cuestas found in this city, are using all possible, ignoble efforts to divert public obloquy and indignation from them, and to turn it on the memory of the late gallant Lopez, who stamped his devotion to Cuban liberty with his life's blood, and to those who espoused his holy purposes. They lie in their hearts; they know they lie when they hazard such accusations. But they are only playing out their part; they are only taking up the cue which the painters and the tools of despotism, in every country struggling for freedom, set down for them. Their treachery to freedom, and their servility to despotism, have not even the merit of originality; they are panderers to monarchical power; it is their nature, and they cannot divest themselves of it; they stupped it into their system as they did the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good *King William of glorious memory!*"

We have said above, that these tools of tyranny could not lay claim to originality in denouncing the gallant Lopez and his compatriots, for attempting to overthrow a corrupt and despotic government. We will prove it. Was not this the plea which Metternich used for butchering the gallant Blum, and all who sided with their country, and stood in the opposition ranks to royal oppression? Did not the monster Haynau take refuge behind this position, when he sought to justify himself for the atrocities he had committed in murdering Hungarian freedom? Is not that the black banner under which the Russian Bear took shelter, when the civilized world cried shame, and cursed him for sending defenseless Polish ladies to the mines of Siberia? Did not that meanest of Castlereaghs, Major Sir, justify himself by the same plea, when, coward as he was, taking shelter behind the partition of the house in which he found the noble Lord Edward Fitzgerald,—more noble by nature than by rank,—he fired at and mortally wounded him? And what was the reply of that most chivalrous of Ireland's chivalrous sons, the gallant Robert Emmett, when that blood sapping human brute—that, then, living vampire, Lord Norbury, told him from the bench that on his head would rest the consequences of all the blood that had been, or that would be shed, in the effort made by him to regenerate his country? It was this:

"I have been charged with that importance, in the affair of my emancipate my country, as to be considered the key-stone of the combination of Irishmen, or, as your lordship expressed it, 'the life and blood of the conspiracy.' You do me honor over much—you have given to a base sabaltern all the credit of a superior; there are men engaged in this conspiracy, who are not only superior to me, but even in your own conceptions of yourself, my lord—men, before the splendor of whose genius and virtues I should bow with respectful deference, and who would think themselves dishonored to be called your friends—who would not disgrace themselves by shaking your blood-stained hand. [Here he was interrupted.]

"What, my lord, shall you tell me, on the passage to that scaffold, which that tyranny, of which you are only the interme diate executioner, has erected for my murder, that I am accountable for all the blood that has been and will be shed in this struggle of the oppressed against the oppressor—shall you tell me this, and must I be so very a slave as not to repel it? I, who fear not to a proach the Omnipotent Judge, to answer for the conduct of my whole life—am I to be appalled and falsified by a mere remnant of mortality here—by you, too, who, if it were possible to collect all the innocent blood that you have shed, in your unhallowed ministry, in one great receptacle, your lordship might swim in it?"

Let the mental minions of Cuestas in this city, who would lead Lopez, and those who sought to redeem Cuba from Spanish thraldom, with public opprobrium, study this extract from the speech of the immortal Emmett. When they have got it by rote, we may have something equally acceptible to offer for their digestion.

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The Daily Delta

6 Septembre 1851, 2

Causes of the Failure.

Unsuccessful revolutions always produce criminations and recriminations. The intense feeling of disappointment, mortification and sorrow produced by such failures, will very naturally manifest itself in violent denunciations of somebody. But still it behooves all wise to act justly and fairly,—to condemn only upon proof,—and to examine with calmness and patience, all matters implicating their fellow-men. Let us pursue this rule in regard to the recent disastrous expedition to Cuba.

Some are disposed to throw the blame of the failure upon Gen. Lopez, but the fact that he offered his life up for the cause, as well as other circumstances, will free his memory from all culpability in the view of all generous and just minds. He may have been deceived, but that is a common misfortune, not a fault. Few there are, who could read the letters which he constantly received from Cuba, from Creoles of wealth and respectability—and especially from the scene of his last operations, the Vuelta Abajo—and not arrive at the same conclusion,—that on his landing there he would be joined by the Creole population generally. Besides, young men were daily arriving from the island, who all concurred in holding out the same prospects.

The friends of Gen. Lopez in this city had no other lights to guide their conduct than these assurances, confirmed as they were, by the representations of gentlemen of great intelligence, who had long resided on the island. Confiding in these assurances, they did not hesitate to give their cordial aid and sympathy to the enterprise. If there was deception in the matter, Lopez and his friends in this city,—the large number of Creoles in the United States, were the first victims. But they deceived nobody themselves. The representations given to them may have been communicated to others, in the confidence of their truth. Americans are not easily misled or deceived. All who went in the expedition, possessed the same means of ascertaining the truth, which others had. Every imputation, therefore, that deceptions were employed by persons here, to entice young men to go in the expedition are, (as far as our knowledge extends) utterly false, absurdly false, and their repetition is only used by those who desire to gratify some private malignity.

But has there been any intentional deception in the matter, even by the Creoles? On this point we think it but just to bear in mind certain facts. Low as is our estimate of the firmness and manhood of the Creoles, and bitterly as our feelings are aroused against them for their apparent treachery to Lopez, it is not, however, always fair to judge of the spirit of a people by the result of revolutionary movements. No one, we presume, doubts that the great mass of the Irish people are hostile to British dominion, and yet how many abortive struggles for that object have been overwhelmed, to the destruction of their leaders? Was Robert Emmett denounced for his noble efforts in 1803?—or was Lord Edward Fitzgerald classed among pirates, because, having failed in an effort to induce the people to rise, they paid the penalty with their lives?

No; their names have ever since been hallowed and consecrated as those of martyrs to liberty. The result of their efforts was disastrous, but it could not stain their motives or characters. So, too, in the movement of the Young Ireland party, in 1848. Our whole country,—freemen in every part of the world, gave their sympathy and aid to O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and their gallant associates. It is quite certain, too, that the great mass of the people cordially approved and wished well for the expedition. But it failed more disastrously than that of Lopez,—it failed almost without a blow. And how did it fail? Because the people, ardently as they desire independence, did not see that the chances of success were such as to justify the immense sacrifice, which a connection with the movement involved. They, therefore, held back, to watch events. No one doubts, that if a fortunate turn had been given to matters, but what the whole people would have joined in it. But the affair proved a dead failure, and Irishmen were found ready to pursue the retreating patriots, and inform upon them. Now, let us apply the same rules to the Creoles of Cuba. That they warmly desire independence, is believed by all who have long resided in the island, and are well acquainted with their feelings and disposition; on this point, no one entertains a stronger conviction than our late Consul, General Campbell, who resided a long time on the island, and who has always represented the people as ripe for revolution.

Sometime before General Lopez embarked for the island, he sent a trustworthy friend to Havana, who regularly reported to him the movements and dispositions of the Creoles. This was done to make assurance doubly sure, as to the truth of the declarations of the Creoles, which had been, in many cases, voluntarily communicated to him.

This gentleman is now in our city. Last night he met the Cuban Committee, and related to them, in a remarkably lucid and intelligent manner, the state of things on the island, and the cause of the failure of Lopez's expedition. He stated that as to the existence of the desire for independence in the island, there could be no doubt, and that thousands were ready to take part in any measure having that end in view, which presented the slightest prospect of feasibility or success. But, that they lacked leaders,—men of head and discretion, who would know the proper time to strike, and comprehend the necessary combinations for a revolutionary movement; that further, they were destitute of arms and ammunition; that the extensive system of espionage of the Spanish authorities enables them to pounce upon any suspected person with such promptitude as to cut him off from all communication with his friends.

These are the chief obstacles to a successful revolutionary movement within the island,—but with a respectable force of Americas sympathizers to rally around, this gentleman stated his confident belief that there would be a general rising of the Creoles.

The failure of the Cuban Expedition he attributes chiefly to the unfortunate destruction of Crittenden's command. He states that he knows positively that as soon as the report of Lopez's landing flew through the Vuelta Abajo, there were gatherings in considerable numbers of Creoles, in various parts of that district to join him. They expected to meet him in the mountains the day after his arrival.

They waited sometime. Two, three days elapsed without their hearing from him,—and the first news received was that of the destruction of Crittenden's command, and the execution of the prisoners. This, they took to be a failure of the whole enterprise, and then they dispersed. The same gentleman stated to the committee that many persons left Havana and other points to join Lopez, but they were all arrested on the way by the innumerable officials of the Government.

We state these facts, in order that our readers may judge for themselves to what extent they palliate the recent failure of the Creoles to succor Gen Lopez. Some of the fictions related of the Creoles joining in his pursuit, may be exaggerated,—or Spaniards and Catalans may have been mistaken for Creoles. We hope, for the credit of human nature, they are untrue. It would give us infinite chagrin to think that a people, for whose freedom and advancement we have cherished such warm hopes, should have so debased themselves. Such defection and treachery should not, however, change our feelings in favor of liberty and republicanism, and our sense of duty to give our cordial aid and sympathy to every struggle in favor of those great objects.

Defeat and disaster will not cool our ardor in favor of the spread of those great principles, which we believe are so essential to the development of the capacity of man—so essential to his true dignity and happiness. We shall ever lend a voice of encouragement, and such succor as we can command, to those who suffer from despotism, in whatever part of the world their lot may be cast.

Heroism of Gen. Lopez.

During the celebrated Carlist war in Spain, General Lopez, and about seven hundred others, were taken prisoners and carried to Cantavieja, a fortification among the mountains of Arragon. The Governor of the castle was said to have been a heartless wretch, revelling in bloody massacres and delighting in acts of torture. During the dreadful confinement of these prisoners, the royal army, commanded by Gen. San Miguel, marched to Cantavieja, for the purpose of raising the siege. The place was defended admirably by nature, in a narrow defile of the mountains; but the Spanish General, undismayed by the apparent impregnability of the fortress, continued to besiege it, until evidences of his success were soon discovered by his enemies. The Governor thereupon received upon a scheme which could only have entered the mind of a tyrant in whose eyes the sight of blood was a gratification. He determined to put all the prisoners to death, from General Lopez down, and requested the General to notify San Miguel of his intentions, hoping, by this threat, to stop the siege. Lopez announced this bloody resolution in his letter, but requested Gen. San Miguel not to allow this threat to interfere with the prosecution of the siege. The governor, finding that the letter produced no effect, and that the works were rapidly advancing to consummation, announced to his prisoners that he had ordered their execution; but that he would allow Lopez to go to San Miguel in person, and explain the circumstances in which they were placed, first receiving his word of honor to return after delivering the message.

Lopez was seen in the midst of San Miguel's troops, who hailed his appearance with great demonstrations of joy. He explained the threat of the governor, discussed the plans for the siege, gave all the information he possessed as to the weakest points of the fortification, and then rose up to return to his fate. San Miguel objected; the army loudly opposed his going from their midst to be put to death by the brutal Governor; but the noble Lopez overcame all their entreaties, and surrounded by his sorrowing but admiring friends, he bade them all a kind farewell, wishing them success, even though he himself might be the sacrifice. The siege proceeded vigorously, for San Miguel knew that he could only save Lopez and the other prisoners by accomplishing his purposes with as much speed as his means would allow.

The Governor and those defending the castle had no time left to put their prisoners to death, as they were kept in constant occupation with the work of resistance and defence. The town was soon taken. The Governor and the garrison were dismayed; but Lopez, the patriot, and the hero, with his gallant band, were saved.

The conduct of Lopez on this occasion reminds us of a similar incident in Roman history. During the first Punic war, Regulus was taken, with fifteen thousand of his army, and carried to Carthage. The Carthaginians, after binding him by the most solemn oaths to come back from Rome if his embassies was unsuccessful, sent him to propose to his government an accommodation, and an exchange of prisoners. Regulus dissuaded the Roman Senate from accepting the terms of the Carthaginians, and immediately returned to Carthage to meet his fate. Unlike Gen. Lopez, he was put to death, after suffering the most excruciating agonies. Regulus is canonized, and renowned as one of the noblest heroes of the world. Who will deny that the Liberator of Cuba has manifested similar elements of a grand and heroic character, or that he is equal to any enterprise towards the accomplishment of which courage, judgement and heroism, are indispensably requisite?—Savannah News.

Pampero.

We learn that this steamer with men and artillery for Cuba, has been blockaded by the United States authorities in St. John's river.

The Dramatic Amateurs.—These gentlemen have earned the good will of all friends of the Cuban cause. We hope that they will give one more performance for the benefit of Messrs. Charles and Galeford, without whose exertions the whole affair would have been, at best, a confusion. Charles had plenty to do in directing the stage, and our philosophic friend must have perspired considerably, whilst making the active arrangements. Both are deserving of credit, and something more substantial.

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TRI-WEEKLY
KENTUCKY YEOMAN
W. FRANKFORT, KY.

6 September 1851, 3

Public Meeting at White Sulphur.

At a respectable meeting of citizens of the White Sulphur, Scott county, pursuant to notice, the meeting was organized by appointing P. B. SHEPHARD, Esq., Chairman, and THO. J. VANDERSLICK, Esq., Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chair, when the following preamble and resolutions were offered by General Forbes, and unanimously adopted. Gen. Forbes addressed the meeting in a few patriotic remarks; after which, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Whereas, It is now demonstrated, that the patriots of the Island of Cuba, under the dominion of Spain, have at last raised the standard of liberty, and have set forth their grievances, and made known their determination to maintain their liberties at the risk of life and property, and have appealed to the civilized world as to the justice of their cause, and more particularly to the American people, whose characteristic feature is their love of liberty, and whose uniform desire is to raise from their prostrate condition a people borne down with oppression and the chains of servitude; and, whereas, we have learned with fearful solicitudes, and horrified feelings of deep regret, that fifty-one American citizens have been butchered in cold blood in the streets of Havana, their bodies brutally mutilated and dragged through the streets by the hireling minions of the Government;—such savage barbarity merits our unqualified denunciation and condemnation, and calls loudly for vengeance. Animated as we are by the patriotic spirits of our forefathers, we seek, demand, and will have redress, peaceably, if we can—forcibly, if we must. Be it therefore

Resolved, That this meeting deeply sympathise with the patriots of *Cuba* in their present condition of base servitude, as the bonded slaves of a foreign nation, who have no affinity with freedom, and whose national characteristic is oppression and tyranny. They have our best wishes for their success in their present struggle for liberty. May the God of nations aid their cause.

Resolved, That we are willing and ready with our arms and means to aid their cause. Their cause is the cause of human liberty, but in aiding them in their holy exertions for freedom, we wish not to violate our national neutrality, but respectfully and urgently urge the interference of our national Government to stop the effusion of blood; and, if necessary, give protection to the Cubans under the glorious stars and stripes.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed as a corresponding committee to carry out the views of the meeting, as the emergency might require: Gen. Forbes, Dr. C. W. Gayle, Thomas J. Vanderslice, jr., Samuel Glass, and John C. McGuffin.

Resolved, That the Georgetown Herald, the Yeoman and Commonwealth in the city of Frankfort, and all other papers friendly to the cause of the patriots of Cuba, be and they are hereby requested to publish the above resolutions.

P. B. SHEPARD, Ch'n.
THO. J. VANDERSLICK, jr., Sec'y.
White Sulphur, Scott county, Aug. 27th, 1851.

John C. McGUFFIN

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Louisville Courier

6 September 1851, 3

ARRIVAL OF THE

CHEROKEE!

DEATH OF LOPEZ!

HIS LAST WORDS!!!

DEATH OF GEN. PRAGAY!!

Number of Americans Killed!!

Number in Prison!!!

DISPERSION OF THE TROOPS!!!

NEW ORLEANS, September 4

The steamer Cherokee arrived this morning from Havana.

The passengers witnessed the execution of Lopez. They say he ended his life manfully.

The total failure of the expedition is attributed to delay, from the separation of Crittenden's command.

The Patriots have dispersed to the mountains—only thirty remaining with Lopez. They left him without a single friend! He wandered until run down and taken by bloodhounds. His last words were—

"ADIEU! DEAR CUBA!!"

Gen. Pragay has been killed at Lagas.

Spanish accounts say of the number in the Pampero, one hundred and sixty-five have already been killed, four hundred and thirty-six in prison, and one hundred are to be sent to Africa.

Lopez declared himself deceived with regard to aid in Cuba.

A meeting was held on board the Cherokee, Gen. Lane, of Oregon, presiding, the following resolutions passed:

Resolved, That Mr. Owen, American Consul, has forfeited every right and title of an American citizen, outraged every sentiment of humanity, and deserves the execration of every friend of liberty.

Also, one requesting his recall by the Government.

The above is a private dispatch to Mr. Jas. Walker, of the Nashville Insurance Company, from his reliable New Orleans correspondent, and furnished by him to us. It is confirmed in every way possible and is true beyond question.

BY THE O'RIELLY LINES.

Death of Lopez Confirmed!!

MANNER OF HIS DEATH!!!

The Insurgents in the Mountains!!!

155 American Prisoners Sentenced to the Chain Gang for 10 years!!!

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Sept 4, 7 A. M.

All who left in the Pampero have been killed or made prisoners.

Gen. Lopez has been arrested and brought into San Christoval, and on the 29th ult. was taken to Havana.

On the 1st inst., at 7 o'clock A. M. one hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans, were in possession of the government.

The insurgents were still in possession of the mountains near Principe.

Laborde, the Spanish Consul, from New Orleans, arrived in the Empire City. He says he would have been lynched had he remained.

Lopez was *garotted* on the 1st inst., and the 155 men sentenced to the chain gang for ten years

THE NEWS BY THE MERCHANT!!

Confirmation of Gen. Enna's Death!!

Honorable Treatment of his Body!!

BURIAL WITH GREAT POMP!

Reported Capture and execution of

Gen. LOPEZ!!

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

The Savannah papers contain the details of the news by the Merchant from Havana.

Gen. Enna was killed in a battle on the 17th ult., at Carejaloid. His body was sent, with a flag of truce, to the Spanish camp.

The whole city of Havana marched out to his funeral on the 21st.

The hospitals are crowded with the wounded.

The Spanish officers were dismayed at the rapid and fatal firing of the Americans.

The Spaniards say they fired four times to their once.

The Spaniards, the Savannah papers say, admit that Lopez's army is rapidly increasing, and the Cubans greatly elated.

One hundred guns were fired at Savannah upon the receipt of this news, which they say is reliable.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 5.

The excitement in the city is very great.

One hundred prisoners are to be sent to Melilla, Africa.

Gen. Pragay has been killed at Lagas.

The market is dull, every feeling is absorbed by the Cuban news. Sales of 200 bales of cotton at full prices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.

The Collectorship at New Orleans has been tendered to Christopher Adams, a wealthy planter. His acceptance is doubtful.

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Louisville Courier

6 September 1851, 3

The Disastrous News from Cuba.

The citizens of Louisville were startled yesterday morning when they learned by an *extra Courier*, which a few moments after it left the press was flying through our city by hundreds, the disastrous termination of the expedition that sailed from New Orleans under Gen. Lopez. The intelligence created a profound sensation, and the excitement continued throughout the entire day. During the day, and even up to a late hour last night, our office was constantly crowded; and even with the aid of our rapid presses we were scarcely enabled to satisfy the eager demand for our extras, three different editions of which were printed. The first extra, containing a brief report of the news by the Cherokee, and a further confirmation of the news by the Merchant, was issued at an early hour in the morning. Shortly thereafter we issued a second extra with, in addition to the above, fuller details of the Cherokee's news—an account of the death of Lopez, &c.; and, during the afternoon, on the receipt of still further and very interesting news, we issued still another extra. The demand for them continued unabated during the day, everybody coming to the *Courier* office, where they knew they were sure to obtain the latest, fullest and most reliable news. As usual, we distanced all competition.

THE GAROTE.—It will be seen by our telegraphic despatches this morning, that Gen. Lopez was condemned to die by the Garote, which is regarded by the Spaniards as the most disgraceful kind of execution. The Garote resembles a large handkerchief, folded so as to go about the neck. The prisoner is placed in a kind of chair, with a high back, to which his head is fastened by means of an iron clasp. The Garote encloses his neck, and is attached to his back with a screw. At a given signal, the screw is rapidly turned, and he is suffocated in the shortest possible space of time.

☞ Our readers will hear of the execution of Lopez, and the failure of his expedition, with the most profound regret. Gen. Lopez was a brave man, and the object which has for years been nearest his heart, was to secure the liberty of the oppressed people of his beautiful native Island. He has fallen a victim to his patriotic desires, and many a manly tear will be shed at his unhappy fate.

LIKENESS OF COL. CRITTENDEN.—A correct daguerreotype likeness of Col. W. S. CRITTENDEN, who was shot at Havana, may be seen at the daguerreotype rooms of Mr. J. W. Stancliff, Main street.

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

Louisville Democrat

6 September 1851, 2

THE CONSUL AT HAVANA.—The conduct of Mr. Owen, our Consul at Havana, as represented by all the intelligence from that ill fated Island, has called down the just reprehension and united censure of the American people. The accounts may be exaggerated Mr Owen, we have no doubt, will be able to exhonorate himself before the Administration, by the testimony of the Cuban authorities, which, with it, will be much better than the evidence of American citizen. We know Allen F Owen well. He was a Representative from Georgia in the last Congress—is a polite and accomplished gentleman; but, in our estimation, wholly unfit for the station. He is retiring and timid, and we should expect him to act in such an emergency, as he is represented to have acted in the recent bloody tragedy, where fifty American citizens were cruelly murdered before his eyes, and their mangled remains dragged through the streets The President must remove him, or the just indignation of every citizen of this Republic will be heaped on the Administration.

Indiana Sentinel.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Democrat
6 September 1851, 3

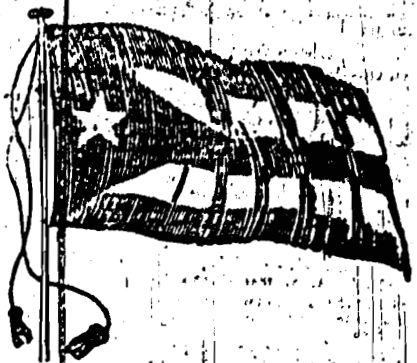
By Telegraph.

REPORTED FOR THE LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP

CHEROKEE.

FURTHER NEWS FROM



CUBA!!

DEATH OF LOPEZ!

HIS LAST WORDS!!

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.

The Cherokee from Havana is below, coming up. Gen. Lopez and most of his command has been taken and executed.

Second Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.

The steamer Cherokee arrived this morning from Havana.

The passengers witnessed the execution of Lopez. They say he ended his life manfully.

The total failure of the expedition is attributed to delay, from the separation of Crittenden's command.

The Patriots have dispersed to the mountain's—only thirty remaining with Lopez. They left him without a single friend! He wandered until run down and taken by bloodhounds.—His last words were—

"ADIEU! DEAR CUBA!"

Gen. Pragnay has been killed at Brazos.

Spanish accounts say of the number in the Pampero, five hundred and sixty five have already been killed, four hundred and thirty-six in prison, and one hundred are to be sent to Africa.

Lopez declared himself deceived with regard to aid in Cuba.

A meeting was held on board the Cherokee, Gen. Lane of Oregon, presiding, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Mr. Owen, American Consul, has forfeited every right and title of an American citizen, outraged every sentiment of humanity, deserved execration of every friend of liberty, and requesting his recall by the government.

Third Dispatch.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept. 4, 7 A. M.

All who left on the Pampero have been either killed or taken prisoners. Lopez was arrested and brought into San Christoval on the 29th. He was taken to Havana on the 1st, at 7 A. M. There are 155 prisoners, mostly Americans, in the possession of the government. The insurgents are still in possession of the mountains near Principe. Laborde, the Spanish Consul, from New Orleans, arrived in the Empire City. He says he would have been lynched if he had remained. Lopez was garoted on the 1st. The 155 prisoners have been sentenced to 10 years in the chain gang.

We have received the following dispatch from Philadelphia, which we give to our readers for what it is worth:

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

The Savannah papers contain the details of the news received by the Merchant from Havana. Gen. Enna was killed in the battle of the 17th at Cayannola. His body was sent by Gen. Lopez with a flag of truce to the Spanish camp. The whole city of Havana turned out at his funeral on the 21st.

The Spanish hospitals are crowded. The Spanish officers were dismayed at the rapid and fatal firing of the Americans. The Spaniards say they fire four times to their once.

The Savannah News says that the Spaniards admit that the army of Lopez is now rapidly increasing, and the Creoles are greatly elated.

One hundred guns were fired in Savannah on receipt of this news; which the Savannah papers say is reliable.

☞ We issued several extras yesterday, containing the Cuba news, over which we would *gas* a little, but we are sure that the Courier will *blow* enough for both of us this morning.

Industry, watchfulness and enterprise, will be appreciated, and we intend to act our co-temporaries a "good example."

☞ A superior daguerreotype likeness of Col. Crittenden, who was shot at Havana, is at Mr. Stancliff's Gallery, on Main street. It is one of Mr. Stancliff's best daguerreotypes.

☞ The despatches of news from Cuba, are confused and inconsistent. God grant that they may prove false, but we fear the worst is too true.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Democrat
6 September 1851, 3

[From the New York Sun, Sep. 1.]

The Pampero's trip to Cuba—Additional Details—The Pampero's name changed to that of the Liberator—Her Return to Key West under the Cuban Flag—Conduct of the Collector—Letter from Gen. Lopez—His Reception.

The following interesting news is extracted from a private letter, received on Saturday by a gentleman in this city, from one of Gen. Lopez's friends in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 25th, 1851.

In one of the Florida steamboats, the captain of the "Pampero," now the "*Liberator*," arrived here yesterday. From him we learn that the General went to Key West, for the double purpose of * * * * and of ascertaining from the fishermen the position of the Spanish cruisers. As a friend in Key West writes to us, who spoke with the General on the night of the 9th, he determined to make his landing where he did make it; in consequence of the satisfactory information which he there received, as well of the condition of the Vuelte Abajo, as of the position of the Spanish vessels.

While on his way, opposite to Havana, the engine got out of order, and before the injury could be repaired two hours were consumed, within which time the currents carried the steamer in sight of the Moro. From it she was signalized. They were near enough to distinguish, with the glass, men on the shore, and the water dashing up against the rocky foundations of the Moro. Two Spanish sailing vessels of war, one of them the La Perla, passed them at little more than a mile's distance. By these the Pampero was undoubtedly taken for a steamer bound into Havana.

As soon as the derangement of her machinery was repaired she got up steam, and the vessels of war observing her heading to the westward instead of going in towards the city suspected and made an attempt to follow her; but it was too late, the Pampero was going very fast, and they went into Havana. It seems that the Cincinnati, which was dispatched from New Orleans by the Spanish Consul 30 hours before the Pampero, did not reach Havana till after Lopez had effected his landing, notwithstanding his stoppage at Key West. The same evening she was off Ortigosa, a league from Bahia Honda, from which place the General dates his letter written back by him to ——. Early on the morning of the 11th, the steamer being aground in the inlet (*ensenada*) of La Mi Cata, he effected his landing with a small boat of the steamer, and others brough from the shore; not consuming more than two hours and a half in the operation, notwithstanding that mishap.

At seven, owing to the lightening of the vessel and the rise of the tide, she floated again, and soon after put to sea. She was short of coal, the boiler made but little steam, and she went slowly; and while she was taking more coal at Key West, some days were spent, and she did not reach the coast of Georgia till Friday, the 22d.

Before the Liberator quitted the Cuban coast, her Captain saw hundreds of the peasantry flocking down to the shore, bringing horses, fruit, vegetables, and fresh meat, to mount and supply the General's men. He no doubt moved slowly towards Bahia Honda, after some rest at Las Pozas, which is about two miles from La Mulata, for till the 13th, he was not attacked at San Miguel de los Calderetoros, a village about a mile from Bahia Honda and 16 from Las Pozas. I presume his second engagement was between Bahia Honda and San Diego de Nunez, a town six miles to the East, since the General directed a flank movement with 50 men in boats, undoubtedly to cross the open space of sea from one part of the Bay to another, at the points of which are situated the two villages named.—These 50 men were taken by a steamer and shot in Havana."

When the Liberator returned to Key West, she came in with the Cuban Flag, and with papers from General Lopez. These were handed to the Collector, who withdrew to reflect upon his course, the steamer meanwhile remaining at the wharf, with their flag flying. After a time, a friend having brought notice that the Collector intended to detain her, Captain Lewis moved off beyond that officers reach. The Collector and one other person are understood to be the only two men at Key West unfriendly to the Cuban revolution. By and bye he will be made to treat a little more respectfully, the flag which the Liberator has had the honor of thus inaugurating in an American port.

☞ The Savannah Republican, a leading whig paper at the South, does not like the action of—

"THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.—We thank the editors of the Baltimore American for saving us the trouble of expressing our views on the late so-called compromise, dictated by Mr. Seward to the whigs of New York. We had their platform preserved for future reference, and only deferred it, on account of the pressure on our columns of local politics.

"The platform in question *may* suit the whigs of New York, but it will never suit the whigs of the South. For our own part, we confess our profound amazement that men *can*, for the transitory pleasure of having power, and for the small profits which public offices bring with them, be guilty of putting forth sentiments not only wrong and treasonable in themselves, but which, if persisted in, must cause the disruption of this republic. So far as this paper is concerned, we shall take care to steer clear of all such disgraceful associations. We shall adhere immoveably to the Georgia platform. It is one of the few things that stand firm amid the shifting scenes and strange emergencies which are presented by each day's history. It will be well for office-holders and office-seeker of every shade and description in the North to remember that our platform is to the people of Georgia like a second declaration of independence.—They have ordained it by a majority without a precedent, and they are prepared to stand by it, come what may."

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

Louisville Democrat

6 September 1851, 3

The dispatch which reached here yesterday removes all uncertainty as to the fate of Lopez and his party. Their bravery and devotion deserved a better fate. They have given away their lives upon a people utterly unworthy of such a sacrifice. The people of Cuba should now be permitted to enjoy the luxuries of Spanish despotism to their heart's content, and help themselves to liberty if they ever hereafter want it. The Cubans, it is said, do not wish independence and free institutions — they may not desire them; certain it is they do not deserve them. Lopez and his party of brave men lost their lives to aid in the enterprise of freeing Cuba from despotism. They have been allowed to be the victims of their own generous impulses — not their own.

Let those who love despotism have it; let those too timid to strike a blow in their own behalf wear the chains they have not the courage to shake off. We hope no more will ever attempt to go to Cuba *for the sake of Cubans*, for they are not worth the blood already shed.

REPRINTED IN LOUISVILLE JOURNAL SEPT. 8, 1851, 2

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

Louisville Journal
6 September 1851, 2

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.—We presume that the telegraphic news from Cuba, which we publish to-day, is true. It is, that the expedition of Lopez against Cuba has utterly failed, that Lopez was run down by blood-hounds and executed at Havana on the 30th, and that of those who sailed in the Pampero 565 have been killed, 496 are in prison, and 100 are to be sent to Africa. We trust that the Spanish authorities, for their own sake if not for humanity's sake, will abstain from the execution of any more citizens of the United States.

Several expeditions, it is said, have sailed for Cuba from different parts of the United States within the last few days in the full expectation of finding Lopez maintaining his ground upon the island, and there can scarcely be a doubt that all these expeditions will, as they successively land, either fall into the hands of the Spaniards or perish in unequal and hopeless conflict. As the fears of the Spanish authorities are now unquestionably at an end, they can afford to be merciful, and, if they are guilty of another such bloody act as that which they perpetrated at Havana in the case of Col. Crittenden and his fellow-prisoners, we trust that God's vengeance if not man's will fall upon their accursed heads.

The President of the United States and his Cabinet have done everything in their power to prevent our countrymen from joining the Cuba expeditions, and all the best newspapers of the United States have repeatedly published the most solemn warnings to all disposed to participate in the desperate and insane movement, yet we cannot help feeling a deep sympathy for those who have been deluded into the enterprise by false representations and assurances. Hundreds of vile wretches have gone to Cuba, but some well-meaning young men have also gone there, and these have our sincerest sympathy. We have no sigh, however, for Lopez. He deserved his fate, and we believe the world is better off without him than it was with him. He was a man of but one redeeming quality, that of personal courage.

Lopez was a native of Venezuela. In his youth he fought under his father, Gen. Lopez, on the side of the patriots against the Spaniards in the war carried on in his native country. Gen. Lopez was taken prisoner by the Spaniards and executed the next day. Young Lopez, thinking that this looked a little inauspicious, deserted the patriot cause, joined the Spaniards, his father's murderers, almost immediately after the murder, and fought on the side of the Royalists against the patriots throughout the rest of the war. In that war he distinguished himself by his personal bravery and was promoted to a rank of some importance. At the end of the war, he went to Spain and fought on the side of Royalty in that country. He was afterwards sent by Spain to Cuba with an appointment to a civil office, where he married a lady of fortune, spent all her fortune at the cock-pit, and, at last finding himself out of money and out of power, he conceived the desperate project of enriching himself by getting up a rebellion and revolution in Cuba, and all his movements in the United States during the last few years of his infamous career were directed to the accomplishment of that scheme of self-interest and self-aggrandisement.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Journal

6 September 1851, 2

☞ It appears that the expeditions from this country against the Spanish authorities in Cuba are creating some sensation in Europe. The London Times and other London papers express a strong doubt whether the British Government would permit Cuba to fall into the hands of the United States.

There is no doubt that the U. S. Government, to the extent of its power, will prevent any infraction, in the Cuban affair, of its own laws, the law of nations, or the faith of treaties. It will not, however, in any part of its action, recognize the right of Great Britain to interfere at all. If Cuba, no matter by what means, shall be revolutionized, and if the question shall then arise of her annexation to the United States, or if such a question shall arise even without her being revolutionized, our national authorities will consider it and decide it for themselves without the slightest reference to British will. Let Great Britain undertake to prescribe what arrangement the United States may make or may not make either with the authorities of Spain or the authorities of revolutionized Cuba, and she will be met with the sternest defiance, and, if necessary, with war.

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Louisville Journal

6 September 1851, 3

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CUBA.

LOPEZ EXECUTED—THE REVOLT AT MATANZAS SUPPRESSED.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5.

By the arrival at New Orleans, yesterday, of the Cherokee, we have the positive, unquestionable intelligence of the capture and execution of Lopez, in Havana, on the 30th, and the probable total suppression of the revolt. Ninety odd Americans were also captured. *This intelligence is reliable!*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.

The Cherokee arrived this morning from Havana. The passengers witnessed the execution of Lopez. They say he ended his life manfully. The total failure of the expedition is attributed to delay, from the separation of Crittenden's command.

The patriots have dispersed to the mountains, only thirty remaining with Lopez. They left him, and without a friend he wandered until run down and taken by blood-hounds. His last words were "*Adieu, dear Cuba!*" Gen. Paraguay has been killed at Pagas.

The Spanish accounts say of the number in the Pampero 565 have already been killed, 436 are in prison, and 100 are to be sent to Africa.

Lopez declared himself deceived with regard to aid in Cuba.

A meeting was held on board the Cherokee, Gen. Lane, of Oregon, presiding. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Mr. Owen, American consul, has forfeited every right and title of an American citizen, outraged every sentiment of humanity, and deserves the execration of every friend of liberty, and we request his recall by the Government.

ADDITIONAL FROM CUBA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.

All who left in the Pampero were killed or made prisoners.

Lopez was arrested and brought into Christoval on the 29th, and then taken to Havana.

On the 1st, at 7 o'clock, A. M., one hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans, were in possession of the government.

The insurgents were still in possession of the mountains near Principe.

Laborde, the Spanish consul at New Orleans, arrived at Havana in the Empire City. He says he would have been lynched had he remained in New Orleans.

Lopez was garoted on the 1st. The one hundred and fifty-five men were sentenced to the chain-gang for ten years.

¶ THE "PAMPERO!"—Considerable anxiety exists in regard to the whereabouts of this vessel. The latest intelligence we have on the subject is from the New York Sun. That paper says that her captain arrived at Savannah on the 24th inst. and that the name of the steamer has been changed to "Liberator." Not a word, however, as to the whereabouts of the steamer herself.

THE CUBA NEWS.—This startling intelligence was received by us yesterday by the Morse line from Nashville. It was telegraphed however from New Orleans to Nashville by the O'Reilly line. The latter was out of order yesterday morning between this and Nashville, but was again working last evening. The Morse line, since Mr. Miltou has assumed the charge of the office, has given entire satisfaction to all who have employed it.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 September 1851, /

INFERNAL MACHINES FOR CUBANS.—A person in Norfolk Va., whose name we are not liberty to give, writes to the Cuban Junta, in this city, proffering them the use of eight "Infernal Exterminating Seven barrel guns." Each instrument, he says, will discharge 200 ounce-and-a-half balls per second, the discharge being made as fast as the pieces can be aimed. The eight machines would thus discharge sixteen hundred balls per second, mowing down he says to a deadly certainty, any enemy that dared to to approach. Only one man is required to work each machine. One man could therefore discharge 12,000 balls per hour.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 September 1851, 1

Letter from Gen. Gonzales.

We find the following interesting letter from Gen. Gonzales in the Charleston *Mercury*:—

CHARLESTON, August 24, 1851.

To the Editors of the Mercury:

I saw some days ago in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a letter from its Washington Correspondent, stating that the late Hon. John C. Calhoun had expressed himself, in writing, against the admission of Cuba into the Union. Had such a statement proceeded no further than the columns of the *Journal*, a paper so uncompromisingly, and at times so unscrupulously, inimical to Cuban liberty, I would not have felt inclined to notice it. But I find in Saturday's *Mercury* a long editorial sustaining, much to my astonishment, Mr. Calhoun's alleged position in regard to Cuba. I do not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the acquisition of that Island, or even those of her independence, as bearing upon the future development, safety, grandeur, and peace of these United States. The immense majority of the American people have already, with their usual sagacity and common sense, "made up their minds," upon this subject. I am thus far relieved. But when I see even the great name of the South Carolina Statesman thrown into our adverse scale, I feel that I have, however reluctantly, one word to say in this connection. When Gen. Lopez made a visit to Washington in the spring of 1849, the Hon. John C. Calhoun was the first gentleman in that city who called on the General. He even carried his civility to the extent of making a second call before his first had been returned. In his conversations with Gen. Lopez, through Mr. Sanchez and myself, he expressed himself as warmly in behalf of Cuba and her annexation, as has any other man in the country, either before or since. A short time after a prominent Southern Senator favored me with an appointment in the recess room of the Senate, Mr. Calhoun was invited therto, as were also four other Senators, three Democrats and one Whig. The purpose of the gentlemen, as it seemed to me, was principally to learn Mr. Calhoun's views upon a subject of such vital importance to the country. Mr. Calhoun then expressed himself as decidedly as to the justice of our cause, the assistance which would be lawfully proffered by the American people in case of insurrection and his non-apprehension of European interference, as he had done on former occasions.—
—The gentlemen present fully coincided with his views. Such, Messrs. Editors, were the opinions and sentiments of John C. Calhoun in the spring of '49. The Wilmot Proviso question then assumed increased gravity, and as the contest became fiercer, Mr. Calhoun's views underwent a visible change. He was no longer for action, but for procrastination. He felt, no doubt, that the Cuba question would draw the minds of the people from an internal to an external contest, and that his issue, his "threshold" issue, might be postponed, if not abandoned. Then, but not till then, did Mr. Calhoun express himself as quoted by the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*. But Mr. Calhoun's hopes were not realized. The South did not unite even in the absence of the Cuba excitement. Were he now living, every consideration invites us to the belief, that having failed to unite the South upon the admission of California, he would strive to do so, with greater probabilities of success, upon the Cuba platform, thus obtaining for her that "equilibrium" with which alone can this Union be preserved, through the Union of the South.

I am gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obed't serv't,
AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ, of Cuba.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 September 1851, Z
(Saturday)

HO, FOR CUBA!

31 Aug. — The steamer *Pampero* came into our port on Sunday last, and remained here until Tuesday, making some repairs upon her machinery. She was received with acclamations by our entire population, who turned out to greet her. She sailed again Tuesday afternoon, taking from this place about 120 men, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including several cannon. She will touch along the coast, and take in a full complement of men, and then sail for Cuba. They could have obtained at this place as many men as she needed, if it had been certainly known in the interior that she would have been here.

The Expedition will be under the command of Col. Henry T. Titus, Lieut. Col. Theodore O'Hara, (who were in the Cardenas Expedition,) and Maj David Provence. Captains S. St. Geo. Rogers, Williamson, and Colvin, are on board in command of companies.

The men left with a full appreciation of the dangers and responsibilities they were incurring, and will make for themselves "a place in the picture," when brought into action.

THE NEWS FROM CUBA.

We have received nothing later from Cuba than that we published last week, which we received by the schooner *O. K.*, direct from Key West, and in advance of the mail.

There can be but little doubt that Gen. Lopez is advancing upon the city of Havana, and that his forces are daily increasing by acquisitions from the inhabitants. It is also probable that he has received reinforcements from New Orleans and other ports in the United States, as we notice the sailing of two large steamers from New Orleans with large numbers of men, and of several vessels from New York, Texas, and other places, loaded with men and munitions.

The news from the Island has raised the greatest excitement throughout the Middle, Southern, and Western States, and the brutal massacre of the fifty-one prisoners is received with universal execrations, and so far from deterring the American people from rendering further aid, has acted upon them like the scent of blood upon a herd of wild bulls.

The blood of fifty Americans can never be atoned for, short of a complete triumph of the cause for which they died.

Large and enthusiastic meetings are being held in every city from New York Southward and Westward, to give expression of their sympathy in the Cuban struggle for liberty, and their horror and indignation at the conduct of the American Consul at Havana, Mr. Owen.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 September 1851, 2

☞ The proceedings of the St. Augustine Cuban Meeting, were received too late for insertion this week. They will appear in our next.

Mass Meeting in Baltimore.

An immense meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, friendly to the cause of Cuban liberty, was held on wednesday evening, at which strong resolutions were passed denouncing the conduct of the Spanish government and the American Consul at Havana. A committtee was appointed to raise money for the patriots.

Volunteers from Indiana.

The Louisville Courier mentions the appearance of several officers, and a large number of privates of a detachment of volunteers, who are bound South, it is supposed in aid of the Cuba revolutionists. They are chiefly from Indiana.

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

THE NEWS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

6 September 1851, 3

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA!

Rumored Capture of Gen. Lopez!!

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the steamer *Welaka* this morning from Savannah, bringing the following despatch, which we give for what it is worth. We are disposed to doubt the truth of this statement for one strong reason, if no other: It is not credible that Lopez and his men would be taken alive, well knowing the fate that awaited them. Besides, the account is a Spanish one, and was most likely put in circulation for the purpose of effect in the United States. We shall anxiously await further news:—

Telegraphed to the Savannah Georgian.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.

The *Cherokee* is coming up the river. A despatch to the *Picayune* states that Gen. LOPEZ has been captured and was executed in Havana on the 1st Sept. One hundred and fifty five prisoners, mostly Americans, are in possession of the Government. All who left in the *Pampero* were killed or made prisoners.

The insurgents still hold possession of the mountains near Principe.

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

New York Journal of Commerce

6 September 1851, 2

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6 1851.

THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION.—The information brought to New Orleans by the steamer Cherokee, leaves no doubt that the small but heroic band under Lopez, who recently invaded the Island of Cuba, has been annihilated, after maintaining themselves against fearful odds for many days. It is distinctly stated that Lopez had been garroted at Havana, having been captured by the aid of blood-hounds. Col. Pragay is also announced as among the slain, and in fact the whole column, comprising (including Col. Crittenden's command) about 450 men, is believed to be destroyed, with the exception, perhaps, of a few individuals who may have escaped to the mountains. But in the end, their fate will be the same.

We have not yet received the full details of the achievements of these men, but there is every reason to believe that they fought desperately, and killed great numbers of the Spanish troops, including Gen. Enna, second in command to the Captain General of the Island. If they landed on the evening of the 11th, as appears to have been the fact, they continued to resist or elude the large bodies of troops who were sent against them for twelve or fifteen days. Besides the battle of Pozas on the 13th, in which the Spanish troops were twice beaten back with loss, there was another engagement on the 17th, which appears to have been severe, and the precise results of which have not yet reached us. It was in this engagement, probably, that Enna fell.

The telegraphic dispatches before alluded to, speak of a much larger number of men having been killed or captured, than belonged to Lopez when he landed. If those dispatches are correct, it follows that other parties besides those that accompanied him in the Pampero, effected a junction with him afterwards, (which we do not believe,) or else that he was joined by 500 or 600 Cubans, which is not very improbable.

Now that Lopez and nearly all his expedition, including many brave officers and men, are dead, we hope it may not be necessary to advise others not to rush into the jaws of perdition. All who go to Cuba in little squads, with arms in their hands, will inevitably perish. And what is worse, the sacrifice will do no good, either to themselves or others. On the other hand, it will carry sorrow into many families and hearts. Stay at home, then, boys, as you love your own lives and the lives of others.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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New York Journal of Commerce

6 September 1851, 3

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Journal of Commerce.

FROM CUBA—LOPEZ GARROTED.

The Expedition Annihilated.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4th.

The steamship Cherokee, direct from Havana, has arrived at her wharf. From passengers we learn of the complete failure and annihilation of the Lopez expedition in Cuba.

Passengers who witnessed the execution of Lopez, state that he ended his life manfully.

The failure of the expedition is attributed to the separation of Col. Crittenden's command from the main body under Lopez.

Previous to the death of Lopez he declared that he had been greatly deceived in regard to promised aid in Cuba

The Patriots are stated to have deserted Lopez and fled to the mountains.

Just previous to the capture of Lopez he had but thirty remaining followers, and they finally deserted him in a wounded condition, so that he had not one remaining friend. He wandered alone for some time and was finally run down, by blood-hounds. His last words were, "Adieu, dear Cuba."

We learn by the Cherokee that General Pragay had been killed at Pagas.

A meeting of passengers was held on board the Cherokee, at which Gen. Lane, of Oregon, presided, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, has forfeited every right and title to be regarded as an American citizen; that he has outraged every sentiment of humanity, and deserves the execration of every friend of Liberty.

Another resolution requests his recall by the American Government.

The Spanish accounts state that of the whole number of the patriots landed by the Pampero and from other quarters—556 have already been killed, and 155 are now in prison.

A despatch dated Havana, 1st inst., says that *all* who left in the Pampero have been either killed or made prisoners.

Lopez was arrested on the 29th ultimo, and taken to San Christoval. He arrived in Havana on the 31st, and was garoted on the following morning, (the 1st. inst.) at 7 o'clock.

One hundred and fifty five prisoners, mostly Americans, are in the possession of the government, and it is said, have been sentenced to the "chain gang" for ten years.

The insurgents still hold the Mountains, near Principe.

Mr. Laborde, the Spanish Consul in this city, arrived out in Havana in the Empire City, and said that he should have been lynched had he remained at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3d.—*News from the Camp of Lopez.*—A letter received here from a Surgeon in the camp of Lopez, states that Lopez had, up to that period, fought two battles, in both of which he was successful.

The person who brings this letter is named Fenzen. He left Lopez on the 22d ult., with dispatches, entered Havana in disguise on the 24th, and took passage on board the Cincinnati, arriving here on the 1st September. He states that Lopez's force on the 22d was 1500 Creoles and 300 Americans. 600 Creoles joined him in one day.

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New York Journal of Commerce

6 September 1851, 4

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, September 5.

We have just received the intelligence of the *final* of the Lopez expedition. It came to us from Mr. John Wells of New Orleans. It was a proper end for an improper undertaking.

I do not accuse the Government here of any thing more than negligence of duty, in not preventing the expedition. Connivance there was, but it was on the part of Government agents and officers.

What can atone for the remissness of the former, or the connivance of the latter? Certainly not the tardy orders given after the President's return.

There is one thing the Government can do; they may propose to purchase Cuba from Spain.

It is a remarkable, but not well known fact, that, in the archives of our Government we have an engagement made, in Jackson's administration, between the United States, England, and France, to the effect that Cuba shall not be seized by either party, and that Spain shall remain in undisturbed possession of the Island.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Journal of Commerce.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.

John S. Ide Esq., is the delegate from Troy to the Democratic State Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4th.

THE CUBAN NEWS AT NEW ORLEANS.—No action has yet been taken by the friends of Cuba, and our city remains perfectly quiet.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6th.

CUBAN MEETING IN BALTIMORE.—A Cuban meeting was held in Monument Square last night, at which 2,000 persons were present. Mr. Beale H. Richardson presided, and amongst the speakers was Col. Marriot. Nothing definite was done.

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The Daily Picayune.
6 September 1851, 2

Arrested on 9-4-51 for meeting at [illegible]

CHARGE OF EXCITING A RIOT—There were eighteen prisoners in the dock of Recorder Caldwell's Court yesterday morning. They were all arrested Thursday night about 12 o'clock in Poydras and St. Charles street, on the charge of having, in different ways, excited the crowd who had assembled about that neighborhood to commit a riot.

The first man brought before the Recorder was Jas M. Gilbert, who had, after being arrested, given bonds for his appearance yesterday morning. Gilbert was charged with saying "that the True Delta had been bought by the Spaniads, and that it ought to be torn down;" "That if he had any influence the office should be torn down that night." The accused stated through his counsel that he was not ready for examination. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at an examination on Tuesday next.

Ben Bynum was next brought before the Recorder. He was charged with having addressed the crowd in a boisterous and excited manner, telling them that "he had a hundred men in the Third Municipality under his command, which, if he had had fifteen minutes' notice, he would have marched them up to the True Delta office and torn it down." Bynum stated to the court that he expected to leave the city to-day and never to return; that he had not tried to excite the crowd; that he had no bad feelings towards the True Delta office, and that neither himself nor any one else did any harm. Bynum made quite a long speech, giving a good deal of his private history, his misfortunes, future intentions, &c. The Recorder held the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace.

William Bell was next arraigned, but as there was no evidence against him except that he was badly drunk and noisy, he was discharged.

G. V. Moralles was charged with addressing the crowd in French, urging them to a riotous course. He was required to give $1,000 bonds for his appearance on Wednesday next. Moralles was also charged with having a large butcher knife concealed under his clothes. He was held to bail in $500 to answer this charge.

John Harney, Richard Skinner, Henry Coin, John O'Brien, Julius Dear, George Gardner, Henry J. Womble, John Francoise, F. M. Miller, John Murphy and John Refferty were then examined in a lot. Capt. Forno testified that on Thursday night he saw all of the accused march by the office of the True Delta in double file, headed by Moralles. They were acting in a very disorderly manner, hooping, groaning and yelling. Some of them attacked the back door of the office, when the witness with his police force arrested them. Several of them were afterwards found to be armed. Witness, from what he saw, believed that the accused came there to create a riot and commit destruction. There were about thirty or forty persons standing about the True Delta office at the time. Womble and Miller each had a bowie-knife, and Skinner had a loaded pistol. Lieut. Hughes corroborated the evidence of Capt. Forno.

After a long and most circumstantial examination into the particulars of the case, in which the above testimony was corroborated without any more essential facts being given, the Recorder sent the whole eleven before the First District Court for trial.

David Lloyd and William Chevallier were next examined. The first named was, after a critical examination, fined $20 for his participation in the affair, and Chevalier for having a concealed weapon, and for threats uttered, was fined $30.

Christopher Grohop was the last person examined. He was charged with being the lieutenant of a company of men which was called by the officer who arrested them the "rat company." The company twice passed the office and groaned. About 11 or 12 o'clock the accused was arrested for mixing in the crowd and urging them on to rioting. The accused was sent before the First District Court for trial.

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The Daily Picayune.
6 September 1851, 2

Mobile Correspondence.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

MOBILE, *Sept.* 5, 1851.

Dear Pic.—A public meeting of the friends of Cuba was called for Wednesday last, to have been addressed by D. Chandler, Esq., and others, but was postponed just before the intended hour of gathering. The policy of waiting the Cherokee's news doubtless influenced the movement.

Yet the band was present, and on their "beating off" an immense crowd gathered and filled up the street. Early yesterday the telegraph brought us tidings of the melancholy end of Lopez and his gallant followers. The news created great excitement, yet, in spite of the reported fate of their predecessors, a number of Cuban adventurers left in the mail boat, determined to follow in their footsteps. If it be true that all the remaining force, 155, are condemned to perpetual imprisonment in the mines, many will live in torture to envy the fate of Crittenden and Ker.

We have here, in most places have, a number of odd fellows who are not enrolled in the lodges. One of these just now is a perambulating chiropodist, who, to save shingle charge and office rent, operates on the rough benches that nearly line our public streets. If a limping looker-on should but "confess the corn," his boot and sock are off in a moment and the anatomy of his pedal extremity submitted to the knife of one and the gaze of all.

Our Point Clear regatta is definitely postponed until the 23d, so as to enable the many fast boats along the Gulf shore, and the still more numerous clever fellows belonging to your city, to participate in the last aquatic frolic of the season in our beautiful bay. Most of the boat owners have already promised to do so. We shall have a glorious gathering, and all may feel assured of as friendly a reception as they ever gave to us on similar occasions.

Our townsman, Sol. I. Jones, Esq., gives an extensive fish fry frolic over the bay to-day, and all the gay spirits of this place are sharpening up their appetites to do justice to the good eating. They want no preparation for the other things. Besides the many guests from the city, "all-along-shore" will be moving up and down to the spot like ants on the trail of a sugar cask. Unless he emulates his ancestors in another miraculous draught of fishes, his assembled multitudes may suffer from Cobbett's panacea of politics—short commons.

How oddly the Cuban news sounds as it echoes from distant points. One of your New York friends, it seems, has "reliable information" that in the first and only action Lopez and his troops were all captured! The Vixen brought us about as "reliable information" of a whole Spanish regiment having joined the Patriots.

The impediment to our admirable dry dock was almost as

> "Brief as the lightning, which doth cease to be,
> E're men can say, it lightens."

The steamer Swan was berthed in her huge embrace before the morning came.

CREATING A RIOT.—David Calder was this morning arraigned before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having on Thursday evening last excited the mob which had assembled in Poydras street, to engage in a riot. The accused pleaded not guilty, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at an examination to be held on Friday next.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

We hear from various parts of the country of expeditions prepared, or preparing, to go forward to Cuba. We have no means of knowing what were the combinations between these parties, or whether there was ever any concert for mutual co-operation on any military plan. Such as were part of the enterprise to which the Pampero expedition belonged, will of course be abandoned. It would be wise and well, too, if all other schemes were suspended, until at least there is assurance of a better understanding with the people of the Island, so as to justify interference on their behalf, and of such numbers and preparations as will make the enterprise secure of self-protection until the Creoles have all the opportunity they need and ask for developing their own strength, and taking the charge of their own affairs. Bitter and dearly purchased are the warnings against credulity and precipitation. They ought to be studied and well heeded as lessons for the future, to chasten and restrain the enthusiasm which has led so many impulsive and generous hearts to their destruction. For the present, at least, with the awakened vigilance and exulting power of the Spanish authorities, the crushed spirit of the Islanders, the extraordinary activity of our own Government, and the waste and dispersion of whatever means may have been collected to furnish out and maintain parties, the prospect of success is hopeless; and all partial efforts, directed to any quarter, will be more than useless. We hope none will be attempted. It will be a wanton waste of life; especially, as, under the most favorable auspices, it was never supposed, we believe, that the most successful landing would be anything more than a prosperous commencement. Against the great military force on the Island, a using of unarmed multitudes, however general, would never be counted as more than the beginning of a revolution. In the annihilation of the first expedition, itself designed to be the nucleus for supporting a well matured movement we have to record the End of the Beginning.

But though the reverse appears to be crushing, enough has been developed in the course of recent events, and the springs of recent action, in the state of feeling which exists, more or less, on the Island, and the tone of popular sentiment exhibited in this country, to make it evident that the Beginning of the End of Spanish rule is not far off.

We do not say this in the spirit of propagandism nor from any lust of dominion, but as an observer of events, that will govern the inevitable future. Governments, armies and navies cannot war successfully against nature and instincts. It is for wise statesmen and prudent rulers to mark and study them, and in guiding the helm of States to be guided by what they will find it impossible to control. Cuba is a fixed fact in American politics, which no metaphysics can put out of the questions which influence our own American feelings and interests. It lies almost within sight of our Southern borders, and has a sympathetic community of social interests, in one relation of particular delicacy and gravity. It is a slaveholding Island, in the midst of colonies of emancipated blacks, on the confines of our own slaveholding States. It is a military despotism in the vicinity of republics It is an European dependency in the very centre of America. It holds the control of the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico—can shut it up at pleasure or at least harrass ruinously; close up the mouths of the Mississippi against all trade, and command absolutely all the passages by which the commerce of the world can seek a way across the American Isthmus into the Pacific.

Those are characteristics of Cuba, which, in spite of diplomatic management or international compacts, or abstract dogmas of national law, will keep American thoughts intently fixed on her destiny, and give Americans a direct and irrepressible interest in the affairs of the Island. And when besides this, there are constant agitations within the Island itself when a feeling of uneasiness and discontent is displayed there, from time to time, feebly perhaps, but appealing more strongly to sympathy, because the feebleness is attributable to the greatness of the oppression which is complained of, when, to say the least, the population of the Island is in a condition of feverish uneasiness, which, encouraged from the States, acts and reacts on the relations between the people of the two countries in a way which cannot be repressed nor checked, we recognize a state of facts which will have their irresistible sway, and produce their inevitable results, let lawgivers, diplomatists, and statesmen do what they may.

If they are not utterly blinded they will recognize this, so as to follow nature and obey destiny rather than waste themselves in a fruitless struggle to do what is impossible; and it is impossible for Cuba to remain as she is. If the Spanish sway be not removed, or materially modified, with a view to early withdrawal; if some institutions be not conceded to give a republican element to the native population, and some means of protection for themselves and their property; if, in fine, there be not a radical change in the government of the Island, with a view, or at least in the prospect of its independence and connection with the United States, by affiliation as an independent state, or annexation as part of the Union, a long and bloody war, or a series of wars, will be inevitable. No lamentations or precautions can prevent it. A hundred millions would be cheaply expended by the United States in avoiding her share of the catastrophies and calamities of such a warfare, and we believe that with sagacious management fifty millions would do.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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6 September 1851, 2

Our Position on the Cuban Question—Continued.

We were about to proceed with this subject, and enter more minutely than we had done into the application of the provisions of tha law of 1818 to the duties and powers of the President, when we received from a distinguished member of the bar at Baltimore a communication which accomplishes our purpose in a clear and satisfactory manner. We adopt the writer's views and language as our own, and commend them to our readers as the emanation of a mind whose legal ability, and patriotic and anxious solicitude for the peace and honor of the country, are unquestionable. We offer it to our readers as the completion of the analysis which we felt bound to make of our relations with Cuba, after the suggestion of the London Times that President Fillmore might co-operate with the governments of Europe in maintaining the union of Cuba with the Crown of Spain, and after the extraordinary announciation that orders had been given by the President to our naval commanders to seize on the high seas those of our citizens who were seeking the shores of that island to take part in the revolution attempted by Lopez.

The Administration and Cuba.—Usurpation of Power by the Executive.

The National Intelligencer of September 3d states that "the Saranac and Vixen, now on the coast of Cuba, will remain constantly at sea on *the lookout for, and with positive orders to intercept and capture, any vessels from the United States* engaged in illegal proceedings against Cuba; and their attention will be *especially directed to the capture of the Pampero.*"

If this authoritative announcement be true, we undertake to show that President Pillmore is attempting to perpetrate an atrocious outrage upon the rights of American citizens, and at the same time usurping powers above the constitution and laws.

Whence does our government derive its power to interfere with volunteers to fight the battles of freedom in other lands? From the act of Congress alone which was passed on the 20th of April, 1818, (chapter 88.)

There is no other act of Congress now in force, and we are therefore to refer to its provisions exclusively for the evidence of the President's authority to interfere in the affairs of Cuba.

It will be plainly seen, from an examination of this act, that, after a vessel shall escape from one of our ports and reach the open sea, there is no power in the government to seize or arrest her because she is about to lend a hostile expedition in Cuba or elsewhere.

The material sections of this act are the 3d, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 11th, which we will briefly review.

The 3d section inflicts a fine and imprisonment on any person who shall, *within the limits* of the United States, "be concerned in the fitting out and arming or furnishing any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, State, people, &c., to cruise or commit hostilities against any foreign prince, State, people, &c., with whom the United States are at peace," &c.

This section does not apply at all to an expedition fitted out to assist a portion of the people in a foreign State to revolutionize their government; and, if it did so apply, it does not authorize the seizure or arrest of the vessels engaged in the expedition.

The 6th section is more in point, and punishes by fine and imprisonment any person "who shall begin or set on foot, *within* the territory of the United States, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince, State, or people, &c., with whom the United States are at peace."

The only penalty here inflicted is of a personal character, by fine and imprisonment for acts done in setting on foot an expedition *within the limits* of the United States, *to be carried on from thence;* but here is no granted power to arrest or seize the vessel and munitions of war, or even the men engaged while afloat on the high seas. The only remedy is by criminal prosecution in the United States courts against the *persons* so violating the law.

The 8th section declares that in every case under the provisions of this act "it shall be lawful for the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or of the militia, for the *purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel, with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes* in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and *also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise* from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States," &c.

This, we suppose, is the section relied on as conferring the powers assumed; but it authorizes simply a *seizure and detention* of a ship or vessel in the three enumerated cases:

1. Where such seizure and detention are necessary to enforce the provisions of the act, no antecedent provision of which act would authorize the seizure of the ship, but simply the punishment of the persons by fine and imprisonment; which of course presupposes judicial process, to enforce which process the vessel having the guilty parties on board might be seized and detained *while in the jurisdiction of the United States,* in order to the execution of the act by the arrest of the persons on board. But for this purpose there would be no power to seize and detain a vessel on the high seas with a view to arrest parties, out of the jurisdiction of the United States, against whom no judicial process had been issued, or could be legally served at sea *if issued.*

2. Where the object of the seizure is to restore a prize taken.

3. Where the *seizure and detention* are to prevent the expedition from *being carried on* from the territory of the United States—that is, to *detain* the vessel before she leaves the territory of the United States for such a purpose. But Congress never meant to allow, under these terms, the power to arrest and seize a ship on the high seas *without* process. The power is all the time to "*seize and detain,*" implying a *detainer* in the United States, and not a seizure on the high seas.

Again: no one can seize and detain such ship but the President, or such person as he shall authorize.

This is a high and delegated power, requiring, to the validity of its exercise, that the President, or his delegate, shall specially order the *seizure and detention* of a named ship or vessel. The President cannot confer on the captains of our cruisers the *judicial* power of taking up and detaining any vessel they, or any of them, may think engaged in hostile proceedings. Conceding, therefore, for the sake of the argument, that a vessel may be seized and detained on the high seas, (which we utterly deny,) yet it is necessary that a special order shall first issue for her seizure from the President, or his delegated agent, for that purpose, *naming and describing* the particular vessel; for it is the duty of the President, or his delegate, to decide upon the *sufficiency of the case alleged for her seizure;* and this decision must be upon the *special circumstances* of each case, and cannot be delegated to naval officers, to be exercised on the sea, without proof or formal complaint, by the *seizure* of suspicious vessels. The 10th and 11th sections are wholly inapplicable to the case at issue. It is therefore manifest that if the President has undertaken to seize ships on the high seas, with a view to destroy American interference with the Cuban revolution, he has usurped powers, and committed a most flagrant and wanton outrage.

If this be American doctrine, then Spain requires no fleets of her own to guard this oppressed island from expeditions fitted out here; but it is the duty of our government to girdle this unfortunate island with our ships, and protect the Queen's property, instead of letting the Queen protect it herself. How ridiculous and absurd is such a pretension!

In conclusion, we must express the hope that some true hearted American statesman will, at the next session of Congress, move the proper inquiry into the whole subject, and test the construction of the law of 1818 which the President must adopt in assuming to arrest under the circumstances stated. The statute was founded on a policy begun in 1794, when we were young and feeble, to propitiate the mighty monarchies of the Old World, and prevent their combining to exterminate our model republic, as dangerous to their possessions and dominions. Let us be at least free to do what monarchs daily do. Look at Russia interfering to subdue the noble Hungarians. Look at France marching on the patriots of Rome. Look at the numerous *fillibustero* expeditions which have been fitted out in English ports against other nations with which England was at peace. Look at these things; and while our government *remains passive,* unlike the monarchies which become *active* to *subdue liberty* wherever it may be struggling, at least let our citizens be free on their own responsibility, and at their own risk, to hazard their lives and fortunes in behalf of oppressed humanity.

Highly Important from New Orleans.

The subjoined despatch is from the same individual who communicated that published in yesterday's paper. Our readers will regret to learn by it that all the previous calculations, justifying the hope that Lopez could maintain his ground, were erroneous. It appears that he has already paid the penalty of death, and that his expedition is a failure, leaving only one hundred and fifty-five of his followers from our shores still alive, in the hands of the Spanish authority. It is to be hoped that some atonement will be made for the cold-blooded and inhuman massacre of the first captives, by sparing the lives of those who were prisoners with Lopez.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4, 1851.

The following telegraphic despatch was received this morning at the office of the Picayune, per Cherokee, from the Southwest Pass, dated Sept. 4—7, a. m.:

The revolution in Cuba is a failure. All who left in the Pampero have been killed or made prisoners. Lopez was arrested and brought to San Cristobal on the 29th, taken to Havana on the 31st, and publicly garroted on the 1st inst., at 7 o'clock, a. m.

One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans, were all in the possession of the government. The insurgents are still in possession of the mountains near Printipe.

This is very different from the news despatched to you last evening. H. B. TAYLOR.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
6 September 1851, 3

The Spanish Despotism in Cuba.

We have already copied from the New York Evening Post the description of the frightful oppression of the foreign government of Cuba. It appears that the senior editor of that journal has been upon the spot, and he therefore writes with the exactness of an eye-witness. His account is fully confirmed as follows by the editor of the Detroit Free Press, who enjoyed a similar opportunity of acquiring accurate information. He says:

"We met Mr. Bryant in Cuba, and know how well he understands the affairs of that country. The general facts he states are sufficient to astound any man. A white population not a third larger than Michigan pays an annual tax of TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS of dollars. This is of itself enough to put mankind upon inquiry. It is generally supposed that the Cubans (the natives) are not intelligent—that the old Spaniards are the producers. This is a gross error. The Creoles are the producers and the payers of taxes. They are under a close *surveillance*, and, not having any voice in the government, are not permitted to go from one estate to another without a passport. Taxed not ten per cent. only, as Mr. Bryant says, but really more than half their productions; taxed in gross and in detail; taxed about three hundred dollars to comply with the law at their birth and baptism, and from three hundred to three thousand in going out of the world;—is it a wonder that they should squirm? They are totally deprived of all semblance of personal rights. It is a high crime for three or more men to petition the government. All weapons of defence are prohibited. Their colleges have been abolished, their schools discouraged and prevented. They are taxed in gross ten per cent. for keeping the hogs, the cattle, and the poultry of their farms, and again near fifty per cent. more when they send these things to market. Ice is a government monopoly, and costs six cents per pound. The very fish, which are caught in great abundance in the sea, are monopolized, and cost the consumer thirty cents per pound. The right of marriage is purchased from the government. Flour is taxed *nine dollars and eighty-five cents* duties per barrel. One dollar and fifty cents tonnage duty is levied upon vessels carrying away produce; and this sum is levied in other port charges, all of which the producer pays.

"At least thirty thousand officers are supported, not one of whom is taken from the people of the country. All are *sent* to them to govern them and eat out their substance. These men are rulers with full power and with hostile feelings. There are no social relations existing between Spain and the colony. The parties hate each other with a fervent hatred. They never intermarry. There are not ten men in Spain having any other interest in Cuba than to retain her as an object of plunder—legally, of course. We commend these facts to the editors of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, who have no sympathies for the oppressed, and no confidence in their ability to sustain a stable government. The intelligence and worth of a people may be determined by their aggregate productions; and we say to the Advertiser that the old Spaniards in Cuba are the Chatham-street men of New York—Catalan Jews, who go out under the wing of the government as adventurers to make money.

"Let us now disclose another fact connected with the government at Havana. The lady, of the late captain-general, for pin-money, had the control for cleaning the out-houses of the city, at a yearly profit of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. There are other equally dignified perquisites belonging to the Queen mother, Christina, whose husband was lucky in being a well-built, good-looking sergeant in the Spanish army, now revelling in the affections of Christina and in the property of a dukedom. The people of Cuba support the profligacy of the present court at Madrid, with the young and handsome Gen. Serrano, the prince *de facto*, who comes in for a share of the benefits and pleasures but none of the responsibilities of royalty. There is the *familia illustre*, which has called down such a shower of loyal favor at Havana, and a strain of praise and defence from a *very small portion* of the American press, disgraceful and revolting to the common sentiments of our people."

No one doubts that the government of the United States should take proper and legal precautions to secure the due execution of its neutrality laws while our country is at peace with Spain. In so far as the late prolonged and repeated absences of the President and his cabinet from the seat of government may have prevented, or embarrassed, or delayed the discharge of this duty by the Executive of the country, they undoubtedly furnish most grave and melancholy cause of complaint, which the people will not fail duly to consider. Especially will this be the case, and the attitude of the administration be presented in a light at once most unfortunate and most humiliating, when it shall fully appear to the country that the indiscreet violence of the President's proclamation—after needlessly abandoning beforehand to summary and savage massacre, as outlaws, numbers of our citizens, guilty, as against the United States, only of a statutory misdemeanor—has been followed up by orders and instructions, issued entirely without warrant of law, to our public naval force to act on the high seas, and on the coast of Cuba, as a part of the police of the Spanish despotism, and so to seize and capture any American vessel which may fall under the suspicion of carrying aid or sympathy to the revolutionists of that Island.

Fit and proper as it is that our neutrality laws should be faithfully executed, it is nothing less than discreditable to the American name that the administration should thus *transcend or strain their provisions to take sides with Spain, in places beyond American jurisdiction, in order to rivet the chains of an odious bondage on our Cuban neighbors of the American continent.* Let the result of the expedition of Lopez, and indeed of the whole Cuban revolutionary movement, both now and hereafter, be what, in the course of Providence, it may, the people of this country will repudiate and denounce any administration which shall thus exceed its rightful powers, and so aid the arm or sympathize in the cause of the oppressor. It will be no justification or excuse for President Fillmore and his advisers, for now overpassing in this direction the legal limits of their authority, that they were not at their *post of duty* at the hour when that duty, within their jurisdiction, could have been rightfully and effectually performed.

From the Hartford Daily Times.

Formidable Expedition.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1851.

It is asserted and believed here that another and very formidable expedition is fitting out from various points, and that another descent on Cuba will shortly be made. There are men here of character and standing who say that they could, if they chose, easily establish the truth of this assertion. The most determined and thorough course will be pursued by our government in suppressing and preventing the departure of any armed expedition from our shores. The *most stringent* orders will be issued to all federal officials, who will be held to strict account, while the naval force in the Gulf will be augmented to *any extent required.* The President himself *is most decided.*

[*Special correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.*

The "President himself," and most of his hopeful cabinet, have been absent from Washington the present season on visits to fashionable watering places, or making electioneering tours and speeches in New York State and other places. American mail-steamers are fired into by Spanish war-steamers—the most exciting despatches are passing almost daily, and most thrilling events transpiring—and still the President is absent from his post—a "clerk" is "acting" as Secretary of State—the Secretary of the Treasury has been active in disposing of his Gardiner claim for a good round sum of money, and getting his foot out of a bad spot, then returns to Washington, and is appointed "*acting President!*" That caps the sheaf. The Postmaster General is absent—the Secretary of War has been, and we believe is still, absent—the brood of official whigs left the roost as warm weather came on, abandoning their posts, and leaving clerks to discharge the duties of the government. Now Mr. Fillmore just wakes up on the sea-shore, and sends around orders to stop the tide that is setting so strongly in favor of Cuban freedom. "He is most decided"—is getting to be "stringent" even, and will fill the Gulf with armed vessels in aid of Spain. The people have an opportunity to see the hand of whiggery, and that will do good.

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

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, September 5—5, p. m.

We have to-day a painful report from New Orleans, stating that the Cherokee had arrived there on the 3d, bringing intelligence from Havana that Lopez and nearly all his men had been captured and executed by the Spaniards. Further intelligence is awaited with great anxiety.

The whig ward meetings last night were largely attended, and I understand a majority of the delegates are in favor of nominating a full ticket for judicial officers, &c.

We have no advices yet of the steamer Empire City. She is now fully due at New York, and will bring accounts from Havana which will doubtless put all matters in regard to Lopez and his movements at rest. I am inclined to believe the despatch from New Orleans announcing his defeat and death as true.

There is no change in our market—prices the same as yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

BY MORSE'S WESTERN LINE.

[Office in Washington, Pennsylvania avenue, near 7th street.]

From New Orleans, via Pittsburg.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—The Cherokee arrived this morning. Some of her passengers witnessed the execution of General Lopez. They say he ended his life manfully. The total failure of the expedition is attributed to the separation of Crittenden's command, after which the Patriots dispersed to the mountains. Only thirty remained with Lopez. They subsequently left him, and, without a single friend, he wandered until run down by bloodhounds. His last words were, "Adieu, dear Cuba!" General Pragay had been killed at Pozas.

The Spanish accounts say that of the number (about five hundred) taken to Cuba by the Pampero, three-fourths have either been killed or taken prisoners. Some of the latter, it is said, are to be sent to Africa. Lopez declared himself deceived with regard to aid in Cuba.

A meeting was held on board the Cherokee, (General Lane, of Oregon, presiding,) and resolutions passed to the effect that Mr. Owen, American consul, had forfeited every right and title of an American citizen, had outraged every sentiment of humanity, and deserved the execration of every friend of liberty, and requesting his recall by the government.

PICAYUNE OFFICE, New Orleans, Sept. 2.

We have received the following account of the battle in which General Enna was mortally wounded from our correspondent at Havana:

The battle was fought on the coffee plantation formerly owned by Gen. Lopez's wife.

The Spanish troops were drawn up in two columns, and at first refused to advance upon the Patriots, who lined the fences in the vicinity. Gen. Enna then took thirty Cazadoers and charged upon the Patriots, who succeeded in killing every one of their assailants, with the exception of an aid-de-camp. In the charge General Enna was mortally wounded.

After the fall of Gen. Enna, Gen. Rosales collected together five hundred of the Spanish troops and fled, leaving seventy wounded upon the field of action. Gen. Rosales was to be superseded for cowardice by Gen. Pavis, of Matanzas.

A letter dated August 19th, from Puerto Principe, says that the insurgents were successful in the eastern department.

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

The Daily Delta

7 September 1851, 1

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

The Volunteers.

We second the proposition of some of our cotemporaries, that the young men who have gathered here from various parts of the country, should be assisted to go home. Our readers will remember that from the beginning of this affair, we have counseled our young men, not to come here, until facts of a sufficiently encouraging character, to justify their going to the aid of the Cubans, should be ascertained. We made it a point to publish such notices in the Delta every two or three days. Those who came here acted from their own impulse.

Our object in giving this advice, was that which we have always steadily kept in view, in this business, and that was, that if the Creoles of the island manifested no disposition to aid them, who had already gone, it would not only be improper, but ruinous in even large numbers to proceed to their aid. We never conceived that the liberation of the island could be effected without the aid of the Creoles, and our own views always were, (and we know positively that such was the idea and plan of Gen. Lopez,) that he should go over to the island with a few personal friends, who were Creoles, and arouse the people to a decided and general movement.

Then, we felt assured that our people would flock to their aid. We reaffirm, that in taking even the force which accompanied him, Gen. Lopez's own wishes and purposes were overborne by the great eagerness and ardor of our young men, who believed the cause was a noble one, and from that consideration, as well as from a spirit of adventure, panted to take part in the struggle.

When, from various causes, the departure of the Pampero was delayed, we know that General Lopez stated, to gentlemen who were connected with the expedition, that he desired to be off immediately, and proposed to disguise himself, with some friends, and proceed in a small and fast vessel. He thought, by going alone, or with a few friends, he would not attract as much notice. This was a decided and strong conviction of the General, which he finally yielded up with great reluctance.

On the previous occasion of the expedition, frustrated last year, the design of General Lopez was to take a small body of Hungarians, who were experienced in military matters, and fresh from the struggle of Hungary, and with their aid to organize and prepare the Creoles for the struggle. He said that if unsuccessful, the consequences would not at least arouse a feeling in the United States hostile to Cuban independence; if successful in their first efforts, he should be certain of speedy aid and relief from the United States.

Such, too, have always been our own opinions; and though, from our ardent support of Cuban independence, we have frequently been consulted by persons desiring to embark in the enterprise, we have never in our lives advised a single individual to go in the expedition, but always urged the policy of depending chiefly on the Creoles for giving the revolution such a general and extended character, as would render it prudent in Americans to go to their aid.

Of the late expedition,—its organization, &c., we possessed only the knowledge possessed by the rest of the community.

Thus much we have said in explanation of facts which ought to be known, not in excuse for any agency we may have had in the Cuban struggle, for on that point we have nothing to regret or censure, in the course we have pursued. In regard to Cuba, we felt and acted as we had previously done in the struggle in Hungary, Ireland, Italy,—in every part of the world, where the standard of revolt against oppression has been raised. No disaster can change our feelings on this subject. We regard it as a sacred duty of all freemen,—of all Americans, to aid their fellow men in struggling against wrong and oppression, and whenever the appeal is made, we shall response to it as warmly as we have done in the case of Cuba.

The Concha Calumniators Citing President Fillmore.

Some of our cotemporaries have, in our opinion, somewhat descended from the dignity of their position, in publishing a false and base article from the organ of Queen Isabella and Concha in Havana, the Diario de la Marina, which commences with vile calumny upon the press of this city, by styling it "the corrupted press of New Orleans," and referring to "periodicals in this city, sold to the purchasers of Cuban bonds." Commencing with this outrageous falsehood, the Diario proceeds to deny that the young men shot in Havana were inhumanly or brutally treated. Such denial, after such a falsehood, will hardly obtain credence here. An abundance of proof has already been published on this subject, which is not to be overborne by the mere assertion of Concha's minions. The press of this city has published nothing on this subject which was not supplied by proper and reliable persons.

There is a portion of this article, which some Americans, who belong to a not inconsiderable number, who abroad disgrace their country for pelf, have caused to be published in this city, which is worthy of attention. It is this:

"And he might have known that the pirates, whom the Mayor styles fellow-citizens in express contradiction to the declaration of the President of the American Union, which declared them pirates, who desired to enrich themselves through the ruin of our country, were treated according to law, and that law, and nothing but law, governed in the execution of the penalty, which they well knew they had exposed themselves to."

Here we find Concha's organ citing President Fillmore as authority for treating as pirates, young men who went to free a people from oppression. We think that this fact lightens somewhat, if it does not justify the course of Concha. The latter being a mere agent of Government, accustomed to receive his orders and ideas from the Executive head, did not know that Mr. Fillmore was a mere servant of the people of the United States, whom he notoriously and flagrantly misrepresented, when he denounced those young men as "pirates" and "plunderers."

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

The Daily Delta

7 September 1851, 2

☞ The camp of gallant young men from the West, which had been for sometime formed in Lafayette, awaiting there an opportunity to embark for Cuba, with the view of aiding in the prostration of Cuban despotism in that lovely island, was yesterday broken up. We trust that ample accommodations may be provided for sending these brave young men to their homes. The Fates have decided that the time of Cuba's liberation has not come yet; but, there is a good time coming.

☞ The Democrats meet in their several wards to-morrow evening, to elect delegates to a Convention assembled to nominate candidates for Sheriff and Coroner. The candidates for sheriff before this Convention are, we believe, be General Lewis and Mandeville Marigny. Who the candidates for Coroner, in the democratic interest, will be, we have not heard. We have known some influential democrats to sustain the claims of Dr. J. J. Ker. The Doctor, like Mr. Marigny, one of the candidates for Sheriff, is a diffident, retiring gentleman, but like him, as a friend of ours says, who is a great admirer of the sports of the turf, he has come of "good democratic stock," and if nominated, will, we doubt not, make a good run.

☞ Very vague, and very exaggerated ideas are entertained by many, of the actual amount collected by the Cuban Committee in this city. Some swell the amount to seventy thousand dollars. We are authorized to say that they are far, very far beyond the figure. The sums received by the committee, after six weeks' incessant labor, do not amount to eight thousand dollars, and towards this five thousand dollars have not been subscribed in the city of New Orleans. The committee, up to this time, have expended six thousand two hundred dollars, and their outstanding liabilities now exceed the balance in their hands. It should be borne in mind that many of the contributions, published in the papers, depended on a contingency—on the starting of the expedition. This not having occurred, these subscriptions become a nullity.

The committee, however, are not disheartened; to-morrow they will go to work, and from the assurances they have received, they feel certain that they will be able to send the gallant youths, now in our city, home, in the position in which they came here—that of gentlemen.

☞ The loss of Crittenden's command, which proved so fatal to the expedition of Gen. Lopez, was followed very rapidly by two other misfortunes, which must have greatly increased the embarrassments of Gen. Lopez. In the very first action, at Las Pozas, Gen. Pragay, the Chief of the Staff, was killed. At the same time, a Colonel was killed, who must have been Col. Dallman, of Georgia, a gentleman who was connected with the attempt at an expedition last spring. These losses left Gen. Lopez with scarcely an experienced or efficient officer to aid him in the command and organization of his men. It must have required bold hearts and strong resolution to keep up against such disasters and calamities as these, in the very commencement of the enterprise.

Brutality of Enna.—As some pity has been expressed for the fate of General Enna, the Spanish second Commander-in-chief, on account of his untimely death, we may as well state a fact which must forever stain his memory, and deprive him of the respect of all honorable men. After the second engagement at Las Pozas, some wounded officers and soldiers of the Spanish army having fallen into General Lopez's possession, he dispatched them, under a flag of truce, with a note, stating that his, Lopez's camp, afforded no means of tending these men properly, and he therefore sent them to General Enna. The wounded men had to be carried by six of the expedition, who, from motives of humanity, undertook the task. They were received by General Enna, the men who brought them were then seized, and taken out and shot. This act of barbarity is only equaled by the unparalleled enormity of shooting wounded prisoners in cold blood. A race which perpetrates such brutalities cannot long exist.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Daily Delta

7 September 1851, 2

[Communicated.

The fate of unfortunate Cuba is, for the present, sealed. Gloom enshrouds "the Queen of the Antilles." Tyranny reigns supreme, and the reeking blood of patriots ascends in an odor of sweetness to heaven, in atonement for having invaded the dominions of Spain, and attempted to purge the earth of such a monster as the bloody-minded Concha. However, we must not be discouraged, for whenever a generous, single-hearted design proves abortive of the ends contemplated, deplorable results are the usual consequence. The head of one rebellion is no sooner lopped off, than another is generated, for the moment that God permitted the tyrant, he simultaneously ordained the patriot, and "whether, cramped in the tropics, or chilled at the poles," the vestal flame of *amor patrie* is equally prevalent, and burns with as pure and holy a freedom. But the victims having paid the forfeit, and the sacrifice being consummated, let us not uncharitably conclude that the gallant band of martyred heroes were actuated by any but pure, disinterested motives. In a spirit of christian charity, let us say, "peace to their ashes," until the blood of tyrants shall be immolated to the manes of departed heroes, whether a Lopez garroted, an Emmett on the scaffold, or a Fitzgerald, the lion-hearted—set upon after the manner of an assassin, and born down beneath the daggers of a hired soldiery.

But, what calumny—what abuse was not employed by the British Government and its agents, to sink the fame and sully the character of the immortal sages of the revolutionary struggle in this country? Were not the most opprobrious epithets, during the American war, applied in England, by the King's friends, and in America, by the King's tories, to the leaders of our American revolution?

Were not George Washington, John Hancock, Sam. Adams, George Clinton, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, branded as traitors to their "lawful sovereign"—ambitious demagogues, deserving the gallows? And if success had not hallowed resistance, without being able to add to its justice, those illustrious patriots, as well as Green, Gates, Henry, and Montgomery, and all those other great and intrepid spirits, whom republican America honors in the calendar of her heroes, would have suffered the obloquy of slaves and the vengeance of their oppressors. No wonder, then, that we find tories in disguise pouring opprobrious maledictions on the heads of those devoted souls to the cause of liberty and Cuba. Should the embattled hosts of England again invade our shores, those recreants would no doubt give a warm reception to their vile oligarchy!

[For the Daily Delta.]

Cuba.

From the blue bosom of the Southern sea,
A stately island rears its emerald crest,
Rising amid the waters, fair and free,
As Aphrodite fresh from ocean's breast,—
The golden wave-kissed strand, her purple hills,
Her sheltered, fertile valleys, hid between
The sparkling torrents, and her murmuring rills,
All tend to make her Ocean's peerless Queen.

Yet, like a weeping Niobe she stands,
Mourning her slaughtered children, far and wide—
Is stretched the chain of tyranny, whose bands
Have galled her stately neck, and crushed her pride;
Weeping she stands, stretching her fettered arms,
And prays for help against the oppressor's might.
Can we behold, unmoved, her glowing charms,
Nor strive to aid her struggling in her right?

No; by the blood poured out as a libation
To Freedom's God, Cuba, thou shalt be free!
Arise, Lone Star, arise, and take thy station
Amid our country's glorious galaxy!
Oh! thou wert formed for freedom,—on thy breast
The Spanish yoke should never have been riven;
Free as an eagle in his rock-bound nest,
Free as the azure clouds that float in Heaven.

Yes, by the memory of that Spartan band,
Whose ashes rest within thy sea-girt shore,
Thou shalt be free—free as our own bright land,
Who mourns the heroes she ne'er may see more.
By the wild anguish of the wife's distress,
The widowed mother reft of her only son;
The sobs of the young child left fatherless—
Thou shalt be free, we swear to see it done.

We will avenge our slaughtered braves, and tear
Spain's flaunting ensign from proud Moro's heights,
And plant our glorious flag of freedom there—
The Lone Star shrined amid its sister brights.
Then, Cuba, the proud monument shall be,
Of the young patriots sleeping 'neath thy sod;
Through countless years thou'lt bless the memory
Of those who died for thee and Freedom's God.

LILLA.

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The Daily Picayune.

7 September 1851, Z

☞ An impression has existed among many persons that the Cuban Collecting Committee has obtained funds to a large amount to aid in the enterprise in which it was engaged. This is an error. We are requested to state, on authority, that the total amount collected in cash from this city, Lafayette, and all other places, has not reached quite $7,300. Of this nearly all has, necessarily, been expended in the sustenance of the emigrants who have been in the city, and the balance on hand will not more than suffice to pay off the debts already contracted for their support. An appeal will be made to our citizens for funds to aid in sending to their homes those who are still here.

The Cuban Volunteers Disbanded.

The Cuban gathering, which has thronged the city for some weeks past, broke up yesterday, and the parties are dispersing to their several homes. A considerable number took passage immediately for Alabama; others went up the river, and arrangements, we trust, will be effected for the remainder to follow soon. We have no means of computing with any exactness the number of volunteers collected here, who would have been ready to go to Cuba had the expectations been realized of the state of affairs there, and arms and transportation been found. But, from all we learn, there were not less than two thousand, mostly in the very prime of manhood, ready for the enterprise. This number would have been larger but for the efforts made to warn men at a distance that there were no funds provided. It is plain, that with any urgent appeal for volunteers, and with a favorable issue to the advance party under Lopez, nothing but the means of transportation was wanting to have sent a mass of men upon the island, who would have been irresistible. The excitement which sent these men here would have trebled their numbers in a short time. We note this as a strong proof of the hold which Cuba has upon the minds of the Western and the Southwestern people; and of the sympathy upon which Cuban Creoles could rely if they would but show that they merit this interest, and justify brave men for being their friends before the world. It will take many and unerring proofs of sincerity and energy, and self-devotion, to restore that faith in the Creoles and their cause, which late events have shattered.

There was an extremely feverish state of feeling in the city yesterday, and some disorders were apprehended, in consequence of the disbanding of so large a body of men, most of whom were without means, and were suddenly thrown upon the necessity to seek their distant homes again. The city authorities were vigilant, and the police strong and active, and they were aided by a number of citizens, who made it their business to represent to the various knots and crowds the duty and necessity of maintaining order, and the resolve that it should be maintained at all hazards. There were some tumultuous gatherings about the Verandah in the morning, but except a few arrests for petty breaches of the peace, which were effected without difficulty, nothing serious occurred. Recorder Caldwell made an address to the crowd in front of the Municipality Hall, and Judge Larue followed in one of his strong appeals, which had a sensible effect in keeping things quiet. M. M. Reynolds also spoke to the throng around the Verandah. As a measure of precaution, the bar-rooms, where these troops had been most in the habit of congregating, were closed, and last night the police force was strengthened and so disposed as to be available against any attempt at disturbance.

The principal cause of this feverish state of feeling, was some misunderstanding about the means required to take the volunteers back to their homes, which, we trust, will be easily arranged today. All these measures were taken for precaution, and not from any clear indication that a riot is to be apprehended. We should have a keener regret, from such an occurrence, because, during the whole of the time these men have been among us, they have been noted for the uncommon quietude and good order of their general deportment. It has been indeed, among their friends, a matter of pride, that in such a multitude, promiscuously collected, there should have been so very few instances of even the slight offences which attract so much of the police attention in cities. There has been less cause of complaint, than against a similar number of casual visitors in the winter season. Indeed, during the riots in August, the Filibusters were not only clear of all suspicion as parties to the disorders, but were conspicuous in their efforts to keep the peace; and volunteered, in strong force, to aid the city authorities. They would have been found highly efficient if the necessity had not passed before they were brought into service.

There were some discontents and a general state of uneasiness yesterday, arising, as we believe, out of a misapprehension; and, considering that many of them are hundreds of miles from home, disappointed in their hopes, and for the most part destitute of means, it would not have been strange if some excesses had been perpetrated. But the great mass were patient, and all seemed to listen to good counsel with docility. We trust that this temper will continue, and that nothing will occur to mar the effect produced by the remarkable good conduct and orderly deportment of the volunteers in this city, in refutation of the aspersions cast upon the character of "Filibusters."

☞ We are informed that the United States troops recently arrived here from Pascagoula and Baton Rouge have been ordered back to their stations; that the steamer Fashion has been ordered back from the mouth of the river, and the Vixen to Pensacola again.

Business Prospects.—Health of the City.—The unsurpassed good health with which the city has been blessed during the summer, is likely to have a corresponding good effect upon the approaching business season, and will doubtless materially influence an early opening of the fall trade. Already has the "note of preparation" commenced, and our merchants are busy receiving their winter stock. New buildings are being rapidly completed, and old business stands are being renovated and improved. In every part of the city indications are visible of the active and stirring time which is coming, and business men generally look forward to a prosperous season and a profitable trade. Many stores which have been closed during former summers have been this year kept open up to the present time, when a new season for energy and industry is opening before us. Many persons who in May and June contemplated a summer tour have loitered here in the enjoyment of the delightful weather with which we have been favored, and desiring no healthier location. In a few weeks those of our citizens who from rule or habit absent themselves during the summer, and enjoy their leisure time at the several fashionable resorts throughout the country, will again swell our population. To such of them as might be restrained by fear of sickness from returning before the usual time, we would say that at no period within our recollection has the city been healthier than now.

More "Reports."—Friday, the 22d ult., the day after the riots, was about as quiet a day as we have had in New Orleans for a long time. People were walking about, wondering who the rioters were and what had become of them, and expressing their mortification that so contemptible a crowd could have been permitted to do so much mischief. Yet some person telegraphed to the North on that day thus:

> The principal streets are thronged with rioters, and the property of Spaniards is destroyed in all directions. The Spanish Consul has been burnt in effigy, and in the meantime our authorities are doing nothing to check the lawlessness of the mob, which seems to reign supreme.

A man with Rossi's telescope could not have found a mob anywhere here that day.

The Collector.

We have no confirmation of the telegraphic report that the Collector of this port has been dismissed for not preventing the departure of the Pampero on the late expedition to Cuba. The report we have already pronounced to be premature, at least; for the reason that no sufficient time could have elapsed for the Administration to examine the state of facts; and it is extremely improbable that any such summary action would be taken, without allowing the accused officer a hearing.

In connection with this report, we have been requested to publish the dates of the arrival and departure of the Pampero, to show that her sailing on this expedition was sudden, and that she departed in evasion of the law, which the Collector could not know. She arrived at this port on the 29th of July, entered at the custom-house on the 30th, and set out again, without clearance, by night, on the 2d of August. When she entered at the custom-house she reported to the Deputy Collector "that her boilers were burnt out." There were only three days between the time of her entry and departure, and she left without custom-house papers. The Collector probably had the knowledge of common rumor that some vessel would start soon, but no circumstances directed him particularly to the Pampero; but, on the contrary, it was not supposed possible that she could get off so soon, or would depart without clearing.

Such is the explanation, we understand, to be given for the non-action of the custom-house in respect to the Pampero.

To Mr. Ricardo, Secretary of the Cuban Committee:

As the late news from Cuba convinces us that the Cubans are very anxious to remain slaves, and prefer despotism to liberty, we would respectfully inform you, that we wish to withdraw our services from giving a concert towards the Cuban cause, as we do not consider them worthy of our sympathy, unless they have courage enough to act like men.

THEO. LA HACHE,
MICHAEL HOFFNER.

sep7—2dp1t

Notice.

Having been credibly informed that a mob would attack my office to-morrow, I have only to say that I will hold no man responsible, but will render to my fellow-citizens a good account of myself. [sep7—1t2dp] J. L. CARMAN, S. C.

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The Main Pilgrame.

7 September, 1851, 2

NEW YORK CUBA EXPEDITION.—A report prevails very generally at the North, and seems to be credited by most of the newspapers, that a large expedition, well supplied with arms and munitions of war, has sailed from New York for Cuba. We copied, the other day, a statement from a correspondent of the Philadulphia Inquirer, purporting to give particulars of the sailing of two sail vessels and a steamer for Cuba. On the same subject the N. Y. Herald says:

It is well enough to state what may be relied upon, as within the facts of the case. Arms, ammunition, clothing, medicines and provisions, intended and purchased for the revolutionary army, have been sent from this harbor. Two vessels, whether American or some other nation, we cannot precisely say, were purchased, some days ago, and freighted with these articles; many thousands of dollars, doubtless, have been expended in the business, and thus any one may [illegible] the number of arms and quantity of ammunition were not small. We have not heard that [illegible] New York have taken any active part [illegible] but has reason to believe that [illegible] been employed for the purpose. [illegible] security and secrecy, with which this [illegible] been carried out. Indeed, by this [illegible] speed, both vessels must be at or [illegible] and will supply any immediate [illegible] the revolutionary army may require, which [illegible] arrangements made will add to the revolutionary forces [illegible] several hundred well drilled and well [illegible]

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THE UNION. WASHINGTON

7 September 1851, Z

The New Orleans papers announce that the Cuban committee have confided to General Felix Huston the entire organization of the plan of operation resolved upon to assist the insurgents of Cuba in their revolutionary movements. Already a considerable sum has been collected, and the parties engaged in the effort are busily employed. The object, it is added, will be to move without violating any laws of the United States.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON

7 September 1851 3

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our Baltimore Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, September 6—5, p. m.

Up to this writing we have no tidings of the steamer Empire City, now fully due at New York. She will certainly arrive this afternoon or to-night, if no accident has happened to her.

The accounts received yesterday from New Orleans, announcing the capture and execution of General Lopez and his little band of patriots, are generally believed. It is the result which all the circumstances in the case would seem to justify as true. For my own part, I have no doubt whatever of its reliability. The only inconsistent part of the account is that stating that the patriot band was dispersed and separated from Lopez. The natural inference is that men engaged in such an expedition, where their capture would be certain death, would cling together and fight until they had strength to fight no longer—thus setting their lives upon the battle-field under any desperation, rather than submit to be captured and ignominiously put to death. If, however, the accounts be correct that Lopez and his command have been killed, the expedition against Cuba will, in all probability, end for the present. But the spirit will not slumber long.

Quite a large meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held in Monument Square last night, at which B. H. Richardson, esq., editor of the Argus, presided. He addressed the multitude in eloquent, patriotic strains, and was followed by Captain Marriott and others—all of whom were warm and emphatic in their language. The meeting was orderly, and evinced much interest in the cause.

JAMES C. MARRIOTT

The trial-trip of the new steamer General McDonald, belonging to the Philadelphia line, proved highly successful. She is a superb boat.

The democrats are becoming very active in the political campaign. Ward meetings are being held nightly, all of which are well attended.

The whigs hold their convention on Monday night next to nominate candidates for judges, clerks, &c., under the new constitution. They are determined to have a thorough whig ticket for all offices.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—4, p. m.

The Empire City has arrived with Havana dates to the 1st of September. Havana has been the scene of rejoicing for the last three days, owing to the capture of Lopez and his forces. The news reached Havana on the 30th ult. at night, and the principal buildings were immediately illuminated, and a torch-light procession formed. Lopez was taken in the interior, alone, and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He asked for something to eat at a farm-house and permission to lie down, and was made prisoner while asleep. Of his followers 100 are now imprisoned, and will be sent to Spain, and confined for ten years in dungeons. They say that their sufferings before taken were intense. For several days they lived on the leaves of trees. The last meat they eat was the horse of General Lopez. They had no arms when taken. The remainder have either been shot or perished from hunger. Capt. Platt, of the Albany, visited them in prison, and gained interesting accounts from them. They state that they defeated the Spaniards in every engagement, whose loss could not have been less than 2,000. General Enna was killed at the head of an advancing column, while leading them to battle. Lopez was garroted on Sept. 1st, at 7 o'clock. He ascended the platform and made a short speech. His last words were, "I die for Cuba." He then took his seat; the fatal instrument was adjusted, and in two minutes he was a corpse. The prisoners say that in no instance had the Creoles manifested any disposition to join them.

The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived at Havana on the 31st ult., with 380 passengers. The Empire City brings 59 passengers from Chagres, 23 from Havana, and a large Havana mail. She brings little specie. The sloop-of-war Albany was still at Havana.

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

The Charleston Courier.

8 September 1851, 2

Disastrous News from Cuba.

By the brig *Argus*, Captain KNAP, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, from Matanzas, which port she left on the 28th ult., we learn that about three hundred prisoners have been taken and executed—thirteen on board the *Pizarro*.

It is said that part of those captured were brought in by the negroes of the Island.

It was, likewise, generally believed that the Government had made such excellent arrangements, as to render it perfectly impossible for any to escape.

The statements relative to the desertion of the Spanish troops were entirely false.

The Spaniards express the most thorough contempt for the Creoles, who, they say, induced LOPEZ to make the invasion, and then deserted him.

Many of the American residents in Matanzas are apprehensive of their safety, in consequence of the great excitement prevalent among the Spanish population.

Up to the date of the sailing of the *Argus*, LOPEZ had not been captured.

It was the opinion of some in Matanzas that the balance of the prisoners would have their lives spared, inasmuch as it was generally allowed that sufficient blood had been already shed.

The following letter emanating from a highly responsible source, received by the *Argus*, has been politely handed to us by the gentleman in this city to whom it was addressed, and which we publish as an indication of the feeling which is said to pervade generally in the vicinity of Matanzas and Cardenas:

MATANZAS, AUG. 27, 1851.

I wrote you some time ago, when this place was considerably excited in consequence of the events of Puerto Principe and Trinidad. Since then, that excitement was kept up by the reports which circulated in this country and were put in the papers of your country—many, I believe, greatly exaggerated, although it is very difficult for us to get at the truth even of events that occur nearer than those which occupied our minds then. We had hardly been assured that tranquillity was restored in that portion of the island—and all seemed to unite in the belief that it was really so—when intelligence was received of the landing of Gen. LOPEZ and his band, near the port of Bahia Honda, some twenty leagues to the westward of Havana. From official accounts, the band was composed of four hundred and fifteen men, of which fifty left soon after the first encounter with the troops, were picked up on the coast, and shot on the 16th instant, at Havana, four days after having put their feet on this island. When you will receive this letter, no doubt you will have seen the published accounts, which will give you more particulars than I can or am able to do. The Spanish General, ENNA, received a wound in one of the engagements which caused his death. He was considered one of the best Generals in the Spanish army, having distinguished himself in many actions in the civil wars of Spain. He held here the office of Lieutenant-General of the Island—an office next to that of the Captain-General. It is now almost certain that Col. ELIZALDE, who received a wound on the 21st, is also dead, although it was said, at first, that he was but slightly injured. It was rumored, last night, that Brigadier-General ROTALDE was killed, but this was not confirmed to-day. The official despatches published do not mention the number of killed of the Spanish troops, nor the names of the other officers killed or wounded; but there is no doubt that it is considerable, and some of those who are more disposed to sea the triumph of the Spanish arms, estimate the loss at fifteen hundred men, which I think is not at all exaggerated. The number of loss of LOPEZ's party is, according to the official accounts published to the 23d instant, two hundred and seventy-eight, of which about one hundred and eighty-nine were shot after having given themselves up as prisoners, or being taken in parties of five or ten, isolated from the principal corps, or left wounded on the roads in the retreat of the party, pursued by five or six thousand men. It is hard to imagine the trouble and hardship through which such a small body of men had to pass, and the difficulties they have thrown in the way of a division of the Spanish army, well-provided, and possessing all the advantages which the Government could bestow upon it.

The rigorous measures taken against the men first taken prisoners, have, no doubt, driven the remainder to despair, and they have, till this moment, fought like wild beasts, in expectation, probably, of receiving reinforcements, which have not yet arrived; and, if they do come, with the same spirit which actuate these now here, will, no doubt, give the greatest trouble to the Government to exterminate them.

Last Sunday, the Captain-General issued a proclamation offering quarter to all the privates who would present themselves or be taken in the four days after the publication of the order, and pardoning those who should deliver up the traitor, LOPEZ, and paying their expenses back to their homes, if they were strangers. To-day, we ought to hear what effect this act of clemency has had. I hope it may be the means of restoring tranquility, and that the severe punishment inflicted on those who have been taken will prevent the recurrence of such undertakings, as any commotion in this island will certainly be the ruin of many, and probably of all, instead of being a benefit, which, unfortunately, many think will be the result.

Our part of the island—that is, the jurisdiction of Matanzas and Cardenas—is calm, as far as action in politics is concerned; but the weather has not been so quiet—for, on the 21st, we had a blow which threatened to do much harm, but it fortunately ceased after having *prostrated some of the plantains*. In other respects, nothing new.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 5.

The President has since his return held two cabinet meetings on subjects connected with Cuban affairs. He found that the principles of his proclamation of 25th April had not been attended to, and that the laws had not been faithfully executed. I have no doubt that the President will exhibit a firm intent, at all events, to suppress any more illegal expeditions, should any such be attempted. Yesterday, orders were sent to the Collector at New-Orleans, in regard to the auxiliary expedition now spoken of as likely to depart under the direction of General FELIX HOUSTON, and the Collector is informed that if any more vessels go out without a clearance another person will be appointed as Collector. Some stringent orders have been sent to New-York, but probably too late, for according to the naval store keeper, Mr. FULLER, three vessels with supplies for the revolutionists, have already been despatched by the Cuban central Junta.

It appears probable that LOPEZ was to receive aid from revolutionists on the Eastern side of the Island, to which undoubtedly some expedition from New-York has been directed. Yesterday, the friends of the Cuban movement were thrown into a fever of excitement by the telegraphic despatch from Savannah, stating as the report of a vessel that left Havana, on the 23d ult., that LOPEZ had been joined by a large island force, that he was every where victorious, and that he was about to march into Havana. Many well informed persons fully believed it, among whom were officers of the Navy, and persons well acquainted with the state of things on the Island. It was said that this news tallied with previous intelligence; that the Spanish authorities would give no information as to events after the 15th, and that LOPEZ had undoubtedly been joined by the Spanish troops which had been sent against him. Further, it was asserted that the reason for the selection by LOPEZ, of Bahia Honda, as the place of his landing, was that he expected the Spanish army at Havana, to unite with him, and that he had been requested by his Spanish confederates, to bring only 350 men with him. In further proof of the truth of the intelligence, they stated what I believe is the fact, that the *Pampero* exchanged signals with the Moro Castle—an officer of which had, thereupon, been arrested. By others the Savannah intelligence was regarded as untrue, and as a rehash of old and false rumors. But the Cuban sympathisers here and in Baltimore, had the pleasure of exultation for one day. On Friday or Saturday, we shall have some definite intelligence by the *Empire City*.

Official Despatches regarding Cuba.—The government, on Tuesday afternoon, received the following telegraphic despatch in six hours from New-Orleans:

"NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2—11 a m.

"Advices from Havana to the 25th ultimo. The accounts are conflicting. Lopez still held out, with his force very much reduced. The Government had offered a reward for him, but had promised a pardon to those of his followers who would surrender. It does not appear that any of the Creoles had joined him. No vessel has departed hence for Cuba since the Pampero:"

The preceding, which is *two days later* than the news via Savannah, completely contradicts the latter as to the reported march of Lopez on Havana at the head of two thousand men, and that the natives were flocking to his standard. The only inference we can draw from this new intelligence is, that the men under Lopez were defending themselves with desperation, preferring to sell their lives dearly rather than incur the risk of a public execution.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Arrival of the Empire City at New York.

CONFIRMATION OF THE CHEROKEE'S NEWS

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.

Received in Charleston, Sept. 7, 9.30 P. M.

The steam ship *Empire City* arrived at New York on Saturday from Havana. Gen'l LOPEZ was taken asleep, half dead with fatigue and hunger. He was garotted on the 1st instant, at seven o'clock. One hundred of his followers have been captured, who will be sent to Spain, and confined ten years in a dungeon. The others have been either shot or starved. The patriots were successful in every battle, but were not joined by the Creoles. The Spanish loss amounts to about two thousand men.

A great Hurricane occurred at Porto Rico on the 18th August. The damage caused to the crop and shipping was immense.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 6, 7.30 P. M.

Received in Charleston, Sept. 7, 9.35 A. M.

COTTON has declined a quarter of a cent to-day, Saturday, and the sales have amounted to three hundred bales, Middling bringing 8¼ cts. PROVISIONS are steady. WHISKEY is worth 18½ cts.

The Cuba expedition has been abandoned. Two hundred of the volunteers from Alabama have returned to that state. Many from various parts of the country remain here, not having the means to return to their respective homes. The Committee, who have received contributions for the expedition, are applying the funds they have in hand towards defraying the expenses incurred by them whilst in New Orleans. Some dissatisfaction exists, and some slight disturbances have occurred, but they have been suppressed by some arrests having been made, and by all the barrooms in the Second Municipality having been closed.

A letter from Pensacola, dated the 28th ult., to the New Orleans *Picayune* states that the U. S. steamer *Vixen* had been ordered to start for Havana on the 27th ult., but on her attempting to raise steam, her boilers were discovered to be in such a condition as to compel her to put out her fires and remain. The sloop of war *Decatur* is also lying at Pensacola undergoing repairs. She has been in a very leaky condition, and has had to be recaulked all over. She will be unable to proceed to sea for some days.

The Savannah *Morning News* of Saturday also has a telegraphic despatch from the office of the Montgomery *Atlas*, which gives some further intelligence received by the *Cherokee*, which arrived at the levee at New Orleans on Thursday last at noon, from which we perceive that the expedition under General LOPEZ has entirely failed. General LOPEZ was taken prisoner on the 29th, and was taken to Havana, where he was executed by garrote on the 1st instant.

After the battle with Gen. ENNA, Gen. LOPEZ's force was reduced to the last extremity, his ammunition being entirely exhausted. After remaining sixty hours without food, the men prepared to disband, and each shift for himself.

Gen. LOPEZ was hunted and taken by blood-hounds.

One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans, were taken by the Spanish, all of whom were condemned for life to the Spanish mines, and are to be sent immediately to Spain.

In the battle of the 17th, in which General ENNA was killed, they are said to have fought like demons, killing seven hundred Spaniards.

The insurgents are still in the mountains, near Principe, some seven hundred strong, commanded by a Hungarian officer.

Gen. LOPEZ, previous to his execution declared the motives which had actuated him in making war upon the Spanish Government. His sole object was to promote the advancement and happiness of the people of Cuba. He intimated that he had been deceived. His dying words were: "ADIEN, DEAR CUBA."

LOPEZ *had no aid or countenance from the Creoles!*

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

The Charleston Courier.

8 September 1851, 2

[From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 2.]

Arrival of the Steam Ship Cincinnati.

The steam ship Cincinnati, Captain Patterson, arrived last evening from Havana, which place she left on the 25th ult. She brings us files of Havana papers to the day of sailing. We were in hopes that by this arrival we should have decisive accounts of the state of affairs in Cuba, but we regret that we are still in the dark. If we may believe the Spanish reports, which fill the newspapers, at the last dates, Lopez had about two hundred men with him, and was fleeing before the victorious Spanish troops. They also report having shot a number, about fifty in all, at various places. If true, these may have been the remnant of the party of Colonel Crittenden.

All that is certain is the death of General Enna. He was killed in a fight on the 17th ult., and his body was laid out in state, after which it was interred with much ceremony.

A Government order, issued on the 23d ult., suppresses the local civil government in the Departments of the Centre and of the East.

The most important report that we find is the following, contained in an extra of the Diario de la Mariana of the 25th:

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bahia Honda, under date of day before yesterday, reports to his Excellency that at half-past 2 o'clock on that morning, having heard firing in among the hills of Aguacate, he left in that direction with his assessor and various officers and individuals of the Royal Guard and inhabitants, who voluntarily accompanied him.' When about a league and a half from that point, and after having passed over a broken road, and through a copious rain, he learned that the column of Col. Elizalde had had an encounter with the pirates, and having arrived at the point where the battle was fought, he saw that the "foragers" were flying in complete desperation, having left on the field many killed, and three others, who were shot, having abandoned also a quantity of arms and munitions. He also says that four horsemen were brought to him, and that, in spite of the rain, the enthusiastic paisanos followed the enemy in the passes of the mountains, to pick up the articles they left behind in their precipitate flight, and that he had confided the direction of this operation to Lieut. Col. D. Antonio Marquez y Dominguez, which officer has been stationed in the hills of Aguacate.

The same Lieutenant Governor, in a communication of the same date from Bahia Honda, states that the day previous he had shot at that place six pirates arrested by the paisanos. Among them the Adjutant of infantry, George Graham, and Lieut. Forcanding. He adds that in consequence of the action with Col. Elizalde's column, the pirates were dispersed in all directions, and the paisanos were pursuing them with the greatest enthusiasm and decision.

Under date of to day, the 23d, the same Lieutenant Governor has directed to his excellency another report, stating that his communications of the 21st having been delayed, he adds to them that the number of pirates captured by the paisanos since Col. Elizalde's action amounts to fourteen.

A captain of the party at Candelaria, under date of yesterday, reports to his Excellency that the day before he had shot the pirate Juan Antonio Rosales, native of Guisa, jurisdiction of Bayamo, which individual made the following declaration:

"In the town of Candelaria, August 21st, 1851, D. Manuel Garcia, Judge of this District, says, that having received two reports relative to the appearance and capture of a pirate, he had ordered him to be conducted immediately to that town, which being done, his declaration was taken in the following terms:

"Being asked his name, of what place he was a native and resident, what was his condition, profession and age, he said that he was called Juan Antonio Rosales, native of Guisa del Marquesado, jurisdiction of Bayamo, that he was a son of D. Juan Antonio and Dona Ana Maria Rerdome, residents of the same place; that he is a resident of New Orleans, of the United States of America, is married to Dona Juana Buencilla, a native of Germany, a resident of the said city, from which marriage he has no children, that his profession is that of a tobacconist, and that he is thirty-one years of age.

"Being asked how he was taken, and why, he answered that he had taken part in the expedition of the traitor Lopez, in the capacity of a soldier, in the said city of New Orleans; he embarked, in company with his other companions in a steamer, the name of which he does not remember; that he landed at a point called Morillo, near to Las Pozas, and that having in the action fought at that point with the troops of her Majesty, received two wounds, one in the left hand and one in the left arm, he afterwards followed in the rear of the said pirates till the 17th, on which date they abandoned him, having fled from the coffee plantation of Frias, towards the hills, defeated and pursued, and he was taken prisoner by a patrol who brought him to this captaincy about 2 o'clock in the evening, and that he believes his arrest was for the crime of treason.

"Being asked what known persons are with the pirates, what is their number, and how many are natives and strangers, he answered that, besides Narciseo Lopez, he knew D. Joaquin Cabrera, whom he believes is of Guanajay, D. Antonio Falcon, of Havana, D. Antonio Zazes, of Puerto Principe, D. Anselmo Torres, of Havana, D. Diego Hernandez, a first lieutenant of Santiago, and D. Jose Planos, lieutenant, of Havana, and that he knows by sight various others, whose names he does not recollect. That the total number of pirates, when they left New Orleans, was 540, but when he left them, there did not remain more than 300; that, on going to sea, the number of natives of this Island amounted to 35, and that now he believes there remain about 20. That there are, likewise, 4 Peninsulars (natives of Spain), and except 50 Hungarians and Germans, all the rest are Americans.

"Being asked whether, since the arrival of Lopez in this island, any persons had joined him, he said that on the 16th two youths joined him in the mountains, whom he (the witness) does not know, nor does he know their names, or whence they came.

"Being asked why he had joined the pirates, he said that a certain D. Desiderio Manreza, a native of Havana had spoken with him, and taken him to the house of the traitor Lopez, who told him that he had received various letters reporting the island to be in a state of revolution, and also that the regiment of Cantabria was compromised with him, and that he engaged him to join his expedition, offering to reward him with land in this very island.

"Being asked if the traitor Lopez had been addressed by any of the country people, he replied to the negative, saying that all the paisanos, without distinction, fled from his sight, abandoning their homes."

At this point his declaration ended. It was read to him, and he confirmed and ratified it, but did not sign it, because he he did not know how, the judge signing for him, and being sworn; witnesses—D. Narciso Alvarez Castrillon and D. Jose Vincente Erbite, residents and present, who also signed.

Manuel Garcia, Manuel Alvarez Castrillon, Jose Vincente Erbite.

On the 20th ult., it appears there was a fight at a place called Candelaria. Of this affair the following account is given in a despatch from Col. Elegarde:

Most Excellent Sir.—To-day, in order to comply with the dispositions of your Excellency relative to my undertaking my march to San Cristopal, the column under my command left Bahia Honda at half-past 4 in the morning, the weather being very rainy. At the plantation of Quinones I had intelligence that the enemy occupied the place called La Candelaria, whither I marched, and arrived there at 7 in the morning, the troops marching in file, in order to cross the hills of this coffee plantation. The column marched taking along the pioneers commanded by the Chief of the General Staff, D. Jose Inza, after whom followed a section of cazadores, commanded by an officer. I followed at the head of the rest of the company of grenadiers.

Behind came the rest of the Regiment of Espana, commanded by D. Salvador Alvernia, and after this followed the artillery, cavalry, baggage, and a company forming the rear guard. In this order we continued till the advance of the enemy attacked the chief of the staff and killed the sentinel, when we continued on up to the house where the main body of the pirates were stationed. The company of cazadores halted at the bank of a stream and formed a guerrilla, with the object of approaching nearer. The company of grenadiers was formed in columir, for abreast, and charged with the bayonet, compelling the enemy to flee and disperse in all directions through the woods and thickets which surround the place.

The commandant, D. Salvador Alvernia, advanced in good order and direction, according to my instructions, to flank the positions on the right, till the preferred companies were detached and sent through the thickets in search of the dispersed enemy, which operation was continued in the midst of an awful storm of wind and rain, till, considering it impossible to capture them, on account of the thickness of the woods, I determined to return to this point to wait for the weather to clear up.

The mountain battery overcoming all the difficulties of the ground, fired two discharges into the enemy, causing them considerable loss. The cavalry commanded by D. Juan de Mata Ramos, and Capt. Felipe Lazaro, also did every thing that was possible with the greatest promptitude, employing its horses in bringing the wounded to the house.

The loss of the enemy was considerable, as they left thirty dead on the field. Ours consists of five killed, among them a captain and lieutenant, and seventeen men wounded.

The remainder of the despatch renews the assertion that the invaders were totally dispersed, and anticipate their speedy annihilation. It appears also that Col. Elizarde was himself wounded in the fight.

A despatch of the 23d from Col. Rado, says that he has suspended operations on account of the bad weather; but that he has no doubt that the "pirates" will soon be exterminated.

Other despatches announce the shooting sixteen "pirates" at Bahia Honda, and ten at Las Pozas. How they got there we are not informed.

Advices published in the Havana papers state that D. Joaquin de Agüero y Aguero, D. Jose Tomas Betancourt, D. Fernando de Zayas and D. Miguel Echavides have been executed at Puerto Principe, Armenteros Hernandez and Arsis have been shot at Trinidad, and the following inhabitants of the same place have been sentenced to death: Ignacio Belen Perez, Nestor Caldelso, Juan O'Bourk, Alejo Iznaga Miranda, Jose Maria Rodrigues, Juan Bautita Hevia, Anselmo Posada, Pedro Pomares, Teribio Garcia, Cruz Bilbe and Don Fernando Medinilla.

The Cincinnati reports that on the 25th ult. outside the Moro, she saw the war. Heroine, of this port, towed by the Spanish frigate Isabel. On the 26th the Cincinnati was boarded by the Spanish steamer Pizarro, which reported that the Heroine, hence for Glasgow, had been on the coast in distress, and was being taken in for a supply of provisions, &c.

Letter from Cuba.

A Cuban gentleman of this city has received a letter from Puerto Principe, dated August 19, which he has kindly handed to us for publication. It says:

"At last, after having made the greatest resistance, the companies (Spanish) have dispersed through the woods, some on one side, some in another, all in the direction of Santiago de Cuba, where we believe they have re assembled, and are waiting reinforcements by sea from Havana. If these should not reach them, and we do not get more forces from the United States, all the progress we have made will be in danger of being lost. This is an exact account of the result of what has happened, and the encounters we have had since the 4th of July up to this date. Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Holguin and Las Tunas remain without a soldier of the Government. The Cuban flag is raised at all these points, and that of Spain is stricken down and defiled at the foot of the staffs from which the Cuban banner floats. Perhaps you will laugh at this ceremony, but it has its significance, which I cannot explain to you now.

"It is utterly impossible for us to communicate or unite with Lopez, as the Government has taken the greatest precautions to prevent it, in such a way that we cannot even obtain news from Havana, because all the letters, even including those on commercial subjects, which arrived yesterday, came opened. If the reinforcement promised us from the North arrive, and succeed in landing anywhere on the coast east of Matanzas, the affair will be finished in less than fifteen days, as with Lopez in the West, and us in the East, Uncle Concha will remain without resources, and will be compelled to surrender."

From the New Orleans Crescent, Sept. 2d.

LETTER FROM COLONEL CRITTENDEN.—The following letter, the last that the gallant Crittenden ever wrote, has been handed to us for publication. The news which we publish to-day shows that he was mistaken in his sweeping estimate of Cuban desire for freedom, as, indeed, having never passed beyond the coast, inhabited by Spanish fishermen, he had no opportunity of fairly judging. In their unarmed condition, the Cubans would be very apt to wait till Lopez had gained a victory and position before declaring themselves. That Lopez did not return to assist Crittenden, now seems to be accounted for by the almost certain fact, that he had quite as much as he could well do in defending himself. That Lopez is rash, we believe, but it is folly to suppose that he would have wilfully sacrificed one hundred men—the flower of his force—at the risk of incurring American indignation, and of losing his own head. Colonel Crittenden, doubtless, would convey his idea of the hasty and rash, not treacherous and false, character of Lopez. In this estimate of him, we are not disposed to concur with the brave and lamented dead.

SHIP-OF-WAR ESPERANZA,
August 16, 1851.

Dear Lucien—In half an hour I, with fifty others, am to be shot. We were taken prisoners yesterday. We were in small boats. Gen. Lopez separated the balance of the command from me. I had with me about one hundred—was attacked by two battalions of infantry and one company of horse. The odds were too great, and strange to tell, I was not furnished with a single musket cartridge. Lopez did not get any artillery. I have not the heart to write to any of my family. If the truth ever comes out you will find that I did my duty, and have the perfect confidence of every man with me. We had retired from the field and were going to sea, and were overtaken by the Spanish steamer Habanero, and captured. Tell Gen. Houston that his nephew got separated from me on the 13th—day of the fight—and that I have not seen him since. He may have struggled off and joined Lopez, who advanced rapidly to the interior. My people, however, were entirely surrounded on every side. We saw that we had been deceived grossly, and were making for the United States when taken. During my short sojourn in this Island, I have not met a single patriot. We landed some 40 or 50 miles to the westward of this, and I am sure that in that part of the Island Lopez has no friends. When I was attacked Lopez was only three miles off. If he had not been deceiving us, as to the state of things, he would have fallen back with his force and made fight, instead of which he marched on immediately to the interior. I am requested to get you to tell Mr. Green of the Custom House, that his brother shares my fate. Victor Kerr is also with me; also Stanford. I recollect no others of your acquaintance at present. I will die like a man. My heart has not failed me yet, nor do I believe it will. Communicate with my family.

This is an incoherent letter, but the circumstances must excuse it. My hands are swollen to double their thickness, resulting from having them too tightly corded for the last eighteen hours. Write to John and let him write to my mother. I am afraid that the news will break her heart. My heart beats warmly towards her now.

Farewell. My love to all of my friends. I am sorry that I die owing a cent, but it is inevitable.

Yours, strong in heart,

W. L. CRITTENDEN.

To Dr. LUCIEN HENSLEY.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Courier
8 September 1851, 3

ARRIVAL OF THE

EMPIRE CITY,
AND
CRESCENT CITY.

CONFIRMATION OF THE

DEATH OF LOPEZ!

HIS LAST WORDS!!!

FULL DETAILS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—P. M.

The Empire City, from Havana, bringing dates of Sept. 1st, has arrived.

The Crescent City has also arrived.

The city of Havana has been the scene of much festivity and jubilee for the last three days, in consequence of the capture of General Lopez and his forces.

The news of the capture reached Havana on the 30th ult., when all the principal buildings were illuminated, and a great torch-light procession was formed.

Gen. Lopez wandered until exhausted from fatigue and hunger.

He asked for something to eat at a farm house, and permission to lay down, which was accorded him, and while asleep was made prisoner.

The followers of Gen. Lopez, 100 in number, are now in prison at Havana, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years confinement in the dungeons.

Capt. Blatt, of the Sloop-of-War Albany, visited the prisoners in prison, and gained an interesting account from them, which will be forwarded to the United States.

They represent their sufferings before being taken as intense; for several days they lived upon the leaves of trees; the last meal they ate was of the horse of Gen. Lopez; they had no arms when taken. The remainder of the expedition have been shot, or perished from hunger.

The loss of the Spanish troops has been over 2000.

They were defeated in every engagement.

Gen. Enna was killed at the head of his advancing column.

Gen. Lopez was *garoted* at Havana on the 1st of September, at 7 o'clock, A. M. He ascended the platform with much firmness, and made a short speech to the populace. His last words were—

"I DIE FOR MY BELOVED CUBA!"

He then took his seat; the machine was adjusted and in two minutes he was dead. The prisoners say that in no instance have the Creoles manifested the least disposition to join them.

The Empire City brings 59 passengers from Chagres and 23 from Havana. She has but a trifling amount of specie.

The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived at Havana on the 30th ult., with 390 passengers.

The Empire City brings a large Havana mail.

The U. S. Sloop-of-War Albany was at Havana.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

Edward S. Phelps, of Vermont, son of Senator Phelps, Comptroler of the Treasury, vice H. Hall appointed to California land Commissioner.

Names of Some of the Prisoners in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The Sun gives the following names of persons who are prisoners in Cuba: Thos. Little, of Philadelphia; Geo. Wilson, Philadelphia; Isaac Fraeborn, Ohio; Robt. McCracken (McCricker), Malburn H. Scott, Wm. H. Vandyke, of Ky.; W. Cameron, Va.; Thos. Minon, W. A. Reeves, of Miss.

Accounts from Cuba—By an Eye Witness.

We copy the following from the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of the 4th:

Several gentlemen arrived here yesterday on the Josiah Lawrence, direct from Cuba. Some of them were present at the commission of the great Havana barbarity, and furnish several interesting items connected with it. One of them informs us that as the victims were being led out to execution, a Spaniard standing near him remarked that it was 'a shame!' The words were scarcely out of his mouth when a Spanish officer who overheard him, made a sudden sweep with his sabre and literally decapitated the unfortunate speaker.

With regard to the mutilations of the bodies of the deceased victims, one of our informants says that after the execution he saw a number of Spaniards and negroes carrying about the limbs, members and clothing of the murdered men. One or two of them had the *hearts* which they had taken from the bodies; pinned on the breasts of their coats.

The other particulars related by our informant, differ but little from accounts heretore published.

We learn by the same gentlemen that when they were at New Orleans, it was considered as much as a man's life was worth to speak harshly of the Cuban movements there. The captain of a steamboat, on being applied to for a contribution towards the new expedition, remarked, he "would give fifty dollars towards hanging the scoundrels engaged in it." The consequence of this remark was that the utmost vigilance of the police was necessary to keep him from being lynched — He did not leave his boat for two or three days, and those who were disposed to take the matter in hand refrained from going on board because they did not wish to do violence to the boat, out of consideration to her owners. A police officer was kept on b-r, night and day.

Ricardo's office which was considered a sort of head quarters for the volunteers; was continually surrounded by a crowd of men, ready armed with guns, &c., declaring boisterously their purpose of volunteering in the Cuba incursion.

The feeling in behalf of the Liberators was most universal and intense. Ladies were actively engaged in canvassing for contributions, &c.

THE CUBA NEWS.—We publish this morning still further details of the news from Cuba, as brought by the steamship Empire City to New York. There is a deep and painful anxiety here for all the details, as well as for the names of those who have been taken prisoners and killed. Of the few names furnished us by the telegraph, we see that one of the men is from Louisville.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks it probable that some seventy young men from that place and Covington and Newport, under Capts. H. Robinson and Hawkins, were a part of Lopez's force. An anxious suspense exists as to their fate.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE STEAMER PAMPERO.—We learn from a passenger by the steamer Alabama, which arrived yesterday morning from Savannah, that the Pampero was lying at Sutherland Bluff, at the mouth of Sapelo river, about 20 miles from Darien. She had discharged a portion of her former crew, and was fitting up for the purpose of taking another party of Fil busters to the support of Lopez. —*N. Y. Tribune*, 4th.

Names of Some of the Prisoners in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The Sun gives the following names of persons who are prisoners in Cuba: Thos. Little, of Philadelphia; Geo. Wilson, Philadelphia; Isaac Fraeborn, Ohio: Robt. McCracken (McCricker), Malburn H. Scott, Wm. H. Vandyke, of Ky.; W. Cameron, Va.; Thos. Minon, W. A. Reeves, of Miss.

Withdrawal of Gen. Quitman, &c.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Sept. 6.

Gen. Quitman has declined the canvass for Governor beyond all doubt. He is here on his way home, and says the people have decided in favor of the compromise.

So far as heard from the Union candidates are ahead of the Secession and States' rights by overwhelming majorities.

Withdrawal of Gen. Quitman from the Canvass.

It will be seen by our telegraphic reports that the victory of the Unionists over the Secessionists in Mississippi, has been overwhelmingly decisive. The fire-eaters have been routed, horse, foot and dragoons. Out of some seventy delegates elected to the State Convention, the Secessionists have only seven, and the popular majority for the Unionists is very large.

It will also be seen that Gen. QUITMAN has withdrawn from the canvass, leaving the track to Gen. Foote. Whether or not Gen. Quitman's withdrawal is on the principle of rats deserting a sinking ship, we are not prepared to say. Perhaps he desires to take an active part in the Cuban movement! Who knows?

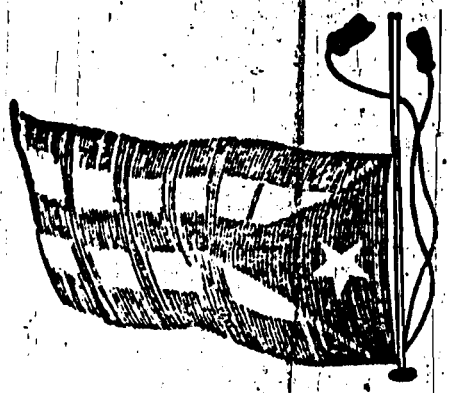
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Louisville Democrat
8 September 1851, 3

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS

EMPIRE CITY And Crescent City.

FURTHER NEWS FROM



CUBA!!

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA!

CONFIRMATION OF THE

DEATH OF LOPEZ!

End of the Cuban EXPEDITION!!

GEN. ENNA KILLED,

SPANISH LOSS 2,000.

New York, 3 1-2, P. M.

The steamer Empire City arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, bringing Havana dates to the 1st inst.

The steamer Crescent City also arrived.

The city of Havana has been the scene of much festivity, jubilee, and rejoicing for the last three days, in consequence of the capture of Gen. Lopez and his forces.

The news of the capture of Lopez reached Havana on the night of the 30th ult. On that evening all the principal buildings of the city were illuminated, and a grand torch light procession was formed.

The city was full of rejoicing. Gen. Lopez was taken in the interior, wandering alone and nearly exhausted.

FURTHER.

When taken, Gen. Lopez, completely exhausted from hunger and fatigue, asked at a farm house for something to eat and permission to lie down, which was accorded him; and while asleep he was made prisoner.

Of the followers of Gen. Lopez, 100 are now in prison at Havana, and are to be sent to Spain for 10 years confinement in the dungeons.

They represent that their sufferings before taken, were intense. For several day's they lived upon the leaves of trees. The last meal they ate was the horse of Gen. Lopez.

They had no arms when taken. The remainder of the expedition have either been shot or perished from hunger.

Capt. Platt, of the sloop of war Albany, visited the prisoners in prison, and gained interesting accounts from them, which will be forwarded to the United States.

The loss of the Spanish troops had been over 2,000. They were defeated in every engagement.

Gen. Enna was killed at the head of his advancing column.

Gen. Lopez was garoted at Havana on 1st of September at 7 o'clock A. M. He ascended the platform with much firmness and made a short speech to the populace.

His last words were "I DIE FOR MY BELOVED CUBA." He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted and in two minutes he was dead.

The prisoners say that the Creoles did not manifest the least disposition to join them.

The Empire City brings 59 passengers from Chagres, and 23 from Havana. She brings but a trifling amount of specie.

The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived at Havana on the 31st ult., with 399 passengers. The Empire City brings a large Havana mail.

The U. S. sloop of war Albany was at Havana.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE EMPIRE CITY.

NAMES OF SOME OF THE PRISONERS.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, September 6.

The New York Sun gives a list of the prisoners thus far taken. Among them are Thomas Little, of Philadelphia; George Wilson, of Philadelphia; Isaac Preston, of Ohio; Robert M'Cracker, Mathew H. Scott and Wm. H. Vandyke, of Kentucky; Wm. H. Cameron, of Virginia; Thos. Mathow, of Mississippi; Wm. A. Reeves, of Mississippi.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, September 6.

The returns from 35 counties in Mississippi, Shows 61 union members elected to the convention, and only 7 secessionists. Popular majority in favor of Union, 9,000.

New Orleans, September 6.

Gen. Quitman has retired from the gubernatorial canvass.

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

Louisville Journal

8 September 1851, 2

NEWS FROM CUBA.—The details of the news from Cuba, which we publish this morning, are very sad. They confirm the intelligence previously received, that all of the men from this country, who landed in Cuba, have either been killed or taken prisoners. The prisoners, it seems, are to be sent to Spain for ten years' confinement in the dungeons. Although these men are guilty of a violation of our laws, we hope our government will interfere to procure, if possible, a remission or a mitigation of their punishment. The government, it may be remembered, did this in the case of the United States citizens who, in 1836, took part in the Canada rebellion and were made prisoners by the British, and there is, for aught we can see, as much reason for interference at this time as there was then.

It is now evident that there was no rebellion in Cuba. All the accounts of an alleged rebellion were sheer fabrications got up by wretches in this country to induce U. S. citizens to go and set a rebellion on foot. Almost the entire Democratic press favored and encouraged the expeditions. The result is before the world. There is a fearful responsibility somewhere, but it is not upon our shoulders or the shoulders of the Whig press or the shoulders of the Whig Administration. If it were upon us, everything would wear to our eyes the hue of blood.

☞ One of the city papers is still trying to make out that the late Savannah dispatch, which announced that Lopez had swept everything before him in Cuba and was marching with his victorious troops upon Havana where there were not more than 700 soldiers to oppose him, is entirely worthy of credit. We do not know that the valuable talents of the said paper could be better employed.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat, who has written with so much enthusiasm in favor of Cuba expeditions, and held out the idea, no doubt sincerely entertained by him, that the native Cubans would rush with alacrity to the aid of any troops who should unfurl the banner of revolution upon their island, now writes as follows:

The dispatch which reached here yesterday at noon removes all uncertainty as to the fate of Lopez and his party. Their bravery and devotion deserved a better fate. They have thrown away their lives upon a people utterly unworthy of such a sacrifice. The people of Cuba should now be permitted to enjoy the luxury of Spanish despotism to their hearts' content, and help themselves to liberty if they shall hereafter want it. The Cubans, it is said, don't wish independence and free institutions. They may not desire them—certain it is they don't deserve them. Lopez and his party offered their lives to aid in the enterprise of freeing Cuba from despotism. They have been suffered to be the victims of their own generosity in a cause not their own.

Now let those who love despotism have it, or let those too timid to strike a blow in their own behalf wear the chains they have not the courage to shake off. We hope no more will volunteer to go to Cuba *for the sake of Cubans*. They are not worth the blood already shed.

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

Louisville Journal
8 September 1851, 3

THE CUBA NEWS.—Some additional particulars in regard to the fate of the Cuba expeditionists are given in our telegraph news. As we see no mention made of the leaders as among the prisoners, we presume they have all fallen. Maj. O'Hara, of this State, was one of them. Mr. Wilson, formerly janitor in the Louisville Medical Institute, was killed.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Journal of Commerce

8 September 1851, 2

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1851.

Arrival of the Empire City.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE

DEFEAT AND DESTRUCTION

OF THE

CUBA INVADING EXPEDITION.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Empire City, from Havana Sept. 1st, arrived on Saturday.

We are under obligations to Mr. Fairchild, the ship's purser, for the following items of intelligence:

The Empire City has had a very boisterous passage home, having strong head winds. She brings a large Havana mail.

Left at Havana the sloop-of-war Albany. On the 2d, passed a steamer to the eastward, supposed to be the Saranac. On the 3d, passed the ship Glance, steering north-east, fore-top gallant mast carried away.

The French steamer Asmodeus sailed from Havana on the 1st.

The Cherokee, from New York, arrived on the 1st, and was to sail the same night for New Orleans.

The Falcon, from Chagres, August 26th, at 3½ P.M., arrived on the 31st, with 390 passengers.

The Georgia did not arrive at Chagres till the morning of the 28th August, having met a heavy gale going out, and stopped at Kingston (Ja.,) for water. She was to leave Chagres at 8 P.M., on the 26th, but having over 500 passengers engaged, did not leave till the next morning. She had upwards of $1,500,000 in freight.

Havana has been the scene of jubilee and rejoicing for the last three days, owing to the capture of Gen. Lopez and his forces. Lopez was taken prisoner at San Cristobal on the 29th August.

The news reached Havana on the 30th ulto. In demonstration of the joy it produced, flags were hoisted, guns fired, and at night the principal buildings were illuminated, torch light processions formed, &c.

Lopez was taken in the interior, wandering alone, and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He asked for something to eat at a farm house, and permission to lie down. While asleep he was bound and made prisoner. He was brought to Havana on the 31st, and publicly *garoted* on the morning of the 1st September at sunrise.

The steamers Habanero, Almandares, Pizarro, and Isabella Cattolica, were on Sunday dispatched to Bahia Honda and Mariel, to bring up the troops, preparatory to the execution of Lopez.

The execution was witnessed by 8,000 troops and as many citizens. He ascended the platform, and made a short speech. His last words were—"I DIE FOR MY BELOVED CUBA!" He then took his seat. The machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he was dead.

Of his followers, over one hundred are now imprisoned in Havana, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years confinement in a dungeon. They say their sufferings before taken were intense. For several days they lived upon the leaves of trees, &c. The last meat they ate was the *horse* of Gen. Lopez. They had no arms when taken. The remainder have either been shot, or they have perished from hunger. Capt. Platt, of the Albany, visited the captives in prison, and gained some interesting accounts, which he will dispatch to the States.

The prisoners say that in no instance have the Creoles of Cuba manifested the least disposition to join them.

The loss of Spanish troops is 2,000. In every engagement they were defeated. Gen. Enna was killed, at the head of an advancing column. He was second to Concha.

Translated for the Journal of Commerce, from Havana papers to Aug. 31st.

The landing of Lopez was at *Playtas*, west of *Bahia Honda*, some 28 leagues from Havana, on the morning of the 11th, at four o'clock, which intelligence was received at Havana on the evening of the same day. Lopez and his party directed themselves to the town called *Las Pozas*. As soon as they reached that place, the authorities, assisted by the inhabitants, and afterwards by the Lieutenant Governor of Bahia Honda and others, prepared themselves to attack them.

Immediately after the reception of the intelligence at Havana, the Commanding General of Marine and that of the Army, with seven hundred of the best soldiers, embarked on board the steamer Pizarro, and landed at Bahia Honda at 10 o'clock, P. M. of the same day. In the meantime, the Colonel Don Joaquin Morales de Rada, chief of the staff, with a smaller force, took the railroad towards the whereabouts of the invaders.

A half of the force conveyed by the Pizarro, as soon as arrived at Bahia Honda, marched towards Las Pozas, where they meet with the pirates, and attacked them vigorously. Although the invaders had the advantage of being fortified in the houses, they suffered considerably. But General Enna thought it prudent to discontinue the attack; and wishing to make the enemy believe that he was about to effect a retreat, he ordered the troops to fall back, with a view to induce them to come out to open field. In this he partly succeeded, since some of them, deceived by the above movement, came out the houses; but the Spanish troops turning back, attacked them in the most severe manner, leaving in the field some dead, and causing the others to return to the houses, in such a dread that they did not dare to continue firing.

The Spanish troops then were ordered again to fall back, and remained at a short distance from the town, so as to observe the enemy's movements, and to attend to the wounded. The invaders had 30 dead and 25 wounded; among the former was the second in command, Pragay.

On the morning of the 15th, the General of Marine left Bahia Honda on board the steamer *Habanero*, to examine the coast, having received intelligence that a fraction of the invaders had embarked on four boats. He pursued them with such success that he took every one of them (50 in all), although they had most of them hid in *Cayo Levisa*. The same steamer conveyed them to Havana, arriving on the 16th. A few hours afterwards the whole number were shot in the rear of the *Atares* castle, according to law, having been permitted to prepare themselves and write letters to their families.

By the same prisoners we learnt that the whole party of Lopez were entirely dishearted (*desalentada*), which fact explained by itself their separation and flight. Among the prisoners was the denominated (*titulado*) Colonel Crittenden, nephew of the Attorney General of the United States, who said he was grossly deceived by the traitor Lopez, that he had assured him of aid from the country, and not even a single man had offered himself to join the party, but on the contrary, men and women have left their houses at reaching any place, while some of the countrymen have been hostile to them.

In the meantime that the inhabitants of Havana were witnessing the terrible punishment of the 50 prisoners taken, General Enna—to whom the forces under the command of Colonel Morales de Rada had joined, as likewise another commanded by Brigadier Rosales, that left Havana on the 14th, and also knowing the approach of another force under the command of Colonel Elizalde of the Regiment of Espana,—was taking the best calculated steps for the pursuit and annihilation of the invaders, by surrounding them so as not to leave them any chance of escape. On the 17th they were almost surrounded by the troops under Generals Enna and Rosales, but the pirates having noticed the only way that was yet left open to them, they succeeded in making their escape through a deep break, near which was a *guerrilla* of Chasseurs under General Enna. Firing as they defiled the invaders had the sad luck for us of wounding mortally the gallant General Enna. Such an unhappy accident forcibly delayed the operations, and procured the invaders some of the most precious hours to avail to their great advantage.

The command of the troops having been taken by the Brigadier Rosales he continued the plan of surrounding the invaders. Accordingly the forces under Colonel Elizalde, we understand, were to march to San Cristobal, taking the bad road of the hills, and on the 21st, at 8½ A. M., he succeeded in reaching the pirates at a place called *Sitio de la Candelaria*. The difficulties of reaching that place were such that the invaders were almost taken in surprise, the sentinel having been killed at the bayonet. By this attack, the whole body of the pirates would have been destroyed had they not been put to flight, their chief giving first the example, leaving his horse, many dead, arms, &c. In this attack our troops had 15 men killed, and Colonel Elizalde wounded, but, notwithstanding, he continued on his command, although he did not permit any further operations for the moment, on account of the bad weather. This force was afterwards ordered to retreat to Bahia Honda, that being the nearest place, and where there were the troops under General Rosales, in order to undertake again the operations as soon as the bad weather would allow. But while this was taking

[illegible] Lopez cancros, were operating in the South. The latter having left San Cristobal according to the instructions given to him, had the good fortune to meet the invaders at the hill called *Loma del Rosario*, where our troops attacked them at the bayonet with such good success that the pirates scarcely had time to make a discharge, immediately making their flight into the woods. This brilliant attack, in which fifteen banditti were left on the field, and many arms in possession of our troops, put an end to the band of pirates.

Since then, being so closely pursued by the different divisions, they have fallen one by one, and even the country people have been so hostile to them that when they have taken any of them wandering, they have put them to death. The proclamation that our Captain General thought proper to issue, granting quarter, during four days, to the individuals of the band, whether taken prisoners or giving themselves up to the authorities, produced the best result. Three days after its publication, thirty-six of the band were at the disposal of the government, which number, together with five that were accompanying their leader, and about four hundred, some killed in the different attacks and some others shot at Havana, Bahia Honda, San Cristobal, San Diego de Nunez, Las Pozas and other places, shows that the pirates landed at Playitas by the American steamer Pampero, amounted to 548.

The capture of the leader, made yesterday, by Don Antonio Santos Castaneda, and delivered to the Lieutenant Governor of San Cristobal, has sealed the success in putting an end to the band of pirates. The punishment has been as severe, as terrible, as it was announced to them beforehand. They knew, for it was published in their country, that here quarter would not be given them, and it was done so, until the band was annihilated. Those who afterwards were captured or gave themselves up to our authorities, may be thankful to the clemency of our queen, so worthily represented by the illustrious General Jose de la Concha.

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

New York Journal of Commerce

8 September 1851, 2

THE LATE GENERAL LOPEZ.—Narciso Lopez, who lost his life ignominiously at Havana, was born of wealthy parents in Venezuela, in 1799. He was the only son of his parents that grew to manhood, though he had a number of sisters. His father had a commercial house in Caracas, a branch of which at Valencia, in the interior, was placed under the charge of Narciso at an early age. During the troubles of 1814 young Lopez sided with the popular party, but afterwards enlisted in the Spanish army, when fortune turned in its favor, and at the end of the civil war he was made a Colonel when only twenty-three years of age.

After the Spanish army evacuated Venezuela, Lopez went to Cuba, where he remained and established himself in life, soon making himself conspicuous by his advocacy of liberal principles. During the first Carlist troubles he chanced to be in Madrid on private business. Having joined the royalist party, he was made aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, Gen. Valdez, and received several military decorations. He was honored with several important offices by the Queen, and finally was made Governor of Madrid. Afterwards, as senator from Seville, he is said to have made the condition of Cuba his especial study, and the expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes, induced him to resign his office and return to the island. There he held several posts under the Captain-general Valdez. Finally he undertook the re-working of an abandoned copper mine in the central department, where he is said to have employed his time in instilling liberal principles into the minds of the populace.

In 1849, when he thought every thing was ripe for a revolution, he came to the United States and got up the immature and worse than useless attempt at an invasion, known as the Round Island Expedition. In May, 1850, the famous invasion and sudden evacuation of Cardenas took place. In August, 1851, he again landed in Cuba at Bahia Honda. His followers were speedily destroyed or captured, and himself, a fugitive among the mountains, was taken on the 27th of August. On the 1st of September, 1851, he suffered the ignominious death of the garotte, at Havana. Thus are the principal events of a life, remarkable for its inconsistencies. Lopez's integrity as a patriot has often been questioned, but we are not disposed to discuss it now. He is said to have died bravely, and we are willing to refer his errors rather to his head than his heart.—*Phila. Bull.*

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8 September 1851, 2

From the Diario de la Marina of the 31st Aug.

CAPTURE OF NARCISO LOPEZ.

Yesterday at half-past 6 P. M. has, at last, been captured and conveyed to San Cristobal the famous leader. Thus, the party of the pirates have entirely its end.

From the same paper.

The Lieutenant Governor of San Cristobal sent the following communication yesterday at six o'clock, P. M., addressed to his Excellency the Captain General:—

Most Excellent Sir:—At this moment (6 o'clock, P. M.) the traitor Lopez has been made prisoner by Don Antonio Santos Castaneda, and conveyed to this village. Which fact I hasten to let your Excellency know.

By order of his Excellency this communication is published in an extra of the Gaceta, for general satisfaction.

From the same paper.

Last night (on the 30th,) the pirates James Smith, Joseph Guest and Don Augustin Montero, arrived at Havana, sent by the Lieutenant Governor of San Cristobal.

Also, arrived at Havana, on the same day, on board the steamer Habanero, from Bahia Honda, thirty-eight prisoners, whose names are as follow:—

Names.	*Country.*
Elias Otis,	New York.
Bernardo Allom,	Havana.
Thomas Litte,	Philadelphia.
Juan B. Braum,	New Orleans.
Julio Chazzagne,	Havana.
Francis Curbin y Garcia,	Havana.
George Baptista,	Hungary.
Thomas S. Lee,	New Orleans.
Michael S. Kenneem,	New York.
Cornelio Derfi,	United States.
George Metcalfe,	Ireland.
Polen Falbos,	United States.
Jose Devren,	Cuba
Henry B. Metcalfe,	Ireland.
Captain Jaime Aquilli,	New Orleans.
Lieut. Roberto M. Griston,	Kentucky.
Corporal Malbon H. Scott,	do.
Private George Wilson,	Philadelphia.
" Guillermo H. Vaugule,	Kentucky.
" Isaac Freeborn,	Ohio.
" Guillermo H. Cameron,	Virginia.
" Guillermo Caussans,	England.
" Thomas MacDellas,	Ireland.
" Harvey Williams,	New Orleans.
" Juan Danton,	New York.
" Franklin Boyd,	New Orleans.
" Thomas Monroe,	Mississippi.
" Wilson A. Reeves,	do.
" Carlos A Donunes,	Mobile.
" Amannal R. Wier,	do.
" Juan Sucin,	Germany.
" Eduardo Wiese,	do.
" Guillermo Losner,	do.
" Roberto Selusis,	do.
" Cirlaco Senepli,	do.
" Martin Meleimo,	Havana.
" Manuel Martinez,	do.
" Francisco A. Laine,	Alquizar.

PEDRO ESTEBAN.

HAVANA, Aug. 29, 1851.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org

The Evening Picayune.
8 September 1851, 1

Collector of New Orleans.

A despatch from Washington announces that Christopher Adams has been appointed Collector of New Orleans.

The Collectorship.

Our telegraphic despatch reports the statement of the removal of Collector Freret, and adds the name of Mr. Christopher Adams as his successor.

The report gains strength from other sources, and begins to be believed to be true.

The tone of the Washington Republic of Monday, the 1st inst., indicates that very decided measures would be taken speedily. It says:

With regard to the departure of the Pampero, it is proper to add that the most imperative and stringent orders had been given to all the United States officers in all our ports to arrest by all lawful means all such expeditions, and that they will be held to a strict accountability. If it should appear that any such officers have connived at any such expedition, or have been culpably negligent in the performance of the duties enjoined upon them by the President's proclamation or their special instructions, they will be forthwith removed. The Collector at New Orleans has been long since called upon for an explanation of his conduct in permitting the departure of the Pampero, and his statement in the premises is now before the Executive for examination. If it should not be entirely satisfactory, we have reason to believe that his immediate dismissal will be the consequence.

It would appear from the removal of Mr. Freret, that his explanation has not been entirely "satisfactory."

The President returned to Washington from Virginia on the afternoon of Saturday, the 30th ult. Telegraphic intelligence of the Cuban expedition had reached him at the White Sulphur Springs on the 24th, upon which he started for Washington as soon as he was able to travel.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RIOTERS DISCHARGED.—Six of the persons arrested on Saturday last at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Common street, on the charge of being engaged in exciting a riot, were brought before Recorder Caldwell this morning. On representation being made to the Recorder that these young men were about to leave the city for their country homes, they were discharged.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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8 September 1851, 2

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer St. Matthews, from Palatka, &c.—Mrs McDonnell, Mr Roberts, W C Gillam, J Pfeiffer, A L Eichelberger, D S Saupmis, Dr Forman, V Randell, H H Hong, J L Atwood, W T Carpenter, Patrk O'Connell, J Rankin, A W Thiot, Col D E Sherman, W H Clark, W J Clark, D L Clinch, R Akin, Capt Tupper, and 9 deck.

Per steamer Wm. Seabrook, from Charleston—Mrs Reddish, child and servant.

Per steamer Gordon, from Charleston—C Gerardy, J H Bleau, T J Withon, L Anderson, R B Woodhurst, J Manigault, W Livingston, J A Tichenor, J Buckorach, Mr Bradford, W Rodgers, J Trimble, and 3 deck.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—J M Solomons, G B Mayo, Geo G Hoer, J L Wiggins, J N Baird, C R Wiggins, W W Wiggins.

Per steamship Florida, for New York—J A Carpenter, C G Heustis, S G White, B A White, W D Wynn, E M Skipper, Wm Coolidge, M Pendergast, P H Murdock, J S Graybill, J H Demund, W T Carpenter, Jas M Chambers, Wm H Chambers, J C Sturdevant, Master Sturdevant, M Cummings, L C Pynchon, Mrs Sheusman and child, J McHenry, D L Clinch, J Gunstetter, W O O'Driscoll, A B Clarke, J Prentiss, C G Holmes, J A Barten, A Pendor and family, W Warner, A H Luco, J H Craig, N Hernandez, L Hernandez, F Suarez, J Del Rio, J Sanchez Yznaga, O Villaverde, Miss E Potter, Miss J Atkinson, Miss J Barnes, Miss M Stuart, Mrs. Bardwell, Daniel Berg, C C Prendergast, Thos Prendergast, Dr Furman, W H Clark and son, W V Prentice, and 6 in the steerage.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Terre Haute Daily Express

8 September 1851, 2

CUBA AND THE SOUTH.

The southern secessionists seem to be placed in rather a singular position by the agitation of the subject of Cuban Independence. They are at a loss which side of the question to adopt. One side is sharp, and the other is hot! The addition of a large slave territory to the southern scale is a very tempting prospect; while on the other hand the opinion of some of their leading statesmen, that the annexation of Cuba would have the effect to drain the southern States of their slave population, and leave them with empty dishes, operates as a very disagreeable offset.

There are some, however, who reject this opinion. They think that Cuba will afford a healthy outlet to the surplus accumulation of slave property, and nothing more; and therefore are anxious, not for the independence of the Island, but for its annexation to the South. It is said that Cuba can support thirty millions of people. Its independence will be followed by a rapid American emigration, and the great sugar plantations will soon feel the effects of imported enterprise, and demand for labor will be increased a hundred fold.

It is well-known that Americans have never enjoyed, on that Island, equal privileges with other foreigners. They have always been hampered by jealousy, and treated very much as the Russian Jews are, under that despotism.—The few that have done business there have been allowed what privileges they have enjoyed, by a kind of haughty sufferance, and the high-blooded Spaniard, whose ideas of life are notoriously aristocratic, has been accustomed to look upon the industrious, plodding American more as a menial, than as a man. The Spanish yoke once thrown off, and followed by a free government, there would be such a development of commercial and agricultural enterprise on the part of our people in connection with Cuba, as would have, we doubt not, a very sensible effect on the whole country, and especially on the South.

☞ *Since the Mexican war, and the present excitement about Cuba, the word "fillibuster" is coming into common use—the meaning of which is said to be a rowdy, a thieving fellow, a man who will misrepresent any thing in order to accomplish his purposes—in this latter sense, it was applied to Lopez when he was beating up for recruits for his first expedition against the Island of Cuba. We propose to keep our readers advised of all such important words.*

The Murder of the Fifty-Two.

The first narrative of this dreadful affair was the true one, and the after accounts have been trumped up. The following memoranda, published in the New York Express, tell the story plainly, and the writer is entirely responsible:

"Arrived at Chagres, and left on the U. S. Mail steamer Falcon, on the eve of the 11th of August. On the morning of the 10th, about 10 o'clock, was shot at three times by the small steamer Habanero, brought to, was boarded, &c. The demand made of what ship we were, where from, bound, &c. On bringing to, the insolent minions of the Spanish government took the lead in taking off their hats, shouting, hallooing, &c., at their success in stopping a U. S. Mail steamer with her ensign and mail-flag aloft. A request was made for Captain Rogers to return with the officers on board the Habanero, which he very coolly declined, stating that he was "going into Havana." Arrived at Havana on the same evening, about three o'clock. Boarded by the usual officers, &c. Was immediately informed that 52 men were shot, at 12 o'clock, on that day, (forty of whom are represented as Americans,) run down upon the high seas, 25 or 30 miles from land, by the same steamer; the survivors taken into Havana, and in a few hours conveyed to the place of execution, insulted on their way repeatedly, by both officers and men, and then butchered in a most inhuman manner, several having been shot at from ten to fifteen times, and then only relieved from their misery by the use of the butts of their muskets; thence dragged out like dogs by the heels and thrown together, their clothes being divided as spoils among the noble (!) victors.

"August 21st, 1851.

"On board the steamer Cherokee.

"Wm. Whitney, U. S. Mail Agent."

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
9 September 1851, 2.

LOOMIS' MAMMOTH PANORAMA OF
CUBA,

Will open at the MASONIC HALL on THURSDAY NIGHT, the 11th inst.

50,000 Feet of Canvass,

Representing its Cities, Country, Mountains, and Tropical Productions. Creole Ladies in splendid silver mounted Volantes; the dance of the Zapateo; Cock Fighting; Coffee Estate with magnificent Vista of Royal Palm Trees; King's Day in Havana, negroes dancing in their native African costume; Gen. Lopez; Plaza de Armes, Governor's Palace, Royal Treasury, and Castles, Fuerra, Cuba, and Moro.

Doors open at 7 P.M., commence at 8.

Admittance 25 cents. Children half price.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
9 September 1851, 3.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 6.--The Cuba expedition has been abandoned, and many of the liberators are here without the means to return home, they demand money from the Cuba committee, and there has been some disturbance and arrests but nothing serious so far.

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Daily Columbus Times

9 September 1851, 1

THE CUBAN MEETING.

The call for a meeting of the friends of Cuban Independence, on Saturday evening, was responded to by a very numerous and respectable body of our citizens. At no time, have we witnessed such intense enthusiasm, as was exhibited by the audience, during the addresses which were delivered by the several speakers on this occasion. Whether the attention was called to the brutal butchery of our brethren, by the Spanish authorities, or to the vigilant, armed interference of the administration, in behalf of despotism in Cuba, whether the speaker expressed sympathy for the struggling patriots, or reprobation of the reported conduct of our consul, throughout the assembly, there prevailed an unbounded enthusiasm, which proclaims in unmistakeable language, that the heart of our people yet beats too true to liberty, and yearns to succor the oppressed, whenever and wherever they strike for independence.

The meeting was addressed by B. K. Harrison Esq., of Stewart, Mr. J. C. Alford of Ala. and messrs. M. J. Crawford and W. F. Williams of this city.

These gentlemen all acquitted themselves with great success—strongly imbued with the spirit of the theme, their stirring appeals were warmly received by a sympathizing audience. The general prevalence of such feeling, and the meeting of such elements of indignation in many portions of our State, will raise a storm in Georgia, that shall sweep southward and leave, forever, the impress of its desolation upon Spanish despotism.

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The Columbus Times

9 September 1851, 2

MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA.—A letter in the Savannah Morning News of Friday, dated Jacksonville, Florida, Aug. 25, states, that 500, men composing the Florida Regiment, were to have embarked for Cuba a couple days from that date. The writer understands that they are to be commanded by Col. Henry Titus, who bore a distinguished part in the Cardenas expedition. The Lieut Colonel will, most probably, be Col. O'Hara who commanded the Kentucky regiment in the same expedition, and who was badly wounded in the battle of Cardenas. Who the other officers are is not mentioned.

CUBAN MEETING.

On Saturday evening, agreeable to notice, a large and respectable number of citizens assembled in Temperance Hall for the purpose of expressing their sympathies in behalf of the Cuban patriots. When on motion of Col. W. H. Clark, Col. Cullen and John Lloyd, Esq., were requested to act as Presidents and P. A. Clayton, Esq., as Secretary.

Col. Cullen explained the object of the meeting and introduced B. K. Harrison, Esq., who in an eloquent speech, showed the many causes which urge the Patriots of Cuba to strike for Indepe nd ence.

Mr. Crawford was called for, came forward, and in an able manner expressed his wish to see all nations free.

Mr. Alford of Alabama, in a short but stirring speech, set forth the claims of the Cuban Patriots upon all who loved the blessings of Freedom.

Mr. Wm F. Williams then came forward—it is unusual to describe the feelings expressed by the audience, produced by this young gentleman—he spoke nearly half an hour, every word breathing the spirit of patriotism and a devotion to the holy cause of liberty.

Mr J. Dorsey, Esq., arose and made a few preliminary remarks and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the people have the right to assemble together and express their sentiments upon any subject relative to our country, or the conduct of any other nation or people. It is "the liberty of speech" we claim, and such right we now use, by expressing our opinions upon the subject of the Independence of Cuba and her people who desire liberty and freedom.

Resolved, That the Cubans who have bravely and nobly made the effort to throw off the yoke that oppresses them, have proved themselves worthy of their natural rights and liberties. That they have our warmest and most earnest sympathies and hopes of success.

Resolved, That we concur in opinion with the fathers of our country, when they declared, that when the rights which the great Supreme gave to man are no longer secured to him or respected by a government, the laws of nature and the dictates of patriotism demand as a duty and a right, they owe to themselves and their posterity—that they should burst the chains that bind them to it.

Resolved, That we send forth to the Spanish authorities of Cuba our greatest indignation and disgust, for their cold blooded massacre of our fellow citizens without trial, and for the barbarities perpetrated upon their lifeless bodies—conduct which strikes every good heart with horror and disgust.

Resolved, That we earnestly wish the best and utmost success to the Patriots of Cuba and every other people who fight for Liberty, Independence and Equality. That they have rights superior to all others implanted by our Maker in our nature—that it is a cause we dearly love, cherish and respect, no matter in what clime, on what soil or in what nation it is asserted.

Resolved, That we believe "all men are born free and equal" and that rulers have no other right to govern him such as is derived from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That we pay the most profound honor and respect to the massacred Americans in Cuba for not denying their country, and showing before tyrants their American courage and bravery even unto death—that we deplore the loss of such men, and that we heartily sympathise with the families and friends of the more than noble and honored dead whose blood shall be a blot for all time to come upon the nation whose tools of power committed such an act.

Resolved, That we love, honor and respect our country, our flag and our people on whatever soil they be, and that we will, at all times, protect them wherever they are assailed or insulted.

On motion of Dr. A. J. Robinson, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

It was on motion resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city. On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN QUINN,
J. LLOYD, } President.
P. A. CLAYTON Sec'ry.

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The Columbus Times.

9 September 1851, 2

"THE FILLIBUSTERS."—This term is not generally understood, but a New Orleans paper which gives the definition, says "it was familiarly used in the French and other languages, as nations, who, during the last half of the seventeenth century, infested the West India Islands and the coast of Central America, for the purpose of piracy, and who were in English, more commonly termed Buccaneers. The term was derived from the Spanish name of a light boat, and vessel then in common use in the West Indies.

PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICAN SAILORS.—The N. Y. Herald says that the sailors of the U. S. ship Albany, at Havana, were thrown into a state of great excitement on learning that 50 Americans were to be shot. They waited upon Capt. Randolph to get permission to land and prevent the execution; they desired him to open his batteries upon the town, and when the guns were heard at the execution, they wanted the flag of the Albany struck! It is a pity that our American consul had not imitated the example of our brave tars, beneath whose coarse jackets beat the true American hearts.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Columbus Times

9 September 1851, 2

CUBAN MEETING.

A large number of our citizens met this evening (Sept. 4,) at Temperance Hall, to devise means to prevent the transportation of the 153 American prisoners to the mines of Spain for life.

On motion of Mr. Richard Hooper, Gen. P. J. Semmes was call to the chair, and P. A. Clayton was requested to act as Secretary.

Capt. John Forsyth addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent and impressive manner in behalf of the unfortunate Lopez and the 153 prisoners, which was received with unbounded applause by the audience, and offered for the consideration of the meeting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting has learned with deep and heart-felt regret of the disastrous catastrophe which has overtaken the expedition which recently left our shores under Gen. Lopez to take part in the struggle for Cuban liberty.

Resolved, That while the ill-fated men, who have fallen victims to the bloody ferocity of Spanish policy, have but met the doom which they fully anticipated in the event that the fortune of war should turn against them; yet that this meeting in common with every true American heart, revolts with disgust from the policy of a Government that knows no clemency to political opponents, and whose whole political historical annals are written in blood. That true magnanimity and sound policy alike dictated a free pardon of the disarmed 51 prisoners who were barbarously murdered by Spanish soldiers, and that their martyred blood will become to Spain the seed of myriads of enemies.

Resolved, That Gen. Narciso Lopez has displayed in life a daring courage and heroic patriotism, and died like a soldier and man, a sacrifice of tyrant power, in a noble cause of popular liberty.

Resolved, That this meeting entertains the liveliest sympathy for the condition of the 153 Americans, who have been condemned to transportation to old Spain, and a life of toil and pain in the mines. That the Government of the U. S. as the natural guardian of its citizens wherever found, whether under the folds of its own flag, or under the flag of liberty wherever it streams in the cause of freedom, is hereby earnestly invoked to interpose its arm, and to use every effort proper and justifiable by the laws of nations, in appeals to the humanity of Spain, if it have any, and in remonstrances reciting its sense of responsibility to the world for the rectitude of its actions, to rescue our brave but unfortunate countrymen from the felons doom of life-long labor and imprisonment to which they have been sentenced.

Resolved, That the People of Cuba have a right to be free, and that *so long as* they exhibit themselves worthy of it, by manly efforts to win that priceless boon, they will have the sympathies and are entitled to the aid, of every American who chooses to give it, to the same extent that this people were, from the European patriots who flocked to our standard in the struggle of the Revolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers, and that the Chairman cause a copy of them to be forwarded to the American Secretary of State.

The Resolutions being seconded were adopted by a large majority; and after a few thrilling remarks on the cause of Cuban Independence by Mr. F. T. Snead, and a few impressive remarks, sympathising with the unfortunate sufferers by Dr. J. B. B. Hoxey, the meeting adjourned.

P. J. SEMMES President.

P. A Clayton, Secretary.

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The Columbus Times

9 September 1851, 2

MONTGOMERY, 6 o'clock, P. M.
Sept. 4th, 1851.

Despatch from New Orleans announcing the arrival of the Cherokee this morning, says the revolutionary movement in Cuba has failed, all who went out on the Pampero have been Killed or captured. Lopez was arrested and taken to San Cristobal on 29th August and conveyed to Havana Sunday and publicly Garroted or executed Monday morning. 155 prisoners, mostly Americans, taken, and are in the hands of the Government. The insurgents are still in possession of the Mountains near Principe. The Spanish Consul of New Orleans had arrived at Havana on the Empire City and reported that he would have been Lynched if he had remained in New Orleans.

☞ The Editor has returned to his post, after two weeks absence, invigorated in health by a brief respite from labor and ready with renewed energy to engage in the great contest for the rights of the South. We seize the first opportunity to urge our friends to vigorious and courageous action. Banish dispondency from your minds—fight the battle with all your energies; withhold no blow where one can be stricken on the misnamed party, which, professing to be for the "Constitutional Union," is suffering both the constitution and union to be trampled under foot by unjust and partial laws. If after you have done your best, you are beaten, there will be no ground for self-reproach. But a battle is never lost, until after it is fought. The bragging of the Cobbites is nothing, that is a "part of their system." No man knows what amount of real patriotism and genuine Southern feeling is held in reserve, to turn the scales of the election in favor of the cause of Justice, truth and the South. *Five Thousand Patriotic* Whigs, if they can be found, have the power to save Georgia from the disgrace, and the South from the wound, of electing as Governor, a man, who from the beginning of the great sectional controversy has struck all the blows, for *himself* and his national aggrandizement, and not one honest and hearty blow, for his State. We have faith in the patriotism of the people. Thousands may be whedled by gambling politicians like Cobb, Toombs, and Stephens, but there are other thousands who cannot be blinded to the selfishness and hypocrisy of the course of these men, and the fearful consequences to the South and to Union, involved in their success. But, in victory or defeat, come what will, let every friend of Georgia and the South do his duty.

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

The Daily Delta

9 September 1851, 1

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Delta.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

The President will probably return to this city to-day or to-morrow. He and the majority of the cabinet have been out of the way of the excitement produced here by the Cuban question. But they will not, thereby, get rid of it, for they will certainly be obliged to face it in various forms before and during the next Congress. So far as we are now informed, it does not appear that the Government took a very active part in the prevention of Expeditions to Cuba. Their efforts were limited to the issue of a proclamation. They did not perhaps believe that another serious invasion would take place, and some of them, perhaps, were reluctant to interfere in opposition to the manifest disposition of so many of their fellow-citizens. Recently Mr. Graham, it seems, dispatched Commodore Parker to inquire into the execution of American prisoners and the insult offered to the Falcon, and issued some general orders to naval commanders, to break up all illegal expeditions. Mr. Corwin, who has attended but little to public affairs of late, has issued some letters of inquiry into the alleged remissness of duty on the part of some officers of the Customs. I take it for granted that neither the orders nor the inquiries will amount to anything.

The Administration relied much on the belief that any expedition would fail in so disastrous a manner as to deter others from repeating the attempt. They did not calculate the effect which Spanish severity might have upon the sympathies of the American people.

Upon the abstract question, whether Cuba is entitled to independence and free government, there is no difference of opinion in this country. Upon the next question, how far we can aid Cuba in throwing off the Spanish yoke, consistently with treaty obligations and the laws of nations and our own laws, there are wide differences of opinion. But so general is the hatred of Spanish oppression on the part of our people, that, ere long, laws and treaties, which may restrain them from cooperating in the achievement of Cuban independence, will be abrogated. The laws of nations distinctly permit subjects of one government to take part in the civil conflicts of another nation.

Cuba would not have remained undisturbed, as she has, for so long a time, but for the fact that our attention was engrossed by other matters—by the acquisition of the Floridas, by the Oregon question, and the Mexican war, and the settlement of the Pacific coast. Commercial convenience now demands that the United States should have the key to the Gulf of Mexico. Our trade with the Pacific coast, across the Gulf and the Isthmuses, demands the protection and the facilities which the possession of Cuba would give to it.

These views have become general in the Northern States, and those who are most strenuously opposed to the present attempts for the revolution of Cuba, consider its ultimate independence and its annexation to the Union, as fixed and certain.

If the revolution of Cuba is to be accomplished, it must be by aid from this country, either of a public or a private kind. In Cuba there is no free press; freedom of speech is unknown; assemblies of the people are forbidden; the inhabitants are unarmed, and a standing army threatens them with the defeat of any revolutionary attempt.

For these reasons we ought to tolerate the formation of designs or enterprises, on the part of exiled Cubans, in this country. They have formed their juntas here, because they could not do it at home; and, if our citizens choose to engage with them in their enterprises, they do it at their own hazard. But, by such means, the independence of Cuba cannot be secured, without a long and bloody struggle. Looking upon the work as one that must be accomplished, is it not better that it should be done peaceably and without the expenses and devastation and horrors of civil or international war? Our Government ought not to hesitate to make a liberal offer to Spain for the purchase of the Island. She will sell it, because England and France, for the sake of the peace of the world, will advise her to sell it.

It is generally believed here that Lopez and his forces have been utterly crushed or dispersed. Col. Crittenden and his artillery regiment, being in the advance, were left unsupported, after the riflemen and the infantry had been destroyed or dispersed, and they, therefore, made their way to the coast, hoping to escape in some vessel. This is our surmise. W.

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

The Daily Delta
9 September 1851, 1

Contributions in New York for Cuba.

Andrew H. Michie, John McKeon, E. S. Squiers, F. H. Tillou, Elijah F. Purdy, appear in the New York Sun, as a committee to receive public subscriptions to be applied to the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the fifty massacred prisoners, on the spot where the infamous butchery was committed, &c., &c. Contributions, as we see, are to take that form, and the Sun adds:

"The following contributions have been already tendered: The sum of $10,000 by one gentleman, on the condition that $90,000 more shall be subscribed. From two gentlemen, jointly, $5,000, on the same condition. From another, [without condition] $3,000, and the pledge to raise as much more from a few friends. From a few Cuban exiles $1 500. From another gentleman, a Cuban planter in this city, three thousand muskets. From another, the muskets and complete accoutrements for ten men, said articles to be dispatched to Cuba, to aid in arming the patriots there. From another, a farm of 150 acres, within 50 miles of New York. From another, a good rifle and accoutrements complete. The publication of names is withheld for a few days, but will soon be made, except in cases where the contributors may object." [*Baltimore Sun.*

The above is only one of a thousand other proofs of the strong feeling which pervaded our whole country in favor of the Cuban struggle. The only drawback upon the most lavish contributions, was the apprehension which has since been realized, that the Creoles would not cooperate in the movement.

To show the extent to which this feeling prevails in our own State, we would relate a circumstance which took place on the lake steamer last Saturday, when on her way to the summer resorts. Mr. Sauvé, a planter of Jefferson, who some weeks ago declined the nomination as a whig candidate in the Second District, declared, in a large company, that when the Creoles of Cuba should give an earnest of their devotion to independence, he would subscribe $10,000 to send them aid.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Sauvé know that a declaration like this, from him, would be certainly carried into execution. The same gentleman, learning that there were a number of young men on board of the steamer, who were returning home to Alabama from New Orleans, where they had gone to embark in an expedition to Cuba, took around a subscription to aid them, in which charitable work he was aided by our patriotic fellow-citizen Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., and succeeded in raising on board the sum of one hundred dollars, which was handed over to the officer in command of the detachment. The same gentleman some time ago, hearing that the young men who came here from Kentucky were in need of clothing, presented them with six hundred United States uniforms. Such a man as P. Sauvé is an honor to any community.

LETTER FROM HAVANA.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

HAVANA, Aug. 28.

Eds. Delta: Hereafter let no confidence be placed in any documents prepared by Creoles—any information they give—any pledges they make. The Government may exaggerate, under annoyance of invasion, and to frighten off help, but the Creole will leave far behind, in prevarication and duplicity, in tergiversation and bombast, their masters in the art. They deserve their chains,—"they are wedded to their idols,—let them alone."

After what was supposed to be the deliberation of *men*,—of the most solemn pledges, maturely made, and gravely given to Lopez,—*after* the battle of the 17th, in which Gen. Lima was shot, even when Lopez's party had the prestige of victory, they violated their faith, gave to shame their honor, and made fast their chains, and there are none to aid them,—and all will agree that they deserve, henceforth, to wear their chains. In this conclusion, the Government of the United States has a large share of responsibility, for its discouraging tone and intimidating proceedings. The inducements for the Creole cause that have been brought to bear upon the intelligence and feelings of our people, have been fostered and matured under the especial care of the Cuba Colonial Government itself, through the unwise course of its press and paid agents, which have for several years been fed in the United States. This has been strengthened by a generous sympathy with the Creole, which he has not been slow to seek with the most plausible showing,—promises, and liberal expenditure of means, for the purpose of meeting the incidental expenses. But when the time comes, with a few noble exceptions, *he is not there*, and Lopez and his gallant associates, who have beaten at all points an efficient army, are betrayed by those whom they came to save from a miserable serfage!

It was impossible not to give faith to their declarations,—uttered under the very walls of the palace, in the very ears of the Government,—as became a God blessed and sanctified cause. But the spurious children of the Moor-mixed race—numerous enough to have beaten off their shackles with a straw—have not the manhood to make a struggle, but supinely surrender themselves to their destiny. They love the cherry, but would that others should climb to gather it.

The chief officers of Gen. Lopez arrived here last night, worn-out—three aid-de camp, secretary, and engineer—on the steamer Alabamero. The number that have claimed "the mercy"—*such mercy!*—reach forty or more. Gen. Lopez has twenty left, we learn, and yields not—but he will endeavor to leave the country, which can hardly be possible. I have no other way but to speak as the facts *at the moment* seem to warrant, after careful investigation and comparison, giving credit to all the Government *utters* consistent with their own previous demonstrations. No more, in such a cause, from OASIS.

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

The Daily Delta
9 September 1851, 2

LETTER FROM HAVANA.

[Correspondence of the Delta.]

HAVANA, Aug. 28, 1851.

Dear Delta:—The Expedition has failed, decidedly failed, and in such a manner, that there can be little hope of its renewal for many years. Lopez has not yet been taken, and the only hope we have now to cling to, is, that he may escape from an island in which he has been the victim of the most extensive deception that was ever played off on any man. Should he be captured, it will be in his power to compromise an immense number of the wealthiest Creoles on the island, and it would be retributive justice if he were to do so. Now that we can look beyond their own lying and deceitful natures, and see the truth, the ever infamous fact comes out, that Lopez has received no aid whatever from them. They have given him neither men nor provisions,—they have, to save their lives and fortunes, joined in the pursuit of his jaded and half-starved men, refusing them meat and drink. There can be no excuse or palliation for such baseness. If the facts ever do come out, the proofs in Lopez's possession will be of a crushing and overwhelming character. You must have a large number of letters in your possession, which were sent to you to carry out the deception.

As for us Americans, who have resided in this city, whence we have dispatched the most flattering accounts of the prospects of the revolution, we possessed no other means of ascertaining the facts, but through officials and Creoles who were interested in the cause. The former we knew would exaggerate and the latter we were prompted by our own ardent feelings to confide in. Here in Havana, no American could come ashore without being taken aside by some Creole and informed that there had been a revolution at this point, a great victory of the Creoles in another, and a general rising all over the island. The Americans would be happy to believe each a story from a gentleman whom he was induced to think a man of consequence. He would write home, confirming the reports of a general rising, and thus the error was disseminated through our whole country. The object and policy of the Creoles was to induce Americans to come in large numbers and conquer their independence for them. When all was safe and secure, they would join in and reap the fruits of the valor and blood of others. Their property would be greatly increased in value, and they would have a chance of filling offices, for which they aspire now in vain.

Let it not be said they possessed no means or opportunity of striking the blow for their independence. If they had used stones and clubs, they were powerful enough to annihilate the Spaniards. Why could they not do as the Mexicans did in their war of independence—the poor, ill clad, half civilized Mexicans, who would not shrink from the sabres of the Spaniards, but rushed up to their mouths and endeavored to stop them with their caps and coats? Why can they not produce a Morelos, a Hidalgo, a Bolivar? why not display a spark of the heroism which, in South America, struggled for years against Spanish domination and finally crushed it?

Depend upon it, we Americans have been grossly deceived in this effeminate race. All their energy and manhood have been devoured by luxury and ease. They are encumbered by their large possessions. In all countries, when a successful struggle is made for independence, there must be a large class of poor people, who have no large fortune to lose by revolution, and who are urged by ambition and the spirit of adventure.

It is said, with some plausibility, that Concha rather encouraged the misrepresentations of the Creoles. He certainly must have been aware of the agency of a number here, who were deeply implicated in the affair. He kept a close watch upon them, and knowing the deceptions they were carrying on, made ample provision to crush the force which might be sent here. He is an ambitious man, and sought an opportunity of signalizing himself by some grand victory over the Filibusters.

Our people had better give up all sympathy for the Creoles. Let them, hereafter, fight their own battles, until at least they have given some proofs of their sincerity and manhood. They have certainly much to do to free their reputation of the stains which now rest upon it. It is desirable,—necessary for the security and defence of our country, that we should have this island, but we can never get it through Creole valor.

I have no facts to state. The prisoners are hourly being brought in from the scene of war, and we are all in the utmost anxiety, lest the next news will be that Lopez has been taken. It is to be hoped that he may survive, if for nothing else, to expose his dastard deceivers. He and his gallant band have performed miracles. There is nothing in modern times to equal the heroism with which they have struggled against large and well appointed armies. Two thousand dead and wounded Spaniards, including their proudest General, have kissed the earth, before their unerring rifles. They fought, too, in a strange country, without provisions or ammunition, ragged and destitute of every thing which could keep up the spirits or bodies of men engaged in such a contest. Under such circumstances, their whole demeanor has been worthy of their country. Nor have their characters been stained by any acts of cruelty or brutality like those of the Spanish soldiers. Their prisoners were well treated; they met their enemy in fair combat, and when the contest was over, they displayed to the wounded who fell into their hands, a generosity and kindness equal to the heroism with which they had encountered them in the battle. Those who were taken prisoners, and brutally shot, died like men,—*sans peur, sans reproche*. Not one of them evinced any signs of fear. In that last trying moment, they remembered that they were Americans, who came in a good cause and from good motives. Let their names and memories, be ever honored.

Yours, AMERICUS.

Havana Correspondents.

Our Havana correspondents (whose letters were received per schooner P. M. Sears) are very severe upon the Creoles. We forbear endorsing their views until we can obtain all the evidence on the subject and hear what the Creoles may have to say in defence of the charge of having lured Americans into the Island to fight for their independence, and then deserted them.

Rumor of Removal of the Collector.

From the letter of our Washington correspondent, it will be seen that Mr. Corwin has ordered an inquiry into the conduct of the federal officers in this city, in connection with the departure of the Pampero. This would throw discredit upon the telegraphic report received here several days ago, and published in several of the papers. If a fair inquiry should be made, we feel satisfied that it will terminate in the acquittal of the Collector, who had not the power to prevent the sailing of the Pampero. If Messrs. Fillmore and Corwin had been here, they could not have prevented it.

☞ The President of the United States returned to Washington on the 30th ult., from his trip to the interior of Virginia.

The Hon. N. K. Hall, Postmaster General, left Washington on the same day for New York.

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

The Daily Delta

9 September 1851, 2

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1851.

The President has arrived at last, and now, I suppose, we may look out for breakers. Proclamations will be issued, expeditions fitted out, and the whole power of the Government will be used to interfere between the sympathizers of Cuba and the Government of old Spain.

The friends of the administration wish a delay of judgment against Mr. Owen, our Consul at Havana, until Com. Parker, of the Saranac, investigates the whole matter. If it is then found that the Consul did not use every exertion to procure those unfortunate men a fair trial and delay of punishment, he will be recalled at once. How can Mr. Fillmore have the presumption to call Mr. Owen to an account, when he (Mr. Fillmore) had, in advance, placed these men *beyond the protection of our laws*, by proclaiming them as adventurers for *robbery and plunder*, and notifying *our representatives* abroad, as well as all Foreign Governments, that *no matter to what extremity these men might be reduced, this Government would take no steps in their behalf?*

No man, who has the heart of an American, can do otherwise than condemn Mr. Owen for his anti-American feeling. Although he was instructed by his Government not to interfere *officially*, if he had been a man, he would have seen those poor fellows, and carried their last wishes to their families and friends. The Administration may try to shift the responsibility of this *murder* on the head of Mr. Owen; but I trust the people of this country will place that responsibility where it belongs.

The Donelson correspondence has created quite a *furor* among the leading democratic politicians in this section of the country. I attributed, in my letter a few days ago, the denial of Mr. Donelson's authority to act in the matter, to the Washington Union,—it should have been to the Boston Post,—but it is partially endorsed by the Union. We may now expect numerous and interesting letters of explanation from the parties interested in this affair. The Herald asserts that the letters are genuine, and defies any one to prove them otherwise. PRENTICE.

ARMING OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—We learn, says the New York Sun, that the U. S. Mail steamer Cherokee, which left that port on Tuesday afternoon for Chagres, via Havana, went well armed, having on board ten fine guns, six of which are to be placed on board the steamer Falcon. We learn that the commanders of these vessels have instructions to resist promptly, for the future, any insult or indignity that may be offered them by any of the Spanish vessels of war. This is the right spirit. It will meet the hearty approval of the whole American people. The commanders of the vessels named are brave and experienced naval officers, and if they come into contact with any of the Spanish hirelings, they will give a good account of themselves. We should not be surprised to hear of a brush between one of our steamers and the old Caledonia, or Habanero, before long.

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

The Daily Delta

9 September 1851, 2

The Falcon Question.

The Falcon, a well known steamer, plying between Chagres and Havana, under the flag of the United States, and in the employ of the Government, was fired at on the high seas by the Spanish steam-frigate the Habanero, was overhauled, and, after several contemptuous commands, and many expressions of defiance and insult from the hirelings of Spanish despotism, was permitted to pursue her course. The Falcon was commanded by Lieut. Rodgers, a gallant and accomplished officer, who had not the means to resent this insult on the spot—a fact well known to the Spaniards when the insult was offered. Those who insinuate that Lieut. Rodgers was wanting in a proper spirit and manliness on the occasion, little know the man. Though a mild and modest gentleman, he is a firm and intrepid commander, who would shrink from no peril or responsibility which honor and duty demanded. The idea thrown out, in some northern paper, of his turning pale with fear, is preposterous. Anger and indignation, such as we know must have possessed Lieutenant Rodgers's bosom, when this indignity was offered to our flag, might produce paleness, but no such emotion as fear,—*fear* too, of such a race, ever entered his mind.

The vessel which he had in charge was a strictly commercial one, and had on board at the time, a large number of passengers, women, children, and sick persons. He could not endanger their lives by an encounter with an armed vessel. To prevent similar indignities in the future, we understand that the proprietors of this line have provided their steamers with an armament, and their commanders will be directed to return the fire of any vessel that may hereafter follow the precedent of the Habanero.

But what will the Government do in this matter? On this question, the commercial papers have already settled the law and usage as decidedly in favor of the Spaniards. We have no doubt, if the shot of the the Habanero had disabled the Falcon, and killed American citizens on board, the necessities of commerce would have suggested some plausible excuse or justification of the act. The American Consul in Havana would have found in his handsome salary and perquisites strong arguments in support of the views of our commercial patriots. We think, however, that the mass of our people will be as doubtful on this point as Lieut. Rodgers was. The right of a foreign vessel of war to compel a steamer, sailing under the flag of the United States, to stop in her course and be boarded by a set of moustached, garlic scented Spaniards,—whose swarthy faces radiate with exultation at the indignity they are thus able to put upon a flag which, in times past, has waved in every port of the world with honor and respect,—the duty of our naval officers and our citizens to submit in silence to the insulting hurras and jibes of the hirelings of Spain, are subjects upon which we should desire to appeal from the judgment of our commercial journals and our complacent officials, to the people of the United States!

The Government, however, has sent out an agent to examine into this matter. A good office has no doubt been found for a good partisan. The explanation, apology, or whatever you may call it, will be prepared for this agent as soon as he gets there. Indeed, the numerous friends of Concha and Isabella, in this country, have already supplied a ready excuse. It is one, however, which is by no means creditable to Spanish cunning and diplomacy. They say the officers of the Habanero, being new comers from Spain, did not know the Falcon by sight. It is very probable, indeed, that the Habanero would be cruising on the coast of Cuba, with only fresh officers from Spain to navigate her. It is quite a likely story that, whilst lying but a short distance off, there was no body on board to recognize a steamer which has been going in to Havana almost weekly for the last eighteen months. Then, too, if it was an unfortunate error, a blunder, for which an apology should be an ample satisfaction, how will the hurras, and "*viva la Isabella Segunda!*" with which they took leave of our ship, be accounted for?

But will Concha, in the pride and exultation of his recent victory over three hundred isolated Americans, condescend to make an apology or enter into any negotiations relative to this affair? Will he not pursue the course so successfully adopted by Roncali, of adjourning all diplomatic questions to Madrid? La Crenica, the Spanish paper in New York, says that the Captain-General can take no steps in such a matter without violating the general rules of the Spanish Constitution, and predicts that Mr. Fillmore's agent will obtain but little satisfaction from his mission. What can we say against that? We shall have to submit, as we have done in a hundred other cases of wrong, insult, and indignity, committed towards our people and flag by the Government of this island, which possesses all the attributes of nationality, save that of repairing an injury, and satisfying a wrong. Enjoying this peculiar advantage over all other nations, the Cuban Dynasty may continue its depredations with impunity, as it is well known that for some years past the diplomacy of this Government has sunk into contempt before the world, and that the flag of the Republic, and the persons of our citizens, do no not enjoy that protection and respect abroad which were once our boast.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

11 September 1851, 2-

Cuba Meeting!

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Cuban independence, assembled at the Market House in the city of St. Augustine, on Monday evening, 1st September, Mr. CRISTOBAL BRAVO was called to the Chair, and THOMAS T. RUSSELL, Esq. requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, on motion, a committee of thirteen, consisting of the following named gentlemen: George Center, Major Miguel Usina, Alberto Rogero, Paul Arnou, John Usina, Dr. R. G. Mays, John Drysdale, Ignacio Lopez, Robert Mickler, Francis Bridier, F. C. Humphreys, James B. Ponce, and Peter C. Zylstra, Esqrs, were appointed to draft suitable Resolutions to be presented to the Meeting.

The Committee retired, and after a short absence, presented through their Chairman, Geo. Center, Esq., the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, we have received information that in the Island of Cuba the people are engaged in a noble effort to free themselves from the oppressive yoke of Spanish Tyranny, and that a revolution is actually begun, which promises a successful issue at no distant day; and whereas, the people of these United States cannot but sympathise with any and every people so engaged, it is becoming in us to offer to them the expression of our sympathy in their attempts to throw off the galling yoke of Tyranny, which has for ages crushed them in almost hopeless bondage; and whereas, the heart-cheering intelligence has reached our shores that the gallant efforts of the Cuban patriots have resulted in such success as warrant the hope of their deliverance at no distant day. Therefore be it,

Resolved, That the intelligence which has reached us that the Island of Cuba is in a state of revolution excites in us, as it ought in every lover of civil and religious liberty, the liveliest emotions of sympathy and joy.

Resolved, That the feelings of those among us, who are enemies of Cuban liberty, and denouncers of those brave and generous men of our own country and kindred, who go to her assistance, finds no response in our hearts and whilst we respect the obligations of treaty stipulations, we can see no reason why the lovers of liberty in this and every country, should be denounced for aiding the people of Cuba in conducting the revolution already begun to a successful issue.

Resolved, That the Island of Cuba being in a state of actual revolution, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the right of every man to afford all needful encouragement and aid to our Cuban brethren, and that any effort of our own government to restrain the exercise of this right of our citizens, is contrary to the genius of republicanism, and at war with the principles of our revolutionary sires.

Resolved. That any violation on the part of the Spanish government of the established usages of civilized warfare, either by the arming of slaves against their masters, or the butchery of prisoners without trial, with circumstances of savage barbarity, will not only justify, but demand the immediate interference of the government of the United States.

Resolved, That those of our citizens and friends who have recently, or may hereafter embark their lives and fortunes in the generous struggle for Cuban emancipation, have our hearty sympathy, and best wishes for their success.

Spirited addresses were delivered by Dr. R. G. MAYS, Mr. SIMPKINS, and A. F. GOULD, and met with most hearty response. After which, the Chairmain put the Resolutions to the meeting, and they were passed with unanimous and enthusiastic acclamation.

On motion, it was *Resolved*, That the editors of the Florida papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The Meeting then adjourned with three hearty cheers for Cuba and liberty.

CRISTOBAL BRAVO.
Chairman.

THOMAS T. RUSSELL.
Secretary.

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Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

9 September 1851, 1

The Flibustiers.

Having in a late number alluded to the origin of the term Flibustiers [or Fillibustiers as it is corruptly written in some of the papers] and as the history of that piratical Commonwealth is perhaps not familiar to most of our readers, we give a short sketch of their remarkable history. Their chief prowess was confined mostly to the latter half of the seventeenth century, but they had their origin, though not under that name, as early as 1625, in a party of freebooters, chiefly Frenchmen, who then took possession of the Island of St. Christopher, and carried on piratical expeditions against the Spaniards. About the year 1630 they left that Island and established themselves on the Northeast part of the Island of St. Domingo (now Hayti), then belonging to the Spaniards, and the small islands in the neighborhood.—Here they maintained themselves by Piracy, and in hunting and killing wild cattle, of which large numbers remained on these islands.—They dried the flesh of these cattle and made an article of trade of their skins.

After this set of men came the *Bucaniers*, named it is said from the Carribbee word *Boucan*, which was the name given to the places for drying and smoking of beef. They had an organization founded on a community of labor and property, but of entire lawlessness, from which all women were excluded. All disputes were settled by single combat. New comers, who were chiefly from France, were subjected to a three years' apprenticeship, during which they were pledged to give their aid against the common enemy, the Spaniards. Two circumstances led to the establishment of this community into an exclusively piratical republic, and to their acquiring a degree of power which made them an object of terror for half a century. In the course of a few years, the herds of cattle in St. Domingo, which had afforded them their chief means of support, had been all destroyed, and at the same time the war which then prevailed between the Spaniards, and the English and French, afforded a favorable opportunity for the carrying on of piratical expeditions against the vast property of the former in the West Indies. These temptations attracted to them adventurers from all nations, and piracy became their only trade, and they obtained the name of *Flibustiers*, from the Spanish name of a light boat *Flibote*, in French *Flibot*, derived perhaps from the English *Fly boat*. In the beginning they were few in numbers, with miserable appointments, and small means of action, but they soon grew into a naval power, which became formidable to the Spaniards, from the courage with which they attacked and captured the largest Spanish ships, even the ships of war, and from the flocking together of sea-faring adventurers, and the favor showed by France and England, because they were the means of annoyance to the Spanish. Thus was created a sort of piratical republic, in which by common consent, or the choice of the majority, the bravest and most skilful were made leaders, some of them growing so powerful that they gained great ascendancy over their comrades. In process of time they formed an organization, which exacted the most severe discipline and subordination among themselves, but allowed the greatest license towards others.

The first commander who led the Flibustiers in the greatest undertakings and joined them all into an organized whole, was an Englishman of the name of Mansfield, who, about the middle of the 17th century, was at the head of a small fleet of seventeen sail, numbering about six hundred men, who increased rapidly, and obtained possession of some of the Spanish islands, among others St. Catharines. The celebrated Vice Admiral Morgan served under him. He was a native of Wales, who, after the death of Mansfield in the year 1668, was chosen commander and brought the power of the Flibustiers to its greatest height. St. Domingo with the adjoining islands on the North and Jamaica were then their headquarters.—Morgan did not confine himself to piracy on the sea, but made important demonstrations against several cities, which he burned, wasted and plundered in a horrible manner. Puerto del Principe (the present Port au Prince) in St. Domingo, Porto Bello and Maracaibo were among these, but the most celebrated was his expedition against Panama. On the 24th of October, 1670, he went with 2200 men on a fleet of thirty-seven vessels under sail, landed near Chagres, and crossed with his army under indescribable difficulties over the Isthmus towards Panama, which he reached the 27th of January, 1671, destroyed the Spanish garrison in two hours, plundered the city with the most cruel treatment of the inhabitants, and set it on fire. After this expedition, which embroiled him with his own people, because they accused him of keeping the best part of the booty to himself, Morgan withdrew to Jamaica, gave up his piratical courses, married, and died at an advanced age.

Among the most celebrated Flibustier Captains under Morgan, and who succeeded him, were the Frenchman Francis Nau, called l'Olonnais, noted for his cruelty who, in 1669, took Gibralter near Maracaibo, burned the place and laid Maracaibo under contribution, but in 1667 was taken on the Baru Islands by the Indians and put to death. In the year 1683 the Flibustiers, under the command of Laurent de Graff, a Dutchman, and a Frenchman named Grammont, took the fortress at Vera Cruz, plundered and put it under contribution, and the booty, which, after being divided, they carried back to Jamaica, amounted to eight millions of dollars. In the year 1684 Grammont also took possession of the suburbs of Carthagena and Campeachy.

From this time the Flibustiers began to decline, for, as under the influence of the French in St. Domingo, they began to be dangerous to the English; their Captain Montauban in his piracies on the coast of Guinea, in 1661 having taken several Dutch and English ships, England began to oppose their movements.—In 1680, however, they took Santiago de los Cavalleros, but their expeditions against the ports of Chili and Peru failed, and they from that time diminished in numbers. Their last important undertaking was the assistance they gave in 1697 from St. Domingo, under the command of the French Governor of that island, Ducasse, to the French expedition for the conquest of Carthagena, which they plundered. Never was there an enemy which committed such cruelty and horrors as the Flibustiers.—Among other of their customs was that of murdering all the men in the ships they robbed, and when not engaged in hostile enterprises, found their only recreation in the most beastly pleasures and most horrible crimes. They continued to decline after the plundering of Carthagena, as the maritime powers found it for their interest to put an end to their depredations. They, in consequence, soon disappeared, and in the beginning of the 18th century might be considered as extinct.—*Boston Advertiser.*

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Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

9 September 1851, 1

Correspondence of the Florida Republican.

KEY WEST, Aug. 24, 1851

DEAR SIR: Yesterday the schooner *Merchant*, bringing our mail from Havana, by her captain, brought news of a battle having been fought between Gen. Lopez and the Spanish General, second in command to the Captain General; and they met somewhere in the interior. Lopez sent to his enemy to know if he would fight according to the rules of civilized warfare, and received for answer, "*no quarter!*"—when the battle commenced. The *Fillibusteros* fired, during the battle, twice or three times to the Spaniards' once, and conquered them, driving them off the field with the loss of their generals and five hundred men, and all their baggage, munitions, &c. Lopez sent them the body of their General and those of five other officers, with the message that he had not come to destroy, but to contend for liberty. He was at the head of two thousand men, was being reinforced every day, and approaching Havana. The captain of the *Merchant* saw the body of the deceased General lying magnificently in State in Havana. The authorities would not let him land anything except the mail, not even empty baskets sent over by our shop keepers for fruit. Nor bring any thing except the mail away, not even a newspaper. They kept a guard on board his vessel the whole time he was there, and they tore up the ceiling in his vessel to see if he had arms concealed for the *Fillibusteros*; so, of course, all the news we could get from there is what he can tell; he no doubt tells it to us as he recollects it, and lets it go for what it is worth.

There are some here who assert, from the nature of the Spanish character at Havana, that this news having come from them, we may put it down at two thirds worse than they have permitted to go abroad.

It is also stated that the fifty volunteers who left Havana to join Lopez, and were taken on the coast, by troops landed from the steamer *Habanero*, after killing three times their number, were brutally maimed before they suffered the penalty of their rashness.

The Spanish war steamer *Pizarro* is reported ashore upon the Colorado reef, with little hopes of extricating her.

On the 21st inst., the barque Mary Ellen of New York, Cap. Wade, from Trinidad de Cuba towards New York, with 1000 boxes sugar, and a deck load of molasses, in the Gulf stream near this coast, encountered a gale which has blown severely for several days, sprung a leak which overcame the pumps; her captain headed her for this port, but she soon became water-logged and would not keep off; he cut away her mizen mast to make her do it; this did not do; he then cut away her mainmast, which enabled her to keep better before it; but he found he was further from the coast than he expected, and she must sink. So he took his crew (in the midst of the storm,) into his boats, and the barque yet in sight, went down bow first. He and his crew were forty-eight hours in the boats when they landed on one of the keys, about thirty miles east of this; and yesterday afternoon arrived here. It is said that Capt. Wade says, he never saw so severe a gale. It became so severe here that we all began to look out for another hurricane, but it has passed off, and this of the barque Mary Allen is the only disaster we have yet heard of as having occurred in it.

An Important Document.

The New York Sun, a Fillibuster organ, gives the following translation of Gen. Concha's death warrant for the execution of the 50 American prisoners at Havana, August 16th, 1851. It will be seen that the executions were in consequence of declarations, (by the 50 prisoners,) establishing the identity of their persons as pertaining to Lopez's expedition:

"It having been decreed by the general order of the 20th April last, and subsequently reproduced, what was to be the fate of the pirates who should dare to profane the soil of this island, and in view of the declaration of the fifty individuals who have been taken by his Excellency, the Commander General of this naval station, and placed at my disposal, which declarations establish the identity of their persons as pertaining to the horde commanded by the traitor Lopez, I have resolved, in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Ordinances, General Laws of the Kingdom, and particularly in the Royal Order of the 12th June of the past year, issued for this particular case, that the said individuals whose names and designations are set forth in the following statement, suffer this day by being shot, the execution being committed to the Senor Teniente de Rey, Brigadier of the Plaza. "JOSE DE LA CONCHA."

[From the Pensacola Democrat of the 28th ult.]

Latest News—Another Expedition to Cuba—2700 men to revenge our murdered countrymen.

We learn by a private letter from one of our friends in New Orleans, that the steamer Alabama left that place the day before yesterday, with 2700 men to aid General Lopez.—The Pampero remaining below the city with other vessels, to take a part of them and proceed to Havana.

More Succor for the Cuban Liberators—Sailing of Two Steamers.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.

The steamers Fanny and Alabama, filled with armed men and munitions of war, sailed last night for Cuba, amidst great enthusiasm, and in defiance of the feeble opposition of the Government officers. The Revenue cutter, it is said, intentionally kept out the way.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

We have, by the same mail which brought the above, the Charleston Mercury of the 2d inst., containing telegraphic despatches from New Orleans as late as 1st instant, in, which no mention is made of any such departure.—It is probably a mistake.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.

The steamer Cincinnati has arrived from Havana, with dates to the 28th. The accounts via Savannah are confirmed, including the death of Gen. Enna; considerable loss of Spanish troops, and advance of Lopez. The Cincinnati passed the Spanish war steamer Pizarro at sea.—*Chas. Mercury.*

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Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

9 September 1851, 1

From the Charleston Courier.

The Cuba Expedition.

The Wilmington boat not having arrived yesterday with the Northern mail, we are again unable to lay before our readers the "fearful narrative," which the Telegraph announced on Thursday evening to the Baltimore Press, as having been brought by the Cherokee from Havana. The Southern and Western mails, however, came through yesterday afternoon, bringing all our exchanges as late as due, from which we glean a little fuller intelligence than that we have already received by Telegraph. Savannah papers contain some items respecting the landing of Lopez in the Pampero, &c., brought to Savannah on Saturday by the Steamer St. Matthews from Palatka, Florida, and an Extra of the Pensacola Gazette has a brief synopsis of the news by the U. S. Steamer Vixen, which arrived at that port on the 26th inst. from Havana, which she had left on the 16th.

It appears that the Pampero having left N. Orleans, proceeded to Key West, near which port she remained several days, for the purpose of evading the vigilance of the Spanish ships. Gen. Lopez, however, having been informed by the Key West wreckers that the inhabitants of the District of Vuelta Abajo, nearly opposite Key West, were up in arms, determined to make his landing among them, and consequently steering for Bahia Honda, intended to land at a small port called Morelle, but when about eighteen leagues from Havana, as ill luck would have it, the machinery of the Pampero got out of order, the consequences of which was that she floated for two hours along the current in the Gulf Stream, approaching all the while towards the city of Havana. Before the accident was repaired, she was carried full in view of the Moro Castle, and even in sight of the soldiers on the water battery. Getting up steam again, she bore away for Bahia Honda, intercepting on the way a coasting vessel, from which Gen. Lopez took two pilots.

On the night of the 11th, the Pampero approached within fifty yards of the coast, about fifty miles to the westward of Havana, and without difficulty landed Lopez and his troops, who immediately secured his retreat to the mountains by taking possession of all the roads leading to the interior. As soon as the news was received in Havana, some 300 troops were sent to the scene of action. The Spanish Commander sent in to Lopez to know what concessions he wanted—and his reply was—"That it was too late to talk of concessions now." "They did not want concessions." "They came to fight for the *Liberty of Cuba*."

The Pampero remained all night, and left for Key West next morning, from which port, as we stated yesterday, she was compelled, for fear of seizure, to make a hasty departure. The St. Matthews, however, reports her to be now in a position of safety. We presume she is still at Jacksonville, (Fla.) waiting for reinforcements.

The Pensacola Gazette confirms our Telegraphic dispatch which stated that the Spanish troops had been defeated in two skirmishes with considerable loss, and says that rumor gives the loss on the part of the Spanish troops of 90 officers and 300 men, killed and wounded. The disparity between the Spanish officers and men was owing, it is said, to orders given by the Spanish Commander to kill all the invading officers and spare the men. A number of the wounded had been brought back to Havana. It is also rumored that a number of the troops had embraced the Lopez cause, and that the native Cubans had in large numbers joined them. Over 100 men left Havana on the night of the 14th, to join the Invaders. Some 58 Cubans were taken on the night of the 15th, while in the act of desertion, and on the morning of the 16th preparations were being made for their immediate execution. The Governor General has given orders to the Spanish Squadron not to molest any invading force that may be fallen in with at sea, but to permit them to land, as he does not wish to have a rupture with the Government of the United States, growing out of a second Contoy affair.

A Spanish Colonel (an aid to the Governor General) had been shot. There was only one French man-of-war in Havana on the 16th, and no English national vessel. The U. S. Ship Albany, Commander Platt, was at Havana when the Vixen left and would probably remain until she returned. The Albany was bound to Boston, to touch at Havana. Her services not being required there, she sailed for Boston. After her departure, our Consul deeming her presence necessary, despatched the Vixen after her, who overtook her and she returned to Havana. Officers and crew all well.

[From the Florida Republican Extra.]

Latest from Cuba—Progress of Lopez toward Havana—Battles—"No Quarter" to the Invaders—Spaniards Defeated—Officers and Men Killed—Loss of an American Barque.

The schooner "O K.," commanded by our experienced coaster, Captain Chas. Willey, reached here from one of her regular trips to Key West, on last night, about ten o'clock.—She left Key West on the night of the 24th, and brings intelligence from Cuba, via Havana direct, brought thence by the mail schooner *Merchant*, en route for Savannah. The *Merchant* left Key West on the morning of the day Capt. Willey left, but was overtaken by the "O. K.," off Cape Florida, on the following Tuesday. The intelligence fully confirms that previously received, and adds the continued success of Lopez in his approach to Havana.

The following is a memorandum by Mr. Tift, agent of the mail steamers at Key West:

Lopez landed on Monday night the 11th, near Bahia Honda. The steamer left at once. He had an engagement with several Spanish companies on the 15th. He was successful and nearly destroyed one company. On the 16th, Crittenden and 50 men were surprised and taken to Havana, where they were all shot, and dreadful barbarities committed on their persons. On the 17th, Gen. Eurena (Gen. of Marines, and 2d on the Island,) was killed with 5 other Gen. officers and 500 men. Lopez was entrenched and lost but 6 men.—He is successful everywhere and marks his progress by humanity and forbearance. He sent the bodies of the Spanish Generals to the camp with a flag of truce. He is cautiously approaching the Capital of the Island, receiving reinforcements every day. The greatest consternation is evinced by the royalists in Havana. All admit that Lopez has been successful in every engagement, and that his men are increasing.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Florida Sentinel.

TALLAHASSEE

9 September 1851, 2

Suppression of the Cuba Revolt.

The reader will find, in another place, telegraphic despatches to the Savannah *Republican*, announcing the capture of Lopez and his American force, and the summary execution of the former. We suppose there is no room for serious doubt of the truth of these reports, and that thus, in a week, have sprung up and perished all the bright hopes of a successful revolution in Cuba, which seemed to be justified by the news in possession at the time of our last publication.

The accounts from New Orleans, by the *Empire City*, announced that the island was in a state of general revolt, and that Lopez was receiving daily accessions to his force of upwards of 1000 men. Thus backed by the Creole population, and with the prestige of his reported signal victories over a superior government force, he really seemed to be in a fair way to achieve the liberation of an oppressed and revolted people. But, late in the week, the obstructions in our mail communications being measurably overcome, full accounts by the *Cherokee* came to hand, and cast a pall of gloom over the prospects of the liberating party. The statements of American commercial houses in Havana and Matanzas to their correspondents in the Northern cities, were published in the Northern prints, showing that the tales about the prompt and efficient cooperation received by Lopez from the Cubans themselves, were all so many falsities, and that nothing could be counted upon from that source. We place considerable confidence in the statements of these American commercial houses in Cuba. They are well acquainted with affairs on the island, and it may fairly be supposed that all their predilections are in favor of free government. All of them seem to concur in the opinion that, in no event, can any confidence whatever, be reposed in the Creole population of Cuba—that while the mass of them are dissatisfied with their government and would doubtless prefer a better, if made to their hands—they are yet so timid and indolent a people that they never will venture their own necks or undertake a struggle in which the dangers and toils have not already been encountered and success made certain. The revolt of the 1st July, is represented as a movement in which only a few desperate men participated, and which was immediately quelled by the government. The accounts from these sources contradict those received by the *Empire City* in almost every particular—even in the reception of Lopez and his party at Bahia Honda; for, while the latter assert that Lopez was enthusiastically received by the people, and his command mounted on horses, their voluntary offering—the former say that not a cheer welcomed him, and that even two of his men were killed by the people. These writers say that Cuba must first be *conquered* by an American force, before it can be revolutionized, and that though the people desire liberty, they will never fight for it.

It is difficult, we know, in such a mass of contradictory letter writing from Cuba, which now fills the public prints, to come to satisfactory conclusions; but we suppose these private letters from mercantile houses, the general scope of which we have given, are more likely to be true than any others. If so, such a people are not worth fighting for, and we may well lament the fate of the gallant men, who seduced by unfounded representations, have lost life and liberty in this ill-fated struggle. Future expeditions, if attempted, must partake of the character of mere invasions—and it is to be hoped, for their own sakes, will go with the understanding that they can reasonably expect no efficient aid from the Cubans, and prepared to sustain themselves.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE

9 September 1851, 2

More Expeditions to Cuba.

There are accounts upon our first page of the sailing of another expedition to Cuba from New Orleans—but the regular telegraphic correspondents of the Charleston and Savannah papers are silent on the subject, and there appear to be no better reasons for believing these accounts, than the statements by the N. Orleans papers, that a good many Cuba volunteers had collected in that city, ready for departure, and certain rumors here, alleged to come from parties in correspondence with the patriots, to the effect that another expedition of 1500 men have got off. The Jacksonville Republican of the 4th instant, says, also, that 100 men from East Florida left that port for Cuba, in the Pampero, on the 2d, and gives the organization, as follows:

"H. T. Titus, has command of the body as Colonel; Theodore O'Hara, of Kentucky, as Lieut. Colonel; John Hopkins, of Florida, as Adjutant; Captains, Province, of Ocala, Williamson, of Savannah, (both of whom served with gallantry throughout the Mexican war,) and Calvin, of this place, are in command of the companies. We understand the force is to be increased at certain other points on the coast."

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Florida Sentinel.
TALLAHASSEE

9 September 1851, 3

By Telegraph for the Republican.

COURIER OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, Sept. 3—10 P. M.

Washington Sept. 3.—Official despatches have been received by the Government that Lopez, on the 25th, still held out against the Spanish troops, with his force greatly reduced —that it does not appear that any Creoles had joined him. The Spanish Government had offered a reward for him, and pardon for his followers. The President has dismissed the Collector of New Orleans, and appointed a substitute in his place. The other officers at New Orleans are informed that they will be dismissed if they neglect their duty. Orders have been given to intercept the Pampero, and other vessels with invading forces for Cuba. Stringent and precise orders are renewed to all officers to suppress illegal expeditions ; and particular efforts are ordered to suppress new expeditions in New Orleans.

Capture and execution of Lopez !—At a late hour last evening we received the following despatch from our friends of the Charleston Courier. There can be no reasonable doubt of the correctness of the news, and we fear the cause of Cuban Liberty has received a check from which it will not recover for many years.

COURIER OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, Sept. 4—9 45 P. M.

New Orleans, Sept. 4—The Cherokee is coming up. A despatch to the Picayune says that Lopez was captured and executed in Havana on the 1st inst. 155 prisoners, mostly Americans, were in possession of the government. All who left in the Pampero were killed or made prisoners. The insurgents still hold possession of the mountains near Principe.

From Washington—the Government and Cuban Invaders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received a dispatch from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that 2,000 men were waiting there ready to embark for Cuba. The Collector was informed in reply, that should these men debark in Cuba, certain officers of the United States would be held responsible.

The Republic states that, upon the American Consul calling upon the Captain General of Cuba and complaining of the firing upon the Falcon, the latter expressed his regret, and said it should not occur again, and that it probably happened because the steamer Habanero had a new commander, recently come to Havana, who did not know the Falcon.

The Georgia Telegraph.
(Macon)
9 September 1851, 3
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Cuba Meeting.

Pursuant to a public call, a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Macon, friendly to the cause of Cuban Independence, assembled in the Courthouse on Tuesday evening, September 2nd, at 8 o'clock.

On motion of A. R. McLaughlin, Esq., H. G. Ross was appointed President, and Drs. H. K. Green, Lightfoot, and E. L. Strohecker, Vice Presidents. On motion, H. E. Moore and E. A. Wilcox, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained by the Chair, on motion of A. R. McLaughlin, a committee of fifteen was appointed to prepare business and report Resolutions to the meeting.

The Chair in accordance with this motion, appointed the following gentlemen that Committee:

A. R. McLaughlin,	P. D. Woolhopter,
John Rutherford,	David Flanders,
Dr. Jas. M. Green,	O. A. Lochrane,
James Dean,	T. L. Ross,
Dr. Robt. Collins,	Charles Collins,
C. P. Levy,	Robert A. Smith,
Geo. W. Fish,	Jackson Barnes,

H. L. Jewett.

During the absence of the Committee, John J. Cary, Esq., and Dr. Benson being called on, addressed the meeting in speeches replete with eloquent and patriotic sentiments.

A. R. McLaughlin, Esq., from the Committee of fifteen, reported the following resolutions, which after an amendment by an addition of the last resolution, by motion of Samuel J. Ray, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the recent cold blooded murder of fifty American citizens by the Spanish authorities in the city of Havana, without form of trial, and contrary to the laws of nations and usages of the civilized world, demands and ought to receive the condemnation of all true friends of humanity and justice throughout the world.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the Cuban Patriots, struggling to throw off the yoke of Spanish tyranny and oppression, and that we approve the spirit of those who have rallied, and continue to rally in the cause of Cuban Liberty.

Resolved, In the language of Daniel Webster, that "authorities of the highest eminence in England, living and dead, have maintained that the general law of nations does not forbid the citizens or subjects of one government from taking part in the civil commotions of another."

Resolved, That, as Georgians, we will express no opinion with regard to the conduct of our fellow citizen, Allen F. Owen, U. S. Consul at Havana, although we deprecate the conduct attributed to him towards the unfortunate Americans who were executed in that city on the 16th ult., contrary to the usages of civilized warfare, and in violation of every principle of humanity—until intelligence more authentic shall reach us as to his conduct, and he has first been heard in his own defence.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of a proper enforcement by the General Government of the neutrality laws of the Union, we hold that when it goes beyond our own territory to interfere with such things, it transcends its just authority, and violates the principles upon which this confederacy was founded.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, the House being crowded, the meeting adjourned to the public ground in front of the Courthouse, where the large audience present were entertained by able speeches from Robert A. Smith, Esq., and Dr. J. W. Benson; after which, and a motion that the proceedings be published in all the city papers, the meeting adjourned.

H. G. ROSS, President.

H. E. Moore, } Secretaries.
E. A. Wilcox, }

The Georgia Telegraph.
(Macon)
9 September 1851, 3
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Southern Rights Meeting.

MACON, Sept. 4, 1851.

In accordance with previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Southern Rights men of Bibb was held at the Courthouse, in Macon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Representative Branch of the Legislature.

On motion of A. R. McLaughlin, John Bailey and Leroy Napier, Esq., were appointed Chairmen, and Robert B. Lester requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being briefly stated by Judge Bailey, one of the Chairman, A. R. McLaughlin, moved the appointment of a Committee to select and report for the consideration of the meeting suitable candidates for nomination, which was carried; and J. M. Green then moved that two from each Captain's District in the county be appointed, which motion was also carried.

The Chair in accordance with this motion, appointed the following Committee:

From Howard's—S. B. Hunter & Larkin Griffin.
Warrior—Samuel J. Raly.
Godfrey's—R. Bassett and John Haifer.
Hazzard—William Lawsha and — Dunwoody.
Rutland's—Lewis Avant and E. B. Cook.
716th—A. R. McLaughlin and Alex. Richards.
564th—E. L. Strohecker and J. W. Babcock.
East Macon—A. M. Smith.

On motion of Thomas A. Brown, Leroy Napier and Stephen Woodward, Esqs., were added to the Committee. The Committee then retired.

During the absence of the Committee, the Secretary in response to a call, briefly addressed the meeting.

After a few moments absence, the Committee returned and reported the following Resolutions which were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the views of CHAS. J. MCDONALD as eminently sound and conservative, safe and thoroughly Southern, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That we regard the late letter of HOWELL COBB, in answer to the enquiries propounded by a committee of citizens of this county, as sinister and evasive, but as fully establishing the charges that have been made against the dangerous and consolidating tendency of his opinions, with regard to the powers of the General Government.

Resolved, That in DAVID J. BAILEY and Z. E. HARMAN, the Southern Rights candidates for Congress and State Senator in this District, we recognize consistent and reliable friends of the rights and equality of the Southern States, and that we will use all honorable means in our power to secure their election.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially sympathize with the brave men who are engaged in an armed struggle with the Government of Spain on the Island of Cuba, like that in which the Independence of the United States and Texas was achieved, and that when a people for good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, justice and generosity require that they should be cheered and assisted in the defense of their liberty by patriots everywhere.

Resolved, That the Proclamation of President

The Georgia Telegraph.
Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/
(Macon)
9 September 1851, 3

Public Barbecue.

A Barbecue will be given by the Southern Rights men of Bibb, at or near the Court House, in Rutland's District, (Brown's) on Saturday next, the 13th inst.

Hon. David J. Bailey, Col. Harman, Mr. Cowart, Col. Howard of Crawford, Col. Cary, R. A Smith, and R. B. Lester of Bibb, have been invited to be present on the occasion. The Barbecue will be free to all. Every one is invited to attend. Come one! Come all!!

Public Meeting at Fort Valley.

A public meeting will be held in this place on Wednesday, September 10th, at which a full discussion of the issues before the people of Georgia is expected. Several of the most distinguished speakers in the State, have been invited to be present on the occasion, and it is confidently expected, that it will be one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever held in the county. Every one is invited to attend. Come one, come all.

C. D. ANDERSON,
WM. ALLEN,
F. A. HILL,
WM. J. GREEN.
And others, Committee.

Fort Valley, August 29, 1851.

A MASS MEETING AT SHADY GROVE,

IN TWIGGS COUNTY, ON THE 18TH SEPTEMBER INST.

A large Barbecue will be given at Shady Grove, in Twiggs county. The citizens of the adjoining counties are requested to attend. Judge Dougherty, W Vason, of Louisiana, Col. D. J. Bailey, Col. Z. E. Harmon, Dr. E. J. McGehee, Col. Harris and Judge Johnson, are invited and expected to attend, to address the people in behalf of the cause of Southern Rights.

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TRI-WEEKLY
KENTUCKY YEOMAN
W. FRANKFORT, KY.

9 September 1851, 2

New York, Sept. 6, P. M.

The Empire City, from Havana, bringing dates of September 1st, has arrived.

The Crescent City has also arrived.

The city of Havana has been the scene of much festivity and jubilee for the last three days, in consequence of the capture of General Lopez and his forces.

The news of the capture reached Havana no the 30th ult., when all the principal buildings were illuminated; and a great torch-light procession was formed.

Gen. Lopez wandered until exhausted from fatigue and hunger.

He asked for something to eat at a farm house and permission to lay down, which was accorded him, and while asleep was made prisoner.

The followers of Gen Lopez, 100 in number, are now in prison at Havana, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years confinement in the dungeons.

Capt. Blatt, of the Sloop-of-War Albany, visited the prisoners in prison, and gained an interesting account from them, which will be forwarded to the United States.

They represent their sufferings before being taken as intense; for several days they lived upon the leaves of trees; the last meal they ate was of the horse of Gen. Lopez; they had no arms when taken.—The remainder of the expedition have been shot, or perished from hunger.

The loss of the Spanish troops has been over 2000.

They were defeated in every engagement.

Gen. Enna was killed at the head of his advancing column.

Gen. Lopez was garoted at Havana on the 1st of September, at 7 o'clock, A. M. He ascended the platform with much firmness, and made a short speech to the populace. His last words were—

"I die for my Beloved Cuba!"

He then took his seat; the machine was adjusted and in two minutes he was dead. The prisoners say that in no instance have the Creoles manifested the least disposition to join them.

The Empire City brings 59 passengers from Chagres and 23 from Havana. She has but a trifling amount of specie.

The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived at Havana on the 30th ult., with 390 passengers.

The Empire brings a large Havana mail.

The U. S. Sloop-of-War Albany was at Havana.

The News from Cuba. The news of the death of General Lopez, and the dispersion of his men, will be received by a large majority of the people of this country with almost as much regret as that which informed us of the massacre of the fifty prisoners at Havana. No true patriot could fail to desire the success of the liberators and the overthrow of the most perfect despotism which now exists in the civilized world. Whatever may have been the differences of opinion about the manner of the attempt to overthrow the heartless tyrants of Cuba, no true devotee of liberty could hesitate to wish success to those who attempted it in good faith. But, as is often the case, the minions of power and the tools of despotism have triumphed for a time over the devoted band of patriots who sought an oppontunity to give freedom to a people who hardly deserved it. There can be surely no doubt but a large majority in Cuba are anxious to relieve themselves of the bondage which oppresses them. But they were doubtless afraid to try it unless sustained by a force which they could have confidence would have succeeded. They know enough of the tyranny and heartlessness of their oppressors to be aware that a failure would lead to instant death, imprisonment or perpetual banishment. Men would hesitate long before joining in an enterprise fraught with these dangers without some surety of success.

The great error of the patriots in each expedition has been in risking too much. They never should have made the attempt without a force greatly superior to either of the expeditions. They should have had vessels, men and armaments to force a landing, and sufficient to enable them to make a respectable stand for some time. Their ardor, their patriotism, and their confidence were too great; and while history will do justice to their devotion to liberty, it will be compelled to record that the leaders of the expedition were wanting in judgment and discretion.

☞ At a recent election in Mississippi for delegates to a State convention, the Union party carried the State by a very large majority. The effect of this election, it is reported by telegraph, has been to cause Gen. Quitman to withdraw from the canvass for Governor. We are gratified to know he has withdrawn, because although we have had a high admiration for him as a patriot, we should have regretted to see him elected at this time.

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

Louisville Journal
9 September 1851, 3

☞We are grieved to hear of the death of Mrs. Crittenden, the lady of Gov. Crittenden, Attorney General of the United States. She died at Frankfort yesterday morning. Mr. C. is at present at home. His departure for Washington is necessarily delayed.

THE PAMPERO, HER OWNER, AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier remarks:

The Pampero, engaged in the unlawful proceedings, is, I believe, mostly owned by a man named Heiss, (formerly a partner of Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Union) who makes no secret of the matter.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PAMPERO.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 5.

Letters received here from Jacksonville, dated on the 2d, state that the steamer Pampero arrived there on the 18th inst. for troops, who had been recruiting there for the last three months. One hundred volunteers were expected to embark on the night of the 2d.

Gen. Gonzalis is in this city. He denies having anything to do with the Pampero expedition.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

New York Journal of Commerce

9 September 1851, 3

LATEST NEWS.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday evening, Sept. 6.

The accounts just received from New York by the Empire City, confirm to us the intelligence by the Cherokee. The fate of Lopez and his party will not, of itself, deter others from engaging in similar expeditions. But the fact, now so well ascertained, that there is no disposition on the part of the Creole population to engage in a revolution, will certainly have the effect to prevent another invasion, in the name of *patriotism*. The Government, as I learn, is under no apprehension that another expedition will be got up. But, this evening, we have an account from New Orleans that the Pampero has undoubtedly taken a number of troops from Florida and landed them somewhere in Cuba.

Several Spanish gentlemen now in this city say that the Lopez plot, and the names of those engaged in it, both Cubans and Americans, were well known to the Captain General of Cuba before the Pampero sailed, and he was well prepared and desirous to receive the invaders. From other sources we know that Lopez was invited and encouraged by Creole leaders and Spanish officers to come with only a small force, and was promised aid and support. Those who bought the past revolutionary scrip were deceived into the belief that such assistance would be afforded. Lopez was advised by his friends in Cuba to land where he did—for it was a point to which troops could be sent by steamboats, in two hours, and also by land. The Captain General evidently knew where Lopez was to and; and this had been disclosed to him by the friends of Lopez. On the whole, it is quite evident that Lopez fell into a snare laid for him by his compatriots.

Lopez was a native of Venezuela, where he became a guerrilla chief. He went to Spain and took part for Queen Christina, and was the hottest royalist in her service. Subsequently he came to Cuba, married there, but quarreled with the Government, and came to this country to promote a revolution in Cuba.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Journal of Commerce.

Cuban Affairs, via Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6th.

The "Argus" arrived at this port with Matanzas dates to the 29th ultimo, reports that about 300 of the prisoners taken had been executed; thirteen on board the Pizarro, being part of the prisoners brought in by negroes on the island.

The Spaniards express much contempt for the Creoles for inducing Lopez to undertake the invasion, and then deserting him.

Americans at Matanzas were apprehensive for their safety, the Spaniards being much excited.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 6.

CUBAN LIBERATORS IN NEW ORLEANS.—DEPARTURE OF THE WINFIELD SCOTT.—The Cuban expedition projects are now entirely abandoned; and there are a great many liberators in this city, without the means of returning to their homes. They demanded money of the Cuban committee, when some disturbance arose, and arrests were made; but nothing serious has occurred thus far. The police are out in force in case of any outbreak.

The steamship Winfield Scott sailed to-day for New York.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 8.

THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.—We learn that Robert B. Hille, Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, has been removed from that post; and Col. William Christy appointed his successor. This movement has been prompted by the remissness shown in relation to the Cuban expedition.

Senor Lucio Rilido, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela, was presented to the President on Saturday, by W. S. Derrick, the Acting Secretary of State, and delivered his letters of credence. The usual addresses were delivered, conducted through L. F. Tazistro, the official translator of the State Department.

A new trial has been awarded to Day, convicted of the murder of his wife, on the ground of alleged tampering with the jury, and other reasons.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5th.—*Blockade of the Mississippi.*—The U. S. steamer Vixen sailed from Pensacola, on the 3d inst., to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi, and intercept any expedition that may attempt to leave with a view of invading Cuba. The Vixen has been lying at Pensacola for several days past undergoing repairs, but the pressing nature of her orders has compelled her to leave without finish-

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Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
9 September 1851, 1

How Crittenden's Command was Captured.

The Evening Delta publishes a letter from Adjutant R. C. Stanford, one of the victims of the Havana massacre. It is the first publication that explains the manner in which Crittenden's command were made prisoners:

HAVANA, August 16, 1851.

DEAR HULING: We arrived on the Island of Cuba, after the most horrible passage you can conceive of, cooped on board with 400 or 500 men.

We arrived on Sunday last, I believe—dates I have almost forgotten. The next morning, Lopez, with General Paragay and all the commanding officers, left us—(I mean Crittenden and his battalion.) We heard nothing of him for two days, when Crittenden despatched a note. He then requested we should join him at a little town some six or eight miles off, leaving us in the meantime to take care of all baggage, etc.

We started for him on Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, A. M., and had proceeded only three miles, when we were attacked by 500 Spanish soldiers. In the first charge, I received a severe wound in the knee. We repulsed them, however. They made another charge, and completely routed us. We spent two days and nights, the most miserable you can imagine, in the chapparal, without any thing to eat or drink.

We made the best of our way to the sea shore, and found some boats, with which we put to sea. Spent a night upon the ocean, and the next day, about twelve o'clock, were taken prisoners by the Habanero, were brought to Havana last night, and condemned to die this morning. We shall be all shot in an hour.

Good by, and God bless you. I send the masonic medal enclosed in this, belonging to my father. Convey it to my sister, Mrs. P———n, and tell her of my fate. Once more, God bless you. STANFORD.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
9 September 1851, /

"THE FILLIBUSTIERS."—This term is not generally understood. It was familiarly used in the French and other languages, as descriptive of a class of adventurers of all nations, who during the last half of the seventeenth century, infested the West India Islands and coasts of America, for the purpose of piracy, and who were in England more commonly termed Buccaneers. The term is derived from the Spanish name of a light boat, a vessel then in common use in the West Indies.

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

Ohio State Journal (Whig)
Columbus, Ohio
9 September 1851, 2

"Adieu, Dear Cuba!"

If "to-day's telegraph" can be believed, the LOPEZ expedition is an entire failure, and LOPEZ himself has fallen a victim to his own patriotism. If, as he is said to have declared, he was deceived with regard to the state of feeling in Cuba, and was actuated by a desire to relieve an oppressed people, there will arise in every breast a spirit of sympathy and pity for his fate. His last days must have been miserable: deserted by friends, wandering among the mountains, hunted by blood-hounds, seized and executed like a criminal. But if the reverse was true, and he has been the deceiver of our own gallant countrymen, who have been seduced by his representations to leave their homes and kindred, and be butchered like hogs, in a foreign land, his own death seems but the just award of retributive Providence, and thousands will rejoice at the result.

But the days of contradiction are not yet passed. If this report is true, the despatch received two days since must be false. But in this very paper is a despatch stating that the Savannah papers received at Philadelphia confirm the report of LOPEZ's success. A day or two will clear up the mystery. Still, as the Cherokee was the next steamer expected, and to day's news is gathered from the passengers on that boat, it is probably true, and LOPEZ is dead. If this is really so, those who were so ardently desiring the annexation of Cuba, may say: "Adieu, dear Cuba."

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

The Daily Picayune.

9 September 1851, Z

To the Public:

At a regular meeting of the Cuban Committee, held this day:

Resolved, That Col. S. W. Oakey, I. N. Marks and Geo. W. Christy, be appointed a committee to solicit funds for the purpose of sending home those volunteers who are now in this city and without means.

D. MITCHELL, President.

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.
September 7, 1851.

Whereas, Many exaggerated accounts have been circulated in relation to the amount of money collected by the Cuban Committee; for the purpose of correcting false rumors, they beg respectfully to make the following statement:

In entering upon the discharge of their duties, they found a large body of men in this city from abroad, who had enlisted in the cause of Cuban independence, waiting an opportunity for transportation to the Island—they had exhausted all their individual resources, and it became necessary for the Committee to maintain and feed them until the contemplated expedition should start. In doing this the Committee have exhausted all the funds received, as will be seen by the following statement:

Amount received from city collections	$4885 74
Amount received from the country	2373 60
Sale of Cuban bonds	500 00
	$7758 34
Amount expended	$7562 62
Balance on hand	$195 72

The small balance on hand will more than be consumed by outstanding liabilities. As it will require but a small sum to send the men home, the Committee trust that their agents will be generally assisted by the public at large.

D. MITCHELL, President.

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

sep9—3dp

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8, 1851.

Messrs. Editors:—In order to correct the various reports as to the "enormous amounts" collected by the Cuban Committee, you will oblige the Committee by publishing the following statement, showing what has been collected by them:

City of New Orleans	$4885 74
Sales of Cuban Bonds	700 00
City of Lafayette	700 00
Thibodaux	500 00
Ascension	200 00
Yazoo City	550 00
Carrollton	166 10
Yazoo County	90 00
St Bernard	50 00
Assumption	20 00
Bayou Sara	7 50
Total	$7858 34
Expended	$7662 62
Balance on hand	$195 72

There is a Committee appointed to raise a subscription to send the emigrants home, as will be seen by a statement made in your paper of to-day. There is also a number of Bills for Board still unpaid. I remain, your ob't serv't,

sep9—3dp

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary, C. C.

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

The Evening Picayune.

9 September 1851, 1

Baltimore Correspondence.

The Cuban News—The Victims of Spanish Vengeance—Course of Consul Owen—Movement in Baltimore—The Steamer Monmouth—Capt. Maguire—Amusements, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

BALTIMORE, *September* 1, 1851.

Eds. Pic.—The receipt of the New Orleans Picayune of the 22d and 23d, with the details of the news from Havana by the Empire City, last evening, caused quite a stir in our city, extras having been issued to supply the demand for its early perusal. The letters from the unfortunate victims of Spanish vengeance have excited a thrill of horror through the community, and increased the feeling of disgust at the unmanly and inhuman indifference with which Consul Owen viewed the preparations making for the beastly and brutal slaughter of so many of his countrymen. The general opinion here is that he should have demanded to be present at the trial of these men, and not even have solicited it as an act of favor, but as his right. He knew they were American citizens, and he knew nothing more—but thus he allowed them to be slaughtered, without inquiring as to whether they had or had not committed a crime deserving of death. And even then he should have protested in behalf of humanity against the mutilation of the dead bodies of the victims.

It is pretty generally understood that a depot of both men and money has been formed in this city. The officers of the Government are consequently on the constant look-out, and are closely watching the movements of those suspected of sympathizing with the projectors of a Baltimore expedition. The steamer Monmouth is still lying at the wharf, under the surveillance of the marshal's officers, and to-day she was seized by the collector under the miserable plea of having hemp instead of chain tiller-ropes. This movement was in consequence of arrangements being made to put a supply of coal on board of her. This afternoon chains were being substituted for the ropes, and she will be released to-morrow as soon as the fine is paid. She is a fast-sailing boat, and having just undergone a thorough repair, will be able to outsail and run around the swiftest steamer in the Spanish navy. She will, if she should be got off, go out under the command of Capt. James L. Maguire, who, it will be remembered, crossed the Atlantic in the pilot boat Romer, and has gone through some hard fought battles both by land and sea. It is his determination to give battle to the Spanish cruisers, and attempt to board and capture rather than fly from them. He will consequently muster a party many of whom have also seen some service.

Flot's Parisian Ballet Troupe is performing at the Front street theatre with great success. Signorinas Hillariot and Clocca are hard to beat, and Messrs. Espinosa and Hillariot, in the pantomimic ballet, have few equals.

The Holliday street theatre is to be opened in a few days by Mr. Barton with the Monplaisir Ballet Troupe, to be followed by a great variety of attractions, and sustained by a fine company of performers.

The Campbell Ethiopian Operatic Troupe are also performing at the Lyceum to fine houses.

Yours, &c., DON CÆSAR.

The Firing into the Falcon.

In the course of a few remarks on this subject, the Republic says:

It is proper to add that we are informed, that upon the American Consul at Havana calling on the Captain General of Cuba, and complaining to him of the occurrence, the latter expressed his regret, and said it should not occur again; that it had now probably taken place in consequence of the Spanish vessel's having a new commander, who had recently come to Havana, and did not know the Falcon.

The firing shots ahead of the Falcon were not necessarily either an insult or an aggression. It is a mode frequently resorted to by cruisers for the purpose of inquiring into the character and objects of a suspicious vessel. If it turns out that she is a lawful vessel, bound on a lawful voyage, an explanation is made, and the vessel is suffered to proceed on her voyage, otherwise she is detained.

The fact of the Falcon having displayed her national colors does not alter the case, as the showing of false colors is a stratagem generally resorted to for the purpose of avoiding capture.

We cannot doubt that the Spanish authorities will give the most satisfactory explanations of this transaction.

The same paper says:

We understand that the Secretary of the Treasury received yesterday telegraphic despatches from the collector at New Orleans, stating that 2,000 men were waiting there ready to embark for Cuba. Without being apprised of the nature of the reply vouchsafed to the collector in these premises, we have reason to believe that he was duly informed that, if the 2,000 men should debark under the circumstances, certain officers of the United States would be held responsible. We are inclined to believe that it would not be amiss to test the truth of Mr. Rhett's assertion in the Senate of the United States, that it is impossible in this country to enforce any law in a neighborhood where any portion of the people were opposed to its execution.

Loss of the Spanish Brig Fernando.—In the extended notice which we have given of the recent disastrous storm on the coast of Florida, brief mention was made of the loss of a Spanish brig. The following, from the Pensacola Gazette of the 6th inst., gives the particulars:

The Spanish brig Fernando, bound from some port in Spain for Havana, was wrecked on Cape San Blas on the 23d ult., during a severe gale. We learn that several lives were lost. The crew and passengers were brought to this port yesterday by the sloop Fancy, Capt. Silvey, from Apalachicola, to the charge of the Spanish Vice Consul, F. Moreno, Esq. They number fifty-six in all, and are said to be Spanish troops intended for Cuba.

The New York Cuba Expedition.—Referring to the despatch received at New York on Saturday from Washington, by the U. S. Marshal, directing his attention to a Cuba expedition fitting out at that port, the New York letter to the Philadelphia Ledger says:

Perhaps it is worth adding that the navy storekeeper at Brooklyn, who is in a position to know, informs us that three or four vessels have been fitted out at this port during the present week, with men and munitions of war, for Cuba. We may laugh at this, but he tells us it is so, and he calls upon the authorities to be on the look-out. The filibusters here have now in permanent session what they call a "Central Directory," whose business it is to receive subscriptions in aid of the Patriots, register enlistments, &c.

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

From Havana.—Further Particulars of the Cuban Revolution.

The Baltimore Sun has the following additional particulars and details of the Cuban news:

The next day (Sunday) after the announcement of Lopez's capture, which is generally a holiday there, was doubly so now, in honor, as they said, of the victory of the Spanish troops. Guns were fired from morning till night. Shouts and vivas for Concha and the Queen were continually offered. Lopez was shot in effigy in different parts of the town. He was dressed in the full uniform of a general, and under his left arm was a game cock, and in his right hand a pack of cards. The rabble amused themselves by shooting at the effigy all day. It was reported on Sunday that the Pizarro had gone down for Lopez, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had been in the city all day, but was kept perfectly quiet in order to prevent confusion. Late in the afternoon the steamers Habanero, Almendares, Pizarro, and Isabella Catholica all arrived, loaded with troops, being the remainder of those engaged in the several engagements with Lopez. They were marched to the Plaza de Hernss, where they were inspected by Concha, after which they retired to their rendezvous, completely exhausted and tired out.

At half past six o'clock on the 1st of September the troops were assembled at the place of execution, which was at the "Ponto," at the entrance of the harbor, directly opposite the Moro. There were on the ground at the time 5,000 troops, 3,000 infantry, and 1,000 cavalry; and about 8,000 citizens. A few minutes before seven, Lopez was brought forward, and ascended a platform, (about fifteen feet high) on which was a chair of execution. He evinced not the slightest trembling or fear: his step was proud and firm, and his voice clear and distinct. A few hisses and groans were heard from the crowd after the execution: save that, everything was orderly and quiet.

Lopez, when taken, was wandering about the country alone. There are various reports as to the manner of his arrest. Some say he was captured by dogs. Another report is, that he went to a farm-house, and asked for something to eat and permission to lie down, which was granted him: he fell asleep, during which time the owner of the place obtained the assistance of four men who bound Lopez hand and foot, and then dispatched a person to the nearest rendezvous of troops, where he was made secure.

There are no fears of an invasion. The annihilation of Lopez and his forces has restored in a measure peace and quiet in the city, and the excitement is fast subsiding.

The following is the military order announcing the arrest of General Lopez:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The lieutenant governor of San Cristobal, under date of yesterday, at 5, p. m., communicates to the captain-general the following:

MOST EXCELLENT SENOR: At this moment, which is 6, p. m., the traitor Lopez has entered into this town, having been apprehended by Don Antonio Santos Castaneda, which notice I lay before your excellency in great haste

And by order of his excellency, this is announced in the Gazette extra for the information and satisfaction of the public. PEDRO ESTEBAN.

HAVANA, August 30.

The following are the names of the prisoners thus far taken:

Elias Otis, New York; Bernard Allen, Havana; Thos. Little, Philadelphia; John B Brann, New Orleans; Julio Chasange, Havana; Francisco Curbia y Garcia, Havana; Jorge Bautista, Hungary; Thomas S. Lee, New Orleans; Michael L. Keemen, New York; Cornelius Derfii, United States; George Metcalf, Ireland; Pelen Fallos, United States; José Dovren, Cuba; Henry Metcalf, Ireland; Capt James Aquelli, New Orleans; First Lieut. Robert M. Cricler, Kentucky; Lieut. Malbon H Scott, do.

Soldiers.—George Wilson, Philadelphia; William H. Cameron, Virginia; Isaac Freeborn, Ohio; Wm. H Vaugale, Kentucky; Wm. Caussans, England; Thos. McDellans, Ireland; Harvey Williams, New Orleans; John Danton, New York; Franklin Boyd, New Orleans; Thos. Morrow and W. A. Reeves, Mississippi; Carlos A. Donnuean and Immanuel R. Wier, Mobile; John Suicit, German; Edward Wise, German; Wm. Loaner, German; Robert Seluiz, German; Ciriaco Senepli, German; Martin Melasima and Manuel Martinez, Havana; Francisco Abjandro Lene, Alquizar.

The following prisoners were taken in the hills of Aguacate, near Bahia Honda. They have been brought to Havana, and are on board the Spanish frigate Esperanza:

Antonio Luciano Alfonso, Manuel. Aragon, José Bojanotie y Rubina, Joaquin Casanova, Miguel Guerra, Wm. McKinev, Dandrig Scay, Leonardo Sujilolrt, J. D. Baker, Luis Bander.

The following prisoners were taken at or near San Cristobal, and are now at Havana:

Jas. Smith, Joseph Gunn, Don Augustine Montoro.

Among the passengers on the Empire City is Captain Ward, late of the barque Rapid.

Capt. Ward states that the reported indignities to the bodies of the fifty Americans who were massacred *is entirely true.*

Capt. Ward says that when the bodies were buried many had the limbs taken off.

He himself saw portions of the bodies exhibited at the coffee-houses, over which the Spaniards gloated as only Spaniards can.

The death of Gen. Enna, commander-in-chief of the Spanish army, is confirmed. Our papers contain the military orders in regard to his funeral.

The following extracts, from our exchanges, in reference to the late movement will also be found interesting.

The Cambridge (Maryland) Chronicle of Saturday says:

"Adjutant Stanford, one of the victims of the Havana massacre, was, we are credibly informed, a native of Dorchester county. He was the son of Dr. Stanford, who formerly lived in Vienna, in the upper part of this county."

The Cecil Whig thus alludes to another of Crittenden's command:

"Capt. T. B. Veazey, who was shot at Havana, with others of the Lopez expedition, was not, as has been stated, a son of the late Gov. Veazey, of this county, but his nephew, we believe, and was, as we stated before, the brother of George R. Veazey, esq."

A letter from New York to the Philadelphia Bulletin says:

"The disastrous news from Cuba has been the means of breaking up an expedition from this port. Two steamers had been bargained for—one of them, the El Dorado, for $90,000, and the other for $70,000. They were to have sailed unarmed, but with as many passengers as they could take."

The New York Tribune says that within a few days two brigs have sailed from that port for Cuba, but ostensibly cleared for ports in the Gulf. Both these vessels were laden with arms, ammunition, and provisions for the use of the Lopez men in Cuba.

The New York Sun thus announces the news:

"The prospect of Cuban independence, which dawned so brightly within a few days past, is now obscured by dark clouds of adversity. Gen. Lopez and his heroic band have suffered the most entire and disastrous defeat, and nearly all of them have paid the penalty with their life's blood."

Elsewhere the Sun charges the Cuban people with a poltroonery which proved the ruin of Lopez, and with giving "the cause they so dearly cherished, in *secret*, a check from which it may need considerable time to recover."

There are two other articles in the Sun, however, which make up a general defence of Lopez. In one of them the editors think that Lopez was deceived in his expectation of desertions from the soldiery.

AFFAIRS AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orlean a Orleanian of the 29th ult. announces the departure of 200 Spaniards from that city for Havana, on account of apprehensions for their personal safety. The Bee has an editorial in which it seeks to allay any apprehension of those who yet remain; and the Mercury says:

"We join with our cotemporaries in thinking the apprehensions of our Spanish citizens to be entirely groundless, and in advising them that they can remain with every assurance of safety and protection to their persons and property. The mob of the 21st was in no measure composed of any known citizens or any real friends of the Cuban struggle, and an attempt to revive its scenes would be promptly put down. The fillibusters in our city, themselves, form a reliable body of men to check any such disturbances. The friends of Cuba are determined that no stigma of mobism shall attach to their cause, and will be among the first and most active to frustrate any mob designs."

The New Orleans True Delta, of the 29th ult., after announcing that the bodies of two of the victims, said to have been embalmed by direction of Mr. Costa, had not yet arrived, says:

"An erroneous opinion appears to be entertained in relation to the removal of the body of this deceased soldier from its place of interment at Havana. The bodies that Mr. Costa claimed were those of poor Ker and Vienne, with whose families he was intimate. This fact, being known, will, we think, stimulate the honorable desire prevailing in this community to have all the bodies translated to this city for decent sepulture."

A despatch from New Orleans says that Mr. Laborde, the Spanish consul at New Orleans, arrived at Havana in the Empire City. He says he would have been lynched had he remained at New Orleans.

The Havana papers furnish some additional particulars of Lopez's expedition. The pilot landed them by mistake at Morillo. Lopez left Crittenden with his command, as before stated, and pushed for the mountains. At Las Pozas he was attacked by the Spaniards, whom he repulsed, losing, however, Col. Pragay and fifty men. He then continued his march, but was surprised while at breakfast at Candelaria, and his whole command dispersed. His men fled to the forests, but were hunted down by blood-hounds and shot.

An order from the Captain General saved the lives of 150, who are all that remain of the expedition.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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9 September 1851, 3

"Served them right" is the heartless expression of many of the whig and free-soil editors over the butchery of fifty Americans, captured by the Spanish authorities near the island of Cuba. "Served them right," they tell us; and then they gravely ask, what were these men but what the Spanish papers call them—*pirates?*

We shall not argue the case of these butchered men. We might say that they were taken upon the high seas—that they were unarmed—that they had done nothing against Spain, whatever might have been their intentions—and that they were at least entitled to a trial; or, if not to this, that they might have been butchered decently—without insult before or mutilation after death.

But if American citizens can call them pirates, and rejoice over their fate, what better can we expect from Spain? If our own people have hearts so hard that they will not revolt at such outrages against decency and justice, of what use is it to argue with their *heads* in relation to the affair? Of what use, especially, to try to reach the Spanish heart, or the Spanish head, with any statement of the case in its true light?

It is nothing strange that the Spanish authorities denounce these Americans as *pirates*, though it may seem strange that American editors should endorse the slander. It is a familiar word with these butchers. They have lived upon piracy in years past, and Old Spain herself has sanctioned the crime. Many an American vessel has been plundered by pirates within sight of Cuba, and their officers and crews tortured and murdered by the predecessors in office of the *very men* who are now boasting that they have murdered fifty "American pirates." Within our recollection, not much less than half a score of American vessels have thus suffered, when only one or two days out of some Cuban port; and when one of the officers or one of the crew has been fortunate enough to escape and get back to the island, they have found the goods plundered from their vessels offered for sale in the public streets and market places! It is notorious that the Spanish authorities winked at—nay, *sanctioned*—this piracy. It was carried on under their eyes; they knew of it, saw it, permitted it, agreed to it, *and shared in the booty.*

And these men, and their successors, talk to us about *American pirates*, and make boast of having brought them to justice! We will not say shame on them; for they are past all shame. But we must say, shame on the American freemen who endorse their hypocrisy, and cloak their villany!—*Providence Post, Aug.* 30.

The Cincinnati Nonpareil alleges that Mr. Owen, our consul at Havana, is not a native of the United States, and that he owns a large amount of property in Cuba.

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

Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.
1 September 1851, 2

Removal of the New Orleans Collector.

President FILLMORE has promptly removed the Collector of the port of New Orleans for allowing the steamship Pampero to depart from that city for Cuba, with men, arms and munitions of war. The promptness of the President in this matter will meet with universal approval. To the conduct of the Collector of New Orleans may be attributed the massacre of the Americans by the Spaniards. Had he been governed by his oath of office, we should not have had to record the untimely death of those who fell at Havana. The President is determined to put a stop to the operations of pirates and all piratical expeditions, and to remove all unworthy officials from places of responsibility and trust. The proclamation issued by him in April last, in regard to the Cuban invasion expressly declared that "all persons who should connect themselves with the invaders would forfeit their claims to the protection of this Government or any interference whatever in their behalf, no matter to what extremities they might be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct."

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

Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.

9 September 1851, 2

LATEST FROM CUBA.

Capture and Execution of Lopez.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New Orleans on Friday from Havana, with the startling and important intelligence that Gen. Lopez had been arrested and executed. Further advices state that his force was completely dispersed, that he was compelled to wander in the mountains, and that finally pursued and tracked by blood-hounds, he was taken and put to death. The execution was witnessed by a great crowd, and no doubt it produced an extraordinary sensation. It is also reported that Gen. Pragay, the second in command, was killed at Las Pomas.—The greater proportion of the expedition had been killed, or were in prison. Thus we may regard, as having terminated for the present, the attempt to revolutionize Cuba. Lopez was evidently deceived as to the extent of the disaffection among the Cubans themselves, and hence he deceived others. The scheme was rash and reckless, to say nothing of its illegality, all the circumstances considered. His force in the Pampero could not have amounted to over five hundred men, and up to this hour, as far as ascertained, not another has left the United States The letters inviting him to Cuba, and promising cordial reception and ready assistance, are no doubt in this country, in the hands of his friends, and will, we may presume, be speedily published in vindication of his fame, or in apology for his rashness. That he, at least, was in earnest, is now quite apparent, for he has forfeited his life in the wild enterprise. The young and misguided men who suffered with him—however we may blame and condemn, cannot but excite our sympathy. May the warning prove a salutary one!

Passengers who witnessed the execution of Lopez, state that he ended his life manfully.—The failure of the Expedition is attributed to the separation of Col. Crittenden's command from the main body under Lopez. The Patriots are stated to have deserted Lopez, and fled to the mountains. Just previous to the capture of Lopez, he had but thirty remaining followers, and they finally deserted him in a wounded condition, so that he had not one remaining friend—he wandered alone for some time, and was finally run down by bloodhounds. His last words were, "ADIEU, DEAR CUBA!" The Spanish accounts state that of the whole number of Patriots landed by the Pampero and from other quarters—550 have already been killed, and 436 are now in prison. Previous to the death of Lopez, he declared that he had been cruelly deceived in regard to promised aid in Cuba.

Later News.—The Above Confirmed.

The Empire City arrived at New York on Saturday evening bringing details of news from Havana.

Gen. Lopez was garotted on the morning of Sept. 1st at 7 o'clock. The execution was attended by eight thousand troops and many citizens. He ascended the platform and made a short speech. His last words were—"I DIE FOR MY BELOVED CUBA!" He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he was dead. The city had been the scene of Jubilee and rejoicing for the last three days, owing to the capture of Gen. Lopez and his forces. The news of the defeat of the patriot forces reached Havana on the 30th ult.—As a demonstration of the effect it produced, flags were hoisted, guns fired, &c. At night the principal buildings were illuminated, and a torchlight procession formed, and a grand and imposing parade made. One hundred and fifty five American prisoners who were taken with Lopez, have been sentenced to the chain gang in the mines of Cuba for life.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Whig State Journal
Harrisburg, Penn.
9 September 1851, 2

THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBA.

The Washington *Republic*, in an ably written article, relative to the Cuban movement, says, whatever may be the present state or future result of this contest, we are quite sure that the PRESIDENT and his Administration have been desirous in no duty in endeavoring to maintain the law of the land, and at the same time our treaty stipulations and neutral obligations. As early as the first regulation of this subject, in April last, at the time when the steamer *Cleopatra* was seized in the port of New York, and her captain and others arrested under the act of 1818, the PRESIDENT issued his proclamation of warning against any such enterprise, and instructions were issued to the collectors, district attorneys, and marshals in all the sections in which it was supposed the project might be favored, enjoining activity and energy in the enforcement of our neutrality law so far as depended upon them; and orders were given to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to co-operate in the same object.

From the reports received from many of these officers, there is no doubt that the instructions of the Government had their desired effect.—We regret to state, as an exception to this general attention to duty, the case of the Collector of New Orleans, by whose negligence the *Pampero* was permitted to depart from that port without clearance or papers; a fatal act of omission, which has involved so many misguided but gallant young men in destruction, and clad so many American families in mourning.

Upon investigation of the conduct of this officer, and perceiving that the vessel was allowed to depart notwithstanding a direct call upon him by Gen. TWIGGS, to do *his* duty, in obedience to his orders, and offering to furnish the requisite force from his command in the vicinity to make his interference effectual, the PRESIDENT has felt it his imperative duty promptly to remove the Collector from office.

He has also caused circulars to be again addressed to the district attorneys, marshals, and collectors in the district above referred to, requiring the immediate presence of each one at his post, with stringent orders to exercise the utmost degree of vigilance and energy in the execution of the law of 1818; and he has also issued special commissions to trusty individuals in various quarters, empowering them to employ the land and naval forces, and the militia of the United States, "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any military expedition against the territories of any power with whom the United States are at peace." Corresponding directions have been given to officers in command of the military posts, and of the navy, and all vessels of the navy within convenient command have been placed in requisition for this service. The proper officers of the several districts being thus instructed in their duties, and supplied with the means of fulfilment, will be held responsible for the departure of every other expedition, and for the failure to seize any vessel and arrest her crew, which they may suffer to escape from their particular districts.

These measures of precaution are deemed absolutely necessary to vindicate the national character and perform a national duty imposed by the people on the EXECUTIVE in the passage of the statute already mentioned, which though passed more than thirty years ago, has frequently undergone the revision of Congress, but only to be made more obligatory and effectual.

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The Louisville Courier.

10 September 1851, 2

[From the N. Y. Express, Sept. 6.]

LATER FROM CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP EMPIRE CITY

Horrible Details—Lopez's Followers almost Starved to Death before Captured—Lopez's Horse Eaten—General Enna's Death Confirmed—Great Excitement in Havana—Great Rejoicing there—The Prisoners to be sent to Spain.

The Mail steam ship Empire City arrived at 2½ o'clock to-day, from New-Orleans and Havana.

Havana has been the scene of jubilee and rejoicing for the last three days, owing to the capture of Gen Lopez and his forces.

The news reached Havana on the 30th ult—as a demonstration of the effect it produced—flags were hoisted, guns fired, &c. At night the principal buildings were illuminated, torch light processions formed, &c., &c. Lopez was taken in the interior—wandering alone; and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger.

He asked for something to eat at a farm house, and permission to lay down—while asleep he was bound and made prisoner.

Of his followers, over 100 are now imprisoned in Havana and are to be sent to Spain for ten years confinement in a dungeon.

They say their sufferings before taken was intense—for several days they lived upon the leaves of trees, &c.;—the last meat they ate was the horse of Gen. Lopez. They had no arms when taken—the remainder had either been shot or had perished from hunger.

Capt. Platt of the Albany visited them in prison and gained some interesting accounts which he will despatch to the States.

The steamers Habanero, Almendarez, and Isabella Catholica, were on Sunday dispatched to Bahia Honda, and Mariel, to bring up the troops preparatory to the execution of Lopez. The loss of Spanish troops is 2000; in every engagement they were defeated. Gen. Enna was killed at the head of an advancing column. He was 2d to Concha.

Lopez was giroted on the morning of Sept. 1st, at 7 o'clock. The execution was witnessed by 8000 troops, and as many citizens.

He ascended the platform, and made a short speech; his last words were "I die for my beloved Cuba;" he then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he was dead. The prisoners say in no instance have the Creoles of this land manifested the least disposition to join them.

The French steamer Asmodeus sailed from Havana on the 1st. The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived on the 31st, with 390 passengers.

The Empire has had a very boisterous passage home, having strong head winds. She brings a large Havana mail.

She left at Havana the sloop of war Albany—on the 2nd passed a steamer to the Eastward, supposed to be the Saranac—on the 3d passed the ship Glance, steering N. E. fore top gallant mast carried away.

Another Letter from the Condemned.—The following was the last letter of a young man, who resided in the town of Lafayette, La., one of the band who were shot in Havana, on the 16th inst.

HAVANA, AUG. 16.

Dear Mother:—I now sit down to write to you these few lines, hoping that you are well, and to inform you that your son is condemned to death. I hope that we will all meet in heaven. Dearest mother, bid them all good-by for me, and kiss them. Forgive me, dearest mother, for what I have done. God bless you all! Tell my dear sister and brothers that I shall never see them again on earth, but hope to meet them in heaven.

I have not seen James for several days. When I last saw him he was well. We got into an action a day or two after landing, and were separated; but I think he will escape.

I have had a hard time, dear mother, since I arrived, but do not fret. Dear mother, we part to meet again. Tell George I have remembered him; he was a true friend to me. Tell Mr. Glenn good-by—Claiborne and Letitia, good-by—Caroline and David, and all my friends and relatives, good by! Forgive me, dearest mother; I go to meet my Father in Heaven. Farewell, dearest—farewell?

Your ever devoted son,
THOMAS H. HEARSEY.

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier.]

LETTER FROM JOHN FISHER, ONE OF THE UNFORTUNATE VICTIMS OF SPANISH CRUELTY.—We received by yesterday's mail the following letter from John Fisher, late of this city, who was among the fifty Americans executed at Havana on the 16th of August. Mr. Fisher was employed for some time in the Louisville Marine Hospital, and more latterly was engaged in the business of cupping and leeching, his office being on Jefferson street, near Second. He denounces Lopez, and thinks there has been no revolt on the part of the Cubans. He was in that part of the island from which much aid was not expected, and the two or three days he was there probably did not give him an opportunity of forming a correct judgement as to the real condition of affairs. The letter is as follows:

HAVANA, AUG. 16, 1851.

Mr. W. N. Haldeman, Editor Louisville Courier.

DEAR SIR:—I take this last opportunity and liberty of sending you this letter, for the benefit of those who will probably come to Cuba. Sir, Gen. Lopez had deceived us all; he is a traitor and no gentleman. There is no revolution here as the papers have stated. Tell all those who intend to visit Cuba not to come, for they all will be shot. There is no chance to get back again. If any officer has raised a company or companies, tell them through your papers, if you think proper, to disperse, for the expedition is all a great humbug. I don't like to see O'Hara bringing men here from Kentucky to be shot.

Sir, I am condemned to be shot, and as I have only a few minutes to live, I thought I would inform you that fifty of us will be shot shortly. Col. Crittenden from Louisville, is among the lot. Give my best regards to all my friends. I would write more, but I cannot do so for want of time. Yours respectfully,

J. FISHER,
Hospital Steward of the Army of Cuba.

Wreck of a Vessel, and Massacre of part of her Crew by Arabs.—A correspondent of the London Morning Herald of August 19 gives the following particulars relative to the wreck of the Sons of Commerce, and of the massacre of two of her crew by the Arabs, about 15 miles to the east of Aden. It appears that the above named vessel, laden with coals for the Hon. East India Company's depot, at Aden, grounded on Friday afternoon, the 11th instant. The weather was unusually boisterous, and the steam-frigate Sesostris, which anchored in our harbour the same day, made the port with great difficulty, so that no great blame appears to be attached to the captain for the unfortunate catastrophe. On Saturday all the crew took to the boats, the captain taking command of the cutter, and the chief-mate of the launch, in which they embarked such articles of value as were easily removed. The intention was to make Eden by sea; but having proceeded a short distance against a heavy sea and a strong wind, the chief mate declared his intention of landing, stating that unless he did so a sick man named Murphy, who was in his boat, would probably succumb. The captain, it appears, was averse to this measure; but not wishing to separate the crew he fell in with the proposition, and all landed at a spot not far distant from the wreck. A sort of booth was erected on the beach, and then the captain taking the second mate and three men with him, proceeded towards Aden to seek assistance. On the way they were stopped by some armed Arabs, but finally succeeded in reaching the outer fortifications, called the Turkish wall, at eight p. m., on the same day. A few hours after, several of the crew who had been left on the beach arrived at the same posts, and communicated the intelligence that they had been attacked by a party of Arabs, and that the chief mate had been murdered in a most inhuman manner, wherefore all had taken to flight, leaving the sick man Murphy in the tent. In the course of that night and during the succeeding day all reached Aden in safety, though in a very exhausted condition, with the exception of Murphy, who suffered the same fate as the mate. As soon as the intelligence of this outrage was made known to the authorities, 120 men of the force marched out upon the isthmus a little after midnight, and succeeded in picking up two of the refugees; after this the military returned to the cantonment. The sloop of war Elphinstone was also dispatched early on Sunday morning, and reached the wreck on the evening of the same day. The boat sent from her to examine the wreck was fired upon by the Arabs assembled in great numbers on the beach. Two surveys were made of the wreck, and finding that there was little or no chance of rescuing her, the Elphinstone returned to Aden. The wreck was put up to auction a few days ago and sold for 2,450 rupees (cargo and all) to one of the principal Arabs of the place. The purchaser or purchasers have already brought in a considerable part of the ship's gear and cargo. It is to be hoped that some measures will be taken to prevent such brutal outrages upon British life, which have been very common of late.

A Cuban Expedition Postponed.—We learn that two steamers were nearly bargained for to sail for Cuba, when the disastrous news received yesterday noon indefinitely postponed the enterprise. One of the ships was the El Dorado, for which $90,000 had been offered, and $70,000 had been offered for another. Both vessels were to have sailed within a few days with as many "passengers" as they could carry, unarmed of course, and in a condition to prevent any probability of seizure.

Within a few days two brigs have sailed for Cuba, but ostensibly cleared for ports in the Gulf. Both these vessels were laden with arms, ammunition and provisions for the use of the Lopez party in Cuba.

There was no excitement in town last night; the disastrous failure of the Liberating Army, and the sad fate of the deceived soldiers, was a general topic of conversation, but their fate was named rather in grief than in rage.

[N. Y. Tribune.

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The Charleston Courier.

10 September 1851, 2

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Reported for the Charleston Courier.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8, 12.41 P. M.
Received in Charleston, Sept. 9—2.5 P. M.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.
Washington, Sept. 9—12 27 P. M.
Received in Charleston, Sept. 9—6.15 P. M.
Additional Per Franklin.

The house of RUCKER & SON, of London, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are said to amount to two millions of dollars. The British Parliament has been further prorogued until the 4th of November. The French Ambassador at Madrid has promised the Spanish Government the assistance of France to subdue the Cuban invasion. Paris is tranquil. Portugal quiet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 3.25 P. M.
Received in Charleston, Sept. 9, 9.18 P. M.

Capt. PLATT of the U. S. ship *Albany*, has reported to the Government the substance of a conversation he had held with the prisoners of the LOPEZ party. They stated that they had been induced by false representations to join the invading party, and that no Cuban had offered to come into their ranks. The whole number of prisoners amounts to 130. The President has asked for mercy for them through the Spanish Minister.

General QUITMAN has withdrawn as a candidate for the Gubernational Chair in Mississippi.

Later from Cuba.—By the arrival of the brig *Somers*, Captain WATSON, from Havana, we have information from that city to the 2d inst. General LOPEZ was executed at the Punta, one of the fortified positions near Havana, on the 1st inst. Captain WATSON knew LOPEZ previous to his death, and having seen his body a short time after he was executed, leaves no doubt that LOPEZ died by the garote.

At the time of his execution, he was surrounded by the American prisoners in Havana, some eighty in number. There was a strong military guard on the spot, and an immense concourse of people to see the execution. All the reports agree in stating that he died like a soldier, and he mentioned, just before his death, that all his proceedings were intended to elevate the people of Cuba and give them a free government.

Captain WATSON did not learn what was to be the fate of the prisoners at present in the hands of the Government.

Among the number is a young man by the name of CHAPMAN, who says that he is a carpenter by trade, and has been for some time at New-Orleans, and that he belongs to Charleston, where his mother, a widow, resides.

The friends of Mr. JAMES CHAPMAN, merchant, of this city, would naturally feel much anxiety on seeing this statement, knowing that he has a son engaged in mercantile business in New-Orleans. Letters from him, however, have been received of a later date than the above accounts, shewing that he was not among the prisoners. The young gentleman alluded to may have assumed the name in the hope of exciting an interest in his favor.

There are so many reports in Havana, respecting the capture of LOPEZ, that it is difficult to learn the truth. The opinion generally entertained is that he was taken by some countrymen while asleep in the woods, he having been completely broken down by hunger and fatigue. The ammunition of the Patriots got destroyed in the late gale on the Island, and they were afterwards at the mercy of their enemies. The Patriots fought desperately, and it is believed killed and wounded not less than two or three thousand men. The hospitals in Havana have a large number of wounded in them.

An Anecdote of Col. Crittenden.—A letter received in this city relates an anecdote of the gallant Crittenden, which confirms every thing that has been said of his chivalrous disposition. Shortly after landing, Crittenden's party, being in search of refreshments, knocked at the door of a cottage. No one answering, and the door being locked, they forced it open, when the first thing presented to their view was a female on her knees, with her three children and her husband around her. CRITTENDEN immediately took her by the hand, and told them in tolerable Spanish not to fear—that a hair of their heads would not be injured, as they came not to kill, burn, or destroy, but for refreshments. These were speedily furnished, but it was with much difficulty that the husband, a Catalan, could be prevailed on to accept payment for them. So much, indeed, was he impressed with the generous spirit evinced by CRITTENDEN, that, on hearing of his capture and sentence, he went to the Captain General, related to him the incident we have recorded, and on his knees begged the life of one who had saved him and his family. His request, however, was sternly refused, and the grateful Catalan had to retire. He himself related these circumstances shortly after the execution to some of his fellow-countrymen, and wept at the fate that had befallen "his friend Col. CRITTENDEN." The writer of the letter referred to confirms the accounts of the indignities offered to the prisoners executed, and describes some of them as having been of such a nature as it is almost impossible to conceive that even the most depraved could have been guilty of perpetrating.

General Jackson and Cuba.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* states that it is a remarkable, but not well known fact, that, in the archives of our Government we have an engagement made, in JACKSON's administration, between the United States, England and France, to the effect that Cuba shall not be seized by either party, and that Spain shall remain in undisturbed possession of the Island.

This is very likely to be so, as General JACKSON's doctrine relative to interference with any nation in time of peace, is well known. For example take the celebrated case which occurred in 1818, and which has been recalled to our recollection by the Baltimore *American* of Saturday, of ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER, two British subjects, who were made prisoners by Gen. JACKSON in Florida, a then Spanish colony.

The *American* says:

"The arrests were made during what was called the Indian war, in which Gen. Jackson commanded the American forces. The Indians fled into Florida, were pursued by Gen. Jackson, and whilst there, he took Arbuthnot and Ambrister prisoners. They were tried by military tribunal, and were charged with 'exciting and stirring up the Creek Indians to war against the United States and her citizens, they being subjects of Great Britain, with whom the United States are at peace.'

"They were found guilty, and Arbuthnot condemned to be hung; and Ambrister to be shot; but the sentence was afterwards reconsidered in the case of the latter, and the court sentenced him to fifty stripes on the bare back, and to be confined with ball and chain to hard labor for twelve calendar months.

"Gen. Jackson, on the following day, which was 29th April, 1818, approved the finding and sentence in the case of Arbuthnot, that is that he should be hung; and approved of the sentence to shoot Ambrister, and disapproved the reconsideration. In his General Orders, he set forth that in Ambrister's case it appeared from the evidence and pleadings of the prisoner that he did lead and command within the territory of Spain, (being a subject of Great Britain) the Indians in war against the United States, the two nations being at peace. 'It is,' he continues, 'an established principle of the law of nations that any individual of a nation making war against the citizens of another nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance and becomes an outlaw and pirate.'

"Both prisoners were accordingly forthwith executed. So decided and so acted an American General in 1818. And this decision and this action was approved by the American people, and General Jackson elected President of the United States."

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 6.

Cuban Meeting in Baltimore.—A Cuban meeting was held in Monument Square last night, at which 2,000 persons were present. Mr. Beale H. Richardson presided, and amongst the speakers was Col. Marriot. Nothing definite was done.

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The Charleston Courier.

10 September, 1851, 2

[FOR THE COURIER.]

Messrs. Editors: I exhibit no an act of charity towards "A Carolinian" in yesterday's Courier, the insertion of the following reply, which may I trust somewhat relieve the apprehensions he entertains of the terrible sweeping we are to receive for the sympathy we have expressed for the unfortunate LOPEZ and his followers.

Past history should teach us that whether we are to be looked upon as a nation of freebooters, or to be thrown out of the pale of civilization or not, depends more upon our ability to maintain by force of arms our present position among the ruling powers of the earth, than upon any moral claim we may have to the title of an enlightened and moral people. Let "A Carolinian" refer to the history of England, a country which by universal consent stands at the head of civilization, and upon every page he will find the record of some nationality destroyed, and of some free, self-governing people chained to the car of the ruthless conqueror. He will find her ever pressing onward, with fire and sword in one hand and the light of civilization in the other. The only apology ever extorted from her by the force of public sentiment, or the fear of the consequences of the excited jealousy of her rivals, has been that she was opening the way for the advancement of civilization and multiplying the markets for British manufactures. Will "A Carolinian" inform us if England too is a nation of freebooters, which breeds nothing but pirates and robbers? If so, he should have termed us worthy sons of our sires. But to come nearer to the point—by what right does Spain hold the Island of Cuba in subjection, if it is not by the right of conquest? The right of conquest has in all time past been considered a good and sufficient title—but at no time has the right of revolution been denied. It is true that revolutionizers who have failed in their attempts to free their country from oppression have been and still are treated as rebels, and are punished with death, when, if successful, they would have been lauded as Patriots and their names handed down to posterity as the great benefactors of the human race. Has "A Carolinian" forgotten that Washington was called a rebel, and that if he had been taken at the commencement of our revolutionary struggle, that he would have been hanged as a rebel? Has he reflected that setting aside that great purifier in the eyes of the world, success, that LOPEZ occupied much the same position towards Cuba that Washington occupied towards this country? and that CRITTENDEN and his followers were but the imitators of Lafayette, De Kalb, Pulaski and the host of foreign Patriots, to whose exertions we are mainly indebted for our present independence? Could he have reflected that when he applied the terms of Freebooters and Pirates to those unfortunate men, he brands the men of '76 with the same opprobrious stigma?

I am no scoffer at religion, and in the humblest respect and awe with which I bow my head to the divine will, I yield to no man; yet I must confess the fear of the retributive justice of heaven, for our sympathy for the Cubans, which makes "[A Carolinian C]rumble, has sent no tremor through my veins. As a man and a christian I deeply sympathize with the families of those who lost their lives in the recent invasion of Cuba, be they Americans or Spaniards, Jews or Gentiles. As an American I blush to find an American, a Carolinian, who not only upholds the recent execution at Havana, (for in the execution of the invaders, they were perhaps right if they were condemned after a fair trial,) but who deems being shot in the back an honorable death, and who holds up the conduct of Gen. Washington in the execution of Maj. ANDRE as displaying less humanity than was shown the American prisoners by the Captain General of Cuba. What? Shoot a soldier in the back and call it an honorable death? Give up his body to the desecration of a wild mob and call it mercy? Have words lost their meaning or have all our senses been blinded? that what has always been deemed by a soldier the acme of infamy, should now be deemed honorable? None but a coward would ever shoot a man in the back. No creature with a heart in its breast would ever desecrate the remains of its most deadly foe. The noble words of the dying CRITTENDEN, "An American kneels only to his God and always faces his foes," go ringing through my soul touching every chord of my better nature. The howlings of the exulting mob find no chord within my breast which does not shrink in horror at the sound. The one is a shrill cry to heaven for vengeance. The other the laughter of hell over its victims.

LOPEZ went not to fight against the Cubans, but for the Cubans. He expected to find them ready to do or die in the cause of Liberty. In this he was disappointed. Instead of men animated to a pitch of enthusiasm, he found them still bowing their necks to the yoke of the oppressor. He paid the forfeit of his error; he died a soldier's death, even though the garote, and not the musket terminated his existence. The gallows leaves no stain upon the memory of a martyr Patriot. In answer to the enquiries as to what South Carolina, or a Southern Confederacy would do under the circumstances proposed by "A Carolinian," I would say they would dispute their soil inch by inch, and if overpowered by numbers, would die with armor on, selling their lives as dearly as they could.

In conclusion, I would ask "A Carolinian" what act or word of the invaders warrants the application to them of the name of Pirates? Did they die like felons, or did they meet death as soldiers do, without fear, without defiance, calm and unmoved to the last? Peace to their ashes.

RICHMOND.

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The Charleston Courier.

10 September, 1851, 2

District Convention—Southern Rights Associations.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

St. Philip's and St. Michael's.—Edward Manigault, T. Grange Simons, G. H. Ingraham, H. E. Vincent, Williams Middleton, Robert Hume, E. W. Walter, Richard Roper, Charles Parker, Charles Kanapaux, W. C. Courtenay, J. A. Sanders, R. Wotherspoon, Dr. E. S. Tennent, T. P. Lockwood, Jr. J. P. Deveaux, Dr. T. L. Burden, R. N. Gourdin—18.

Christ Church.—A. Hibben, H. Leland, Wm. M'Cants—3.

St. James', Santee.—H. M. Manigault, Elisha Barnett, J. E. Fort, William Butler, A. J. McClellan—5.

St. John's Berkley and St. Stephen's.—Wm. A. Carson, James Sinkler, Peter Huxford, jr., Hon. J. S. Palmer, T. W. Easterling, Thos. P. Ravenel, Capt. J. Palmer, C. J. Snowden, John Gaillard—9.

St. Thomas and St. Dennis.—Hon. John Huger, George Elfe, Eleazur Philips, H. Wigfall—4.

St. Andrew's.—Alexander Haig, Wm. McLeod, C. E. Royal, Arthur P. Gaillard—4.

Mr. HIBBEN then, on behalf the Committee, reported:

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE CONVENTION,

Major EDWARD MANIGAULT.

FOR SECRETARIES,

THOS. P. LOCKWOOD, Jr.

THOS. P. RAVENEL,

ARTHUR P. GAILLARD,

And the report was unanimously confirmed. On taking the chair, Mr. MANIGAULT explained at some length the objects of the Convention, and dwelt upon the importance of a selection which, commanding the support of the district, should consist of those upon whose firmness and decided opinions the community could rely; and, again, upon the necessity of receiving a full vote in order that the strength of our party should be clearly demonstrated.

Mr. MIDDLETON then moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That two Committees of Nomination be appointed to select, for the choice of this Convention, two Candidates for the Southern Congress, one Committee from the City delegation and the other from the Parishes.

Resolved, That the vote upon these nominations be then taken, in the first place by each delegation, on its nominee, and a vote of ratification afterwards, by the whole Convention, which were unanimously adopted.

The Chair then made the following appointments:

From the City.—Robert Hume, Williams Middleton, J. P. Deveaux, Richard Roper, and T. Grange Simons.

From the Country.—Col. James Sinkler, A. J. McLelland, Hibben Leland, Henry Wigfall, and Alexander Haig.

After a brief interval, the Committees having previously retired, Mr. HUME and Col. SINKLER reported respectively the Hon. JOHN S. ASHE, of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, and the Hon. JOHN S. PALMER, of St. Stephen's, as the choice of their separate Committees, which Reports, in pursuance of Mr. MIDDLETON's resolutions, being first adopted by their respective delegations, received then the unanimous confirmation of the whole Convention.

On motion, WILLIAMS MIDDLETON, Col. JAMES SINKLER and Dr. E. S. TENNENT were then appointed to introduce these gentlemen.

Accordingly, after a short time, the Hon. JNO. S. ASHE and the Hon. JNO. S. PALMER were introduced and received by the Committee with much enthusiasm. The Chair then, on behalf of the meeting, announced to them their appointment, and was responded to by each of them in a few spirited remarks, defining their position and expressing their obligations and thanks to the Convention.

Mr. ROBERT HUME then moved the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Officers of this Convention be requested to prepare an address to the people of Charleston District, to be referred with the Report of the nominations of this Convention, to the meeting of the citizens of Charleston District, to be held in Charleston on the 17th inst., for their ratification."

Which, after a short discussion between Major CHAS. KANAPAUX and R. WOTHERSPOON, Esq., was unanimously adopted.

The Convention then, on motion of GEORGE ELFE, Esq., adjourned *sine die*.

EDWARD MANIGAULT, Chairman.

THOS. P. LOCKWOOD, Jr.,
THOS. P. RAVENEL,
ARTHUR P. GAILLARD, } Secretaries.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Charleston Courier.

10 September 1851, 3

Passengers.

Per steam ship Marion, from New-York—Mrs. M. Berry, Mrs. Ewan, J. T. H. White and lady, H. W. Colman, lady and 2 children, Miss Gadsden, Mrs. H. Norton, W. J. Mazyck, lady and nurse, F. A. Brake, lady, 2 children and servant, Miss Olendorf, Mr. Klenick, lady and child, H. Jeisen, lady and child, Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. T. E. James and child, Mrs. Morris, Miss Morris, Mrs. Sinclair and 2 children, Mrs. Booker, Mrs. W. F. Smith, Master Koffmann, Messrs. G. B. Gilbert, J. Frank, J. A. Livingston, T. Barrett, J. A. H. Wilcox, H. Shotter, B. F. M'Kenzie, N. S. Waterman, M. A. Gordon, J. Pratt, M. H. Berry, J. S. Jones, T. H. Seaver, E. Johnson, H. H. Cook, A. Anderson, J. F. Betts, J. Irby, P. Gray, A. C. Force, E. Aspelin, T. T. Winsor, J. C. Maddox, L. H. Joseph, J. R. Crane, A. Roulain, M. B. Foger, W. K. Stewart, J. Cantral, J. C. Logan, C. Brown, F. Sanford, G. F. Brown, J. Commins, D. Carrol, R. L. David, T. S. Gray, W. K. Johnson, Mossian, Musbet, P. Symons, D. H. Silcox, J. Johnson, M. Roberts, J. O'Sullivan, and 58 in the steerage.

Per steamer Gordon, from Savannah—Mrs. Meiser and daughter, Rev. Mr. White, Rev. W. C. Williams, Messrs. H. Washburn, W. T. Helms, D. P. Landershine, J. C. Douglass, and 1 on deck.

Per steamer Wm. Seabrook, from Savannah, via Beaufort, Hilton Head, Bluffton and Dawfuskie—J. J. Chisolm, lady, child and 2 servants, Dr. Scott and lady, J. J. Pope, lady and servant, Capt. Burns, Messrs. S. P. Chisolm, W. Chisolm, E. Bailey, A. B. Rhett, A. Rhett, A. Taber, R. Barnwell, D. T. Pope, and 5 on deck.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
10 September 1851, 2.

The Cuban volunteers who went from this city, disbanded in New Orleans. They arrived a day or two too late for the Pampero, and thus, perhaps, were saved from the fate which the men under Crittenden met, at the hands of the Governor General of Cuba.

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

The Daily Delta

10 September 1851, 1

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

The New Collector.

Christopher Adams, Jr., has been appointed by the President to succeed Mr. Forest, dismissed on account of the Pampero business. We reiterate our opinion, that Mr. Forest's removal, for the cause assigned, was unjust. He had not the power to prevent the departure of the Pampero,—nor would Mr. Adams, Mr. Fillmore, or Mr. Crittenden have been able to do so.

The new Collector, if he accepts the office, will prove, no doubt, an energetic and capable officer. He is a gentleman of large means,—is engaged in planting, politics, and bank liquidating. He cultivates a large sugar plantation in Iberville, represents that parish in the State Senate, is President of the Union Bank, in liquidation, and has a finger in several other enterprises. He is a strong partizan, an energetic and diligent public officer, and a good citizen. We are not informed whether Mr. Adams will accept the office, but we presume that he was consulted before the appointment.

We have serious apprehensions that one of our "fat friends," who has heretofore held on to his office against a powerful opposition, will be the second offering on the altar of Presidential wrath, to expiate the criminality of the Pampero affair. We learn by good authority that the office of Surveyor of the Port was some weeks ago tendered to that worthy and very intelligent gentleman, Col. W. H. Garland, Treasurer of the Second Municipality, but was declined by him. Col. G. prefers holding office by the tenure of the popular will, to that of Executive favor. Should the Administration, however, persist in its determination to send the present Surveyor into the shades of private life, we think he will experience no difficulty in finding gentlemen of the party who are at present disengaged; whether, however, he can find a better, more capable, intelligent, energetic and popular officer, or more active, zealous, and efficient whig than Col. Stille, we regard as very doubtful.

From recent indications, it is quite obvious that the United States Assistant Treasurer has taken the Executive appointments in this city under his particular charge.

Surveyor of the Port.

We learned to-day, from good authority, that our respected fellow-citizen, Col. Wm. Christy, has been tendered the office of Surveyor of the Port, *vice* Robt. B. Stille, removed, and has accepted the same.

It is also reported on the streets that Mr. Christopher Adams declines the office of Collector of the Port.

Delegates to Democratic Convention

To Nominate Candidates for Sheriff, Coroner, and Members of the State Senate.

Elections were held in all the wards of the city, last night, for delegates to the important Convention, to be held on Thursday, the 11th instant, to choose candidates for those officers who are voted for by the people of the whole parish.

In some of the wards the contest was quite active, and a good number of votes were polled. In others, the poll was small, there being no opposition. The plan adopted appeared to us, from an observation of the mode in several of the wards, to be a very good one. The polls were kept open from seven to nine, and none but known members of the party were permitted to vote. The gentlemen elected are well known members of the party.

The following is a list of the delegates elected, being in the ratio of one delegate for every hundred democratic votes and every fraction over fifty.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward—P. Conniff, N. Schneider, R. Wood.
Second Ward—James Martha, Francis McMurray.
Third Ward—L. Bozonier, Chas. Fontenelle.
Fourth Ward—H. Pierre, H. Baumbach.
Fifth Ward—C. Ramos, Thomas Buckley, Charles Cahouque.
Sixth Ward—F. Rickert, J. Bangs, A. Baudoin, Thos. Braurns.
Seventh Ward—A. Dupre, Henry Goyal.

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward—D. T. Donovan, Mathew Riely.
Second Ward—John Henderson, Patrick Cummings.
Third Ward—James Clark, E. Grinnell, Jno. Farrell, Wm. Byrne.
Fourth Ward—Benj. Bloomfield, Wm. Cook.
Fifth Ward—Dennis Falvey, H. C. Vontagen, B. Garrick, James Cosgrove.
Sixth Ward—D. L. Holliday, Dr. A. Mercier, John Molloy, John Stroud, Jr.
Seventh Ward—Thomas B. Cunningham, Stephen Conlon, Jos. M. Howell, J. R. Barry, Henry McGinn.

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

First Ward—E. Beauregard, Dr. J. J. Ker, Charles Grandpre.
Second Ward—M. Weishelmer, J. Culbertson, Cook.
Third Ward—L. P. Ardrey, J. J. Lugenbuhl, C. P. Dauney.

The News by the Atlantic.

FOUR DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

We take from the able London correspondent of the New York Commercial, the following well digested summary of the news:

The Disturbances in Cuba.—The probable result of the new insurrection in Cuba, continues to be a leading subject of speculation in London, and much disappointment was felt, on the arrival of the Atlantic, bringing New York papers to the 6th of August, without any further news from that island. There is an increasing impression that the movement may prove to be more serious than was at first supposed, and most of the daily papers have favored the public with opinions as to the consequences, both to the United States and Europe, which would flow from its success. It is needless to say that most of these articles are contradictory and absurd.

Among other views, the possible necessity of an interference by England and France to preserve the rights of Spain, or at all events to prevent annexation to the United States, has been hinted at. Of all political circumstances, however, any such meddling on the part of England is, in my judgment, the most unlikely. The conduct of Spain during the last generation has been such that it would, I think, be impossible for her, under any circumstances, to command sympathy in this country. Apart from that, the general growth of the feeling against interference in the quarrels of other nations, merely on the ground of possible contingencies, which such quarrels may involve with respect to our own interests, is every day more marked. Regret would undoubtedly be felt if your government were in any way to connive at the fitting out of piratical expeditions, such as were defeated by its vigilance last year; which regret would be such as should be felt at every instance of public immorality. There would, I believe, be no other ground of ill will to it; and there is now sufficient knowledge and faith, among the people who possess the greatest real influence on this side, to convince them that active opposition on our part would only increase the evil, and that whatever wrong may be committed in the matter, may safely be left to the judgments of Providence.

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The Daily Delta

10 September 1851, 2

Spain.

INTERFERENCE OF FRANCE WITH CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The French Ambassador at the Court of Madrid has proffered to the Spanish Government the assistance of France to put down the Cuban Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Monday, September 8.

It is reported here that Lopez was deceived at Bahia Honda, by a stratagem of the Captain-General. [At this point, communication was interrupted by an accident, and the remainder of the dispatch, for the present, lost.]

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

The Daily Delta

10 September 1851, 2

Mr. Jefferson on Cuban Annexation.—It is not generally known that Mr. Jefferson was desirous of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States—which object he proposed to effect through the agency of his gun-boats, which were ridiculed so unmercifully by the federalists. The late Commodore Ridgley, of the United States navy, informed us, in the year 1837, that having on one occasion passed the night at the house of Samuel Governeur, in New York, the son in-law of Mr. Monroe, he observed the next morning, a box of papers in his room, which proved, on examination, to be letters from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Monroe. A portion of those letters, by Mr. Gouverneur's permission, he examined, and found them to contain a plan drawn up by Mr. Jefferson, to obtain possession of Cuba when an occasion should arrive, by transporting an army to her shores in a fleet of gun-boats, which should take their departure from New York, Charleston, and other Southern ports. Mr. Gouverneur is now a resident of Virginia, and can probably enlighten the public with regard to Mr. Jefferson's plan. For one, we should like to see his letters to Monroe, on this subject, published. The philosopher of Monticello always kept a watchful eye upon the movements of foreign powers, having a tendency to affect the interests of this country, and as a mere matter of curiosity, it would be gratifying to learn for what purpose and in what manner he proposed to effect the annexation of Cuba.

[*Syracuse (N. Y.) Star.*

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

The Daily Delta

10 September 1851, 2

The South Deluded.

Mississippi has been frightened off the States Rights track by the bug-bear of Disunion. The pusillanimous folly of Quitman, the notorious enemy of principle—but, above all, the high price received for last year's crop, have overcome, for a time, at least, those manly views and principles for which such true sons of the South, as Quitman, Davis, Quitman and Stewart, have contended with a noble devotion, worthy of the cause. Though others may cherish the hope of the eventual triumph of Quitman, we confess we are not so sanguine. It takes more than three or six months to cure a people of a delusion, so deep seated, as that which has possessed a large portion of the people of the South. The sober second thought will not come around for sometime yet. The South is a candidate for still further aggression. Its invitation will be promptly accepted. We shall have more compromises—more submission—further suppression of all resistance under the cry of disunion. There is a good time now for Presidential candidates, deeply tinctured with Fraseilism. Great will be the joy of Van Buren and Radical, of Greeley and Adams. They will now rule the roost in the Democratic and Whig Conventions.—Sam Houston will no longer need the services of his friend Donaldson, and Seward will again overslaugh Fillmore. "Why," they will argue down their tender-footed confreres, "should we be at all troubled about the South. They have swallowed the compromise, which, though not a whole-hog measure, is a good beginning,—and now, that we understand the capacity of their *œsophagus*, we should not recede an inch, but prepare for them another and larger dose."

Such will be the political effect of the late elections in the South. Disguise the matter as you may, there is no escaping the conclusion, that the eagerness with which so many of the Southern people have embraced the Compromise, must produce, in the minds of the Northern people, the conviction that we are easily satisfied,—that there is scarcely anything we will not accept, under the outcry that our refusal may endanger the Union. Sometime ago there was some talk of conditions and provisos. Toombs and Stevens, of Georgia, fired up, as they usually do every six months, and declared that any further concessions were incompatible with Southern honor and safety. But this has now passed away. It is now nock or nothing. It is only necessary to say a man is a Disunionist, to crush him. Principles which incline to States Rights, and upon which the Southern States have stood for years, now tend to Disunion and must be repudiated. The Democratic party, whose success, heretofore, is mainly due to its devotion to State Sovereignty, has fallen into the trap so cunningly set for it by the Whigs. States Rights are prostrated under a bad and spurious name. It remains to be seen whether it is wiser to conciliate or resist aggression. We were opposed to the Compromise, because we were friends of the Union. No example can be found in history, of a strong party ever stopping at moderate concessions from a weaker. Ten years ago the bare suggestion that the South would be deprived of all advantages from the acquisition of California,—would be virtually excluded from her limits, would have been received, by every man in the South, with a contemptuous denial. It is now a stern reality, and our people are delighted with it. Cotton has fattened us up to that degree that the Northern collar is esteemed an ornament to our sleekness. We have no longer the pride of the Henrys, the Masons, the Randolphs, the Pinckneys, the Calhouns, which preferred the high-toned independence and manly spirit of the South, to all the spinning jennies and iron-foundries of the North.

A few years, say months, will prove which have been the better friends of the Union,—those who constantly have that word upon their lips,—who imagine that it can be strengthened by concessions, by departures from the Constitution and its fundamental basis of equality, or those who hold that the Union rests upon the Constitution, and its security depends upon the preservation of both the letter and spirit of that instrument. In permitting one portion of the Union to appropriate entirely to itself a vast country, acquired by the blood and treasure of all the States, you have made a wide rap in that Constitution, into which the wedge of Northern aggression has been inserted. Soon the requisite pressure will be applied, and that sacred covenant be severed in twain. What then will become of the Union? We shrink from looking down that precipice.

It is no mortification, to us at least, to find ourselves in a minority in defence of the doctrine of States Rights,—of the power, rights and interest of that section where our lives have been passed. Whilst attached to the Union as sincerely, as those who cry aloud their devotion in the highways, we shall never abandon those noble principles, by a recurrence and devotion to which, this Union has already been more than once saved,—the principles of the Sovreignty of the States,—the sacredness of the Constitution,—and the limitation and reduction of the powers of the Federal Government.

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Georgia Journal and Messenger.
MACON, GEORGIA

10 September 1851, 2

The Cuban News.

We have avoided publishing but few of the items purporting to be news from Cuba, for the reason, that we could not consider them at all reliable—and so they have turned out. A most infamous system of misrepresentation and falsehood has been carried on to inflame or mislead those desirous of embarking in the cause of Cuban liberty. Even Lopez himself, we think, had been deceived with regard to the disposition of the Cubans to aid him. We have every reason to think that very few joined, but were more disposed to unite with the Spanish army against him.—Yet we were told in the New Orleans *Delta* and other papers, that hundreds and thousands were flocking to his his standard, and that he was in the full tide of success. With regard to the cruelties said to be practiced on the prisoners who were shot, there have been most outrageous mis-representations. The N. O. *Delta* has, what purports to be a letter containing the following, which was published in the Savannah *Georgian* of the 6th: "The prisoners' hands were tied with sharp bull-thongs behind their back, until the blood fairly started from their fingers' ends, and in that terrible position they were exposed to the burning sun for nearly eighteen hours, without meat or drink of any kind or sort whatever."

Every other account goes to prove this false, but perhaps the *Georgian* can explain how they have "*eighteen hours*" of burning sun in Cuba, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Disastrous News from Cuba!!

The mail steamer *Cherokee* arrived at New Orleans on the 4th inst. We find the telegraphic dispatch of the Savannah Morning *News* more complete than our own, and shall therefore copy it:

The melancholy news from Cuba, brought by the *Cherokee* is confirmed, and may be relied on. The *Cherokee* arrived at the Levee this morning at 12 o'clck.

The expedition under General Lorez has entirely failed. General Lorez was taken prisoner on the 29th and was taken to Havana, where he was executed by garote on the 1st instant.

After the battle with Gen Enna, Gen. Lopez's force was reduced to the last extremity, his ammunion being entirely exhausted. After remaining sixty hours without food, the men prepared to disband, and each shift for himself.

General Lorez was hunted and taken by bloodhounds.

One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans, were taken by the Spanish, all of whom were condemned for life to the Spanish mines, and are to be sent immediately to Spain.

In the battle of the 17th, in which Gen. Enna was killed, they are said to have fought like demons, killing seven hundred Spaniards.

The insurgents are still in the mountains near Principe, some seven hundred strong, commanded by a Hungarian officer.

Gen. Lorez, previous to his execution, declared the motives which had actuated him in making war upon the Spanish government. His sole object was to promote the advancement and happiness of the people of Cuba. He intimated that he had been deceived. His dying words were—

"ADIEU, DEAR CUBA."

Lopez *had no aid or countenance from the Creoles.*

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Louisville Journal
10 September 1851, 2

[redacted]

disunionists without a candidate, he is certainly deserting his friends "in their extremity." [redacted] what opportunity will those friends have of ex[redacted] for?

We think we can [redacted] another instance in which Gen. Quitman shows a very unequivocal disposition to desert his friends "in their extremity." Some time ago he took a very active part in getting up a Cuba expedition, but we do not think that he is at all inclined to join any such expedition now although his brother "filibusters" are unquestionably in an extremity. If another expedition shall get off for Cuba, we sincerely hope he will be at the head of it. We apprehend, however, that, although he is decidedly and even furiously a disunion man, he will be too much opposed to the disunion of his own head and body to consent to take part in any such move[illegible]

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

Louisville Journal
10 September 1851, 2

Those persons who went to Cuba to fight for Cuban independence were imposed on by those men who in this country profess to be thoroughly acquainted with the condition of that island and the sentiments of its people. The leaders in the cause imposed on the credulity of the masses, but who duped the leaders? Had they any information which warranted them in supposing that, in the event of the landing of an American force on the Cuban coast, the people of Cuba would rise up and cooperate with the Americans in opposition to the Spanish authorities?

This is a most important question indeed. If the leaders of the movement in the United States acted without reliable information from Cuba, as it is now very certain they did, ought they not to be held responsible to public opinion for the hard fate which has overwhelmed those whom they duped into the belief that the Cubans were sighing for freedom?

These leaders in the United States, through such sheets as the New York Sun, were in the habit of declaring that the Cubans were resolved on achieving their independence, and only awaited a little assistance from this country to induce them to rise in their strength and hurl their wretched oppressors forever from their soil. It was time and again declared that the Spanish troops were disaffected to the Government and would desert and join the revolt on its breaking out. It was further declared that everything was well matured in Cuba, and that on the landing of forces from this country the spirit of rebellion would show itself all over the island and the Spanish Government would give up almost without a struggle.

Now, where did all this pretended intelligence coms from? To whose imagination was this country indebted for all the false representations of the internal condition of Cuba? It was on the false information that the thousand Americans who have found graves in Cuba by the bullet and starvation acted. Those men who invented the glowing accounts from Cuba are very guilty. They may without any impropriety regard themselves as the murderers of those on whom they imposed their lying reports as genuine intelligence.

The pretended information from Cuba which appeared in the "Cuban organs" in this country was so specious that it imposed on the people very generally. Every one expected that when Lopez landed in Cuba he would be largely reinforced by the native population. But, so far as any account that we have seen goes, he was not supported by any Cubans. Not one inhabitant of that island united with the invaders. This fact proves that the intelligence from Cuba which was so industriously circulated throughout the United States was manufactured in this country. The manufacturers of that news are very deeply implicated in the guilt of the murders of American citizens on the island of Cuba.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

Louisville Journal

10 September 1851, 2

What will our government do in the case of Cuba? It's hard to tell. It will do nothing right, or even consistent. It has heretofore done just enough to let an expedition go and prevent their getting help. If Fillmore's notions of treaties and laws are right, he should have stopped the Pampero. After she was gone it was but barbarous to interfere and prevent others going.—*Democrat.*

Mr. Fillmore solemnly warned all citizens of the United States against joining expeditions for Cuba; he gave them notice, that, if they took part in such expeditions, they would not only have to take their fate in Cuba but be held amenable, if necessary, to the outraged laws of their own country; he gave stringent orders to the collectors of all the principal ports in the United States to prevent the sailing of any vessel upon such expeditions; and, having learned, that, in disregard of his orders, the Pampero was permitted by the collector of New Orleans to sail from that port, he promptly dismissed the said collector from office; and he has since repeated his orders to the officers of all the ports that they do their duty with the utmost vigilance.

Our neighbor of the Democrat says, that "after the Pampero was gone, it was but barbarous to interfere and prevent others going." Oh yes, after the Pampero, in defiance of our laws, in defiance of our treaties, and in defiance of the President's orders, succeeded in getting off from New Orleans, it was but barbarous to interfere and prevent our laws and treaties from being trampled under foot by all who might choose to trample them under foot. Such a doctrine is worthy of Locofocoism.

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

The Daily Picayune.

10 September 1851, 2

The Creoles of Cuba.

Since my return to this city I have been asked so many questions and have heard so many reports about Cuban affairs, that I believe it due to truth, to the memory of the martyrs in the Cuban cause, and to the Cuban people in general, to raise my voice, however humble and unknown, to state such facts as circumstances have given me special knowledge of.

I solemnly state that Gen. Lopez never deceived any one about the revolutionary feeling in Cuba, and the coöperation he hoped to meet from the Cubans. My position near him during the last eighteen months of his life, enables me to state knowingly that letters from all parts of the island have often called him and his friends, whatever might be their number. No letters or news have ever been forged in this city, and I am astonished that such an accusation could ever have been made against the few devoted friends, who, sincerely convinced of the goodness of the cause, have spared no effort, no sacrifice to serve it, and have engaged in it their time, their name and their fortune, with no other guarantee than the word and honor of one man. These letters have never been written with the intention of deceiving: their only fault is exaggeration, not as regards the feelings and wishes of the Cuban people, but as to the possibility of immediate action. Circumstances have been against the expedition; the revolution had broken out on the 4th of July in Puerto Principe; from many points Patriots had started and concentrated in the Cocoro mountains, who were *and are still* defending themselves against the royal troops. The Government, of course, immediately expected the arrival of some expedition from the States, and took all necessary measures; arrests were made; the army of spies reinforced, and all suspicious men marked and closely watched. The General arrived. But few Cubans joined him, it is true, but how many tried to join? The jailers of Havana may answer that question by stating how many arrests were made on the roads since the 12th of August; they can answer it by telling what is the crime committed by over two thousand wretches now in Spanish dungeons or transported to Spain. The soldiers also will answer by saying how many have been executed behind the bushes of the Aguacate and the Pena Blanca!

Say that the Cubans are paralyzed by the system of terror under which they live; say that they are crushed by tyranny; that they lack resolute leaders, capable of forming a plan and of leading a people without arms, and surrounded by the most ingenious system of spies; accuse them of cowardly weakness, but do not cast infamy on their name by representing them fighting the Patriots, tracking with dogs the man who has been their only hope for two years.

I was in Cuba when Gen. Lopez arrived, and I will only say that *had it been possible to join him, I would not now be in New Orleans*; those who know me will not doubt my words. Now, while I am convinced, for having myself seen and heard what I say, and having been amongst the Cubans and exposed to the same dangers, I oblige nobody to share my convictions, but I will tell the incredulous, go to the Island of Cuba, do not seek information in newspapers published under the most vigilant censorship, nor amongst men who are interested in showing that the island is quiet, but mix with the Cubans, become their friend—let your observation be personal, and then try a little conspiracy. Only assemble and arm fifty men, I warrant you will find both men and money; but after that, if you are able, withdraw your head from the noose in which you had already seen it, if you have resisted the trials of a conspirator's life, if you can escape, you will soon be back and will say with me, it must be seen to be believed or understood; this people has the will but not the power of moving.

It has not been my intention to get into a long discussion; I am no public writer, and it is with regret that I put my name before the public; but returning to New Orleans, I have been painfully affected by the revulsion which has taken place since the news of the defeat of that heroic little party whose deeds will be long spoken of by the Spanish soldier, who, more generous than his Government, gives due credit to an enemy that only gave way to a force ten times stronger. I have heard accusations murmured against Gen. Lopez and his noble and generous friends, who feel less the loss of their fortunes, their name exposed to the attacks of vulgar enemies, than for the loss of a man who never had an unworthy thought, whose motives were pure and generous. Gen. Lopez had *honored* me by his friendship and confidence. I grieve his loss as that of a father; and I think that raising my weak voice to justify him, his friends, or the cause for which he died, is to me a duty—is rendering a homage to his memory. Those who insult his ashes by calumnies are guilty of an act of cowardice, and I would be as guilty if I remained silent. I confidently hope that time will justify him in the eyes of the world, and that if I have not been able to save him, I may yet one day aid in avenging him. I have no personal interest engaged in the Cuban cause; my life is all I could give to it; and if I regret being obscure and unknown, it is only because a more elevated position would have given more weight to my words—words which are dictated by a sincere and well-convinced heart.

P. F. DE GOURNAY.

New Orleans, August 9, 1851.

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The Daily Pilot.

10 September 1851, 2

THE CREOLES OF CUBA.

We comply with the request of a Cuban Creole, who is well recommended to us as a gentleman of unblemished character and excellent position, in publishing the card which appears in another part of this morning's paper, explanatory of the political condition of the Creoles of Cuba, and of their relations towards the late expedition. So much has been said of the treachery which they are supposed to have practiced towards Lopez, and of the delusions, of which he and his followers were the victims, that it is an act of simple justice to allow one who assumes, with every title of respect, to speak authoritatively for his countrymen, to be heard in defence.

His statements of fact concur, in the main, with what has been generally accepted in the solution of the late events, otherwise unexplainable. The Cubans probably desired revolution; they desired help; they made numerous demonstrations, which were exaggerated by their hopes rather than their convictions, and which were received with a credulity stimulated, probably, by the same eagerness of hope. But the pregnant fact is admitted that the Creoles did promise more than they had the ability to perform; and the review of the obstacles which environ them, of the condition of helpless isolation in which they are placed, and of the utter lack of arms and organization, which is so feelingly portrayed in extenuation of the lack of any effective aid, or demonstration of aid, to the expedition when it arrived, sufficiently show that they never had a right to mislead their friends by assurances which it is evident they must have known their inability to redeem.

The testimony is ample to show that the Cuban sympathisers here had plausible reasons for believing that they would find a revolution, made to their hands, to which their aid was of essential value indeed, as allies, but to which they were to be only allies in aid of a movement widely, undeniably and essentially native and national. But it is also ample to show that such representations ought not to have been made, for that sincerity of revolutionary purpose and the ardent wish to be free were only lures for destruction, if they were so utterly incapable, as this account confesses, of doing any thing for themselves. It was not a zeal for conquest that created so much interest in the United States; but, as we trust and believe, an unaffected sympathy with a people really thought to be not only willing to be free, but ready to dignify the effort by exertions worthy of the name of revolution.

The best explanation of the treatment in Cuba of the liberating expedition only proves, and we regret to say it, that the Creoles greatly miscalculated their own courage and purposes, and that the effect was as disastrous as premeditated deception, and will be hardly less injurious to any effort to enlist American aid in Cuban struggles at any future time.

The expedition which has just failed under such wretched circumstances of mistake, not to say deception, is probably the last for many years which will find any extensive encouragement in the feeling of this country. It is not to be denied that this did have a strong sympathy arising out of a presumed state of facts in the island, which the events have sadly contradicted. The calculations on the Creole exertions were so high, the disasters have been so complete and overwhelming, the disappointments so deep, and the resentments so keen, that a long time must elapse, and a severe probation be undergone, before faith will be given again to any indications sent from Cuba of any desire for independence, or trust reposed in promises which have been lavished so profusely without the means, if there were the intent to redeem them.

For a conquest of Cuba by foreign arms, there never has been, nor will be any thought in the United States worth considering as an element in calculations. But very many have supposed that, in the event of such a manifestation by the people of Cuba of a desire of change in their government, aid opportunely given would enable them to work out their own liberation. There was no moral wrong in giving them encouraging words, or in encountering the risks of personally taking a share in the struggle. The effort to persuade us that this ought to have been the character of the Cuban movement, is too late for the consolation of those who risked and lost so much in believing that it was, and that they might peril life and fortunes, and more than either, on that faith.

From the first moment we heard of the departure of the Pampero—an expedition which always seemed to us as precipitated without sufficient knowledge of facts, or military combinations, or concert, such as an enterprise auxiliary to an island revolution ought to have had—we had our misgivings as to the reception it would meet with, only hoping that those who led it had more information than had reached us. We credited the strength and extent of the movement, and had hopes for the capacity and courage of the natives; but nothing had given us the assurances upon which any action, in behalf of a Cuban revolution, could be wisely based, and we contented ourselves with expressing our hopes that it might be justified by clearer advices. As it was with us, so it was with many whose interests were engaged as well-wishers to the cause of a real Cuban revolution, and who watched with intense anxiety to learn, by every arrival, whether our countrymen had not made a grievous mistake, and been led into a perilous position, to be there forsaken. The first intelligence of the disaster to Crittenden's party increased our anxiety for the fate of these men, almost to a forgetfulness of all other considerations, and from that moment we lost confidence in the revolution. We published, indeed, all the accounts which we received, from men more sanguine than ourselves; but we invariably accompanied them with such comments of our own as marked our apprehensions or our incredulity. The end came too soon, in the bloody sacrifice of these mistaken men, who had staked and lost everything on the errors, or credulity, the promises and undertakings, of a people who now explain that it was never possible for them to accomplish what they undertook.

We do not, however, mean to discuss this matter at length, but only state the train of our own reflections on the explanation thus afforded of the state of the Cuban mind, and the capacity of the Cuban Creoles for maintaining a revolution. But the publication of so well-considered and apparently well authenticated an apology for the Creole inaction at a time when, if ever, something was expected from them, because so much had been promised and so much lost, seems a proper time simply to put on record the conclusions to which we have arrived, and the considerations which have influenced us.

The London Times and Cuba.

The following remarks of the London Times on the aspect of Cuban affairs, will, be read with interest:

Even if it be supposed that the authors of the present rising have no definite or immediate object but to sever the connection of the island from Spain—which may justly be charged with many and grave faults in the Government of such a dependency—it is not the less certain that, if ever the Spanish dominion in Cuba be terminated, the social condition of the island will depend on the condition to which the black population may be reduced, and its political incorporation would become an object of intense desire to a large portion of the American people. The loose and abortive expedition made within the last few years, disavowed, though feebly repressed by the Federal Government, are indications of the directions easily to be given in the United States to the territorial ambition which has already absorbed Texas and invaded Mexico; and the occurrence of such an event as a Cuban struggle for independence would immediately become the war cry of a party in the United States. If we are to witness the return of the Democratic party to power, as is not improbable, at the next presidential election, it is easy to foresee to what purposes such a cry may be turned; for, although we acquit the present Cabinet of Washington of designs inconsistent with its public engagements to friendly powers, it is not the less certain that the annexation of Cuba has long been favorably entertained and perseveringly watched by a large and aspiring class of American politicians.

It is evident that such a change in the condition of that island would powerfully affect the commercial and maritime interests of several other states, and that it could only be effected by a violation of all the rights of Spain. It would identify the colony in which slave labor is carried to its utmost extent with the slave markets and slaveowners of the Southern States of the Union; and it would assign to the rising naval power of the United States the most important military station in the West Indian seas. Once in possession of Cuba, as the principal seat of its power in that ocean, the Government of the United States would encounter comparatively few obstacles in the acquisition of other islands, such as Porto Rico and St. Domingo; until we ourselves might be compelled to defend, under the most adverse circumstances, possessions which have belonged for a couple of centuries to the British Crown, and in which, for the first time, a negro population has been raised to the level of a free peasantry. It will never, we trust, be in the power of any conqueror to restore in those islands the oppression and inhumanity of a slaveholding or slave importing Government, which we have swept, at *Immense sacrifices, from the British soil.* But it cannot be denied that the extension of the United States Government to any portion of the West Indies is identified with the maintenance of slavery and the extension of slaveholding interests, and that slavery and freedom can hardly subsist permanently in adjacent territories side by side.

To this it may be added that, in common with France and the other allies of Spain, we are interested in preventing any occurrence which may contract her pecuniary resources and lessen her available strength. Cuba and the Philippines are the last remains of her magnificent colonial empire. They are both of them highly productive dependencies—they both deserve an abler and more disinterested administration. But the transfer of these islands to any other maritime power would only augment the weakness of one state, by rendering the aggressions of another more successful. Against any such projects the Government of this country, in conjunction with that of France and of Spain herself, is bound to make an early and effectual stand; and, from the wisdom which the Cabinet of Washington has sometimes evinced in avoiding the blind and perilous impulse of a popular feeling for annexation, we hope that it may not be wholly disinclined to concur with other Governments in endeavoring to preserve the permanent union of Cuba into the Crown of Spain.

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The Evening Picayune.

10 September 1851, 1

The Canadian Press on the Havana Massacre.

The Montreal Herald of August 24th, makes the following remarks in relations to the massacre of Col. Crittenden and his companions at Havana:

We are no friends to unjust invasions; but there should be limits to the wrath or the vengeance of man. The recent wholesale butchery at Havana of all the fifty foreigners taken prisoners without arms, and inhumanly shot like beasts without trial, appears to be an atrocity which not merely the names and nation of the dead, but the safety and honor of all living required to be justified or expiated.

These undistinguished massacres in cold blood in the nineteenth century, on the part of Governments which pretend to legitimate authority—whose acts should consequently be not the impulse of blind or sanguinary passion, but the result of humane and calm deliberation—are far more revolting to the feelings, and stamped with more inexplable guilt, than any crimes which simple individuals, liable to the continual influence of corruption, enthusiasm, or illusion, can commit.

The ferocity of the Austrian butcher, Haynau, appears to have been brought to America by the Spanish Generals and Governors. The patriarch's malediction may possibly yet reach them all: "Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel. I will drive them in Jacob and scatter them in Israel." But the end is yet to come both for Austria and Cuba. North America, at all events, is not a country in which absolute Governments can venture with safety on such a system of hostility against the people as was only practiced before civilization was known. If Governments and rulers seek to exterminate, it will happen in America at least, that such Governments and rulers are more likely to suffer than inflict extermination.

Man destroys, of right, his enemies who are arrayed against him in the battle-field. It is the right of self-defence. But when these enemies are prisoners, disarmed and defenceless, the right to destroy them ceases—this right being founded solely on the right of self-defence. But let it be asserted that these captives are criminals; if so, let them be tried and convicted. But, in the case before us, no crime could have been committed, even if any had been intended. The prisoners were taken out of their own boats, without resistance; and for the Governor of Cuba to inflict death on foreigners, for imputed intentions to do evil, is what no independent Government can permit or submit to, without the sacrifice of its honor and duty.

It is singular that Santa Anna began his career against the Texans by shooting, in cold blood, a large number of prisoners, promising young men, few of whom had attained their twenty-fourth year. Was there any one endued with the feelings of a human being who could restrain indignation at such brutal extermination of untried and defenceless captives? Was there any one who did not desire to see some adequate infliction upon such a ruler and such a Government? The day of retribution came; Santa Anna was himself taken prisoner, but not shot. Yet it would not have been more against the law of nature and nations, for his captors to have shot Santa Anna in cold blood, than for Santa Anna to have shot his prisoners (amounting to several hundred young men) in cold blood. The crimes and cruelties of Governments and of rulers are of deeper guilt, and call for deeper atonement than those of individuals. However, the retribution approximated, at least to expiation. Santa Anna's power, by the Divine will, was wrested from him, and his country was vanquished and parcelled out by the fellow-citizens of the youthful prisoners whom he shot in cold blood.

NEW YORK, Monday, *Sept.* 8.

The Captain General of Cuba has sent Gen. Salas to Spain with despatches relative to the Lopez expedition.

France and Spain.—The French Ambassador at Madrid has offered Spain the assistance of France in protecting the Island of Cuba against invasion.

The Capture of Gen. Lopez.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, *Sept.* 8.

It is generally believed at Washington that Gen. Lopez was deceived by promises of assistance from Spanish officers, and that by means of this stratagem he was induced to land near Bahia Honda.

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

The Evening Picayune.

10 September 1851, 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF EXCITING A RIOT.—G. V. Morales was this morning examined before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having, on the night of the 4th inst., attempted to excite a crowd of people to commit a riot in front of the True Delta printing office. The accused was at the head of about twenty-five men, and was urging them to "come on," for the purpose of destroying the office. The back door of the printing office was attempted to be broken open. A very large heavy knife was found in the possession of the accused after his arrest. Several witnesses were examined at great length, but the above are the principal facts elicited. The examination had not concluded when our report closed.

CUBAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.—The London correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, writes as follows in relation to Cuban affairs by the Atlantic:

The probable result of the new insurrection in Cuba continues to be a leading subject of speculation in London, and much disappointment was felt on the arrival of the Atlantic, bringing New York papers to the 6th of August, without any further news from that island. There is an increasing impression that the movement may prove to be more serious than was at first supposed, and most of the daily papers have favored the public with opinions as to the consequences both to the United States and Europe which would flow from its success. It is needless to say that most of these articles are contradictory and absurd.

Among other views, the possible necessity of an interference by England and France to preserve the rights of Spain, or at all events to prevent annexation to the United States, has been hinted at. Of all political circumstances, however, any such meddling on the part of England is, in my judgment, the most unlikely. The conduct of Spain during the last generation has been such that it would, I think, be impossible for her, under any circumstances, to command sympathy in the country. Apart from that, the general growth of this feeling against interference in the quarrels of other nations, merely on the ground of possible contingencies, which such quarrels may involve with respect to our own interests, is every day more marked. Regret would undoubtedly be felt if your Government were in any way to connive at the fitting out of piratical expeditions, such as were defeated by its vigilance last year; which regret would be such as should be felt at every instance of public immorality. There would, I believe, be no other ground of ill-will to it, and there is now sufficient knowledge and faith, among the people who possess the greatest real influence on this side, to convince them that active opposition on our part would only increase the evil, and that whatever wrong may be committed in the matter may safely be left to the judgment of Providence.

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

SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS.
10 September 1851, 2

PASSENGERS.

Per steamship Alabama, from New York—Mrs Silber, Mrs Ellen O'Hara, Wm Dibble, lady and child, C B Lombard and lady, G B Roberts, lady and child, Jos Bangs and lady, C Marsh and lady, Hiram Roberts, T B Nathans and lady, Miss L Street, Mrs Dillon and son, Wm Aubrey, Wm B Ferry, W A Rawson and lady, Miss Rawson, H D Bowan, T S Bowan, M D Barnes and lady, L Spann, Miss Eason, Miss Gillett, Miss Cooper, Mrs Reich, J L Sullivan, Jas M Folsom, C D Kingsbury, U Cranston and son, John Gardner, A Hunter, G Seag, B W Bellamey, Jas G Watts, F S Johnson, R H Hutchins, Jas DeMartin, J S Rust, J Saybrook, W H Stanley, P Maiks, D Rosenblat, Lyon Wolfe, G Suter, Geo Parsons and lady, E Cleaveland, A Bigelow, J H Knox, A Beaumard, J Beenward, D H Goodman, John Mills, Geo A Norris, C Lamb, T Kopman, E A Langley, N A McGrath, Mr Robinson, J S Woodbridge, A Smeaton, Chas Menkham, M Carey, H Sylvester, H C Freeman, Wm Doody, P McGawy, Geo Smith, G J Blake, Robt Smith, F F Pugh, J A Brown, J H Andrews, G W Cooke, A Dean and lady, and 60 steerage.

Per steamer Welaka, from Palatka, &c.—Mrs Asburs, Mrs Ferguson, Mrs Green and servant, J Halley, B T Reeves, Dr T H Domere, J S Townsend, Rev H Blodgett, W Burke and 5 servants, W W Maund, T J Roux, Dr Colloch, J M Macals.

Per steamer Calhoun, from Charleston—M Levinson, N Isreenthal, D H Stevens, Wm Canary, J H Ingram, and N Nealy and servant.

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President Fillmore and Cuba.

We had supposed that Mr. Webster was the true expounder of the policy and special conduct of this administration. During the *electioneering* tour to Dunkirk, when Mr. Webster's eloquence was needed in favor of canal *bills*, harbor bills, and the largest liberty for the people of all colors—negroes as well as white people—the official organ took special pains to inform the public that there was not the slightest difference in the opinions of the President and his Secretary of State. But it seems what was true for that time is not true for this time. Mr. Webster was a profound lawyer and statesman on an abolition question; but on a Cuba question *his opinions* are not orthodox, or must undergo the changes which are necessary to keep the administration on good terms with Queen Victoria and her holy allies. Mr. Webster is, therefore, at liberty to rusticate in the mountains of New England, while such luminaries as Mr. Corwin are to patch up some new doctrines of national law, and to make quotations from Vattel and other learned writers about pirates and robbers, which have no more to do with the right of *the President to arrest* a citizen or a ship on the high seas than his visit to *Virginia had*, with the principles of Washington and Jefferson.

We make these remarks that our readers may account for the studious omission of both the organs to make the slightest allusion to the able letter of Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox, in which the principle applicable to the Cuban patriots was ably and satisfactorily stated. That principle satisfied the British government, because that government had acted upon it in cases without number, and had *never failed to exert* it where one of their own subjects had embarked in enterprises like that of Lopez and his followers.

But, leaving out of view the gross attempt to confound the distinction which exists between a pirate and a self-exiled patriot who chooses to expose his life in giving freedom to an oppressed people, let us come to the other part of this question, which relates not to the character of the citizen thus escaped from our shores, but to the power of the President to interfere with him, whatever be his offence, short of piracy. We maintain that every citizen of the United States may leave the country unless he be detained by due process on the charge of crime, or by writ of *ne exeat* ordered under chancery jurisdiction. But, as a general *proposition, any citizen may* leave the country, and the general government has no power to stop him. The President of the United States, unlike the Crown of England, has no prerogative rights. He possesses those powers alone which are conferred upon him by the constitution and the laws of his country.

By what authority does he attempt to detain, and order to be seized by the military and naval forces of the country, vessels and men departed for Cuba? Unless they have committed a crime, or given proof of an intention to commit one, it is clear that the government possesses no such power, even before they depart. But, to reach the whole idea on this subject, let it be borne in mind that there is no such thing as common-law crimes against our federal government, and no person can be held to answer for an offence unless it be defined by statute. Is it made a *crime by statute for* an American citizen to leave our shores to assist a people who are struggling to shake off a despotic government? If it be so, it is a novel and startling proposition, and makes the United States the guarantor of the continuance of despotic governments, so far as our citizens are concerned. If they are forbidden by law from giving aid to the oppressed, and from fighting for those who are willing to receive them as soldiers of liberty, our country would be the *ally of despotism*.

It will strike the American mind as something new that, by an act of Congress, it is a crime for a citizen to leave the country with the design of assisting an oppressed people in establishing a free government, and that this crime can be stigmatized as piracy. It is claimed by the President and all his advisers except Mr. Webster, (for we will not suppose that he has recanted his Fox letter,) that the act of 1818 is such an act, and confers the power to do what has been done in relation to Lopez and his followers. If this act has been misconstrued, and if in fact it does not mean what it is contended that it does, the President, in his late orders, has been guilty of usurpation. That such mistake has been made, and that the President has acted without authority, is manifested by a proper construction of the act. In construing an act, the object is to aim at the true meaning of the law-maker. Now, does any one believe that Congress ever designed to make it piracy for an American citizen to aid an oppressed people to become free? The act seems to embrace two classes of cases. The first is, that a foreign power shall not be permitted to enlist troops and fit out armaments of men *within the limits of* the United States, to be directed against a foreign power with which we are at peace. This would violate the neutrality law, and make us a party to the conflict. The second is, that citizens of the United States shall not carry on war against a friendly power by fitting out hostile expeditions, as Congress only have the power to make war, and not the citizens individually. But this does not embrace the case of an existing conflict of a people against *their oppressors, and a departure of our* citizens to aid those people.

Congress, in the act of 1818, is careful to observe this distinction. It provides that no armed expedition shall be organized within the United States, to carry *on war from thence* against a power with which we are at peace. This contemplates the United States to be the seat of the war. It does not contemplate a simple departure of citizens to engage in an existing war, the base and theatre of which is another country.

To carry on war *from thence* is not ambiguous. It is to say that the citizens here shall not carry on a war from here against another people, making this country the seat of war—from which war emanates, directing its aggression from thence, upon a power with which we are at peace, and, whatever be the termination or the fate of the struggle in the foreign land, that still there may remain a point or points within the jurisdiction of the United States used by our citizens as the source of war.

No citizen has proposed to carry on war from this country against any foreign power. It was simply proposed that in the island of Cuba—*not hence*, or *from hence*—the conflict should be carried on. But it is said that the persons engaged went *hence*, sympathizing with it. This, however, does not make the war exist in the United States and extend out to Cuba, for the whole contest was to begin in Cuba and end in Cuba. Such, undoubtedly, is the true meaning of the statute, and no other meaning can be given to it except in violation of its terms; for it is a criminal act, and must be construed strictly. If the construction thus given to the statute is not correct, then the general government has failed in every other case to execute the law, and Cuba furnishes the only instance of exception. The truth is, the United States do not make it a crime in a citizen or citizens to leave this country to aid a struggling people to establish a free government; and the President of the United States has been guilty of usurpation in his orders and acts respecting our citizens when they were on the high seas seeking the shores of Cuba, not as pirates and plunderers, but as patriots, ready to share the fate which would befall them in company with the native Cubans. Spanish authority might treat them as traitors, rebels, and outlaws; but the President had no constitutional power to interfere with them after they left our shores, and especially none to provoke against them that bloodthirsty wrath which despotism always nurses against the soldiers and the citizens of freedom.

But instead of looking in the face the real points in this case—instead of giving due effect to the opinion of Mr. Webster in the letter to the British Minister—the two organs run into all the irrelevant history of present and ancient times to cover with the appearance of law the gross and unmanly failure of the President to stand up to the true principles of our government. Even the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister has been cited as an authority for the justification of the President.

The proclamation of the President denouncing these unfortunate men as plunderers and lawless adventurers not only deprived them of the sympathy and protection of our citizens and officers, but of that of all the foreign powers of the world. By that proclamation Spanish authority was invited to the inhuman treatment it practised towards them, and British and French forces had a *pretence to put them to death as pirates*. That proclamation was a certificate of outlawry, authorizing all mankind to put to death on the high seas a citizen of the United States for seeking the shores of Cuba to aid the people in shaking off Spanish despotism. That proclamation reverses and stigmatizes the sentiment which induced our government to send a ship to France, and bring to our shores Lafayette, in order that all the world might see our gratitude for the man who, at the hazard of his fortune and his life, came to our shores and helped us to gain our independence. It is no palliation of the conduct of the President to say that Lopez is not a Lafayette. The proclamation rests on a principle which condemns all aid, no matter under what circumstances proffered by our citizens, to a people struggling for freedom. If the followers of Lopez were deceived, so much the greater condemnation of the proclamation; for it was then obvious that the Spanish authority would easily make them *prisoners, and humanity required that our* government should do nothing to lessen the chances of foreign clemency in their favor. But, instead of our government being in a condition to interpose the claims of humanity for such victims, the captain of our armed ship could only say to them, when he went to their prison: "*You are in the power of the Spanish government, and nothing can be done for you as Americans, inasmuch as the President's proclamation has declared that any persons joining an invading force would thereby forfeit the protection of the government.*" In other words, this officer and all other *persons could only* say to their fallen countrymen, Your enthusiasm for liberty is piracy, and your own country would treat you as Haynau did the Hungarians. Your President has declared you plunderers and lawless adventurers, out of the pale of civilization and humanity; and if we had caught you on the high seas, our instructions would have obliged us to arrest you.

We may recur to this subject hereafter, because it involves principles of the greatest moment; and if we are wrong in our view of these principles, it is time that the American people should understand under what law it is that it has become a crime for one of them to imitate the example of Lafayette and Kosciusko.

It is the more important that these principles should be discussed, since the intimation has been given us that our government is expected to aid the crowned heads of Europe—as expressed by the London Times—"*in preserving the union of Cuba with the Crown of Spain.*" It is the more important, since the intelligence has reached us that the Queen of Spain has received the promise of France to give her aid in putting down any struggle for freedom and independence on that island. In view of such declarations, it would greatly aid us to know whether our government has had any correspondence with those governments, authorizing the impression thus made on the public mind that the orders issued to our naval officers on the coast of Cuba are the result of co-operation and secret understanding with France, England, and Spain.

Are either of the organs of President Fillmore and his cabinet prepared to say that there is no such co-operation or secret understanding?

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THE UNION, WASHINGTON
10 September 1851, 3

Mr. Senator Chase and the Ohio Democracy.

The *Republic* has repeatedly called our attention to the fact that Senator Chase has lately, in a formal letter, declared his intention to join the democratic party of Ohio in its present canvass and on its present platform, which is simply *an exact reaffirmance* of the resolutions in regard to the sectional controversy on which the democracy of that State *rallied in* 1848, *and carried the State for General Cass*, against both the Taylor whigs and the Buffalo-platform free-soilers. In that canvass Senator Chase acted openly with the free-soilers. It now appears that he has seen the odium of his past connexions, if not the error of his past ways. It is doubtless in this view of his case that the free-soilers of Ohio—now fully organized as a party under the whig lead of Giddings and Root—have, in the following Resolution of their convention, formally and finally abjured all party connexion with him:

"*Resolved*, That as the Hon. S. P. Chase, senator in Congress from this State, has formally withdrawn from our party, while we regret this course, and that it *may not be injurious to the cause of freedom*, we feel it to be our duty to declare to the public that we do not hold ourselves *responsible for his official acts, or recognise him as our representative.*"

In this state of facts, we suggest to our adroit cotemporary of the *Republic* that Senator Chase now stands in exactly the same relation to the Ohio free-soilers in which President Fillmore stands to the whig party as organized in the northern States.

The *Republic* must perceive with gratification the *completeness* of the parallel. In the canvass of 1848 both of these distinguished gentlemen stood before the country as "*known abolitionists*"—Mr. Chase on the Buffalo platform, and Mr. Fillmore on *identically the same platform*, as laid down in his Erie letter, written also at Buffalo, and corroborated by the express testimony of his present Secretary of the Treasury, that he (Mr. Fillmore) was *then*, in 1848, just what the letter showed he had been for ten years—a "*known abolitionist.*" In this predicament each of these gentlemen failed to be sustained by the popular vote of Ohio. In 1850 and 1851 each of them is visited with a new revelation of public duty, and each changes his position, if not his party principles. Forthwith the new "course" of each is repudiated by his party—that of Mr. Chase in a single convention, and that of Mr. Fillmore in the whole series of whig State conventions in Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all the States of the North. And *the avowed reason* of the repudiation in both cases is curiously *identical*. They are both repudiated in order that their example may not be "*injurious to the cause of freedom.*" For this reason, the men who stood by them both, while *they* stood on the Buffalo doctrines, will now stand by them no longer. The free-soilers, unable to accept the principles of the Ohio democracy, will not "*recognise* the official acts" of Mr. Chase, nor have him for their representative. For this reason, the whig party of the North, unable to accept the Compromise as a final settlement, will not "recognise the official acts" of Mr. Fillmore, who so characterizes it; and thus they proceed to find *another* "*representative*" in Gen. Scott.

One point only remains: President Fillmore's change and repudiation have made him, in the *Republic's* estimation, a sound national man. If, by reason of the same facts, Mr. Chase shall, to the view of that journal, assume a similar national character, then will the parallel be as exact in the *future* as we have shown it to be in the *past*.

Strike at the Principal—not the Agent.

There is a most just and general burst of indignation throughout the country—re-echoed by the democratic and neutral press everywhere, and by the collective whig press of the South—against the conduct of the American consul at Havana towards the American citizens so barbarously massacred by the Spanish authorities. He is everywhere denounced as having utterly failed of his duty, both as an officer and a man. Even the *Republic* seems to give him up. Certainly it is neither our duty, our design, nor our inclination, to say one word in his defence.

But in our judgment there is one man in this land—though *there be but one—whose mouth is shut, and shut* forever, from pronouncing any censure upon the consul's official course. That man is the President of the United States. In his proclamation of April 25, the President told the consul, and all the world, that the American citizens associated in the expedition with Lopez could only be regarded as plunderers and robbers, and that as such they had not only incurred the heavy penalties of our statute, but that they had forfeited all claim to the protection of their government, or to *any interference*, of any character, or from any quarter, official or unofficial, in their behalf, no matter what extremities of barbarity or cruelty might be wreaked upon them!! They might, every man of them, be impaled alive, or given over alive to be the food of Cuban bloodhounds, or be roasted alive before a slow fire, each man of them before the eyes of his companions—and all this without protection, interference, or appeal in their behalf from their government or any other quarter!

To this awful and unheard-of length we deliberately affirm that President Fillmore's proclamation goes; and, so affirming, we quote its pitiless words:

"*And whereas such expeditions can only be regarded as adventures for plunder and robbery, and must meet the condemnation of the civilized world, whilst they are derogatory to the character of our country, in violation of the laws of nations, and expressly prohibited by our own*—our statutes declaring that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or domains of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years;

"Now, therefore, I have issued this my proclamation, warning *all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition*, in violation of our laws and national obligations, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences, and *will forfeit their claim to the protection of this government*, or any INTERFERENCE *in their behalf*, NO MATTER TO WHAT EXTREMITIES *they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct.*"

Doubtless the consul was instructed officially in the very spirit, if not in the very terms, of this proclamation, which, indeed, was of itself the very highest form of official instruction to him. And we aver that the proclamation not only forbade his interference as a government officer, but also most directly discountenanced and deprecated his interference *as a man*, whatever devilish ingenuities or "*extremities*" of cruelty and torture a despotic government, mad with rage or fear, might wreak upon the heads of his captive and defenceless countrymen!

One course of interference was indeed open to the consul. With the flag of his country in his hand, *he might* have gone into the public square of Havana, and there, trampling the proclamation under his feet, he might have told the Cuban authorities to their teeth, that as an American citizen he took solemn appeal from its decision to the judgment of the *American people*, and in the name of that people demanded for his countrymen, if not the whole mercy of the laws of war—stern enough at best—then at least both the form and substance of a fair trial, with some decent respite to prepare for death, if death should be adjudged, and some decent rites of burial when the work of the executioner was done! Had the consul taken this course, his conduct would have been hailed with one acclamation of approval throughout the land; and woe to the administration here that should then have dared to defy the public sympathy and the public conscience by touching one hair of his head for punishment!

But this he failed to do. He did not burst from the shackles imposed on him by the proclamation. He is condemned by his country. But before the authors of the proclamation he stands, as towards *them*, an obedient and faithful servant. Their words so filled his ears that he could not hear the cry of humanity nor the summons of patriotism. Towards *them* he is guiltless. The guilt of his course is *their own*, and *they*, more than he, must answer for it to an indignant people.

A British Opinion.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 12th ult. says there is for Spain one single way to preserve Cuba—not forever, but during all the time that slavery will last in the United States. It is, to pronounce the emancipation of the negroes in that colony. This emancipation is not easy. Cuba has 436,000 slaves, 205,000 free colored, and 500,000 whites, without counting the army and the foreigners. With such elements, although in a state to make a sacrifice of three or four hundred millions of francs, Spain could only give freedom to slaves by relying upon the free colored.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
10 September 1851, 3

Arrival of the Franklin.

By the arrival at New York of the steamer Franklin, Capt. Wotton, from Southampton the 28th of August, we have news from Europe four days later than that by the America.

The Times on Cuba.

The London Times of the 27th reproduces all the fillibuster reports about grand insurrections and victories, and, in closing its accounts, remarks:

"The American government has at length despatched a steamer of war to cruise off the Cuban coast; but nothing can palliate the remissness or inefficiency of the authorities in the United States, who allow preparations to be publicly made, and expeditions to put to sea, for which they afterwards disclaim all responsibility. In such a case it is probable that nothing but the severest measures of repression will be of any avail; and as there is no greater curse to mankind than private wars, carried on by adventurers or buccaneers on their own account, without the shelter of any national flag or any responsible authority, so there is no crime which exposes the persons committing it to more condign and indiscriminate punishment.

"A general rebellion in Cuba, instigated by American sympathizers, and inflamed, as it must ultimately be, by the passions of the negroes let loose upon the island, would combine all the horrors and evils from which humanity recoils; and it would render any government by whose connivance or apathy such atrocities have been rendered possible, obnoxious to the strongest censure and remonstrance. Unless, however, the troops have been tampered with, we entertain but small apprehension that this expedition can be prosecuted with success; and we hope it will be crushed as speedily and ignominiously as it was on the last occasion. But we think the American government must acknowledge that the occurrence of such attempts is a serious discredit to the authority it is bound to exercise over its own citizens, and that the revolutions which threaten Cuba are scarcely less menacing and injurious to the external peace and internal union of the American confederation."

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

New York, Sept. 9—p. m.

The steamship Florida has arrived from Savannah, and states that the Pampero is loitering about that vicinity for the purpose of being captured—her owner, Mr. Sigur, being determined to test the legality of the arrest.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
10 September, 1851, 2

CUBA AND THE SOUTH.

The southern secessionists seem to be placed in rather a singular position by the agitation of the subject of Cuban independence. They are at a loss which side of the question to adopt. One side is sharp, and the other is hot! The addition of a large slave territory to the southern scale is a very tempting prospect; while on the other hand the opinion of some of their leading statesmen, that the annexation of Cuba would have the effect to drain the southern States of their slave population, and leave them with empty dishes, operates as a very disagreeable offset.

There are some, however, who reject this opinion. They think that Cuba will afford a healthy outlet to the surplus accumulation of slave property, and nothing more, and therefore are anxious, not for the independence of the Island, but for its annexation to the South. It is said that Cuba can support thirty millions of people. Its independence will be followed by a rapid American emigration, and the great sugar plantations will soon feel the effects of imported enterprise, and demand for labor will be increased a hundred fold.

It is well-known that Americans have never enjoyed, on that Island, equal privileges with other foreigners. They have always been hampered by jealousy, and treated very much as the Russian Jews are, under that despotism.—The few that have done business there have been allowed what privileges they have enjoyed, by a kind of haughty sufferance, and the high-blooded Spaniard, whose ideas of life are notoriously aristocratic, has been accustomed to look upon the industrious, plodding American more as a menial, than as a man. The Spanish yoke once thrown off, and followed by a free government, there would be such a development of commercial and agricultural enterprise on the part of our people in connection with Cuba, as would have, we doubt not, a very sensible effect on the whole country, and especially on the South.

☞ It is said by an eyewitness of the execution of Americans in Havana, that as the victims were being led out to execution, a Spaniard standing near him remarked that it was "a shame!" The words were scarcely out of his mouth, when a Spanish officer who overheard him, made a sudden sweep with his sabre and literally decapitated the unfortunate speaker.

With regard to the mutilations of the deceased victims, he says, that after the execution he saw a number of Spaniards and negroes carrying about the limbs, members and clothing of the murdered men. One or two of them had the hearts which they had taken from the bodies, pinned on the breasts of their coats!

Telegraphed for the Indiana Daily State Sentinel.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE!

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION HAS FAILED!

LOPEZ EXECUTED!!!

New York, Sept. 5, 12 M.

The Cherokee has arrived. Passengers witnessed the execution of Lopez. They say he ended his life manfully. The total failure of the expedition is attributed to the delay from the separation of Col. Crittenden's command. The Patriots dispersed to the mountains—only thirty remained with Lopez. They left him without a single friend. He wandered until run down by bloodhounds. His last words were "Adieu, dear Cuba!" Gen. Paraguay has been killed at Pagoas.

The Spanish accounts say that the men in the Pampero, 556, have already been killed; 436 imprisoned. Lopez declared himself deceived in regard to aid from Cuba.

A meeting was held on board the Cherokee, Gen. Lane, of Oregon, presiding. Resolutions were passed denouncing the American Consul at Havana, and demanding his recall by the Government.

☞ Advices from New Orleans say that the news from Cuba continues to engage the public, with no less interest. Many think the war at an end, while there are others rash enough to engage further in the hopeless cause. The greatest solicitude is felt as to what will be the fate of the prisoners, and many are for the adoption of the most resolute means to secure their release from bondage or execution. A deputation is talked of to send there to effect their release, and threaten further hostilities, let the consequences be as fatal as chances may determine. Others, more considerate, think the excitement will cool down in a few days, and the Cuban Phantom will disappear forever.

The Garote.—This mode of punishment, which Lopez lately suffered, is one of the most cruel and ignominious methods of execution ever invented by civilized man. The victim is made to sit in a kind of chair with a high back, to which his head is fastened by means of an iron clasp, which encloses his neck and is attached to the back by a screw. When the signal is given, the screw is turned a few times, which strangles the victim and breaks his neck.

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The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
10 September 1851, 2

THE LONDON TIMES AND CUBA.

The London *Times* has some extended remarks about the commotion in Cuba and the bearings and dependencies of the question of Cuban politics. Its views are rather moderately expressed, and sufficiently liberal towards our Government, exculpating it from participating in the scheme of invasion, and attributing to it too much wisdom to compromit itself in such a way with the European powers interested in the preservation of Spanish authority in Cuba. It proclaims to discover in this factious movement, an enterprise engendered and fomented by the slave policy of the South to extend and perpetuate the peculiar institution by another annexation feat, and reveals some significant hints about a debt owing by Spain to Great Britain, which Cuba would just about cancel! It goes on to say:

"To this it may be added that, in common with France and the other allies of Spain, we are interested in preventing any occurrence which may contract her pecuniary resources and lessen her available strength. Cuba and the Phillippines are the last remains of her magnificent colonial empire. They are both of them highly productive dependencies—they both deserve an abler and more disinterested administration. But the transfer of these islands to any other maritime power, would only augment the weakness of one State, by rendering the aggressions of another more successful. Against any such projects the Government of this country, in conjunction with that of France and of Spain herself, is bound to make an early and effectual stand; and, from the wisdom which the Cabinet of Washington has sometimes evinced in avoiding the blind and perilous impulse of a popular feeling for annexation, we hope that it may not be wholly disinclined to concur with other Governments in endeavoring to preserve the permanent union of Cuba with the crown of Spain."

We have no reason, perhaps, to find any fault with this language of the *Times*. The "organ" was bound to notice the transatlantic "foray" in some way, and in so doing, of course, a due degree of dignity was to be manifested, and a gentle hint given to the Yankees, that Great Britain has some very big guns, and great ships, the use of which it might, on occasion, be very kind in them to lend to the young and beautiful bull-fighting Infanta; or on the other hand, that they will remind the lazy Don of that little bill that has been so long due, with the accommodating proposition that, "seeing it's you," we will take the little sugar patch in the Gulf of Mexico, and call it square.

This is all well enough for the newspaper, and so long as they talk good naturedly about it, what care we? We should, indeed, feel complacent at the tone of respect which the Times uses toward our Government, a tone which dates back exactly to the battle of Buena Vista and the storming of Vera Cruz, without feeling called upon to bristle up at any latent hints of interference in a matter so nearly connected with our commercial and naval interests as that of Cuba—for it is our opinion that Great Britain will keep hands off as long as possible.

☞ Gen. Lane, whose arrival at New York, via Cuba, has been announced, it is said may be expected at his home in Indiana in a few days. Gen. Lane witnessed the execution of Lopez at Havana, and afterwards, presided at a meeting of the passengers of the Cherokee, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the American Consul at Havana. The arrival of the Oregon General, we presume will be duly noticed by the Lane papers in the region round about.

☞ The Cuban Revolution, it seems, has proved a very tragical affair to the invaders.—The unfortunate American Soldiers died, asserting that they had been deceived by Lopez; and Lopez died, declaring that he had been deceived by the professed patriots. We suspect the latter is about the truth. No doubt a large portion of the islanders are desirous of a change of government, and would be very happy to see the game going on, and would shout *bravo* at its accomplishment; but at the same time are too great cowards to face the leaden music themselves. What will be the result of this defeat, on the excited minds of the people of this country, who have so earnestly encouraged the invasion? Will the waves immediately subside and Cuba be forgotten? We doubt. But for the sake of humanity, and the national honor, we hope no such doubtful and ill-contrived child's play will again be attempted, as the enterprize that has just been crushed. Let the Cubans alone. Let them suffer the galling yoke of tyranny if they love it. Show no more "sympathy" for them, till they have pluck enough to show themselves *men*; and then do it in an honorable and legitimate way. We are sick, when we look at the blood that has been spilt in this miserable affair—and sicker yet when we consider the paltry unworthiness of those in whose behalf it was sacrificed.

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

The Wabash Express
(Terre Haute, Indiana)
10 September 1851, 3

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM HAVANA,

South Pass, Sept, 5—9 A. M.

Lopez has been executed and the Cuban revolution is a failure. All who left the Pampero were killed or made prisoners. Lopez was arrested and brought into San Christoval on the 29th ult. and taken to Havana on the 1st inst., at 7 o'clock A. M. One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans, are in the possession of the Government, but the insurgents are still in possession of the mountains.

Principe Labarde, Spanish Consul for New Orleans, arrived in the Empire City. He says he would have been lynched, had he remained.

Lopez was garroted on the 1st inst., and the 150 prisoners were senteced to the chain-gang for ten years.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

The Savannah papers contain details of the news received by the ship Merchant, from Havana. Gen. Enna was killed in battle on the 17th at Carambola. His body was sent by Gen. Lopez, with a flag of truce, to the Spanish camp, the whole of the city of Havana being out at the funeral on the 21st. The Havana hospitals are crowded with hundreds. The Spanish officers were dismayed at the rapid and fatal firing of the Americans. The Spaniards say they fired four times to their once.

The Americans in Havana were greatly incensed at Mr. Owen. The Savannah papers say the Spaniards admit that Lopez's army is now rapidly increasing, and that the Creoles are greatly elated. One hundred guns were fired in Savannah on receipt of this news, which the Savannah papers say is reliable.

The Murder of the Fifty-Two.

The first narrative of this dreadful affair was the true one, and the after accounts have been trumped up. The following memoranda, published in the New York Express, tell the story plainly, and the writer is entirely responsible:

"Arrived at Chagres, and left on the U. S. Mail steamer Falcon, on the eve of the 11th of August. On the morning of the 16th, about 10 o'clock, was shot at three times by the small steamer Habanero, brought to, was boarded, &c. The demand made of what ship we were, where from, bound, &c. On bringing to, the insolent minions of the Spanish government took the lead in taking off their hats, shouting, hallooing, &c., at their success in stopping a U. S. Mail steamer with her ensign and mail-flag aloft. A request was made for Captain Rogers to return with the officers on board the Habanero, which he very coolly declined, stating that he was "going into Havana." Arrived at Havana on the same evening, about three o'clock. Boarded by the usual officers, &c. Was immediately informed that 52 men were shot, at 12 o'clock, on that day, (forty of whom are represented as Americans,) run down upon the high seas, 25 or 30 miles from land, by the same steamer; the survivors taken into Havana, and in a few hours conveyed to the place of execution, insulted on their way repeatedly, by both officers and men, and then butchered in a most inhuman manner, several having been shot at from ten to fifteen times, and then only relieved from their misery by the use of the butts of their muskets; thence dragged out like dogs by the heels and thrown together, their clothes being divided as spoils among the noble (!) victors.

"August 21st, 1851.

"On board the steamer Cherokee.

"Wm. Whitney, U. S. Mail Agent."

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

The Charleston Courier.

11 September 1851, 2

[*From the N. Y. Herald, Sept.* 7.]

THE CUBAN TRAGEDY.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP EMPIRE CITY.

The steam ship Empire City, John Tanner, Commander, arrived yesterday afternoon. She left New-Orleans on the 28th ult., and Havana on the *morning* of the 1st instant.

The news by the Chemkee is fully confirmed.

Havana, for the last three days of August, had been a theatre of the most intense excitement ever witnessed in the island of Cuba. On Saturday, the 30th ult., the news reached Havana of the capture of General Lopez and his forces; and never was news received with more joy and apparent satisfaction. It was a day of jubilee and rejoicing; in the evening the principal buildings in the city were illuminated, torchlight processions formed, &c. The next day, (Sunday,) which is generally a holiday there, was doubly so then, in honor, as they said, of *the victory of the Spanish troops*. Guns were fired from morning to night. Shouts and *vivas* for Concha and the Queen were continually offered. Lopez was shot in effigy in different parts of the town. He was dressed in the full uniform of a General, and under his left arm was a game cock, and in his right hand a pack of cards. The rabble amused themselves by shooting at the *effigy* all day.

General Lopez was condemned to be garroted on Monday, the 1st of September. On Sunday morning the war steamers Pizarro and Isabella Catholica were despatched to Bahia Honda and Mariel, to bring up the *troops* preparatory to the execution. It was reported that the Pizarro had gone down for Lopez, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had been in the city all day, but was kept perfectly quiet, in order to prevent confusion. Late in the afternoon, the steamers Habanero, Almendares, Pizarro and Isabella Catholica, all arrived, loaded with troops, being the remainder of those engaged in the several engagements with Lopez. They were marched to the Plaza de Hernas, where they were inspected by Concha, after which they retired to their *rendezvous, completely* exhausted and tired out.

At half past six o'clock, on the 1st of September, the troops were assembled at the place of execution, which was at the "Punta," at the entrance of the harbor, directly opposite the Moro. There was on the ground at the time 5,000 troops, (3,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry,) and about 8,000 citizens. A few minutes before seven, Lopez was brought forward, and ascended a platform, (about fifteen feet high,) on which was the chair of execution. He turned, and, facing the multitude assembled, addressed them with a short speech the conclusion of which and his last words was, "I die *for my beloved* Cuba." He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and at one turn of the screw his head dropped forward; then all that remained of him who had so long been the *terror and dread* of the Cuban *government* was a cold, black, lifeless body. He evinced not the slightest trembling or fear—his step was proud and firm, and his voice clear and distinct. A few *hisses* and groans were heard from the crowd after the execution—save that, every thing was orderly and quiet.

There were in Havana over one hundred prisoners, (Lopez's men,) who are to be sent to Spain for ten years confinement in a dungeon. The remainder of the forces are supposed to have perished from hunger and fatigue. From the report of the prisoners themselves, their sufferings before capture were intense—they say they lived several days on the leaves of trees, and the last meal they had was from the horse of Gen. Lopez, which they killed and divided among themselves.

Lopez, when taken, was wandering about the country alone. There are various reports as to the manner of his *arrest*. Some say he was captured by dogs. Another report is, that he went to a farm house, and asked for something to eat, and permission to lay down, which was granted him; he fell asleep, during which time, the owner of the place obtained the assistance of four men; who bound Lopez hand and foot, and then despatched a person to the nearest rendezvous of troops, where he was made secure. The prisoners say that in no instance have the creoles of the island manifested the least disposition to join the invaders. Every action they had with the troops they were victorious. It was impossible for the Spanish Government to rally their soldiers. The number of troops killed, wounded and missing, is two thousand. Among these is Enna, second to command to Concha, and said to be the best and bravest officer in the army. He was killed at the head of an advancing column.

There are now no fears of an invasion. The annihilation of Lopez and his forces has restored, in a measure, peace and quiet in the city, and the excitement is fast subsiding.

OUR CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, SEPT. 1, 1851.

By the papers, you will get detailed accounts of the fate of the Lopez *expedition*. I shall, *therefore*, merely touch on some of the principal facts connected therewith.

It was calculated that in twenty-four hours after the landing of Lopez they would have been all captured. This did not happen, owing to the death of Gen. Enna; he, at the head of twenty horsemen, made an attack, when he fell, mortally wounded; that event stopped the operations of the Spanish forces. Lopez happened to know the country well, as he once owned an estate in the vicinity; he and his men took up their march in the rugged heights. The Spaniards, after a while followed him, guided by the country people and their dogs, who ferreted out Lopez's men in the morasses, gulleys, and *precipices*, to which they fled to escape. Many were rescued thus from certain death. An order came from the Governor of Havana to give quarter, and to stop shooting the enemy; by this, one hundred and thirty have escaped with their lives; the number landed was 548.

The greatest enemies of the Lopez party were the country people. The same spirit was shown by them as when the French invaded Spain—precisely the same feeling.

Great decorum was observed at the execution of Lopez, notwithstanding the excesses committed at New-Orleans.

The people of the Island are aroused; and the same fate will be shared by further invaders who may appear. It is not true that indignities were offered to the bodies of the fifty men who were shot here on the 16th ultimo.

HAVANA, SEPT. 1, 1851.

Ex-Gen. Lopez was brought here last evening, about seven o'clock, and publicly executed (garoted) at the Punta, at seven o'clock this morning.

Thus has ended this famous revolution in Cuba. The Spaniards considered this Island lost. The Creoles had, it was long understood, been waiting for such an expedition, to rise and shake off their allegiance to the Crown of Spain. We have seen what they have done. Lopez and his five hundred men have been sacrificed by the cowardice of these miserable wretches, who have *deceived every body*. I assure you the government were under the greatest alarm and apprehension, because, as I said before, they, as well as *every body else, really* and sincerely believed that the Creoles would have joined Lopez to a man. I consider that Spain is now more firmly seated in her power with regard to Cuba, than ever she was before. She knows now how completely she may set at defiance the stupid "braggadocio" of these pusillanimous Creoles; and, unless Spain should become involved in a war with the United States, she may remain perfectly tranquil, so far as regards the Cubans ever obtaining their independence by their own endeavors. These dastardly Creoles invited Lopez and the unfortunate men to assist them to obtain their independence, and not one of them even attempted to join him.

Lopez was surrounded by upwards of six thousand Spanish troops, and, after holding out eighteen days, was eventually hunted through the mountains by bloodhounds, and finally betrayed by a Creole. Do all in your power to prevent other expeditions leaving the States; and you cannot but do well in cautioning the public, and publishing to the world the dastardly conduct of these base wretches, the "Creoles," who, by their cowardly conduct and base promises, induced that handful of brave men to come on here, to their almost total destruction. About 140 are left to be *sent*, probably *for life*, to the quicksilver mines in Spain.

SPANISH OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

SKETCH OF THE LOPEZ EXPEDITION, BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

His Excellency the Captain General has *permitted* the insertion, in the official gazette, of the following account of D. Francisco Alexander Laine, one of those who *comprised* the piratical expedition:

In the Plaza of Havana, Aug. 30, 1851, the Ser. Fiscal, accompanied by my secretary, proceeded to the Castle of the Presidio, where was confined D. Francisco A. Laine, who, being sworn, offered to testify to the truth, as follows:

Being asked his name, religion, &c., he said—I am named F. A. Laine, aged 26 years, a native of Alquiza; C. A. R., executor of my mother's property.

Being asked when he went from the Island; if his passports had been verified, and to what port; he said that he sailed on the 4th of Feb., 1849, with passports for San Francisco, going first to N. Orleans.

Being asked if he went to California, or remained in the United States, he said that, not having received, in N. Orleans, the letters which he expected, and feeling short of money, he had given lessons in Spanish and mathematics for a livelihood.

Being asked if subsequent to this time he had returned to Cuba, he said he had not.

Being asked if he knew Narciso Lopez, and what was the nature of his relations with him, he said that, when Lopez returned from Cardenas, in 1850, he had some conversation with him respecting some Cubans, whose names he did not remember, but who he believes are all dead, excepting one Sr. Lono, and that he had no employment with Lopez, or relations with him, except in the course of friendly correspondence, which was lost with his letter book, at Las Pozas, and which was afterwards found by one of the Galician officers.

Being asked to tell what he knew of the designs of Lopez in this expedition, what was his force, who were his officers, and what happened after leaving New-Orleans, until the landing on this island, he said, that the expedition which started in the steamer Pampero numbered 600 men, exclusive of some who joined the steamer in the Mississippi river; but the captain, having made known that it was impossible to carry all, a portion returned, leaving on board 480 men, who were all who disembarked at Morillo; that the object was to go first to the river St. John, there to effect a junction with a force of artillery which was waiting there, and then to land at some point in the central department; but, having touched at Key West for stores, Lopez received information that Pinar del Rey, and almost all of the Vuelta de Abajo had revolted; that it was then resolved to land somewhere in Vuelta de Abajo; that, by a mistake of the pilot, they were taken before Matanzas, and were obliged to return by Havana, in search of the port of Ortigosa, where they proposed to land, but were prevented by the frigate Esperanza; that the officers were Narciso Lopez, a Hungarian, Mr. Pragay, Col. Crittenden, and two others named Llinds and Clinton; that the captain of the Cuban company, to which deponent belonged, was Ildefonso Oberto, who was killed at Las Pozas; that the design of Lopez was to establish a Cuban republic, counting on an insurrection in the country, and the good will of the troops.

Being asked what occurred after his landing until brought here, he said that they disembarked on the shore of Morillo at 11 o'clock at night on the 11th inst., without any opposition beyond four or five discharges, which dispersed some countrymen of Morillo; that they found the shore deserted, the *store open and forsaken*, and having left something less than two hundred men under Col. Crittenden, in charge of the unnecessary arms and provisions, the remainder of the expedition under Lopez, advanced to Las Pozas, without meeting anything except a few countrymen, who fled when they saw the advance; and that upon arriving at Las Pozas they found the town abandoned, nor were they able to make the inhabitants return, notwithstanding the offers made to them; that the day following they were attacked by the troops of the Queen, who, in the end, were forced to retire, leaving them in possession of the place, with the loss of Col. Pragay, a colonel whose name he had forgotten, Capt. Oberto, and some fifty killed and wounded; that finding they did not encounter the expected sympathy amongst the people, and were attacked by the very troops whom they expected to join them, they resolved to resort to *flight* immediately, and with this object started for Pinar del Rio, but by the error or treachery of the guide were conducted to the coffee estate of *Frias* where they had another encounter with the troops, which resulted in the loss of four or five men, which with what were before lost, reduced the *force* at Frias to 280 men, including 12 or 14 wounded; that with these they passed to Brujo, and spending the night in union, went to Martitorenas or Candelaria, *where*, on the 31st, in number not exceeding 200 men, when breakfasting, they were surprised, attacked, and dispersed by the troops of the Queen. A hundred or more hid themselves in the forest, one-third without arms, where they remained for four days without any food except a horse, some corn, and wild plantains; that then arriving at a road the deponent left the rest, in order to write to his mother, and that *for this purpose* he went to a hacienda, where were some officers of Galicia, who told him that it was not necessary to write at the moment, as they were ordered to give *quarter*; that he was *delivered* to Brig. Gen. Rosales, sent to Bahia Honda, and thence to this city.

Being asked what resources the expedition relied upon both in the United States and in this Island, who were their principal agents and correspondents there and here, he said that almost all the resources were from Mr. Legur, who according to Lopez, had given $75,000 to purchase the Pampero; that sundry cannons and arms were purchased at a sale of government remnants; that the cartouches, &c., were purchased through merchants in New-Orleans, whose names he had forgotten, under a receipt from Lopez; that he had heard money had been sent from the Island, and many valuable jewels, which various young persons had come to the island to receive; and that although they had believed that, in this island, there were other resources, yet after they had received none; that the agents in the United States were Segur, Cuchins & Co.; that these were the only promoters of this expedition; that Lopez had constantly said that they could not count on metallic aid in the Island, without the co-operation of the Junta in New-York, which had disagreed with Betancourt and Aguero in respect to the mode of organizing the expedition; that the junta referred to is composed of various other Cubans besides those mentioned, of whose names he was ignorant; that all of which he has said is true, &c.

FRANCISCO A. LAINE.

Signed before me—

BLAS VILLALBA.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF LOPEZ.

[From the Gaceta Extraordinaria de la Habana, Sept. 1.]

Regulations for the Plaza on the 31st of August.

By a superior decree of His Excellency, the Captain General, D. Narciso Lopez, who commanded the party of pirates who disembarked on the morning of the 12th instant at the point called Las Playitas, leeward of this capital, is condemned to die by the infamous garote, and the *execution* is to take place to-*morrow*, the 1st of *September*, at 7 o'clock in the morning. The troops of all arms, of the garrison of this city and of the exterior fortifications, will congregate in the camp of La Punta, where the scaffold is erected, for the formation of a square. The Regiment of Galicia will occupy the front, with the flag displayed. The other bodies will attend with all their disposable force. The artillery will take the right; the *engineers* will come after, and places will be assigned to the other companies. The Lieut. Brigadier de Rey de la Plaza, who will command the troops, will appoint the place for the cavalry. He will have under his orders the officers of the staff of this army, or an equal number of adjutants of the place.

ZURITA.

[*From the Faro Industrial de la Habana, Aug.* 31.]

The Lieutenant Governor of San Cristobal sent the following document yesterday, at 6 o'clock P. M., to the Captain General:

EXCELLENCY:—At this moment, (six o'clock, P. M.,) the traitor Lopez was made prisoner by D Antonio Santos Castaneda, and has entered this village. I am satisfied to send you immediately the knowledge of this fact.

By order of his Excellency, this document was published in the Gaceta, for information and general satisfaction.

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

The Charleston Courier.

11 September 1851, 2

HAVANA, August 30, 1851.

NAMES OF INVADERS CAPTURED.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bahia Honda has put to the disposition of his Excellency the three pirates, whose names follow:

Names.	*Whence.*
James Porter	Ireland,
Francisco Iglesias Zamora	the Peninsula.
Ramon Ignacio Amasa	Matanzas,

Adding to that number the one hundred and twenty-seven who are already in Havana, and twenty-five who will arrive in a few hours, the total number of the prisoners taken will be one hundred and fifty-five.

HAVANA, August 31, 1851. PEDRO ESTEBAN.

[*From the Faro Industrial de la Habana, Aug.* 28.]

The Lieutenant Governor of Bahia Honda made known to-day to the Captain General, that the party of peasants stationed in the hills of Aguacate had seized the ten pirates whose names are given below:

Antonio Luciano Alfonso,	Guillermo Mac Kincy,
Manuel Aregon,	Dandrig Neay,
Jose Bojjanotie y Rubins,	Leonardo Sudlolrt,
Joaquin Casanova,	J. D. Baker,
Miguel Guerra,	Luis Bander.

These individuals have been directed to the disposition of your Excellency, and are on board of the frigate Esperanza. PEDRO ESTEBAN.

HAVANA, August 26, 1851.

[*From the same paper, Aug.* 31.]

On the 30th, the pirates James Smith, Jose Gunst, and D. Augustin Montoro, arrived at Havana, sent by the Lieutenant Governor of San Cristobal.

On the evening of the same day, thirty-eight other pirates, prisoners, arrived from Bahia Honda at Havana. We annex their names:

Names.	*Country.*
Elias Otis,	New-York.
Bernardo Allem,	Havana.
Thomas Little,	Philadelphia.
Juan B. Braun,	New-Orleans.
Julio Chassagne,	Havana.
Francis Curbia y Garcia,	Havana.
George Baptista,	Hungary.
Thomas S. Lee,	New-Orleans.
Michael S. Kuemem,	New-York.
Corneho Derth,	United States.
George Metcalfe,	Ireland.
Pelen Fallon,	United States.
Jose Dovren,	Cuba.
Henry B. Metcalfe,	Ireland.
Capt. Jaime Aquilil,	New Orleans.
Lieut. Roberto M. Gricler,	Kentucky.
Corporal Malbon H. Scott,	do.
Private George Wilson,	Philadelphia.
" Guillermo H. Vaugale,	Kentucky.
" Isaac Freeborn,	Ohio.
" Guillermo H. Cameron,	Virginia.
" Guillermo Caussans,	England.
" Thomas Mac Dellans,	Ireland.
" Harvey Williams,	New-Orleans.
" Juan Danton,	New-York.
" Franklin Boyd,	New-Orleans.
" Thomas Monroe,	Mississippi.
" Wilson A. Reeves,	do.
" Carlos A. Donunea,	Mobile.
" Amanuel R. Wier,	do.
" Juan Sueil;	Germany.
" Eduardo Wiese,	do.
" Guillermo Losner,	do.
" Roberto Seluste,	do.
" Cisiaco Senegdi,	do.
" Martin Melesimo,	Havana.
" Manuel Martinez,	do.
" Francisco A. Laine,	Alquizar.

PEDRO ESTEBAN.

HAVANA, August 29, 1851.

From Havana.—The schooner *Sea Gull*, Capt. BULLOCH, which left Havana on the 2d inst., in company with the brig *Somers*, Capt. WATSON, (arrived here on Monday night,) reached Savannah on Tuesday. The accounts brought by her, vary little from those we have received by the *Cherokee*, *Empire City*, and *Somers*. In one point, however, viz: that relative to the treatment of the prisoners, and the conduct of Mr. Owen, our Consul at Havana in the matter, the Savannah *Republican* and the *Georgian* of yesterday differ widely. We subjoin the paragraphs respecting these items from each paper respectively:

[*From the Savannah Republican.*]

"FROM HAVANA, &c.—The schr. Sea Gull, Capt. Bulloch, arrived at this port yesterday from Havana, whence she sailed on the 2d inst. * * * *

"Capt. Bulloch informs us that he heard no complaints at Havana against Mr. Owen, our Consul, for lack of kindness or humanity towards the prisoners. Crittenden and his party were shot three hours after they arrived at Havana, and Capt. B. says he did not hear any report there from any *source*, derogatory to the character of Mr. Owen."

[*From the Savannah Georgian.*

"LATER FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the schr. Sea Gull, Capt. Bulloch, from Havana, we have advices to the 2d instant. * * * *

"We learn further that the reports of the atrocities committed upon the bodies of the unfortunate fifty Americans first executed, are fully confirmed. It is stated, however, that Gen. Concha was disposed to spare their lives and send them to the United States for trial, but he was overruled by his orders from Spain, and the interference of other officers of the Government in Havana.

"There was no interference on the part of the American Consul in behalf of his condemned countrymen. Fear seems to have taken possession of his senses and paralyzed his energies if he has any; and the proclamation of President Fillmore, branding the expedition as composed of 'robbers and plunderers,' emboldened the Spaniards to the commission of the disgraceful and dastardly acts which have already been detailed."

The Release of Kossuth.—From Constantinople, we learn that it is still believed that KOSSUTH will be released at the time specified, and that he will arrive at New-York in the steam frigate *Mississippi*, in the month of October. The Russian and Austrian Envoys have ineffectually interposed obstacles to prevent his liberation, and the influence of Sir STRATFORD CANNING is at present in the ascendant. Should KOSSUTH be released, it is believed that the diplomatic intercourse between Austria and the Porte will be interrupted for a time.

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

Cincinnati Commercial
11 September 1851, 1

[From the New York Herald of the 7th inst.

THE CUBAN TRAGEDY.

Confirmation of the Cherokee's News—the Execution of Gen. Lopez.

The mail steamship Empire City, John Tanner, commander, arrived yesterday afternoon. She left New Orleans on the 28th ult., and Havana on the morning of the 1st inst.

The news by the Cherokee is fully confirmed.

Havana, for the last three days of August, had been a theatre of the most intense excitement ever witnessed in the island of Cuba. On Saturday, the 30th ult., the news reached Havana of the capture of General Lopez and his forces; and never was news received with more joy and apparent satisfaction. It was a day of jubilee and rejoicing; in the evening the principal buildings of the city were illuminated, torchlight processions formed, &c. The next day, (Sunday,) which is generally a holiday there, was doubly so then, in honor, as they said, of the victory of the Spanish troops.—Guns were fired from morning to night. Shouts and vivas for Concha and the Queen were continually offered. Lopez was shot in effigy in different parts of the town. He was dressed in the full uniform of a General, and under his left arm was a game cock, and in his right hand a pack of cards. The rabble amused themselves by shooting at the effigy all day.

Gen. Lopez was condemned to be garroted on Monday, the 1st of September. On Sunday morning the war steamers Pizarro and Isabella Catholica were despatched to Bahia Honda and Mariel, to bring up the troops preparatory to the execution. It was reported that the Pizarro had gone down for Lopez, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had been in the city all day, but was kept perfectly quiet, in order to prevent confusion. Late in the afternoon, the steamers Habanero, Almendares, Pizarro and Isabella Catholica, all arrived, loaded with troops, being the remainder of those engaged in the several engagements with Lopez. They were marched to the Plaza de Hernas, where they were inspected by Concha, after which they retired to their rendezvous, completely exhausted and tired out.

At half-past six o'clock, on the 1st of September, the troops were assembled at the place of execution, which was at the "Ponta," at the entrance of the harbor, directly opposite Moro. There were on the ground at the time 5,000 troops, (3,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry,) and about 8,000 citizens. A few minutes before seven, Lopez was brought forward, and ascended a platform, (about fifteen feet high,) on which was the chair of execution. He turned, and facing the multitude assembled, addressed them with a short speech; the conclusion of which (and his last words) was, "I die for my beloved Cuba." He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and at one turn of the screw, his head dropped forward; then all that remained of him who had so long been the terror and dread of the Cuban Government was a cold, black, lifeless body. He evinced not the slightest trembling or fear—his step was proud and firm, and his voice clear and distinct. A few hisses and groans were heard from the crowd after the execution—save that, everything was orderly and quiet.

There were in Havana over one hundred prisoners, (Lopez's men,) who are to be sent to Spain for ten years' confinement in a dungeon. The remainder of the forces are supposed to have perished from hunger and fatigue. From the report of the prisoners themselves, their sufferings before capture were intense—they say they lived several days on the leaves of trees, and *the last meal they had was from the horse of General Lopez, which they killed and divided among themselves.*

Lopez, when taken, was wandering about the country alone. There are various reports as to the manner of his arrest. Some say he was captured by dogs. Another report is, that he went to a farm house, and asked for something to eat, and permission to lay down; which was granted him; he fell asleep, during which time, the owner of the place obtained the assistance of four men, who bound Lopez hand and foot, and then despatched a person to the nearest rendezvous of troops, where he was made secure. The prisoners say that in no instance have the Creoles of the island manifested the least disposition to join the invaders. Every action they had with the troops they were victorious. It was impossible for the Spanish Generals to rally their soldiers. *The number of troops killed, wounded, and missing, is two thousand.* Among these is Enna, second in command to Concha, and said to be the best and bravest officer in the army. He was shot through the thigh, at the head of an advancing column.

There are now no fears of an invasion. The annihilation of Lopez and his forces has restored, in a measure, peace and quiet in the city, and the excitement is fast subsiding.

The Empire City brings 150 passengers and a large Havana mail. She left Havana on the 1st; on the 2d passed a steamer to the eastward, supposed to be the Saranac, for Havana. The Albany was in port when the Empire City left. Captain Platt, had, by permission of the Captain General, visited the prisoners, and from them gained much information of the late invasion.

The steamer Falcon arrived from Chagres on the 31st ult. with 390 passengers.

The French war steamer Asmodeus sailed from Havana on the 1st inst.

OUR CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Sept 1, 1851.

The Invasion of Lopez—The way the Invaders Managed—The Spanish Troops and the Country People—The Execution of Lopez—No Indignities to the Fifty.

By the papers you will get detailed accounts of the fate of the Lopez expedition. I shall, therefore, merely touch on some of the principal facts connected therewith.

It was calculated that in twenty-four hours after the landing of Lopez they would have been all captured. This did not happen, owing to the death of General Enna; he, at the head of twenty horsemen, made an attack, when he fell, mortally wounded; that event stopped the operations of the Spanish forces. Lopez happened to know the country well, as he once owned an estate in the vicinity; he and his men took up their march to the rugged heights. The Spaniards, after a while, followed him, guided by the country people and their dogs, who ferretted out Lopez's men in the morasses, gulleys, and precipices, to which they fled to escape. Many were rescued thus from certain death. An order came from the Governor of Havana to give quarter, and to stop shooting the enemy; by this, one hundred and thirty have escaped with their lives; the number landed was 548.

The greatest enemies of the Lopez party were the country people. The same spirit was shown by them as when the French invaded Spain—precisely the same feeling.

Great decorum was observed at the execution of Lopez, notwithstanding the excesses committed at New Orleans.

The people of the island are aroused, and the same fate will be shared by further invaders who may appear.

It is not true that indignities were offered to the bodies of the fifty men who were shot here on the 16th ultimo.

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

The Daily Delta
11 September 1851

The Creoles of Cuba.

Since my return to this city, I have been asked so many questions, and have heard so many reports about Cuban affairs, that I believe it due to truth, to the memory of the martyrs in the Cuban cause, and to the Cuban people in general, to raise my voice, however humble and unknown, to state such facts as circumstances have given me special knowledge of.

I solemnly state that Gen. Lopez never deceived any one about the revolutionary feeling in Cuba, and the co-operation he hoped to meet from the Cubans. My position near him during the last eighteen months of his life, enables me to state knowingly, that letters from all parts of the Island have often called him and his friends, whatever might be their number. No letters or news have ever been forged in this city, and I am astonished that such an accusation could ever have been made against the few devoted friends, who, sincerely convinced of the goodness of the cause, have spared no effort, no sacrifice to serve it, and have engaged in it their time, their name, and their fortune, with no other guarantee than the word and honor of one man. These letters have never been written with the intention of deceiving; their only fault is exaggeration, not as regards the feelings and wishes of the Cuban people, but as to the possibility of immediate action. Circumstances have been against the expedition; the revolution had broken out on the 4th of July in Puerto Principe; from many points patriots had started and concentrated in the Oriente mountains, who were *and are still* defending themselves against the royal troops. The Government, of course, immediately expected the arrival of some expedition from the States, and took all necessary measures; arrests were made; the army of spies reinforced, and all suspicious men marked and closely watched. The General arrived. But few Cubans joined him, it is true, but how many tried to join? The jailers of Havana may answer that question by stating how many arrests were made on the roads since the 19th August; they can answer it by telling what is the crime committed by over two thousand wretches now in Spanish dungeons or transported to Spain. The soldiers also will answer by saying how many have been executed behind the bushes of the Aguacate and the Pena Blanca!

Say that the Cubans are paralyzed by the system of terror under which they live; say that they are crushed by tyranny; that they lack resolute leaders, capable of forming a plan and of leading a people without arms, and surrounded by the most ingenious system of spies; accuse them of cowardly weakness, but do not cast infamy on their name by representing them fighting the Patriots, tracking with dogs the man who has been their only hope for two years.

I was in Cuba when Gen. Lopez arrived, and I will only say that *had it been possible to join him, I would not now be in New Orleans*; those who know me will not doubt my words. Now, while I am convinced, for having myself seen and heard what I say, and having been amongst the Cubans and exposed to the same dangers, I oblige nobody to share my convictions, but I will tell the incredulous, go to the Island of Cuba, do not seek information in newspapers published under the most vigilant censorship, nor amongst men who are interested in showing that the Island is quiet, but mix with the Cubans, become their friend—let your observation be personal, and then try a little conspiracy. Only assemble and arm fifty men, I warrant you will find both men and money; but after that, if you are able, withdraw your head from the noose in which you had already seen it, if you have resisted the trials of a conspirator's life, if you can escape, you will soon be back and will say with me, it must be seen to be believed or understood; this people has the will but not the power of moving.

It has not been my intention to get into a long discussion; I am no public writer, and it is with regret that I put my name before the public; but returning to New Orleans, I have been painfully affected by the revulsion which has taken place since the news of the defeat of that heroic little party whose deeds will be long spoken of by the Spanish soldier, who, more generous than his Government, gives due credit to an enemy that only gave way to a force ten times stronger. I have heard accusations murmured against Gen. Lopez and his noble and generous friends, who feel less the loss of their fortunes, their name exposed to the attacks of vulgar enemies, than for the loss of a man who never had an unworthy thought, whose motives were pure and generous. Gen. Lopez had honored me by his friendship and confidence. I grieve his loss as that of a father; and I think that raising my weak voice to justify him, his friends, or the cause for which he died, is to me a duty—is rendering a homage to his memory. Those who insult his ashes by calumnies are guilty of an act of cowardice, and I would be so guilty if I remained silent. I confidently hope that time will justify him in the eyes of the world, and that if I have not been able to save him, I may yet one day aid in avenging him. I have no personal interest engaged in the Cuban cause; my life is all I could give to it; and if I regret being obscure and unknown, it is only because a more elevated position would have given more weight to my words—words which are dictated by a sincere and well-convinced heart.

P. F. De GOURNAY.

New Orleans, August 9, 1851

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday.

A Manly Defence.

We publish to-day the manly defence of Mr. P. F. De Gournay, a young gentleman of this city, who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. De Gournay is a Cuban by birth, but has long resided in this city. Sometime before his departure, General Lopez sent Mr. De G. to Havana to communicate with his friends in the Island, and keep him regularly informed of the condition and progress of the revolution. He remained there *incognito* at the imminent peril of discovery and immediate execution, and faithfully discharged his duty, communicating constantly to the General the state of affairs, and organizing the patriots.

He at last excited the suspicions of the Government, and was placed under strict surveillance. When news of the General's landing at Bahia Honda was received, he eluded the spies, and with many other Creoles was proceeding to the Vuelta Abajo, when he was arrested. He was released, and permitted to leave the country, after the death of General Lopez. The statements of a gentleman of the high character of Mr. De Gournay, and possessing the opportunities he enjoyed of learning the true state of affairs, will be generally credited, as affording the most satisfactory solution of the failure of the recent expedition. The defence of General Lopez and his friends in this city, who embarked their whole fortunes in promoting his design, is no less conclusive than manly.

Never were men prompted by higher and purer motives than the small number by whom Gen. Lopez was sustained here in his exile, and from whose limited resources he was furnished with the means of equipping and organizing his several expeditions. Enjoying some degree of intimacy with these gentlemen—though having no connection ourselves with the enterprises, save as the friends and advocates of Cuban independence—we can unhesitatingly declare that we never saw men prompted by higher motives, or more sincerely and enthusiastically devoted to a cause, than the small band of friends of Gen. Lopez, in this city.

We commend the card of Mr. De Gournay to the perusal of all our friends.

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

The Daily Delta
11 September 1851, 2

Cuba and Our Requirements.

Eds. Delta: As long as the Government of the United States has thought proper to constitute itself a party in the Cuban affair, and enact the unenviable part of spy for her most virtuous, christian Majesty, it is to be hoped, now that American citizens have been butchered, without the shadow of a trial, that Spain will hereafter be held to the strictest accountability for any acts of violence which she may inflict on American citizens in her dominions. In the very nature of the case, the most outrageous indignities must be visited on our people in Cuba, whether there on business or pleasure—many of which will never be heard of in Washington, if made to depend upon the vigilance or communicativeness of our present Consul. If Mr. Owen is not the man for the approaching emergency—which may well be doubted, after his heartless conduct to Col. Crittenden and his unfortunate followers, recall him, and send in his place a man who will not only know the duties of his mission, but will have the courage to promptly and fearlessly maintain them. We want a Consul, particularly in Cuba, and more particularly at Havana, who will daily visit the prisons, and have such of our subjects as may be confined therein, brought before a court of justice, with the least possible delay, and tried by the rules of the common law. If that is impracticable, agreeably with what we have hitherto submitted to, why then endorse no exequatur that does not, at least by implication, acknowledge that right. It is folly to talk of living much longer in the neighborhood of so intolerant a nuisance without attempting to abate it in some shape or other; and if it is not done by the government of the United States, it will assuredly be done by the people, or a portion thereof.

The whole Consular system of the United States is radically wrong, and the time is now arrived, and will not brook delay, when it must be differently organized. It must afford to our subjects abroad, at least, the same protection vouchsafed to those of England and France, and any breach of it must be punished in an adequate and summary manner. No man but a citizen of the United States should be invested with that office; and an explicit account of his stewardship, at short intervals, should be rendered to some bureau at Washington. Nothing less than a prompt resort to this change will save Cuba from the vengeance of our people, even without the shadow of an internal revolution; thus placing it out of the power of our government of abating the nuisance, by an amicable purchase of that Island, which fate has decreed, sooner or later, shall be free. Circumstances forbid that we should, as far as we are able, place Spain and her dependencies out of the pale of civilized nations, and content ourselves with an impunity carved out of contempt. We might pursue that course with Austria, or with any other foreign power having no dominion in close proximity with us; but, with the former, our very existence demands the closest adherence, in good faith, on their part, of our more enlightened interpretation of natural law, international comity and treaty stipulations.

Mr. Webster will have written his great letter to Mr. Hulsemann in vain, if he shall fail, as Secretary of State, to use his great talents and profound statesmanship to place American citizens, in foreign countries, on a solid basis of life, property, and the pursuit of happiness; and any premature acquisition of Cuba will indirectly, but assuredly, find its valid apology in his admirable but lifeless theories. X.

☞ The Mobile Herald, speaking of the causes of the failure of the expedition to Bahia Honda, says:

"The whole of the enterprise seems now to be abandoned. It was excited and maintained mainly by the energy of General Lopez, and he gave to it a tribute of earnestness which, we trust, will shield his memory from those harsh epithets it is the custom of Northern journals to cast on it. He may have erred grievously, but sadly he paid the penalty of his error. That he was predominently brave, none can doubt; and when history shall have vindicated the truth, it will be found, we think, that, although not a great respecter of the laws of nations, he was moved in some measure by that higher law of humanity, which has been one of the chief monitors of men whom success has made immortal in the memories of the world.

"There is no doubt, we think, that Lopez believed that the Creoles of Cuba were anxious to throw off the yoke which is felt by means of them to be very oppressive. He had received invitations and contributions from the island. The last expedition was mainly fitted out by these contributions, which comprised not only money, but jewels offered by women. That he received no personal aid from these, discontented people, is owing entirely to the errors of the landing, and the disasters that befel the enterprise immediately thereafter."

To which you may add the deception perpetrated by the Spanish cruisers or fishermen, employed by Concha's agents for that purpose, who, off Key West, whilst pretending to be friends of the expedition, informed General Lopez that a rising had taken place in that part of the island.

Col. Crittenden.—As the public has felt much interest to know something of the personal history of the late Col. Crittenden, one of the unfortunate victims who was shot at Havana, a lady friend, who knew him well, informs us that he was the second son of the Hon. Henry Crittenden, late of Shelby county, Ky. His mother was a daughter of the lamented Col. Allen, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, and she is now wife of Col. Murray, of Cloverport, Ky. Mrs. Allen, the grandmother of young Crittenden, was a daughter of Gen. Logan, one of the most distinguished of the Kentucky pioneers. Col. Crittenden was also a cousin to Col. Hardin, of Illinois, who so gallantly fell at Buena Vista. He was a graduate at West Point, and at the time of his death was about thirty years of age. He was a nephew of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, the Attorney General of the United States, and we learn was a young man of brilliant qualities and of much promise. He had in his veins, some of the best blood of Kentucky, both on his father's and his mother's side, and it is greatly to be deplored, that he has met so sad a fate.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

Cuba.—The London Times has a long article on Cuba affairs. The following is the most interesting part of it:

In common with France and other allies of Spain, we are interested in preventing any occurrence which may contract her pecuniary resources and lessen her available strength. Cuba and the Philippines are the last remains of her magnificent colonial empire. They are both of them highly productive dependencies—they both deserve an abler and more disinterested administration. But the transfer of those islands to any other maritime power would only augment the weakness of one state rendering the aggressions of another more successful. Against any such projects the government of this country, in conjunction with that of France and of Spain herself, is bound to make an early and effectual stand: and from the wisdom which the Cabinet at Washington has sometimes evinced in avoiding the blind and perilous impulse of a popular feeling for annexation, we hope that it may not be wholly disinclined to concur with other governments in endeavoring to preserve the permanent union of Cuba into the Crown of Spain.

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The Daily Delta
11 September 1851, 2

Our Foreign Policy.

A gentleman of this city, an active member of the great whig party, sends us a communication (with his name withheld, in very strong terms upon the course of President Fillmore and our Cabinet at Havana, and suggesting that the Government be petitioned to make an immediate demand for the release of the prisoners now detained in Havana. The writer says that the neglect of American rights by our Consular agents in foreign countries, and particularly in Cuba, is becoming a burning shame and disgrace to our country. We agree, cordially, in many of the propositions of our correspondent, but are deterred from publishing his communication, by a fear that the strong language he employs might offend the sensibilities of some of our readers, especially those, who view all subjects through a party medium.

Our correspondent justly and truly says that our Government has submitted to a thousand indignities and insults abroad, which, if offered to any subject of Great Britain, would be promptly and vigorously resented and punished,—and that the frequent occurrence of such incidents has greatly lowered the dignity, standing, and influence of the Republic abroad. We are fully aware of the truth of this assertion. It is a common error to boast of the high regard in which our nation is held abroad,—of how proud our countrymen are in distant lands, to declare their nationality,—and of the great respect which follows our citizens in every land.

We have learned from gentlemen of intelligence, who have quite recently traveled abroad, that so far from finding the name and character of American citizens a recommendation to respect and kind treatment abroad, they have generally deemed it more prudent to travel under the passports of other nations. This is certainly a mortifying fact,—but a natural result of the weak and miserable policy which has characterized our diplomacy and relations with foreign nations. The infidelity or incapacity of our foreign agents, who are usually either broken-down partisans, having no other means of subsistance but the fees of office, or persons engaged in commerce in the place to which they are accredited, is one of the main causes of the neglect by our Government, of the honor and rights of our Republic and her citizens abroad.

When, too, our foreign agents do muster up spirit enough to make the proper representations to the Government at home, it is not improbable that before the reports are received at the State Department, the whole matter has lost its interest, and the Secretary finds other and better themes for his statesmanship or demagogery. The Government, in its desire to avoid all appearance of inquietude and mismanagement, smothers over all foreign difficulties which can be kept secret, and when any of its agents cause unnecessary trouble, recalls them, and sends in their place more complaisant and quiet individuals.

We have quite a striking instance of this discreditable policy of our Government, in the removal of Gen. Campbell from the Consulship of Havana, and the appointment of Mr. Owen. That Gen. Campbell was capable, honest, and faithful,—that no reasonable objections to him, existed even in the estimation of the Executive, is very satisfactorily proved by the fact that immediately on his return, he was appointed by the same President, who recalled him, to an important and responsible office. Why was he then removed from the office, in which he had given so much satisfaction to the American people?

The answer is an obvious one. He had rendered himself distasteful to the Spanish minions, by his manly defence of the rights, persons and interests of American citizens in Cuba. Russell found in him one of those stubborn Republicans of the old school, who would not stand idly by and see any man who wore the name and character of an American citizen, trampled upon by the agents of a corrupt and semi-barbarous dynasty. It is true, by this course, he extorted the awe of these people, and now and then the monstaches of some valorous Don, fairly carled with impotent rage, as he passed along the streets of Havana in all the proud and fearless freedom of an American and Republican.

But the Vice Royalty, with its innumerable cohort of Spanish beggars, sent over to batten upon this rich island, were continually annoyed by the pertinacity of his "lordship," as in their cringing servility they chose to address him. Complaint was therefore made to our Government, which was shamefully hearkened to, and General Campbell recalled to please Spain and the Captain-General. One Mr. Owens was sent to succeed him—a facial gentleman, *of one of the first families* of Georgia,—an active partisan, who had once traveled in Europe, and learned a few French and Spanish phrases at the restaurants and operas of European cities.

Now, what would have been the course of the English Government, if a similar complaint had been sent to it, of the too great zeal of one of its consular agents? Would it have recalled him, to pamper the pride of foreign despots? Would it have punished a spirited, faithful and energetic public agent, because he was not tame enough for the tastes and nerves of foreigners, who desire to oppress and defraud our citizens abroad, and insult the national dignity? No; they would have maintained him at his post, at all costs and sacrifices, and on his return home, he would have been promoted and still further honored. Such would have been the course of Great Britain, and it is by such a course that an Englishman enjoys so much respect abroad. Such, too, was invariably the course of that true model of the republican diplomatist, Andrew Jackson, among whose first acts was, the appointment to an honorable and valuable post, of a distinguished officer of our Navy, who had been cashiered for resenting an insult to the American flag, in a manner which, for many years after, made the Spaniards of the West Indies shudder and turn pale at the very name of an American naval officer.

But, alas! the subsequent course of our Government has obliterated all the effects of this prompt and manly action and policy, and now American vessels are seized and confiscated on the high seas by these same Spaniards, and our commercial steamers are fired into, boarded, and sent on their way amid the hootings and hisses of a gang of swarthy Catalans. And when complaint is made, the National Intelligencer, the Journal of Commerce, New York Express, and all the other commercial journals of the country, cry out "it is all right,—according to the laws of nations," &c. The Government then picks up some kid-gloved young gentleman, who is hanging about the departments at Washington, waiting for the first vacancy,—who boasts, perhaps, that he has gone through "Spanish in six lessons," and forthwith he is sent off to Havana to annoy the *otium cum dignitate* of our Consul.

Then our dainty Consul puts on his Parisian suit,—his white kids, and proceeds in his stylish volante to the Captain-General's,—by whom he is received with the most fascinative condescension, delights his stomach with draughts of rum or brandy, receives the most satisfactory assurances that the home Government, at Madrid—three thousand miles off—will attend to the matter, and then Mr. Owen leaves, goes home, and writes back to our Government that the Captain General has behaved in the most handsome manner,—then damns all Filibusters for endangering his foes, and quietly resigns himself to his Cubana. Such is a fair representation of American diplomacy abroad.

It would be far better for us to have no foreign agents at all, than such as bring contempt on the nation. The money expended in keeping up the diplomatic establishment, would be more wisely applied in augmenting our navy. The officers of this branch of the service would be better diplomats than the party hacks usually selected for these places. They should be supported and encouraged in the prompt resentment and punishment of all wrongs offered to our commerce on the high seas. In this manner, alone—by discarding and abandoning the tame and humble policy which has been of late pursued by our Government, and adopting the manly, prompt and energetic rules enforced by the hero and patriot of the Hermitage—the American citizen may be enabled to exclaim the proud boast, which the great orator of Rome declared was an impenetrable shield to the citizens of that Republic in every part of the world, securing profound respect and homage from all men—"I am an American citizen."

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The Daily Delta

11 September 1851, 2

The Vilest Calumny of the Age.

The Spaniards have the credit of perpetrating the most brutal and barbarous deed of modern times, in the shooting of the patriotic young men captured near Bahia Honda. The National Intelligencer is entitled to the still greater infamy of publishing the blackest and foulest calumny which has outraged truth and decency in our day. Here it is:

"Whatever name may be given to Lopez and his followers, every well-informed man knows their real character, and it is an insult to common sense to attempt to disguise the truth. *They are engaged in one of the vilest attempts at robbery that ever disgraced Humanity, and if there is any difference between them and common pirates, the latter can claim the advantage, for what they do, they do openly, under the black flag.* They, the pirates, do not add the meanness of the swindler to their darker crimes."

The Capture of Gen. Lopez.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 8.

It is generally believed at Washington that General Lopez was deceived by promises of assistance from Spanish officers, and that by means of this stratagem he was induced to land near Bahia Honda.—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

This has more probability about it than anything we have seen for sometime in the dispatches from the North. General Lopez had a great number of letters from prominent officers in the Spanish army, pledging themselves in the most sacred manner to join him on his landing on the island. Some of these letters will no doubt see the light.

PORTRAIT OF GEN. LOPEZ.—Mr. Lepelletier Duclary, an artist of this city, of fine taste and considerable distinction, executed a very fine, full-length portrait of General Lopez, before his departure from this city, which may be seen at Armstrong's Exchange, on Royal street and Exchange Alley. It is an excellent likeness and highly-spirited painting.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

11 September 1851, 2

Chasing the Pampero.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter *Jackson* arrived off the St. John's bar on Monday last, in search of the *Pampero*. Lieut. Davenport, arrived here by the Cutter's barge the same evening. We learn that the *Jackson*, while cruising off the coast, overhauled a steamer answering to the *Pampero*, by firing a shot across her bow; and instead of the steamer rounding to, her crew gave three hearty cheers, put on all steam, and went ahead.

Lieut. Davenport, after conferring with the Custom-house officers of this port, returned to the Cutter early Tuesday morning.

We understand that process has been requested by the Collector, (in pursuance of renewed instructions,) to be placed in the hands of the U. S. Marshal, to seize the *Pampero* wherever found, and that search is now being made for the vessel.

The *Jackson* is from a cruise along the coast. The following is a list of her officers:

James J. Morrison, Lt. Com'g.
Robt. K. Hudgins, Act'g 1st Lieut.
Dudley Davenport, 2d Lieut.
William Hall, Boatswain.
Edward Perkins, Gunner.

The Cuba News.

Our last exchanges bring us the Savannah *News*, containing a despatch from Montgomery announcing the arrival of the *Cherokee* at New Orleans, with intelligence from Cuba of the capture and execution of Lopez by garrote, he being taken on the 29th and executed on the 1st, at Havana. One hundred and fifty-five of his men, mostly Americans, are also said to be in the hands of the government, all of whom have been sentenced for life in the Spanish mines.—Lopez is said to have been taken by blood-hounds. His last words were an asseveration of his patriotic purposes in invading Cuba, and his solemn parting farewell to the lovely isle. The despatch adds' *he had no assistance from the Cuban Creoles*—which if true, is very important in view of the confidence manifested by many in the revolutionary disposition of the Cubans. The intelligence by this arrival will be received with a feeling of sorrow only equalled by the melancholy fate of the fifty of Crittenden's party who were shot at Havana. Some there are still who do not give entire credence to the statement, and the inquiry is whether the *Cherokee* touched at Havana on her way out or whether her intelligence was communicated to her outside the harbor by a Spanish source. This, however, we take to be a slender possibility on which to hope the continued safety of the party. We hope it may not prove true—and that the doom of the Spanish mines may not be added to that of summary death to our brave young countrymen who have been seduced to the rescue of a people who seem unwilling or unable to strike a united blow for their own liberties.

We devote most of our space to-day to various letters and statements pertaining to Cuba affairs which have been received by previous arrivals, among them several letters from the unfortunate men who fell with Crittenden. We also copy an interesting letter from an officer on the U. S. ship Albany, who was at Havana at the time of the landing and its subsequent occurrences. This and other letters which we are unable to publish seem indeed to have foreshadowed the final intelligence which is now before us. There has evidently been great exaggeration as to Lopez's successes over the Spaniards, of the ready assistance of the people, the desertion to him of a regiment of Spanish troops, &c. Yet even in his defeat his contests have displayed a boldness, energy, and success almost miraculous. Landing on the coast with 450 men, he seems to have repulsed the first onsets of the Spaniards with terrible havoc, and only to have been finally overwhelmed by an army reinforced to near 4,000 men. Even then the surviving party sought the mountains, in hopes doubtless of making a secure stand. But it seems reverse and want of provisions scattered his party, and in consequence a large body of them, and Lopez himself, fell into the hands of their pursuers. Still it is said there are some hundreds of patriots in the mountains of Principe, though we have had intelligence that the revolution in this quarter was suppressed.

What came to us by the first telegraphic despatches as two important battles with the Spanish troops, seem to have been a skirmish at San Miguel a point between Bahia Honda and Las Posas, (all in close vicinity to the coast,) and the defence of the position taken by Lopez at the latter place the day after his landing. Here he repulsed the troops with great loss in two efforts to dislodge him; but overwhelming numbers finally forced him to yield. The position of Crittenden's party is contradictory—some accounts saying they were left at the landing in charge of the baggage; others that they were detached to take a small town near by called Cabanos; and the latter of Cook, one of the party, states they were left by Lopez and were attacked by 500 or 700 of the Queen's troops, when they were forced to retreat to the boats. We do not think our latest accounts refer to any subsequent battle to that alluded to in our first despatches. In one of these it was stated "One general, one commodore and general of marines, with two hundred soldiers were killed." In another of same date, "A Spanish colonel, aid to the Governor, was shot." We believe this was General Enna, whose death was announced by the *Merchant* as the result of some later engagement with Lopez. We think, on the whole, that Lopez had but one battle, in which he was on the defensive, fighting at intervals when the Spanish troops attacked him with reinforcements, and that the misfortune of Crittenden was an incident of the same affair.

The results of the expedition will not allay the desire on the part of numbers of our people to forward and aid Cuban revolution. The death of the brave young Americans may stimulate many to attempt to accomplish the undertaking in which they have fallen. But we think it must be a task of self-reliance, and justified by the maxim that it is the mission of Republicanism to uproot monarchy and tyranny everywhere. Although there are brave Cubans who will devote their means and their lives to the noble cause of their country's liberation—although their names stand out conspicuously and honorably in this preface of the bloody page—yet there is no evidence of that desire of the Cuban populace for revolution which justifies foreign interposition upon a principal of national as well as moral law. The Cubans were passive at Cardenas; they have not been supported in the mountains of Principe; they have, if accounts be true, proven enemies of Liberty at Las Posas; and when the fifty noble spirits yielded up their lives at the Castle of Atares, liberty-loving thousands of the very class that might be supposed ever ready for the work of disorganization, threw up their hats and shouted vivas for the Queen.

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

Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

11 September 1851, 2

Affairs in Cuba.

The National Intelligencer says:

That the steam frigate Saranac was despatched forthwith from Norfolk for Havana, with Commodore Parker, of the Home Squadron, on board, who has been instructed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of the American citizens recently shot at that place, and to ascertain the proofs under which they were put to death for having been alleged or engaged in an armed expedition which invaded the island. A full investigation will also be had into the circumstance of firing at the United States mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish cruiser.

At the same time that these steps are being taken, renewed and rigid instructions will be issued to the civil, military, and naval officers of the Government, to take all legal steps, and employ all the means at their command, to check and break up any armed and illegal expeditions, from the United States against the territories of friendly Powers, and to sieze any vessels and arrest all persons who may be concerned therein; it being the fixed determination of the Government to maintain its treaty obligations and to enforce the laws of the land, the recent violation of which, in the case of the expedition of the Pampero, has led to such lamentable results.

The Saranac was waiting at Norfolk for the purpose of conveying Gov. Letcher to Vera Cruz, on his way to resume his diplomatic duties at the city of Mexico; but her present mission being of such pressing importance, she departed without him and another conveyance will be provided for that gentleman.*

The same paper has the following paragraphs:

The Havana Prisoners.—We understand that a despatch to the Department of State from the American Consul at Havana states that all the prisoners were tried (we presume by a military tribunal) previous to their execution.

The Government Officers at New Orleans.—We notice in some of our exchanges that complaint is made at the negligence of the officers of the United States at New Orleans, in not preventing the departure of the expedition under Lopez. We have made inquiry on the subject, and have ascertained that the most stringent orders were long since issued and renewed on the subject by the different Departments, and that a satisfactory explanation will be required for the apparent neglect.

The New York Herald says:

We learn that the sailors of the U. S ship Albany, at Havana, were thrown into a state of great excitement on learning that fifty Americans were to be shot. They waited upon Capt. Randolph to get permission to land and prevent the execution; they desired him to open his batteries upon the town; and when the guns were heard at the execution, they wanted the flag of the Albany struck.

The brig J. C. Anderson, Capt. Murray, arrived last night from Havana, whence she sailed on the 15th inst. Capt. Murray states that when he left, the greatest excitement prevailed in Havana, in consequence of the landing of the invaders. Capt. M. also states the Spaniards do not hesitate to use the slightest pretext and the basest subterfuge to harass and annoy Americans, both strangers and residents, in every way possible. It is with great difficulty and delay that American shipmates can obtain the requisite accomodations for their vessels &c. As an instance of the vindictive feeling that prevails among them in this direction, it is only necessary to state that Captain Habershaw, of the brig Hilander, of Philadelphia, was fined $80, because he had not his wife's name on the crew list of the vessel.

*We since learn that Gov. Letcher took passage in the Saranac, to reach Mexico via Havana.

From Cardenas.

Capt. Brooks, of the barque Louisa, at New York from Cardenas, which port he left on the 12th ult., states that some conflicts between the troops and patriots had taken place in the mountains, and in most instances the latter were reported to have sustained a repulse. The planters were much changed in their attachment to the government, and the citizens generally, without fear or favor, gave utterance to their sentiments of hostility towards the powers that be. Things cannot remain much longer as they are in Cuba. The public mind was greatly agitated, and all the disposable force of the government, both by land and sea, was put in requisition for the suppression of rumors and the interruption of private communications.

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Diario de la Habana.

11 September 1851, 2

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes as follows, under date of

HAVANA, August 16—4½ P. M.

I am too much affected to write to you more than to say, that I have this day been witness to one of the most brutal acts of wanton inhumanity ever perpetrated in the annals of history. Not content this government, in revenging themselves on the death of those unfortunate and, perhaps, misguided men, and which, it may even be said, was brought upon *themselves*, but these Spanish authorities deserve to be chastised for their exceedingly reprehensible conduct in permitting the desecration, as they have done, of the senseless clay of our brave countrymen. This morning,

Forty Americans,	One Italian,
Four Irish,	One Phillippine Islr,
One Scotch,	Two Havaneros, and

Two Germans, or Hungarians,

were shot at 11 o'clock—after which the troops were ordered to retire; and some hundreds of the very vilest rabble and negroes, hired for the purpose, commenced stripping the dead bodies, mutilating their limbs, tearing out their eyes, cutting off their noses and fingers, and some of the poor fellows' privates—their wretches brought to the city on sticks, and paraded them under the very walls of the palace. Oh, the very remembrance of the sight is frightful.

I never saw men—and could scarcely have supposed it possible—conduct themselves at such an awful moment with the fortitude these men displayed under such trying circumstances. They were shot six at a time, i. e., twelve were brought to the place of execution, six made to kneel down and receive the fire of the soldiers, after which the remaining six were made to walk round their dead comrades, and kneel opposite to them, when they also [illegible] after being stripped, and their bodies mutilated in the barbarous manner I have described, they were shoved six or seven together, bound as they were, into hearses, which were used last year for cholera cases. No coffins were allowed them; and I think the manner they were put into the hearses was equally disgusting as their other acts; the heads of some were almost dragging on the ground, and it had more the appearance of a slaughter cart on its way to market from the slaughter-house, than that of a hearse conveying the bodies of human beings.

A finer looking set of young men I never saw; they made not a single complaint, not a *murmur against their sentence*, and decency should have been shown to their dead bodies, in admiration for the heroism they displayed when brought out for execution. Not a muscle was seen to move, and they proved to the rabble congregated to witness the horrid spectacle, that being the fortune of war that they fell into the power of this government, they were not afraid to die. It would have been a great consolation to these poor fellows, as they repeatedly asked to see their Consul, and through him, to have sent their last adieus, and such little *mementoes* as they had, to their beloved relations in the States. One handsome young fellow desired that his watch should be sent to his sweetheart.

Lastly, at the very hour of their triumph, when the people of the Spanish steamer Habanaro knew that the execution of the American prisoners, which they had taken to Havana, was about to take place, fired two shots across, or at the steamer Falcon, off Bahia Honda; and notwith-tanding that this vessel was well known to them, having, as she had, the American flag hoisted, &c., she was detained and overhauled by the Spanish officers, who, upon returning to their vessel, commenced cheering, and hissing at the Falcon, proud, no doubt, of the impunity with which they had detained an American mail steamer on the high seas, at their pleasure.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

11 September 1851, 2

Something True from Cuba.

The following letter bears intrinsic evidence of its presenting the most reliable view yet published of the state of things in Cuba just before the sailing of the Cherokee. Our readers will observe that the officer who writes it, states explicitly that the inhabitants abstained entirely from rendering assistance to Lopez, and informs us incidentally that those of the adventurers who were shot were previously tried:

INTERESTING LETTER.—The Portsmouth, Va., Transcript has the following letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Albany dated

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 16, 1851.

The U. S. ship Albany, of 22 guns, arrived off Havana seven days from Pensacola; on the 9th of this month; the same day communicated with the United States Consul. Remained in sight of the Moro till Monday following, when the commander, Chas. T. Platt, again went into the harbor, this time having an interview with the Captain General of Cuba. Nothing was learned inducing the belief that an immediate invasion of the Island was anticipated; indeed the contrary belief seemed to be firmly entertained. Tuesday following this interview, the Albany remained in sight of Cuba, leaving the U. S. steamer Vixen in the harbor of Havana. On Monday, about the time of the interview named with the Captain General of Cuba, Lopez landed at Bahia Honda, fifty miles west of Havana, the news of which, coming to the latter place the same night, was brought out by the Vixen to the Albany, and both of these vessels, the only portion of the Gulf or Home Squadron in these seas, immediately returned to Havana.

The first day's rumor, after the Albany's return, was that the "Fillibusteros" had marched twelve miles into the country, to the town of "Posa," and there holding firm at the foot of the Cusco mountains, had cut to pieces two entire companies of the Spanish infantry who had been too much in advance when the attack began. The Spaniards, having steam at their disposal, had suddenly thrown two thousand men upon the devoted adventurers, but a bloody repulse followed their first attack. A thousand more men were hurried from Havana on Thursday, the 13th. These also must have gone too near the Fillibusteros' rifles for they were again yesterday reinforced by three companies, and last night another steamer went in the same direction apparently loaded with troops. The fact of the large reinforcements being hurried to the scene of action, renders it probable that there is some ground for the rumor that several hundred Spaniards, among whom are a very large proportion of officers, have already fallen. But for all this, the fate of the expedition is sealed—for the Cubans, however free with money and boasts of fight, will not handle the musket—they do not join the invaders—and the brave sympathisers, deluded first, are already falling a sacrifice. A horrid story remains for to-day—fifty men, detached by Lopez to gain some town, on or near the coast, were captured by the Spanish Admiral last night (at 2 A. M.) They were brought into the harbor, placed on board the frigate "Esperanza," (Hope) and this morning, at nine o'clock, they marched down the ship's gangway, one by one, stripped to trowsers and shirt, some even without the latter covering, bare-headed, hands tightly bound behind their backs—a pale train, hurried by the minions of despotism towards the land of ghosts.

I say these fifty men, 1 colonel, 3 captains 4 lieutenants, 2 surgeons, 5 sergents, and 35 soldiers, were bare headed and almost naked, bound, marched down the flag-ship's gangway on the side next to and not two hundred and fifty yards from the Albany, into a ferry boat, and transported to the head of the harbor, distance about one mile, and there amidst an immense concourse of spectators—perhaps one hundred thousand—*shot* without mercy! I saw their pale faces and firm steps as they descended from their trial to death. Many were very young, and some had the forms as they no doubt had the souls of heroes. Of the whole party only one was a Cuban, which of itself, shows enough of creole Cuba's patriotism! Four were Irish, and forty were our own people, misled, it is true, but doubtless believing that they were treading in the steps of Lafayette and those sympathisers whose names are enrolled in glory, in the annals of our revolution. But Cuba has not revolted: there is no war here of *the people* against *their oppressors*, and *our own people* should keep aloof, or descend by tens of thousands to drive tyranny to the land where it is indigenous.

It is said that there are twenty-four thousand Spanish soldiers in Cuba. The Nuevitas insurrection is suppressed. Lopez must perish, and all the small parties who ignorantly are approaching to join him.—*Heaven forbid that I should have to witness* any more such executions as those of this day, all the preparations for which were so ostentaciously made right under our flag. Ought not our ships of war now to be on preventive service, warning off or taking back home the deluded generous men who think Cuba ready for their aid, instead of laying in port to witness Spanish justice?

Warn the public that the rights of war will never be accorded here by the Spaniards to the vanquished patriots. "*Væ victis*" is their motto, so long as they are not defeated.

It is healthy here at this time—an English man-of-war here—the French steam frigate Asmodee is in port. The U. S. steamer Vixen sailed for Pensacola this morning.

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Florida Republican.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

11 September, 1851, 2.

The intelligence as related below, was brought by the *Empire City* to New Orleans, on her arrival previous to that of the *Cherokee*. It appears to be decisive, even at that date, of the capture and defeat of Lopez:

From the Republic.

Cuban News—Capture of Lopez.

Quite a number of telegraghic despatches have appeared in the newspapers North and South of us, bearing date at New Orleans, August 21st and 22d, and professing to give accounts of scenes of violence which took place in that city at these respective dates. We have not yet been able to satisfy ourselves of the authenticity of these despatches or the correctness of their statements.

The following despatch appeared in the New York papers of Tuesday the 26th and by some of them its authenticity was questioned: but it will be perceived by the statement of our regular correspondent at New York, whose letter appears in another column, that such a confirmation of it had been received in that city late in the day as I left no further doubt of its correctness:

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Important from Cuba—Total Defeat of Lopez and his Forces—Their Capture by the Government Troops.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22—By letters received here, from authentic sources, dated Havana the 18th, we learn that Lopez had fought only *one* battle with the Spanish troops. The latter met with a repulse, but shortly receiving large reinforcements, with cannon, &c., they returned to the charge, and succeeded in utterly routing the "patriots," and capturing nearly every one of them, including Lopez.

This battle occurred almost immediately after the landing.

The loss on the Spanish side upon their repulse was between four and five hundred.

Every thing is apparently quiet at present, and no further difficulty is anticipated until more "Filibusters" arrive.

Another version of the last paragraph of the same despatch in another paper reads:

"Every thing was apparently quiet at the date of the letters, and no further difficulty was anticipated until the arrival of more Filibusters."

In regard to the probabilities of the capture of Lopez, the Boston Traveller of the 25th instant says:

"It is the general opinion of merchants in this city, engaged in the Cuba trade, that the statement of the dispersion of the forces of Lopez, and also of his capture, are correct. A letter from Drake, Brothers & Co., of Havana, of the latest date, states confidently that advices had been received that morning of the dispersion of the invading forces. It is also stated in a letter that Bastellin, the second in command, advised against the immediate execution of the prisoners at Havana."

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Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer
Wednesday, Sept. 17

11 September 1851, 2

Latest and most Important from Cuba.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 1 P. M.

The melancholy news from Cuba, brought by the *Cherokee*, is confirmed, and relied on. The *Cherokee* arrived at the Levee this morning at 12 o'clock.

The expedition under General LOPEZ has entirely failed. General LOPEZ was taken prisoner on the 29th, and was taken to Havana; where he was executed by garote on the 1st instant.

After the battle with Gen. ENNA, Gen. LOPEZ's force was reduced to the last extremity, his ammunition being entirely exhausted. After remaining sixty hours without food, the men prepared to disband, and each shift for himself.

Gen. LOPEZ was hunted and taken by blood-hounds.

One hundred and fifty-five prisoners, mostly Americans, were taken by the Spanish, all of whom were condemned for life to the Spanish mines, and are to be sent immediately to Spain.

In the battle of the 17th, in which Gen. ENNA was killed, they are said to have fought like demons, killing seven hundred Spaniards.

The insurgents are still in the mountains, near Principe, seven hundred strong, commanded by a Hungarian officer.

Gen. LOPEZ, previous to his execution, declared the motives which had actuated him in making war upon the Spanish government.—His sole object was to promote the advancement and happiness of the people of Cuba. He intimated that he had been deceived. His dying words were:

"ADIEU, DEAR CUBA."

LOPEZ had no aid or countenance from the Creoles!

Despatches state that the President, on his return to Washington, ordered the dismissal of the Collector at New Orleans, for delinquencies respecting the departure of the *Pampero*.

It is said that two hundred Spaniards resident at New Orleans, left that city for Cuba in consequence of the action of the mob towards their countrymen. This is a reinforcement, and a reliable one, for Concha.

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Louisville Democrat

11 September, 1851, 2

☞ The failure of an enterprise always brings along with it reproaches and criminations. It requires a great mind to preserve its equanimity in the extreme of misfortune—see its own part in a failure as it would claim its own in success. The melancholy ending of the Cuba expedition, it is assumed, could not have happened without guilt somewhere, and the leader is very naturally pointed to as the criminal. This is perhaps right. Had the revolution in Cuba succeeded, he would have received the chief share of the merit. The most that can be said, however, is that Lopez was deceived.—The information he had was unreliable, or he miscalculated the spirit of the Cubans. He was not insane enough to suppose he could take the island with 450 men. He committed a great blunder, and has paid the penalty with his life. It is sad to think how many have shared the bitter cup of his misfortunes; but criminations are puerile.

☞ Prentice thinks Fillmore has done bravely in this Cuba business. Well, it couldn't have turned out worse. He and his officials didn't carry out his own theory, and they thwarted the theory and purposes of others. Either one policy or the other, consistently pursued, would most likely have secured a different result.—The truth is, Fillmore didn't well know what to be at, and he is now very decided after it's all over. He has turned out of office the collector at New Orleans for not doing his duty. Why don't he leave himself for neglecting his duty, trotting round electioneering for the office of President the next four years?

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Louisville Democrat

11 September 1851, 3

☞Of the 450 men composing the force with which General Lopez landed within 40 miles of Havana, we learn, that from 80 to 100 were Hungarians. There were about 60 Cubans, including 12 of the Spanish soldiers who joined Lopez in Cardenas, last year. The rest were chiefly from Mississippi and Alabama. There were only two pieces of field artillery. Col. Pragay, the distinguished Hungarian officer, went as Adjutant General, or Chief of the Staff. Major Schlesinger, we are informed, went off concealed on board the Pampero, General Lopez having forbidden him to go on account of his bail in this city; but, as his trial was not to take place till October, Major Schlesinger doubtless considered that before that time either he would be able to return, or death would have released his bail. One Cuban gentleman named Grono, desiring to get off without his wife's knowledge, did not go on board the Pampero at New Orleans, but went down to the Balize by other conveyance. On jumping aboard the Pampero, the first person he encountered was his wife herself, who was resolved to go if he went. A great contest ensued on the subject between them, but Gen. Lopez promptly restored peace by putting both on board the towboat. We may here mention, that Lopez always objected to take any other than unmarried men with him from just regard to the feelings of wives and families.—*N. Y. Sun.*

ANGEL DE LOÑO

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Louisville Journal

11 September 1851, 2

☞ One of our city papers, which considers itself very remarkable for always having the latest news, is still insisting upon the reliability of that notorious telegraphic dispatch which announced that Lopez, victorious in all his Cuban battles, was just marching into Havana with a certainty of carrying it almost without resistance, only 700 soldiers being there to oppose him!

The said paper, we have no doubt, will continue to swear to the truth of that dispatch as long as it lives.

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The Daily Picayune.

11 September 1851, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

[BY THE SOUTHERN (MORSE) LINE.]

The Cuba Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, *Sept.* 10.

The United States Government is taking measures to interpose in behalf of the American prisoners at Havana.

The Federal City.—Washington City bids fair to be a considerable metropolis in time. A correspondent of the New York Express says that not less than four hundred new buildings are in process of erection within the corporate limits. The same correspondent gives some particulars relative to the new wings of the Capitol building, and says that Mr. Walter, the architect, seems to understand his work thoroughly, and devotes himself to it heartily, and with no disposition to delay. Samuel Strong, of New York, is Superintendent, and has eighty men employed in digging and laying the foundations. The two wings will cover two acres of ground, and, with the main building now standing, the whole Capitol will cover four acres. The wings will be connected north and south to the main building by corridors. The buildings will be of marble, with numerous columns inside and out. In one wing will be the Hall of the House of Representatives, twice the size of the present Hall, and in the other will be the Senate Chamber and the Supreme Court room. The designs, from the foundation upward, present a series of beautiful pictures. One wing of the Patent Office being finished, the Secretary of the Interior will take possession of it for his own use, and urge the completion of the opposite one, the foundations of which have been laid, for the use of the Patent Office proper.

☞ The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 3d inst., thus speaks of Col. Crittenden, recently shot at Havana:

A lady friend, who knew him well, informs us that he was the second son of the Hon. Henry Crittenden, late of Shelby county, Ky. His mother was a daughter of the lamented Col. Allen, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, and she is now the wife of Col. Murray, of Cloverport, Ky. Mrs Allen, the grandmother of young Crittenden, was a daughter of Gen Logan, one of the most distinguished of the Kentucky pioneers. Col. Crittenden was also a cousin to Col. Hardin, of Illinois, who so gallantly fell at Buena Vista. He was a graduate at West Point, and at the time of his death was about thirty years of age. He was a nephew of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, the Attorney General of the United States, and we learn was a young man of brilliant qualities and of much promise. He had in his veins some of the best blood of Kentucky, both on his father's and his mother's side, and it is greatly to be deplored that he has met so sad a fate.

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New York Journal of Commerce

11 September, 1851, 4

EXECUTION OF LOPEZ.—The Newburyport Herald publishes the following letter from a well-known merchant of that city, who was present at the execution of Lopez:

HAVANA, Sept. 1st, 10 o'clock.—This morning Gen Lopez was executed as a criminal. The scene was imposing, although awful. All the military in the city were formed in a large hollow square; in the middle was the machine of death, on a platform raised ten feet from the ground on posts, with a railing round, and wide steps from the ground in front. On the platform was the garrotte, an iron seat or chair, with the back in one piece, extending higher than the person sitting on the seat. On this back, even with the head, is the apparatus of death, consisting of iron clasps which are to fit the throat. From behind is a long iron bar attached to a screw, which put in motion by the hangman giving one turn, draws the side and throat pieces tight, and at the same instant sends an iron into the spinal marrow of the neck, from behind, which causes instantaneous death. Such was the machine for Gen. Lopez. He behaved like a brave man, throughout the awful moments. He walked, surrounded by a guard, from the Punta fort to the steps of the garrotte, as cool, apparently, as if he was at the head of an army.

He was dressed in a long white gown, and a white cap; his wrists were tied in front, and above his elbows behind, with the cords held by soldiers. He ascended the steps, with two civilians, friends, no priest, as common in such cases. He faced round and seemed to take a good look on the soldiers, and the immense throng of people outside of the square, and then turned round and knelt in prayer for about one minute. He then rose and turned towards the front, and in a clear, manly voice, and in tones loud enough to be heard by the thousands present, (for it was as still as night,) spoke as follows: "Countrymen, I most solemnly, in this last awful moment of my life, ask your pardon for any injury I have caused you. It was not my wish to injure any one, my object was your freedom and happiness;" here he was interrupted by the commanding officer in front (on horseback). He concluded by saying, "my intention was good, and my hope is in God." He then bowed and turned round and took his seat, apparently with as much coolness as if he had taken a chair in a room with friends.

He placed his head back, between the iron grasps, the negro hangman then adjusted the iron throat clasp and tied his feet to bolts on each side of the seat. During this preparation Lopez was in conversation with his friend. The tall negro hangman, who is kept as a public executioner, then took his place at the iron bar behind. Lopez kissed the cross handed to him by his friend; the negro then gave one turn of the wrench, and Lopez died instantly, without the least struggle. This was precisely as the clock struck seven. The military at once returned to the city, the band playing a quick step; the thousands dispersed with little or no noise; some of the rabble tried to get up a row, but it would not go. There was a solemnity in the whole scene which struck into the hearts of the mob, which but a few days previous were in wild ecstacy of joy at a brutal execution of fifty human beings, on whose corpses they could glut a savage revenge, by committing the most inhuman of indignities.

AN EYE WITNESS TO THE ABOVE SCENE.

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The Evening Picayune.

11 September 1851, 1

REMOVAL OF THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTOR.—The Washington Republic, of the 3d inst., as we learn from the Baltimore Sun, in alluding to the fact that the steamer Pampero was allowed to depart from New Orleans for Cuba, with Gen. Lopez on board, without clearance or papers, styles it "a fatal act of omission on the part of the Collector, which has involved so many misguided but gallant young men in destruction, and clad so many American families in mourning." The Intelligencer makes the following announcement:

The first act of the President, after his return to the city, and fully informing himself of the facts of the case, and the undoubted delinquency of the officer, was the *dismissal of the Collector of New Orleans*, and the appointment of a substitute; and Collectors, Marshals, District Attorneys, and other officers of the Government, have been most emphatically informed that any neglect of their duties, or any want of due zeal and activity in the performance of them, will be followed by immediate dismissal.

Orders by the President to Intercept Patriot Steamers.—We have not received our Washington papers of the 3d inst., but we learn from the Baltimore Sun, which copies from the Intelligencer, that the President has issued new and more imperative orders to the officers of Government to prevent the departure of any more vessels for Cuba. After detailing the particulars of the sailing of the Saranac from Norfolk, and the ordering of a revenue cutter, which has been directed to take Mr. Letcher direct to Vera Cruz, the Intelligencer adds:

Both the steam vessels, the Saranac and Vixen, now on the coast of Cuba, will remain constantly at sea, on the look-out for, and with positive orders to intercept and capture, any vessels from the United States engaged in illegal proceedings against Cuba; and their attention will be especially directed to the capture of the Pampero, which vessel was in the vicinity of Savannah river on the 31st ult.

The military and naval forces of the country, at or near the different ports, have been placed at the control of the civil officers of the Government, and the commanders of them have been instructed to render all the aid and assistance in their power.

Circulars have also been addressed to the Collectors and other civil officers at the principal ports, North and South, directing them to remain permanently at their posts, and any who may be temporarily absent to return forthwith and personally attend to the execution and enforcement of the instructions which have been issued by the different Departments; and all of them are fully aware that they will be held to a strict accountability for the fulfillment of their duties.

☞ A New York despatch of the 2d inst. says:

Orders have been received to-day from Government for the arrest of about one hundred persons engaged in raising volunteers, arms, and ammunition, for Cuba. B. G. Lamar, ex-President of Texas, is here and said to be one of the parties deeply interested in the matter. It is believed that the Patriots are too far ahead to be caught this side of Cuba.

A Government agent is in town this morning to cause the arrest of several parties residing in Prince street, on a charge of having defrauded Government out of about thirty thousand dollars by means of forged land warrants.

Two hundred and twenty-five shooters left this port for the Cuban invasion service last Thursday night; revolvers without number were also spirited on board.

The Pampero.—The Charleston Courier of the 6th inst. contains the following paragraph:

We learn from a letter dated Jacksonville, Fla., September 2, received yesterday in this city, that the Pampero arrived there on Sunday morning last at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving certain arms, &c., that had been there for three months past. One hundred volunteers for Cuba were to have embarked in her on the evening of Tuesday last.

The Gardiner Claim.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says:

Mr. George Slocum, our former Consul at Rio, has gone with the American Minister to Mexico, charged, as I learn, with the investigation of the Gardiner and all other awards made by the late Board of Commissioners, so that if fraud has been practiced upon the Board it will soon be made manifest.

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The Evening Pilot.
11 September 1851, 1

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The Southern Sentinel
(Columbus, Ga.)
11 September 1851, 2

Cuba.

When we first heard of the contemplated invasion of this beautiful Island, to wrest it from the foul grasp of despotism, it gave us supreme delight, as in the movement there seemed to be a carrying out of the Jeffersonian policy of this country, deep-seated in the genius and hearts of the American people, that monarchical rule shall cease on this continent; that this portion of the globe, at least, shall be free from the curse of its tyranny; and from this stronghold the children of liberty shall issue forth as pioneers, upon every opportunity, to disseminate their blessed and life-giving principles in every clime and among that suffering fellow creatures speaking every tongue.

The heroic Lopez, at first imperfectly imbibing the principles of freedom and self-government in the land of his birth, South America, and having them of late years perfected by a residence in this country and a free intercourse with its people, encountered the arduous and dangerous enterprise of liberating the Cubans in its wise provisions, its spirit of inspiration, its close approximation to the just rights and true dignity of man. Providence, smiling upon liberty, has aided the gallant soldier under many difficulties and perils; his great plan has progressed, and the result of his labors will, no doubt, eventually prove successful. May the God of Battles crown the Spartan band, who will follow in his footsteps, in an armor of his protecting love, and bear them triumphantly through the fight.—May He give them nerves of iron and hearts of oak in the contest, and to it allow not the prowess and glory of America to suffer disgrace.

In to-day's issue we give full accounts of the late overthrow of our boys and the treacherous execution by garrote of their fellow-fighting and heroic leader. We must acknowledge, after careful examination, in spite of our sympathies and hopes, that the tale, for the most part, seems a true one. But, unveiling its perfect truth, we do not by any means give up the cause as lost. Our exchanges furnish us with accounts of legions of young men ready, as soon as funds can be raised, to take the field in place of their fallen countrymen, and avenge their foul death; and they will, no doubt, have the minions of heaven's to espouse their in their just and holy undertaking!

The little Spartan band already sacrificed have achieved several victories and made many of the best troops of Spanish despotism bite the dust. Their defeat is not an unusual event in all like undertakings; such things must be expected. While, therefore, we deeply deplore their loss, we do not despair, for there are "a few more left of the same sort," who will yet plant their standard on many walls, have displayed upon the summit of the Moro Castle. The death of our brave boys must be fully avenged!

God grant that the "Filibusters," as they are called, may yet win the day; and in that event we would welcome the bright and beautiful Queen of the Antilles among our Southern sisterhood and sue her for good treatment. And for her gallant Lopez, we would willingly contribute out of our means to rear a monument, on the spot of his "sweet dear Cuba," which would perpetuate the memory of his bold, patriotic and heroic achievements. He deserves this at our hands for first unsheathing the brilliant glare of liberating her from slavery and degradation, and becoming the pioneer in the work of propagating republican principles upon her soil.

Let us not lose heart, even if the present invasion has failed, but be better prepared for the future. The children of liberty in that beautiful isle, writhing beneath the scorpion lash of their tyrants, in their weakness and suffering appeal to us for succor. Shall they cry to us in vain! God forbid, that in crying the blessings of liberty ourselves, we should be so completely enslaved to selfishness, that we have no warm sympathies for others. We should recollect how welcome and sweet to us was the aid received during our revolutionary struggles, and thus stimulate our sympathies in behalf of the suffering Cubans, to an extent which will strike the manacles from their limbs, and banish the barbarous hordes from the soil, who first fatten upon the soil of its free and gallant spirits, then degrade them with serfdom.

S. P.

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Spanish Treachery and Bad Faith.

We have noticed statements calculated to justify the belief that the expedition and landing of Lopez and his followers were determined by false information sent to him by the officers of the captain-general of Cuba. Should this turn out to have been the case, a new aspect will have been given to this whole subject, which will make a deep impression on the public mind. Whatever may be said of the legal power of the President to arrest our citizens on the high seas, or of the guilt of those citizens in organizing within our limits an armed expedition to take part in a war for the independence of Cuba, there can be but one opinion in respect to the perfidy of the Spanish authorities, if they have resorted to any stratagem to entice such expeditions for the purpose of punishing the individuals composing them. Such conduct would meet the reprobation of the whole civilized world, and would authorize, on the part of our government, the most prompt and summary measures to obtain explanation and satisfaction.

The laws of nations have banished the barbarity which once admitted the use of poison as among the means which might be employed to destroy an enemy. But this barbaric practice would be far more excusable than that which would permit nations to inveigle into their territories the objects of their vengeance. It would sap the foundation of all public virtue, and reduce national power to the level of that individual degradation out of which proceed assassination and murder.

It is to be hoped that our government is not precluded by the unguarded proclamation of the President from the adoption of such measures as will bring to light all that has been done by the officers of Cuba, justifying the belief that they have enticed Lopez and his followers by giving to them false information. The fact that such a suspicion exists is of itself a proof that the President was out of the sphere of constitutional duty when he said to the world that he would not interfere in behalf of those unfortunate men, "*no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their illegal conduct.*"

Gen. Lopez and his Followers.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 10, 1851.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: I hope that you will have the kindness to give place in your valuable paper to the following lines, written with the view of rendering justice to the memory of the heroic General Lopez and to his gallant followers, whom a certain portion of the American press stigmatize as robbers and pirates.

It is nothing but what was to be expected that on the other side of the Atlantic waves the enemies of popular freedom should denounce, in the strongest terms, the brave men who resolved on the hazardous enterprise of delivering the Cubans from the Spanish yoke; but it is indeed somewhat surprising to see so many of the American journalists heaping the most violent abuses upon these very men, who have committed no other crime than attempting to bestow freedom upon an oppressed and degraded people. Still, charity bids us take it for granted that those of the American journalists who evince so unwarrantable a hostility to the would-be deliverers of the Cubans are prompted by honorable, though mistaken, motives.

In order to prove that Gen. Lopez and his followers deserve the name of robbers and pirates, an appeal has been made to the "law of nations," and to the opinion of Hugo Grotius, of Puffendorf, of Vattel, and of other eminent jurists. But those who have made the appeal have forgotten to prove that the case in question belongs to that class of hostile invasions of a country which, by the "law of nations," and its learned interpreters, are viewed as marauding and piratical. Consequently, this display of learning does not tend in the least to justify the slanderous epithets which have been applied to men convicted of no other crime than the attempt to enfranchise the Cubans from the oppression of the Spaniards, which, indeed, is no crime at all, according to the law of nations, but for which, if successful, history would have decreed to General Lopez a place at the side of Thrasybulus, Pelopidas, Gustavus Vasa, and many other illustrious vindicators of national independence.

The noble object they had in view is the justification of General Lopez and of his followers, according to the opinion and judgment pronounced in similar cases by civilized nations, during every period of recorded history; but the law of nations cannot be at variance with such a judgment, as the latter is the very foundation of the former, as might easily be proved. The citations from several distinguished jurists, which the editor of the Republic has offered in that paper of the day before yesterday, being not applicable at all to the case in question, deserve no further notice.

Some have attempted to justify their censures upon the Cuban invaders by pretending that the Cubans themselves had evinced no desire of rising against their oppressors; but the Spanish paper, *Diario de la Marina*, of the 30th ult., furnishes us with sufficient evidence that attempts had been made, even by the Cubans themselves, to shake off the dominion of the Spaniards. The numbers of these champions of Cuban freedom were no doubt insignificant; but how many were the illustrious men of Switzerland who undertook to deliver their country from the oppression of Austria? Still, few as they were, history has approved and immortalized their heroic and successful enterprise.

I do not hesitate to say that every true friend of freedom must feel sympathy with those heroic men who, regardless of the personal dangers, and of the vituperations of enemies and misrepresentations of friends, to which they exposed themselves, set out from this country with the purpose of raising the standard of liberty in the island of Cuba. For my own part, I have thought it my duty to offer a few words in their justification and defence. Still, I do not intend to deny that they committed an act liable to punishment according to the laws of this country, and also justifying the Spanish government in treating them, if captured, according to the practice adopted in similar cases by the civilized nations of the present time. But I do not hesitate to declare that the fifty Americans shot at Havana were treated contrary to the practice just now alluded to.

In the revolutionary wars that have taken place since 1830, as well as in all attempts that have been made anywhere in Europe against the established governments, the practice has generally been to treat foreigners who have been made prisoners, or convicted of being implicated in such movements, far more leniently than the natives who were placed in the same position. I know of no instance when such a wholesale massacre as that of the fifty Americans at Havana was inflicted upon foreigners enlisted in the cause of freedom and made prisoners—either by the Russian or Austrian government, or even by the monster Don Miguel. On the contrary, such prisoners, of foreign birth, have in many instances soon been restored to freedom. Moreover, I feel myself warranted in saying that had the Americans shot at Havana been Englishmen or Frenchmen, the Spanish authorities would not have dared to send them all to an untimely death: they would have taken time to reflect upon the possible consequences of so rash an act. But, knowing beforehand that it would be approved by a portion of the American people and press, they felt encouraged to commit a cruelty which cannot be justified by the practice adopted among the civilized nations of this age, and consequently not according to the law of na-

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
September 1851

Official Accounts of the Cuban Expedition.

The deep and painful interest with which the expedition of Lopez and its tragical catastrophe are regarded throughout the country induces us to surrender a considerable space in our columns to the official accounts—both American and Spanish—of these transactions. We learn from the *Republic* that on Monday last a despatch was received at the Navy Department, from Commodore Platt, of the United States sloop-of-war Albany, dated Havana, September 1, 1851, stating that in reply to a request from him that he might be permitted to visit the Americans who accompanied Lopez's expedition, and who had surrendered or been captured and brought into Havana, he received the following reply from the captain-general:

[Translation.]

HAVANA, August 27, 1851.

SIR: I have received the letter which you addressed to me this day, soliciting my permission to hold an interview with the prisoners who have been brought to this port, and who formed a part of the invading expedition which attacked this island.

I inform you in reply, that I order the commander of her Majesty's frigate *Esperanza*, on board of which the prisoners are, to admit you at any hour at which you may present yourself, to hold the desired interview, with permission to remain with the prisoners so long as you may find it convenient; and I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of the esteem which your noble conduct and frank and honorable character entitle you to from me.

I am, therefore, with all respect, your obedient servant, &c., JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

CHAS. J. PLATT, esq., commanding United States sloop-of-war Albany, and senior officer of the naval forces of the United States in this port.

Availing himself of this permission, Captain Platt, accompanied by Lieutenant William Rogers Taylor, visited the prison in which these unfortunate men were confined, and received from them a narrative of the fatal expedition as follows:

Extract from despatch to the Navy Department from Commander Charles J. Platt, commanding United States ship Albany, dated Havana, September 1.

The followers of Lopez having been entirely dispersed, and a number of prisoners reported as brought to this place on the 27th ultimo, I addressed a letter to the captain-general, requesting permission to hold an interview with any Americans who might be among them. This permission was readily accorded in a reply, which is enclosed. The interview was postponed until the morning of the 30th, the prisoners having in the mean time been transferred to the castle of the "Punta," and some accessions having been made to their number. The commandant of the castle informed me that the whole number of prisoners was fifty-seven, of whom about thirty or thirty-five were Americans, as we learned from themselves. This officer was present throughout the interview. Another gentleman, who was introduced as inspector of prisons, came in during its continuance, and remained until its close. The prisoners were heavily ironed, were clad in a prison uniform, and had their hair closely cut. They were confined in an arched gallery, to which access was had through two grated doors, the inner one being entirely of iron. In the little ante-room between the two doors lay the garments worn by the prisoners at the time of their confinement.

On our entrance the Americans were ordered to advance to the front, and all foreigners were sent to the other end of the cell. Inquiry being made for the officers, the following presented themselves, viz:

James A. Kelly, of New Orleans, formerly of Bayou Sara, who held the rank of captain in the expedition.

Robert M. Grider, of New Orleans, a native of Kentucky, a lieutenant in the same.

J. D. Baker, of ———, also a lieutenant.

No other officer of the expedition presented himself. They were informed that I had obtained permission to visit them, and that my object was to obtain from them any information they might choose to give, which would be forwarded to the government of the United States, and perhaps might be the means of deterring others of our countrymen from placing themselves in the same deplorable situation. They were told distinctly that they were in the power of the Spanish government, and that nothing could be done for them as Americans, inasmuch as the President's proclamation had declared that any persons joining an invading force would thereby forfeit the protection of the government of the United States. This was said to prevent their forming any false hopes from my visit.

The information obtained was given in the presence of the entire party by the aforesaid officers, and, being uncontradicted by any of them, may be regarded as the testimony of the whole.

They stated that the expedition sailed from New Orleans in the steamer "Pampero." They were not sure of the exact number composing it, but thought it was four hundred and eighty-seven; that it certainly did not amount to five hundred. Before landing in Cuba they anchored near Key West, where they remained several hours, and were visited by some citizens of that place. They landed in Cuba about two o'clock of the morning of the 12th August. Their first fight took place on the 13th. From that period they had lost all recollection of dates. They had five engagements, but could not tell how many of their number had been killed. They were armed with condemned muskets; had no rifles; but many individuals had revolvers and knives. They brought with them eighty thousand cartridges, and captured many more after landing. They had no artillery. Soon after landing they found they had been deceived, and became anxious to return home. They had been informed before sailing that fourteen towns were in possession of the "Patriots," (to use their own language,) and that the whole island was in a state of revolution. They suppose that the fifty men captured with Colonel Crittenden were endeavoring to make their escape. They so infer from the fact that they were all dispirited by the reception they met with, and disgusted, as they said, with the "lies and deception" practised towards them. The country people generally fled at their approach, and none joined them. Worn out with hunger and fatigue, the men composing this body threw away their arms a week or ten days previously—they could not distinctly remember when. They had not at that time heard of the offer of life to such as would give themselves up; but their intention was to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Spanish government. They did not come in all together, but in small parties, and at different times. They had subsisted chiefly upon fruit; and the last meat that some of them had eaten was a portion of their general's horse. There was no lack of ammunition when they threw away their arms, though much of what they brought had been damaged by the rain. Lieut. Grider stated that he carried a musket, though an officer, and that he had twenty-eight rounds of cartridges in his box when he threw it away.

Capt. Kelly stated that the editor of the New Orleans Delta, Mr. Sigur, was instrumental in persuading him to join the expedition, having addressed him personally upon the subject. He has reason to believe that he persuaded many others also. The whole party manifested much indignation towards General Lopez and Mr. Sigur; and many of them asserted that it would be worse for the latter if they should live to return home. On being told that General Lopez was taken prisoner, a cry of joy and exultation ran through the crowd.

They stated that Lopez was chief of the expedition.

Colonel Dowseman was second in command, and was killed on the 13th.

Colonel Wm. Scott Haynes, of Tennessee, was another leader. According to their best belief, he was still in the mountains.

Colonel Crittenden had been an officer of the United States army during the war with Mexico.

A Hungarian named Pragay, who acted as adjutant-general, was mortally wounded on the 13th.

It is matter of regret that so imperfect a narrative has been obtained from these unfortunate men. In the excitement of the moment, many would speak at once; and to some questions it was difficult to get a satisfactory answer, on account of the eagerness of all to give it. * *

At the request of the commandant of the castle, the prisoners were asked if they had had the benefit of medical attendance since their confinement. They replied that they had. They were also asked if they had been provided with two meals a day, and whether they had bread and coffee for breakfast. Some said that they had; but others replied that they had no coffee. The commandant immediately inquired the reason of his subordinate, who stated that those who had been confined there on the previous evening came too late to be provided for on that morning, but that they would have their allowance of coffee at dinner. He stated that the others had been provided for according to the order.

It may be proper to add that the prisoners appeared to be in good health, and by no means so much reduced as their exposure and hardships would seem to warrant. They even appeared to be cheerful, which may have been the effect of their relief from a condition of far greater anxiety and suffering, experienced during their wanderings upon the island.

I should have stated that my first lieutenant, Mr. Taylor, was with me during this interview.

The whole number of prisoners, including those not yet brought to Havana, is officially stated to be about one hundred and thirty.

I have just learned that Lopez, who was captured on Friday last, (August 29,) was brought in last night, and publicly garroted at 7 o'clock this morning.

The *Republic* states that the above despatch has been communicated to the Spanish Minister.

SPANISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

We subjoin to the above report of Captain Platt the following official documents of the Cuban authorities in regard to the same transactions, prefaced by a few items of interesting intelligence:

The Kingston (Ja.) Advertiser of the 30th ult., received by the Georgia, contains the following items of intelligence:

The Conway, with Havana dates to the 24th, has arrived.

On the 14th, when General Enna was killed, 130 officers were also killed or wounded. The Americans had rifles with one barrel, and chambers for six charges. The first action was fought at Las Pozas, the second at Tmas, and the third at Candelissa.

Among the killed of the Spanish troops it is said there are several officers of some distinction—the second officer in command being one of them. Gen. Lopez, it is said, narrowly escaped being captured, and shot a Spanish officer through the back who was in pursuit of him.

It is reported that the Creoles did not assist Gen. Lopez in consequence of a difference among themselves as to the original intention of making the island a republic.

Among the passengers in the Conway is General Salas, from Havana, charged with despatches for Cadiz from Concha, the captain-general of Havana. He will visit London and Paris, in the hope, it is said, of inducing the two governments to aid, agreeably to the terms of their treaties, in "repelling the invaders."

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL'S MANIFESTO.

His excellency the governor-general has sent to the chiefs of columns in operation, and to the lieutenant governors of Bahia Honda, Mariel, San Christobal, and Pinar del Rio, the following circular:

The pirates who tried to invade our island have been defeated, for the greater part by the incessant attacks of the brave soldiers of our army, who had the good fortune to pursue them, and, I must add, that not less active and decided auziliary aid of all the loyal inhabitants of the territory which they guarded. Considering, at the same time, the unanimous confessions made by all the prisoners, and those who have been shot, that they had come from a foreign country with the belief that the island called them, that the army would make common cause with them, and that the triumph would be as easy and sure as had been promised by the traitor who commanded them; considering, also, that on another side the directors of this foolish attempt have excited the persons who were engaged in it, and that the public vengeance has been satisfied by the execution of several prisoners, and by the bayonets of our soldiers; in fine, that the time has arrived for using clemency, I proclaim the following resolutions:

1. All individuals who were engaged in the invading band, under the orders of the traitor Lopez will receive quarter; if they present themselves, or are taken by the troops of her Majesty, or by the companies of peasants, in the space of four days from the date that this document will be published in the respective districts. It is well understood that, the four days elapsed, the general order to the army, of the 20th of April last, which was executed till now, will have again the same force and vigor.

2. The individual or individuals, appertaining to said faction, who will deliver the chief Lopez will be freed of all punishment, and will be sent to his or their country if he or they be a foreigner.

HAVANA, August 24. JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

His excellency the captain-general has received a communication of the lieutenant-governor of San Christobal, dated yesterday, in which it is related that two pirates seized by the peasants had been shot.

Brigadier Rosales, in a notice of the same date, says, also, that fifteen other pirates had been shot on the same day. Having learned that the principal force had returned to Aguacate, he directed his march toward that point, after having communicated with the column commanded by Mata Ramos, in order to operate with him; and he ordered the chief Lambra, with his force, to watch the pirates who would try to fly, and to destroy them.

The lieutenant-governor of Bahia Honda announced also to the captain-general, under the same date, that sixteen pirates captured by the peasants, under the orders of the lieutenant-colonel, Antonio Marques Dominguez, in the hills of Aguacate, on the same day in which the Colonel Angel Elizalde defeated the pirates, had been shot in the same part of the country.

HAVANA, August 24. PEDRO ESTEBAN.

His excellency the captain-general received the following communication from the lieutenant-governor of San Christobal:

EXCELLENCY: At this moment, (12 o'clock,) Lieut. Colonel Felix Sanchez arrived with the column under his command. As I said to you this morning, this chief had the happiness to encounter and defeat the enemy. The details of the action, which he gave to me verbally, are as follows: At 5 o'clock in the evening yesterday I found the enemy at one league from Rosario, and I attacked them immediately. At this attack, which was at the point of the bayonet, the enemy only discharged their arms and ran, on the right and on the left, along the rugged soil, which they wanted to cross; and in spite of the precipices, they threw themselves in the middle of the hills, in order to escape the destiny promised by the proclamation of your excellency. The result of this day, according to the said chief, has been the complete dispersion of the banditti, who left on the field fifteen killed, without counting those who took flight in order to escape the bayonets, and who fell in the precipices. Some of them are hidden in the mountains; but it is difficult for them to live there, and the pursuits of the peasants, with the measures I have adopted, will very soon bring into our hand the forty pirates who are there.

HAVANA, August 26. PEDRO ESTEBAN.

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ARMY OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

General Order of the Army, August 27, 1851, in Havana.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: As I before had to inform you through Brevet Colonel Ramon Lago, the day before yesterday, at five in the evening, we began our march along the defiles of the Rosadero. When we had proceeded about three miles beyond that point, we came upon the buccaneers, under their leader, the traitor Lopez. Notwithstanding the advantage of their position, I did not hesitate one instant to attack them, and that with such impetuosity that they only had time for a first discharge of their arms, and, throwing away their muskets, in order more easily to avoid the bayonets of our troops, they disbanded. The greater part of them were precipitated on the left, while others were killed on the side of the road; others despatched themselves sooner than surrender to our troops, who were pursuing them most successfully. We continued following one group larger than the rest, in which, according to the reports of explorers, was the leader of the buccaneers. The anxiety to seize this one was so great among our men that one moment I had the hope of succeeding in so doing; but while we were descending the steep and rugged sides of the Rosario, they suddenly disappeared. This, and the approaching night, which had already begun to set in, induced me to bivouac in the plain of the Rosario. Before dawn, the explorers who accompanied me set out with a view to discover the whereabouts of the enemy, to enable us to follow them up as soon as we could discover the direction they had taken. It was not to be found beyond the Rosario, however; so I returned to look for it, and effectively. A footpath, which we found bordering a labyrinth of precipices, and leading to the mouth of Arroyo Grande, was said to have been the road followed by those whom we pursued. The difficulties of this path, however, were so numerous and so great that no one would undertake to follow it, much less to guide troops along it, as in many cases the only mode of crossing abysses was by clinging to the branches of trees. On this state of things, I continued, scouring the woods wherein the fugitives had disappeared; but they being so dense as to prevent any penetrating into them, I proceeded to Herrera, wishing there to combine my movements with those of Colonel Ramon Lago, and to organize an expedition of armed peasants, supplied with dogs. In this manner the whole of yesterday was passed with great fatigue, but not without utility, five fugitives having been captured, and seven shot in the thickets. I had to return to this point to provide my column with food, of which it had been deprived for twenty-four hours, the rations having been wet and destroyed.

The present state, then, of the pirates is this: deprived of arms and insignificant in number, only a wonder could extricate them from where they now are, while, appear where they will, they must perish at the hands of the troops or natives, who attack them with the most inconceivable audacity.

To resume, then, in one word, the service which the column under my command has been so fortunate as to render on the days of yesterday and day before, I will say that the first result is the complete dispersion of the buccaneers, who left on the field some sixty muskets, of which I delivered forty to the lieutenant-governor, the residue having been destroyed; fourteen or fifteen killed, the greater part of them by the bayonet, besides many who despatched themselves, and others who have entered labyrinths whence they can never emerge; while we have nothing to deplore, save a few bruises and the like, occasioned by falls among the stones and trees obstructing the road.

The deportment, most excellent sir, of the force under my command is worthy of its exalted reputation, and there are not wanting episodes to prove the singular valor that animated them. I must make particular mention, your excellency, of the native Juan Alvarez, a guide, who led the scouts with such skill and audacity that he succeeded in making several prisoners, and in killing three with his own hand. He is remarkable, even among his class, for his audacity, perseverance, and untiring energy, and he has been throughout of great utility to me, by the news which he has obtained, at times, even from the other side of the mountains.

The Administrator Mentjidabal has also largely contributed in insuring the success of the day, by his great activity and zeal. Twenty of the fugitives have been picked up—amongst others, a captain and an engineer, interpreter of Lopez. From them we learn that the above-named chief (the original uses the word *cabecilla*, an untranslatable term of contempt) was seeking to escape by flight in a southerly direction. This, however, I think impossible, from the precautions that I have taken.

HAVANA, Aug. 27, 1851. PEDRO ESTABAN.

[The above is followed by the congratulations of the governor-general to the chief from whom it proceeds, for the "skill, prudence, and bravery" which he evinced.]

From El Diario de la Marina, August 28.

THE BURIAL CEREMONIES OF GEN. ENNA.

Havana presented yesterday evening a sorrowful but noble spectacle, which was also magnificent. It was the moment fixed to render the last homage of respect to the remains of the valiant general, victim of his boldness in defending the island against the Vandals who dared invade it. Our entire population answered this appeal, excited by an honorable emulation of general sympathy. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, all the inhabitants of the neighborhood visited, till a late hour, the cathedral in which the body was deposited, and where the religious ceremony prescribed by the rites of our sacred religion was to be celebrated. And we can say this with certainty: Havana had never seen, on such occasions, a concourse of people surpassed by their number and quality, and it is impossible to see it in another circumstance. All the authorities and corporations were united with the brilliant body of officers of all arms, including the chiefs and generals in active service, with the body of our proprietors and merchants, and, in a single word, with all the population, without distinction of classes, persons, or nationality. The foreign consuls themselves joined this national manifestation; amongst them we remarked the consuls of England, Holland, Belgium, Mexico, and the United States.

The religious service began at the arrival of the real council, headed by the captain-general himself, and was completely worthy of the solemnity, with a display of all the pomp of our divine religion. The reports of guns fired by the troops destined to do the honors, commanded by D. Gregorio Piquero Arguelles, marshal of the field, began to mingle their sounds to the funeral singing of the priests, and to fill with a solemn respect the souls of the immense population congregated under the nave of our cathedral. A profound silence reigned among the multitude, and a single sentiment agitated all hearts—a sentiment of grief for the virtue, of envy for his glory, and of hatred against his iniquitous murderers.

The obsequies terminated at an advanced hour of evening. The captain-general, leaving the church, retired, and the funeral procession commenced, under the direction of the general commander, Del Apostadero. The infantry opened the march, the funeral car followed, escorted by cavalry, and behind an innumerable file of private carriages, which, in our opinion, numbered about 400. The balconies and windows were filled on every side of the street with ladies, who partook of the general grief, and the shops in the street were shut up by a spontaneous movement of the proprietors. The crowd ran in all the streets and squares in spite of the rain and a strong squall—all wanted to come and associate themselves in the marks of unanimous and profound grief. In the square of Isabel II, before the Theatre Tacon, a tomb was prepared, and the body was placed in it, at the singing of a solemn hymn, with all the honors commanded by the ordinance, and with another discharge of the guns. We can say that the ceremony was terminated there; for the fury of the storm took the most violent character. The infantry retired to their quarters, and the body of General Enna, with an escort of cavalry, was brought to the chapel of the general cemetery, where it was deposited till its departure for the peninsula.

The immense concourse congregated yesterday to accompany the remains of the Lieutenant-General Don Manuel de Enna demonstrated again the general sympathies merited by that distinguished person. This assembly of classes of natives and foreigners—this agglomeration, in which reigned the same sentiments—was also the most eloquent protest against the scandalous act of vandalism committed by the party of robbers who, armed in a neighboring country, dared to disembark on our tranquil soil. Humanity and civilization protested, in face of the remains of the valiant general, against the black stigma imposed upon the infamous speculators in whose service were the pirates. Hence it is that in the midst of our people, and at the side of our authorities, we saw yesterday the consuls of the European and Spanish-American nations, who took a part in the funeral ceremony.

From the Baltimore Argus.

Cuban Affairs.

Further intelligence from Cuba is awaited with no little anxiety. From the last advices received, and which are deemed of a reliable character, it appears that four of the five prisoners taken at Cardenas had been shot; that two vessels, sailing under the American flag, and having on board one hundred and five men, had been captured by a Spanish naval force at the island of Contoy, which is situated on the northeast coast of Yucatan, and belongs to Mexico; that a portion of these men had been conveyed to Havana, and that the others were daily expected; and that an interview with those who had been taken to Havana had been asked for by the commanding officer of our naval force there, and had been refused by the captain-general.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the course of proceeding by the Spanish authorities at Havana, in reference to such of the citizens of the United States connected with the late expedition as may fall into their hands, may be marked by prudence and moderation; and that all of the rights and privileges which may be claimed for the prisoners, either upon the principles of international law, or under existing treaty stipulations, may be scrupulously respected. *Any excesses on the part of the Spanish authorities in this respect—any punishment inflicted by them on any American citizen which they had not a clear and incontestable right to inflict—may lead to the most serious consequences.*

[*Washington Republic, June 7, 1850.*

Why does not the Republic evince the same spirit now that was indicated fifteen months ago in the italicized lines above quoted? Is it because they have discovered that Lafayette and those who followed him here to render our people assistance were pirates? Or is it because Mr. Fillmore thinks that the great mission of our republic is to ally itself with despotism, and wield all its powers against every oppressed people? We will wait for its answer.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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The Charleston Courier.

12 September 1851, 2

Invention by a Charlestonian.—We copy the following article referring to the invention of a new system for priming fire-arms, from the Washington City *Southern Press*, and congratulate our fellow-townsman on his success, trusting that it may result to his pecuniary advantage:

"*Important Invention.*—Some time since a patent was granted to Dr. E. Maynard of Charleston, as the inventor of a new system of priming for fire arms. The invention was brought to the notice of our Government, and it was considered worthy of a trial to test its efficiency. A joint board of distinguished officers of the army and navy was appointed, and a most severe and protracted trial was made.

"The report made by the board was so full and favorable that the Government appointed another joint board, with the General-in-Chief as its President, to consider and report upon the propriety of a purchase of the patent right for the Government use. The board reported favorably, and the purchase was made.

"Last year an order for a practical field trial was given, and two hundred muskets and thirty thousand primers were sent to Texas, where for four months they were subjected by the United States troops to the usual trials and exposures of military arms in field service. The report of the officers entrusted with this trial is alike gratifying and creditable to the inventor and interesting to all military and gun-using persons. A knowledge of its merits and advantages secures all that is now necessary to ensure the adoption of this system wherever the most perfect and efficient arm for military purposes can be required, and where the same advantages are appreciated for sporting guns, rifles, &c.

"This invention is extremely simple; it changes neither the model, weight, nor action of the gun, and is applicable to any kind of firearms. The arms used for the Government trials up to this time have been flint locks, altered so as to use either this primer or the percussion cap. The very slight increased cost of the arm upon this system is so inconsiderable as to be covered by the saving on five hundred primers, these costing less than one-fourth as much as caps.

"So far as the act of priming is concerned, 'the most difficult act the soldier has to perform in battle,' this invention makes the gun automatic—it performs the act itself—and that too with a precision unattainable by hand without regard to position, or temperature, or climate, or light, of benumbed or bruised and clumsy fingers, or awkwardness of the soldier.

"As may be supposed, the increase in rapidity of firing is very great—it is reported to be from twenty-five to thirty per cent. Ordinarily, and under some circumstances, which embarrass the soldier, the increase would be some hundreds per cent.

As under some of the European patent laws a published description would debar the inventor from obtaining a patent, we will merely say that this system differs entirely from those in which the detonating material is in the form of powder (Forsyth's) or in small pills, or in metalic or other tubes, (Hearteloupes Nebeli,) all which systems have been tried for military purposes and have been abandoned; some for insecurity or inefficiency, and some because they cannot be understood, handled and managed by the common soldier.

"The new system is reported as safer than the cap, (heretofore regarded the most safe,) and as being easily understood, and managed with entire simplicity and ease by the most untutored; and when once applied to the gun, lasts, without the necessity of being touched by the hand, for the duration of the longest battle. Some of our sportsmen are partially acquainted with this invention, it having been applied to Sharp's celebrated rifle by Nippe & Butterfield; and a manufactory of the same arm and primer, upon a very large scale, is in progress at Hartford, Connecticut. The Messrs. Remington, of Herkimer, New York, celebrated for their barrels, both for the United States and private arms, have recently completed a double-barrel gun upon this system of priming for the inventor. Its beauty, compactness, simplicity, and utility we have never seen equalled. It cannot fail to arrest the attention and please the taste of the sportsman. Before we saw this, we were not aware that such beautiful and perfect double-barrel sporting guns were made in this country.

"The many and favorable reports that have been made respecting this important invention, and the unanimous verdict given in its favor by all military and sporting gentlemen who have tried it, leave but little doubt of its general adoption in this country and abroad."

Speaking of the Maynard System of Priming, the New York *Spirit of the Times*, very high authority, says:

"We are convinced that *percussion caps have had their day*. Think, oh ye lovers of the sport, of the luxury of having a gun that *primes itself* with perfect certainty and safety under all circumstances. No more good shooting lost on account of stiff fingers, damp powder, or bad caps; no more putting out eyes by flying copper; in fine, we are disposed to say *no more difficulty at all* with the very thing hitherto the most difficult.

"The appearance of the gun is much improved by the new system, as the ugly and ominous snail-shell guard is dispensed with, admitting of simpler, neater, and more compact work, while the *action* of the lock and the cost of the gun remain the same. It seems to us one of the most perfectly beautiful mechanical inventions, as it is certainly one of the most desirable and important to sporting and military men, we ever saw; and we confidently expect to see it take the place of the *cap* immediately. Our Government having adopted this system, of course all others must *follow suit* if they would keep pace with the age; and it is no small honor to our own to have originated an invention of such unquestionable importance and value to military nations. We congratulate Dr. Maynard most heartily upon the success of his invention, and offer him our best thanks in behalf of our brother sportsmen for the great service rendered us."

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The Charleston Courier.

12 September, 1851, 2

Later from Havana.—The *Isabella*, Captain GAGE, arrived here yesterday from Havana, which port she left on the 6th inst. The brig *Adela*, Capt. MCLARTY, from this port had arrived on the 4th, and the *William and John*, Capt. PARKER, on the day of the *Isabella's* sailing. Capt. PARKER was to have left with the mails for Key West, Savannah and this city on the 8th.

We learn that four of the Americans of Gen. LOPEZ's band, who were taken prisoners, have been liberated by the Cuban authorities. Among them it is stated, was JAMES CANTLEY, who was under sentence of imprisonment for a term of years in Charleston Jail, from which he escaped some time since, and went to New Orleans. CANTLEY is said to have been the individual who assumed the name of JAMES CHAPMAN. The circumstances connected with, or which caused the release of these men are not known.

A private letter received in this city states that the *Saranac* had arrived at Havana, and that Commodore PARKER had requested an interview with the Captain General for himself and Staff, but that up to the time of the sailing of the *Isabella*, it had not taken place. Americans were treated politely, although in consequence of considerable excitement still existing, business in a great measure was suspended.

The Pampero.—The New Orleans *Delta* learns that this steamer, with men and artillery for Cuba, has been blockaded by the United States authorities in St. John's river. Rather lucky thing for them, considering the fate of LOPEZ and his men, and their own insufficient force.

The New York *Sun*, in the course of its Cuba accounts, gives some interesting facts in connection with the family of LOPEZ. His brother-in-law, the Count of Pogosdulces, a nobleman of great wealth and high character, Madame FRIAS, widow of a nobleman of great wealth, his sister-in-law, and other near relatives, residing in Havana, left that city just previous to the execution, unwilling to be near on such an occasion. LOPEZ was 55 years of age. He leaves a son 18 years of age, studying in Switzerland. His wife is in Paris. He was very wealthy, but spent his income as fast as he received it. In this and the previous unfortunate expeditions, (says the *Sun's* account,) he lost very large sums.

General John Pragay.—We learn from the New Orleans *Delta*, that this gallant and accomplished gentleman and soldier, who went with Gen. LOPEZ, as Chief of his staff, was killed in the second action at Las Pozas. Gen. PRAGAY was Adjutant General under KLAPKA, at Comorn, when that last stronghold of the Hungarians made an honorable capitulation. He was about forty years of age, of commanding appearance and most pleasing address. As a soldier, full of ardor and the spirit of enterprise, as well as skilled in all military duties, he had few superiors. From the time of his arrival in New Orleans, he became an intimate friend of Gen. LOPEZ, and had arranged to accompany him in the expedition, composed chiefly of Hungarians, which was frustrated last spring. Gen. PRAGAY was a native of Pesth, Hungary. He was the author of an interesting work on the Hungarian War, which contained some valuable biographies of the leading men of that war.

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The Charleston Courier.
12 September 1851, 2

[From the National Intelligencer.]

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM CUBA.

We have been favored with the subjoined extract from a despatch to the Navy Department from Commander CHARLES T. PLATT, commanding the United States ship Albany, now at Havana. The despatch is dated

HAVANA, SEPTEMBER 1.

"The followers of Lopez having been entirely dispersed, and a number of prisoners reported as brought to this place on the 27th ultimo, I addressed a letter to the Captain General requesting permission to hold an interview with any Americans who might be among them. This permission was readily accorded in a reply, which is enclosed.* The interview was postponed until the morning of the 30th, the prisoners having in the meantime been transferred to the Castle of the 'Punta,' and some accessions having been made to their number. The Commandant of the Castle informed me that the whole number of prisoners was fifty-seven, of whom about thirty or thirty five were Americans, as we learned from themselves. This officer was present throughout the interview. Another gentleman, who was introduced as Inspector of Prisons, came in during its continuance, and remained until its close. The prisoners were heavily ironed, were clad in a prison uniform, and had their hair closely cut. They were confined in an arched gallery, to which access was had through two grated doors, the inner one being entirely of iron. In the little ante-room between these two doors lay the garments worn by the prisoners at the time of their confinement.

"On our entrance the Americans were ordered to advance to the front, and all foreigners were sent to the other end of the cell. Inquiry being made for the officers, the following presented themselves, viz:

"JAMES A. KELLY, of New Orleans, formerly of Bayou Sara, who held the rank of captain in the expedition; ROBERT M. GRIDER, of New Orleans, a native of Kentucky, a lieutenant in the same, J. D. BAKER, of——, also a lieutenant.

"No other officer of the expedition presented himself. They were informed that I had obtained permission to visit them, and that my object was to obtain from them any information they might chose to give, which would be forwarded to the Government of the United States, and perhaps might be the means of detering others of our countrymen from placing themselves in the same deplorable situation. They were told distinctly that they were in the power of the Spanish Government, and that nothing could be done for them as Americans, inasmuch as the President's proclamation had declared that any persons joining an invading force would thereby forfeit the protection of the Government of the United States. This was said to prevent their forming any false hopes from my visit.

"The information obtained was given in the presence of the entire party by the aforesaid officers, and, being uncontradicted by any of them, may be regarded as the testimony of the whole.

"They stated that the expedition sailed from N. Orleans in the steamer "Pampero." They were not sure of the exact number comprising it, but thought it was 487; that it certainly did not amount to five hundred. Before landing in Cuba they anchored at Key West, where they remained several hours, and were visited by some citizens of that place. They landed in Cuba about two o'clock of the morning of the 12th August. Their first fight took place on the 13th. From that period they had lost all recollection of dates. They had five engagements, but could not tell how many of their number had been killed. They were armed with condemned muskets; had no rifles; but many individuals had revolvers and knives. They brought with them 60,000 cartridges, and captured many more after landing. They had no artillery. Soon after landing they found they had been deceived, and became anxious to return home. They had been informed before sailing that fourteen towns were in possession of the 'Patriots,' (to use their own language,) and that the whole island was in a state of revolution. They suppose that the fifty men captured with Col. Crittenden were endeavoring to make their escape. They so infer, from the fact that they were all dispirited by the reception they met with, and disgusted, as they said, with the 'lies and deception' practised towards them.

"The country people generally fled at their approach, and none joined them. Worn out with hunger and fatigue, the men composing this body threw away their arms a week or ten days previously—they could not distinctly remember when. They had not, at that time, heard of the offer of life to such as would give themselves up, but their intention was to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Spanish Government. They did not come in altogether, but in small parties, and at different times. They had subsisted chiefly upon fruit, and the last meat that some of them had eaten was a portion of their General's horse. There was no lack of ammunition when they threw away their arms, though much of what they brought had been damaged by rain. Lieut. GRIDER stated that he carried a musket, though an officer, and that he had twenty-eight rounds of cartridges in his box when he threw it away.

"Capt. KELLY stated that the Editor of the New Orleans Delta, Mr. SIBLEY, was instrumental in persuading him to join the expedition, having addressed him personally upon the subject. He has reason to believe that he persuaded many others also. The whole party manifested much indignation towards Gen. LOPEZ and Mr. SIBLEY; and many of them asserted that it would be worse for the latter if they should live to return home. On being told that Gen. Lopez was taken prisoner, a cry of joy and exultation ran through the crowd.

"They stated that LOPEZ was chief of the expedition. Col. DOWSEMAN was second in command, and was killed on the thirteenth. Col. WM. SCOTT HAYNES, of Tennessee, was another leader. According to their best belief he was still in the mountains. Col. CRITTENDEN had been an officer in the U. S. Army during the war with Mexico. An Hungarian named PRADAT, who acted as Adjutant General, was mortally wounded on the 13th.

"It is a matter of regret that so imperfect a narrative has been obtained from these unfortunate men. In the excitement of the moment many would speak at once, and to some questions it was difficult to get a satisfactory answer, on account of the eagerness of all to give it.

* * * * * * *

"At the request of the Commandant of the Castle, the prisoners were asked if they had had the benefit of medical attendance since their confinement. They replied that they had. They were also asked if they had been provided with two meals a day, and whether they had bread and coffee for breakfast? Some said that they had; but others replied that they had no coffee. The commandant immediately inquired the reason of his subordinate, who stated that those who had been confined there on the previous evening came too late to be provided for on that morning, but that they would have their allowance of coffee at dinner. He stated that the others had been provided for according to the order.

"It may be proper to add that the prisoners appeared to be in good health, and by no means so much reduced as their exposure and hardships would seem to warrant. They even appeared to be cheerful, which may have been the effect of their relief from a condition of far greater anxiety and suffering, experienced during their wanderings upon the Island.

"I should have stated that my first Lieutenant, Mr Taylor, was with me during this interview.

"The whole number of prisoners, including those not yet brought to Havana, is officially stated to be about one hundred and thirty.

"I have just learned that Lopez, who was captured on Friday last, (Aug. 29,) was brought in last night, and publicly garroted at seven o'clock this morning."

[TRANSLATION.]

HAVANA, AUG. 27.

SIR: I have received the letter which you addressed to me this day, soliciting my permission to hold an interview with the prisoners who have been brought to this port, and who formed a part of the invading expedition which attacked this Island. I inform you in reply, that I order the Commander of her Majesty's frigate "Esperanza," on board of which the prisoners are, to admit you at any hour at which you may present yourself, to hold the desired interview, with permission to remain with the prisoners so long as you may find it convenient. And I avail myself of this occasion to assure you of the esteem which your noble conduct and frank and honorable character entitle you to from me.

I am, therefore, with all respect, your obedient servant, &c. JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

CHARLES T. PLATT, Esq.,
Commanding U. S. sloop of war Albany,
and senior officer of the naval forces of the
United States in this port.

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Cincinnati Nonpareil
12 September 1851, 2.

The Late Col. Crittenden.

We wish to correct the impression which seems to be very general, that the above named officer was the son of the Attorney General of the United States. Wm. S. Crittenden, who was shot at Havana, by command of the Captain General of Cuba, was a *nephew* of the Attorney General. His father removed to Arkansas while that State was in its infancy, and died in early life. Col. Crittenden was educated at West Point, and during the Mexican war, held the position of Adjutant in the First Infantry.--The N. O. True Delta says that a nobler specimen of the Kentucky gentleman, a worthier servant or citizen of the republic was never met. A lion heart--a love of truth, of honor and of liberty were his. An accomplished soldier, a votary of letters, he was as gentle as he was brave. At the close of the Mexican war he resigned his military office, and became a citizen of New Orleans, where he resided until he embarked with Lopez.

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The Daily Delta
12 September 1851, 1

General Quitman's Retirement.

The letter below, announcing us of the retirement of General Quitman, is from one of the most prominent members of the States Rights party in the South. We cordially concur in the views expressed by the writer. Against such a torrent of misrepresentation and prejudice, in a canvass conducted upon mere names and demagogical cries, it is quite evident that the manly, patriotic and high-toned principles, and the pure, spotless and chivalrous character of Gen. Quitman, could not prevail. He is right to retire from the field, and leave it in the possession of those to whom the people, in a temporary delusion, have entrusted the defence of their rights. He could not pursue a course better calculated to embarrass and destroy his opponents, and bring the people to their senses.

Let the catastrophe be hastened, and the sooner will be the penitence which is certain to overtake the people of this gallant State, before they sink irretrievably into the arms of the dangerous faction which, under the delusive cry of Union, seeks to betray the rights and institutions of the South. The principles at issue in the contest being decided against him, General Quitman very properly declines continuing the contest, on mere personal grounds. His course, we feel satisfied, will be generally approved in the South. His magnanimous bearing, his heroic courage, his inflexible firmness and devotion to principle, will command the esteem and regard of all good men, of all friends of the South, and the respect of all honorable opponents. The loss of such a man to the councils of Mississippi, to be followed, we fear, by the retirement of others but little less distinguished for high qualities of patriotism and statesmanship, will long be felt in that State and throughout the South.

The following is the extract from the letter before mentioned, announcing General Quitman's intention, and the future course of the party of which he was the honored standard-bearer:

"We have been completely overwhelmed, and free soilism and Fillmoreism are in the ascendant. Gen. Quitman has thrown down the standard, and says he has no desire to be the Governor of a submission State; that the people have decided against him on every issue raised by him, and he has no desire to mingle in a mere struggle for the offices; that he has been sacrificed in an attempt to arrest the course of slavery agitation, and now he will leave the question to be adjusted by those in whose hands it is placed,—the Abolitionists and the Union Submissionists. He has withdrawn from the field, and quit the canvass.

"This event, and the result of the elections, have left our friends in a disorganized condition. The resolve now is to drop the slavery question altogether, wash our hands of it, and leave its responsibilities to others. The democrats lost the Presidency by compelling Cass to show his hand on the slavery issue. The whigs gained it by letting Gen. Taylor play mum on it. So here we have lost Mississippi by defending the institution. For fifteen years the democracy, South, have been the peculiar friends of slavery, while the whigs have been coalescing with Northern abolitionists. My determination is never to touch the question again, to let it take care of itself, or let whiggery take care of it, and to act in union with the national democratic party North, without regard to it. I regard Mr. Van Buren just as sound as Mr. Webster, and not half as dangerous, and so on in regular gradation down to Wilmot on one side and Giddings on the other.

"With these principles and with these views, Gen. Stephen Cocke, an old fashioned and very popular democrat, has been selected to run for Governor in place of Quitman. I doubt whether our men can recover order, and fall in to line before November next; but we hope so, and hope we may carry him through."

☞ The Crescent is mistaken in saying that we desire to make a martyr of Colonel Stille. When we turn our attention to martyrology, we think we could find much better examples than the rotund ex Surveyor. He is too corpulent for a martyr, too fiery for a saint, too vigorous for a victim. Then, too, his temper at present is not sufficiently mild and tractable, to adorn such a character. Now, the Crescent's martyr, the worthy ex-Collector, is an excellent subject. He is a serious gentleman, who seldom cracks a smile, takes all subjects in earnest, and will die at the stake for his principles.

SPAIN AND CUBA.—It would appear from a passage in the debate in the Spanish Cortes, which we quote below, that the Spanish Government has an express guaranty of aid from France and England for the protection of Cuba, if necessary.

"On the 16th of July a discussion arose in the Congress or lower House of the Cortes at Madrid, on a call for information 'concerning the *antecedents* of the last expedition of pirates commanded by Don Narciso Lopez against the Island of Cuba,' in which Señor Badia, a deputy who has lived much in Cuba, after speaking of the annexation of Texas and the invasion of Mexico, the attempt of Lopez at Cardenas last year, and the threatening of another attempt this year—goes on thus:

"'Some persons in Europe inquire, how can such excesses be committed, if the opinion of certain influential men is opposed to all these annexations? The explanation is easy. When, in the United States, an opinion becomes popular, statesmen do not govern, they are governed. "I am the Government," say the people, and so the thing comes to pass. Down to the early part of the present century, the Anglo-Americans, faithful to the religious sentiments and the humane maxims of Washington, when he retired to private life, [illegible] and according to the principles of international justice. But of late years, as if the law of nations were a dead letter, they threaten, invade, and occupy foreign territory, as if [illegible] exclusive property. And then it is, gentlemen, that I [illegible] a deep conviction that the democracy of North America will compromise the peace of the world.'"

After some further remarks of the same sort, the Marquis of Miraflores, one of the Ministers, and a very accomplished statesman, replied:

"Señor Badia has just pronounced a discourse which both the Congress and myself have heard with the greatest pleasure. The desire for information expressed by the gentlemen who have sustained the proposition for inquiry cannot be more praiseworthy than it is, but the explanations asked for by Señor Badia, might, perhaps, compromise the Government."

He then speaks of the explanations given on a former occasion, to which he refers Señor Badia, and concludes with these words:

"All I can say to Señor Badia is, that, at the present time, *the naval force of England and France, and the state of our relations with those countries, offer us the certain means of preserving the integrity of our valuable island*, [nos ofrecen medio seguro de conservar la integridad de nuestra preciosa Antilla]—being able to assure the Congress that, while the Spanish Government possesses in the Island of Cuba a brave General, and great elements of internal strength, none can attack our territory with impunity."

After a few words, of no importance, from Olozaga and Gonzalez Bravo, Señor Badia, at the request of the Marquis of Miraflores, withdrew his proposition for an inquiry, and the subject was dropped.

The report is in El Heraldo, Madrid, July 17.

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The Daily Delta
12 September 1851, 2

Conquest of Havana.

It is not generally known, we imagine, that Havana has been three times made a conquest of. It was first taken by the French in the war between Henry II and Charles V. The city was nearly destroyed. Its walls were demolished and the fort razed. It was, secondly, taken by Morgan, a sort of amateur conqueror—now sometimes called a pirate—in 1662. The greatest atrocities were committed on the occasion. It was a regular piratical foray, with all the accompaniments of such forays. Morgan was afterwards knighted by Charles II—a gentleman who, so that he got plenty of money and had no cares of state pressed upon him, was willing to do almost anything he was asked.

The third capture was made in 1762, by the English. Lord Mahon, as quoted by the Philadelphia Inquirer, thus describes the event:

The next object for our arms in the West Indies was not French, but Spanish. On the 5th of March, 1762, an expedition against the Havana had sailed from Portsmouth, commanded by General the Earl of Albemarle and Admiral Sir George Pocock. It was joined on its way by a share of the squadron which had conquered Martinico; the whole force, after this addition, amounting to nineteen ships of the line, eighteen smaller ships of war, and 150 transports, with 14,000 soldiers on board. They made good their landing near the Havana, without opposition, but on approaching the city, found themselves beset with the most formidable obstacles. First among these might be reckoned the climate, which, at the summer season, to which this enterprise had been delayed, and with the needful exposure of active service, is dangerous, nay deadly to a European frame. The city itself, though like most other sea points in Cuba, destitute of natural strength, had been fortified with the utmost skill, cost and care, as the great mart and centre of the Spanish American trade. Within the harbor lay twelve ships of the line; within the ramparts of a garrison which, including the country militia, was not in force inferior to the besiegers. Besides the strong works flanked with bastions, which defended the main body of the place, the narrow entrance of the harbor was secured by two forts, deemed well nigh impregnable—the forts of Puntal and of Moro. It was against the Moro that the English first directed their attack. They began on the 12th of June, to construct their batteries, but so thin was the soil, and so hard the rock beneath, that they advanced but very slowly. The seamen, however, cordially cooperated with the soldiers; by their joint exertions the batteries were at length completed, and the cannon dragged with prodigious labor over a long extent of rugged shore. Several of the men at work dropped down dead with heat, thirst, and fatigue. At length their artillery came into play upon the fort, and some vigorous sallies of the besieged were steadily repulsed. One morning three ships of the English fleet stationed themselves as close as they could to the Moro, and attempted by their fire to dismount its guns, but they were compelled to withdraw, after slight effect upon the enemy, and great damage to themselves. Many days elapsed with little progress, nevertheless the besiegers continued undaunted, and towards the close of July they were cheered by the arrival of some expected reinforcements from New York. On the 30th of that month the mines having been sprung, and a practical breach effected, (though still narrow and difficult) the English troops marched up to the assault. The enemy did not on this occasion display the same intrepidity as in their former sallies; many threw down their arms, and cried for quarter; many others rushed headlong towards the water, where they perished; yet their officers set them a most gallant example, and it was not until both their first and second in command (Don Luis de Velasco and the Marques de Gonzales) had fallen mortally wounded that the besiegers stood victorious on the summit of the castle wall.

The Moro thus conquered, batteries were forthwith raised against the Havana itself, and on the 11th of August their fire began. Within six hours they had silenced nearly all the enemy's guns; flags of truce then appeared from every quarter of the town, and a capitulation ensued, by which not only the Havana, but the district 180 miles to the westward, and all the ships in the harbor, were yielded to the English. This capitulation was not signed until the morning of the 13th, though the 12th has been more commonly alleged, for the sake of connecting this auspicious event with the birthday of the Prince of Wales. It [illegible] had already lost above 1100 men from sickness on the ground, and I find it ascertained that at the time of the surrender, no more than 2500 remained capable of real service.

Treasure and merchandise of immense value—the whole, according to one computation, not far short of £3,000,000—fell into the hands of the victors. But great and just discontents arose at the distribution of the prize-money, in violation, it was said, of the established rules. While no more than £3 14s. 9d. were allotted to a common seaman, and £4 1s. 8d. to a common soldier, the Admiral and General each obtained the enormous sum of £122,697.

Havana was subsequently restored to Spain for a *quid pro quo*.

The Steamer Pampero.

RIGHT OF ARRESTS TO BE CONTESTED.

New York, Tuesday, Sep. 9.

The New York and Savannah steam packet Florida, has arrived, and reports the steamer Pampero loitering in the vicinity of Savannah, with the object of being captured—her owner being determined to test the legality of arrests under the circumstances.

American Prisoners at Havana.

GOVERNMENT DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sep. 9.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander Platt, of the sloop-of-war Albany, stating that he had visited thirty-five American prisoners, lately attached to the Cuba Expedition, and obtained a narrative of the expedition. They were all indignant towards Lopez and others, for deceiving them, and received the intelligence of Lopez's arrest with cries of joy.

The President of the United States has sent dispatches to the Spanish Minister, enforcing appeals already made to the Spanish authorities, to deal leniently with the prisoners.

An Employee of Spain in New York.—We were told yesterday by a respectable Spanish gentleman who had lived some time in Cuba, that the editor of the Spanish paper—the Cronica—is paid by the Spanish Government to edit that paper in this city, and that the Government officers in Cuba are taxed for its support.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

We believe they are.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Courier

12 September 1851, 2

THE CUBAN NEWS.—We publish in full detail this morning, the Cuba news as brought by the Empire City at New York. The reader will find it exceedingly interesting. It will be seen from it, that Lopez received no aid whatever from the Creoles of Cuba; that no matter what might have been their disposition, their coward hearts refused to lend him the aid he expected and which had been promised, and that they not only permitted him and his gallant little band to be hunted down, but actually aided the Spanish soldiery in the capture of them. Such men are unfit for and underserving of Independence. The Philadelphia Sun, speaking of this news, says:—

"The end of Spanish dominion on the continent is fast approaching. The blood-bolstered monarchy must yield to the "manifest destiny" which decrees Freedom for all their American possessions. The lives of Lopez and his followers are nothing, compared with the great principle of enfranchisement to this entire hemisphere. Temporary defeat and cruel executions, may for a time damp the ardor of the Patriot cause, but the fires will soon rekindle on every altar, and Cuba must be free! As sure as to-morrow's sun rises, so sure there will dawn a brighter day and more auspicious prospects for the cause of Cuban Independence."

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

The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

12 September 1851, 1

The following letter gives some interesting particulars as to the late ill-starred expedition to Cuba. Further and final details will be found in our inside pages:

Correspondence of the Picayune.

HAVANA, *August* 24, 1851.

Supposing you are like all other persons, anxiously waiting more news, I again intrude upon your patience. I don't know that what I shall say will be news or not, as it seems that all the news comes to you first. It is a very hard thing to get hold of news here, as every thing is kept very much suppressed.

Since I last wrote I have learned a little more of the state of the liberaters, which are not very encouraging to them. They have had several battles with the Spanish troops, and have killed a great many of them, probably four to one of the liberaters; still Lopez can't hold out many days more. He is now reduced to about fifty men of his own from the States, and about the same number of country people. They are without food or ammunition, and are barefoot. Lopez has become nearly crippled, having no shoes, and is obliged to tie up his feet in old shirts and rags; they live upon beef and corn, without salt, and the fruits of the island, such as they can get.

I should suppose they had suffered almost death, at any rate, since the last three or four days.

On the 20th and 21st the island was visited with a violent hurricane, that lasted forty-eight hours, the most frightful I ever saw. The rain pouring down in torrents during the whole time, and we understand that Lopez and his little gang were roving in the mountains, surrounded, at the time, by eight thousand troops.

The Spanish forces have lost a great general in the engagement of the 16th, which took place at the same time that the fifty were being shot in Havana. This general was the main dependence for their protection; he was brought out from Spain by the Captain General, Concha. His name is General Enna. His corpse was brought to the city on the next day, after the sailing of the steamer to New Orleans, and was buried with the honors of war, on Thursday, the 21st. The funeral was attended by about three thousand troops.

Having only, as yet, heard of the three first battles, of the 13th, 14th and 16th, I can say but little. How the liberaters have fared, I know not fairly, in these three engagements. I have kept a list of the killed and wounded troops that have been brought to this city, which have suffered a great deal; and it is, of course, supposed that the liberators suffered nearly in the same proportion.

List of Killed and Wounded of Spanish Troops.

Aug. 13—87 wounded,	80 killed,	13 officers killed.
14—114 wounded,	100 killed,	15 officers killed,
16—13 wounded,	unknown.	2 officers killed,
Total.—214	180	20

Of the two officers killed on the 16th, one was General Enna; the other I can't remember his name.

There have been other battles fought, but I cannot hear the truth of the matter.

The fact is, the Lopez gang will all be exterminated in less than one week more. The troops are stationed in line across the island, and cut off all communication that was said to exist between Lopez and the Creoles of the Eastern portion; and troops are daily sent out to different parts of the island to guard the coast at all available points.

There is a very sad report in circulation, if it be true, and it may be so. About three days ago three Spanish war steamers came in sight of the Moro Castle, and laid off for nearly an hour, and signaled to the Captain General of the port something that caused great commotion in the crowd. Signals were exchanged from the city to the Castle, and from thence to sea, with great rapidity, and then the steamers steered off in different directions. Shortly after they left the news was afloat that the Pampero had been sunk at sea, with five hundred liberators on board. The story is currently believed here. You may know if she had left the States previous to the 20th, in time to be near enough this island to meet with such a fate. It is not improbable that such a thing may happen, for there are seven or eight Spanish steamers and frigates cruising all the while. The Pizarro, that was ashore at Plyitas, has been got off all safe, and is out cruising also.

In relation to the capturing of those fifty poor fellows, we can hear nothing that can be relied upon. The following was related to a friend of mine by the clerk of the steamer Habanaro, this being the boat that took the poor fellows:

The clerk says that when they came upon them they were in four launches, some two miles from land. The Aabanaro came up and fired into them, from which the firing was returned. The launches turned to the shore, and and as the steamer could not get in, lowered her launches and gave chase. The four launches of the men landed, all scattered and ran for their lives. After they had fired their guns, not having time to reload, threw them into the sea, and had only their pistols, which were soon discharged and being pressed by the troops on board the steamer, surrendered, seeing no chance to escape, crying "Don't kill us," the reply was from one of the officers, "we will not kill you, surrender," which they did. The clerk said also that he took Col. Crittendon; that Crittenden delivered his sword to him, saying he was the officer. Fifty men were taken, tried and put on board the Habanero; two others escaped, but were afterwards taken and shot after the Habanero had come up to Havana with the fifty.

This clerk also says that this company was sent by Lopez to the coast to meet another reinforcement which was hourly expected, in order to pilot them in to the main body.

This may all be correct logic, but if they were at the coast to meet more force, why did they all steal those four launches from the fishermen and put out to sea in this condition?—There is a mystery in the whole affair, and I think we will never know the whole truth of the matter. The story of the clerk may be true, but I doubt it. For my part I think they saw how hopeless their chance was, and put to sea in hopes of getting out far enough to be taken in by some American vessel for safety; that they had left their guns, for, if they had had arms, is it reasonable to suppose that they would surrender, knowing it was fight or die, or surrender and die worse than dogs. The clerk's story don't suit me at all, and what our boys were doing in launches is more than I can conceive. I leave you to draw your own conclusions.

On the morning of the 19th, a list of all the officers of Gen. Lopez's army was published in the city papers. Said list was found in a trunk that was taken from one of Lopez's camps; the number was about fifty. Among which names I see some of the same name who were of the fifty shot on the 16th. On the 19th Lopez's gang numbered one hundred. Instead of getting assistance from the country people, they are against them. The troops provide the paisanos with arms, and they use them against the liberating party.

The fifty poor fellows shot on the 16th were all thrown into a large trench dug for the purpose and covered with lime, in the place where dead horses and mules and all the filth of the city is deposited, called the place of heretics.—This is true, as the report of the sexton has been sent in to the Government, that the fifty were thus buried. The burial was left to the chain-gang of the city.

Since writing the above, an express has arrived, bringing the news of a battle fought on the 21st at a town called Candalabras, in which engagement forty of the Liberators were killed and forty taken prisoners and shot. This news is published as an extra in the *Alcanca del Faro*, copied from the official gazette.

This afternoon the Spanish steamer called the Isabel Catolica came near the Moro Castle and exchanged signals for half an hour, and then put out to sea again. What this means I know not. There will probably be something new to-morrow, and this goes by the steamer Cincinnati, I will close for this Sunday evening and resume on the morrow.

Monday Morning, August 25.—News in this morning by the express steamer Almandaros, bringing in some fifteen of the troops wounded, and bringing news of the capture and killing of sixty more of the Liberators.

There has been no other landing since Lopez of the 12th.

As the steamer Cincinnati leaves in a few hours, I must close. Respectfully, S. A. K.

DEATH OF GEN. ENNA.—The following account of the death of Gen. Enna, we translate from a letter copied into the *Diario* of the 21st, and written, as will be seen, by one who accompained the General till he breathed his last. After giving an account of the battle and the state of affairs when Enna fell wounded, he continues:

"In quite a natural voice he said to me:—"They have wounded me; do not say anything—drive your horse in front of mine, that he may follow yours, and carry me home immediately." I then begged him to tell me in what part he was wounded, and he answered me that it was in the abdomen, adding: "I believe it is mortal." After a rapid run I took him to a cottage, on a small hill; helped him to alight from his horse and put him to bed. I advised him to take off his clothes, which he did, and we prepared for him a lemonade. In the meantime the doctor was called in and soon and soon presented himself with several official personages.

As soon as he saw his excellency, the doctor declared that it was the favorable period for extracting the ball, which was near the skin on the side opposite to the one where it had entered; and his excellency at once prepared for the painful operation, during which, however, he did not utter a groan, nor evince the slightest pain. Quiet, unmovable, he took some lemonade, recommended that nothing should be said to his wife, and ordered that Brigadier Rosales should be called, that he might take charge of the column, which did in half an hour."

RECENT EVENTS AT HAVANA.—We are authorized to state that the steam-frigate Saranac will be despatched forthwith from Norfolk for Havana, with Commodore Parker, of the Home Squadron on board, who has been instructed to inquire into all the circumstances attending the capture and execution of the American citizens recently shot at that place, and to ascertain the proofs under which they were put to death, for having been, as alleged, engaged in an armed expedition which invaded the Island. A full investigation will also be had into the circumstance of firing at the United States mail steamer Falcon by a Spanish crusier.

At the same time that these steps are being taken, renewed and rigid instructions will be issued to the civil, military and naval officers of the Government, to take all legal steps, and employ all means at their command, to check and break up any armed and illegal expeditions from the United States against the territories of friendly Powers, and to seize any vessels and arrest all persons who may be concerned therein it being the fixed determination of the Government to maintain its treaty obligations and to enforce the laws of the land, the recent violations of which, in the case of the expedition of the Pampero, has led to such lamentable results.

The Saranac was waiting at Norfolk for the

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

The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

12 September 1851, 1

purpose of conveying Gov. Letcher to Vera Cruz, on his way to resume his diplomatic duties at the city of Mexico; but her present mission being of such importance, she will depart without him, and another conveyance will be provided for that gentlemen.

The Saranac will leave Norfolk either this afternoon or to-morrow.—*National Intelligencer.*

How they Died.—A letter to the New York *Tribune*, thus speaks of the manner in which the victims of the Havana massacre bore themselves:—

"The poor fellows died bravely; not a sign, nor murmur, nor a sign of fear was betrayed by any of them. They were led out two at a time, and shot from behind. One fine looking fellow, who was the last shot, while kneeling waiting his turn, calmly looked on his butchered companions, first turning his head on one side and then on the other, as though he was only a spectator, and then turned his head and looked his executioners in the face while they fired. He was shot six times before he fell. After the execution, the bodied were thrown into hearses, six or eight in each, and taken away and buried."

The Destiny of Cuba.

The social, political, and geographical position of Cuba have complicated her destiny beyond that of any other community. She is situated near the white and free negro islands of the French and English West Indies, Hayti, and the slaveholding States of the Union. Her commerce and wealth are a standing sarcasm on the policy of England and France, which has ruined their neighboring possessions. She is the vanguard of *African slavery*. Her interest and position dictate a connection with the United States, but France and England are naturally hostile to American acquisition, especially in their own direction and neighborhood. Hence, they become the allies of the Spanish Government in holding her in subjection; whilst the people of the Southern States are friendly to the cause of the Cuban people, England and France are in favor not only of maintaining the Spanish authority, but of emancipating the slaves of Cuba.

This State of things imposes great responsibility on the American Government. And if our Government was impartial, was as favorable to Southern interests as Northern, it would oppose an inflexible resistance to the emancipation policy of those European powers. It would also forbid their intervention in behalf of the Spanish Government in any controversy with the people of the Island. If those Governments interfere in any way to support that of Spain against the people of Cuba, they cannot complain if the Government of the United States, or the people, interfere on the other side.

The true solution of the difficulty is for Cuba to be purchased by the United States, provided the Cubans desire it. Whilst that Island remains in its present condition, the cost of retaining it in subjection to Spain will amount to as much as its revenue, enormous as that is. Whereas, if Spain would consent to take a liberal price for it, she would extricate herself at once from her financial difficulties.

But the position of Cuba involves her in the destiny of *Africo-American slavery*, and we will see whether it is to receive another blow from European intervention and Federal hostility. When that attempt is made, the North-Western States will probably act a different part from the one they permitted themselves to play in the last Congress.

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

The Mississippian.
CITY OF JACKSON

12 September 1851, 1

Mr. Calhoun and Cuba.

To the Editors of the Mercury:

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24, 1851.

I saw some days ago in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a letter from its Washington Correspondent, stating that the late Hon. John C. Calhoun had expressed himself in writing, against the admission of Cuba into this Union. Had such a statement proceeded no further than the columns of the *Journal*, a paper so uncompromisingly, and at times so unscrupulously, inimical to Cuban liberty, I would not have felt inclined to notice it. But I find in Saturday's *Mercury* a long editorial sustaining, much to my astonishment, Mr. Calhoun's alleged position in regard to Cuba. I do not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the acquisition of that Island, or even those of her independence, bearing upon the future development, safety, grandeur, and peace of these United States. The immense majority of the American people have already, with their usual sagacity and common sense, "made up their minds," upon this subject. I am thus far relieved. But when I see, even the great name of the South Carolina statesman thrown into our adverse scale, I feel that I have, however reluctantly, one word to say in this connection. When Gen. Lopez made a visit to Washington in the spring of 1849, the Hon. J. C. Calhoun was the first gentlemen in that city who called on the General. He even carried his civility to the extent of making a second call before his first had been returned. In his conversations with General Lopez, through Mr. Sanchez and myself, he expressed himself as warmly in behalf of Cuba and her annexation, as has any other man in the country, either before or since. A short time after, a prominent Southern Senator favored me with an appointment in the recess room of the Senate, Mr. Calhoun was invited thereto, as were also four other Senators, three Democrats and one Whig. The purpose of the gentlemen, as it seemed to me, was principally to learn Mr. Calhoun's views upon a subject of such vital importance to the country. Mr. Calhoun then expressed himself as decidedly as to the justice of our cause, the assistance which would be lawfully proffered by the American people in case of insurrection, and his non-apprehension of European interference, as he had done on former occasions. The gentlemen present fully coincided with his views. Such, Messrs. Editors, were the opinions and sentiments of John C. Calhoun in the spring of 1849. The Wilmot proviso question then assumed increased gravity, and as the contest became fiercer, Mr. Calhoun's views underwent a visible change. He was no longer for action, but for procrastination. He felt, no doubt, that the Cuba question would draw the minds of the people from an internal contest, and that his issue, his "threshold" issue, might be postponed if not abandoned. Then, but not till then, did Mr. Calhoun express himself as quoted by the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*. But Mr. Calhoun's hopes were not realized. The South did not unite even in the absence of the Cuba excitement. Were he now living, every consideration invites the belief, that having failed to unite the South upon the admission of California, he would strive to do so, with greater probabilities of success upon the Cuba platform, thus obtaining for her that "equilibrium" with which alone can this Union be preserved, through the union of the South.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALEZ, of Cuba.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

12 September 1851, 1

From the Charleston Courier.

Hireling Labor and Slave Labor—Jamacia and Cuba—Effects of Abolishing Slave Labor.

In every country in the world the mass of the people must forever get their daily bread by daily labor.

There are two kinds of labor—hireling labor and slave labor. The task of each is the same—continued hard work. The promised reward of each is the same also—subsistence for the laborer. This he should be sure of. If it be true, "that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," it ought, also, to be true that he shall have his bread for the sweat of his brow. But hireling labor does not give it. In Europe, there are millions of paupers. Able-bodied men, in Great Britain and Ireland, cannot sustain their families by work. Men, women and children die of hunger, for the want of employment. The hirelings of the old world are consequently discontented. They clamor for change. They want communism, socialism, the organization of labor—something different from the present system—anything rather than the pauperism, misery and starvation to which they are now exposed. Society in England and France is convulsed, for this very cause, and it is hard to say where the remedy is to come from.

Notwithstanding all this, the Northern people are exceedingly self-complacent about their own hireling labor, and they denounce slave labor as a moral, social, and political evil: this is the most approved form of condemnation.

We, of the South, are content. Let the North enjoy their hireling labor, with its advantages—its pauperism, rowdyism, mobism and anti-rentism—its strikes, emeutes and street fights. We do not want it. We are satisfied with our slave labor. It is orderly and efficient. It is the oldest kind of labor—as old, certainly, as the Patriarchs. We like old things—old wine, old books, old friends, old and fixed relations between employer and employed, at least when they belong to different races, the one a superior race, the other inferior—the one Caucassian, the other Negro. These races work together most happily and prosperously, in the relation of master and slave. Take Jamaica and Cuba as an illustration; compare them with the same climate, the same soil, the same productions, the same labor, so far as race and ability are concerned; the one is a ruinous colony, the other the most prosperous under the sun; and this, too, in spite of a government not favorable to its industry. Why is this? The reason is plain; the one is cultivated by hireling labor—the pet workmen of Exeter Hall, the other by slave labor. In the one, the negro is an idle, disorderly, worthless vagabond; in the other, he is an efficient, contented cultivator of the soil. We challenge the world for any other explanation than this for the different condition of the two Islands.

There is nothing surprising in these different results. A slight examination—I have no room for any other—of the nature of slave labor will make the explanation easy. The hirelings of Europe are clamoring for what they term the organization of labor. Slave labor is the only organized labor ever known. It is the only condition of society in which labor and capital are associated on a large scale—in which their interests are combined, and not in conflict. Every plantation is an organized community—a phalanstory, as Fourier would call it, where *all work*, where each *member gets subsistence and a home*, and the more industrious larger pay or profits, according to their superior industry. In Europe, the hireling laborers shift for themselves; they are competitors for work against each other, and the weak, the sick, the old, improvident go to the wall and perish. Therefore it is that no pauperism, starvation, or destitution are found in Cuba and in the Slave States of North America, and that all these evils, with their attendant vagrancy and disorder, are abundant in the English West India Islands, Hayti, and in Europe.

Not only is the relation of master and slave the most conducive to the joint prosperity of white and black, but it is, in our case, essential to the existence of the black. If the negroes were made free, whether peace or war ensued, they would, in time, become extinct. This is not theory or speculation; it is the lesson of history, or philosophy teaching by example. Where are the native Red Men of North America? They have disappeared from all the Atlantic States. They have gone from Pennsylvania as entirely as from New England; the friendship of the Quaker and the hostility of the Puritan have been equally fatal. In war, they were crushed; in peace, they were worn away by the competition of a more intelligent, active and industrious race. The same competition which, in Europe, is destroying the feebler hireling before the stronger neighbor, has been death to the Red Man, and would be death to the black, if released from slavery, which alone protects him from it. This fact is, even now, clearly exemplified in the cities of the North to every one who is in pursuit of truth, and not of factious or philanthropic dogmas. It is conclusive to every one who gives the subject adequate reflection.

CURTIUS.

General John Pragay.—This gallant and accomplished gentleman and soldier, who went with Gen. Lopez, as Chief of his Staff, was killed in the second action at Las Pozas. Gen. Pragay was Adjutant-General under Klapha, at Comorn, when that last stronghold of the Hungarians made an honorable capitulation. He was about 40 years of age; of commanding appearance, and most pleasing address. As a soldier, full of ardor and the spirit of enterprise, as well as skillful in all military duties, he had few superiors. From the time of his arrival here, he became an intimate friend of General Lopez, and had arranged to accompany him in the expedition, composed chiefly of Hungarians, which was frustrated last spring. General Pragay was a native of Pesth, Hungary. He was the author of an interesting work on the Hungarian War, which contained some valuable biographies of the leading men of that war.—*Delta.*

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

CITY OF JACKSON

12 September 1851, 2

VICTOR KERR, one of the martyrs of Atares, was a gallant Creole of Louisiana. He served in the late Mexican war in Company G, 3d Dragoons, U. S. Army; and, in the battle of Tolome, fought by Col. McIntosh, June 6, 1847, he distinguished himself in the highest degree.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Commercial*, says:

It is with sorrow that we have to record the name of Lt. THOMAS COWAN JAMES among those who perished with the prisoners executed at Havana. It would have been less painful to report the death of this martyr in the cause of liberty, if any opportunity had been afforded him to strike one blow for freedom, and he had perished while "stemming with mighty effort the tide of battle."

The report of his death was received here with the most painful emotions, as he was a Wilmingtonian, and while among us was universally beloved and esteemed. We deeply sympathise with his kindred and friends—for he was also with us a friend and a favorite. He was, indeed, capable of eliciting warm attachments.

Lt. JAMES was once a resident of this State; and we have many readers who will join heartily in the high tribute paid to his memory by the *Commercial*. Miss.

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

The Mississippian
CITY OF JACKSON

12 September 1851, 4

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, August 22.

I have just had a conversation with a very candid and intelligent member of the Grand Jury of this district, which brought in true bills, for perjury, against George A. and J. Carlos Gardiner. He says that most of the paper upon which the late Board of Commissioners awarded the Gardiner claim and the Mears claim, were before the Grand Jury, subject to inspection and comparison, at the time the true bills for perjury were rendered.

He states that there were three memorials addressed to the Board of Commissioners, all in the hand writing of General Waddy Thompson, which were signed respectively by George A. Gardiner, J. Carlos Gardiner and J. H. Mears.—The memorial signed by J. Carlos Gardiner was in many respects, word for word, the same as the one signed by Dr. George A. Gardiner.

Although it was not a leading point of inquiry for the Grand Jury to ascertain the whereabouts of the sum of $427,750, paid out of the Treasury on the Gardiner award, yet this branch of inquiry came up incidentally. The papers showed the several sums paid to Dr. Gardiner, his agents, and attorneys. The Grand Jury, added up all the amounts paid to Dr. Gardiner's agents and attorneys, and substracting the aggregate of these amounts from the award of $86,000 was left—which sum was paid over to Dr. Gardiner. My informant states that a small part of this sum of $86,000 Dr. Gardiner took with him in money; that he deposited the remainder with the banker, W. W. Corcoran, esq., but took letters of credit for the whole amount; which he carried away with him.

Among the papers was a memorial to the Board of Commissoners, from Wm. W. Corcoran, esq., praying to be allowed one quarter of the award on the Gardiner claim which he had purchased; and also a statement from the Treasury Department, that $107,000 and upwards, of said award had been paid to said Corcoran.

This statement is somewhat in conflict with the one rendered by Mr. Cocoran before the Court, at the time of the arrest of Mr. J. Carlos Gardiner, when he stated that he had no interest in said Gardiner claim.

The more this whole subject is explored, the worse it seems to appear. General Waddy Thompson, one of the leading attorneys for Dr. Gardiner, has been staying with Gov. Corwin, another of the atterneys, at the latter's residence, for some ten days past, looking with the Secretary of the Treasury, over the whole ground, to see what can be done, and what is best to be done in the matter. He has now left for his home in South Carolina. Before leaving, as I am informed, he stated to a friend that if the Gardiner claim should be proved to have been an out and out forgery, he would give up that portion of the award which he received for his services; but if it should prove to have only an exaggeration he should do no such thing.

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Later from Havana.

The ship Alexandria, Capt. Walker, arrived yesterday evening from Havana, which port she left on the 5th inst. Capt Walker informs us that the authorities at Havana had released two of the prisoners of the late Lopez expedition, but did not learn their names, where they belonged, or under what conditions or considerations they were released. The balance of the prisoners are still in close confinement. It will be seen by reference to our correspondence that the prisoners released are J. A. Kelly, Haines and Van Vechten.

The U. S. sloop of war Albany left Havana on the night of the 4th inst—destination unknown.

On the 5th inst, saw U. S. steamer Saranac, from Norfolk, going into Havana.

Brig P. Soule was in port, to sail for this port on the 7th inst.

Capt. Walker reports every thing quiet at Havana when he left.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.]

HAVANA, *September* 3, 1851.

The brig Tehuantepec leaves to-morrow morning for your city, as I have just learned, and I give you a few items by her.

Two of the American prisoners who left New Orleans on the Pampero with the ill-fated Lopez—Capt J. A. Kelly and Col. Haines—have been pardoned by the Captain General and set at liberty. No motive is assigned for this selection of two among so many, the Governor having simply sent for them and told them that he had concluded to release them. He has paid their passages to New York in the ship Norma, on board of which vessel they now are, and it is said that she will sail on Saturday next, the 6th inst. This act of the Government is kept very close, not having been announced in the papers, and the late prisoners are instructed to remain as much as possible on board the vessel, and not to show themselves in the streets. Although I had a hint two days ago that these two men had been released, I was unable to learn any thing of their whereabouts until to-day, when I accidentally learned they were on the Norma. I immediately went down to the vessel and was informed that they had been removed the night before to the U. S. sloop-of war Albany, Capt. Platt, lying in this harbor. In company with a couple of friends, I took a boat and went on board the Albany, where we were kindly received by the officers and found our two friends safe and sound, and in as good spirits as could be expected. Both gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of the extreme and marked kindness of Capt. Platt, Lieut. Taylor, and in fact all the officers of the Albany, and attributed their release to the friendly visits paid to them by Capt. Platt and his officers while they were in prison, and the interest they took in their fate.

They state that the Captain General told them that he had at first intended to release all the American prisoners and send them home, but the news of the riots in New Orleans had altered his determination, and he had now resolved to send them all to Spain, to be dealt with as the Queen pleases. Capt. Platt had written a letter to the Captain General this morning, urging the release of the rest of the prisoners, and had received a somewhat similar answer, stating that he would send the prisoners to Spain; he added, however, that to oblige Capt. P. he would release another American, and accordingly a man named Van Vechten was freed to-day, but I have not yet seen him, nor do I know where he is. The rest of the prisoners will doubtless be sent to Spain in the first vessel. The Captain General would not permit these two officers to go to New Orleans, but has paid their passages to New York, and has given Capt. Kelly a letter to the Spanish Counsul in that place, to be delivered in person.

Capt. Kelly has promised to give me a full statement of the circumstances which caused the unfortunate separation of Col. Crittenden's command from that of Gen. Lopez, and which led to the former being taken prisoner with all his men, and their inhuman butchery. Should I be able to procure it in time, I will send it to you by this opportunity.

I see that one or two of the Spanish papers here have pronounced the statement I sent to you regarding the disgusting mutilation of the dead bodies of the gallant Crittenden and his companions to be "infamous calumnies." These accounts were corroborated by the correspondence from here of nearly all the principal papers of the Union, and my information came so direct, and from so many and respectable sources, that I could not doubt its correctness. I have since made inquiries from those who were eye-witnesses of the horrible occurrences, and I can now confidently state that the mutilation of the dead bodies, the parading round the streets by *respectable* citizens (Spaniards) with the caps, shoes, &c., of the butchered prisoners, and the public exhibition of the ears, noses, other nameless parts of the dead men, and the triumphant show of pieces of their skulls, &c., *are literal facts*. One of the waiters at the Dominica, the principal place of refreshment in the town, has one of these *relics* preserved in a bottle. Another Spaniard has had a piece of the skull of one of them set in a ring, and says it shall descend in his family as an heirloom. A gentleman returning from the place of execution says he saw a Spaniard drunk, in one of the streets, who was triumphantly exhibiting the upper half of a skull, with the hair and some of the brains attached; he watched him until the fellow became too drunk to retain his prize, and dropped it on the ground. My informant then picked it up, dug a hole in the ground and buried it. I might multiply these nauseating details *ad infinitum*, and, if necessary, I will procure the names and residences of some of those who possess these mutilated members and send them on for publication.

One of those high-handed acts of despotism which so frequently disgrace this Government, has recently been perpetrated here. The proprietor of the *Faro Industrial*, Mr. Thrasher, is an American, and is among the few who have accomplished the difficult task of speaking and writing the Spanish language like a native. His paper had the largest circulation of any in Havana, and Mr T.'s enterprise bid fair to lead to a fortune. A night or two since he received a peremptory order from the Captain General to cease the publication of his paper. No reason was given for this outrageous invasion of the rights of an American citizen, nor is it likely that any will be. The order was not directed to the proprietor, but to the Chief of Police, who was charged with the execution of it. By this summary act Mr. Thrasher will not only lose all that he has embarked in the purchase of the paper, but also all that he would have made had he been permitted to proceed, the produce of several years' persevering industry; and yet there appears to be no remedy. Is not this a beautiful Government to live under?

A defalcation to the amount of $50,000 has been discovered in the American house of Burnham & Co. here, and the cashier, a German named Himmel, has been thrown into prison. I have heard none of the particulars, but it is said that the house is now taking an inventory of its effects.

Hasta luego, JUSTICIA.

P. S.—A fishing smack is said to have arrived here to-day, direct from Key West, bringing news that two steamers, with 800 men, had left or were about leaving that place for this island. The men are said to be under the command of Gen. Gonzales. The U. S. sloop-of war Albany goes out to-night with the intention of intercepting them and preventing their landing if possible. If they come with any idea of reinforcing Lopez, or getting aid from the Creoles, God help them, I say.

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The Daily Picayune.

12 September 1851, 2

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune

[BY THE PEOPLE'S (O'REILLY) LINE.]

The Cuban Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, *Sept.* 10.

On the receipt of Capt. Platt's despatches, relative to the disclosures made to him by the American prisoners' in Havana, President Fillmore immediately sent copies to the Spanish Minister, in order still further to enforce the appeal to be made for mercy towards the prisoners. The President thinks that as Lopez is dead, and the expedition subdued, the Spanish Government should deal leniently with them.

Lancaster (Pa.) Convention.

NEW YORK, Thursday, *Sept.* 11.

The Lancaster Democratic Convention passed resolutions endorsing the compromise, and avowing a preference for Gen. Cass for the Presidency.

Proceedings of the Government.

We take the following from the National Intelligencer of the 3d inst.:

Public report ascribes, we have no doubt with entire truth, the adoption by the President, and, under his orders, by the heads of the proper departments, of the most energetic steps for the vigorous enforcement of the laws and pledged obligations of the United States to foreign Governments, by the employment of every element of the national power in preventing or intercepting all unlawful plots or expeditions against the Island of Cuba, or with a view to stir up revolt in that island. The following, we understand, is a summary of the measures adopted by the Executive to carry out the above object:

The orders issued in April are continued in full force, as well as the President's proclamation; and the new orders of the collectors and other officers been most rigid and precise.

The steam-frigate Saranac, which was waiting at Norfolk to convey Mr. Letcher to Mexico, was on the receipt of the news of the late execution at Havana, directed by telegraph to sail immediately, in order to ascertain the particulars of that tragedy, and a revenue cutter was directed to convey Mr. Letcher to Havana, and thence he was to be taken to Vera Cruz in a ship of war. But under more recent advices these orders have been changed. The cutter is to continue on to Vera Cruz, and all the American vessels of war on the coast of Cuba will remain there to intercept any illegal expeditions from the United States.

Both the steam vessels, the Saranac and Vixen, now on the coast of Cuba, will remain constantly at sea, on the look out for, and with positive orders to intercept and capture any vessels from the United States engaged in illegal proceedings against Cuba; and their attention will be especially directed to the capture of the Pampero, which vessel was in the vicinity of Savannah river on the 31st ult.

The military and naval forces of the country, at or near the different ports, have been placed at the control of the civil officers of the Government, and the commanders of them have been instructed to render all the aid and assistance in their power.

Circulars have also been addressed to the collectors and other civil officers at the other principal ports North and South, directing them to remain permanently at their posts, and any who may be temporarily absent to return forthwith and personally attend to the execution and enforcement of the instructions which have been issued by the different Departments; and all of them are fully aware that they will be held to a strict accountability for the fulfillment of their duties.

Georgia.

The defeat of secessionism is complete in Mississippi. If it be not so complete in Georgia, it will be because its friends there succeed in their attempts to change position before the election. The papers there, of the secession faith, are very indignant that Mr. Cobb, the Union candidate for Governor, asserts in his public speeches that their candidate, Judge McDonald, maintains the right of a State to secede "without cause." It is, they protest, a gross absurdity to suppose that a State can recede without cause, or in any except an extreme case as "the last resort short of revolution." They only contend for the right to secede in such an extreme case. Accordingly, Mr. Cobb gets roundly abused for misrepresentation, in arguing that by their theory a State has a right to secede "without cause;" and yet nothing can be clearer that Mr. Cobb is right in his description of the true results of the doctrine.

The right of secession is claimed by its advocates as an attribute of State sovereignty. A State, by virtue of her unalienated and unalienable sovereignty, may withdraw at any time from her connection with the Union, for reasons, of which she is the only judge. The right is not to be contested, on account of the weakness of the reasons, whatever they may be, which decide her course, for the right is absolute, and her own discretion the only rule. Her right would be none the less if she had no reasons at all to assign but her own will. And this is what Mr. Cobb and everybody else understands by the theory of the right of secession. Whether any occasion calls for the exercise of the right, is a secondary question; and we have understood the Georgia and Mississippi Secessionists as making an issue the recognition of the abstract right to secede without reference to existing or any causes. When they begin to complain, as they do in Georgia, that they are accused of being in favor of the right of secession for insufficient cause, they are retreating from their first position, and admit that the cause is essential to the existence of the right, as well as a justification for exercising it; and that amounts, after all, to the right which everybody admits of resisting by force when oppression becomes intolerable. Mr. Cobb is pushing them up to this position, and it seems to make them very angry that he will not let them escape from the consequences of their doctrine.

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The Daily Picayune.

12 September 1851, 2

The Gardiner Claim. — The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says:

Mr. George Slocum, our former Consul at Rio, has gone with the American Minister to Mexico, charged, as I learn, with the investigation of the Gardiner and all other awards made by the late Board of Commissioners, so that if fraud has been practiced upon the Board it will soon be made manifest.

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The Evening Picayune.

12 September 1851, 1

Gen. Quitman's Withdrawal

Gen. Quitman has really withdrawn from the canvass for Governor of the State of Mississippi. The following is his address, as we find it in the Natchez Free Trader:

TO THE DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS PARTY OF MISSISSIPPI.

The result of the recent election for the convention, however brought about, must be regarded, at least for the present, as decisive of the position of the State on the great issues involved.

The majority have declared that they are content with the late aggressive measures of Congress, and opposed to any remedial action by the State.

Although this determination of the people is at variance with my fixed opinion of the true policy of the State, heretofore expressed and still conscientiously entertained; yet as a State Rights man, and a Democrat, I bow in respectful submission to the apparent will of the people.

It is true the State has not yet spoken authoritatively; even the acts of the convention will not be binding until they shall have been ratified by a vote of the people; but by the election of non-resisters to the convention, a majority of the people have declared against the course of policy on the slavery questions, which I deem it my duty to pursue while Governor; and against the principles upon which I was nominated, and upon which alone I had consented to run as a candidate. I might perhaps, be elected, notwithstanding this demonstration of public sentiment in the election for the convention; but as I have been mainly instrumental in seeking the expression of the will of the people through a convention, I ought, in my position to abide by it.

Therefore, upon full consideration of all the circumstances, respect for the apparent decision of the people, duty to the noble and patriotic party who are struggling to maintain the rights of the South against Northern aggression, and to preserve our institutions from the fatal effects of consolidating all power in the Federal Government, and a sense of self-respect, which inclines me not to seek a public station in which my opinions upon vital questions are not sustained by a majority of my constituents, will concur in inducing me to the opinion that my duty requires me to retire from the position which I occupy as the Democratic State Rights candidate for Governor. With emotions of the deepest gratitude to the patriotic party by which I was nominated, for the evidences of their unfaltering confidence, both in the nomination and in the warm and hearty reception with which I have been met everywhere in the canvass, I tender my resignation of the high and honorable post of the chief standard bearer in the pending canvass, pledging myself to them and to the country, that I will, to the last, serve the great cause of State rights as faithfully in the ranks as I have endeavored to do in high position.

J. A. QUITMAN.

Monmouth, September 6, 1851.

☞ We learn from the Natchez Courier that Gen. John A. Quitman reached that place on Sunday morning last. He is said to be in apparently good health and spirits. The Courier says:

We certainly are in fine spirits ourselves, and much as we have been opposed to the political doctrines of the General, it certainly takes nothing from our enjoyment to know that the gallant soldier returns from a contest in which we are so gratified he did not succeed, in circumstances to enjoy the home from which he has been so long absent.

More Letters from the Victims at Havana.

We have been handed the following letters for publication:

HAVANA, *August* 16, 1851.

Dear Sir—In the course of half an hour, myself, with some fifty other of our boys, including Lieut. Brice, are to be shot by order of the Spanish authorities. We voluntarily gave ourselves up to them, after being deserted by Lopez. We had one very hard fight with four hundred of the enemy, in which we killed some thirty; but they attacked us again with a larger force, and we had to retreat—our force, all told, one hundred and fourteen men.

I write you this so that you can inform my friends and family of my fate. Tell the boys not to come, or they will meet with a similar fate. Victor Ker and Ed. Crittenden are in the crowd. Farewell.

FRED SEVER.

We find the following in the Louisville Courier of the 2d inst.:

HAVANA, *August* 16, 1851.

Mr. W. N. Haldeman, Editor Louisville Courier:

Dear Sir—I take this last opportunity and liberty of sending you this letter, for the benefit of those who will probably come to Cuba. Sir, Gen. Lopez has deceived us all. He is a traitor and no gentleman. There is no revolution here, as the papers have stated. Tell all those who intend to visit Cuba not to come, for they all will be shot. There is no chance to get back again. If any officer has raised a company or companies, tell them through your paper, if you think proper, to disperse, for the expedition is all a great humbug. I don't like to see O'Hara bringing men here from Kentucky to be shot.

Sir, I am condemned to be shot, and as I have only a few minutes to live, I thought I would inform you that fifty of us will be shot shortly. Col. Crittenden, from Louisville, is among the lot. Give my best regards to all my friends. I would write more, but cannot do so for want of time.

Yours, respectfully, J. FISHER.
Hospital Steward of the Army of Cuba.

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ESCAPE OF ONE OF GEN. LOPEZ'S MEN.—The Mobile *Tribune* of the 6th inst. learns from Mr. DAILY, who came a passenger on the *Cherokee*, that one of the three of the men who escaped on the *Cherokee*, was a member of the corps of Adjutants under LOPEZ. His name is HENRY A. TOURNIQUE, surgeon. He escaped by a stratagem, and states that in the battle where Gen. ENNA fell, at least a thousand Spanish soldiers were slain. The Spanish accounts represent it at seven hundred.

Another Apology for Consul Owen.

From a Havana letter in the New Orleans *True Delta*, we clip the following :

One word as to our Consul, against whom such a tempest of indignation is aroused.

With this gentleman I have but little more acquaintance than with the Spanish authorities, having never met with him more than three times; yet some facts may be mentioned in mere justice to him. It is known that he resides in the country, and that his office hour is nine o'clock. It is known, too, that the report on the morning of the 16th August, was that the persons to be shot were *not* Americans, but citizens of Havana. It is known that they were taken from the Spanish frigate, and carried out to be executed about *ten* o'clock. I *know* that it was not generally known that the prisoners were Americans until that hour, when it would have been too late for interference. I am told that the Consul was not apprised of it until the execution was over, and I firmly believe this to be true. So much in justice to a much abused man. I will add my belief that the correct and prudent course pursued by the Consul during these difficulties has contributed more than anything else to the security of the lives and property of American citizens in this place; which have continued undisturbed in spite of all the provocations to retaliation that have been given.

The editor of the *True Delta*, a paper supposed to be in the pay of the Spanish Government, says :—

"We regret to find the conduct of Consul [illegible] hero, Gen. Lane, delegate from Oregon to Congress, presided. It looks bad for the Consul. If he has not sent on by this steamer a full vindication of his conduct, we cannot imagine a punishment or degradation too severe for his offence. We are sure his dismissal, if guilty, will quickly follow a knowledge of the fact by Webster."

Preparations for the Execution of Gen. Lopez—Order of the 31st of August.

By a superior decree of his Excellency the Captain General, D. Narciso Lopez, who commanded the party of pirates who disembarked on the morning of the 12th inst., at the point called Las Playitas, leward of this capital, is condemned to die, by the infamous garrote, and the execution is to take place to-morrow the 1st of September, at 7 o'clock in the morning. The troops of all arms, of the garrison of this city and of the exterior fortifications, will congregate in the camp of La Punta, where the scaffold is erected, for the formation of a square. The Regiment of Galicia will occupy the front, with the flag displayed. The other bodies will attend with all their disposable force. The artillery will take the right; the engineers will come after, and places will be assigned to the other companies. The Lieutenant Brigadier de Rey de la Plaza, who will command the troops, will appoint the place for the cavalry. He will have under his orders the officers of the staff of this army, or an equal number of adjutants of the place.

ZURITA.

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From the Patterson (N. J.) Guardian.

The Cuba Expedition.

It had its origin in praiseworthy motives, as we think, but prosecuted under a wrong conception of the state of things in Cuba, and of the disposition of the people whom it was designed to benefit. Those at least who ventured their lives were governed by that natural impulse which leads the lover of freedom to seek the freedom of his fellow-men bound by the fetters of despotism. Willing to incur the personal hazard which such an adventurous project as the one undertaken was sure to involve, we can ascribe to the heroic spirits who enlisted in the cause of Cuba emancipation no less commendable trait than a desire to extend the blessings of a free government to an oppressed people. Their misfortune appears to have been that they were more willing to risk their lives than the Cubans were desirous of escaping the burdens of the Spanish government. Lopez and his adventurous followers were deceived as to the desires of the Cubans, and the aid which it was said they were ready to afford. Instead of meeting with a hearty reception, the native Creoles appear to have vied with the Spanish forces in exhibiting fealty to their oppressors and hatred of their deliverers. With a force of only a few hundred, and without reinforcements from abroad or their supposed allies in Cuba, what else but a speedy destruction could await Lopez's forces? Their end, written as it is in blood, is a fearful, a tragical one. The brave fellows who thus fell victims to the cause of freedom may not have their names chiselled on a monument of marble; they will nevertheless live in memory as a band of daring spirits, willing to brave dangers for the political freedom of others; while, on the other hand, their tragic end will serve as a beacon-light to warn others against making sacrifices in behalf of a people so unworthy of freedom as the Cubans have shown themselves to be. They *love* political servitude: to such political freedom would not be a blessing.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR CUBA.—The Herald of yesterday morning has a despatch from Washington, giving a new phase to the Cuban expedition. If there is any ground for the statement which we publish in another column, it will be seen that a very important question is likely to grow out of the late invasion of Cuba by Lopez and his companions, and that the President and the cabinet are now deliberating upon it. It is said that Lopez was decoyed into landing at Bahia Honda by three Spanish officers, and that the captain-general was the author of the stratagem. If this is so, a baser or more despicable piece of villany could not be imagined. It will be recollected that it was rumored, some time since, that Lopez depended on receiving the support of some of the Spanish officers, and that he had received letters from them, stating that they were ready to join the invading forces immediately on their arrival. We trust the government at Washington will institute a rigid and thorough investigation into this matter, and that they will not cease their exertions to ascertain the truth, and the whole truth, concerning it, until they are satisfied one way or the other. If our citizens were decoyed in this manner, and then sacrificed, terrible vengeance will be demanded by the American people. We shall await further intelligence on this subject with great solicitude.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

General Narciso Lopez.

This general was not, as might be supposed from his movements on Cuba, a native of that island. He was born in Venezuela, South America, in 1799, and was therefore in the fifty-second year of his age at the time of his death. His father was a merchant, and he was the only son, though he had several sisters. His father carried on business in Caraccas, and had a branch of his house at Valencia, which was under the charge of Lopez in 1814, when the revolution broke out. He thereafter joined the army of Spain, and served gallantly, so that he was, when only twenty-two years old, made a colonel. The people, under Bolivar, having succeeded in the struggle against Spain, and the Spanish authorities and army evacuated, Colonel Lopez went with them to Cuba, where he married, and established himself in business.

He was in Spain some years afterwards, during the Carlos trouble, and took part in favor of the Queen, for which he was appointed aid-de-camp of General Valdez, (afterwards captain-general of Cuba,) whose friendship he always enjoyed. He was subsequently appointed to the command of the National Guard, which post he retained until his return to Cuba. Before leaving Madrid, however, Gen. Lopez had been appointed a senator from the city of Seville, which he resigned on the expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes. After his resignation of the senatorship, the government, for some time, refused him permission to return to Cuba. Finally, however, in 1839, when he did return, his friend, Gen. Valdez, was captain-general of the Island, and this circumstance, it is said, induced him to postpone his efforts to revolutionize the government of Cuba, which, it is said, was his design in returning to the island. The subsequent downfall of Espartero (another friend of Lopez) led to the recall of Gen. Valdez, leaving him free to commence his operations. He immediately resigned his place as governor of Trinidad and president of the military commission, which he received from Valdez; and, while apparently engaged in working a copper mine, was at work in endeavoring to instil the spirit of revolution into the minds of the inhabitants of the island.

In 1848 Gen. Lopez supposed that his arrangements were such as to justify an open demonstration. But, while waiting for information from America, his plans were discovered by the government; his friends were arrested, and he fled to this country, where, for the last three years, he has been prosecuting his design of overthrowing the government of Cuba. In May of 1850 he made his famous movement on Cardenas, and as suddenly evacuated it. In last July it was given out that he was prepared to make another demonstration, and in August made his landing in Cuba, at Bahia Honda. We know the result. He found no sympathy among the people. A portion of his party were taken in their efforts to escape in boats, and executed. On the 27th of August he was taken, and on the 1st of September was garroted in Havana.

The New York Sun says:

Among the relatives of Gen. Lopez in Cuba are, his brother-in-law, the Count of Pozosdulces, a nobleman of great wealth and high character; Madame Frias, widow of a nobleman, his sister-in-law. He had no other relatives. They all left town previous to the execution, unwilling to be near on such an occasion. He has a son 18 years of age, studying in Switzerland. His wife is in Paris. The General was very wealthy, but spent his income as fast as he received it. In this and the previous unfortunate expedition he lost very large sums.

The Nonpareil, of Cincinnati, states that two sons of Gen. Lopez are among the students of St. Xavier College in that city.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
12 September 1851, 3

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE UNION.

The Cubans in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6—p. m.—No further disturbances have taken place among the distressed liberators, but all the bar-rooms in the second municipality have been closed. Two hundred men have returned to Alabama, but many yet remain here for want of the means to get home.

Seizure of an American brig at Cuba for attempting to smuggle Gunpowder, &c., on shore.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—The barque Ranger, arrived from Cuba, reports that the brig Potosi, Captain Sawyer, of this port, had been seized at Havana for an attempt made by her officers to smuggle a quantity of gunpowder on shore. Captain Sawyer and Ransom Reynold, the second mate, were examined and imprisoned; and it is thought they will be sent out to Spain to serve out a number of years in the chain-gangs.

The brig, it was expected, would be given up on the payment of a fine. She is owned by John B. Brown, of this place.

WITHDRAWAL OF QUITMAN.—A telegraphic despatch to Washington announces that General Quitman, the disunionist candidate for governor of Mississippi, has withdrawn from the canvass. This intelligence will diffuse general delight among that large majority of the citizens of the United States who love the federal compact, and who wish to maintain it in it's integrity. No man out of South Carolina has made himself more conspicuous in hostility to the Union than Quitman. Few men possessed, moreover, greater influence in his Commonwealth; for, to a high character for statesmanship, he joined a brilliant reputation acquired in the Mexican war. But the cause which he espoused could not stand the scrutiny of truth. The Mississippians, when they began calmly to examine the subject, saw that the great body of the North were still true to the compromises of the constitution, and consequently it would be as unjust as it would be unwise for them to seek the destruction of the federal compact. The canvass of the State has revealed this to General Quitman, and hence his sudden withdrawal from the contest. As Mississippi was more infected with disunion sentiments than any State except South Carolina, this withdrawal may be regarded as a triumph for the Union party of the most important character. What attitude will South Carolina now assume? Truly, she will not attempt to proceed alone!

[*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
12 September 1851, 3

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From our New York Correspondent.

NEW YORK, September 9, 1851.

The disastrous, though by no means unexpected, *denouement* of the Lopez expedition has now been some days before the public; but, though the results are given with even too great certainty, the details are still most meagre and unsatisfactory. The accounts are almost exclusively Spanish; and while we hear of the capture and slaughter of our countrymen, and the infliction of the punishment of the garrote upon their gallant leader, nothing is said of the great battles which must have been fought before the patriots were overwhelmed by numbers, nor of the rate at which they sold their lives. We are told, indeed, that some 120 or more Americans are sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the offence of taking up arms against the Crown of Spain, which somewhat looks as if the authorities of Cuba were taking some counsel in their fury; but we do not hear what has become of the remainder—whether they fell in fair and manly fight, or were betrayed into captivity, and, like the first detachment taken, butchered in cold blood. It is not until we obtain full and decisive information on these all-important points that the public mind will be able to consider the whole matter in its proper light, and come to such a conclusion as will vindicate the rights of humanity, the law of nations, and the honor, safety, and welfare of our country. Whether the present administration, after the tardiness it has already exhibited, will make any effectual demonstration in relation to the subject, would seem quite doubtful, nor is it of much consequence; for we have a democratic Congress coming together in a few short weeks which will look after the interests of the republic, and it will not be long before we have a democratic administration to carry out its behests. One thing is certain: France and England, as may be ascertained from the latest foreign dates, are prepared and resolved (or profess to be so) to sustain the Spanish Crown at all hazards, not only in its possessions, but in its pretensions. It is equally clear that the United States, though they have no disposition to trespass upon the possessions of Spain, will never for a moment tolerate its pretensions, when they are pushed so far as to claim the right of putting to death in cold blood, and without trial, their citizens, as in the case of those taken at Bahia Hondo. Redress must be asked, and will be refused. If France and England stand by their Bourbon ally, a collision must take place, and to meet this we must have an energetic, a popular, a Jacksonian government. Stirring times are at hand, and we shall need our ablest men to guide them. Whatever be the eventual result—and of that we are not doubtful—great good always grows out of these emergencies. The intriguers, the mere politicians, who, in quiet times, overrun the face of the country and fill its offices and fatten on its revenues, are ever swept away by the coming of a crisis. They give place to men of patriotism, tact, and talents. Domestic feuds are hushed, sectional disputes are mollified and soothed, the devotion of the American people to the Union and their free institutions becomes predominant, and their democracy waxes purer and brighter, till the great American heart beats true, and strong, and firm, undaunted at a world in arms. It is a fact worth noting that from every great crisis or contest in which our country has been involved she has come out democratic, and it is equally true that from every one of these she has also come out triumphant.

The Franklin, which arrived yesterday, brings five days later news, but nothing of much interest, except the statement that the French ambassador at Madrid, has given that court fresh assurances that "France would guarantee the integrity of Cuba against the *American pirates*." This is quite in keeping. The pseudo republican, when he offered his country's aid to sustain Spanish despotism, did well to stigmatize those who, in imitation of Lafayette, strove to succor the oppressed against the oppressor, as *pirates*.

The yacht America has been again and again successful against the royal squadron. It seems now to be conceded that they have no pleasure-craft in England which can hold its way with her, and the reasons they are assigning are curious enough. They say that the English yachts are built for stowage and accommodation of their owners' families, rather than for speed! This is the first time such an idea has ever been started. From time immemorial almost, the English have prided themselves on the fleetness of their sea-going craft of this description, and sneered at all pretence of competition. As to room, some of them are as large as small frigates, and size has always been considered an advantage.

Our convention is on the eve of coming off at Syracuse, and the indications thus far are all good. We hope to present you a platform which the democracy will not have reason to be ashamed of. H.

The Cubans in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—The Cuban-expedition projects are now entirely abandoned, and there are a great many liberators in this city without the means of returning to their homes. They demanded money of the Cuban committee, when some disturbance arose and arrests were made, but nothing serious has occurred thus far. The police are out in case of any outbreak.

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The Charleston Courier.

13 September 1851, 2

The Pampero.—The *Florida* arrived at New-York from Savannah, reports that the steamer *Pampero* is still loitering about Savannah and adjacent ports, expressly for the purpose of being captured by the government authorities. This, it is said, is at the instance or through the influence of Mr. Soulé, a lawyer of New-Orleans, who wishes to test the question of *arrest*, in order to ascertain what legal or constitutional rights are affected by it.

It is said that the coal dealer at New-Orleans, who agreed to supply the *Pampero* with 160 tons of coal, delivered only 80; and that in consequence of this deficient supply, the *Pampero* on her late voyage to Cuba, instead of proceeding to Puerto Principe, the point of her original destination, was compelled to stop at Bahia Honda, where there were but few, if any, disaffected Creoles, and where followed the disastrous and deplorable sequel which is now known to all.

From Sagua la Grande.—Capt. Sheffield, of the brig *Marcellus*, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, from Sagua la Grande, Cuba, says that a severe hurricane was felt at that place on the 20th of August. The barometer fell to a lower point than it did at Havana just previous to the great gale of 1846. All the vessels in Sagua la Grande dragged their anchors, but none of them received material damage. A lighter sunk at her anchors with sixty hogsheads of molasses on board, intended as a portion of the cargo of the brig *Ohio*. The molasses was lost. Considerable damage was done on the plantations, and trees in great number were blown down.

This intelligence will enable meteorologists to trace with some accuracy the general course of this storm. Our first record of it, we believe, is in the vicinity of St. Croix and St. Thomas, where it made its appearance on the 18th of August. On the 22d it reached Cuba, on the evening of the 23d this vicinity; and on the night of the 24th, the western coast of Florida.

FRANKFORT, Ky., SEPT. 9.

The wife of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, U. S. Attorney General, died yesterday at her residence, near this place.

Gen. Lopez's Sons.—The Nonpareil, of Cincinnati, states that two sons of General Lopez are among the students at St. Xavier College in that city.

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The Charleston Courier.

13 September 1851, 3

Passengers.

Per steamer C. Vanderbilt, from Wilmington—Miss Greenleaf, J. B. Sullivan and lady, O. C. Wadsworth and lady, A. G. Jennings and lady, Miss Ridgely, W. J. Hoke and lady, J. A. Ramsom and daughter, J. C. Walker and lady, J. B. Brawley and lady, M. B. Abercrombie and lady, W. H. H. White and lady, Mrs. Oliver, J. Beall and lady, Mrs. Marshall, H. Worthington and lady, Miss Cunningham, J. Davis and lady, Dr. Howe, Messrs. E. Harvey, T. W. Harvey, H. Bartlett, J. N. Corbett, G. W. Ross, L. Kearney, J. E. Marshall, B. B. Bradley and servant, J. Birley, H. Moore, Bradley, R. C. Goodrich, J. Thornton, D. M. Leatherman, R. A. Pringle, J. Davis, J. E. Johnson, G. V. Ancker, R. M'Kay, J. S. Little, N. Prothro, J. Norcross, H. Libby, P. Della Torre, J. Hart, J. M'Collum, L. Lillienthal, C. W. A. Bryant, J. Doyle, M. Lillienthal, J. C. Jones, W. A. Blythe, W. T. Avery, T. Doane, J. J. Scott, N. B. Prothro, W. Carrington, J. Bullock, J. L. Teague, J. Russell, J. S. Nance, T. Marshall, A. L. Fisher, C. Schachnow, C. D. Laney, E. B. Stephens, J. R. T. Scott, and W. Stearns.—

Per steamer Metamora, from Savannah—Messrs. D. B. Fredrich, G. Girardy, D. Castro, J. W. Persons, G. W. Moye, and 2 on deck.

Per steamer Charleston, from Georgetown—Mrs. Croft, 2 children and servant, Major J. W. Trapier, Messrs. J. Hume, Croft, J. Heyward, J. Smith, and N. Tilton.

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The Daily Delta

13 September 1851, 1

From Havana.

The Picayune has a letter from its Havana correspondent which states that all was quiet in Havana. Messrs. W. Scott Haynes, Major J. A. Kelly, and Mr. Van Vechelen, all of this city, who were connected with the late expedition, were discharged from captivity by the Captain General, and sent to New York by the ship Norma. Major Kelly has a letter to the Spanish Consul in New York. These gentlemen were released, it is said, on the application of Captain Platt, of the U. S. sloop Albany. We also learn from the Picayune's correspondent, that Mr. Thrasher, of the Faro Industrial, has received a notice from the Captain General to cease publishing his paper, by which despotic act he suffers great pecuniary loss, as it was the paper of largest circulation in the city, and was liberal in its tone. The same correspondent reiterates the charges which were denied by the Spanish papers relative to the barbarous treatment and mutilation of the bodies of the fifty-one. The letter concludes with this postscript:

P. S.—A fishing smack is said to have arrived here to-day, direct from Key West, bringing news that two steamers, with 600 men, had left or were about leaving that place for this island. The men are said to be under the command of General Gonzales. The U. S. sloop-of-war Albany goes out to night with the intention of intercepting them and preventing their landing if possible.

We must be excused for not believing a word of this.

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The Daily Delta

13 September 1851, 1

The National Intelligencer.

As long as this journal, the organ of the tory and monarchical party in the United States, confined itself to general allegations and aspersions against those who gave their sympathies and aid to the cause of Cuban liberty, we contented ourselves with stamping them as the emanations of hearts bitterly hostile to liberty and republicanism. The origin and defender of Louis Philippe—the maligner of the French revolution of 1848, which it designated a "a revolt," and deplored as a sad event—the supporters of despotism in every struggle which has convulsed the world,—these journalists are welcome to all the advantages they may obtain from the use of general denunciation, calumnious epithets, and grossly false misstatements.

While we shall thus treat their generalities, we consider it our duty, when this journal descends to facts and specifications, to notice and refute its statements and deductions. In the edition of the 3d September, the Intelligencer quotes the following from an article in the Delta:

"As to repeated revolutions, *it was fully understood here*, before the sailing of the Pampero, *that no movement had been made in Vuelta Abajo*, where Lopez landed. The revolutions, accounts of which were published in all the papers of the Union, and which were sent from highly respectable sources in Havana, (all the false allegations of the Concha journals to the contrary notwithstanding,) located these movements in the Eastern part of the island. It was to create a diversion in favor of these movements, as well as to open and organize a revolution in Vuelta Abajo, that the landing was made at Bahia Honda. The young men who went with Lopez were never deceived, nor could they have been."

To prove that this was an after-thought, the Intelligencer proceeds to quote from articles and letters previously published in the Delta, which, in the most remarkable manner, sustain and bear out this statement made by us on 24th August. On the 24th July, on the strength of letters now in our possession, from most reliable sources, we published the following as quoted by the Intelligencer:

"The seventeenth of this month was fixed *for the rising in the Vuelta Abajo*, THE MOST DISAFFECTED AND WARLIKE PORTION OF THE ISLAND."

This was on 24th July, and the expedition did not sail until the 5th August, and much later news had been published, showing that there had been no rising in the Vuelta Abajo. The Intelligencer publishes one of these subsequent letters from Havana, in which occurs the following paragraph:

"Vuelta Abajo will pronounce as soon as they can learn when LOPEZ WILL BE ON HAND, WITH TWO OR THREE THOUSAND MEN; then Havana, Matanzas, and this end of the island will be in arms."

This was contained in a letter written to us by a citizen of New Orleans, of high position and character, who was then spending a few days in Havana. It will be difficult for the Intelligencer, we imagine, to prove that a statement which fixes the number of the auxiliaries necessary to organize a revolution in the Vuelta Abajo at 2000, should have deceived the 400 who did go.

That we, however, were entirely ignorant of the destination and place of landing, will be seen by the statement which appeared in the Delta on the day we received news of the landing of the Pampero, locating Bahia Honda in the eastern part of the island.

It is by such statements—by such palpable self-refutations as these, that the National Intelligencer seeks to bolster up its last calumny—that the columns of this paper were employed to entice men into an enterprise which cost them their lives. In common with the whole press of the country, we published letters from most respectable and reliable sources, containing statements, which have since been proved to be exaggerated, of the state of affairs in the island. In this, we were the victims of forgery, or of a deception, which involved many of the leading journals in the United States. All the facts and statements published here, were also published in the principal New York journals, as received direct from Havana, and vouched for as from respectable authority. There is no difficulty in tracing up these exaggerations to their proper source, to wit: the natural tendency to exaggeration of the Spanish race, and the deep-laid purpose of the Creoles, to create, in the United States, an idea that the revolution was more extended than it really was. To charge any purpose to deceive or delude, on this subject, against Gen. Lopez, who lost his life, and others who lost their fortunes in the efforts, is too palpably absurd and unjust to obtain the sanction of the people.

That the young men who were sacrificed in the enterprise should, in the last bitter moments of their lives, indulge such suspicions, is quite natural,—that others, who have suffered disappointment and injury by the enterprise may be induced to make similar complaints, is not improbable, but for those who have no such palliating circumstances to justify them, who are only urged by malignity, by political rancour, and other equally unworthy feelings, to reiterate such charges as these, can only degrade them to the level of that beast of all the animal creation, which delights in the desecration of the grave, and finds its maw on the decaying tenements of a once noble skull!

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The Daily Delta

13 September 1851, 2

[illegible] of the Expedition.

[illegible] RETURNED. [illegible] Arrived.

We had a conversation yesterday, with Mr. Summers, one of the late expedition to Cuba, who was the fourth prisoner released by the Captain-General after [illegible] Baynes, Kelly and Van Veghten, and who arrived in the city yesterday, per brig Tehuantepec. From this conversation, we have gathered some facts which have not been published before.

Mr. Summers, speaking Spanish, was able to avail himself of the pardon offered, and surrendered to the Spanish soldiers at San Diego. He was treated very kindly by them, and taken to Havana on the railroad. On his arrival at Havana, he received his pardon and passport, and left the next day, (the 4th.) He represents that there were 195 prisoners in the Punta, who were well treated; that except those released, they would all be sent to Spain,—and that but for the mob in New Orleans, the Captain-General assured him, that all would have been released.

Mr. Summers states, that when the Pampero went to Key West, General Lopez met some Creoles, with whom he was engaged some time in consultation. It was then communicated to the men, by Captain Gotay, a Creole officer, that the people of the island were ready to receive them on their landing. They accordingly weighed anchor, and set sail. We infer from the spirit of Mr. Summers' statement, that from the commencement there was some feeling of jealousy between the Creoles and Americans. The steamer, however, left Key West, the men in good spirits, and bent on her way to Cuba. On the morning after, about eight o'clock, the tops of San Blas were discernable in the distance; the steamer steered to the eastward, until they could discover from the mast-head, the lighthouse on Moro Castle. The coast was spotted with vessels. A schooner was boarded, and a pilot taken from her, by General Lopez, who was required to pilot them into the port for which they were bound.

The Pampero, under the direction of this pilot, continued her course eastward. At one time they descried a large frigate, three leagues distant, which spread sail for them, but the swift steamer soon left her out of sight. Next, they saw the smoke of a steamer, right ahead, which caused them to turn about, and take the track in an opposite direction. They next approached Puerto Cabanos, and sent a boat into the bay to reconnoitre. The boat soon returned, and the officer who had charge of her, reported that the post was manned, and that a signal gun had been fired. They then stood out again, and proceeded along the coast for an hour and a half, and then ran into Muirillo. Though they ran in carefully, the Pampero got aground in seven feet water. They then commenced their landing, the shore being two miles distant. Capt. Gotay was sent first with a detachment. On their landing, they were fired at by the Paisanos, returned the fire with cheers, and the Paisanos fled. This detachment then secured the wharf, and some boats and launches, which were sent to the Pampero, and soon the whole party was landed. On landing, piquet guards were thrown out, and the men bivouacked for the night.

Early in the morning, the men were formed and addressed by Col. Downman. They continued here until the steamer got off, which was about eight in the morning. Orders were then given for Crittenden to remain with the extra arms and ammunition, and 114 men, whilst Lopez with the balance of the command, would proceed to Las Pozas, and thence transmit wagons that night, so that Crittenden could come on early the next morning. Lopez arrived at Las Pozas about twelve o'clock that day (August 12). The General believed, and so assured his men, that they would not be attacked for two or three days, and the men commenced enjoying themselves, there being a plenty of everything in the town, for which the most paid dearly. The store people continued in town, and pretended to be friendly, shouting "Viva Lopez!" The very same persons were the first to join in the pursuit on the retreat. The General having procured some carts, started them towards Crittenden's party; they were never heard of afterwards. At night, sentinels were posted in every direction.

At daylight the next day, Colonel Downman turned the men out for the battalion drill. Many of the men were very green and hardly knew the use of a gun. After drilling them, Colonel Downman informed the men, that it had been charged that some men of the command had broken into the store of one of the natives, and insisted that they should hunt him up in order to make an example of him, as he was an unfit person to be associated in an enterprise of an honorable and patriotic character. But before this could be done, they discovered that the enemy was approaching them by the main road. At this time the men having been dismissed, were all engaged in various occupations, and were separated and scattered through the village.

The enemy's advance, about one hundred and fifty men, approached by the main road. At first, they were thought to be of Crittenden's command, and no order was given to oppose them. Some fifty or sixty of the Americans ran out to meet their supposed comrades, but when they got within fifty yards of them, were fired upon by the Spaniards. Fortunately, the guns of the Cuban volunteers were stacked near, and the Americans seized them, returned the fire, and the Spaniards fell back to their main body, which was about four hundred yards off, just under the hill. In their retreat they were pursued by the Americans, who kept up a destructive fire, and before they could rejoin the main body, were nearly all killed or wounded,—only eleven, Mr. Summers was informed by a Spanish officer, escaping unhurt. Lopez's men then assembled from various directions, and were formed on the hills, just outside of the village, by General Pragay,—Captain Ellis's company being on the right, Captain Saunder's company next, and Gotay's next. Colonel Downman, with the rest of the men, held the road. The companies on the hills were exposed to the whole fire of the Spanish force,—their bullets flew among them like hail,—as they approached by the road and through the cornfields. The Americans, however, reserved their fire until the Spaniards came near,—they then opened upon them a most destructive volley. The Spaniards stood their ground well, but the Americans were better marksmen, and picked off the officers as fast as they appeared in sight—they being recognizable from their epaulettes. The slaughter in the Spanish ranks was great, but the Liberators also suffered greatly. Here General Pragay fell mortally wounded,—also Captain Gotay. Labayen was killed, and Captain Ellis badly wounded. Several others also fell, whose names are not remembered.

Finally, the Spaniards retired into the road. They were then pursued by a party of the Americans, led by Colonel Downman, who pressed too close upon the Spaniards. The latter, perceiving that they were chased by a small force, instead of the whole command, wheeled and made a charge; the Americans then slowly retreated, loading and firing on their way,—but Colonel Downman refused to retire, crying out, "Come back, boys!" He fell fighting hand to hand with the enemy, using the butt of his musket. The enemy halted over his body, which was afterwards found pierced with balls and bayonets. The Americans too, halted and formed,—when the Spaniards concluded to retire from the field. The latter then sent small parties for their wounded, which were not disturbed by the Americans. Finally, they retreated in the direction of Crittenden's command.

In this engagement, the men fought pretty much on their own book. But few orders were given. During the engagement General Lopez was in the thickest of the fight, where the balls flew fastest; but it was quite perceptible that, though insensible to fear, he was depressed by the aspect of affairs. The first order given by the General after the battle, was that Capt. Ellis's company and another should pursue the enemy, and go through to Crittenden. They accordingly proceeded, and soon overtook the rear guard of the enemy, who was slowly retiring, on account of his wounded. Believing it too hazardous to advance against such a force, the Americans determined to give up the effort to reach Crittenden, and returned to Las Pozas. Mr. Summers thinks that if they had not done this, they would all have been cut off, as Crittenden, he thinks, was attacked by three companies, at the same time that five companies attacked Las Pozas. The Spanish companies are composed of nearly two hundred men. Of Crittenden's party, all were [illegible] except the rear guard, under Capt'n [illegible], who [illegible] Las Pozas in safety.

On the return of Capt'n Ellis's detachment, the men were employed in taking care of the wounded. The wounded Spaniards were found on the field, who were well attended by the Liberators. The Spaniards admitted that they lost in the engagements at Las Pozas 236 killed and wounded. Mr. Summers counted 70 dead on the road, and there must have been a good many in the cornfields. The Liberators lost 22 killed, some 18 or 20 badly wounded, and 15 or 20 slightly. Among the killed, in addition to those mentioned, were the Captain of the Cuban company, (name not remembered,) and Lieutenant Johnson. They remained at Las Pozas until the arrival of Capt. Kelly assured them that it was vain to wait longer for Crittenden's command. They then took up the line of march towards the mountains, proceeding by a narrow path and suffering much from fatigue, exposure, and want of food, and continually watched and dogged by the enemy. From ignorance of the country, or from treachery of their spies, they found themselves, after a fatiguing march, in the vicinity of Bahia Honda, where the enemy were in large force.

They again took to the mountains and finally reached Capotal Del Frias, about one league from Candelaria. Here they halted on a beautiful sugar plantation which Gen. Lopez said once belonged to him, and were stationed in a large grove of mango trees, and told to help themselves to anything to eat they could find. They availed themselves of the invitation, and procured material for a fine dinner, which they were just about enjoying when some cavalry were seen approaching. The men flew to their arms and commenced firing, when Gen. Lopez shouted—"Don't fire—they are friends—they must be patriots," so confident was he that he would be joined at this place by a large force of Cubans. The men, however, were not so sanguine, as there were two hundred horsemen in the party, and they came dashing down the road in hostile array; they accordingly opened fire upon them with great effect, the Liberators being protected by the mango trees. The horsemen galloped off in a great hurry, the riders clinging close to the necks of their horses. Had it not been for the belief of the General, that they were friends, the whole party would have been cut off. As it was, only fifteen were killed and two captured, and eight horses killed.

The Liberators were then formed, and marched to the rear of the house. Suddenly, they found themselves exposed to the fire of six hundred infantry, in ambush. They marched on, however, without returning the fire, until they reached a hill, when they rallied and prepared to meet the enemy—determining to save their ammunition, as it was getting scarce. Here they were attacked by the large Spanish force, but it was difficult for their officers to bring the men near enough to the dreaded "rifles" of the Americans.

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The Daily Delta
13 September, 1851, 2.

(There was not a rifle in the party.) The officers exposed themselves very much, and several of them were singled out and killed. It was on this occasion General Enna was killed. Finding it difficult to bring the Spaniards to close quarters, the Liberators determined to charge, which they did, in impetuous and pell-mell style, yelling terrifically, and driving the Spaniards before them,—General Lopez all the while crying out, "Hurra for the brave Americans! Three cheers for the Sons of Liberty!" which were given in hearty style. After this battle, which was on the 17th of August, (lasting two hours,) in which the Americans lost but three killed and two wounded, the Spaniards retired, and the Liberators again took up the march for the mountains.

This was a most fatiguing march, the men being without food, and many of them being exhausted on the way. Those who stopped, were never heard of afterwards. Finally, they reached a place in the mountains called the Old Castle, which afforded an admirable natural fortification, where, if they had had ammunition and provisions, they could have maintained themselves in spite of the whole Spanish army. Here they found houses, in which, for the first time since they left New Orleans, they slept. The next day they took up the march in the direction where they were told a Patriot force was encamped, but got lost, and reached a thick wood, near San Blas, where they killed some beeves, had a comfortable meal, and a good night's rest, which was the first and last they had in the whole campaign.

The next day they resumed their march; a heavy rain came up, drenching their persons and their ammunition; they kept onward, onward, towards the mountains, the General all the while trying to console and cherish them with the hope, that they would soon reach a point where they would be joined by a large force of patriots. The road was slippery and miry, and led through a precipitous country, up steep mountains, and on the brink of deep valleys,—the water running down with such force, that the men could with difficulty keep their footing. Still they kept on in good spirits. Suddenly they emerged into the plains near San Christobal, where there was a large Spanish force. The General then discovered that the guide had misled him, and proposed to return. The men having become reckless and indifferent to life, positively refused; they got some corn and beef and bivouacked on the mountain side, being nearly washed away at night by the rain. The next day they began to retrace their steps.

Arrived at Rosario the next day, the men demanded of the General what prospects of aid he had, and not being satisfied with his assurances, determined to leave him and proceed towards the coast. The next day, whilst engaged in taking their breakfasts, the Spaniards stole upon them through the corn fields, and fired at them. This was the first intimation they had of their being near. They were unable to return the fire, the greater part of their muskets being wet; they then fled up the mountains, firing a few shots at the enemy as they retreated. Several Spanish officers, including a general, were killed by the scattering shots of the Liberators. Finally, they gained the top of the mountain, whither the enemy did not follow them. They lost several men in this engagement, which took place on the 31st, and was called the battle of Rosario. The rain continued to pour in torrents; they marched on, and that night had a horrible time, being exposed to a terrible tempest, wet, exhausted, and without a particle of food. They had to hold on to the branches and trees to prevent being washed away by the torrents that came down the mountain sides.

The next day brought no abatement of the tempest. As soon as there was a lull, they resumed their wearisome march, until they stopped for the night, when they made a meal on the General's horse, having had nothing to eat for three days. The next morning, seventy-five of them—the others having dispersed—found themselves in the neighborhood of San Cristobal, where they came suddenly on a cavalry force, whose fire they could find but two muskets in the whole party capable of returning. They were then scattered, dispersed, and broken up into small parties, deeming it unsafe to go in any number. Mr. Summers and his companion wandered about in the mountains for two days, not knowing whither they were going.

They at last reached an old sawmill, which they had left six days before. They had thrown away their muskets, and here they obtained a couple of long knives. They then proceeded towards San Blas, and entered the first house they found. The inmates fled at their approach, for their appearance was frightful enough. Here they found a piece of salt beef, which they divided, and ate raw. They resumed their march, and at evening reached another house, where they were kindly treated by the females, but the men fled. The proprietor of this establishment was a widow lady, who supplied them with coffee, meats, and spirits, and told them to go into the mountains, and she would apprise them when the enemy approached, giving them a shepherd boy to direct them. They were directed into a thick mango grove, where they made themselves tolerably comfortable. Here they remained all the next day, living on the green mango fruit. From the tops of the trees they saw over five hundred soldiers pass and repass on the road to San Blas. On the morning of the 25th of August, the shepherd boy was sent by the patriotic lady to inform them that they had been discovered by the Paisanos, who had informed the military.

They then left, availing by the boy many thanks to the kind widow who befriended them. They now determined to give themselves up, and about sundown, took the high road to San Diego. They did not, however, enter the town until the next morning. They walked in, about one abreast, and were immediately shown to the house of the commander. As they were waiting for him, they perceived a horseman in full gallop through the streets, waving a package over his head! Dismounting before the house, the horseman delivered the package to the commander, who hastily tore it open, and then remarked to Mr. Summers and his companions—"You are in luck; had you arrived an hour earlier, you would have been shot. This is your pardon." They had heard the reports of some guns as they were approaching the town, but a half an hour previous; they proved to be the shooting of two of their companions, one of whose names was Black. They afterwards saw the bodies of these men, but could scarcely recognize them.

The Commander at San Diego then gave them a good breakfast, and the people of the town treated them kindly. They were then sent to Gen. Rosales's camp, who requested Mr. Summers to go into the mountains and inform his countrymen of the proclamation, which he did, persuading all that he could find to avail themselves of it. Having a pass from General Rosales, he finally reached Bahia Honda, where he was kindly treated, and then, proceeding to San Antonio took the road for Havana, which he reached on the 4th September,—was presented to the Captain-General, and kindly treated by him,—received his passport, and left for the United States.

Such are the leading facts of Mr. Summers's narrative. He speaks in the most favorable terms of the kindness of the Spanish soldiers after the proclamation was issued, and in the most contemptuous and unfavorable manner of the country people generally. Some of his views and opinions we omit, contenting ourselves for the present with his narrative of the facts, which, as the first one presented of this expedition, will no doubt possess great interest to our readers.

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

Louisville Courier

13 September 1851, 2

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COURIER.

The Cuban excitement in New York—Its influence on the coming Presidential canvass—Death of Judge Woodbury—The Sinclair and Forrest affair—Invitation to Mr. Clay to visit New York, &c

New York, Sept. 6, 1851.

The fate of Lopez and his compatriots in arms has saddened the country with disappointment, but has not disheartened them as to the final emancipation of the Queen of the Antilles from the yoke of despotism imposed upon her, by her Catholic majesty of Spain. No further steps will be taken in forwarding either money, munitions of war, or subsistence to Cuba, until the return of several confidential agents from there, and who are looked for within the next week. Some of them doubtless came on the Cherokee to New Orleans. I have no idea that the large majority of those who have thus far participated in this revolution, by furnishing means and giving countenance to the revolutionists, will continue to lend their aid, *unless* a new outbreak originates upon the Island again, and among the subjects of the Crown of Spain. There are many, however, who are determined upon the dismemberment of Cuba by aggressive measures from this country, and in a spirit of conquest. In this number are *enrolled leading politicians of* influence and standing, and who are determined to press it, until it is made a prominent question in the next political canvass. The conceded fact that England and France are under a stipulation of some kind with Spain, to protect her in the future enjoyment of the Island of Cuba against any foreign attempt to divest her of this rich possession and prolific source of revenue, will be employed by the friends of aggressive measures as a weapon of power to carry out their design, and as *an argument* to intimidate the time serving and unstable into a coersive acquiesence of the scheme. There is a wide distinction between the expatriation of our citizens to join in a "*civil commotion*" upon a foreign shore where LIBERTY is the motive power of such commotion on the one side; and the fitting out expeditions in contravention of Treaty obligations; the law of nations and the neutrality we are bound to preserve, with the view of obtaining, *by conquest*, any portion of the domain of a foreign power, with whom we are on terms of amity. While I am decidedly in favor of the independence of *Cuba, if to be acquired by those mostly interested*, first taking decisive steps upon their own soil to relieve themselves of the oppressions that all well informed persons concede are imposed upon them by the Spanish Crown, and believe our citizens have the right and should exercise it, of going to the aid of the friends of liberty in Cuba whenever they place themselves in a position to justify the rendition of such aid; yet I am as firmly and decidedly *opposed* to the fitting out of all original military expeditions upon our own shores for the purpose of aggressive measures against any foreign power on earth with which we are at peace. Whether Cuba, therefore, will speedily become an Independent Republic, will depend entirely upon the action of her own *population, who are mostly interested in the accomplishment* of such a desideratum. The time never was more opportune, nor the public mind better prepared to send aid to facilitate such a movement on the part of Cuban patriots than the present. But unless the revolution is renewed among themselves, all hopes of bettering the condition of the oppressed people of that Island are at an end.

The agitation, however, of the whole subject will be renewed at the opening of the session of Congress, and made a lively subject of debate during most of the time of their remaining at Washington. Political capital will be sought to be made out of it by assailing the administration by one faction, upon a charge of imbecility in not preventing, in the first place, the sailing of Lopez and his forces; and by another faction for having gone beyond their duty and powers in the character of the instructions given to all revenue and judicial officers of the General Government, to preserve our national neutrality, and to enforce the laws against all who have violated any of its provisions, in offering aid to the Cuban patriots. Another faction will call for vengeance upon those who have put to death some three hundred American citizens in Cuba, and demand that retribution be visited upon the offenders, though at the hazard of a war with all the crowned heads of Europe. Against these maturing assaults, the President will be able to defend his administration triumphantly, whether the blows are dealt by his opponents singly or collectively. His action has been based upon the constitutional obligations under which he rests to his country, and if errors have been committed, they will be found to be errors of the head, not of the heart. Sufficient advantage, however, is effected to be gained by our opponents, to transfer the issue from the Halls of Congress to the Baltimore Convention, where an effort will be made to lay the foundation for the forcible acquisition of Cuba *a-la-mode Texas, the whole of Oregon up to 54: 40, Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842 in Pennsylvania!*— The aid of the abolitionists and Free-soilers, will be expected, by urging the ground taken by the New Orleans *True Delta*, Charleston *Mercury*, and Richmond papers, that the independence of Cuba would drain several of the slave States so rapidly of their slaves, as to make them eschew altogether that institution; and thus secure to the North, or Free States, a large and indestructible *preponderance* in both branches of the National Councils. And as the published correspondence of the "Democratic National Committee," shows the anxiety our opponents have to amalgamate with Northern fanaticism in waging a crusade against the domestic institutions of the South: it is not more unreasonable to suppose, that the coalition will be formed in the Cuba issue that is to be made at Baltimore between Locofocoism and Abolitionism than that Donaldson, a slave holder in Texas, should have been exposed in corresponding with Giddings and Chase, of Ohio, and Martin Van Buren, of New York, upon this subject of calling the *Democratic Convention*, and of the proper person to make its nominee in June next.

The death of Judge Woodbury, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, removes a political aspirant for the Presidency out of the way of the more ambitious in the ranks of our opponents, and creates a vacancy upon the bench, to be filled by nomination of the President, and confirmation by the Senate. Speculation is already busy as to who will be the fortunate recipient of the ermine, and public opinion seems to have settled down upon either Mr. Curtis, or Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts. Both are friends of Mr. Webster, and as the federal Judiciary is under the supervision of the State Department, whoever Mr. Webster recommends to the President and the Cabinet, will be very apt to receive the nomination.

There are a great many rumors as to what will be the final result of the personal rencounter between Robert Sinclair, the brother of *Mrs. Forrest*, and Edwin *Forrest*, the *once* distinguished tragedian. Sinclair, it is said, anticipates and desires a challenge, and in all probability intended to provoke one when he inflicted the blow upon Forrest that he did. Public opinion, as far as I have been able to discern it, is decidedly against Forest, and the friends of his outraged wife seem determined to have personal satisfaction, if it is denied by the courts of justice. Even those who believed Forrest the aggrieved party in the outset, and regard the alleged infidelity of his wife as established, condemn much of his conduct, that has given so unnecessarily a wide publicity to his deplorable domestic broils. I have this moment been told that a challenge has passed between Sinclair and Forrest, but it does not come from such a source as to make me place much credit in the rumor.

The letter to the PATRIARCH OF ASHLAND, whose hold upon the confidence and affections of the American people is ten fold greater than at any previous period of his illustrious and useful life, inviting him to visit his friends at the great commercial emporium of the nation, previous to his going to Washington this winter, has been signed by hundreds, irrespective of party, and would be by thousands, were the opportunities afforded them. The disappointment will be great if he finds it inconsistent with the state of his health, to accept the invitation, for there is a very general desire to give him a reception here, such as was never before extended to a civilian. Not that they believe such a demonstration can add a feather's weight to his fame, for its measure is already filled to overflowing, but they desire it, solely from the devotion and unbounded gratitude that they feel towards him as a public benefactor, who has done more for his country than *any statesman who has ever gone before him, or will be accomplished by any who may follow after him.* It must, however, he will study his personal comfort and health *first*, before consenting to encounter the fatigue and excitement that is *inseparable* from a public demonstration, such as the citizens of New York are so anxious to make in his behalf.

I shall leave for home to-day, taking the Oswego and Lake Ontario route, with a view of procuring *some information* and statistics as to the cost and facility of transportation by that route from our city to the Atlantic seaboard, for the staple products of the Southwest. Yours, &c., D.

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

Louisville Democrat

13 September 1851, 2.

☞ The proclamation of the Captain General of Cuba compliments the loyalty and patriotism of the people of that island, and expatiates upon the services they rendered him in defeating and capturing the invaders. He may flatter and cajole, and thus cheat the victims of iron rule into the belief that there is some sympathy and confidence between them and their masters. How quickly the illusion will vanish before a little reflection. The Captain General and his employers manifest their confidence in the loyalty of the Cubans in a very remarkable way. These patriotic people are not allowed to have arms, lest they might use them, not to repel invaders, but to assert their own rights. If the dear and loyal people are to be trusted—if they are to be depended on to maintain the authority of her Majesty—why not allow them the means to do it effectually?

Since the Cubans admire and love the rule of old Spain, why not give them a free press, that they may publish their loyalty to all the world?

For what purpose is a standing army of twenty thousand men kept upon the island, and the whole navy of Spain kept hovering upon its coast?

If the people of the island have these warm and cordial attachments to Spain so highly complimented by the Captain General, what pressing necessity excuses the barbarous and atrocious act of shooting fifty men in cold blood, in the presence of the Havana rabble? Such an act was never prompted by the magnanimity which confidence inspires. The deed itself was the offspring of a feeling of insecurity and apprehension.

The whole aspect of the case is too plain to be disguised by words. If the Cubans are loyal, Spain don't believe it. If the people of Cuba are not ripe for revolution, the Spanish authorities fear they are. They are not trusted; on the contrary, armies and navies are alone depended on to secure obedience permanent and perpetual.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Democrat
13 September 1851, 3

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION!!

THE PAMPERO CHASED AND FIRED INTO!!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MAINE.

American Prisoners in Cuba Released!!!!

Commercial Intelligence, &c. &c.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.

Letters from Savannah, state that the Pampero is blockaded near that port by the Revenue Cutter. It is stated also that Gen. Gonzales is preparing an expedition of 2,000 men at Savannah, for the invasion of Cuba.

BALTIMORE, Sep. 12, M

Four men were killed at Parkersburg, Pa., yesterday, by negroes, while attempting to arrest a fugitive slave.—The names of two of the killed are Edward Garsuch, the owner of the slave, and Dickerson Garsuch, his son.—The names of the others were not given. The most intense excitement exists here in regard to it. Two of the party arrived here this morning.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 11.

The sloop of war Albany left Havana on the night of the 4th. The Savannah arrived on the 5th from Norfolk.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.

Havana letters received here, state that the Captain General has released another American prisoner, named Van Vechen. The passage of Kelley and Haynes was paid to New York. Gen. Concha, told them that he intended to release them all, but on account of the New Orleans riot, he had altered his determination.

The "Faro Industrial" edited by an American named Thrasher, has been stopped by Concha. No reasons are assigned. The cashier of Burnham & Co. has been imprisoned, owing to a defalcation being discovered.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

Despatches were yesterday received at the State Department, from Savannah, stating that the steamer Pampero had been chased by the Revenue Cutter, and been fired upon, but had escaped into St. John's river, near Jacksonville.

The California Land Commissioners give notice that the Board will hold a session in San Francisco in December next. An Irish laborer named Roach lately arrived here, died from sun stroke yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 12.

Wm. W. Corcoran, banker, has responded affirmatively to the purpose of the delegation now here, from the 128 Hungarian exiles, who lately arrived at New York, from Shumla, Turkey, in reference to means for carrying them to Gen. Urbassey's colony in Iowa, by proffering to pay the whole expense of their journey from New York to New Baden, their destined home.

Sewall Bilntnall of New York, was removed from a $1,400 Clerkship in the War Department yesterday, and was immediately appointed to a $15,00 Clerkship in the House of Representatives. [A singular place, just at this time, as the House of Representatives is not in session, and we know of no $1,500 appointment in recess. Perhaps the Telegraph knows.]

From New York.

NEW YORK, 12.

The Steamer Winfield Scott from New Orleans, arrived this evening. She touched at Key West, and took on board P. Van Vechten, one of the liberated Cuban prisoners, who will give a full account of the expedition. She brings $200,000 in specie.

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Louisville Democrat

13 September 1851, 3

☞ Captain Frederick S. Sevier, who was shot at Havana with Col. Crittenden and others, was a native of Russellville, in this State. He was quite a young man, and served with distinction in the Mexican war.

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Louisville Journal
13 September, 1851, 2

JUDGE CATRON'S CHARGE.—[illegible], one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Tuesday last delivered his charge to the grand jury for the Middle District of Tennessee, in relation to the infractions of the law by those persons who have engaged in the Cuban movement. We find the charge in the Nashville Banner of Wednesday. It is very clear and explicit respecting the law of the land and the duty of the citizen. It will be read with interest, and we therefore subjoin it:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: From the limited criminal jurisdiction of this court, and the gratifying fact that it is not often required to exercise that jurisdiction, it is seldom that we feel ourselves called on to address the grand jury upon being empannelled, except on offences for the commission of which parties are in custody. But recent acts and demonstrations, too promineutly notorious to have escaped general attention, have been committed in this city, and which acts were professedly done in violation of the treaties and laws of the United States. Our streets have been paraded by military music, accompanied with banners, for the purpose of exciting the vicious, the idle, the young, and the thoughtless to enlist as soldiers for the purpose of invading the Island of Cuba, and aiding there a portion of its population to overthrow the present Government.

This Island is a colony of Spain, and has been governed by that kingdom, since its first conquest from the natives, three hundred and forty years ago. We are at peace with Spain, and bound by several treaties to maintain peace; and Congress has enacted stringent laws to secure an observance of our treaties with Spain and other nations. By the act of 1818, it was provided:

"Sec. 2. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, State, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years."

"Sec. 6. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

In open violation of this law, a large public meeting has been held at this court-house a few weeks since, professedly and notoriously having for its principal object the raising of money by voluntary contributions to equip men and send them off in detailed numbers, to be afterward organized at New Orleans or beyond there into companies and regiments, and to act in military array, in conjunction with others, thus to invade Cuba, overthrow its government, and establish another. This was done in contempt and open defiance of our treaties with a foreign nation with which we have much commerce and a deep interest to maintain peace. In all our relations with Spain, for more than thirty years, she has fairly and fully observed the faith of her treaty stipulations with the United States; nor can we violate these treaties without national disgrace. On their observance depends our honorable standing among civilized nations of the earth. It is idle to suppose that other nations will respect our institutions if our government is so weak that our laws may be disregarded at pleasure by disorderly and lawless mobs—that solemn treaties may be violated, foreign consuls be driven from the country, and the subjects of foreign nations residing in our seaports under express treaty stipulations be mobbed and their property destroyed. That such has been the case at New Orleans within a few weeks past we all know. There the law is trodden under foot, and that is the headquarters to which our people are invited.

It is the imperious duty of the federal courts and the district attorneys representing the United States in the several districts to act and to suppress crimes arising under the act of 1818. If they fail to perform this duty, as part of the government, little can be done by the President, as no power to punish rests with him.

That the President has not been enabled to enforce the act of 1818, at New Orleans, up to our latest accounts from there, is too manifest for contradiction; there the law stands unexecuted, and the question for your consideration is, whether we, here, are to treat it as a dead letter also? So far in the history of Tennessee, a deservedly high character has been maintained for the certainty and ease with which we have administered and executed the criminal laws, both in the State and federal courts, and it is our duty to act as we have always previously done, and firmly punish as criminals all those who have done acts that are made criminal by the standing laws.

See who it is that has "begun," or "set on foot," or provided means, or prepared the means, for use or transportation, when provided; or who has transported men or means for this enterprise of invading Cuba, and indict them. The attorney for the United States will aid you in reducing your presentments to the technical form.

The providing of money, of provisions, of clothes, or arms, or munitions of war, and the transportation of troops by steamboats, or other vessels, are all indictable and punishable by a fine of $3,000, and by imprisonment in the common jail for three years.

The law governing you as a grand jury is, that you may indict on the knowledge and information of one of your own body. Such is the rule in the State courts, and your power and duties are the same. And it is your especial duty to act on the indictments and evidence to support them, sent up to you by the attorney of the United States—as on him devolves the onerous duty of causing the laws to be executed.

Another circumstance will be brought to your notice. Witnesses may be sent to you who will refuse to testify because their evidence might tend to criminate themselves. Against giving such evidence a witness is protected; but he is bound to testify against all others, fully and fairly, regardless of his own opinions or wishes on the subject—and should a witness refuse, you will report the fact of his refusal, and the reasons assigned for it, to the court through your foreman; so that the court may decide to what extent the witness is bound to answer, and how far he is protected. Under no other circumstances will you disclose what is said or done in the jury room. Should a witness state facts that implicate himself, disregarding consequences, it is your duty not to disclose the facts he may state, nor to use them to his prejudice in any way.

It is proper to remark that, although the idea of invading Cuba may be discouraged just now by the reported news that Lopez and his followers have been taken, and most of them destroyed, still this country has no security against a recurrence or other attempts similar to that of Lopez and his associates, if it is generally believed that no power to punish exists in the President or courts of justice. Had this foreign adventurer and his confederates been punished as they deserved, for the first invasion of Cuba, the late invasion and the unfortunate sacrifice of human life inflicted on men (most cruelly and basely deluded), and the recent mobs and unlawful proceedings, would not have occurred. Their leading cause has been immunity of punishment, and the consequent belief that none could be inflicted. Disregard altogether, gentlemen, the present slumbering condition of the excitement, and indict for crimes already committed, as you would do, if the excitement was in full force. If you do not, we may soon see our country again agitated as it recently has been, and the laws further set at defiance.

Ours is a government of the people; "it is self-government." On no other people of the earth is the duty so high to maintain the laws as on the citizens of the United States. The government is in their hands, and depends on them for its safe keeping; and, if the laws are not upheld, it must fall, and be remembered in history as a signal failure, and be held up by kings and emperors, in future times, as conclusive evidence that man is incapable of self-government. This is no morbid dreaming but an undeniable fact, requiring deep consideration at your hands.

Robado del Archivo del Dr. Antonio Rafael de la Cova
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Louisville Journal
13 September 1851, 2

ANOTHER FILLIBUSTER EXPEDITION.—The following is from the last number of the St. Louis Republican:

We understand from a source which leads us to give it implicit credence that for some time past a number of Americans have been concentrating upon the Rio Grande, near Fort Brown, to assist in an attempt to revolutionize the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico. At the last account, they numbered some 300 men, ready for the expedition, and were waiting the signal from Carravajail, a noted freebooter in that State for years past, and well remembered for his depredations upon small parties of American troops in that part of Mexico, during the last war. He was to have taken the lead in a pronunciamento and the revolution of Tamaulipas, and the Fillibusteros from Texas were to invade the Territory and to aid in the establishment of the new government. The prospect of a revolution in Cuba, under the flag of Lopez, diverted the attention of our Tamaulipas patriots, and we recollect that one of the accounts for the New Orleans papers stated that about three hundred men had congregated about Mustang Island waiting the arrival of a vessel to take them to Cuba. They did not go, however, and now the old expedition will be, no doubt, revived. One would think that the very name of the freebooter who is to take the lead in the Tamaulipas expedition would be sufficiently repulsive to deter any American from engaging in such an enterprise, but it is quite certain it is not. We hope that the government, already probably advised of this foray, will take the most decided measures to disperse those engaged in it.

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Louisville Journal

13 September 1851, 3

☞ A Cuba meeting was held in Belleville last week. Gov. Reynolds made a speech, in which he took strong grounds in favor of the freedom of the Cubans, and denounced in unmeasured terms the powers at Washington, for the measures taken to prevent the embarkation from our shores of vessels containing men and munitions of war for the purpose of aiding Lopez in his expedition. Gov. Reynolds is one of the great guns of Locofocoism in Illinois.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
13 September 1851, 2.

THE PAMPERO—THE FINALE.

We noticed last week the departure of this steamer from our port with a large number of men, amidst the cheers and acclamations of our people. Since then, the *sympathisers* have met with a sad reverse of fortune, and in place of the joy and excitement which pervaded our town a few days ago, we have sad disappointment, and a general gloom has overspread our community, except among the *Filmorebusters*.

The *Pampero*, after leaving here, steered along the coast towards Savannah, and put into Warsaw Inlet, to make up her complement of men, and take her coal on board. Whilst lying there, the melancholy intelligence of the capture and execution of Gen. Lopez, and the destruction of his command, reached them, which caused the immediate abandonment of the enterprise by the whole party.

The men from Florida were brought back, and the steamer, after being chased, and hunted down by the Federal officers, has been surrendered by her owner to the Collector of this port, and she now lies at one of our wharves, under his charge.

We have been considerably amused, at the newborn and extraordinary zeal manifested by certain officials, for the capture of the ill-fated *Pampero*, since the wheel of fortune has turned against her. Not content with her *peaceful* surrender, and her being moored to our wharf by many fathoms of hawsers, the military must be called into requisition, and placed in "watch and ward" over her, as though the scene of revolt had been transferred from Cuba to our own doors, and the nerves of our timid citizens have been considerably shaken by the bristling bayonets and frowning cannon pointing towards our devoted town, and threatening destruction to every poor devil of a *Fillibustero* who should happen along, and cast a wistful glance at his beloved vessel.

But seriously speaking, we think all this "pomp and circumstance of war" was unnecessary and uncalled for, and we take it as rather a *reflection* upon the law-abiding propensities of this community, as well as upon the unfortunate but gallant men who volunteered their services to fight for the liberties of a foreign people. Towards the latter our feelings are unchanged, and we still think them the noble and gallant men they were termed when their star was in the ascendant; and for ourself, we are disposed to condole and sympathize with them in their disappointment, rather than stigmatize them as men who are to be guarded against with the military power, as though they were felon robers and "*pirates*."

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WILL N EWS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
13 September 1851, 2

[FOR THE NEWS.]

CUBA, THE GOVERNMENT, AND ITS OFFICIALS.

It is with feelings of the most painful kind that we contemplate the failure of the attempt to give the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty to this long oppressed and down trodden Island; but when we reflect that this failure is in a great degree attributable to the uncalled for and gratuitous aid and comfort given by our own Government to the oppressor, we feel that the heart of every American should glow with indignation at the ignominious course pursued by the powers that be. Our Government has been considered as the great champion of Liberty, the first grand and noble experiment of self-government successfully perfected. It has been heretofore the policy of our Government, in accordance with the principles of our Institutions, to encourage the spread of liberty throughout the world, and more especially in the western hemisphere; but it has been left to this time, to the contracted rulers who now govern us, to set the example of this free and enlightened Government siding with tyranny, and assisting to rivet ten-fold stronger, and cement in blood, the chains of oppression. We should preserve our neutrality under the treaty with Spain, but why go further? Why oppress, why transcend the limits of all due diligence, and become a more effective guardian of the tyrant's power than even the tyrant himself? Why so very scrupulous as to preserving the national honor in some points, and so entirely regardless in others? Whence springs this spasmodic conscientiousness?

"We see but th' outsides of those feats,
And not their secret springs and weights."

Why has not some of this scrupulous regard for our national honor been manifested when our citizens, not engaged in any expedition, have been seized and imprisoned? Why not when a U.S mail steamer has been fired at and stopped on the high seas, in a most insulting manner? Again, why have not the stipulations of that treaty been fulfilled by paying the losses sustained by citizens of Florida, principal and interest, and which should have been paid according to the terms of the treaty long since, but which have been permitted to languish in the Courts and before the Departments for nearly a score of years?

No: but this would not suit their purposes; *they* would gain nothing by preserving the public honor and faith in *these* respects. No, no; but they wisely

"Compound for sins they are inclin'd to,
By damning those they have no mind to."

The facts we believe to be these: the great spring of action which has produced such an accelerated motion in the wheels of Government—

"This is the end,
To which these carr'ings on did tend:"

If Cuba should become a free and independent State, she would be too great an acquisition to the strength of the South. Never, never! Strangle the young Hercules in the cradle; nip this shoot of Liberty's tree in the bud; let not the South have that addition politically, which is already united to her by every similarity of situation and circumstance which nature could invent. No; rather than this, let Oppression triumph; let Tyranny gorge itself with the blood of our citizens, in the very presence of our Consuls, under the very guns of our ships, and let Cuba look and call in vain on Freedom's sons for help to break the bonds that bind her!

"How easy is't to serve for agents,
To prosecute your old engagements,
To keep the good old cause on foot
And Southern power from taking root."

But shall the blood of our brothers be unavenged? Shall Oppression—even guarded and protected as it is by our own Government—shall it still triumph? From Florida to Texas, from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Ohio, thousands upon thousands will and do respond—Never! no; never! Cuba *will* be free, despite the squirmings of contracted politicians and party organizers. The South and the West will yet give her sons, her courage, and her valor, to free her. The time will come, and that at no distant day. If not before, at least when the South in her might shall assert her rights, and vindicating her wrongs, take Cuba to her bosom as a stricken sister, crushed by Tyranny and Fanaticism.

That the Administration have gone further than its duty required, its own supporters admit. It was with pleasure that we noticed the able and eloquent editorial in the last Tallahassee Sentinel on this subject. But even when the bold, noble, but unfortunate attempt has been in a measure crushed, and the star of Cuban Liberty sunk in blood, yet our own Government, as a reckless coadjutor of Old Spain, with a spirit worthy of a Torquemada, still, still pursues all who dared look with a favoring eye upon the cause of Cuban liberty! Yet a base, degraded Owens—he who would not bear even the dying messages of husbands, fathers and brothers to their relatives—he, and such stigmas upon humanity, are cajoled, applauded, and kept in office; while the officers of the Customs at New Orleans, who, it seems, fully discharged their duties, are unceremoniously dismissed from office.

I suppose, too, that were it known that the Collector of our port nobly presented a drum to the Expedition which started from this port, that he, too, would be expelled. But we beg pardon of his Officiality—we mistake. We understand he did not *present* it, but sold it to the commander of the Expedition for an X. We do not know which was the case, whether "given" or "sold;" but we suppose if *sold*, why then he may keep his place,

"For gain has wonderful effects,"

and our worthy Collector will not certainly be "drummed" out of office for making an X by the sale of a drum, even though it were to be used in such a cause.

We were really amused on Thusday evening at all the "pride, pomp, and circumstances of war," enacted in our quiet little village. The Pampero, before starting on her trip, lay some two days at our wharf. We saw no soldiery, no cannon, no revenue cutter then; but so soon as the news of the discomfiture of Gen. Lopez has arrived, backed by the terrible fate of the officials at New Orleans, and these impressed by a despatch from Washington, lo and behold! our worthy Collector exhibited that he was

"Of knowledge great,
Either for charge or for retreat;
He knew when to fall on pell mell,
To fall back and retreat as well."

Again, when the Pampero had been delivered peacably to the Government officers by her owner, Mr. Seguire, whose property she is, and from whom she cannot legally be taken, and when she was quietly laying at our wharf, to see our worthy and whilom placid and tranquil, but now indefatigable Collector,

"With solemn march, and stately pace,
But far more grave and solemn face,
Grave as the Emperor of Pegu,
Or Spanish Potentate, Don Diego,"

march up and down the wharf, contemplating in silent thought, too deep for utterance, the sentry guarding *him*, the *wharf*, and the *Pampero*. O, height of greatness! Well might he exclaim—

"Amen to this, *sweet powers*:
It is too much of joy—
I cannot speak enough of this content."

But we must leave the Government and its officials to that righteous retribution which the people will know how to mete out to them. But Cuba—yes, Cuba will yet be free—will yet be a Southern State, despite Tyranny, Oppression, Fanaticism, Northernism and Abolitionism!

"Fiat justitia ruat coelum"

VOX POPULI.

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

THE NEWS.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

13 September 1851, 2

[*From the New Orleans Crescent, Sept. 2*]

Letter from Col. Crittenden.

The following letter, the last that the [illegible] Crittenden ever wrote, has been handed [illegible] for publication. The news which we [illegible] to-day shows that he was mistaken in his [illegible] ing estimate of Cuban desire for freedom, [illegible] deed, having never passed beyond the [illegible] habited by Spanish fishermen, he had no [illegible] tunity of fairly judging. In their [illegible] condition, the Cubans would have been [illegible] wait till Lopez had gained a victory and [illegible] tion before declaring themselves. That [illegible] did not return to assist Crittenden, now [illegible] be accounted for by the almost certain fact [illegible] he had quite as much as he could well do [illegible] fending himself. That Lopez is rash we [illegible] lieve, but it is folly to suppose that he [illegible] have wilfully sacrificed one hundred men—[illegible] flower of his force—at the risk of [illegible] American indignation, and of losing his [illegible] head. Col. Crittenden, doubtless, would [illegible] rey his idea of the hasty and rash, not [illegible] erous and false, character of Lopez. In [illegible] estimate of him, we are not disposed to [illegible] with the brave and lamented dead.

SHIP-OF-WAR ESPERANZA,
August 16, 1851.

Dear Lucien:—In half an hour I, with [illegible] others, am to be shot. We were taken pris[illegible] ers yesterday. We were in small boats. [illegible] Lopez seperated the balance of the co[illegible] from me. I had with me about one hundred [illegible] was attacked by two battalions of infantry [illegible] one company of horse. The odds were two [illegible] and strange to tell, I was not furnished with [illegible] single musket cartridge. Lopez did not [illegible] any artillery. I have not the heart to write [illegible] any of my family. If the truth ever comes [illegible] you will find that I did my duty, and have [illegible] pesfect confidence of every man with me. [illegible] had retired from the field and were going [illegible] sea, and were overtaken by the Spanish ste[illegible] er Habanero, and captured. Tell Gen. [illegible] ton that his nephew got seperated from me [illegible] the 10th—day of the fight—and that I have [illegible] not seen him since. He may have straggled [illegible] and joined Lopez, who had advanced rapidly [illegible] the interior. My people, however, were [illegible] ly surrounded on every side. We saw that [illegible] had been deceived grosely, and were making [illegible] for the United States when taken. During [illegible] short sojourn in this island, I have not met [illegible] single patriot. We landed some 40 or 50 [illegible] to the westward of this, and I am sure that [illegible] that part of the Island Lopez has no friends. [illegible] When I was attacked Lopez was only [illegible] miles off. If he had not been deceiving us [illegible] to the state of things, he would have fallen [illegible] with his force and made fight, instead of [illegible] he marched on immediately to the interior. [illegible] am requested to get you to tell Mr. Green of the [illegible] Custom House, that his brother shares my fate. [illegible] Victor Kerr is also with me, also Stanford. I [illegible] recollect no others of your acquaintance at present. I will die like a man. My heart has not [illegible] failed me yet, nor do I believe it will. Can't [illegible] municate with my family.

This is an incoherent letter, but the circumstances must excuse it. My hands are swollen [illegible] to double their thickness, resulting from having [illegible] them too tightly corded for the last eight [illegible] hours. Write to John, and let him write [illegible] my mother. I am afraid that the news will [illegible] break her heart. My heart beats warmly [illegible] wards her now.

Farewell. My love to all of my friends. I [illegible] am sorry that I die owing a cent, but it is unavoidable. Yours, strong in heart.

Important from Cuba.

The following, which we extract from the Charleston News of Saturday evening, is interesting, taken in connection with the [illegible] which we publish from the New Orleans papers. It will be seen, that the accounts by the Argus, are from Matanzas to the 29th, on which the Havana accounts report [illegible] have been taken. The accounts give [illegible] ity to those received by the Cherokee, and to confirm our worst fears:

"By the brig Argus, Capt. Kean, arrived at this port from Matanzas, this morning, with dates from that port to the 29th ult. We learn that up to that time there had been shot [illegible] prisoners taken, most of whom had been executed; thirteen of them were shot on the [illegible] Pizarro.

"The authorities had made such [illegible] arrangements for the capture of the rest, [illegible] out, that it is thought that none of them will escape. The Spaniards manifested a [illegible] thorough contempt for the Creoles, and [illegible] pressed the opinion that they had induced [illegible] pez to undertake the expedition.

"Capt. Kean had not learned that Lopez had been taken.

"We have files by the Argus of the Diario de la Habana to the 27th ult., which contain official accounts from *La Gaceta*, which [illegible] the disasters which had befallen Lopez and his troops, and the opinion confidently expressed that the whole of his forces will be captured. *Savannah News.*

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 29th confirms the statement made by our Telegraphic correspondent to the effect that the British Consul in that city had given notice of the suspension of his official functions here, until otherwise instructed by the Minister of his Government at Washington; and thus in the meantime, Spanish interests had been placed under the care of the British and French Consuls.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—The Letter Bag of the Spanish Consul, in this city, has been seized by the rioters. It has been found to contain the names of many proscribed American citizens, who have been reported as such by the authorities of Cuba. Portions of these disclosures will probably be published.

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JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
13 September 1851, 2

CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF LOPEZ, CONFIRMED.

In our last we published a despatch from New Orleans, reporting the execution of Lopez at Havana on the 1st inst., and the condemnation of one hundred and fifty Americans, as slaves for life, to the Spanish mines. At the time, we indulged some hope that the news was not true—that there was some mistake. But there is now no ground for hope: Lopez, and most of the gallant band who followed him, have found bloody graves at the hands of the brutal Spaniards—the balance are doomed to a living death, a thousand times worse than that dealt out to their murdered comrades.—Is Spanish despotism and barbarity to reign forever in Cuba? Will the American people sit down quietly, while the blood of their brave young countrymen, butchered in cold blood, cries to heaven for vengeance? Will they permit the living tomb—reserved for those victims doomed to a fate more dreadful than death—to inurn the noble heroes whose crime was a desire to emancipate their fellow-men from the oppression of a barbarous tyranny? Never! Never!! The victims that still survive, must be restored to their country, let that restoration cost what it may. No Government can stand in this country, that will coldly avert its eyes from the blood of our murdered citizens, and close its ears to the groans of the living victims!—Let them prepare for it—as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun, the American people will demand retribution, and woe to the Statesman, or the party, that opposes its will.

Further Accounts by the Cherokee.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The steamer Cherokee arrived here yesterday morning from Havana, the passengers of which witnessed the execution of Gen. Lopez. They say he ended his life manfully.

The total failure of the expedition was attributed by Lopez to the delay caused by the separation of Crittenden's command.

The patriots have dispersed to the mountains, only thirty remaining with Lopez. They left him without a single friend, and he wandered until run down by blood hounds. His last words were, "Adieu, dear Cuba."

Gen. Pragan has been killed at Pogas. The Spanish accounts say that of the number in the Pampero, (500) 65 have already been killed, and 136 are in prison. One hundred are to be sent to Arica, the penal colony of Spain.

Gen. Lopez declared himself deceived with regard to the aid he expected from the Cubans.

A meeting was held on board the Cherokee, Gen. Lane of Oregon, presiding, and the following resolution passed.

Resolved, That Mr. Owens, the American Consul at Havana, has forfeited every right and title of an American citizen, has outraged every sentiment of humanity, and deserves the execration of every friend of liberty.

A resolution was also adopted requesting his recall by the President.

The President has dismissed the Collector at New Orleans, and appointed a substitute.—Other officers at New Orleans have been informed that they will be dismissed if they neglect their duties.

Orders have been given to intercept the Pampero, and other vessels with the invading forces for Cuba.

Stringent and precise orders have been renewed to all officers to suppress illegal expeditions—and particular efforts ordered to suppress the new expedition about to depart from New Orleans.—*Telegraphic Despatch in Savannah Georgian.*

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—The United States Government has ordered the attachment of the steamship Alabama, on suspision of being engaged in the Cuban movement.

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THE NEWS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

13 September 1851, Z

GETTING MORE AMIABLE.

The improved tone restored to the *organ*, since the tuning we gave it last week, is encouraging, and well repays us for the trouble we took in putting it in order, although there is still room for considerable improvement. Good advice is generally well taken, if well intended, and in this case the parties understood each other fully. Repentence generally precedes amendment, but although our contemporary has expressed no contrition for the past, he has very sensibly mended his manners. He has made a general confession, and wiped out all old scores, and we should be very unreasonable if we were not satisfied. A little want of perspicuity in giving expression to his ideas, (he will pardon the freedom,) frequently leaves us in doubt as to his meaning, and we feel enveloped in a kind of "metaphysical" fog, which we have to grope out of as best we can. We will illustrate: He says—"We will be magnanimous, and say, we never compared the *'fly-blown leg of mutton'* to the editor, but to his *feelings* at witnessing the triumph of his prejudices over his good sense." Although we can't exactly comprehend this, we are bound to believe it well intended, and that our neighbor means to say, that he considers it less offensive and ill-bred to compare our *"feelings"* to a spoiled leg of mutton, than to use ourself *corporeally*, in that delicate simile! And this being the case, however unpleasant it may be to us to have our *feelings* "fly-blown," we accept the apology.

Having now made the *amende* to our humble self, we would respectfully suggest that our contemporary should apologize to Mr. Fillmore and the Cabinet, for what we feel constrained to call the very unjust and libelous charges brought against those functionaries in the *Republican* of last week. When that article made its appearance we rebuked it in the following words:

"We believe the Administration was, and is, perfectly sincere in its professed intentions to observe its treaty stipulations with Spain, and to execute the laws of the United States; and the fault we find with it is, that it has exhibited *too much zeal* for this purpose. It had no business to send vessels of war to the Cuba coast, to intercept our citizens, who might choose to go to that island. It was bound to prevent *organized* parties from leaving the country, with the intention of invading a country with which we were at peace. Here its duty ended. But when it transcended this duty, and sent public vessels to guard the Spanish power in Cuba, it either proved a most extraordinary zeal to preserve the neutrality of our people, or it was deeply guilty of the rank hypocrisy charged upon it by the Jacksonville Republican."

Can our neighbor any longer doubt the honesty and sincerity of the President, or his desire to carry out, in good faith, our treaty stipulations with Spain? After what he has announced himself, in his last paper, of "the chase of the *Pampero*," and we may now add, her capture—and also the dismissal of the Collector of New Orleans, "for delinquencies respecting the departure of the *Pampero*," does he still believe that the President was dodging about on purpose to avoid the discharge of his duty? Does he conscientiously believe that, "from the earliest incident of the present excitement on our shores in relation to Cuba, the whole executive department, from the President down, have been rusticating and ruralizing at points remote from head-quarters, and in some instances beyond the range of telegraphic and other facilities for conveying orders?" Will he now "venture to say that scarce a military, much less a revenue officer, at stations where preparations must be known to be in progress to aid the Cubans, have received any special orders on the subject, at the time we pen these remarks?" In order to convict the President of connivance, beyond escape, he asks: "How easily could the *Pampero* have been blown to atoms by a few broadsides from an 'Old Ironside,' *if the Government desired to intercept that expedition?*"

We leave the Collector of Jacksonville, and the officers of the revenue cutter *Jackson*, and the U. S. troops under Capt. Merchant, to answer the following question, with which our contemporary winds up his interrogatories:

"*Have we heard of any obstruction to the successful cruise of the Pampero by a Government vessel? None.*"

Whether our neighbor will be equally "magnanimous" to Mr. Fillmore, and the Cabinet, as to us, and make the *amende honorable* also to them, we don't know; but we do know, that he cannot possibly any longer believe in the truth of his allegations, and is bound to retract them.

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http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/

THE NEWS,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
13 September 1851, 3

Married,

At the Lower Mineral Springs, Hamilton county, Fla., on the 4th inst., Mr. JOHN HENRY, of Jacksonville, to Miss MARY PURVIANCE, daughter of H. E. Purviance, Esq.

To the Voters of Duval County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: — My term of office as Judge of the Court of Probate of your county, to which you elected me two years since, is drawing to a close, and you will soon again be called on to choose an incumbent of that office, for the ensuing two years.

When I was before a candidate for your suffrages, I gave you a pledge, that if elected, I would perform the duties of that office to the best of my ability, and without "fear, favor or affection;"— whether I have kept that promise, is for you to judge. But I have had so many assurances of approbation, that I am induced again to present myself to you as a candidate, and hope, should your choice again fall upon me, from the familiarity which I have acquired with the business of that office, to be able to render more complete satisfaction than I have heretofore done.

Having firmly resolved to know no parties (should I be elected) *after the election*, I shall know none before; but offer myself to you, relying upon my individual qualifications alone, and as a pledge for the future, shall only refer you to the past.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen and obedient servant,

sept 13. F. LIVINGSTON.

To the Voters of Duval County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Duval County, at the ensuing election. I have had some experience in the duties of the office, acting as Deputy. If you should elect me, I shall discharge my official duties faithfully, and to the best of my abilities.

sept 13. A. W. CRICHTON.

To the Voters of Duval County.

I respectfully announce myself to my fellow-citizens of Duval county as a candidate for the office of *Clerk of the Circuit Court* of said county—pledging myself, if elected, to discharge my duties to the best of my abilities.

Aug. 23, 1851. I. V. GARNIE.

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9-13-1851-2

that he should leave his present situation before the Spanish commander could receive his artillery, as their position would soon be rendered untenable. Gen. Lopez had no artillery, nor did the Pampero bring over any, as reported. He expected to find a Creole force in the mountains with artillery, as he had been informed. Las Pozas is situated about twelve miles from the seashore, and at the foot of the mountain forming the region called the Vuelta Abajo. About twenty minutes after Capt. Kelly's arrival, the whole command were on the march, and shortly after commenced ascending the mountains. About daylight they reached a house used as a sort of general post office for the district, and about a mile farther on they came across another house, where the men got breakfast, which they ate with a right good will. They rested here until the afternoon, which was much needed, as Capt. K.'s men had now been on the march for two nights and one day.

In the cool of the afternoon they again took up the line of march, and arrived at a hacienda formerly belonging to Gen. Lopez about 8 or 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th. While taking breakfast, a party of about 200 lancers charged down upon them, but were soon driven back. Almost immediately after, news was received that a large force of Spanish troops were in a field about a mile off, and Lopez immediately marched thither, where about five hundred of the enemy formed to receive him. He immediately attacked them with his diminished force, and, after a short but sharp conflict, completely routed them, they flying in all directions to the woods. In this fight Gen. Enna was killed.

After this, Lopez resumed his march and crossed the mountains, passing through a thickly settled country, until they reached a coffee estate, where they got something to eat. They continued marching about until the 21st, when their guide brought them to within a few miles of San Cristobal, where, as Gen. Lopez learned from a countryman, there were upwards of 1,300 Spanish troops. They proceeded to the top of a small hill, whence they saw the troops patrolling the valley below. They remained here all night, exposed to a heavy rain, and in the morning started back about fifteen miles, over a road rendered very bad and slippery by the rain of the night before. They again turned south, on their way to the house of a friend, where they intended to rest and put their arms, which had been much damaged by the rain, in order. While taking breakfast the next morning, (the 23d,) they were attacked by a large force of Spanish troops, Capt. Kelly thinks between four and five hundred, and here the invading troops met their first reverse, owing to the bad condition of their arms. It was deemed advisable to retire to the mountains, and Lopez gave an order to that effect. Some twenty or thirty men left the main body and made for the woods. Some of the others who remained with Lopez threw away their guns.

By the time they reached the mountains, it commenced raining, and rained furiously for about forty-eight hours. This completely ruined their remaining guns, and all their ammunition, besides preventing them from making fires and getting anything to eat. When it cleared off, they killed and ate Gen. Lopez's horse, the last food they had. A consultation of officers was now had, and they demanded that Gen. Lopez should take them at once to where the Patriot forces he had spoken of were stationed, or at least reach the coast, where they might embark for Jamaica or Yucatan. Lopez consented to their demand, and they started for the Patriot rendezvous to the south. The guide, however, mistook the road, and led them again to San Cristobal. Here they found themselves in front of a large body of troops, who ordered them to surrender, and on their refusal fired upon them, but the balls passed over their heads. The Americans attempted to return the fire, when they found that not a gun in the command would go off. Before the Spanish troops could again load and fire, the invaders scattered in all directions and took to the woods.

From this time until his arrest, Capt. Kelly states that he and the few men with him wandered about the woods and rocks, living on the pith of the palmetto tree and mangoes.

On the 26th, weak and half starved, they were overtaken and arrested by a party of countrymen, who informed them of the pardon proclaimed by the Captain General. They were taken to Bahia Honda, placed on board the steamer Habanero, and brought to Havana.

Some of the dates in the above statement may be wrong, as they are given from recollection, but the main facts are correct. Capt. Kelly states that to his knowledge but two Creoles joined them, and they were both killed. He and Col. Haines both scout at the idea that Lopez purposely abandoned Crittenden and his men, and say that he would have given his right hand to have had them with him. Capt. K. thinks that after Col. Crittenden left him, he concealed himself in the woods, with the view of drawing the enemy into an ambush, and that on his return, finding that Capt. Kelly had left the tienda, and not knowing in which direction he had marched, he and his men, being without guides through the country, had concluded to make for the coast, and put out to sea, in the hope of getting on board of some American or neutral vessel. That he must have had some fighting is evident from the fact that when he left Capt. Kelly he had eighty men, and when arrested there were but fifty with him. What has become of the thirty others is a mystery that will probably never be solved.

In my letter of yesterday, sent by the Alexandria, I mentioned the report that two steamers, filled with men, had left Key West for this island, and that the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany had gone out to intercept them. The steamship Pizarro also left port at 1 o'clock this morning, for the same purpose. There is a confirmatory rumor circulating about town to-day, which states that the filibusteros are 900 in number, commanded by Gen. Gonzales. The second in command is said to be one Gen. *Melocotónes*, (Peaches,) by which title they designate Gen. Felix Huston, of your city.

The U. S. steamship Saranac, Com. Parker, arrived here this morning, and it was rumored that she had on board a diplomatic agent from the U. S. Government, commissioned to demand an account of the shooting of fifty Americans and the firing into the Falcon. I hope this is true, as our Commodores have heretofore made but poor diplomatists, being generally out-manœuvred by the Spanish authorities here. It is said that the usual plan is, when the Commodore visits the Captain General to make his demand, the latter generally invites him to dinner, where he treats him so well that the old fellow generally goes on board fuddled, and the next morning pulls up his anchor and goes home perfectly satisfied. Yours, JUSTICIA.

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The Daily Picayune.
13 September 1851, 2

Later from Havana.

By the arrival last evening of the brigs Union, Capt. Hoffman, and Tehuantepec, Capt. Brown, we have news from Havana to the 6th inst., and full files of papers up to that date.

We perceive that, peace having been restored, the Captain General is busy granting brevets and decorations to those officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves in the actions at Las Pozas, Carambola and Rosario, and in the pursuit of the insurgents under Aguero and Armenteros. The Maria Isabel Louisa has been granted to Castaneda and fifteen others, for having accomplished the capture of Gen. Lopez.

We find the following names of prisoners in addition to those already published:

Francis C. Mahan, Kentucky; John Boswell, Baltimore; George Holslupi, Pennsylvania; Jas. Hearcey, New Orleans; Thos. McNeil, North Carolina; John Robinson, England; Wm. Wilson, New Orleans; Thomas Daily, New Orleans; James Wilson, New Orleans; Henry Sagle, England; Wm. Herl, New Orleans; James B. Paquir, Ohio; Lucas Scully, New Orleans.

The following has been addressed to the army of the Island of Cuba:

Soldiers—The enemy who dared to tread the soil which you defend no longer exists. A few days were sufficient for you to destroy them.

These pirates, who scandalously attempt to wrest *from us this* most precious part of the Spanish monarchy, have exalted the sentiment of nationality already so strong in your bosoms, and has made you superior, if possible, to what you have shown yourselves in other times. When you saw your flag contemned, and the honor of your country attacked, nothing could resist your bayonets—nothing repress your constancy.

Las Pozas, La Candelaria, Rosario, places hitherto almost unknown, are now rendered memorable from having witnessed your valor. You have made admirable marches, without stopping at the asperities of impassable *sierras*, or for the ardor of the sun, or the fury of the tempest; and as those torrents which you have witnessed roll from the mountains, so you have fallen upon the enemy, even to his annihilation.

Soldiers! I am satisfied with you. In the name of the Queen, I thank you. JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

We perceive that a subscription is being raised for the benefit of those men who assisted in destroying the invading party.

We find the following card from Mr. Aleman, editor of the late *Union* newspaper, in this city, in the Havana papers:

Gentlemen—Will you be kind enough to insert in the columns of your valuable journal the following communication:

The disorders committed in the city of New Orleans, on the 21st of August last, in consequence of the false and calumnious statements published by the newspapers, instigated and sustained by the *Filibusteros*, have compelled the undersigned to seek an asylum in this city. The printing office of *La Union* was destroyed, I being barely able to save myself from becoming a victim to the unbridled fury of the multitude.

On account of such an unexpected event, I address myself to the gentlemen who have honored the subscription lists of *La Union* with their names, in order to explain in this manner the reasons which have occasioned the suspension of the paper, beseeching at the same time those with whom I have not fulfilled my engagements, to await a change of circumstances, which will permit me in some manner to comply with my obligations. I hope that you will accept my sincere acknowledgments for the infinite benefits which you have conferred on the editor of *La Union*.

VICTORIANO ALEMAN.

Havana, August 5, 1851.

In addition to the above, we have the following memorandum from Mr. H. G. Summers, who is one of those who left here with Gen. Lopez. He arrived yesterday on the brig Tehuantepec, having been pardoned by the Spanish authorities in Havana.

On landing at Morrillos the inhabitants met the expedition with a volley of musketry, which was returned. The inhabitants immediately fled and the Americans took possession of the roads. Lopez left Crittenden's command to take charge of the baggage, &c., and marched on to Las Pozas, twelve leagues distant, with three hundred and thirty men. Here he was attacked by the Spanish troops and was joined by Major Kelly's command. Crittenden had no communication with Lopez during this time. The fight at Las Pozas lasted about two hours. Col. Downman, Lieut. Labuzan, the captain of the Cuban company, and other officers, were killed.

Gen. Pragay and Capt. Gotay were [mortally wounded; Capt. Ellis was wounded, but was able to walk. The party stopped at this place for two days, after which they took up their line of march to the mountains. On the road they had several skirmishes, surprising small parties and taking provisions. Gen. Lopez behaved bravely on every occasion. On Sunday, the 17th, at the Capital del Frias, Gen. Lopez was surprised by a large body of cavalry, which he at first mistook for Patriots; when near the encampment, however, they drew their sabres and came down full tilt at a charge. When about one hundred yards off, Lopez's troops fired on them, killing fifteen and taking two prisoners. Lopez then retreated to the mountains, and was attacked by six hundred infantry in ambush. They fired on the Americans just as they started across the fields to gain a safe retreat. Three of the expedition were killed and several were wounded.

The men had been dropping off on the road by degrees, and that night we mustered about two hundred. They marched about the country until Thursday, the 21st, in heavy rain. They were attacked by infantry and artillery. The most of the muskets and ammunition being wet, and of little use, only twenty of the Americans could fire. The enemy were by this means kept at bay for a short time. Gen. Lopez cried out to the Cuban company to leave the field of battle, and that the Americans would hold the position. The General fled with the Cubans up the mountain—the Americans retreating by degrees until they had rejoined him. Next morning the remainder of the men left the woods and marched towards San Cristobal. Being fired on by some cavalry, they dispersed in every direction.

Mr. Summers and Mr. F. B. Hough went into San Diego on the 24th, and gave themselves up to the officer in command there. At the same time the proclamation of the Captain General was received, granting quarter to such as would surrender. Mr. Summers and his band were then treated by the authorities with every kindness, and they arrived at Havana on the 4th inst. The Captain General received them in a friendly spirit, and permitted them to be at liberty to roam about the city.

There were one hundred and ninety-two Americans in the Punta, and they were to have sailed on the 8th for Spain. Among them was Mr. Breedlove of this city. The prisoners speak with resentment of certain individuals in this city. All the prisoners have had their heads shaved.

Major Kelly and Col. Haines sailed in the brig Norma on Sunday last for New York. Mr. Van Vetchen went on board the Albany.

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The Evening Picayune.

13 September 1851, 1

Surrender of the Pampero.

SAVANNAH, *Sept.* 13—12 M.

The steamship Pampero has been quietly surrendered to the Collector at Jacksonville, Fa., by Mr. Sigur, of your city.

The Pampero was overhauled at sea by the revenue cutter, but ran up the river near to Palatka. At the time of the surrender the cutter Jackson, reinforced by Lieut. Merchant and twenty regulars, from St. Augustine, was stationed at the mouth of the river with her guns loaded.

☞ A rumor got abroad in Mobile that the money subscribed in that city for the Cuban expedition had been sent to New Orleans, and was not accounted for.

The Herald, of that city, published a statement from the Mobile Committee, which explains: That about $1,300 was subscribed there, and of this $852'50 were collected, when the collection was suspended by intelligence that the proposed expedition would not sail. The committee here telegraphed to Mobile to retain the money there until it was wanted here. A committee from Mobile came over, and learning that the expedition was abandoned, they did not pay over the money to the New Orleans Committee, but appropriated a portion of the money for the relief of the volunteers from Alabama and sending them home.

There is a balance on hand there, for which the committee is ready to account.

This dissipates the impression about the transfer of any of those funds to this city.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
13 September 1851 2

Were the Cuban Associates of Lopez Pirates?

We have shown, in several preceding articles, that the President transcended his legal power in issuing orders to our naval officers to seize on the high seas ships and men proceeding to the shores of Cuba for the purpose of aiding the inhabitants of that island in shaking off the Spanish yoke. It is unnecessary to continue the argument until some serious attempt is made to refute it. We have also shown that our treaty relations with Spain authorized our government to interfere in behalf of American citizens, so far as to secure to them, when made prisoners, the privilege of trial, and the respect due to the noble impulse under which they acted in exposing their lives to the fortunes of such an enterprise. That they found the inhabitants indisposed to incur the hazard of a struggle for freedom, or that, duped by the treachery of Spanish agents, their landing on the island was inopportune, or not effected at the point where their co-operation would have been accepted, and might have been successful, does not alter the moral and political principles which are applicable to their conduct: for success or defeat has nothing to do with these principles or laws. Men may die or be slain, or they may live and be victorious. The great laws of Nature and of Nations remain unaffected by the defeat or the victory of the human beings to whom these laws are applicable. The only material fact is to ascertain what is the action which these laws condemn as piracy, and which will be acknowledged as such by the general sense of mankind.

All the text writers define piracy to be the offence of depredating on the high seas without authority from any sovereign State, and declare that the judicial power of every State extends to the capital punishment of such an offence. As enemies of the human race, the armed vessels of every particular State can seize them, and bring them to trial in any port to which they may be taken. Such is piracy under the law of nations, as distinguished from that piracy which may be created by the statutes of particular States. In the latter case the offender can be tried only by that State within whose territorial jurisdiction and on board of whose vessels the offence, thus created piracy, was committed. It is not pretended that the followers of Lopez were pirates on account of the violation of any special law of the United States. The statute on which the President issued his proclamation did not designate those of our citizens who might violate its provisions as pirates, nor invest the President or the courts of the country with any right to arrest them or punish them as such. But even if our statute was intended to confer on the President such unheard-of power over the lives and fortunes of our fellow-citizens, it could confer no such power on Spain. Spain could not arrest these men as pirates unless they were made so by the general law of nations; and this law does not make them so unless they were on the high seas for purposes of plunder and robbery—a character which they did not possess, and which a fair trial—such a trial as they were entitled to by treaty and every consideration of humanity—would have fully proved. There being no ground, therefore, for the assumption of the President's proclamation that the followers of Lopez were pirates, either by our own laws or by the general law of nations, it is manifest that he usurped power in giving instructions to apprehend them as such, and has committed a violent wrong upon the rights of American citizens, so far as Spain has felt herself authorized to deny to those citizens the privileges of trial guarantied by our treaty with her.

But it is beyond all question not only that the followers of Lopez were not plunderers and robbers, but that they have committed no offence which, by the usage of our country, or by the general sense of mankind, involves any punishment which the President can inflict. The power of punishment is, under any view of the subject, a judicial power. If there be crime or guilt, the process to ascertain its extent and punishment is judicial; and the attempt of the President, before judicial trial, to deprive his fellow-citizens of all the presumptions of innocence that might have been pleaded in their behalf, whether tried in our courts for the breach of the law of 1818, or whether amenable to the laws of Spain as unauthorized invaders of her soil, can be palliated by no subsequent steps of supplication for a clemency which will now be too late to save the lives of these unfortunate men, or benefit the cause of that liberty they hoped to secure.

Our citizens are told, however, by the advocates of President Fillmore, that the most rigorous measures were necessary to check the lawless spirit of our people, whose conduct might involve us in a war with Spain and with the whole world. The slightest reflection will show that such apprehensions can only proceed from those who take a limited view of the true nature of our government. To repress the sentiment which makes us sympathize with the oppressed—to impose restraints on the voluntary action of our people when it may be exerted, without injury to ourselves, in giving liberty and happiness to fellow-beings within their reach—is courting a far greater danger than that which will arise from giving the freest scope to such generous impulses. It is with such feelings as it is with charity. If never exercised, they prepare the mind for a servitude which soon becomes incapable of appreciating the blessings of liberty.

Whoever has looked closely into the history of the world for the last two hundred years, will see that it is this voluntary movement of individuals which is the foundation of most of the great events that have improved the condition of humanity. In the thirty years' war of Europe, there are few of our general readers who do not know something of Gustavus Adolphus, the King of Sweden. This man left his kingdom with a few faithful followers to check the power of Austria, and place the Protestant religion on the basis of freedom. He took possession of the States adjoining him without a declaration of war, relying alone on the valor of his troops, and the skill with which he could command them, to make converts to his cause. He upset government after government, and, though finally unfortunate, effected changes in the organization of the nationalities of Europe which are recognised to this day. He fell at Lutzen, by the hands, it is supposed, of an assassin, hired by the power whose oppressions justified his war. This man is remembered as the benefactor of the world; and yet, according to the laws of nations, neither his motives nor the means he employed were any better than those of Crittenden and his associates, who followed Lopez. History does not pronounce him a lawless plunderer; nor were those in his cause, when taken prisoners, treated more harshly than they would have been if engaged in regular war. In the wars of Russia and Poland numerous cases might be cited to show that foreign soldiers, voluntarily engaged on the side of the oppressed, were never treated with any greater severity because they were not citizens of the country regularly engaged in the war. So, in the internal wars of Portugal and Spain, instances are numerous in which recruits for one or the other side were openly made in England and France; and the instances are just as numerous where the citizens of the latter powers, when made prisoners of war, have been reclaimed by their governments, and shielded from the penalties of war. In the late revolutionary movements in Baden and Baden in 1847, several of the citizens of the United States joined the ranks of the rebels; and one of them, captured and imprisoned at Carlsruh, (the principal fortress of Baden,) was released through the intervention of the American Minister. Similar interventions were frequent on the part of other powers, and they were generally successful.

It is not, therefore, true that by the practice of nations a more rigorous law is administered to those citizens who were volunteers from other nations than to the subjects who were chargeable with treason for aiming to overthrow the existing government, and to establish another in its place.

The Hungarians and Mr. Corcoran.

We had yesterday the pleasure of a visit from the gentlemen composing the committee of those brave and gallant people who have had the good fortune to reach our shores, and are now in New York to the number of 58. Under the direction of Kosauth, they are making their way to the settlement of Gen. Ujhazy, in Iowa; but their funds were exhausted when they reached New York. Under these circumstances the committee for their relief have visited Washington, and we understand that our distinguished banker (Mr. Corcoran) was no sooner made acquainted with their wants than he generously supplied them out of his own funds. Such liberality and magnanimity are creditable to our individual as well as national character, and entitle Mr. Corcoran to the thanks of the country.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
14 September 1851, 2

From the Boston Daily Times.

The Cuban Expedition.

We have good reasons for believing that both General Lopez and his company were encouraged to land on the island by representations that their presence there was desired; and on no other supposition can their proceeding with means so limited be accounted for. On the other hand, the Spaniards are notoriously the greatest liars that ever existed. Falsehood and cruelty are two great traits of the Spanish character, and almost the only ones in which that diabolical race has undergone no change. They lie on almost everything; and the grave is no refuge against their calumnies, any more than their most solemnly-plighted faith is a security against their cruelties. Their history abounds with instances of cruel acts, such as are not to be found in the annals of any other nation professing to be Christian, and with falsehoods that have no parallel anywhere. It is plain, therefore, that what they say respecting the course of Cuban transactions is not to be relied upon. The writings of an English tory on Irish history are the words of sober truth in comparison with what a Spaniard says about an enemy; and he regards every man as an enemy who does not belong to his own inhuman, blood-stained, false, and hellish nation—a nation that gave additional cruelty to the Inquisition, and which never treated even an ally with humanity, much less with ordinary fairness; which is to other savage nations what the tiger and the hyena are to beasts of prey—ferocious from the ambush, pitiless to the conquered, cowardly before the strong, and carrying its hate far beyond the bounds of death and the grave.

There is one thing that our government should do, if it wishes to prevent itself from being considered infamous; and that is to intercede in behalf of the unfortunate Americans who are now held as prisoners by the Cuban government. If Lopez and his men acted wrongly—a point which we by no means concede—the punishment which has been visited upon them ought to be sufficient to satisfy any government short of one animated by a direct emanation from the infernal regions. Of the five hundred men that composed the whole expedition, four-fifths of the number are in their graves! Butchered under circumstances the most terrible that have occurred since the Lord Deputy Grey butchered seven hundred Spaniards in Ireland—an event that shocked all Europe in an age that had witnessed the St. Bartholomew—their fate ought to be sufficient to atone for whatever of wrong it may be supposed has been committed. Why should the miserable fragment—the band of broken-down, destitute, forlorn, and almost hopeless men—be sent to pass ten years in the dungeons and fortresses of Old Spain? Why should they be condemned to what will prove, at the best, but a slow, lingering death—a death by torments inflicted by the worst specimens of the worst race that lives under the sun? Spain owes it to us to spare these men; for it was her practice, both openly and in secret, to act against our government and country for a generation after our national existence had become clearly established. She paid and pensioned traitors to intrigue against our Union, and did us a great deal more injury than has been done to herself by the American invaders of Cuba; and for all this not a drop of blood, not a single human life, was ever exacted. At all events, our government is bound to make decided efforts in behalf of our citizens who are now in Spanish prisons, and from whom no further attempts against Cuba could be anticipated, were they all to be released in a month.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
19 September 1851

From the Belfast (Me.) Republican Journal, Sept. 5.

The Cuban Patriots and the Whig Press.

The Cuban revolution continues to form the chief topic of newspaper discussion. It could hardly be otherwise. The fact that, within three days' sail of the most republican country in the world, a people the most oppressed by despotism, the most cursed by such a government as exists by no right, the most persecuted by exactions which go to sustain the crumbling ruins of the most ancient and worn-out of European monarchies, is struggling for a fair chance of existence—all this is well calculated to excite discussion and comment. Upon such occasions as this the old instincts of political parties show themselves anew—they return upon the bases upon which they were founded—they exhibit the principles which lie at the bottom of the measures which they advocate.

Last week we asserted that "the leading whig papers of this country are employed in stigmatizing those who would relieve Cuba from the veriest despotism that any people ever groaned under, and apologizing for the butchery and mutilation of American citizens by the Spanish government at Havana." This assertion the Bangor Daily Mercury warmly repels, and cites an article of its own, and extracts from an Albany whig paper and a Philadelphia whig paper, to sustain its denial Now, we do not often make assertions which are not based upon fact. By the words "leading whig papers," of course we do not wish to include our able colemporary, because it does not join the majority of the whig press in its cry of stigma upon the Cuban patriots. We are glad to see it holding an honorable tone upon this matter. Calling it (as it is) a leading whig paper, still it will find upon a careful observation that its position upon this question is with the minority of its whig brethren of the press. To sustain our assertion of last week, we make the following extracts from "leading whig papers:"

Says the National Intelligencer, the leading whig paper at Washington—

"But we must not suffer ourselves to be blinded by the tears of commiseration to the enormity of the crime, (*i. e.*, the *crime* of wishing to enjoy the rights which belong to humanity,) not so much of these unfortunate victims, as those, far less innocent than they, who, first blindfolding their dupes, led them to the edge of the precipice, and then urged them over it into the yawning gulf."

It is urged by whig papers at the North that the whole scheme is gotten up by the slaveholders of the South. Here is what the Richmond Whig, a pro-slavery paper, says:

"Are we such *villains and robbers* that we cannot let our neighbor and his goods alone, even when we see that plundering him will be our own inevitable destruction? *Do we mean to show that we are, as a people, worthy of not only the dungeon but the mad-house?*

"As for the shooting of the forty-nine, we should like to know what else these fellows expected, or their friends for them. They, of course, did not mean to shoot anybody."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"The men who have thus fallen—not, alas, in honorable warfare, but amid the *ignominy* that has followed an *unlawful and disreputable* attack upon the possessions of a friendly nation—had ample warning from Spain that they would be treated as pirates, and that no mercy would be shown them, and from their own government that they were violating the law of the land and placing themselves beyond the protection of their own flag."

The New York Express says:

"Now here is an island peaceful, prosperous, and, for all we know, content, thus invaded the second time by no nation, be it remembered—under the sanction of no government, bear it in mind—with a flag at the start, therefore, piratical, recognised by no legal authority on earth. And these *freebooters*—PIRATES, rather, for in the nomenclature of nations *that* is their real name—fire, burn, shoot, cut, slash, slay the people they find there, under the pretence of giving them 'liberty.'"

The New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"The simple execution of these prisoners, however much it may excite pity, does not justify crimination. The act was no infringement of any international law or right. Nearly all the victims were Americans by birth and citizenship; but they were informed months ago, in the clearest language, by an official proclamation of the President, that an enlistment in an enterprise like that they have undertaken would deprive them of all claims to American protection; and also were warned by a public manifesto of the captain-general of Cuba, that if another *piratical expedition* was attempted against Cuban territory, those taken in it should suffer a *pirate's doom*."

We last week gave the words of the Boston Advertiser of a similar character. Coming to our own State of Maine, how do we find the sympathies of some of the leading whig papers? The Kennebec Journal says:

"The whole thing is got up, not from any real sympathy for an oppressed people, but from private, sinister, and sectional motives—among which the interests of slavery stand prominent. There is a particular urgency just now to send out more filibusters to Cuba; hence the activity of the 'indignation' makers."

The Portland Advertiser, which plumes itself upon the antiquity of its federalism, holds still stronger language. It says:

"As to the men who engage in these 'expeditions,' *they are deserving of no consideration from an American public. They go as freebooters, acting in defiance of the laws of the United States, to burn, kill, and plunder. The most of them are the very scum of our great cities, immigrants from foreign shores, filibusters, actuated by no higher motive than a love of plunder, or a morbid desire for adventure.* Some of them may have been deceived, and a fearful responsibility will rest upon those presses and those individuals who have deceived them. There can be but little doubt that the Cuban authorities will take a terrible vengeance upon those who have so pertinaciously disturbed the peace of the island, and promoted the spirit of rebellion, whenever they may fall into their power For ourselves, although we regret their folly, and would perhaps praise that some of those who have deluded them into the scrape should suffer in their place, we shall not shed many tears over their fate. *They have no business there. They are there as freebooters and pirates, and as freebooters and pirates they must expect to be treated.*"

Now, we put this evidence of the tone of the leading whig papers against the three examples cited by the Mercury. We could fill our paper with extracts of the same character. Setting aside all question of the justice of these animadversions upon the Cuban revolutionists, let us see whether these presses do not violate truth for the sake of stigmatizing the patriots. It is pretended by most of them that the Cuban movement is entirely set on foot in this country—that the masses of the population of Cuba do not sympathize with it. All this is said in the face and eyes of facts which prove the contrary. The declaration of independence was signed by Cubans, and by them put forth; the majority of the troops there are Cubans; the Spanish government has been constantly on the watch for a rising among the islanders; natives supposed to have been in the plot have been seized; and finally Lopez, with a mere handful of men, landed upon the island, densely populated and swarming with Spanish troops, and has sustained himself there. In the face of all these facts, it is simply preposterous to say that the oppressed native Cubans do not rely for deliverance upon the success of this effort, or that the island is not the seat of the revolution. If these presses cannot sympathize with the Cubans, it might at least be expected that they would not misrepresent and belie them.

Let us for a moment examine the spirit in which this opposition of the whig press to the efforts of the Cubans is conceived; let us see how such language as we have quoted would have sounded had it been held in relation to other events of history. Once, as a colony, we refused to pay taxes for the support of the home government. Men resisted, and we call them patriots. Men came from other nations to our aid, mingled their blood with that of our forefathers, and in our gratitude we blend them all together as heroes. Now, the doctrine put forth by these whig presses, applied to our own revolution, would make of our forefathers rebels deserving of hanging, and of Lafayette, Rochambeau, De Grasse, De Kalb, Baron Steuben, and Count Pulaski, "freebooters and pirates"—terms which are continually applied to the Cuban army by those who well know its object is neither pillage nor theft, and that it respects property. The language used by these papers, applied to the late Hungarian movement, would have made Kossuth and the Magyar patriots "filibusters," and any American or Pole who might have been in their army an outlaw deserving of Austrian butchery.

We well know the peculiarly delicate position of our government in relation to this Cuban affair. Its duty is plain; yet the organs of the administration are not obliged to heap calumny upon the Cubans, with whom nothing prevents our sympathizing. Nothing obliges us to apologize for Spanish butcheries, while Spanish vessels violate the laws of nationality by firing into American steamers. We deprecate violence and mobs, but we know of no reason why our sympathy may not as well be expressed in behalf of Cuba in public meetings now as it was by the people and the government even in the case of Hungary.

CUBA AND THE WHIGS.—We verily believe that every newspaper which now opposes the Cuban movement for freedom would have been, had they existed during the revolutionary war, rank tory.—*Phila. Sun.*

To which the Camden Democrat makes the following reply, which we think will not set well upon the consciences of the whigs:

"We cut the above home-thrust from the Philadelphia Sun, the editor of which paper holds office under Mr. Fillmore's administration. Every political paper in this country that 'opposes the Cuban movement for freedom' advocates the cause of modern whiggery! The Washington Intelligencer, the national organ of the whig party, is most bitter in its denunciation of the entire movement. The same paper took sides with Russia and Austria, against Hungary, and sympathized with Louis Philippe against the French revolutionists. Our neighbor of the Sun must be cautious how he blurts out the truth, while under the excitement of noble and generous sentiments. His classification of the whig editors of the present day with tories of the revolution, however just, may cause his expatriation from the paradise of customs."

THE RIGHT KIND OF A CONSUL.—A Canadian paper, commenting upon the late summary massacre of Americans in Havana, says that the impression is prevalent that had a British or French man-of-war been lying in the harbor, as was the United States sloop-of-war Albany, and had a British or French consul been in the city, such a wholesale massacre of British or French subjects would not have taken place. It then relates the following anecdote:

"In 1820, two English sailors, who had committed a crime in Havana, were about to be shot They were clearly guilty, but the British consul insisted that they should be tried. This the government refused. The consul remonstrated, and the captain general became insolent. The hour of execution came, and the consul was on the spot; he brought with him the consular flag, the British 'union-jack,' and again earnestly remonstrated, but in vain. The officer on the Plaza was about to proceed in the execution of his duty. The consul, finding all further remonstrance useless, placed himself in front of the men, unfolded the union-jack, which he threw over the kneeling prisoners, and said, '*Now shoot at that flag if you dare!*' They were remanded to prison, and *that night they escaped.*"

It is very natural that the most intense indignation should be felt by the American people against the present American consul at Havana; but if it should turn out that he only acted according to the instructions of his government, much of the opprobrium will be removed from him. No doubt when Congress assembles an inquiry will be made as to whether Consul Owen had special instructions from the government to act as he is reported to have done.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
13 September 12

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The New York Democratic Convention—Cuba.

New York, September 11, 1851.

The democratic convention of this State came together at Syracuse yesterday, but did little more than arrange some of the preliminaries for going into regular session. It is very certain that the rank and file of the barnburner democracy (operated upon by the outward pressure of a highly-improved state of public sentiment, as well as by a strong internal conviction that the course it had so long pursued was likely to prove alike ruinous to itself and to the country) has for some time been resolved to unite once more for the sake of the Union. If those whom they have appointed to represent them in convention fail to bring about a union upon the basis of the Compromise, they grossly abuse the sacred trust which has been delegated to them; they misrepresent the state of feeling among their constituents, but they do not and cannot alter the fact that the minds of that portion of the democratic party who have hitherto been considered seceders have undergone a great change. They may deprive us of the vast advantages which would grow out of a union upon the proper basis, but they can go no further; for a union upon any other basis cannot be effected.

When it is understood that the hunker democracy goes into convention prepared to make any sacrifice and any concession so far as office and emolument are concerned, and in return only demand the avowal of those vital principles upon the maintenance of which it is universally allowed that the very existence not only of the democracy, but of the Union itself depends, it would seem impossible that their disinterested and patriotic purpose should be defeated.

Nothing later from Cuba, unless it be the interview between Capt. Platt and those of his fellow-countrymen in durance. The details are few and meagre. The poor fellows seem to have been entirely broken down by the disasters which had befallen them, and mentally, at least, were still in a very shattered state. They apparently had taken little note of time or circumstances since they landed on the island. All the account they can give of themselves is that they had fought five battles—at what times and with what results, they are unable to say; that they found the country hostile to them instead of friendly, and that upon this they separated into small parties, threw away their arms, and came in. What a sorry conclusion! What a lamentable catastrophe! And yet these men were of the bravest of the brave. Had they found, as they had been led to expect, a people struggling for liberty—ever so small a band of patriots, with the faintest hopes or wishes for freedom—how different a story would there have been to be told! But they were deceived—wholly, utterly, entirely deceived—by whom we know not as yet; but so deceived that where they looked to be hailed as liberators and heroes they were shunned with horror and avoided with disgust. It was this that struck a terror to those hearts which neither the advance of hostile battalions, the ball, the bayonet, nor the certainty of cruel and ignominious death, could move. They had committed a mistake—a fatal error—and that before the eyes of the world. They were placed in a morally false position: they were made to appear what their enemies represented them to be—in the wrong. This they could not endure—their high sense of honor would not permit them to wage war upon false pretences. Had they been freebooters, pirates, buccaneers, they would have fought and plundered on; they might have held out in the fastnesses of the mountains forever. But they were heroes and patriots; and when they found themselves unwittingly betrayed into a position which they could not hold or retreat from with honor, they threw away their arms, and submitted without a murmur to their fate. Are such men to be shot down in cold blood as pirates or outlaws? Shall the blood of their gallant companions which has already been shed go unaccounted for? We trow not.

H.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser, Sept. 6.

The Whig Administration and its Ideas of National Honor.

The recent outrage perpetrated by a Spanish ship-of-war in firing into an American vessel, (the Falcon,) while pursuing its ordinary duties in transporting the mails of the United States, has roused a spirit of indignation at such an unprovoked insult in the minds of every American, save those whig apologists who are ever ready to excuse and palliate the insults offered to our flag by foreign despots. Had a vessel manned by the patriots, who were seeking to aid in the liberation of the oppressed people of a nation struggling against despotism, done that same, they would immediately have been treated as pirates and freebooters; no mercy would have been shown them by our whig administration, who are so much alarmed at the spread of liberal principles abroad. But an insult from a government which is supposed to be backed up by England as a protecting creditor must be excused or palliated. Hear how the Washington Republic, the organ of the whig administration, attempts to extenuate and excuse the late insult:

"The insult to the steamer Falcon.—The newspapers have been very much occupied, in all quarters, with the alleged outrage on the American flag, committed in the case of the Falcon, by a Spanish man-of-war.

"The Falcon is a steamship owned by M. O. Roberts and others; and, although her commander is an officer of the navy—although she carries the United States mail—she is strictly a merchant vessel, and no report has been made to the Navy Department of the firing by which she was brought to and spoken by a Spanish ship-of-war. The report of this officer, which has been published heretofore, is properly addressed to her owner.

"It is proper to add that we are informed that, upon the American consul at Havana calling on the captain general of Cuba, and complaining to him of the occurrence, the latter expressed his regret, and said it should not occur again: that it had now probably taken place in consequence of the Spanish vessel having a new commander, who had recently come to Havana, and did not know the Falcon.

"The firing shots ahead of the Falcon was not necessarily an insult or an aggression. It is a mode frequently resorted to by cruisers for the purpose of inquiring into the character and objects of a suspicious vessel. If it turns out that she is a lawful vessel, bound on a lawful voyage, an explanation is made, and the vessel is suffered to proceed on her voyage; otherwise she is detained."

The firing shots ahead of the Falcon, although commanded by an officer of our navy, was not necessarily either an insult or an aggression! Of course not, in the eyes of these whig apologists. It is true our revolutionary and republican fathers, our old-fashioned whigs, protested against, and fought against, this "right of search" claimed by the arbitrary governments of the old world. But we have a new order of whigs now-a-days—those who can see no impropriety in our flag being insulted upon the high seas.

Witness how easily this whig administration is satisfied with the explanation of the Spanish cruiser. The captain-general of Cuba, after spitting in our face, expressed his regret that we were offended at it—said it "should not occur again"—that "it had now *probably* taken place in consequence of the Spanish vessel having a new commander, who did not know the Falcon."

It must have been a *very* "new commander" not to have known the *American flag*.

But if the ginger-pop patriots of the whig administration are satisfied with such shallow, paltry excuses as these for such a gross insult to our flag and to our national honor, they will find the people are not so easily satisfied, nor so ready to put up with such indignities. They will find that the people will soon hurl from power a party that can thus compromise the honor and dignity of their national character.

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The Daily Herald
14 September 1851, 2

MR. H. G. SUMMERS.—It has already been stated that this gentleman, the first who surrendered to the Spanish troops after the dispersion of Gen Lopez's forces, and the promulgation of the Captain General's proclamation offering quarter, was sent out to bring up the Americans who were still in the mountains. He was furnished with ten *paisanos* as an escort, and a pass from Gen. Rosales, of which the following is a translation:

ARMY OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA,
Division of Operations.

The bearer is called Henery Sanfor.

The bearer of this will be permitted to pass by the troops and authorities of the Queen, in order to search for the forces of the traitor Lopez, that they may agree to the terms of the proclamation.

In proof of which I sign at the Cafetal de Frias, August 26th, 1851.

M. DE ROSALES,
Brigadier Commandant General.

Mr. Summers speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of Gen. Rosales.

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
14 September 1851, 3

Letter from Col. Crittenden.

The following letter was published in the New Orleans Crescent:

SHIP-OF-WAR ESPERANZA, Aug. 16, 1851.

DEAR LUCIEN: In half an hour I, with fifty others, am to be shot. We were taken prisoners yesterday. We were in small boats. Gen. Lopez separated the balance of the command from me. I had with me about one hundred; was attacked by two battalions of infantry and one company of horse. The odds were too great, and, strange to tell, I was not furnished with a single musket-cartridge. Lopez did not get any artillery. I have not the heart to write to any of my family. If the truth ever comes out you will find that I did my duty, and have the perfect confidence of every man with me. We had retired from the field and were going to sea, and were overtaken by the Spanish steamer Habanero, and captured. Tell Gen. Huston that his nephew got separated from me on the 13th—the day of the fight—and that I have not seen him since. He may have straggled off and joined Lopez, who advanced rapidly to the interior. My people, however, were entirely surrounded on every side. We saw that we had been deceived grossly, and were making for the United States when taken. During my short sojourn in this island, I have not met a single patriot. We landed some forty or fifty miles to the westward of this, and I am sure that in that part of the island Lopez has no friends. When I was attacked Lopez was only three miles off. If he had not been deceiving us as to the state of things, he would have fallen back with his force and made fight, instead of which he marched on immediately to the interior. I am requested to get you to tell Mr. Green, of the custom-house, that his brother shares my fate. Victor Kerr is also with me; also Stanford. I recollect no others of your acquaintance at present. I will die like a man. My heart has not failed me yet, nor do I believe it will. Communicate with my family.

This is an incoherent letter, but the circumstances must excuse it. My hands are swollen to double their thickness, resulting from having them too tightly corded for the last eighteen hours. Write to John, and let him write to my mother. I am afraid that the news will break her heart. My heart beats warmly towards her now.

Farewell! My love to all of my friends. I am sorry that I die owing a cent, but it is inevitable.

Yours, strong in heart,

W. L. CRITTENDEN.

TO Dr. LUCIEN HENSLEY.

In copying the letter, the New Orleans Bulletin says:

"We consider it as reliable and unimpeachable evidence—as the testimony of a man *in extremis*, satisfied that his fate was fixed and irreversible, and conscious that what he was writing were his last, dying words. It is a base calumny upon the memory of a brave man to say that this letter was written under coercion, or at the dictation of the Spanish officials who had him in custody. Crittenden was no craven or fool; he knew his life was forfeited, and that mercy was an attribute with which his captors were not familiar, and he was not the man to beg it of his enemies at a sacrifice of truth and honor. A man who could face death, as he is represented to have done, could not have been bought to record a lie under any circumstances; he would have been a fool to have done it upon the faith of one of Isabella's soldiers."

From the Providence Herald.

Absence of Webster.

Mr. Webster has been for some time absent from his post at Washington under the plea of poor health. This will do for an apparent excuse; but he has had one strong political reason for keeping out of the way, not to mention others connected with his designs upon the presidency He was anxious to avoid the Cuba business, which placed him in a dilemma. In his correspondence with the British Minister, some years ago, he had taken the ground that Americans are not pirates when they go abroad to assist a people, as in Canada, striking for their liberty, and that by the law of nations they are not prohibited from so doing. He also informed the Mexican Minister, previously to the annexation of Texas, that Americans have a right to go abroad, (alluding to the *emigration* to Texas,) armed or unarmed, as they see fit. But now, as a member of Fillmore's cabinet, he is placed in a situation to be obliged to contradict himself, and to call it a crime to go armed or unarmed to the aid of the Cuban patriots. He is also obliged, by the cabinet policy, to give the severest construction to the law of 1818 against expeditions—a law which conflicts with the law of nations—and to construe it so as to render Americans, on their way to a foreign country, liable to stoppage by American vessels-of war upon the high seas. He must also take part in assigning to the naval officers of the United States the odious and contemptible duty of Spanish policemen on the coast of Cuba. In other words, Webster, by aiding and advising in these proceedings, is rendering himself liable to a share of the odium which they have drawn down upon the administration. He has also seen one of the results of this dastardly policy in the conduct of the American consul at Havana, Allen F. Owen, who left fifty-two of his countrymen, captured without arms, to an indiscriminate massacre, without the slightest inquiry, or personal interference, because President Fillmore had declared them outlaws and pirates! To avoid a large share of popular indignation, and the consequent damage to his presidential chances, Webster has retreated from Washington, and of course has no share in the Cuba matters! Like the ostrich, which hides its head in the sand, and supposes itself all safe, this sagacious statesman has attempted to dodge by retiring to the country. Now that the Cuba affair has ended in the death or capture of the American forces, he can return to Washington, and tell the public that, as to that affair, he was entirely innocent, and lay the whole blame to that Algerine, Fillmore!

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THE UNION: WASHINGTON
14 September 1851, 3

The Cuban Proclamation and the Treaties with Spain.

We have already shown that the President's proclamation of April 25th, denouncing "*as plunderers and robbers*" the American citizens who took part in the expedition of Lopez, and declaring that they had forfeited all claim to "any interference" in their behalf, *contradicted* not only the doctrines of international law as interpreted by the American government itself, and set forth in Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, but also the plain provisions of the Act of 1818, and the whole doctrine of the present administration itself in its tardy appeal to the Spanish government for clemency to the captives on the express ground that they engaged in the expedition with Lopez upon the "*belief*" and "*expectation*" that they were to take part, *not* in pillage, piracy, or robbery, but in a *public war*, waged for the independence of Cuba. We now affirm that the proclamation is in direct contravention of the stipulations of our treaties with Spain of 1795 and 1821, and that in its practical effect, by a manifest usurpation of Executive power, it deprived the American citizens, associated with Lopez, of the rights and privileges solemnly guarantied by those treaties to *them*, in common with all other of our citizens offending against the laws of Spain.

The 7th article of the treaty of 1795, continued in force by that of 1821, prescribes the manner in which American citizens, *offending against the laws of Spain* shall be brought to answer for their offence, whatever it may be. It provides that in every case such offenders shall *have due process of law* before they are punished or adjudged guilty. We quote the article:

"ART. 7. And it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention, on the part of the other, *for any military expedition*, or other public or private purpose whatever. And in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest for debts contracted, *or offences committed*, by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, *the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only*, AND ACCORDING TO THE REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS USUAL IN SUCH CASES. [Serán detenidos unicamente por orden y autoridad de la justicia, y segun los tramites ordinarios seguidos en semejante casos.] *The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed to employ such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their affairs and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned, before the tribunals of the other party; and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.*"

This is a stipulation made by Spain to our government. It covers the case of *every American offending* against Spanish law. It is the plain duty of the Executive to see it fairly carried out in every such case. To this extent the President is bound by the supreme law of the land to "*protect*" every American citizen, and to "*interfere*" in his favor, no matter how heinous his offence may be. In the case of the associates of Lopez, our government, by its solemn proclamation, expressly abjured and repudiated this duty. It declared beforehand that it would in no way *interfere* to secure to these men the *fair trial* and the *due process of law* guarantied to them and to all offenders by the treaty. The President thus, in so far as in him lay, unlawfully put them out of the pale of the treaty, which was intended to embrace them, and did embrace them, even though they had been, what they were not, pirates: for the 14th article of the same treaty, as cited by the *Republic*, makes American privateers, depredating upon Spanish commerce under letters of marque and reprisal, *pirates;* and yet to even such *pirates* the privileges and rights of trial named in the 7th article are secured. So far was the offence from divesting these men of the trial secured by the treaty, that the offence, or the allegation of offence, constituted the very case upon which our government was bound, in execution of the treaty, to see that the trial was granted, and to "*interfere*," if needful, to have it granted. Instead of so doing, the administration, by its proclamation, abandoned these captive Americans to Spanish vengeance, to be wreaked on them without trial and without law, if Spain should so choose to wreak it. She was told, and they were told, that this government would not *interfere*.

The proclamation was so understood. That the American consul at Havana so understood it, is clear from all we know of the course he took. He made no demand for a trial. He made no protest against the Spanish refusal to permit him even to see his captured countrymen. Instead of seeing that these offenders had their rights as guarantied by the treaty, he appears to have folded his arms and stood still. He was paralyzed by the proclamation. The Spanish authorities put the same construction on the proclamation; for, on the 1st of September, the Spanish official journal—the *Diario de la Marina*—rebukes the mayor of New Orleans for "styling" the associates of Lopez "*his fellow-citizens, in express contradiction of the declaration of the President of the United States, which declared them pirates!*" And these men, thus denounced and left to die without the trial which was secured to them by treaty—without one of the forms or privileges of law thus guarantied to all offending men—*were picked up in an open boat*, (as poor Crittenden tells us in a letter written in near view of inevitable death,) *making their way back to the United States.* In such a case, who shall say that a trial, with due form of law, was not a clear dictate of justice? Who shall say that the innocent did not perish with the guilty, for want of such trial, when all were indiscriminately slain? Who shall justify the administration, which, when armed with a solemn treaty to demand such trial and process of law, did yet, in plain defiance of its constitutional duty, refuse to execute that treaty, and thus, by proclamation, gave over American citizens to that summary and undistinguishing slaughter?

We know perfectly the terrible nature and extent of the charge which this obvious view of our treaty with Spain urges against the administration. No administration of this government has probably ever been arraigned before the bar of the American people to meet a heavier accusation. But in all we have said we have only yielded to our sincere convictions of duty as public journalists. The words of the treaty are there—the deadly words of the proclamation are there. When read in connexion with each other, and with the mournful and sickening details of this Cuban tragedy, they make known to all men to what fatal issues this administration has abandoned its duty and betrayed its trust!